

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

January 3, 1934

No. 1

Putting College Students on Farms

M. BESSIE DEGRAW

A NEW note to college life was added this summer," said the *Literary Digest* in the issue of September 16, 1933, "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 course." Attention of SURVEY readers has already been called to this new educational effort. The significance of the movement, however, is stressed by Dr. Clarence Linton, secretary of Teachers College who is-quoted by the *Literary Digest* as saying:

"New College seeks to discover superior young men and women and interest them in education as a professional career. Special emphasis is placed on a broad cultural foundation which is promoted by a professional viewpoint. To this end each student is urged to have as many contacts with life situations as possible. In the farm community (in the mountains of

North Carolina, near Canton) students and instructors are learning first hand what rural life is like in the attempt to establish a community life with an educational program."

STUDENTS of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute participate in the management of the school and its agencies, and work under conditions similar to those of the people with whom they must live and work when they leave the school. . . . The constant practical combination of study, work, and spiritual devotion in normal living gives these young men and women self-reliance, self-control, hardihood, practical ability, and power of leadership.—P. P. Claxton, Former U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Dr. Thomas Alexander, the prime mover in this new project on an eighteen-hundred-acre farm in the Blue Ridge Mountains, approximately thirty-five miles from the city of Asheville, was in Europe at the time the article appeared in the *Digest*. Since his return he writes Dr. Sutherland something more in detail concerning the purposes underlying this new effort in teacher-training. Under date of December 17 he says:

"You ask me what we are trying to do. Let me say to begin with that many of the ideas I am trying to work out were stimulated by your own institution, but it will be a long time until we do things as well as you do—I mean, bring about a realization of life's problems by active participation upon the part of students."

In Dr. Alexander's earlier experience his home was in Nashville and he was a member of the faculty of George Peabody College for Teachers. At that time he watched with interest what many educators have looked upon as an experiment being worked out on the school property of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. In these days of financial stress this educational problem assumes larger proportions than might be expected because it is found to fit into a great economic problem which for years we faced but recognized only dimly.

Returning to Dr. Alexander's letter. In these words he outlines the purposes or aims of New College as they hope to work them out on the college farm in North Carolina:

"Its purposes are:

1. Community living and education through it;
2. Close relation of theory and practice;
3. Insight into rural life and work problems (all of our students are city folk);
4. Participation in rural life and work;
5. Education through the problems of production and consumption;
6. Natural science instruction;
7. Problems of health, food, exercise, living."

As one reads this analysis of this great educational effort he cannot but feel that Dr. Alexander in his seven points covers very largely the objectives held always before us in the development of Madison and its related rural units in the South. We at Madison have always felt that the establishment of our work in the South was providential. Developments of recent months strengthen that conviction. We have only to cite the government development in the Tennessee Valley to illuminate this idea—the TVA. Again, as new efforts are put forth by such an outstanding educational institution as Columbia University, we recognize the centering of national attention on the principles of Christian education which it has been our privilege for many years to demonstrate, little realizing, however, the way in which these principles would be broadcast.

Following the seven purposes of the community work of Columbia University in North Carolina Dr. Alexander adds:

"All of these you (at Madison) have worked out yourself."

We ourselves cannot put it in quite such a broad way but we do feel thankful that at Madison we have the privilege still of contributing something to the development of an educational system of which the world today recognizes its need.

That article referred to in the *Literary Digest* describes the daily life of Dr. Alexander's city folk who are "urged to have as many contacts with life situations as possible," in these words:

"Most of the work of the community is done by students and faculty. Students having 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, pigs, 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 care of the buildings and grounds."

Ask any member of the Madison family how the work in his own institution could be more graphically described.

—S—

Civitan Club Sponsors Neckwear Department

THE college appreciates the interest which is being shown in its student industries by the Madison Civitan Club. Following is copy of a letter which is being sent out to members of the Civitan International by A. W. Beasley, president of the club.

COLLEGE CRAFT

Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute

Madison, Tennessee

Dear Fellow Civitans:

This will advise concerning a project sponsored by the Madison Civitan Club. Briefly it is to assist young men of character to obtain desired education, who possess the ability but lack the means.

Located at Madison is the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, established twenty eight years ago to assist worth-while young people who have no means to secure a thorough practical American education. It has no endowments, it solicits no money for the remuneration

of the teachers or the support of the students. Both teachers and students earn their support from the nine hundred acre farm, one hundred-bed sanitarium, dairy, printing shop, etc. There are today over three hundred students, thirty eight states and six foreign countries participating in this unique endeavor. Unfortunately, hundreds of applicants are turned away each year for the lack of work to support them and enable them to go through the institution.

We recently conceived the idea of sponsoring a new department of work, the students necessary to run this department being admitted as new students; and briefly the plan is this:

High grade ties of exclusive patterns and distinctive weaves are being made by these young people under expert supervision. The actual production cost of these ties is 75¢ for which we are asking the nominal sum of \$1.00. All money received above the actual cost will be utilized to further develop the department. The unusual quality of these hand-made ties will be readily evident to you. We are sending a few of these ties to each club: we earnestly ask that you show these ties to your members, explaining the purpose of this project and in this way assist your fellow Civitans of Madison to make this objective of the club worth while and successful. This undertaking has the hearty approval of Civitan International and personal endorsement of Mr. Arthur Cundy, International Secretary.

Please make checks payable to College Craft, Madison, Tenn., and with hearty greetings from the Madison Club and deeply appreciating your cordial co-operation, I am,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) A. W. Beasley

President of the Madison Club.

—S—

The Story of the Broom Shop

ABOUT a year ago, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. F. A. Quackenbush, who has had many years experience in the broom business, we started a broom shop in a very modest way.

The business started in a building once used as a cow shed and later as a poultry house. To this we added a warehouse for storing broom-corn. A friend, Mr. B. S. Webber, donated a broom-making machine, which he had at his home up in Michigan, to which was added some equipment bought locally.

We were fortunate enough to have with us as a student, a young man from Jefferson, Texas, Cleo Hopkins, who was an excellent broom-maker. Possessing considerable executive ability, he became active foreman upon Mr. Quackenbush's de-

parture. One of our former students, George Goodner, became salesman.

It took a little time to get started, but during the summer business picked up and by August our capacity was taxed. We had to work nights to fill orders. The shop was giving employment to eight students, some of them working full time.

Then one evening late in August the fire alarm sounded and we found the broom shop in flames. Very little was saved.

The question came to many, Shall we rebuild? Early next morning four young men handed me a paper. To my surprise it listed fifty or sixty students who were pledging enough labor to rebuild the broom shop. This spontaneous action on the part of students answered the question. There was nothing to do but rebuild.

The faculty had given little encouragement to continue the enterprise. Unfortunately the shop was not insured so there was no insurance money and we had no other resources to invest in the project. However, I remembered the pledge of those boys and felt that the broom shop must be rebuilt. I asked the privilege of personally soliciting from faculty members, and of asking donations of material by some of the firms with whom we have done business, and finally that I be allowed to tell the story in the SURVEY. The proposition was accepted.

In order to hold our trade we could not afford to stop making brooms. To do this some equipment was needed. From the ashes we rescued the irons of the winder, the stitcher, and the scraper; and from these the woodworking shop made enough equipment to start work in temporary quarters furnished by the poultry department. Both shop and equipment were crude, but we have been able to hold our business.

As a result of help given by the home folks and labor supplied by students we now have a new building 24 by 50 feet, steamheated, practically fire proof with cement floor and brick walls, and a gambrel roof giving a large attic in which to store brooms, and which, if we outgrow our quarters downstairs, can be used as

a workshop. The building is about completed and the boys are moving in. However, to a large extent it has been a work of faith, as it is not yet all paid for.

The entire cost of the material was \$850; the faculty donated in cash and material \$250; other donations, including material by some of the business men in Nashville amounted to \$250; total donations, \$500. This leaves \$350 still to be raised. In addition, it has been necessary to purchase more equipment at a cost of \$250. This makes \$600 still to be provided, and we are asking friends of the institution and friends of the students to contribute to this fund.

The shop as now equipped will enable twelve or fifteen students to earn their way through school, and at the same time learn a trade. It also enables the college to convert this student labor into cash, a necessity in a self-supporting school.

We recognize that financial conditions are hard, but just a little help from many will meet the situation. If six hundred readers will give a dollar apiece, we can make it. Many will not be able to give anything, some can give but fifty cents, but some will give more. Any amount, large or small, will be gratefully received. Postage stamps are acceptable. Right now while the matter is fresh in your mind send whatever you feel impressed to give. Address all communications and make remittance to THE MADISON SURVEY or direct to the writer.

W. F. Rocke
Madison, Tennessee

—S—

Soybean Information

A READER of the SURVEY, Mr. H. C. Brown of La Valle, Wisconsin, asks that we answer through the SURVEY some questions he has in mind in regard to edible varieties of the soybean and selling prices.

From the nutritive standpoint, the Mammouth Yellow Soybean has taken precedence among the varieties, so this

has been the variety used in the soybean products put out by the Madison Food Factory. These beans can be obtained here in hundred pound lots, the present price being \$6.00 per hundred pounds.

Madison does not make or handle soybean oil. It can be secured from Staley Sales Corporation, Decatur, Illinois.

Notice

The Alumni News Letter will be sent to Alumni members of the Madison School of Nursing upon request. Those on the mailing list are asked to notify us promptly of change in address.

Madison Nurses Alumni Association
—Mrs. Violetta Wille, Secretary.

Much interest is being shown by students in the Bible Seminar conducted by Julius G. White each Friday evening at seven o'clock in the Assembly Hall. This is an extra-curricular class and everyone is invited to attend.

—S—

Several students are away for their vacations. Others are busy with the short-course classes which are being conducted in Soybean Products and Baking, Furniture Making, Dress Remodeling, Auto Mechanics, various subjects in connection with health food and lecture work, and so on. The winter quarter opens Jan. 2.

—S—

A joint meeting of the Agricultural, Home Economics, and Food Factory divisions was held recently at which plans were made for the farm and garden crops for the coming year, based on the needs of the sanitarium diet kitchen and the college cafeteria. Plans were also made for the sales department of the Food Factory to handle any surplus crops which may be raised. The slogan adopted is "We grow what we eat and we eat what we grow." Professor E. C. Jacobsen will have charge of the Agricultural Division the coming year.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

January 10, 1934

No. 2

Advocating a One-Study Plan

EFFORTS have been made in many educational centers and on different educational levels to reconstruct the program of training men and women to meet present world conditions. It is felt, and doubtless with truth, that very often time in school is spent on non-essentials. There is a realization, also, that methods and procedures in education are often ineffective.

Both methods and curriculum content are vigorously attacked by progressive thinkers. It is gratifying to find in many of these attempted reforms a close approach to fundamental principles of Christian education as they have been set forth for years in our denominational literature.

Years ago medical schools in the United States set a pace for other colleges by introducing internship as a part of a physician's training. This method of internship has been adopted, in spirit at least, by most colleges offering teacher-training courses. Reference is made to the important part played by the Demonstration School in the preparation of teachers.

One-Study Plan for Medical Students

As the medical schools led some years ago in this effort for efficiency in the training of professional men, so medical schools again are suggesting improvements in their educational system. The December 2, 1933, issue of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* under the heading, "Changes Recommended in the Curriculum," comments on the report

WORK remains, I believe, the primary educator of the race, the aorta of education; and poor, essentially uneducated is that youth whose opportunities have opened to him every door except the door of labor.—*William E. Hocking.*

of "The Committee for the Reform of Medical Study," headed by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Prague, Czechoslovakia. In this report is this statement:

"One radical change which the report recommends is the concentration of study in a given period of time on a certain subject, in contrast with the present system of teaching a diversity of topics to students simultaneously."

The writer for *The Journal* continues: "The report sees great advantage in this concentration, not only to the medical student who will be able to devote himself fully to one subject after another,

but also to the teaching staff as only a portion of the year would be allocated to teaching, the rest of the time being free for scientific work and research.

"The report expects that more individual instruction will result from the measures recommended. . . . The report anticipates financial difficulties in connection with this reform but maintains that a radical improvement in the education of medical students is not possible unless the numerical relation of the student to the teaching staff is radically altered.

"Among the subjects recommended for the first two years of theoretical study, a special curriculum on nursing is a novelty. . . . All examinations in the theoretical subjects should be over by the end of the second year so that clinical work would start immediately with the beginning of the third year. This is a great advantage over the present method whereby usually the first half of the third year is lost on examinations and theoretical subjects. The three clinical years are divided so that mornings are devoted to hospital work and the afternoons to such theoretical subjects as pathology, anatomy, hygiene, experimental pathology, and pharmacology.

"Social medicine is introduced as an obligatory subject in the three clinical years.

"The report of this committee represents the most complete project for the reform of medical study that has been presented in Czechoslovakia. It should be an important step toward reform. The committee consisted of serious and honored members, not only of the teaching staff of the faculty of medicine of Brno but also of representatives of medical organizations and prominent practitioners."

Short Course Work at Madison

At various times in the history of Madison the value of the one-study plan has been tested. The most recent experience is a three-weeks' short course, very largely in vocational subjects, carried on during the holiday season. While a portion of the student body was home on vacation other members were profitably engaged in special studies operated on the labora-

tory method, three hours or more per day, and giving two hours' college credit.

Among the courses offered were auto mechanics for machine-loving boys, furniture making under Mr. Standish, who is preparing equipment for school buildings, baking and soybean products for a group of interested cooks and dietitians, public health nursing with Miss Gertrude Lingham, pruning, dress remodeling for a group of women who feel the need of instruction in making over clothing almost more than a regular course in dressmaking from new materials. Mrs. Bertram reports keen interest in this class.

A number of people from a distance together with a group of students devoted their time to the Health Education classes, given in three sections by Dr. Webber, Mr. Bisalski, and Mr. Julius G. White whose illustrated lectures on Learn-How-To-Be-Well and his Bible studies on healthful living as a part of the gospel, formed the basis for very profitable health work as lecturers and salesmen and demonstrators of foods.

The purpose of this health course, as Mr. White told his classes, was to increase the efficiency of students to work in the interests of people, mainly from the standpoint of nutrition.

Intensive work on one subject at a time has many advantages from the educational standpoint, and Madison plans to repeat this type of work from time to time as supplementary to the regular college courses, extending the scope as opportunity affords.

—S—

"S. O. S." to You

THE Madison SURVEY has always been an exponent of the plan whereby several families of various talents and abilities, co-operating, may go to communities where help in agricultural, educational, and health lines are needed. Many groups of such workers are now located in several Southern and Northern states, working along these very lines, and are proving an untold blessing to the communities in which they operate. Many pages could be written of the success achieved by these consecrated families, who have themselves been greatly blessed by engaging in such work.

Never in the history of our country, was

there a time of greater need for this kind of leadership than at present. Community after community is calling for this help.

The Laymen's Extension League (a student organization) at Madison has been organized to foster just such projects, and we are herewith bringing to your attention a most needy and urgent request.

Just recently, a 179-acre farm near Paris, Tennessee, has been given for this work. Almost single-handed, the work is being carried on in this very needy place. Payment of a government loan on the place is a year past due and must be paid shortly; else this splendid farm dedicated to a community project work will be lost to the work of that community.

A team of splendid young mules, sorely needed to put in the spring crop for the workers struggling to get started, will also be taken if immediate payment is not forthcoming. One hundred fifty dollars is needed at once. Surely, the loyal readers of the SURVEY are not going to see this splendid farm and team of mules go and the work cut short in this community. Just now a most urgent S. O. S. call comes to you. Do not delay, but send your offering at once to the Laymen's Extension League, or the writer, Madison, Tennessee, and it will be passed on to the above mentioned very needy enterprise.

P. A. WEBBER

—S—

Their Victories

UNDER this caption there appeared an editorial in a recent issue of the *Oregon Journal* on the advantages of a farmer in these days of depression. In spite of the fact that the farmers suffer, this editor stands ready to congratulate them because of the things they have in their favor. He says:

"After all, farmers are rich. Many a victory comes to them, depression or no depression. They are folks that the gentlemen who constitute the invisible government forget, and in prices for their products and in piling up profits they most fare ill. But they have triumphed. . . . There is profound enjoyment out on the land for those who try to find it. There is pride for the gardener in associating with his melons, his vine and other crops. There is pleasure in the preparation of the soil and the anticipation of the excellence of the berry or the size of the cabbage or melon that is to be the harvest. . . .

"If the rest of the world goes to smash, the farmer can live on and on without help from it. The Oregon pioneers, without communication with civilization, got their living from old Mother Earth, where the faithful soil and seasons never failed them. And farmers can do the same thing now if they are content to get along without a new automobile every year and telephones and a couple of afternoons off a week for golf and bridge.

"The most independent and most privileged man in the picture of life is the farmer.

"'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true, that in prices and profits the farmer most of the time is submerged, but in the golden beauty of his production and in his life among his hills, his trees, his streams, his meadows, and his outdoors, he is a monarch in his realm, a sovereign in his citadel."

—S—

YOUR first duty in life is toward your after-self. So live that the man-you-ought-to-be may, in his time, be possible, be actual. Far away in the years he is waiting his turn. His body, his brain, his soul, are in your boyish hands. He cannot help himself. What will you leave for him? Will it be a brain unspoiled by lust or dissipation; a mind trained to think and act; a nervous system true as a dial in its response to the truth about you? Will you, Boy, let him come as a man among men in his time? Or will you throw away his inheritance before he has had the chance to touch it? Will you turn over to him a brain distorted, a mind diseased, a will untrained to action, a spinal cord grown through with "the devil-grass, wild oats?" Will you let him come and take your place, gaining through your experience, happy in your friendship, hallowed through your joys, building on them his own? Or will you fling it all away, decreeing, wantonlike, that the man-you-might-have-been shall never be? This is your problem in life—How will you meet it, as a man or as a fool? It comes before you today and every day, and the hour of your choice is the crisis in your destiny.

—David Starr Jordan.

—S—

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes a man rich. He is rich according to what he is, not according to what he has.—Henry Ward Beecher.

NEWS ITEMS

A meeting of the Rural Workers Guild was held at Madison, Tuesday, December 26. Dr. and Mrs. John F. Brownsberger of the Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, and Mr. J. T. Wheeler of the Pewee Valley Sanitarium, Pewee Valley, Kentucky, were among those who attended. A report of the meeting will be given later.

—S—

Among the guests of the Sanitarium this week is Mr. W. H. Magness, prominent banker of McMinnville, Tennessee. Mr. Magness believes in keeping fit physically and is here for his annual check-up.

—S—

Mr. and Mrs. Leland Straw, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard D. Goodge, and Miss Icylene Lawrence returned to Madison this week after spending the holidays with friends and relatives in Michigan and Illinois.

—S—

Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Mrs. N. H. Druillard, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, and Miss M. Bessie DeGraw spent a few hours at the Pewee Valley Sanitarium, near Louisville, Kentucky, this week where they met Dr. and Mrs. John R. Peters of Chillicothe, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Peters are planning to unite with the Pewee Valley Sanitarium. For a number of years Dr. Peters has been connected with the United States Veterans Hospital at Chillicothe. Both Dr. and Mrs. Peters are former Madison students. We are glad to welcome them back to the Southland.

—S—

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Fuller of Cullman, Alabama, spent the holidays at the Madison Sanitarium as guests of Mrs. Fuller's mother, Mrs. A. E. Hobbs.

—S—

From Our Readers

A Preceptress: "I have no idea who the kind friend may be who placed my name on your subscription list, but I am grateful, for I enjoy this friendly touch with one more of our schools. It is my pleasure to have in our nurses' home several from Madison. They always speak with pride of their school. I shall be glad to have you continue sending the SURVEY."

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919. at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

A Physician: "We enjoy the SURVEY very much. It is a small paper with a big message. We look forward to its weekly visits."

A Home Missionary and Missionary Volunteer Secretary: "I want you to know that I enjoy reading the SURVEY, and hope you will continue to mail it to me. I am interested in the noble work your institution is doing, and appreciate the head, hand and heart education you are giving the young people. May the Lord continue to bless you in your noble efforts for Him."

A College Librarian: "We should like our name to continue on the SURVEY mailing list. The Madison SURVEY is among the most popular periodicals in our library. That expresses our appreciation."

A Welfare Society Secretary: "This letter is to let you know that we are enjoying your little paper very much. The articles regarding the work carried on in your school and surrounding territory give us courage to press on in the work which we are doing for the poor of this city. We are doing strictly self-supporting work and the Lord is blessing us."

A Conference President: "Yes, by all means keep sending the SURVEY. I do appreciate it and would miss it. I am enclosing a small contribution."

An Academy Principal: "I wish personally to thank you for the Madison SURVEY, and also to thank you in behalf of other teachers for the copies coming to them. We feel that you are doing a unique work in the educational field."

A Hospital Business Manager: "I would be pleased to have the SURVEY continue to my address. Having lived in Tennessee for fourteen years, we are well acquainted with your institution and appreciate having this contact with it."

Notice

The annual meeting of the Constituents of the Rural Educational Association is called for Tuesday, January 30, 1934, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rural Educational Association is called for the same day and date at 11:30 in the forenoon. These meetings will both be held in the Administration Building on the campus of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute near Madison, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

January 24, 1934

No. 3

Have You the Courage to Do It? *

NOT long ago the wife of a patient, sitting in my office, anxiously inquired my opinion concerning the possibility of her husband's recovery. I was impressed with this remark: "Doctor, if you can only get him well, I promise you we will get a little farm, settle down to normal conditions, and change from the life we have been living during the last twenty years. It has been one continuous struggle, strain, perplexity to accumulate enough property to take care of ourselves in our old age. Now I face the uncertainty of my husband's recovery. During his illness people have taken advantage of his helplessness and have defrauded us of much of our property. Our investments in stocks and bonds are found to be almost worthless. We have seen the efforts of years melt away. The strain has broken my husband's health. If he can recover so that we can get a little farm, I will be happy. Even though he were not entirely well, I am not afraid but what I can make our living on a small farm. I long to try it. What I have seen and learned here makes me pray most earnestly that the Lord will

open the way for us to locate on a small piece of land where we can care for ourselves, and live in peace away from the turmoil, the awful complexity of modern business. The opportunity to live a normal, peaceful, natural life is all I ask for in this world.

I N 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, industrial, and self-supporting life. And no devising of men has ever improved upon that plan. To the world's departure from it is owing, to a large degree, the poverty and wretchedness that exist today.

For some time this woman had been studying the situation. I was pleased to find that she had some very practical plans for a rural home. In other words, while living at the sanitarium her eyes had been opened, and her heart had been touched. She was now ready as soon as

her husband was able to leave the sanitarium, to start a normal life on a little farm.

Physician Decides to Go to the Farm

Another interesting case came to my attention not long ago. A physician who has had a very heavy practice for many years exhausted his nervous system and came as a patient to the sanitarium. As he began to recover, he and his wife began to consider plans for the future. Both realized that it was unwise to repeat the program of the past.

*From a chapel talk by E. A. Sutherland.

I was pleased to find that Madison had a wholesome effect upon them. This institution stands for rural life. It is a constant demonstration of what can be done on the land. Love for the soil is strong in the hearts of many Madison people. They regard the land as holy; as having intrinsic value; as a place where people can earn their food without robbing others or crowding others out of their places. If the soil is lovingly and intelligently worked, it will produce food and the necessities of life due to the beneficence of the soil itself, sunshine, moisture, and careful cultivating. No one has been robbed. In a way, two blades of grass have been made to grow where only one grew before.

The physician and his wife decided to purchase a small farm. He was to practice medicine in a more normal way and devote a portion of his time to the cultivation of the land, relieving himself of the tension under which he had worked. They who have such a home on the land are the real kings and queens of this earth.

Leading Educator Appreciates Practical Education

A third case of interest recently came to my attention. One of the leading educators of the United States, a man who has studied carefully the popular system of education, and who see its defects as well as its advantages, after looking over the institution, said, "You have a wonderful educational set-up. I like the practical side of your educational work. You are making the equipment for your laboratories, making your furniture; on the farm you raise much of your food. The spirit of the place seems to be to teach students how to become self-supporting. I hope you will not allow the conventional standards of a senior college to turn you away from the wonderful principles of education that you are now carrying forward. You may understand my estimate of your system when I say that if I had a son I would feel it a great privilege to educate him in your college."

These incidents should prove to you students that thinking men and women coming in contact with the school, recognize

educational fundamentals and a valuable background in these conditions that you meet daily. It may be difficult for you to appreciate the fact that the President of the United States and some of his co-laborers, such as Dr. Arthur Morgan and others, are putting forth a stupendous effort to demonstrate that the safety of the nation lies in getting people out of congested cities onto small farms.

The social and industrial world today faces conditions similar to those a physician meets whose patient has an enormous tumor which threatens his very life. It is possible for a tumor to attain such size that it is a question whether the tumor is being removed from the body or the body from the tumor.

The big cities are social tumors. They draw people away from the country districts to the point where they become a great menace to the nation and to the world. It is the effort of the President of the United States, and clear-headed men associated with him, to draw from the cities the non-producers, those dependent upon others for a living, and place them on small farms where they can raise their own food, provide their own clothing and shelter and the simple comforts of life.

Show Your Loyalty

We can show our loyalty, our patriotism, by helping these far-sighted statesmen and philanthropists with their task. If schools alert to the situation were teaching what the people need at this time, the problem would be quickly solved. What a help it would be if ministers were teaching from their pulpits God's plan for man as outlined in the Garden of Eden, as repeated after the flood, as emphasized by Abraham, and as demonstrated by that historic back-to-the-land movement when the children of Israel, led by the pillar of fire and pillar of cloud, passed from Egypt to the land of Canaan.

If writers for newspapers and magazines would keep this subject before the people, how quickly the problem would be solved. Sometimes farmers themselves need education to appreciate their own blessings and opportunities, for what is more pitiful than a city-minded farmer.

The cities have proved so alluring that rural-minded farmers are quite the exception.

All of us can help the President, and especially the demonstration by the Tennessee Valley Authority, if in our school work and in all of our activities, we emphasize the necessity of getting out of the crowded cities where unemployment is making paupers of nearly thirty millions of people. Every student and teacher of this institution should be filled with the rural life idea. That idea is contagious. It is vitalizing.

I am thankful that when patients come in contact with the spirit at Madison, many of them are encouraged to follow the lead; that visitors find here a strong rural-life spirit, an out-of-the-city movement, the ideas of self-support, self-government, and practical education.

—S—

Alcohol Lecture Meets with Approval

ON December 27, Julius Gilbert White, president of the Associated Lecturers, Inc., spoke on the effects of alcohol, to over two thousand Baptist young people gathered from eighteen Southern states, in Memorial Hall, Nashville. He presented the subject to his audience, using illustrated slides and showing the effects of alcohol, for instance, on the unborn child; how the brain and nervous system are affected by drinking alcohol; drinkers' pay day; the effect of alcohol on digestion, causing disturbances such as ulcers, cancers, fatty degeneration of the liver, the hob-nail liver, etc.

Many have expressed themselves as feeling that this illustrated lecture on alcohol and its effects is superior to anything that has yet been prepared. It is a lecture that will be a great boon to those who desire to educate the people so that they can intelligently take their stand for prohibition. Many people are convinced that we ought not to be devoting the major portion of our energies to matters of law enforcement, but that we should present the subject of prohibition from the

standpoint of health, or physiology. Such a method will appeal to all who are interested in the welfare of humanity from any standpoint.

The lecture reveals God as the author of physiology, and couples with science the religious aspect of the prohibition question, doing it so strongly that it makes the presentation perfectly fitting for a religious service—morning, afternoon, or evening.

Several pastors, after listening to Mr. White's lecture on alcohol and its effects, are asking him to present the subject in their churches on Sunday night, as nothing can be presented from the lecture platform at the present time that is more timely and that will arouse more interest in a very worthy subject.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of the state invited Mr. White to present this subject to the delegates attending a recent meeting of their officers in Nashville. They gave their unqualified support and recommendations, not only to the lecture on alcohol and its effects, but to the lecture on tobacco, which is as strong as the one on alcohol.

It is noticed that when people hear Mr. White's lectures on the evils of alcohol and tobacco they become interested in having him give other lectures, such as those that deal with the subject of nutrition and health protection and the rest of the twelve lectures of the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" group. They appreciate the interesting and helpful ideas and facts, gathered in a systematic manner over a period of years to arouse people to the importance of taking care of their health.

For a long time those who have come in contact with Madison, especially with the Sanitarium, have been begging for just the type of work in their communities that Mr. White is so well prepared to give in his set of twelve lectures upon health topics.

Those interested and wishing to obtain these slides and other help which Mr. White is able to give, will do well to correspond with him. He may be addressed in care of the Associated Lecturers, Inc., Madison, Tennessee.

Food on Farms

WITH not more arable land than is in the two Carolinas, 65,000,000 Japanese are trying desperately to earn a subsistence on their islands, and they are breaking away to take land from the weaker peoples of continental Asia. And here, in South Carolina, are millions of acres untilled. "Ah, but there is no money in farming!" There is food in farming. There is clothing. There is warmth. In the cities are the millions on millions who have no food, clothing, or warmth that is not given them.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

—S—

University of Georgia Adopts Rural Project

AN interesting work is going on in Georgia under the supervision of the University of Georgia. A tract of twenty thousand acres is to be used for homes for people now living in cities, who have no way by which they can get to the land. At present there are about fifteen hundred families who will be provided with farms on a lease basis. They will be allowed to stay two years on these farms. Then if the individual farmers prove to be successful, they will be given an option to buy, with the period of payment being over a term of twenty years. The United States government has given to the University of Georgia one million dollars to carry on this rural life experiment. Many of the families have no way by which they can furnish buildings, machinery, and seed. The million dollars will be used to start the farmers on a self-supporting basis.

appointed chairman of the department of education of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and, with President Arthur E. Morgan of Antioch College, is working out at the present time a practical educational scheme in connection with the building of Norris Dam.

—S—

Are you tuning in on the health lectures given by Julius Gilbert White over W L A C each Thursday at 5:00 P. M.? Mr. White is receiving gratifying responses from several states, similar to the following: "I listen in to your lectures over the radio and am trying your Fruit and Vegetable Diet, and have left off coffee. Will you please send me 'The Food Combination Chart'? May God bless you in your effort to help people."

—S—

In the interest of the health food work, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, W. F. Rocke, and E. M. Bisalski attended the recent meeting of the Southern Union Conference Committee held at Orlando, Florida.

—S—

Among recent visitors on the Madison campus was Professor Laurence H. Howe, vice-president of Olivet College, Olivet, Illinois. Olivet College carries as its motto "Education with a Christian Purpose." While visiting in Nashville, Professor Howe became acquainted with the work of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and came out to ascertain some of the methods by which Madison carries on its educational program for young people whose financial backing is limited and who find it necessary to earn a large part of their school expenses. He is interested in the combination work-and-study program of the place from the standpoint of its educational value as well as the financial value. He promises to come again.

—S—

NEWS ITEMS

Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, who for a number of years has been professor of education in the University of Chicago, and college inspector for the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, made a brief visit to Madison this week. Dr. Reeves is very much interested in practical education. He has been

Dr. Marialal Parekh, author of *Life of Mahatma Gandhi*, spoke to the Madison family at a recent chapel hour. He gave an interesting report of how he became a Christian as well as giving some interesting facts concerning Mahatma Gandhi and his struggles for India.

—S—

The devil is with you until you get to the end of the second mile. Instead of telling me your troubles, trot off the second mile.—E. A. S.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919 at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

February 7, 1934

No. 4

Are Teachers at Fault?

IN the *Nashville Tennessean* of January 17 appeared an article entitled "One-Half of Alabama Schools Are Forced to Close by February 1." This is a pitiful condition, a result of the present depression. But should 160,000 children be deprived of one-half the usual schooling for the year? Over 4,000 teachers are thrown out of employment by the closing of the schools in this one state.

Alabama is not the only state having trouble to maintain its schools. Similar conditions are found in other sections of the United States. A survey of the situation in European countries indicates a similar struggle there.

Under the title "School Masters and School Wreckers" Mr. Ross Stagner, of the University of Wisconsin, contributes an article to *School and Society*, January 13, 1934, issue, commenting on the fact that public schools today are suffering seriously as the result of the depression. He asks, "Why is it that taxpayers and board members, most of whom have been

in the public schools at some time in their lives, have not been so impressed with the value of the public school system that they would fight to preserve rather than to cripple it? In other words, how is it that no great public sentiment has been built up around this most valuable of public institutions—the school?"

We also ask, Why is it that the school term is shortened, teachers' wages discounted, and, in many cases, teachers allowed to wait months without pay? Mr. Stagner says this:

STUDENTS 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.—*Symmetrical Education*

"I believe that the present plight of education can be laid at the doorstep of educators themselves. I believe that the teachings of our schools, the attitude of our teachers, and the whole atmosphere of the public school system has been favorable to the development of school-wreckers and others who acquiesce in school-wrecking.

"School teachers (and in this category may be included both secondary and college instructors) are, on problems of

economics and politics, the most uniformly illiterate class known."

Schools Lack Element of Self-Support

Mr. Stagner is stressing the need of teachers who can link up classroom instruction with the problems the world is facing. It is his judgment that, because teachers have not been able to enter into the economic problem and assist in its solution, the teaching profession is being ignored far beyond that of many other industries, activities, and professions. He continues:

"The stereotyped thinking of these educators and of the students they send forth must inevitably react to the detriment of the educational system. . . . These conditions—the conservatism and lack of decisiveness in educational policies—result immediately from the type of personality found in our teaching staffs. These individuals enter the academic monastery because they fear the competitive conflict of business. They hope to get away from the scheming for profits into a life of service and security."

This declaration concerning the character of teachers and their desire to escape the problems with which the world is struggling should arouse some reaction from the teaching fraternity. Is it true that, like the monastic order of the Middle Ages, our teachers flee from responsibility rather than reach out for and assume responsibility? Mr. Stagner continues:

"The advantage of a system managed for use rather than for profit would be great to the educators of America. It is very strange that school men, rather than eagerly accepting the idea of a non-profit system, have been apathetic or positively antagonistic toward it.

"The social benefits of an educational program planned without consideration of financial gain or any other goal than that of service to society would be incalculable. The educators of America have an opportunity to help build such a system if they escape from their lethargy. If they can be educated and alert on questions of public policy, they can mold the opinions of an entire generation and

pilot the course of America along a different channel than the history of the last thirty years shows us to be heading for."

Recommends Change in Educational System

Attention is called to the fact that educators and financiers of educational institutions have the habit of accepting large sums of money from the great syndicates as endowments, the interest from which supports the school. The element of self-support is largely lacking in this system.

The charge is made that leaders in these large monopolies have been far-seeing in their policy, and that they have been reaping their returns from a public made insensible by education to such syndicate supervision, control, and support.

It is stated that about two per cent of the population of this country owns or controls ninety-eight per cent of the wealth of the land. By depending so largely on this two per cent, school men have been selling their birthright for "a mess of pottage."

Today the government is endeavoring to escape from the tentacles of the octopus that has a strangle hold on business and industry. Schools and entire educational systems are likewise among the sufferers. The only open way is for schools to become self-supporting and to teach self-support to the students. Without doubt this program calls for a weeding out of non-essentials in the curriculum; for strong emphasis on those phases of education that make for a self-maintaining citizenship.

This criticism of school men, keen as it is, may find some application in educational institutions other than the public school system. It is a challenge to teachers in Christian schools. Are they "alert on questions of public policy," keen to the needs of their students as future factors in society and makers of world history? No single factor in the church or state carries greater weight than the school. This fact is stressed more and more, especially today when our own schools are

looked to as economic centers, in many cases worthy of imitation on a larger scale.

* * * *

John Wesley and Diet Reform

THE founder of Methodism, John Wesley, was not only a great religious teacher but was a reformer in diet. The *Vegetarian Messenger* quotes from a letter written by Wesley to the Bishop of London:

"Thanks be to God. Since the time I gave up the use of flesh meats and wine I have been delivered from all physical ills."

Quoting from another letter, the *Messenger* continues:

"After talking largely with both men and women leaders, we believed it would prevent great expense as well as being a means of health if the poor people of our society could be persuaded to leave off drinking tea. We resolved ourselves to begin and set the example. I expected some difficulty in breaking off the custom of twenty years standing and, accordingly, the first three days my head ached more or less all day long and I was half asleep from morning to night. The third day, on Wednesday in the afternoon, my memory failed almost entirely. In the evening I sought my remedy in prayer. On Thursday morning my headache was gone, my memory was as strong as ever and I have found no inconvenience, but an essential benefit in several respects from that day to this."

John Wesley taught principles of health that are as sound today as when he discovered them, and every person who desires health will do well to follow his example in renouncing flesh meats and tea, and we might say coffee.

* * * *

Another Friend Passes Away

THE Madison family was saddened by the news of the death of Dr. George T. Harding II, brother of the late President Warren G. Harding, on Thursday, January 18, at his home in Worthington, near Columbus, Ohio.

For years Dr. Harding has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, and an interested and sympathetic friend of the educational and medical work of the institution. He was a warm friend of the faculty and student body. He was a firm believer in self-supporting missionary work by the laity of the church, and for a number of years has carried forward a work somewhat similar to our own.

Dr. Harding was an outstanding physician in the field of nervous diseases with an experience of thirty years. For the past eighteen years he has been superintendent of Columbus Rural Rest Home at Worthington. His son, Dr. George Harding III, who has been closely associated with him, is prepared to carry forward this worthy enterprise. A second son, Dr. Warren Harding, is at present a hospital surgeon in Sydney, Australia. His daughter, Miss Ruth Harding, is a student in the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda, California.

Dr. Harding frequently visited Madison and seldom missed a meeting of the rural workers of the South in annual convention. His talks were full of inspiration and he will be missed in our midst. The faculty and students of Madison extend to Mrs. Harding and other members of his family their deepest sympathy.

* * * *

An Urgent Call for Help

IN the January 10 issue of the SURVEY, an S.O.S. call was sent out to every reader. This was an urgent call to help in the establishment of a community center near Paris, Tennessee, to give assistance in agricultural, educational, and health lines. Consecrated workers are already in the field, but are faced with the prospect of losing a team of splendid young mules because there is no cash to make the necessary payment to hold them. If one hundred and fifty SURVEY readers would respond without delay with \$1.00 each, the day would be saved and the workers could go on with their work.

Send reply to Laymen's Extension League or the writer, Madison, Tennessee.

P. A. WEBBER

NEWS ITEMS

Mrs. N. H. Druillard spoke to the family at the meeting of the Laymen's Extension League Sabbath afternoon. She stressed the need of co-operation and faith and a more active missionary endeavor on the part of the young people. She told of the beginning of the work at Madison thirty years ago, and how it required much faith at that time to believe a school could ever be established here or that this could be made a beautiful farm, with nothing in sight but a few old dilapidated buildings, rocks, and pig pens. By co-operation and a connection with the divine intellect, there is no limit, she stated, to what may be accomplished by the young people.

From Austin Peay Normal School the College had as visitors this week President P. P. Claxton; V. C. Moffett, professor of Education; John B. Bond, Jr., of the Physics and Chemistry Department; and William B. Nicholson, of the History Department.

* * * *

O. A. Tait, Editor of the *Signs of the Times*, spoke to the family at the chapel hour Sunday evening. This was his first visit to Madison. Speaking of the plan of self-support, he said, "You young people are indeed fortunate to be in a place where there are problems to meet and you have the privilege of helping to meet them; individuals never get anywhere until they learn how to solve problems." He gave a graphic description of world conditions and urged a more prayerful and earnest study of the Bible.

* * * *

W. I. Smith, of the General Conference Department of Education, and A. W. Peterson, of the Educational Department of the Southern Union Conference, visited Madison Monday and Tuesday of this week. Professor Smith spoke at the chapel hour Monday evening.

* * * *

David Johnson, who is taking second-year medical work at Loma Linda, California, writes: "A number of us fellows from Madison are pledged, when we have finished here, to conduct an educational and medical enterprise in some especially needy place in the South. Pray for us that we may keep faith with Madison and with the great principles we were taught while there." Similar letters have come from other men. We will be glad to welcome these young men, as physicians and medical evangelists, back to the Southland.

* * * *

In a recent letter Mr. Leaton Irwin of Quincy, Illinois, writes concerning Quincy Memorial Sanitarium: "We have purchased for the sanitarium the equipment of three surgeons who died, and will do minor surgery at an early date. A laboratory is also being equipped, and the east building of seventeen rooms will be ready for occupancy early in January. They had eight treatments last night after supper and have about a dozen treatments per day besides the regular boarders. The house is full. You will be surprised the next time you pass this way." Four members, of the Quincy Memorial staff, Mr. and Mrs. Theo Maddox and Mr. and Mrs. William Sandborn, are former Madison students.

Among the guests of the Sanitarium this week is Mrs. Austin Peay of Clarksville, Tennessee. Mrs. Peay is wife of the late Governor Austin Peay of Tennessee.

* * * *

Dr. Floyd Bralliar and Miss Florence Hartsock attended the meeting of the American Alumni Association which was held in Nashville this week.

The Country Boy's Creed

I BELIEVE that the Country which God made is more beautiful than the City which man made; that life out-of-doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man. I believe that work is work wherever we find it, but that work with Nature is more than work with the most intricate machinery. I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do, but on how you do it; that opportunity comes to a boy on the farm as often as to a boy in the city, that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in town, that my success depends not upon my location, but upon myself—not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do, not upon luck, but upon pluck. I believe in working when you work and in playing when you play and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.

—Edwin Osgood Grover.

Are You Getting Your Survey?

Occasionally a letter comes from a reader of the SURVEY, stating that for some reason he is not getting the little paper although he has requested that his name be retained on the mailing list. The mailing list has been going through a state of revision, and it is possible for a name to be accidentally lost from the list to be retained. If this has happened in your case, a card from you will re-enter your name. The SURVEY desires to keep those interested in the educational and medical work which it represents in touch with the progress in this field.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

February 14, 1934

No. 5

Annual Meetings of Units

By LIDA F. SCOTT

THE months of January and February call for a series of meetings of the constituencies and trustees of corporations, known as Self-supporting Units of the Southern States. Local conference officials, Mrs. N. H. Druillard, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Mr. W. F. Rocke, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, Miss Florence Fellemende and the writer number among members attending.

I wish to mention some of the high points in the year's work of the units.

Sunshine Health Center

ALTHOUGH the regular annual meeting of the board has been adjourned to a later date, those visiting Reeves found some interesting scenes of activity. Sixty or more men were at work cleaning out ditches, leveling and cherting the road that runs through the farm. This improvement is a donation to the institution.

An attractive building which is nearing completion is the gift of Mr. John Allen in memory of his daughter. It provides a home for a family of twelve underprivileged children and their house mother. The building is well planned, consisting of bath and spray rooms, sun porch, a play room, sewing room, living room, dining room, and kitchen. It is situated on a hill at the edge of the woods where sunshine and shade are plentiful. The building completed will cost Mr. Allen about \$5500.

The plan of Sunshine Health Center is to train the children, so far as their ages and health will permit, in simple trades for self-support on the farm. A crew of men and boys were felling trees in places where the

beauty will not be marred, and teams were hauling logs to the sawmill where they were quickly converted into lumber for buildings. There was an air of expectation and exhilaration as everyone was interested and absorbed in what he was doing.

The summer and fall crops have fed well the family of forty or more, and few supplies have needed to be purchased. Here is another demonstration of subsistence farming and self-support. No soliciting is done for operating expenses, only for building and equipment.

El Reposo Sanitarium

IN THE renowned Muscle Shoals area to which the eyes of the country have been directed by the activities of the Tennessee River Valley Authority, the annual board meeting was held at the El Reposo Sanitarium, near Florence, Alabama. The president of the Board reports a better year than last, though they continue to feel the reaction from the financial panic. There is no lack of requests for medical help. The sanitarium often is filled with patrons who can pay but little, if at all for their treatments or even the food they eat. There is a limit to what the little institution can do, but even beyond this limit those sick and in need have found welcome.

The blessing of the Lord has rested upon the twenty-five-acre farm, upon the dairy and the poultry, just as it rested upon another mountain side and meager supply some nineteen hundred years ago, and has multiplied facilities so that the family has had a surplus of food to give away. These workers were

proud to inform the board that the slender income has been sufficient to keep them out of debt so far, though a more drastic type of economy has had to be learned and practiced. They have grown more serious and are experiencing a deeper kind of happiness than heretofore.

Lawrenceburg Sanitarium

AT THE meeting of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital, the president gave a wonderful report. Located in a region where farmers have been hard hit, this little institution has struggled against almost overwhelming odds in its efforts to be helpful. Scores of emergency and accident cases have received care practically free. Heroic nurses have patched and darned to make the best appearance possible after braving months with slender pay. Two succumbed to typhoid fever, laying down their lives to the great sorrow of their co-workers.

The family members have had warmth and shelter, and a nourishing diet from their own farm products, and they are thankful that instead of being on the dole, they could be of service to those worse off.

Never had money been so scarce, never had it been so hard to meet coal, grocery, and X-ray expenses and to keep stock supplies and medicine for anesthetics, hypodermics, and disinfectants for the injured and desperately ill who are rushed to the hospital—for only the desperate cases seek hospital care now in Lawrence County. All this took prayer and careful budgeting, for if this group has an outstanding fault, it is a stubborn refusal to turn away the pitiful, appealing cases just because they have little or no money to pay for their care.

The Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital is the only hospital available to Lawrence and the four adjoining counties. Just how long the little institution can continue under the heavy financial pressure was scarcely mentioned by the operating group; they had only a desire to go on developing and strengthening the enterprise, thinking only of the great needs.

Pine Hill Rest Cottage

A PLEASURE awaited those attending the annual meeting of the Pine Hill Rest Home, near Birmingham, Alabama. The grounds about the Home and the cottages have been continuously improved so that the prospects, even in winter, promise a lovely resurrection. The rooms of the eight-bed Rest Cottage are always in charming condition. Patients soon feel the home atmosphere of warm hearts. Here again it would be impossible to continue if the workers had to depend solely upon remuneration from patients.

The farm and garden have supplemented the lack of money. Home-canned products fill the storeroom. Never have they had a better winter

supply. Even now there is a good supply of garden greens and cover crops presenting a beautiful appearance from the Rest Cottage. It was as though an Unseen Power had planned for the unexpected and unprecedented. They have been able to set a bountiful table, and there was a note of gratitude and gladness in the annual report.

The policy for the future is to enlarge the garden, plant more fruit trees and a larger vineyard, build up the poultry department, grow more greenhouse plants for market, and seek the services of a resident physician. The pansy plants are doing well out of doors and are in full blossom. Orders are being filled already for these. It is gratifying to find the family happily absorbed in their work with not the faintest note of regret or complaint.

Pewee Valley Sanitarium

FIFTEEN miles northeast of Louisville, Kentucky, is Pewee Valley. Located there is the thirty-bed institution known as Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital. J. T. Wheeler, the president, read an interesting report of the year's progress, which has been real progress as far as the number of patients and additions to the hospital are concerned. The new brick hospital building is the first to greet the eye—still unfinished, needing windows, partitions, floors, and stucco. The Rotary Club of Oldham County is on the job again, organizing for a drive to complete the building, as it is planned to be the gift of the people of Oldham County.

The county is paying a certain amount for each day's care of its poor and unemployed at the hospital. The willingness to co-operate with the county in caring for their poor has won favor and many warm friends who are reciprocating in a substantial way.

Dr. and Mrs. John R. Peters were present. Dr. Peters was elected a member and appointed a trustee of the board. They will return in July, at which time Dr. Peters will become their medical superintendent. He plans to begin practice with two offices, one located at the Sanitarium and one in Louisville. The institution has year by year been developing a self-supporting power, and will be an all-around efficiency man. Mrs. benefit both to the institution and to the doctor. The reputation and popularity of the institution has opened the way in the community for a hearty welcome of the doctor.

Arrangements have been made for Mr. and Mrs. A. Cooper, former Madison students, to unite with the unit. Mr. Cooper will have charge of the farm and garden and the heating plant and will be an all-round efficiency man. Mrs. Cooper is also efficient along domestic lines. The institution has a strong staff of permanent workers.

Other improvements have been made by the city's sending out skilled unemployed men to

do landscaping and general improving of the grounds, as well as furnishing labor on the new buildings.

The financial report showed the institution solvent, and well able to advance to a place of greater efficiency in meeting the needs of their community. The Louisville group is also looking forward to the further development of the farm and garden, and improvements in the school.

Do These Self-supporting Ventures Pay?

AFTER sharing the discussions of the problems, perplexities, successes and sorrows, and future policies of these self-supporting ventures, the little groups, as they drive homeward after each annual meeting and compare reactions, find themselves in accord on two or three important points:

First, that the location on farms has been the salvation of these institutions, the ark afloat on the financial floods which have almost destroyed the world. Second, that devotion to a human cause is the very best way to develop real men and women. Third, that workers who have stayed by through the years have grown with their work until we marvel. It is the quitter who appeals to our sympathy.

Next month will be given brief reports of the board meetings held in February.

* * * *

W. C. T. U. Favors Alcohol Lecture

IN the series of twelve "Learn-How-to-Be-Well" lectures, which are illustrated by 600 screen pictures and promoted by the Associated Lecturers' Bureau, is one devoted to the physiological effects of alcohol, one on tobacco, and one on narcotics and nostrums in general. These three lectures, especially the one on alcohol, have drawn favorable attention from the Women's Christian Temperance Union workers in the last few weeks. They first had the temperance lecture at a meeting of their county officers. Then their Director of Health for the states of Tennessee and Georgia passed her impressions of the lecture to the Director of Scientific Temperance at the national headquarters of the W. C. T. U. as follows:

"Mr. White is president of the Lecturers' Bureau established by experts on nutrition and health at Madison, Tennessee, in connection with a famous sanitarium at Madison and connected with an agricultural plant."

"These men have a deeply religious approach to the question of narcotics, and combine this approach with science and general welfare and safety application. They prove that when men eat and drink to sin against nature, they sin

against God. The body is the temple of the soul. I am sending you a list of his lectures, twelve in all."

"Mr. White's lectures on nutrition are being used by our city Parent-Teacher Associations."

"The slides for these lectures made at Madison can be made available to our national headquarters at less cost than any other group of slides I know. A lecture will be sent with the slides, written by Julius Gilbert White. This lecture can be used in both the church service and Sunday School. It suits any audience, young folks and adults."

This communication elicited a request from the national headquarters of the W. C. T. U. to see the lecture, and in response Mr. White recently spent two days in conference with the national Director of Scientific Temperance, demonstrating the lectures on alcohol and tobacco and discussing plans for the work in the field. These materials are cordially welcomed by these earnest God-fearing workers who have held so nobly to their task through the years, and who keenly sense the fact that the campaign must now be one of education in physiology, both with adults and with youth, and that new materials are now needed with which to work from this standpoint. Then, too, the plan for illustrating the lecture on the screen with beautiful pictures so that it attracts and holds the attention of people of all ages and makes the impression through the eye and ear at the same time, appeals strongly to them. It is a new and very desirable way of doing the work.

On February 9 Mr. White is to give the alcohol lecture in Atlanta, Georgia, at a regional meeting of the W. C. T. U. officers and workers from the states of Tennessee and Georgia.

A day of great responsibility and opportunity has come to those who know physiology from the divine standpoint and who love men and fear God. The gigantic task of teaching these principles will naturally bring the most devout, God-fearing workers of all religious faiths into a close unity of effort in this field of endeavor. Such fellowship in this particular line of work is, no doubt, a part of the plan of God to spread the light of the gospel in its fullness among all classes of people at this time.

* * * *

Farms to Help Miners

THE United States government has set aside \$25,000.00 with which to create subsistence farm projects in coal mining areas. Option has been taken on 10,000 acres in Cumberland County, Tennessee, in the Wilder coal district.

The scheme as outlined by the United States Department of the Interior provides "complimentary adjustment" in giving families an op-

portunity to buy farms with long periods in which to pay for them, and furnishing them with a means of work. This scheme will make it possible for the miners when out of work to sustain themselves on their farms.

The government will furnish skilled men to teach the miners how to succeed with the project. It is estimated that approximately three hundred families in the Wilder district will be helped to purchase farms.

NEWS ITEMS

Among recent visitors of the college were Mrs. Thomas Alexander and three students of Columbia University. Mrs. Alexander is wife of Dr. Thomas Alexander of the faculty of Columbia University. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander were formerly members of the faculty of George Peabody College, and have for years had a deep interest in the practical features of the educational work of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Dr. Alexander has been a leading factor in the establishment of New College, a branch of Columbia University, on an 1800-acre farm.

* * * *

Dr. A. J. Kistler, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, writes very encouragingly of the work in that field where he is just beginning to give the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures. One night each week he lectures in the Y. M. C. A., and two other nights in two different churches, one in the city and one in a nearby town. From these beginnings no doubt the work will spread; as those in adjacent communities hear what their neighbors are getting, they will ask that the lectures be brought to them.

* * * *

Mrs. Helen Sandborn, a member of the group of nurses and dietitians—former students of Madison—who are operating the Quincy Memorial Sanitarium. Quincy, Illinois, writes the Misses Dittes of their work. She says:

"We are feeling fine and are so happy. Mr. and Mrs. Maddox and Miss Thelma Campbell are in the treatment rooms and have plenty to do. Mr. Sandborn is busy most of the time with meeting visitors and general work. We have a wonderful patronage from the city and

all the house patients we have room for at the present. The sanitarium consists of two large houses with an annex between, one with seventeen rooms and the other nineteen. We are using one-half only, as the other is not yet finished. Both places, however, have new wood floors, walls decorated, and new furniture. Each room has a definite color scheme—curtains, rugs, furniture, and lamps all carrying out this scheme.

"Mr. Sandborn has given several health lectures with a good company each time. He is Sabbath School superintendent and I have charge of the primary department."

These young people took up the work in Quincy at the invitation and with the financial aid of Mr. Leaton Irwin of the Irwin Paper Company. Mr. Irwin is a frequent guest at the Madison Sanitarium and for a number of years has been intensely interested in the health work of the institution.

* * * *

Two Windows

By EDGAR A. GUEST

My office window looks on brick and steel and granite stone

And pavements hard and cold and gray where only trade is known.

I look between the buildings tall and all I see is strife

And wonder if such wearying care is all there is to life.

There's little beauty in the scene my office window frames.

One wearies reading printed signs and gold-leaf blazoned names.

And did I catch no broader view than this I daily see

I'd wonder if this world is what God fashioned it to be.

But in my little room at home, safe settled in my chair,

I look another window through and loveliness is there.

The grass is green, the flowers are bright, the birds are on the wing,

And I discover life is not a cold and sordid thing.

All nature's charms are on display; the children romp about,

The people passing up and down seem happy to be out.

And looking at earth's gentler scenes, the thought occurs to me

How small the view of life my office window lets me see.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

February 28, 1934

No. 6

Mental Hygiene*

ALWAYS I consider it a great privilege and pleasure to come before the Parent-Teachers Association of Davidson County. No greater work has been given to man than that of training and educating our children and youth.

First, I wish to take this opportunity to express appreciation for the splendid cooperation and support given by your association to Mr. J. G. White in his recent series of lectures on health topics. I also wish to acknowledge my appreciation of the support you have given the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute in launching the program for raising means for the new library building. I am glad to report that this project is started. The building is intended to be more than a library for the college; it will have a commodious lecture room where lectures may be reinforced by the stereopticon for community use and to serve the schools of Davidson County. Rooms of a museum order are also planned that will give the children and youth opportunity to come in contact with many interesting things of nature, collected not only from our own section but from various places.

Called upon by your chairman yesterday to speak to you on mental hygiene, I have hastily prepared a paper on this most important subject.

The Creator of the mind surely must understand its laws and the process to be followed in order to get the best results. Therefore the Bible has some of the finest instruction on mental hygiene that has ever been written. The book of Proverbs admonishes us: "Keep thy heart [mind] with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life;" and again, "As a man thinketh so is he."

These great truths stressed in the word of God are recognized in medicine today more than in any previous period. There is a better understanding of the work of the Master Physician who went about doing good and dispensing courage, hope, and confidence to those who were sick and discouraged in mind. He taught the art of thinking logically and reasoning calmly. He understood how to relieve when He said to the man who was let down through the roof, "Thy sins be forgiven thee," and to another, "Behold thou art made whole; sin no more lest a worse thing come unto thee." Comparatively "few

■ ■

LET your minds dwell on what is true, what is worthy, what is right, what is pure, what is amiable, what is kindly—on everything that is excellent or praiseworthy. Do the things that you have learned.—*Philippians 4:8 and 9, Goodspeed's Translation.*

■ ■

*Talk given by Dr. E. A. Sutherland before the Davidson County Parent-Teachers Association at the Andrew Jackson Hotel, Friday, February 9, 1934.

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."

We are learning that there are general laws governing behavior that are as definite as those governing the organs of the physical body. We are finding that the only way to restore many wrecks is to bring such patients into harmony with the laws of the mind. We are also getting the idea of how to prevent mental ill-health by giving more careful attention to, and observing, the laws of pre-natal influence, environment, and diet of the child.

Childhood, youth, and manhood have well-defined limits. A woman matures physically, except the brain, at about the age of twenty-two. Her brain does not reach full maturity, on an average, until about five years later. Physically a man reaches maturity at about twenty-five years, except his brain, which matures about the age of thirty. The nervous system inherited from our ancestors, which is in our infant bodies, is the same nervous mechanism which we must depend upon as long as we live. The individual cells of the nervous system retain their identity throughout life. The brain is most tender and susceptible in early life. The semi-fluid brain of the infant grows slowly as it is needed but very little at this stage of life.

Though the brain lags behind the body in development as far as strength and maturity are concerned, yet it may retain its vigor and mental powers long after the physical frame has become weak. The hands may show signs of tremor and the shoulders may assume the stoop of age, yet the mind, if properly cared for, may be clear and strong. Dr. Will Mayo, in a recent address to a large gathering of medical men, said that he did not consider it a very profitable business to keep a person alive until he is ninety years old if his brain had practically died at the age of seventy. It is important to understand that the mental health of adult life and old age depends largely upon what has been done for our brain and nerve cells

during the age of childhood and adolescence by persistent effort of education in forming habits of nervous behavior resulting in character.

Prepare Them to Meet Difficulties

This association composed of parents and teachers is intensely interested, I take it for granted, in every phase of mental hygiene. You wish to recognize the fundamental principles of physiology. Upon the observance of the laws of physiology in childhood and youth, depends the healthfulness of the brain of the adult.

We have come to a complex period in the history of the world. Well trained and healthy minds are necessary in order to successfully pass through these times without a nervous upsetting or breakdown. During the last four years over a million persons in Germany alone committed suicide because they were mentally unable to cope with the situations in which they found themselves. In our own country millions of people, unable to weather the conditions, have been committed to places of refuge, shielded from the rush and strain of life because they were not mentally well enough or strong enough to face the problems that have come upon us. Many millions are stranded physically, mentally, financially, industrially, and socially at the present time because they have not been trained to overcome the difficulties of the adolescent and adult periods. Unable to overcome circumstances, they are being controlled by them.

Physicians are beginning to understand that a large percentage of these unfortunate people, who are going down before the storm of disaster, have been mentally ill for a long period of time before the breakdown came. Statesmen of the nation, educators, ministers, and physicians are alarmed at this wide-spread mental condition. We realize that the time has come to give most serious thought and study to mental hygiene as a preventative of mental illness.

The old adage that as the twig is bent so is the tree inclined, applies here. "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it," is a truth that we are learning to ac-

cept. Parents, conscious of the responsibility that they are assuming in bringing into the world a new being, and who are willing to order their lives to give their child the very best, will be richly repaid. Much has been done in the development of thoroughbred cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, and even dogs. Certainly more attention should be given to our children's inheritance and equipment for life both physically and mentally. The present world situation is impressing many with the importance of thoroughbred children who can be developed into strong men and women, able to control circumstances instead of being buffeted about by every wind of financial, industrial, and social upheaval.

There are two major duties facing us now. One is to know how to help the mentally sick, and the other is to understand the importance of developing children with normal mental activity. The first problem will be solved largely by psychiatrists who must attack the problem of treating sick minds by re-educating such persons to observe the general laws governing mental action.

(To be concluded next week)

* * * *

Missionary Volunteers and the Children's Homes in Nashville

THAT you might all take a trip with the Missionary Volunteers of Madison to the Children's Homes in Nashville, is my wish. Since that is impossible, let me tell you some of our experiences.

The Protestant Home is for children that are left by one parent or the other, because of death or separation. They feel that the child will have better care in the Home, so he is placed there until the parent takes the child out or he is old enough to leave and provide for himself. They are a lively bunch and we feel that we bring a bit of cheer into their lives. They greatly enjoy the *Youth's Instructor* and *Little Friend*.

The Junior League Home for Cripples is a charitable institution. Most of the cases are spinal meningitis or tubercular cripples. They are brought from the hills and backwoods of Tennessee and nearby states, and are kept as long as

there is any possible chance of helping them. We find some of them on their backs strapped to boards, others in casts. Some remain this way for months and months, but at last they can get about in wheelchairs or on crutches. Finally they are able to walk, some of them using braces. It is a joy to see what is being done for them.

Those in the wards beg to hear all the program after it has been given in the parlor. One day, when we carried a number of musical instruments, one little chap asked, "What's in all the suit-cases?" It would do your heart good to hear them singing "Smile." "So, S-M-I-L-E, S-M-I-L-E. This is what the world is needing S-M-I-L-E." One time when one of our older folk went with us, I asked her if she would like to hear them sing "Smile." "Oh, no, I couldn't stand that," she said. At the close of the program, one of the children said, "We haven't sung 'Smile' yet." After the song, the visitor said, with tears in her eyes "That was the sweetest thing I ever heard." And they all sing it!

The children of the Tennessee State Home took a vote that if they could have only one group of visitors, they would choose Madison. They are always begging for "one more" story. The Matron says "What a help you are! for all through the week the children put on the programs you give." Madison young folks enjoy going. We make good use of our story tellers, singers, and instrumental players. We feel that we have been repaid in the joy it has given us to make this effort for their happiness. but the recent letter received from the Board of Directors saying, "We wish to thank you for the programs which have been greatly enjoyed by the children, and a benefit to them," has made us feel doubly repaid for all the efforts we have put forth.

MRS. T. A. McFARLAND

* * * *

S. O. S.

I n a short time we shall be in the midst of sewing class in High School. We are hoping some of the SURVEY's loyal readers will have a sewing machine which they will be willing to donate; or if not, that they will be willing to contribute a dollar or two to help us purchase a few more machines for our department. There are fifteen girls and one boy in the Home Economics I class, and seven girls in Home Economics II. Please send sewing machines or donations to Professor A. J. Wheeler, Principal of the High School, Madison, Tennessee. Thanking you now for all your help, we are

THE HOME ECONOMICS CLASSES

of N. A. N. I.

NEWS ITEMS

The old print shop building has been remodeled into two attractive little cottages for students. Furniture for these is being made in the woodworking shop and the cottages will soon be ready for occupancy. The Magan and Kendall cottages have been moved in order to make room for the new library building. This building is being started and will be constructed with student help the same as the other college buildings. Professor H. E. Standish will superintend the work.

* * * *

Among the guests of the Sanitarium this week are Miss Carrie Smith, her mother, Mrs. Frank H. Smith, and Mrs. Ann R. Halliday, all of Columbia, Tennessee. They are old friends of the institution and are always welcome guests.

* * * *

Last week Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, W. F. Rocke, G. B. McClure, and D. E. Swartz spent two days visiting Southern Junior College, Ooltewah, Tennessee. Dr. Sutherland reported to the Faculty that they had a very profitable experience. The location of Ooltewah is noted for its beauty. The school buildings are in a valley surrounded by hills which are covered with pine and beautiful trees. The buildings and premises are well kept, giving a favorable impression and revealing that the school and farm are well administered. Students work on the piece and cooperative plan, which practically eliminates financial loss, as they do not have a settlement until the products are marketed. The teachers and students are enthusiastic over their in-

dustrial work, and the general spirit of the college shows a high spiritual and intellectual condition.

* * * *

Friends of the Fletcher, North Carolina, Unit were startled when news reached here on February 4 of the unexpected death of Mrs. Flora Lewis, for years a member of the group known as the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium. Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson—school friend in Wisconsin, running mate through the Nurse-Training Course at Madison, and close associate in the institutional work at Fletcher—writes: "Whittier's words go through my mind like a sad refrain.

'How strange it seems with so much gone
Oh life and love, to still live on.'

"We shall miss her greatly. She did so many helpful things. We can not understand it now; we can only close the ranks as best we can and carry on."

To her son Harland Lewis, Madison student, and her many friends, our sympathy is extended. She sleeps and her works do follow her.

* * * *

Students of Mrs. Clara Goodge's class in vocal music, numbering about eighteen, gave an interesting program in the Demonstration Building Saturday evening.

* * * *

Notice

There is at present an opening in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute for ten or fifteen mature students who wish to take the Agricultural Course. Those interested should apply at once in order to be able to enter at the beginning of the spring term, March 26.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

March 8, 1934

No. 7

Mental Hygiene*

(Concluded from last week)

The Physiological Aspect

AN important factor in mental hygiene is diet. The brain cells are composed of the food that we eat. This food should be well balanced, containing proper proportions of protein for building material of the cells, carbohydrates and fats for heat energy. There should be in the daily diet the necessary vitamins and minerals for the normal function of nerve cells. These elements are all carried to the brain and nerve cells through the blood. If the blood is lacking in these elements, the brain and nerve cells will suffer, making a poor foundation for the brain and nervous system. If the mother does not

may not be strong enough to stand the strain that usually comes upon people as they journey through life.

Many physical and mental failures can be attributed to a deficient diet for which the mother is responsible.

It is the duty of the teacher, when the child reaches school age, to carefully investigate its physical and nervous condition. If defects are discovered, he should work with the parents and the physician to correct them if possible.

The mental and physical condition of the child may be much influenced by focal infection from tonsils and teeth. Diseased adenoids interfere with the

normal development of the brain cells. Carelessness or ignorance on the part of parents in allowing a child to take up his active duties too soon after infectious diseases, such as scarlet fever or chicken



THE LIVING CLAY

I took a piece of plastic clay,
And idly fashioned it one day,
And, as my fingers pressed it, still
It moved and yielded to my will.
I came again when days were past;
The bit of clay was hard at last.
The form I gave it, still it bore,
But I could change that form no more.

I took a piece of living clay,
And deftly formed it day by day,
And moulded, with my power and art,
A young child's soft and yielding heart.
I came again when years were gone;
It was a man I looked upon.
He still that early impress bore,
But I could change it nevermore.

—Selected



properly feed herself during the period of pregnancy and lactation and fails to see that the child is properly fed after it is weaned, the brain and nervous constitution in the adolescent and adult periods

*Talk given by Dr. E. A. Sutherland before the Davidson County Parent-Teachers Association at the Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, February 9, 1934.

pox, often cripples the nervous system and the mentality, due to injured heart, kidneys, and so on.

Any parasite, such as hookworm or pinworm, affects the mental powers of the victim. Such handicaps should be early recognized and removed.

It is known that the brain is devoted to the function of controlling our motor activities. The brain cells in the area of the fissure of Rolanda are larger and better developed in people who have exercised intelligently the organs controlled by the brain cells of this area—the hands, arms, feet and legs. Every effort made in teaching children and youth how to put into practice through the hands and fingers the things they learn theoretically will strengthen their intellect. It is as necessary to develop and strengthen the brain cells in order to be well mentally as it is to develop the muscles in order to be strong and able to function physically. In other words, it is much easier for a person to be well mentally who has had the opportunity while growing up of using his hands in the performance of useful and skillful labor.

Environment and Mental Food

Environment has much to do with the development and growth of the cells of the nervous system and brain. A pleasant home atmosphere made by godly, intelligent, and loving parents is necessary for the health growth and function of the child. Discord, irritation, family spats, scoldings, rough commands, or threats bring about a disturbed order of the mind and eventually lead to fear or hate. No brain can develop normally in such an atmosphere.

The constant noise, clatter, hubbub, and pandemonium of large cities are unfavorable to normal mental development. The quiet, natural environment found in a rural home where children may come in contact with nature as found in plants and in domestic and wild animals is far more conducive to mental health. The green of the pastures, the varying hues of the hills and valleys, the rippling streams, the call of birds and the hum of bees—

the effect of such through the optic and auditory nerves is to aid the normal development of the brain and nerve cells.

Another important factor in the normal development of the child is its mental diet. It is sometimes difficult to comprehend and appreciate that as our children think so they will be when they are men and women. Many times parents are conscientious about the physical food taken by their children that they may have good blood, while at the same time they may be quite indifferent as to the character of mental food they are taking through reading, association, the movies, and the radio. If children are allowed to form the habit of thinking things that are not true, that are trifling and unwholesome, if their minds are permitted to dwell upon ideas that will warp them and unfit them for the responsibilities of life, they are receiving greater injury than if they were taking physical food of an inferior nature.

Children should be taught that as they think so they will talk, and as they talk so they will act, and as they act so their habits will be, and that their habits form their characters. Impress them with the fact that all character must be based upon the things that are passing through their minds. They should be taught to shun deleterious thinking as well as to refuse to take into their bodies any food that would injure them or prevent their growing into sturdy men and women.

Children will quickly respond to correct teaching on mental diet if parents, teachers, and ministers will cooperate in helping them to understand that in order for them to be efficient, reliable, and successful in life they must form habits of correct thinking, of feeding upon wholesome, healthful, and uplifting mental food. If this type of training is given to the children, there will be a change in the conversation carried on in many homes; there will be a more careful selection of the children's reading matter and companions. If properly trained, children will not want to observe anything on the screen or stage that they do not want to think and practice themselves, and much that is broadcast over the radio will be tabooed.

The Double Personality

One of the greatest curses that we are facing today is the double personality of so many individuals. One personality is assumed by the individual for the public or society in order that he may present a favorable front. His conduct is ordered for policy's sake. The other personality is the true mental self. He indulges in a line of thinking that he dares not express. He carries ideas that he knows would bar him from good society. He indulges in day-dreaming, in letting his imagination run on many topics that would not be well to practice openly before his parents, friends, and neighbors. The things he has heard, read, and seen (things all out of harmony with a high, ideal life), he carries in his mind, living these things over and over when he is alone or when with those of like mental tune, until they become fixed in his habits of thought and in his character or real nature.

When some difficulty or shock comes upon him greater than he can bear, his superficial or mask personality gives way and his true mental life comes to the surface; he can not control any longer his suppressed subconscious mind.

Physicians are called upon very often to see just such wrecks, all due to ignorance of the laws of mental hygiene—a failure to comprehend that the mental activities are the most important of all our activities. As a man thinketh, so is he.

Preventive mental hygiene is one of the most important fields in which parents, ministers, teachers, physicians, and nurses can operate. Everything possible should be done to impress upon those who are responsible for the training and the direction of the minds of children and youth that whatever is sown in the minds must be harvested in activities—physically, mentally, and spiritually. Remember the principle laid down by the Master, that whenever a person thinks a thing, God recognizes that mental action as an overt act.

In order to have men and women who can meet the problems of life successfully, the children and youth must be trained,

not only to have strong, healthy bodies, but also to have healthy, normal minds. They must understand that it is necessary for them to feed upon ideas that will enable them to overcome the mountains of difficulty before them. They must be taught to be controllers and not controlled, to manage circumstances instead of allowing circumstances to manage them. They must understand that as they think so they will be when mature.

—S—

Holding the Fort

READERS of the SURVEY will be glad to know that the young people operating the project near Paris, Tennessee, are still holding the fort, even though money to help pay for the mules is coming slowly. They will be unable to put in spring crops without the mules. A few dollars have been received, but not sufficient to make a payment. We can not see this project given up for lack of funds, so are making another appeal.

Perhaps a little resume of the history of this project would not be out of place. This farm of 179 acres of good farming land, and some timber, has for years belonged to an old estate. One of the sons who grew up on the farm left the old home at an early age and went to Detroit, Michigan, where he became a devout Christian. He married a nurse who is a graduate of Battle Creek Sanitarium. He became a designing upholsterer for the Ford Motor Company, while his wife did public health work.

In the meantime, both of the parents on the old homestead passed away; and, when the depression came and there was insufficient work to maintain a family in a large city, these young people were impressed to return to the old homestead. Other members of the family were glad to release all claims upon the farm if this brother were willing to take hold of it.

They moved to the farm in April, 1933, their equipment consisting of good health and an ample supply of courage and faith in God. It was necessary for them to secure a seed loan with which to make a beginning, and purchase a team of mules and a cow on the installment plan. They have been able to meet these obligations except the final payments on the mules. They raised plenty of food for their family and stock, and have done a remarkable piece of work to date. They are doing Christian help work with their neighbors. More help must be provided to do all the work that is called for in the community, but we must first get the enterprise on a self-supporting basis, and this can not be done without the initial equipment.

These young people are giving their lives. their all, in the interest of humanity. If, as you

read this appeal, you can not yourself help, will you not mention it to someone who is able to help? We are sure the Lord will add His blessing, both to the donors and to the recipients. Try to place yourself in their position and then act accordingly. Would you stand by as they are doing when the way seems so dark and foreboding? What can you, what will you, do to help lift this burden? Address your reply to The Laymen's Extension League, Attention of D. E. Swartz, secretary-treasurer, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

Messages from Lands Far Away

AS an indication of the corners of the earth to which the SURVEY goes, note this letter dated December 17, from Dr. Harold E. James, Medical Superintendent of West China Union, Tatsienlu, Sikang, West China, to which, as he says, it takes from eight months to a year for second-class matter to make the journey:

"We are receiving your little paper, *The Madison Survey*, and while it is mailed to Doctor Andrews we enjoy it just as much as though it were coming to us. Please continue it as we appreciate it thoroughly.

"We are interested in the objective of your school, that of training young men and women for missionary activities; and being in such work ourselves, we are especially interested in those who are preparing themselves for foreign work.

"I was especially interested in the article, 'Training for Medical Evangelism,' which appeared in the *Survey* of July 5—which, by the way, we received just this week. Certainly such a training as you are planning to give will be of great value. Our West China field could use many workers of such medical education. If every worker in our China field had a knowledge of physiology and allied subjects sufficient to enable him to make use of simple medical treatments, it would mean much to the work.

"Mrs. James is interested in the preparation of soybean foods, and noticed in the *Survey* of April 26, this year, mention concerning your two books of soybean recipes. You will find enclosed twenty-six cents in stamps for the books and fifteen cents extra which, I believe, will be sufficient for first-class postage. Please send them first-class as otherwise they may not reach here for eight months or a year. Second-class mail is exceedingly uncertain here in West China."

J. G. Pettey, Secretary-Treasurer of the Mexican Union Mission, Colonia Roma, Mexico, writes:

"We are grateful to you for sending from week to week the *Survey*. We appreciate very much this little paper, and feel that we need the information which it contains because we are contemplating establishing an agricultural school somewhere in the country."

Another letter comes from China. Professor G. M. Newell of the Union High School (Methodist), Foochow, writes:

"Thank you for the *Madison Survey*. You publish a very interesting paper, and I enjoyed reading it. It sounds quite like home.

"I am enclosing one of our report letters that we just happen to be sending out at this time. Your work is a great inspiration to us and we wish we could see the way clear to getting one of your graduates to help put those same ideas into practice more out here. It is just the sort of thing China needs—a good Christian education open to those willing to work and earn it. All our boys work, but we do not see any hope yet of making the school self-supporting or anything like it."

From Cooranbong, Australia, Mrs. E. E. Thorpe writes:

"*The Madison Survey* has been a great inspiration to my husband and myself. We hope to be able to send you a few shillings toward the expense of its publication, and only wish it were possible to send a large donation.

"The *Survey* is read by our friends and neighbors and is appreciated by all. It comes to us as an old friend and we feel we can hardly do without it.

"Our prayers follow our sincere wishes for the continued success of the work at Madison."

Readers of the SURVEY, who have contributed to the new building for the Broom Shop, will be pleased to know that the building is completed and the broom business is thriving again. The shop is operated entirely by students, Cleo Hopkins having charge. At the present time sufficient work is being furnished to enable nine students to earn their school expenses.

—S—

Life is beginning to stir down on the farm in preparation for spring planting. The garden will be let out as a project to W. H. Gorich and William Giles, students. The plan is to increase both farm and garden crops the coming year.

—S—

Dr. Mary Paulson Neall of Hinsdale Sanitarium, Hinsdale, Illinois, with some of her friends, made a brief call at Madison this week. They were enroute to Florida.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919 at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

March 14, 1934

No. 8

A Cooperative College *

By JOE E. SUTHERLAND

AT Madison, Tennessee, ten miles from the city of Nashville, there is located the most unique school I know. Nearly thirty years ago the founders, with a purpose of starting and maintaining a self-supporting school, decided the vicinity of

Nashville was in many ways the ideal place for such an enterprise. Nashville is considered the educational center of the South, but in the rural districts the founders of Madison College could see a real need for the kind of an educational project they planned to establish.

The influence of this school has been felt in numerous communities of the South. As students have been trained and received their inspiration from Madison, they have established branch institutions throughout the Southern states.

At Madison there is a high school, a college, and a nurses' training school, with a combined enrolment of approximately

four hundred students. There is a modern sanitarium 100-bed capacity where the sick from Nashville and vicinity may receive the best of care in a quiet country atmosphere, which has proved to be a definite benefit in the restoration of health.



Modern science building recently constructed by the students.

In connection with this enterprise are nine hundred acres of productive land on the banks of the Cumberland River. This picturesque project is the laboratory for the Agricultural Department as well as one of the main supports of the

institution. All of the various activities at Madison are under one management, with Dr. E. A. Sutherland as president, and the assets are pooled for the maintenance of the educational opportunities offered to the students.

Students Earn Their School Expenses

The Madison school is one of the very few places in the United States where students with a willingness to work may

* Reprint from *The Pacific Cooperator*, Los Angeles, California.

earn their entire education in the various departments of the institution. They not only receive a scholastic education, but also have the privilege of working in the various industries on the school campus and of learning how to make a good living.

A visit to this institution is well worth anyone's time who is interested in co-operation and the training of young people to be self-reliant and self-supporting. Students trained at Madison College recognize the dignity of work, the value of money, and the importance of a practical, all-round education.

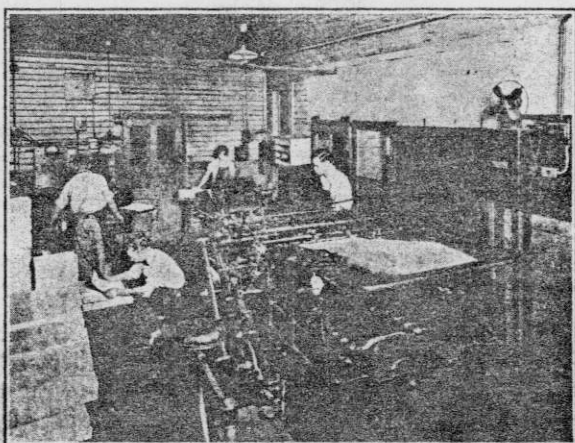
All students work a part of each day in some one of the enterprises of the school. In the Agricultural Department they learn to raise farm crops in the most scientific manner. In the Dairy Department there is a beautiful herd of registered Jersey cows in the natural surroundings of blue grass pastures for which middle Tennessee is noted. There the boys learn dairying, and are being paid for it. This dairy furnishes milk, butter, cream, and cheese for school and sanitarium.

The Garden Department employs many students, teaching them how to plan and raise a garden. At the same time this la-

bor produces vegetables for the school and sanitarium.

In the Horticultural Department apples, grapes, pears, peaches, and all the fruits that are adapted to the climate are raised, and supply in season the institutional tables.

A Canning Department in the summer, operated by student labor, cans all excess fruits and vegetables, and furnishes food of the best quality for the winter months. Nothing of value is allowed to go to waste, as this is a part of the training of the students, as well as a source



All school printing is done here by the students.

of supplies to the teachers.

A Food Factory gives work to a large group of students and furnishes healthful food products to the entire school family. It also furnishes a substantial cash income to the

institution through the products placed on the market.

The girls are taught to sew, cook, weave, and launder; in fact, they work in almost all of the departments when needed. The students have built the buildings and the roads, and have cleared the land; and at the present



In the chemical laboratory students find many secrets of health and of plant and animal growth.

time several new modern college buildings are being erected. Students under the management of very competent instructors, do everything from digging

the basement to making the furniture that goes into the classrooms.

The Institution is Self-supporting

The institution itself has always been self-supporting. Money has been donated for many of the improvements and buildings have been donated by people who wish to make it possible to train young people as they are trained at Madison. All money donated is used for the purpose it is given. The support of the school is by its own efforts. No money has ever been solicited to maintain or operate the equipment after it is once put into use.

There is a system of exchange between the departments which enables each department to receive credit and give credit. The students are given credit for their labor and this credit is in turn used by them for board, room, laundry, and school expenses of all kinds.

Even the teachers use most of their credit within the institution. The system of cooperative exchange requires a minimum of cash but enables each department to be self-supporting, and the instructors in charge of the departments are expected to maintain the highest possible efficiency. This keeps everyone "on his toes," and slackers soon find they are unpopular and are unable to continue long without doing their part.

The instructors live on the school farm and many of them eat in the cafeteria maintained for the students. Their salaries are not large, but they receive the living advantages offered by the school, having comfortable homes and perhaps more than

anything else feel they are helping young people receive an education and training that will make them better prepared to meet the problems of life as they will find them.

Each instructor is expected to carry some vocational work which is related to his scholastic subjects. In this way they become better acquainted with their pupils and their problems. The students have respect for the professor who can put into practical use the instruction he

is giving them in the classroom.

The vocational enterprises at Madison give every student one or more vocations with which he can go out and make a living. The students have learned the principles of cooperative production and marketing. In the communities in which they live they put into practice at least a part of the training they have received. It is



Students at work in the Food Factory.

the purpose of Madison College to train young people who will go out trained as teachers, farmers and medical workers willing to devote at least a part of their time to unremunerative and unselfish enterprises for the benefit of their fellow man.

—S—

Illustrated Lectures on Health Include Alcohol and Tobacco

TWO interesting and comprehensive lectures on "Health and Alcohol" and "Health and Tobacco," illustrated with instructive and well-developed slides, were presented recently at the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and are being repeated in various parts of the country.

The lectures and illustrations are entirely scientific, showing in detail the deteriorating effect of alcohol and nicotine on the cells and vital organs of the body, but they are done in a way that is not only instructive but also entertaining to any adult audience.

These subjects have been included in a dozen or more on general health topics, given by Mr. Julius Gilbert White and his associates, "Associated Lecturers' Bureau," Nashville, Tennessee, because these subjects have a vital relation to health and are of such importance that, to quote their prospectus, "each must have at least one lecture in any 'Learn-How-To-Be-Well' series."

— *The Union Signal, Evanston, Illinois.*

NEWS ITEMS

Dr. Kary C. Davis, Professor of Agriculture, George Peabody College, spoke at a recent chapel hour on the subject "Self Sufficiency or Live at Home." He also spoke to the students of the Agricultural Department. Dr. Davis' talks are always an inspiration and are very much appreciated.

—S—

As the SURVEY goes to press this week the Sanitarium rooms are being painted and re-decorated. Spring cleaning and painting have also started in student quarters. The weather is fair and warm and a few daffodils are peeping out here and there. Down on the farm the boys are plowing and sowing lespedeza, but the river overflowed and has delayed the work somewhat on the bottom land. The wheat and oats stood the winter and are looking well. The Poultry Department reports to date eight hundred baby chicks two weeks old and four hundred and fifty just hatched. The flock consists of thoroughbred Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, and White Leghorns.

—S—

It was a pleasure to have Professor Verne Kelsey and his mother, Mrs. Mary Kelsey, of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, for a visit last week. They attended the Church Officers' Meeting held in Nashville March 8-11. Professor Kelsey and his mother were formerly members of the Madison family.

—S—

Those from Madison attending the South-eastern Surgical Congress which is being held in Nashville this week are Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. G. A. Droll, Dr. Lew Wallace, Miss Florence Dittes, and Miss Gertrude Lingham.

Dr. E. H. Risley, dean of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, spoke at the chapel hour Monday evening, giving a brief history of the medical school. Chartered as a medical school in 1909 and begun in a very humble way, in spite of advancing standards the school has grown to an A grade medical school and its graduates are recognized in every state and in every country of the world. More than seven hundred graduates have gone out from this institution to serve in various fields. At the present time the institution, including nurses and dietitians in training, has more than six hundred students.

—S—

For the first two years of the medical course, the cooperative plan of study—one month alternating with one month of practical work in the hospitals of the surrounding country—has proven very successful. It not only gives the students an opportunity to meet their expenses, but enables them to gain much valuable experience. The institutions cooperating with the college in this plan number 155. Dr. Risley stated that it is the purpose of the school to accept only earnest young men and women who desire a preparation for Christian service in the field of medicine. For those who qualify, the College of Medical Evangelists offers opportunities second to none.

—S—

Captain W. D. Rogers of the Tennessee Fire Inspection Bureau was among the visitors of the college last week. He met with the college Fire Department and gave some valuable instruction and congratulated the department on improvements that have been made. At the present time a six-inch water line is being extended to the barn to give more adequate fire protection in that area. Captain Rogers' cooperation in helping to make the department more efficient is very much appreciated. Stanley Hall has charge of the Fire Department.

—S—

The college is especially favored to have Pastor Meade MacGuire of the General Conference Ministerial Department here for the spring Week of Prayer, March 12-18. This is Pastor MacGuire's first visit for a number of years.

—S—

Monday and Tuesday of last week were field days for Mrs. Olive Wheeler's class in Buying and Care of Foods. They visited several retail and wholesale grocery stores, a cafeteria and a bakery, a cold storage plant, and the culinary department of Vanderbilt University. They report interesting and profitable trips.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

April 4, 1934

No. 9

“Homes for Sale. Cash Not Accepted.”

WITHIN a few miles of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute a most interesting farm project is being developed. On the Cumberland Plateau, near Crossville, nearly one thousand workmen are engaged in the clearing of a ten-thousand acre tract of land for the Cumberland Homestead, Inc. For this enterprise the Federal Board has set aside \$431,500 which will be used for the purchase of this tract of land, for constructing simple, comfortable farm houses, for planting the first year's crop, and for building roads, with the idea of setting up a farm community for approximately 350 families.

This is a revolutionary scheme in real estate annals, for they advertise “Homes for sale. Cash not accepted.” This sign is swinging from the office of the Cumberland Homestead, Inc.

The farm colony is designed for those who wish small homes on the installment plan covering a period of twenty-three years. The land chosen is ideal for such an enterprise, the soil being especially favorable for vegetable and fruit raising.

Professor F. O. Clark, formerly of Berea College, who has had extensive experience as a missionary in Korea and was for a time manager of the J. C. Penny Farm experiment in Florida, is the manager of the Cumberland Homestead, Inc. He is putting the project on an educational basis. Mr. Clark was Dean of Agriculture for eighteen years at Berea College and is well prepared to direct this novel enterprise.

A Cooperative Community

This large tract of land will be cut into plots varying from two to twenty-five acres, according to the desire and ability of the homesteaders. These farms are not only intended for whole-

time farmers, but people of varied talents—electricians; plumbers, mechanics, lumbermen, miners—will be encouraged to establish homes in this rural community. Each home will be equipped with simple electric wiring, constructed from the native “quartz,” concrete, logs, or

building stone, according to the desire of the homesteader. Electricity will be provided by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and there will be an ample water supply for each community.

Money will be loaned to the homesteader to cover cost of land, building, fencing, livestock, tools, equipment, liming and fertilizing the soil, and buying the seed for the first year's crop. This will be repaid over a period of twenty-five

years with an interest rate at four per cent.

The object of the Cumberland Homestead, Inc. is to give permanently unemployed or displaced families an opportunity to purchase small farms. Most of these families will come from the Cumberland Plateau in Tennessee and Kentucky. A few families may be taken from other sections in Tennessee. Only families who have reputations for being hard-working, honest, sober, good citizens, and can qualify, will be chosen. They must be willing to work under supervision and in cooperation with the agricultural advisors. Only those families that want to try new ways and are willing to learn can succeed. Anyone not willing to work cooperatively for the good of the colony should not apply.

The uppermost thought of the promoters of this scheme is to get families out of congested cities and into the country where they can cultivate small plots of ground and raise much of the food they need, while at the same time working

at some industrial plant nearby. This plan is already successfully operated in some parts of the country.

Economic Independence

It is hoped that in some of these communities various kinds of home-industries may be established suitable for a country district where part of the living can be earned. A homesteader reports his experience as follows:

"During the winter we planned a garden of three and a half acres. We devoted an acre to field corn and pasturage for the cow and calf. The buildings occupy half an acre.

"At the end of eight months we gathered the following crops after maintaining ourselves, a family of ten, up to the harvest time: 40 bushels of Irish potatoes, 500 cans of tomatoes, 250 Hubbard squashes, 200 winter cabbages, 100 pumpkins, 200 summer squashes, 200 gallons of pickled cucumbers, 8 bushels of carrots, 8 bushels of beets, 100 cans of corn (after the family had eaten corn all summer), 200 cans of miscellaneous vegetables and 200 kohlrabi."

During the summer this family had enjoyed beans, parsnips, cauliflower, peas, radishes, lettuce, peppers, melons, and spinach in plentiful supply. Next year there will be strawberries and asparagus with raspberries and blackberries. There are about twenty fruit trees on the place.

This family agreed to eat only what was produced on their farm, or what could be purchased with the proceeds of surplus produce sold. It is hoped that the subsistence farmer, financed on long terms by the government, will produce enough farm products for the needs of his own family and will be able to purchase commodities such as sugar, shoes, and other items not produced on the farm, by working in some nearby factory or selling surplus farm products.

A Great Rural Demonstration

In order to recover his health, Franklin D. Roosevelt used to ride to Warm Springs, Georgia, where he enjoyed the medicinal springs. He was much impressed by the fact that the people of this district are of the pure old English, Irish, and Scotch stock, and remarked more than once that if he ever had the chance, he would do something to help them recover their rightful place. Now he has that opportunity and has created the Tennessee Valley Authority to work out an ideal plan of life for these people with the hope that it may be a demonstration of what can be done in many other places.

The condition of unemployment of millions of people, the congested state in the cities, the poverty and slow revival of business, are all compelling the government to study ways and means to relieve the situation. Many business concerns and religious and philanthropic organizations are deeply concerned over the situation and are endeavoring to find a way out.

The Madison school wishes to cooperate in every way possible with the Tennessee Valley Authority and with the President of the United

States in carrying out this wonderful undertaking. For nearly thirty years its faculty and students have in a small way endeavored to teach the social and economic importance of rural life—of families living on small farms where they can produce their own food and learn to be self-supporting and independent.

More than twenty-five groups of students from the Madison school have settled in rural districts and are able today to testify that the plan is a most excellent one, not only for producing food but for making the finest kind of men and women.

The man chosen by the President to lead out in this great rural demonstration is Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Dr. Morgan is a civil engineer, and a most practical, energetic man. With him are associated men who are intensely interested in the development of this ideal life.

Our whole country should be aroused to see that everything possible is done to make this great experiment a success, for future prosperity as a nation depends upon getting the people back to the land where they can work and learn to love the soil. Fathers and mothers who own simply equipped little farms, intelligently operated and surrounded by practical educational activities, are kings and queens.

—S—

Sacrifice

By EDGAR A. GUEST

When he has more than he can eat
To feed a stranger's not a feat.

When he has more than he can spend
It isn't hard to give or lend.

Who gives but what he'll never miss
Will never know what giving is.

He'll win few praises from his Lord
Who does but what he can afford.

The widow's mite to heaven went
Because real sacrifice it meant.

—S—

Talk Is Cheap

YES, talk is cheap; but it takes money to buy mules. Some of the SURVEY readers have already sent in their contributions to the mule fund for the project near Paris, Tennessee. Have you? If not, why not? Don't delay, thinking you will have a larger offering. If you have a dollar to spare, send it along and keep the good work going.

The first substantial payment has already been mailed, thanks to the readers of the SURVEY and a few other friends. That means that the mules will be retained for putting in spring crops. A back-to-the-land campaign is sweeping the country at this time, and it seems doubly important that those who are already on the land should remain there.

One woman writes: "I had noticed in the SURVEY a call for help, and was wishing I had something to give. I felt impressed to pray about it, and inside of two hours I received some money on wages which had been overdue for some time, so I am enclosing one dollar to help pay for the mules. I wish I could send more. I have great faith in that line of work, and would like to see it extended to other parts of the country.

Just enclose a dollar bill while it is on your mind, and address it to the SURVEY, or to D. E. Swartz, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

Recommends Alcohol Lecture to Parent-Teacher Associations

THE following letter written by Mrs. P. P. Claxton, wife of President P. P. Claxton of Austin Peay Normal School, Clarksville, Tennessee, to an officer of the State Parent-Teacher Association, gives her opinion of the value of Julius Gilbert White's new illustrated lecture on "Health and Alcohol" as a means of education:

DEAR MRS. ———:

We have just had in Clarksville several lectures at different places by Mr. Julius Gilbert White on "Health and Alcohol," one of a series on health.

I do wish I could convey to you the great importance and excellence of these lectures.

Mr. White bases his talk on scientific data absolutely true as to facts, and shows by pictures on slides how every organ of the body is diseased by alcohol. He quotes the most eminent authorities on the subject. He shows conclusively that alcohol is not good to use as a medicine for common diseases. He shows more of the physical side of the menace of alcohol than the social, though he has slides to show the social side if one wishes them shown.

I feel sure, dear Mrs. ———, there is nothing on the market equal to this lecture to show the evils of alcohol on health, and one so scientifically treated.

The Clarksville Parent-Teacher Association paid for the lecture to be shown to the three schools, and the churches went together at a union meeting for a showing at one of the churches.

I do hope you will get in touch with Mr. White at once at his headquarters, Madison, Tennessee, ten miles from Nashville, and secure him for as many Parent-Teacher Associations as possible in the state.

There is only one way to prevent another generation of drinkers and that is through education, and to educate by pictures is a very quick and important way.

Prohibition is gone. The way now is education. I do hope you can enlist Mr. White for the whole state.

Faithfully,
MRS. P. P. CLAXTON

Food Laboratory

RECENTLY Dr. Philip Stanley Chen came to Madison to take up analytical, experimental, and research work in connection with the development of the health food work. Finishing his work in Shanghai Missionary College, Shanghai, China, in 1925, he came to the United States to complete his education. He entered Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Michigan, where he finished in 1929. He then entered Michigan State College and took his doctor's degree, majoring in nutritional chemistry, in 1933.

In order that a high uniform standard may be obtained, Dr. Chen is placing all Madison Food processes under chemical control. No materials are used until sufficient evidence has been produced to show that the product in question meets every standard of a health food and that the food elements including the minerals and vitamins are retained. His work thus far has been devoted to the chemical analysis of the foods we already manufacture with a certain amount of research work to improve some formulas.

"The use of the soy bean as human food dates back to the beginning of China's agricultural age under the Emperor Chen Nung."* (Dr. Chen does not claim relationship to the Emperor Chen Nung; however, we are positive they at least share in common an interest in the soy bean. "The soy bean is mentioned in the Ben Tsoo Gang Mu, the ancient 'Materia Medica,' written in the year 2838 B. C."* It is remarkable for its richness in oil (average 20 per cent), protein (average 40 per cent), and ash (average 5.5 per cent), the almost complete absence of starch, its high alkalinity and vitamin content.

The soy bean is a universal article of food in the Chinese dietary and is used more than any other single food, not only in China, but in Korea, Japan, Indo-China, the Philippine Islands, the Dutch Indies, Siam, and India. The Chinese use no dairy products and little meat, yet have lived for centuries on a remarkably well-balanced diet through the use of the soy bean.

"Because the soy bean contains little starch, from the nutritional standpoint it is not a cereal substitute but rather a substitute for meat or milk. The protein of the soy bean is comparable to the perfect protein of milk or meat. . . . The soy bean is the only seed, as far as we know, which contains both the water soluble and the fat soluble vitamins."*

Having spent the greater portion of his life in China, Dr. Chen was introduced to the soy bean as an infant. Dr. J. W. Morse (senior agronomist, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.) stated that on his recent trip to the Orient he found four hundred distinct food products manufactured from the soy bean. Dr. Chen not only enjoys the scientific side of the bean, but he is continually pleasing our appetites with delicious and wholesome dishes

which he prepares in the kitchen adjoining the food laboratory. Many of his dishes are prepared from Soy-Cheese, which is known as "Tofu" in the Orient. It is a base food from which many tasty dishes may be prepared. Vigorost is another one of the soy bean preparations manufactured by the Madison Food Company. Soy Bean Flour, Soy Beans with Tomato, Cereal Drink, and Breakfast Crisps are also products of the soy bean, at least in part.

It is a privilege to have Dr. Chen work with us in the development of the food work so that healthful and appetizing foods may be provided for everybody at reasonable prices.

*These quotations have been taken from the booklet, "Facts Concerning the Soy Bean," by Dr. P. A. Webber, head of the Chemistry Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Upon request we shall be pleased to send this booklet to you together with other information regarding our Food Work.

E. M. BISALSKI

NEWS ITEMS

Inasmuch as Quincy Memorial Sanitarium has on its staff six former students of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and on its board an ardent supporter and enthusiastic booster, Mr. Leaton Irwin, who is an old friend of Madison, reports are frequent. The latest is a clipping from the Quincy *Herald-Whig*: "The Quincy Memorial Sanitarium opened the new Warfield annex for public inspection Sunday. Several hundred invited guests inspected the annex, which has been created by the remodeling of the old Warfield residence. The large parlors on the ground floor have been made into a lounging room for patients. There are eight well-furnished rooms for patients on the upper floors. An effort has been made to create a home-like atmosphere and to get away from the hospital type of rooms. Rugs, drapes, and furniture carry out this ideal. Dr. Mary Paulson of Hinsdale Sanitarium came to Quincy Sunday for the annex opening and will remain several days."

—S—

Dr. H. A. Webb, Professor of Chemistry, George Peabody College, and his class in Colloidal Chemistry, were among the guests of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute this week. They were entertained at lunch by Miss Frances L. Dittes.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919 at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

After spending several weeks as guests of the Sanitarium, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Krieger have returned to their home in Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

—S—

Mrs. Lida F. Scott and Dr. Floyd Bralliar, of Madison, and Mrs. H. A. Whalen, of Chestnut Hill Farm School, Fountain Head, Tennessee, attended the Annual Conference of Southern Mountain Workers held in Knoxville, March 20-22.

—S—

Among the guests of the week were Rev. and Mrs. Harlan H. Thomas and Professor and Mrs. Walter Schutz, missionaries of the United Brethren in Christ, who are working in Sierra Leone, Africa; and Rev. and Mrs. Martin S. Engwall, of the American Baptist Foreign Mission of Belgian Congo, Africa. Rev. Thomas and Prof. Schutz gave an unusually interesting report of their work at the chapel hour Sunday evening. Mrs. Engwall, during her furlough, is taking post-graduate work at Chicago University. All of these people are interested in practical education, and were referred to the Madison school by Mr. John H. Reisner of the Agricultural Missions Foundation, New York City.

—S—

An unusually interesting operetta entitled "The Flag in Birdland" was given by the children of the Demonstration School, under the direction of Mrs. Leland Straw, Saturday evening, March 24. The theme was patriotic and inspiring to purity, bravery, and loyalty to our country and flag. The children in costume, representing doves, robins and bluebirds, and the stage setting, the background of which was a large painting by Mrs. Katherine Bertram, representing a mountain stream amid towering hills and deep ravines, bordered by living evergreens, made a picturesque and inspiring scene. The orchestra rendered the overture, a pastoral, while the footlights gradually brightened, revealing the sleeping doves. They awakened and fluttered forth to sing the opening song, accompanied by the orchestra. The songs were to the setting of well-known patriotic, popular and folk tunes. The little dove, Coo Wee, came forward at the close saying:

"Oh don't you love our dear flag too,
The flag of red, and white, and blue?
If you do, please stand and sing with me
The glorious anthem of the free."

And the audience rose to join the orchestra and chorus in the "Star Spangled Banner."

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

April 11, 1934

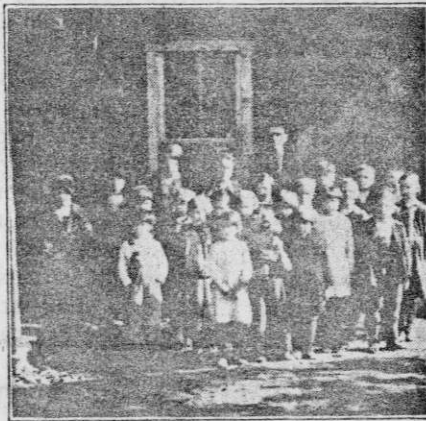
No. 10

Rural School Offering April 14

THIS issue of the SURVEY will reach you just before the time of the annual offering for rural schools, April 14. Readers of the SURVEY, we trust, will cooperate in every way possible in the rendering of the rural school program planned for that day and in the giving of a liberal offering for the rural schools.

Prior to the Autumn Council of the General Conference held at Battle Creek last October, a meeting of the General Conference Committee and representatives of the self-supporting missionary work in the South was held. As the work of the rural schools was considered at this meeting, the consensus of the officers and the General Conference Committee was that a stronger effort should be made for our rural schools through the Annual Rural School Offering, April 14.

In an article appearing in the *Review and Herald*, J. L. Shaw, Treasurer of the General Conference, writing on rural schools in the South, makes the following appeal:



A Group of Rural School Children

"Most of these workers are engaged in medical and educational work. As we listened to their testimonies, we were impressed by their earnestness and courage and the sacrifices they have made under trying conditions. . . . In the mountain districts of the South, an increasing number of earnest, devoted, hard-working men and women have been operating schools and small sanitariums for a number of years, and the Lord has blessed their efforts. If all could visit at least some of these schools, as the writer has had the privilege of doing, and see the handicaps under which they labor, the necessity for them to practice economy, and the results they are getting, it would appeal strongly to those who have the promulgation of the message at heart.

"Many other schools do not have suitable facilities for carrying on their work. They do not have the advantages that our workers in the organized work have, and yet they are creating a favorable impression in the districts in which they are located. They are educating a large

number of children and young people who otherwise would not have the advantage of a training in this message. . . . We believe as our people realize the attitude of the General Conference toward the rural schools in the South, and know more fully the work of the schools, they will deem it a pleasure to make a liberal offering at the time appointed."

From the Firing Line

E. C. Waller, Principal of Pisgah Industrial Institute, has been engaged in rural school work for more than a quarter of a century. He is busy not only with his own school but keeps in close touch with other rural schools of the mountain and hill districts. Writing in the *Atlantic Union Gleaner* of March 28, he says, "The past year has been a difficult one, and the work has been carried on only with considerable personal sacrifice on the part of the workers. We therefore appreciate another opportunity of calling attention to the needs of this work."

These schools, Professor Waller continues, have pioneered the way by establishing elementary schools for the children of the local communities. As the work grew, it became necessary to offer academic subjects to students who had finished the elementary grades and who otherwise would have had little or no school advantages. Connected with these rural schools are various industries, sanitariums and treatment rooms. This combination of industrial and sanitarium work furnishes not only excellent educational facilities, but provides a means of meeting current expenses of these rural school

centers. As calls have come for expansion, the workers find themselves often without means for needed improvements.

Where Your Dollar Goes Farthest

A dollar invested in a rural school goes a long way because it is invested only in material that requires a money outlay. All facilities, so far as possible, are made by the workers, requiring but little or no money. The workers are glad to give their time and provide the raw material that can be found on the place or in their neighborhood. There are some things, however, that require cash, and it is to help the rural schools provide these facilities that the fund will be raised on April 14. A dollar in cash invested in a rural school will, due to the contribution of the workers in labor and raw material, go as far as three to five dollars invested in the open market in the usual way.

Remote from large centers of population where people are accustomed to all modern and up-to-date conveniences, the pioneer spirit is always in evidence in these rural schools. A great deal of the work is carried forward in the most simple manner suited to the children and youth of the neighborhood.

The money these rural school workers will receive from the offering April 14 will not be used to purchase school luxuries or even for paying teachers' salaries, but will help provide some of the most essential facilities to enable them to do better work. Your offering will encourage these self-supporting workers to feel they are remembered and that they have your hearty support and sympathy.

Annual Meetings of Units

By LIDA F. SCOTT

(Continued)

IN the SURVEY of February 14, our extension field received attention in brief reports concerning five Units. Since February we have met five more Units and are continuing the reports.

Fountain Head School and Sanitarium

The Fountain Head Unit reported that the past year was a serious one because of a slim cash income. The sanitarium, farm,

and shops, however, made it possible for the institution to continue its work and supplied means for students to earn their way. A nice woodworking department has been developed with gifts of motors, hand tools, and small machines so that chairs may be manufactured in cooperation with the woodworking department of Washington Missionary College. The poultry de-

partment and the weaving department also contributed their share toward the support of the school.

One thousand quarts of fruits and vegetables canned by students, the hundreds of bushels of potatoes in the bins, and the other foods stored as the result of careful planting, tilling and caring for the products of the garden, have kept more than seventy-five students and workers well nourished, and the products from the farm have kept the stock in good condition.

Chestnut Hill Farm School

The Chestnut Hill Farm School is located on fifty-two acres of land which has been so blessed that from twelve to fifteen people have been supported from its crops. The last season's crops became like the widow's cruse of oil as the doors of the little institution opened to those who were stranded. Among the additions are two fine, bright boys who were left without a home.

During the last twenty years a school of nine grades has been conducted. Mothers wishing to supplement their education are given special instruction in home economics and health education. They are learning to give simple treatments and care for the sick, and are developing much originality in the devising of simple equipment from materials at home that will bring comfort to the sick, or will help in preparing for the coming baby.

This work is meeting with so much favor that the teacher who is experimenting with the project has been asked to conduct in an adjoining neighborhood a similar class for adults.

Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium

The president's report for the year 1933 will be one long to be remembered. It has been a year of finishing and strengthening rather than one of great accomplishments, and along with that a consciousness of the care of the heavenly Father. There has been no serious financial loss to report. The workers have stuck by their posts during the hard times and have been as faithful as though they were paid a wage that their high class of service

deserves. The workers have taken a lively interest in Banner Elk, investing both time and money in the development of this little institution. The work at Fletcher has grown into three strong divisions, closely bound together—the school, the sanitarium, and the agricultural and industrial departments.

The sanitarium has had the most successful year in its history. The total number of patients admitted was four hundred and fifteen, which was thirty-one more than the year previous and an average of twenty patients per day.

The school is prospering and twelve grades are now being offered. The enrollment consists of fifteen student nurses in training, fifty high school students, and thirty in the grammar grades. Each year the number of young people who apply for admittance increases. It is a pleasure to help earnest young people obtain their education in exchange for labor.

The garden has produced large quantities of food for the family. Much of this has been canned and dried. One thousand gallons of vegetables were put up in tin and six thousand quarts of fruit in glass. The orchard has yielded well. Feed has been raised for the stock. The dairy herd consists of twenty-five registered Jerseys. The sanitarium and school make a good market for the farm, garden and dairy products.

The institution operates on a no-debt policy. This gives the institution unlimited credit, but bills are paid each month. The sanitarium brings in cash providing means for the faculty and the students and proves the wisdom of having the school and sanitarium united on a large farm.

Banner Elk, North Carolina

As already stated, Banner Elk is a department of the Asheville Agricultural School, though it is about two thousand feet higher and one hundred miles farther north. It is located near the popular resort of Blowing Rock, is about four thousand feet above sea level, and is surrounded with mountain peaks from five thousand to six thousand feet in altitude.

Here the mountaineers are at home amidst gorgeous scenery, breathing the

finest air and drinking the cold freestone water. Here is where the rhododendrons, azalea, and the hemlock flourish. Often the farms are on the perpendicular and hoeing is done at right angles to the operator. We are told that sometimes the farmer falls out of his own cornfield.

Near the hemlock grove and among the mountain laurel, on approximately two hundred acres, are located a church, a school building, and a small sanitarium. This is one of our youngest Units.

The farmhouse has been remodeled into a very attractive rest home which will be ready for patients this summer. Mr. and Mrs. Pound are experienced nurses.

In the school are taught nine grades. The children will be given opportunity to help the school as well as themselves by caring for little plots of ground allotted them for the raising of vegetables. They will thus help to provide needed equipment for the school, and will be enabled to buy their books. Already some of the students have gone on to the more advanced grades offered at the Asheville Agricultural School.

The soil of the farm is fertile, and the crops have been sufficient to furnish the table as well as supplying work for students.

A new industry is being introduced by Mr. Pound, a woodworking shop where the children may learn the trade of furniture making. This industry may be valuable as a means of support during the severe winters when the mountaineers are shut in to themselves. The shop needs a twelve-inch band saw, which costs at Sears and Roebuck Company, \$19.40; a one-half H. P. motor, which costs \$17.00; and all kinds of tools used in making beds, chairs, and other furniture. Mr. Pound is now making handcraft furniture for the sanitarium rooms. In order to complete the equipment of the sanitarium for patients they will need bed linen, money with

which to buy shades, material for curtains, dresser scarfs, rugs, kitchen utensils and dishes. Those desiring to help this new enterprise may write either to The Layman Foundation, Madison, Tennessee, or to Mr. D. E. Pound, Laurel View Sanitarium, Banner Elk, North Carolina.

Glen Alpine School, Morganton, N. C.

Fifty miles south of Banner Elk is the Glen Alpine Unit. It is in its early stages of development. Lately through the enthusiastic cooperation of Dr. Humphrey with the trustees of the corporation a good water supply has been found and a water system is being installed that will bring water to the cottages. This is being paid for by contributions from interested friends.

Mrs. Simpson has recently joined the Unit and is teaching classes in sewing, agriculture, and elementary carpentry, besides acting as dean of the girls. An experienced and capable nurse, Dr. Humphrey writes, is also about to join their group.

* * *

With the products of a dairy, poultry department, and a good orchard, garden, and farm, it is seen that the various Unit families have been well fed and greatly blessed during a difficult year.

President Roosevelt advocates for the vast armies of the unemployed a return to this sensible plan of living, and there is on foot a vast demonstration of the idea being worked out in the Tennessee River Valley.

May many learn to live above the fear of a return of the 1933 depression and in a state of clear visibility, having safety in a home on at least a few acres of soil upon which to depend for the family food supply, and depending on some part-time job that will supply the necessary cash, or upon a return to the handcrafts, the spinning wheel, and the loom.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919 at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

April 18, 1934

No. 11

Harvard Students Work to Pay Their Expenses

IN a recent number of the New York *Times* there is an interesting write-up of Harvard students earning a part of their college expenses by working. The report states that a woman who wants to leave her baby at home while she goes shopping or who wishes to be relieved of the burden of preparing the evening meal, may call in a Harvard boy at any time and the charge for the service is small. They will not only watch the baby, but wheel it in its carriage through the neighborhood for an airing for a small fee.

"Harvard undergraduates by the hundreds are ready to dash off and wash windows, dig gardens, run errands, read aloud, take dogs for an airing, play music, sing, or do almost any job that arises.

"It is estimated that about forty per cent of the undergraduate body, approximately the same percentage as a year ago, are seeking part-time employment. At present 1,161 students, including a few graduate students, have their names on file in the university employment office. In the

past year students have earned \$114,433 through the employment office. This includes 1365 temporary and 537 steady jobs.

"Statistics indicate a greater amount of work available this year than in 1933. From September to March 706 students have been placed compared to 545 a year ago."

"Many of the students get rooms in homes in return for service. Some lecture and give travel talks."

A Sound College Endowment

The situation at Harvard is found in many other schools. Many students are anxious to help themselves by labor. What a pity that some of the money that has been given to institutions for endowments

had not been invested in substantial, sensible industries conducted on the campus by teachers and students.

Madison's students are grateful that they are not obliged to leave the college grounds in order to take care of babies, run errands, or wash windows. These jobs and many others are waiting for them here on

the campus. A large farm, with its fields, pastures, fences, roads, orchards, gardens, poultry department, dairy, and other industries furnishes a large amount of employment. The sanitarium, food factory, printing office, mechanical arts, auto department, broom shop, tailor and dress-making departments, laundry, the college cafeteria, and so on, require the labor of many students. And as the result of these activities a substantial income is brought into the institution that is much more satisfactory now than the income from some endowments consisting often of bonds and stocks, the present value of which is most uncertain.

The School's Great Mission

One of the great weaknesses of the popular educational system is that students are usually obliged to divorce themselves from the practical affairs of life and live for several years in an atmosphere that is unnatural. The result is habits formed during school life that unfit many to adjust themselves to normal life when school days are over. Much fruit of our educational system is seen today in the large number of men and women unable to find productive employment. Instead of the school's making producers, to a large extent a class of consumers are turned out; instead of masters of labor, we are making too many slaves of labor—men and women filled with knowledge but unable to convert this knowledge into use. Instead of controlling circumstances, circumstances control them and they are drifting.

The great mission of a school is to train people to become more intellectual and spiritual while engaged with the practical duties of life for which they are best fitted. Such a plan of education does not lure the young people away from the farm, where they can be self-sustaining and independent, to the cities where they must to a large extent depend upon some one to provide them with jobs in order to live.

Students Should Be Producers

So important is this educational idea of helping oneself while in school, that the Nashville Agricultural Normal Insti-

tute is endeavoring to see that each student has the opportunity to carry on study and work together, and of learning by doing things worth while.

Too many students who come are not able to enter fully into the plan. They are willing to take out more cash than they earn, therefore making it necessary for the institution to take money from other sources in order to make up the deficit. Such students seriously affect the finances of the institution.

Students who enter Madison should be producers. They should earn their ordinary school expenses and at the same time help by their labor to maintain the institution. If the managers of the institution are willing to provide the buildings, grounds, laboratories, and other equipment, the students should bear the burden of maintaining them.

For this reason new students are asked to work in a department one quarter before registering for full class work, to prove their ability to support themselves and help maintain the upkeep of the school.

—S—

My Garden

By MAGGIE-WINSTON CALDWELL

Let me tell you of my garden;
It is everything to me—
In the sun bright or moon light,
Or snow on cedar tree.

There are voices in my garden;
I never walk alone.
They whisper to me tenderly
Of days forever flown.

It is my understanding
Of life's great mystery;
Like a tendril green and clinging
It binds me to humanity.

Through it my faith is strengthened,
For in it God's plan I see—
Life, Death, the Resurrection,
And Immortality.

The House Fly Problem Again

NOW that house flies are beginning to make their appearance again, every precaution should be taken to prevent breeding places. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The following information and instruction is given by the Tennessee State Department of Public Health:

DESCRIPTION

Ever stop to think where flies come from? How about those you saw at the breakfast table this morning? Nice flies, weren't they? Seemed friendly too, didn't they, and willing to dine with you? Yes, every last one of them hatched fresh in some stable, pig pen, horse manure pile, or open privy within the last ten days or two weeks.

The female fly laid a setting of a hundred and twenty fresh eggs in the manure pile a couple of weeks ago. They all hatched out into tiny, wiggly, white maggots before night. These little maggots squirmed around in the wet manure for four or five days, got fat, and grew a shell. Once in a shell these little maggots start growing wings and legs and everything else that goes to make up first-class flies. Their slimy, wet bodies make it easy for them to crawl to the outside of the manure pile, where they dry their wings, take first breakfast, and then make a bee-line (or fly-line) for your kitchen and dining room.

THE PROBLEM

1. A pair of flies, beginning May 1, are capable of producing 5,746,670,500 flies by July 30.
2. There are twenty-one diseases borne by the fly.
3. The fly is one of the greatest single problems in man's war against disease and death.
4. Food that has been touched by a fly should not be eaten.
5. Flies go to filthy places to eat as freely as to clean.
6. If you see a fly, you can be certain his breeding place is not far away.

THE REMEDY

1. Destruction of breeding places is the best way to control flies.
2. In stables where manure cannot be removed the larvae should be destroyed by free use of 10 ounces of borax or 12 ounces of calcium colemanite to each 10 cubic feet (8 bushels) of manure immediately after its removal from the stall. Borax should be dusted upon the floor and crevices after the manure has been removed.

3. Fly traps are helpful.

4. Clean premises, clean houses, and destruction of breeding places are the keynotes to fly control.

The Laws of the Soil

IN TIMES of storm and stress, civilization itself stands abashed before the picture of "the farm family that produces a large share of its own foodstuffs." The soil of the garden patch, obeying its own laws, was not disturbed in the least by the financial crash on Wall Street in October, 1929. National and international laws are the handiwork of man. The laws governing the soil date back to the creation and have never been subject to constitutional amendments.—
Oregon Farmer.

NEWS ITEMS

The Agricultural Department reports that little damage was done to the fruit trees by cold weather, and prospects for a peach crop are good. The garden has twenty-five thousand cabbage, eggplant, and tomato plants ready to transplant. About an acre has been planted in garden peas and the plants are looking nice.

—S—

The death of H. H. Hall, March 10, at his home in Washington, D. C., brought sorrow to friends and relatives at Madison. Mrs. Belle C. Hall and son, Stanley Hall, left immediately for Washington to attend the funeral. Mr. Hall has been connected for a number of years with the publishing department of the General Conference. His passing means a great loss to the work.

—S—

Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. Floyd Bral-liar, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, and Pro-

fessor A. J. Wheeler attended the recent annual meeting of the Tennessee College Association held in Nashville.

—S—

The Sanitarium family was shocked last Wednesday to hear of the sudden death of Dr. J. H. Litterer. He was one of Nashville's leading physicians and for some time has served as pathologist of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. He was unexpectedly attacked by heart disease which carried him away. He had been suffering for several days with a severe cold but his condition was not considered serious. Dr. Litterer was an efficient physician and pathologist and has been willing to help us with our problems at any time. The Madison family extends to members of his family deepest sympathy in this time of bereavement.

—S—

Dr. J. F. McCloud, pastor of Christ Church (Episcopalian), Nashville, was among recent guests at the Sanitarium. Dr. McCloud's visits are always appreciated by both patients and the staff.

—S—

Mr. W. P. Cooper, a well-known Nashville lawyer who has long been a friend of our institution, is favoring the student body with a series of lectures, giving very practical instruction on matters of law, instruction valuable to every student and citizen. This is an unusual privilege for students. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Nashville Bar and is General Counsel for the Tennessee Bankers' Association.

—S—

Friends of Pastor C. L. Butterfield, President of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, will be pleased to know that he is making good recovery from a recent operation.

—S—

Under date of April 5, I. F. Carlson writes from Chilliwack, British Columbia:

"I have read a few copies of the Madison SURVEY and have become intensely interested in self-supporting missionary work. Please enter my name on the SURVEY mailing list. I have recently started a self-supporting medical missionary work myself, with the opening of treatment rooms here in Chilliwack. I have given about forty treatments since the beginning of March, and the work is increasing despite the fact that this is real pioneer work in this section." Mr. Carlson makes inquiry concerning the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lecture series to use in connection with his work.

—S—

Do You Get the Survey?

SOMETIME ago it seemed best to drop from the mailing list of the SURVEY names of people who were not interested enough to send at least a card asking to be retained. The response was gratifying. People are over-crowded today with reading matter, but the SURVEY is small, can be read quickly, and goes to you without the usual subscription price. If you love its principles and will read the little paper and hand it on to others, that is all that is asked. It is a contribution the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is happy to make to friends of the educational effort which it represents.

Tardy requests are still coming in similar to this one from a former patient: "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 Sanitarium four years ago."

If you would like to have the SURVEY but have not asked that your name be retained or entered, just drop us a card giving your name and address.

THE MADISON SURVEY

An envelope addressed to the Madison Survey and postmarked Benoit, Mississippi, brings a dollar bill for the publishing fund. No name is given. We appreciate the contribution and wish to thank the donor.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919 at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

2-1/34

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

April 25, 1934

No. 12

“Captain of the Men of Death”*

IN spite of the advancement of medical science, declares Dr. Paul D. White in *Hygeia*, diseases of the heart are increasing, and rank first in the United States as the cause of death. Heart disease has become the “captain of the men of death.” This has been attributed to the heavy nervous strain to which we are subjected in the present age of haste and recklessness. The tendency toward gratification of passions, more opportunities to revel in luxury, indulgence of extreme emotion such as anger and revenge, drifting away from the farm and physical exercise, all tend to damage the heart.

Statistics show that the average duration of human life in this country has doubled in the past hundred years from thirty to sixty years. This gain is actually due to the conservation of life in infancy, childhood, and youth by controlling such diseases as dysentery, typhoid, tuberculosis and diphtheria. But when a man reaches the age of sixty years in this country at the present time, he has less chance of passing seventy years than he had many years ago.

Dr. White deals with causes of heart diseases and gives excellent advice on preventive measures. He does not, however, stress the damage that is being done today by the heavy indulgence on the part of the

majority of people in this country by the use of coffee and tea. **Tea, Coffee, and Coca Cola**

Coffee contains caffeine which is a heart stimulant. It has much the same effect upon the heart as a whip applied to a horse. In regard to the effects

of these stimulants, Dr. Oliver T. Osborne in his *Principles of Therapeutics* gives the following facts:

“Caffeine (theine) is a basic substance obtained from the leaves of tea and from the seeds of coffee. . . . Caffeine and theobromine are purins. . . . Caffeine is quickly absorbed and acts quickly. . . . It should be remembered that caffeine is often as well administered in the form of strong coffee as in any other way. . . . Caffeine raises the blood pressure. . . . In all rapid, irritable hearts caffeine in any form, including coffee and tea, should be prohibited. . . .

*From a talk to patients by E. A. Sutherland, M.D.

"There is no question but that a caffeine habit can be acquired, whether as such (perhaps in the form of coca cola) or as tea or coffee habit. Coca cola, tea, and coffee 'fiends' are of common occurrence. . . . The Coca cola habit is pernicious.

"Over-action of caffeine is shown by great nervous irritability, rapid heart, insomnia, and, perhaps, by muscle twitchings. . . .

"Civilized man in this age is over-stimulated, and needs something to soothe and quiet him. He (and also she) is beginning to get that quieting from more tobacco than he (or she) ever before used. But if this does not satisfy him, he, also, as well as those who do not smoke, will drink more tea and coffee. The result is greater nervous tension, greater nervous irritability, less sleep, more indigestion, and finally a loss of mental balance and physical strength. We are now menaced with the overuse of tea and coffee; hence this warning is issued.

"Sleep is essential, but before using drugs to cause sleep, all other measures should be resorted to, such as a regular diet (stop tea and coffee), hydrotherapy, mental rest, fresh air, and normal exercise."

Aspirin and Tobacco

"Aspirin is more or less of a cardiac depressant and it should be recognized that whenever aspirin in full doses is given, the patient should remain at rest, as he has taken a drug that acts not unlike acetphenetidin."

"The action of tobacco on the heart muscle could be nothing but a disadvantage, and in some soldiers, who had irritable hearts and hearts that became rapid on the least exertion, the disability could be traced to tobacco."

"One's circulation may be affected by tobacco if he simply sits in a room where there is tobacco smoke. . . . Individuals with high blood-pressure increase this pressure by their tobacco, unless the heart has begun to fail. Consequently, in treating hypertension, besides stopping tea, coffee, and too much meat, and regulating the patient's life, tobacco should generally be entirely withheld.

"The smoking of a single cigarette by an habitual smoker will raise the pulse rate and increase the blood-pressure, but one who is used to much smoking cannot as well sustain exertion as one who is not saturated with tobacco, even if his blood-pressure is normal and his heart apparently normal. He becomes breathless on exertion as compared with the man who is not saturated with tobacco. Especially dangerous, often, is tobacco when a patient has had anginal attacks due to coronary disease.

"To repeat, the most serious disturbance caused by the overuse of tobacco is on the heart, and while smoking may temporarily slow the pulse, if fast, soon, with a weak heart, the rapidity is increased, and very soon the rapid heart action is frequent, and although while smoking the blood-pressure may be increased, with excessive use it is soon diminished. The heart may be irregular or intermittent, and there may be actual dilation of the heart and an insufficiency of the mitral valve, entirely due to the overuse and over-action of tobacco. Tobacco heart is a recognized condition which can generally be cured by withholding tobacco."

Tobacco, Coca Cola, tea, and coffee are drugs very disturbing to the nervous system and especially to the heart, and certainly should be avoided.

It is far more important to prevent heart disease, says Dr. White, than to endeavor to strengthen a damaged heart. Gradually knowledge is deepening in the field of causative factors of heart diseases and prevention, and great advances may be expected. It seems fair to try to stem the tide by preaching better habits, such as work and exercise in moderation, proper diet, and a more simple, normal life.

—S—

"Health and Alcohol" Lecture Given in Atlanta

AT the recent regional meeting of the W. C. T. U. officers and workers of Tennessee and Georgia, held in Atlanta, Julius Gilbert White presented his lecture on "Health and Alcohol." President

Minnie Allison Welch of the Tennessee W. C. T. U. reports as follows in *The Open Door*:

"Tennessee had a large part on the program by the presentation of a lecture with slides given by Julius Gilbert White, national lecturer and dietitian. This was one of the most enlightening and informing lectures it has been my privilege to see or hear, for Mr. White gives a wonderful explanation of the pictures as the reel turns them out. The pictures are beautifully painted and many beautiful scenes are given as well as all the information in regard to the scientific facts of alcohol's effect on the human body.

"We are fortunate indeed to have Mr. White in our state; his address is Madison, Tennessee, and if any of you can secure him for this lecture, do it; it will add more to the interest of the educational study of alcohol than anything I know of. Every school in our state should be reached with this lecture.

—S—

A Golden Treasure

Good Health! What a rare golden treasure,

We mourn it the moment it's gone;
We compass the world to reclaim it,
And failing we are wretched alone.

When with us we value it lightly,
We treat it as tho' it were clay.
Too oft, a slave to our pleasure,
We bind it and fling it away.

A servant most faithful we find it,
Its laws are a boon in disguise,
But dear is the price we are paying
When its precepts we deign to despise.

It always would give us good service,
If Its laws we could only obey;
But by constantly breaking its precepts,
We willfully drive it away.

—Home and Health.

Hints for Student Salesmen

NOT long ago, under the heading "More About Life," there appeared the following narrative by Wickes Wamboldt, illustrating the reaction many people get from a salesman who lacks tact and does not understand the psychology of his customer. Mr. Wamboldt's experience may be helpful to salesmen who are obsessed with the idea that the big thing is to secure an order.

"Recently a man telephoned in the midst of a busy morning, introduced himself as an evangelist and old friend of my father's, and said he wished to come out to see me.

"Although I was sadly behind with my work, I paid a tribute to my father's memory by telling the man to come along.

"After my visitor had chatted with me a while, he tried to sell me a book. I was disappointed and displeased. I don't like subterfuge.

"When I declined to buy the book my visitor made inquiry regarding my views on eternal torture. In expressing himself on the subject he described God—according to my hearing—as relentless, vengeful, merciless, with a heart as cold and hard and savage as that of an Apache Indian.

"I replied that that kind of God was not my God; that my God was merciful, kind, gentle with a heart as loving and tender as a mother's.

"My visitor averred that 'whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth. . . . He asked me what I was going to do with certain sentences in the Bible. I answered that I wasn't going to do anything with those sentences—that I must take the Bible as a whole—a logical, consistent whole. . . .

"Finally my visitor arose and departed.

"A few days later he appeared again at the chapel service of a neighboring school, and introduced himself as an evangelist, and asked to lead the devotional and to sing. Afer he had praised God for a while, he proceeded to bawl me out because I had not accepted his version of God, and his interpretation of the Bible. Then he tried to sell the audience his book. . . .

"Here is another phase of the foregoing episode. My wife who had admitted my visitor and knew why I was seeing him that busy morning, decided that if he were an old friend of my father's, it would be fitting for us to show him hospitality; so she went to the kitchen and said to the cook, 'We are going to have a guest at dinner.' Then she proceeded to the dining room, took off the everyday tablecloth, and put on the company tablecloth with handwork around the edges.

"While she was setting the table, she overheard some of the comments and criticisms of

my visitor; so she removed the company tablecloth, went to the kitchen and said to the cook, 'We are not going to have a guest at dinner.'

"I wouldn't put out this story but for the fact that my visitor stated in his complaint of me to the students of the above mentioned school that never in the world would he ever read anything of mine. Therefore I feel safe in the assumption that this article will not offend his eye."

Christian salesmen should remember that it is very important to leave all persons upon whom they call in a good state of mind. Leave them if they do not order with the feeling that you have a good article, and that as soon as they can afford to do so, they will purchase it. Cultivate this friendship.

Any salesman who is working for the uplift of humanity by selling something that is really worth while does not stoop to deceit or any trick or false pretense in order to succeed in his business.

The agent referred to above got a hearing on the grounds that he wished to pay his respects to the son of an old friend. It would have been better if he were really anxious to meet this old friend's son to have deferred his business to some other time.

A truly successful salesman handles goods in which he has confidence, realizing that his success depends upon satisfied customers. Such customers will cheerfully and gladly tell others of the value of the goods received from the salesman. Thus the salesman's customers will not only appreciate what he sells them, but will regard him as a real benefactor, a friend whom they can cheerfully bring into contact with others.

There is no better training for students who desire to fit themselves for professional work, such as teachers, physicians, ministers, and so on, than to learn the art of dealing successfully with one individual. To be able to introduce oneself in the proper manner to a prospective customer, to get his attention and persuade him that what you have is worth while, to sell something that really benefits the cus-

tommer, making him feel that he will be glad to see you again, is the best preparation to help one to deal successfully with a crowd.

If one does not understand psychology sufficiently to successfully handle the individual contacted, how can he expect to succeed with a class or a congregation? Many who have taken a training for professional work fail because they attempt to deal with people *en masse* before they have developed the ability to successfully deal with single individuals.

NEWS ITEMS

Miss Florence Dittes is attending the National Biennial Nurses Convention which is being held in Washington, D. C., this week. She will also attend the Seventh-day Adventist Institute of Nursing to be held May 2-5.

—S—

The medical department of the Rural Workers Guild will meet at Fletcher on May 8 and 9. At the last meeting of the Guild it was arranged for physicians and sanitarium managers to have this special meeting. A program is announced which deals with many important medical and managerial topics. Dr. John F. Brownberger is chairman of the department.

—S—

Mrs. Lida F. Scott is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred J. Funk of Montclair, New Jersey, and other relatives and friends in the eastern states. She is accompanied by Miss Florence Fellemende. Mr. Funk is Mrs. Scott's brother.

—S—

NOTICE

Special consideration will be given to applications from students desiring to enter the institution who are duly qualified stenographers.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919 at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

May 2, 1934

No. 13

Summer School Students

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute offers four quarters of class work each year. In other words, it is an all-year school. This year the regular prescribed courses will continue throughout the summer, June 18 to August 31. A student may begin a regular college course this summer. The summer quarter offers the same opportunity as any other quarter for the student who wishes to earn a part or all of his expenses. These arrangements must be made by correspondence.

During the summer, in addition to the regular courses, a number of special lines of work will be offered for the benefit of those who find it impossible to come for the year, or for those who are especially interested in special courses. Some of these courses continue through the entire twelve weeks; others run for only six weeks. A calendar will be sent upon request.

Those who enter for the shorter courses may find it inconvenient to work as much as those who are students for the entire year, or even those who remain through this quarter. Nevertheless, the institution will offer a considerable amount of work to such students. In fact, during the

summer there is always as much work for the efficient student as he desires.

This summer Madison is offering an interesting line of class work, strengthened by lectures, conferences, and the Medical

Missionary's Institute held the first three weeks of the summer quarter. This is described elsewhere in this issue. Both laboratory and outside facilities for study have been greatly increased during the year, and the number of volumes in the library has more than doubled.

Work given during the summer quarter receives the same college credit as the same amount of work in any other quarter. This applies to all courses except those of the Medical Missionary's Institute, and credit may be given in these courses to students who have done sufficient foundation work to warrant credit.

It is important that all who plan to attend any of the summer quarter make application as soon as possible. Write for a copy of the regular college catalog which gives all necessary information concerning expense, conditions of entrance, and so forth. Address all such letters to Nash-

Summer School at Madison

MANY practical problems will be considered along with a full course of college subjects, beginning June 18 and continuing twelve weeks. For details, address the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

ville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

Vital Problems for Consideration

IN ADDITION to the regular courses offered during the summer quarter there will be opportunity through lectures and conferences for the consideration of other problems that are today attracting wide attention.

For over a quarter of a century the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has been advocating some principles which today are recognized as fundamental to the prosperity of the nation. Some of these principles are now being demonstrated by such national organizations as the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Subsistence Homesteading movement, and the rehabilitation of the land through reforestation.

From the beginning of its history Madison has stressed the value of country life and the importance to the family of owning a small tract of land as a basis of self-maintenance. It has taught by precept and example the necessity of making health principles a vital part of every community program. These ideas are motivating principles not only at Madison but in the various groups that, in rural sections of the South, are combining community agricultural, educational and health work.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is carrying out on a mammoth scale what we have been endeavoring to do in a small way here and in a number of auxiliary units. For instance, the institution has taught that twenty acres of land well cultivated will produce more than one hundred acres as often handled. This is the theory on which the Tennessee Valley Authority is working as it provides homes on a small acreage for working men and their families. Today, fathers and mothers, owners of a farm, are the kings and queens of the country.

To be able to raise the food needed for home consumption—in other words, to be able to support the family from the soil—is the ABC of education.

"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." The TVA is setting on foot a vast movement to help such people by placing them on the land and instructing them how to make a living. For years we have been instructed to do this very thing. Now is our opportunity to cooperate through our training of teachers, agricultural men, mechanics, health and medical workers.

Too often education unfits men for the difficult places of after life. Students leave school unable to support themselves and those dependent upon them unless they have the backing of some organization, a pay check on which to depend, when they should be proprietors, leaders, producers. Present conditions in the country at large justify one in believing that the educational system is, to a degree at least, responsible for the unemployment and the financial distress of the nation.

During the summer Madison offers those who are interested in such problems an opportunity to study them in an institution that combines work in the classroom with a varied industrial program.

Other principles vital to the welfare of the communities in which we live and work and which will be studied during the summer quarter at Madison are:

Student self-government, the natural foundation for a real democracy.

Self-maintenance, one of the cardinal elements in education for citizenship and Christian service.

Out-of-the-City Movement, a study of unusual interest at the present time and for the solution of which gigantic efforts are now being made.

Cooperation, the life of any group of community workers.

Theory put into Practice, the ability to translate the teaching of the school room into practice on the land, in the home, in the sick room.

These and similar problems will be the subject of lectures by men of experience and of round-table conferences during the summer at Madison.

Teaching Self-Support

ALL manner of projects, one time prosperous, are struggling for an existence today due to the financial condition existing everywhere. This makes of special interest a training of young men and women to do as Dr. Finney of Oberlin College, near the middle of the last century, used to advise his students. He was an outstanding educator of Christian workers. From the walls of Oberlin issued missionaries that carried a message of life to all parts of the South and to many foreign lands.

Dr. Finney raised up a group of workers who, as he said, were willing to go wherever God called them, though they had but an ear of corn in their pockets. Wage was not a consideration. Ease and comfort were not an item with them. Wherever there was a need, there was the place to go. Where God called, there would He provide the necessities of life. Dr. Finney was sending forth self-supporting missionaries.

That was the spirit animating those worthy young students. It is a spirit that needs to be revived in our midst. It is the spirit which Madison invites, which it envies, and which it endeavors to put into the hearts of its students.

It was the spirit that prompted the Moravian missionaries in their progressive work, for they had a message that stirred the world. Wherever God called, they had the courage to go, supporting themselves by the work of their hands.

That was the spirit of the Master and His disciples. It will be the spirit of Christian workers again. The times in which we find ourselves are helping us to realize that in this method of work there is a stability and a power that we need.

On the uplands not over a hundred miles east of Nashville the government is preparing vast tracts of land, a project in home making for city dwellers. The land is to be divided into small farms, five to twenty acres. On these, families are to be settled with the privilege of paying for the land on easy terms.

These efforts of the government are not being blindly made. Thousands living in the cities must get out or starve. Instead of giving daily bread to prevent starvation, it is wiser to put men on the land and teach them how to grow their own food. Already they are looking for teachers to pilot these newcomers from the cities. Our instruction is, "Let farmers, financiers, builders, and those who are skilled in various arts and crafts," go to these fields, prepared to help their neighbors.

Two classes of farmers are here presented. First, those who now live in the cities and must be moved to the land, and finding themselves on the land know little about the process of making a living. Second, farmers who by experience have learned the art of sowing, cultivating, reaping, building, and are apt to teach, kind hearted, interested in ministering to the temporal needs, and whose lives are worthy of imitation.

For years as a people we have known this to be our work, one phase of it, at least. Here it is waiting for us. Men of means should take advantage of the present situation and assist in this movement. There are wonderful opportunities in the South for this practical type of Christian living and teaching. Madison is inviting those who are interested to attend the Summer School for a study of such problems.

—S—

A Medical Missionary Workers' Institute

A MEDICAL missionary workers' institute will be held at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute June 18 to July 8, 1934, conducted by Julius Gilbert White, president of the Associated Lecturers, Inc., and E. M. Bisalski, sales manager of the Madison Food Company.

Mr. White will teach the following subjects:

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) getting lecture halls, and (c) doing advertising, will be discussed.

5. Methods of self-support while doing this work will be studied.

6. Careful study will be given to methods of coordinating the medical missionary self-supporting efforts with the regular missionary organization.

7. The place that healthful living occupies in Christian experience will be studied.

Mr. Bisalski will give fifteen lessons on each of the following:

1. Study of each food sold.
2. Food salesmanship.

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.

—S—

Three Weeks' Instruction in Industrial Arts

AS a supplement to the regular courses offered by the college and the high school at Madison, there is set aside twice each year a three weeks' period for special

instruction in various practical and industrial arts.

Throughout the year students have a daily program which divides their time between class work and manual labor, but these three weeks' courses give intensive instruction in practical arts which is decidedly profitable. They are conducted on the laboratory plan, one study at a time, 3-6 hours per day, and give college credit of 1-2 quarter hours to those students who have the proper prerequisites.

The next course of this sort will be conducted the first three weeks in September. Primarily this work is for students already in the institution, but others interested may enter by making previous arrangements.

Courses are offered in:

- Remodeling Clothing
- Household Arts
- Weaving
- Home Cooking
- Auto Mechanics
- Furniture Making
- First Aid
- Fall Gardening
- Dairying

—S—

The college campus and farm are scenes of unusual activity. Since the recent rain farm and garden work has started in earnest and these departments are drafting all the help they can get. The Food Factory reports an increased amount of business. Harold N. Williams of Chicago is expected to join the food factory managing force the first of June. A new generator of sufficient capacity to supply the institution's needs for electricity has been purchased and is being installed. A new press room is being installed in connection with the tailor shop. Excavation is being made for the new library building, and plans are being made for the construction of three new cottages for teachers.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919 at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

May 9, 1934

No. 14

Students Earning Their Way Through School*

SOME years before the establishment of the Madison School, I had an experience that made a lasting impression on my mind. With my friend, Dr. David Paulson, I was visiting a meeting attended by a large number of young people who desired to enter college. In the course of the day we had met among others many who could not finance a college course. These were bright young people with a promising future, but because of circumstances over which they had no control they were denied the longed-for privilege of an education.

Perplexed by the situation, Dr. Paulson and I retired to a secluded spot for counsel and prayer. Finally he spoke. "If I were in your place I would establish a school whose doors would swing open to any young man or woman of worthy character who is willing to work for his expenses. I would never turn away one who had the love of an education and the courage to work for it. You ought to have a large tract of land and provide facilities for student self-support."

Not long after that Dr. Paulson established Hinsdale Sanitarium, near Chicago. Three months before he went there, the

property for the Madison school was purchased. For ten years these two institutions, twins as it were, earnestly endeavored to carry out the spirit of his vision for the education of young people.

Years ago Dr. David laid down the burdens. But for thirty years Madison has kept its faith and has grown in ability and capacity to help young men and women who need to earn their expenses while in training. Hundreds who have passed through the doors of the institution now testify to the value of this training. It is

with a sense of pleasure that we point to a score or more of enterprises, schools, and medical centers that have come into existence because their founders had the privilege of earning their expenses at Madison. They are now passing on to others that same educational boon.

Is the plan one hundred per cent a success? Do all who share the privileges of these schools make good? These questions are asked, and at times there is a feeling of sadness because some who have asked for a place in the school have not lived up to their privileges. Some do not recognize their responsibility to give to others the

THE problem of self-support in school is one of increasing importance in times of financial depression. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is operating a college which combines under its management a number of enterprises—farm, shops, food factory, sanitarium and hospital—all for the financial as well as educational advantage of students.

*From a chapel talk by President Sutherland.

gift they themselves have received. But that need not be a source of discouragement. The number who have gone forth to perpetuate the idea is sufficiently large to warrant the efforts that have been put forth by the faculty of this institution.

In the face of many problems Madison has made a steady growth. Today it gives a four-year college education and operates an affiliated high school. Its credits are recognized by the State University, the State Department of Education, the Tennessee College Association, and by George Peabody College for Teachers. Madison students are permitted to enter into various lines of work where recognized credits are required.

This development has called for the expenditure of large sums of money for material facilities, money contributed by friends who are deeply interested in the projects being worked out on the campus that provide work whereby students may earn school expenses.

These added buildings and equipment, the qualifying of teachers, and the increasing expense of maintaining the institution on the level it has attained, make it imperative that every student who is given work should be a workman of such efficiency that he contributes to the institution more than he takes from it. It is a costly procedure to maintain large buildings, laboratories, and extensive grounds.

The faculty is a noble group of men and women who are cheerfully doing their part. Friends have been generous in providing facilities called for by college standards. It is only a fair proposition, therefore, that students who share the opportunities of the school should do their part in meeting the expense of heating, lighting, and general upkeep.

During the depression, when young men have difficulty in securing remunerative positions, there is a temptation on the part of some to seek a place in the school for the "loaves and fishes." The objectives of the institution are not seriously considered and accepted as their own. The spirit sometimes prevails that the world owes them a living. They want as much as they can get for themselves with as little as possible expenditure of energy. In more

prosperous times the burden of such students was not so keenly felt, but at present, in order to keep out of the clutches of debt, it is necessary to eliminate the hangers-on and to be more careful than ever in the selection of incoming students.

Not all who apply for a place in the student body are capable of supporting themselves. Some have had little or no experience in maintaining themselves before coming here. How do we know that they will be able to meet the program here? How do they themselves know?

It has been decided that those students who ask the privilege of earning the greater portion of their expenses be admitted on probation for a period of three months. During that time they will take little, if any, class work, and will be what the school calls full-time workers. They will have time to adjust themselves to the program of self-maintenance before assuming the heavier burden of class work. If not equal to this, they will be asked to withdraw before incurring debt.

No student can do satisfactory work whose motive is merely to put in time. In an enterprise of this sort every move should count. Students need the spirit of the proprietor whose first thought is the best good of the concern. Every student should take a lively interest not only in the things that are of personal concern but in the good of the entire plant. He should see to it that his work is worth at least a little more than he is paid for it.

We realize that this is asking more of students than has ever been asked of them before, but it means likewise that they will get more from their school life than would otherwise be possible. The commercial world is eliminating the inefficient. Students in a Christian training school can not afford to be one whit less efficient. Students admitted on the basis of earning their way should expect to be on a sound financial basis. They should be as responsible for the success of the department in which they work as are the members of the faculty.

Often parents make demands of the school for young people who have had little or no experience in self-maintenance. For the sake of parents, and also for the

sake of the more mature students who come on their own responsibility, it will henceforth be the policy to allow students to prove themselves as to:

1. Having a definite objective which is satisfactory to the school.

2. Having ability to earn their own board, lodging, and their share of the general upkeep of the institution. In other words, they should not by their presence in the school cause the institution, or department in which they work, any financial loss.

3. Their ability to share with the faculty in a cooperative government, maintaining the rules and regulations of the school. The institution is a training center for Christian workers, not a place for students who need to be reformed. Students whose misdemeanors demand attention will be shown all leniency possible, but they must pay for the time spent by faculty and committees in dealing with their irregularities.

4. Their ability to use their time to the advantage of themselves and the institution by diligence in study and faithfulness and efficiency in manual labor.

The probationary period should demonstrate the ability of the student in these particulars. Failing to meet the standards, he will be asked to withdraw. Seventy-five per cent, or more, of the present student body is able to meet these requirements. Some who seem lacking in interest and efficiency may be able to improve, but failing, they will be asked to step aside in favor of others.

—S—

The Value of Working One's Way Through School

HAVE you as a parent ever regretted that you were unable to pay for the schooling of your son or daughter, and have you expressed that regret, possibly with tears? Have you as a young man or woman, student in some college, bemoaned the fact that it is necessary for you to earn your school expenses? Others of your age and advancement had what you call a better chance in life, for their parents are paying their way through school.

If, as parents or as students, you have not had these thoughts, it is something of a wonder for they are abroad in the land. At any rate they have been very prevalent up to the recent financial depression. Possibly the depression has been a blessing in more ways than one. Perhaps this is one of the ways in which it is proving a blessing to some. Ideas are changing. Institutions are devising many ways to assist students to the training that will fit them for lives of usefulness. The government is providing means for assisting many future citizens to obtain the education they would otherwise miss.

It is an interesting fact that educators and students of human problems are coming to see that the student who earns his education by the work of his hands has an advantage over the student who has his way paid by others.

Dr. Daniel Starch, of the University of Wisconsin, well known author in the field of educational texts, several years ago contributed to *School and Society* an article entitled "The Estimated Value of School Subjects." He lists twenty-three school subjects, such as Geometry, Latin, Chemistry, Physics, Shorthand, United States History, Physical Geography, Cooking, Bookkeeping, Botany, Zoology, Drawing, and others. The list ends with *Earning One's Way Through School*.

For *disciplinary value*, earning one's way through school stands at the head of this whole list.

For *utility value*, earning one's way through school goes ahead of all the rest, even excelling English, Bookkeeping, and Sewing.

In *cultural value*, it is rated third in that list, being excelled only by Music and English.

Think of it, you who have been half ashamed of the fact that you had to earn your own expenses. Here it is published to the world that in educational value, from the disciplinary and utility standpoints, earning one's way through school heads the list; and from the standpoint of cultural value, it has few peers.

Do not lose courage then because the road to an education seems a difficult one. If a school such as Nashville Agricultural

Normal Institute offers you the opportunity to earn your expenses while in training, take it and realize that it means much more than money to you. It affords a means of developing initiative, leadership, self-respect, culture, power.

—S—

Health Service

THE present economic situation calls for wisely spent incomes; consequently, people are thinking about the nutritional value of food more than ever before. The problem of cutting the family food budget and at the same time maintaining good health is a serious one and, if unwisely administered, is certain to affect the health of the nation. However, in many cases this can be effectively accomplished and prove to be a help rather than a hazard.

Millions of people are suffering with shattered nerves, various diseases of the digestive tract, and deficiency diseases; and unfortunately many of them are trying to correct their troubles with some quack tonic or medicine, while countless millions are using cathartics of more than a hundred varieties. Doctors Sherman, McCollum, and McCarrison have shown that most of these troubles may be corrected and that normal health may be enjoyed by most people, simply by observing the laws that control health, chief of which are those pertaining to nutrition.

Rulers of men do not always wear crowns. The woman who thoughtfully selects proper food and drink for husband, father, brother, or little ones, exerts a far-reaching influence toward clear thinking and successful achievement.

Progressive executives, doctors, nurses, lawyers, teachers, salesmen, and mechanics are studying constantly to improve their usefulness in the positions they occupy. So the mother of the family is ever on the lookout for ideas that will add to the comfort and welfare of her home. Therefore, the food worker who is prepared to discuss intelligently, yet very simply, the relation

of diet to disease, and who has well in mind the simple fundamentals of physiology and anatomy, will be able to enter the doors of twenty-nine million kitchens where food is prepared for our nation of one hundred and twenty million people, offering a service that will be a worth-while contribution to the welfare of mankind. This service includes more than the selling of food. It provides material for study and ready reference that will assist the cook in preparing more wholesome menus and thus increases the efficiency of one of the most important factors in the development of body, mind, and character.

In more than thirty-four states these food workers are now offering wholesome foods and health publications to many people. Other workers are preparing to enter the unlimited field where virgin territory comprising millions of people awaits this service and will support its cause. As these workers develop, many of them soon become qualified to give simple health talks to small groups in homes, cottage-meeting style. Appointments for these talks are made while selling foods. The studies are given evenings so all may attend. After the first meeting many of those in attendance bring their friends, and thus the way is open for an endless chain of opportunities to give these studies.

An institute will be held at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute June 18 to July 9 for the training of health food workers. This plan has been in operation for a number of months under the direction of the Madison Food Division. It is growing rapidly and its prospects are promising. Address any inquiries to the Food Division.

E. M. BISALSKI

A reader writes from Leesburg, Virginia: "My husband and I greatly enjoy the Madison Survey, which we read every week. I am enclosing \$2.00 as a token of our appreciation of your sending us this valuable little paper. We shall be glad to have it continued."

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919 at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

May 16, 1934

No. 15

Asheville Farm School

A UNIQUE educational work for mountain boys is being carried on in the Asheville Farm School by the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The school is located on a six-hundred-acre farm twelve miles northeast of Asheville, North Carolina, in the beautiful Swannanoa valley. Founded in 1894 by the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, the school has operated continuously since that time.

Some of Madison's teachers have had the pleasure of visiting this unique school and have given to the school family some interesting reports. Not long ago Professor A. M. Bannerman, assistant superintendent, and some other members of the Asheville Farm School faculty were guests of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

Students admitted to the Asheville Farm School have little or no cash for an education. Being obliged to work their entire way through school, they have little time for idleness. All the work that is done in the school and on the campus and farm is done by the students, supervised

by technically trained workers of the faculty. The work is done not as chore work but as a feature of the student's education.

Some interesting facts are gleaned from a report by Superintendent H. S. Randolph. All the food used in the school is cooked and served by the students. The laundry, turning out more than eight thousand pieces of laundry each month, is competently operated by the students. The buildings are kept clean and fresh by student work, and to the list may be added

many other housekeeping and home-making activities. Many of the students are engaged in work projects on the campus and farm.

During the last six years the students have been brought into closer cooperation with the teachers in the conduct of the school. Those who have been acquainted with the school for a long time have been especially impressed with the changed appearance of the school for the better. Farm buildings have been greatly improved through reconstruction and painting. The farm has been improved in productivity, and waste land has been re-

STUDY in agricultural lines should be the A, B, and C of the education given in our schools. This is the very first work that should be entered upon. Our schools should not depend upon imported produce for grain and vegetables and the fruits so essential to health. . . . Proper students also should in this way be educated to bear responsibilities and to be laborers together with teachers. —*Industrial Reform.*

claimed for pasture and soil crops. This has been accomplished through student agricultural projects. Many evidences of student labor projects are seen in the landscape development.

Ideals Transferred to Homes and Communities

Students at Asheville Farm School not only learn how to earn a living, which is needed as much as anything else by our mountain people, but the recreational, cultural, and spiritual life of the school is given due consideration.

The industries and all activities are so conducted, both in the classroom and outside, that the student discovers methods or facts that are essential to the solution of his individual life problems. While members of the faculty become personal advisors and supervisors of all students working with them, the students are studying their own problems, which is the great stimulus for successful learning.

The work is so arranged that the students' problem expands beyond the school, reaching to their own homes and communities. The students see daily the plan of life demonstrated at the school, which stimulates them to want to transfer as soon as possible these ideals to their own homes.

It is a great satisfaction to the teachers to see the once barren mountain cabins, clinging to the side of the steep hills, transformed and made beautiful with shrubs and flowers by the students trained at Asheville Agricultural School.

A dominant Christian spirit pervades the school. More than one-fourth of the student body are volunteer members of the Gospel Team which goes out in isolated mountain communities and holds services with the mountain people who crowd into the churches, bringing to them a gospel message. Many other religious activities are carried forward by student organizations. All this is the practical expression of what is learned in the daily Bible and religious education study of the week.

Students are Taught to be Leaders

An outstanding feature of this institution is the cooperation between the students and the faculty. Cooperation is the life of any school. "In most institutions," Professor Randolph says, "there seems to

be a gap between teachers and pupils. The teacher is a sergeant or master-at-arms, while the student is a victim of adult discipline from which he escapes on every possible occasion." To replace the old theory of government, a cooperative council made up of students and staff representatives was inaugurated. This council fosters a finer understanding between faculty and students.

Advanced students are given positions as assistant supervisors in the school program. In the absence of a faculty supervisor, these young men and women take full responsibility for the work of their departments.

"The teachers no longer force their students to do things, but rather have taken their rightful places as leaders and guides of creative behavior on the part of students. Student leaders evolve much more rapidly and make their abilities known in worthwhile activities. A strong democratic feeling among the students is developing as it never did under the old system. The student recognizes his individual worth as he acquires method and skill in solving problems involving actual life situations. There is less wasted energy both of students and teachers since there is no worthless reciting of knowledge, or listening to other people's solution of problems which do not affect the interest or life of the student body."

A Splendid Exhibition of Practical Education

The progress and development of this novel educational institution will be followed with much interest. Wide awake educators are interested in the scheme of faculty and students cooperating in the government and operation of the school, thus bringing about the proper relationship between teachers and students. It is the only true way of developing leaders. We are at the parting of the ways at the present time over government. Are our students being taught to choose democracy or imperialism?

To the modern educational system has been charged the lack of proper cooperation and understanding between the faculty and the student body, causing the rapid departure of the masses from de-

mocracy to imperialism. The student has been taught in school to sell his privilege of taking a part in the institutional activities for a "mess of pottage" (his educational credits), thus becoming a slave of labor and of education for which he delivers his tale of educational bricks.

It is interesting to note that practically all the students in Asheville Farm School learn how to study and at the same time how to support themselves by some form of productive activity. The food used in the school is raised, as far as possible, by the students themselves in projects on the school farm, and is cooked and served by them. All other activities necessary for the conduct of the institution are carried largely by the students with teachers as their leaders.

It is also well to note that during the last six years since the institution has been on the cooperative plan of operation, there has been a marked improvement in the appearance of the place. The tug-of-war experience found when the faculty is at one end of the educational rope and the students at the other has disappeared in this institution. There is a spirit of cooperation and a desire on the part of the faculty and students to make a real success of the activities in which both are engaged.

Students' carrying to their neighbors the things learned during the week is a splendid and a healthy exhibition of practical, Christian education.

This year the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is placing upon its student body more responsibility in the financial conduct of the institution. If the students get their support from the earnings of the industrial departments, a large responsibility rests upon them to make these departments produce more than they take out. If the students take from the institution more than they produce, there is a limit to its existence, unless the deficit created by unproductive students is made up from the outside.

To strengthen its work, the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute will insist in the future that all students entering the school, who desire to earn their entire way, prove during their first quarter their

ability to create more financially than they take from the institution. If, during this period, students are found unable to be self-supporting, they will be asked to supplement their deficit with cash, or to take less class work and more manual work.

—S—

A Reminiscence

AS I behold the daily activities about the Madison campus, the varied industries carried forward by three hundred students and more, the comfortable and efficiently conducted Sanitarium, and seek to measure the influences emanating from this work and extending like streams of light throughout the Southland, and even far beyond, my mind turns back over twenty-five years to a day when one who was then known as Professor Magan came to the door of the home of my brother and myself up in the Empire State, where we were then in business, and told the story of the beginnings of the work at Madison, its struggles and its needs. One of the urgent matters at that time was the purchase of a few cows, and he wanted us to provide one cow, which we gladly did.

From that time on, of course we were interested in Madison, but little did we think to what proportions it would grow. Nor would any human being have prophesied that in the year 1934 the writer of these lines would be connected with the work in Madison and that it would be the base of operations of the Associated Lecturers, Inc., with ramifications in twenty-two states and nine foreign countries.

Thus far has God fulfilled His word and added His blessing to the industry, toil, and sacrifice of those who have devoted their all to this group of humanitarian enterprises.

I would that there were like enterprises scattered in every nook and corner of this needy old world, and I rejoice over the departure of every worker who has received training here. I hope that in the future the most popular classes in the Madison school may be those training workers for the double ministry of Medical Evangelism.

JULIUS GILBERT WHITE

Health Workers' Institute

THIS is to remind our readers that this institute will open June 18. The complete "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" series will be given by the author, Julius Gilbert White. Instruction in the presentation of foods will be given by Mr. Bisalski, sales manager of the Madison Food Co. The institute will continue for three weeks.

NEWS ITEMS

The High School Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute was one of the twenty-seven to participate in the annual *Instructor Pen League* contest, and it is a pleasure to quote the following announcement from the editor:

We are glad to send you enclosed the results of the *Instructor Academic Pen League* for this present school year. It has been a pleasure to the judge to list one of your papers for First Award, one for Third Award, and three for Honorable Mention. We have never had so fine a set of academic manuscripts as these on which we have just finished working. The judges feel that both you and your students should be congratulated.

Fred Harris received First Award; Muriel D. Percy, Third; and Glenn W. Hickok, Shirley Myers, and C. E. Le-Master, Honorable Mention.

Madison was privileged to have over the week-end V. G. Anderson of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference. He spoke at the chapel hour Thursday evening and had charge of the vesper service Friday and the eleven o'clock service Sabbath. There was an excellent response to the deep spiritual lessons which he presented. He is cordially invited to return many times into our midst.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

Sunday evening, April 29, a meeting was held in the Vine Street Church, Nashville, to which foreign groups, especially those of the Orient attending educational institutions in and around Nashville, were invited. The Madison school, in response to the request, sent ten Chinese, Japanese, and Korean students, with one American young man who had lived in China much of his life. The group was accompanied by Mrs. Herbert C. White and Mr. J. G. Rimmer. The speakers were Dr. Roger T. Nooe, pastor of Vine Street Church, and Dr. Guy W. Sarvis, instructor in Foreign Missions, Vanderbilt University. Dr. Sarvis, introducing the group from Madison, paid his respects to the practical work being done at Madison to prepare workers for service in fields abroad.

—S—

Among the visitors at Madison this week were Mrs. Daisy M. Walton, Director of Nurses, Loma Linda Sanitarium, Loma Linda, California, and Miss Helen Rice, Superintendent of Nurses, Paradise Valley Sanitarium, National City, California. They were enroute to California, having attended the Nurses' Conventions held in Washington.

—S—

A former patient of the Madison Rural Sanitarium, now a student of Tennent College, Philadelphia, writes:

"I wish I might tell you just how much I enjoy reading the *MADISON SURVEY*. I put my copy in the library and the students say they too enjoy it. May I suggest that it be sent to Dorland Bell Library, Hot Springs, North Carolina. I am sure the mountain girls there would like to take advantage of the opportunities offered at Madison to something worthwhile."

A physician of the Battle Creek Sanitarium writes:

"I am always glad to read the *MADISON SURVEY*. After reading it I put it in my waiting room and it does not stay there long. Patients seem to look forward to seeing the next copy, and some have spoken of visiting Madison some time. I appreciate having my name continued on your mailing list."

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

May 23, 1934

No. 16

Health and Prosperity Dependent upon Education

THE cause of all human suffering is discussed by President Bruce R. Payne of George Peabody College. He says the cause is poverty and sin and that the mother of these is ignorance.

His address appears in *The Peabody Reflector and Alumni News* under the caption, "Health, Wealth, and Righteousness." It is a pleasure to give to readers of the SURVEY a condensed report of President Payne's address.

THE cause of human happiness in the world is health, wealth, and righteousness, and the parent of these is wisdom. If ignorance and her children—disease, poverty, and sin—shall win, then we are headed for the pest house, the poorhouse, and the penitentiary. If wisdom and her offspring of health, wealth, and righteousness shall conquer, then we may look forward to physical well-being, economic production, and social fitness.

Health in Education

At the bottom of all economic, religious, educational, and political efficiency lies health. Hopeless life failures are usually body failures first. When one's

health fails, he ceases to be an economic, religious, educational, or political leader. We must remember that the Master always cured men's bodies before He treated their souls. We have no record of His ever having been sick.

AN INSTITUTION which maintains a farm, dairy, agricultural and technical departments, workshops, dining halls, etc., has at the disposal of its officers a varied assortment of "jobs" suitable to every degree of experience and skill.—*Henry Louis Smith, former president of Washington and Lee University.*

Until we improve the condition of public and personal health, we will have poor farming, poor manufacturing, and poor teachers. Health education is of such fundamental importance that we must provide in our whole scheme of progress that every human being shall be taught to assist in

public sanitation and disease prevention. Too few of our people have been educated to feel strongly concerning this fundamentally weak spot in our economic and social structure.

Agriculture in Education

Some time the bankers, manufacturers, and distributing agencies will discover that their business depends upon the productivity of the soil. After all, the raw materials of wealth are in the ground. Mother Earth must give forth the raw fabric to manufacture, to distribute, and to sell. If it could be imagined that by some mysterious providence a two-inch coat of cement should rain over an entire

commonwealth, undoubtedly such a miraculous occurrence would satisfy the road builders, the street improvement committees, et al. But business would cease in about forty-eight hours, for the soil would no longer give up that from which people live and thrive and do business.

It is to the interest of all to help the farmer produce and save. We shall never discontinue the baneful practice of shipping food for man and beast from the North into the South until our farm labor can produce a surplus above the cost of production and cost of living.

Schools Should Teach Self-Support

Part of the business, then, of all of us is to teach the citizens of tomorrow how to make a living, for a living dog is better than a dead lion. The first duty a man owes to society is to feed himself and not to live upon his neighbors.

Our schools must teach boys and girls how to work. In fact, we must do more than that. We must go with the boys to the farm and into the factory and show them how to work after we have taught them; for it is too much to ask of any boy that he go from our schoolrooms into competition with mature and experienced labor. The act in itself is too discouraging for immature youth. The lessons he will learn from those who are impatient because of his unskilled ignorance and who, at the same time, are primarily concerned in rapidly turning out a finished product, are very expensive lessons.

We shall by the more thorough spread of the training of eye, of hand, and of brain, come to believe that culture and labor go hand in hand.

Training in Economy Needed

The plain fact is that we must have more wealth in the South with which to provide better schools, better training for all of our people.

Much of our poverty is caused by waste. Too few of us in the South know what an enormous amount is dumped into our garbage cans. It is as important that we shall learn how to use wealth and how properly to expend the surplus, as it is to learn how to accumulate wealth and a surplus.

The most dangerous situation which this country ever faces is the presence of a surplus unless people are taught how to use it. Life in the South must be made more humanly interesting as well as more economically profitable. The schools in the country, the libraries in the country, and landscape decoration in the country, must be as attractive as those in the city, unless the country, where the fundamental necessities of life are grown, shall continue to be impoverished of its best citizens who always move as soon as they can accumulate a surplus to cover transportation, knowing that better schools, better churches, increased personal privileges, and better opportunities for social intercourse may be provided by moving.

The only cure for the curse of wealth is the consecration of wealth, and our people must learn to consecrate more and more wealth to the providing of superior advantages for the next generation. Money is not a bad thing unless it is used for a bad purpose.

Ignorance, then, is the mother of poverty, for the failure to create, as well as the wasteful misuse of the surplus accumulated, are alike to ignorance.

Social Service, the Goal

All that I am struggling to say may be summarized in terms of public righteousness; that is what it means. The righteous financial enterprise of the future, as the righteous individual, must concern itself more with plans for the economic and moral welfare of the whole community, knowing full well that its own personal interests survive or perish with those of the people of the neighborhood. That institution, whether bank or school, whether church or factory, which interprets its life by other than social-service, will die. That institution, whether manufacturers' association or commercial club, which helps others, will live. Life is not worth while unless you can make it more worth while for others.

GREAT principles are presented by Dr. Payne. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is stressing the idea that health training should be an important factor in our educational scheme.

The Master, the ideal educator, spent about nine-tenths of His activity in helping sick people, and one-tenth in preaching. We also believe in the great truth enunciated by Dr. Payne, that prosperity, happiness, and righteousness depend upon productivity of the soil. Agriculture is the A, B, and C of education. It is refreshing to know that a leading educator believes and practices in his institution the principle that the first duty the school owes to the student is to teach him how to work, to feed himself and not live upon his neighbor, to be self-supporting.

Give special thought to Dr. Payne's teaching of the importance of knowing how to consecrate money. Teachers and students need to learn how to economize, how to use money. The Master fed thousands with a few loaves and a few small fishes carried in a basket by a lad; and the importance of economy was taught in the instruction to gather up the fragments that nothing be wasted.

The Doctor presented truth in stating that if we wish to live as an institution, our entire business must be devoted to the well-being of others. "He that findeth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it."

These principles of education, enunciated by Dr. Payne, if stressed in our schools would weed out much chaff that creeps into our educational program. They would keep the feet of the teachers and students squarely upon the earth. Such a training would entirely change the world's affairs because the product of these schools would bring health, wealth, and righteousness into any community.

—S—

For the Encouragement of the Student Who Works His Way

MANY young people are now giving serious thought to how they can go to school next year. In spite of all that has been done to improve financial conditions, it is difficult for many to earn

more than a bare living. Students of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute are learning to study and to do productive work at the same time, thus paying such school expenses as board and room.

One of our leading educators has said that a part of the business of educators is to teach students how to make a living. This the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is endeavoring to do.

For the encouragement of those who desire to work while going to school, we are giving some statements from *How Students Are Working Their Way Through School*, written by those who have had experience in giving students opportunity to help themselves.

Jack E. Boyd, executive secretary of Denver Y.M.C.A.: It is better for a student to take an extra year in school and have more time each year to earn money than it is for him to drop school entirely in order to repay borrowed money that was spent before he could realize it. Borrowed money is ever easy to spend, but difficult to pay back. It is usually hard enough to earn living expenses while in school, and to earn enough additionally to pay old debts is an added task frequently not accomplished. . . . Many of the most prominent students are earning their own expenses. However, their prominence does not guarantee work for them.

John P. Howe, Department of Public Relations, University of Chicago: The self-supporting student often gets more than his fellows of the best things in college and in college life. In spite of the time occupied by labor, the self-supporting students carry off about fifty per cent of the scholarship and campus honors. . . .

So far as the records of the bureau show, no man in recent years has had to leave college before completion of his course for lack of funds alone. It is strongly felt that no student properly prepared need forego the advantages of a university education simply because of lack of means, and that if he is sufficiently earnest in his desire to "work his way" through college, opportunities for self-support will not be lacking.

Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington and Lee University:

To the experienced and far-seeing 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. Outside the college walls the pitiless warfare of modern life makes short work of the weak and inefficient, reverses campus standards and judgments in a most surprising way, and seems to take peculiar pleasure in consigning campus idols to the scrap pile.

Wilton J. Daniel, manager of Student Employment Bureau, Southern Methodist University, Dallas:

To work one's way through college, to live close to the substance level, and to make old clothes do as long as possible, call for ambition and determination that promise well for the future of those who are willing to go through with it. The gratifying thing about our young folk is that so many of them are willing to endure the strain.

J. H. Pennebaker, student secretary, State Teachers' College, Hattiesburg, Miss.:

Working one's way through school is no longer looked upon as it was to a certain extent a number of years ago. Indeed in many colleges today the student who is working his way through is quite often the recipient of some of the highest honors in the gift of the student body.

George A. Jeffers, manager of Student Employment Bureau, Furman University:

In the early hours of the morning they are earning their way through college. These students are to be admired, for they will be the men of tomorrow. . . . Oftentimes they do not realize it, but these students are making themselves stronger and better fitted for business careers.

Fred H. Turner, assistant dean of men, University of Illinois:

College is going to give these students more than an education. It is going to give them about three jumps ahead of the average young man entering the business world. They know selling, and they know it well, and when they are graduated and started to work, their rapid progress is the not unexpected result of their supporting themselves while attending college.

Dr. John E. Brown, president and founder of the John E. Brown Schools, Siloam and Sulphur Springs, Ark.:

The biggest problem in school life today is the problem of spare hours that energetic, impulsive, restless young people possess; and the brighter the student, and the more capable the student, the more serious becomes the problem of proper investment of the unnumbered idle hours that every student finds on his hands.

The trouble with America today in its school life is not the high cost of living, but it is the cost of high living. Multitudes of young people live on a plane of extravagance, worldliness and indolence that just as certainly unfits them for life and for the serious tasks of life as they live and breathe. . . .

We are trying to create in the formative period of the child's life just as nearly as possible the attitude toward life and the habits which are absolutely necessary in homemaking and successful industry or business when the student leaves the schoolroom. Students in our schools must think straight, live straight, and learn how to plow a straight furrow.

There is no place on the program of the John E. Brown Schools for idleness. All good work is honorable and all idleness is dishonorable. Students should not only work their way to an education, but they should educate their way to work. . . . Education should train for life and not away from it.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919 at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

May 30, 1934

No. 17

Back - to - the - Land Movement

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute was privileged to have as a guest for a few hours last week Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority Commission.

It has meant much to Dr. Morgan to leave Antioch College, which is now reflecting his ideals of education and right living, and undertake to put on a demonstration for the United States Government in the Tennessee Valley. It is a stupendous undertaking, one that bids fair to revolutionize not only the Tennessee Valley but the whole country.

A pioneer by nature, Dr. Morgan is undoubtedly the man for the job. Even as a boy he did not seek a sheltered life. At eighteen he left home with a dollar in his pocket, tied a couple of logs together and floated down the Mississippi to Minneapolis. For several years he milked cows, husked corn, swung an axe in a lumber camp, set type, and worked on a farm.

He studied engineering and became an authority on the subject. He then ven-

tured out in an experiment in education at Antioch College. At Antioch, students, rich and poor, alternate work and study. Work is encouraged on the principle that education does not really educate if the

process isolates the individual from reality. The experiment has become an outstanding success. He now tackles an even greater task in the field of social accomplishment.

What is the main objective in the Tennessee Valley effort? This is a question we naturally ask ourselves. And as we be-

come better acquainted with the principles underlying this vast effort engineered by Dr. Morgan, we feel more determined to cooperate to the fullest extent in teaching these great truths.

One leading thought of the men who are devoting their strength to this movement is that families should have a little farm upon which they can live and raise their food, even though they may be earning a small cash income in some factory in an adjoining town. This basic idea that the family should root on the soil stands out in all the activities and plans of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

NEVER can the proper education be given to the youth . . . unless they are separated a wide distance from the cities. The customs and practices in the cities unfit the minds of the youth for the entrance of truth.—*Fundamentals of Education.*

Within the vast boundaries of nature there is still room for the suffering and needy to find a home.—*Ministry of Healing.*

Back to the Spirit of Our Forefathers

D. D. Watson, former president of the California Real Estate Association and a practical farmer, asserted in a recent interview which was reported in the *Los Angeles Times*, that people are going back to the land. "The back-to-the-land movement today is being led by men who know the significance of the 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 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 their present standard of living by reducing the cost of it."

Another class of people that are going back, Mr. Watson continued, 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.

A third class mentioned is the great pride of white-collared clerical job-bidders who have seen the futility of routine office existence, and are going back to the land to live in simple, substantial comfort. They have seen too many men, after fifteen and twenty years of service, thrown helplessly on the street by a business depression.

It took a terrific business jolt to teach people that life begins with the land. Many a man has learned during the last four years that high-salaried, fast-money jobs are illusions. Many a man, when his job was gone, sighed: "If I only had a little piece of land where I could keep my family going until things loosen up again!" The cry is a basic one. Agriculture has always been the biggest business in the world. Land rarely fails. Nineteen times out of twenty the farmer fails, not the land.

The thing to do, Mr. Watson admonished, is to forget this talk of hard

times and depression and get down to work. We should get back to the spirit of our forefathers who sacrificed blood and comfort to build a land.

Missionary Families Needed in Waste Places

Mr. Watson's ideas are familiar to many of the SURVEY readers. Quoting from *Ministry of Healing*:

"Many who till the soil fail to secure adequate returns because of their neglect. Their orchards are not properly cared for, the crops are not put in at the right time, and a mere surface work is done in cultivating the soil. Their ill success they charge to the unproductiveness of the land. False witness is often borne in condemning land which, if properly worked, would yield rich returns. The narrow plans, the little strength put forth, the little study as to the best methods, call loudly for reform.

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

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

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

"We are not to be discouraged because of apparent failures, nor should we be disheartened by delay. We should work cheerfully, hopefully, gratefully, believing that the earth holds in her bosom rich treasures for the faithful worker to

garner, stores richer than gold or silver. The mountains and hills are changing; the earth is waxing old like a garment; but the blessing of God, which spreads for His people a table in the wilderness, will never cease."

—S—

Roots in the Soil

I WISH it were possible for every child to spend its first ten years close to the soil. If I had had children of my own I would, at any inconvenience to myself, have moved into the country, and not alone for considerations of their physical health. I would have had them brought up in the country so that for the rest of their lives they should have had a mental background of fields and trees and wide skies and the smell of the earth. Upon this basic culture all that they might later acquire would, I know, have grown more readily and more richly than it grows in the town child. The town child has no roots. He has quick brains, sharp movements, keen understanding of men; but he is an unfinished product. To have no country background to your memories is equal to having no education. Lover of towns as I am, I realize that I owe a debt to my early country life. Again and again, in hours of disquiet, I have gone back in spirit to those country days of childhood, and have always found something in the recollected smell of the earth and the picture of my old village to rest upon.—*Thomas Burke in Readers Digest.*

—S—

Modern Slaves

AGRICULTURE is the premier occupation of man, the only refuge from industrial serfdom, the fundamental essential of a free people. . . . Webster says that a slave is "one who has lost the power of resistance; one who surrenders himself to any power whatever." The greater part of our people now live in the cities and have lost the power of resistance for the reason that they have absolutely no control over their food supply; they can only work. . . . The fellah, the ryot,

the peon, and the serf were attached to the soil and were at least entitled to food, but the modern worker is attached to the pavements, a pawn to be moved at the will of those who control the food supply.—*Parker's Keep Close to the Ground.*

—S—

Consult Health Authorities

EVEN before the possibility of scientific medicine was conceived, sanitation was a rule of health known to most people. Moses instructed his followers in the rules of sanitation more than thirty-three hundred years ago. Yet there are hundreds of people today who do not know the first principles of sanitation.

A tour of the highways in counties where there are no county health departments will reveal scores of insanitary privies, many of them recently constructed. Such a sight is an expression of ignorance. It is proof of the fact that scores of persons do not know that a sanitary privy can be constructed at a little or no more expense than the insanitary type.

Full and complete details regarding the construction of sanitary privies can be obtained from all county health departments. In counties where there is no health department, the information can be obtained from the State Department of Public Health.—*Health Briefs, Nashville.*

—S—

Emmanuel Missionary College Receives Favorable Rating

WORD comes that Emmanuel Missionary College in its effort to meet senior college standards of the North Central Association, has received a favorable and encouraging report from the committee asked to make a survey and will be unqualifiedly recommended to the Association for membership. In answer to the question, "Why does Emmanuel Missionary College need to be on the list of accredited institutions of the North Central Association?" *The Student Movement* of April 26 replies:

There are five groups of students which especially need the advantages that accrue from accreditation.

First is the medical student who cannot be accepted by any standard medical school in the country unless he completes his preparatory work in an institution accredited by the North Central Association or the corresponding regional association. Even our own medical school at Loma Linda cannot accept students from our own schools if such schools are not on the proper list. At the present time, therefore, it is necessary for a student to attend an accredited school if he plans on entering a medical school.

Second is the pre-nursing student who is not admitted to a standard school of nursing nor permitted to take state board examinations in many states unless the preparatory work is taken in an accredited institution. And it should be pointed out here that for a high school or an academy to be accredited, its teachers should be graduates from a college which is standard; i.e., accredited.

Third is the student who is preparing to teach in our church schools. In certain places, for example, anywhere in the state of Michigan, he must, before he begins teaching, secure a state certificate. This certificate at the present time cannot be secured by any of our graduates who have not finished a four-year college course. The only hope we have to be able to continue to train teachers for our schools in Michigan is to be on the list of accredited colleges.

Fourth is the student who is preparing to teach in our accredited academies which may be located in the North Central Association area. He must, if he does his part to qualify under existing conditions, be a graduate of a standard college or have shown his ability by having completed a certain amount of graduate work in a recognized university. This statement implies that our academies within the North Central area should be equipped and manned by a teaching staff which would enable them not to be regarded as inferior in the eyes of secular educators.

Fifth is the student who for one reason or another is advised by his board to pursue graduate work in some institution of higher education. He should be able to complete such work there in a minimum of time, and should not be required to spend one or two extra years in such an institution because the college from which he came was not properly equipped or administered by those of recognized technical and literary attainments.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

NEWS ITEMS

The institution had the pleasure of entertaining Dr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Morgan this week. Dr. Morgan is deeply interested in the development of practical education. He made a substantial gift toward the new library building.

—S—

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. St. John, Jr., of Cullman, Alabama, are spending a few days at the Sanitarium. Mr. St. John is a prominent attorney of Cullman. We also have from Cullman this week Mrs. D. C. Fuller. She is visiting her mother, Mrs. Eugene Hobbs.

—S—

S. A. Ruskjer, president of the Southern Union Conference, met the school family Sabbath afternoon. He gave a splendid talk, encouraging the young people to be practical in their training, so they may fill creditably any place to which the Master calls them. He told of the successful work of self-supporting missionaries in many parts of the world. The faculty and student body appreciate Elder Ruskjer's visits from time to time and his inspiring talks.

—S—

Among recent guests were Dr. and Mrs. O. B. Pratt and children of Loma Linda, California. Mrs. Pratt and the children will remain at Madison while Dr. Pratt is taking some post work in the East. Dr. Pratt is professor of pathology in the College of Medical Evangelists.

—S—

Dr. and Mrs. V. F. Shull, enroute to Chattanooga where they expect to locate, stopped over at Madison for a brief visit. Dr. Shull is a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists. We are glad to welcome them to the South.

—S—

Professor and Mrs. C. D. Christensen of the Chillan Training School, Chillan, Chile, spent the week-end at Madison. Professor Christensen gave an interesting report of their work at the eleven o'clock Sabbath service.

2-1/34

LIBRARY
ANTIOCH UNION COLLEGE

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

June 6, 1934

No. 18

"The Ideal College"

THE question arises many times, Is it practical for students to attempt to go to college, depending largely upon their own efforts to sustain themselves while obtaining an education? Let us go to the Bible for light on this subject.

A prominent industrial school existed in the land of Palestine many years ago. Its founder and president was Abraham, who with a few faithful followers had broken loose from the educational tradition in their native country. Some of the great principles underlying this remarkable institution might be summed up as follows:

Contrasted with schools today, founded only upon the idea that God's word is essential and can be relied upon, God's truth was regarded as the most important subject. The plan was that teachers and students should live before their neighbors a life in harmony with God's will. The faculty and students practiced before the community principles that usually are presented only theoretically by preachers and teachers.

The school was an outstanding agricultural school, conducted on a farm

Crops were raised scientifically, and students were taught to care for livestock. The work was done by the teachers and students, who supported themselves by labor while giving and receiving instruction on subjects considered necessary in those days for an education.

This ancient industrial school enrolled a large number of students, probably about a thousand. For instance, there were at one time three hundred young men students in the school able to bear arms.

Abraham, the first president of the institution, was well versed in the sciences.

He was also a statesman and a diplomat as well as a minister of the gospel. He was a good business man and commanded the respect of the people about him. The institution was conducted on a sound business basis and prospered financially.

Joseph was a product of this school. He learned fundamental principles which made him successful and prosperous in Egypt. He was not only successful in business but was a great statesman and a wonderful missionary, respected by kings and the great men of Egypt. King

Pharaoh, when introduced to Jacob, Joseph's father, recognized in him an unusual character. Jacob was the third president of this remarkable school. The Bible indicates that Abraham's school taught the essential things necessary to make students capable of finding their places in the world and being a credit to God and man.

Another type of industrial school mentioned in the Bible is the schools of the prophets. These schools were a continuation of the school founded by Abraham. They taught the same subjects, and the students—and many of the teachers—supported themselves by manual labor. One of the essential qualifications of a student to succeed in life was to be able to carry the gospel and at the same time be self-supporting. The schools of the prophets produced a long line of men who were prophets, reformers, and outstanding executives and business men. David and Daniel were products of these schools. Practicing self-support in school, the students acquired the habit, so that when they left the school they were prepared to go where God called them.

Another outstanding school mentioned in the Bible is the school conducted by Jesus himself. His school came at a time when the Jewish people had almost forgotten the great principles underlying the school of Abraham and the schools of the prophets. He re-established the school of the prophets and conducted it as it had been conducted by Samuel. His students, also, earned their support while studying.

Modern Practical Schools

Oberlin College can be regarded as one of the most outstanding modern pioneers of student self-support. Dr. Finney, one of Oberlin's presidents, it is said, "laid down the somewhat ultra and startling dictum that nobody was fit to be a missionary who was not willing with but an ear of corn in his pocket to start for the Rocky Mountains."

Today there are schools that are endeavoring to carry out this great principle of practical education outlined in the Bible. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and several branch schools are founded on this plan. A recent check

in the business office reveals that over ninety per cent of the students remaining for the entire year earn their regular school expenses by labor here on the campus, while at the same time carrying the usual hours of class work. And the remainder earn a large part of their expenses.

One of the leading schools today in progressive education is Antioch College, located at Yellow Springs, Ohio. It was founded by Horace Mann, whose ideal was that the college should be not only a school for the learned professions, but also a place for all-round development of men and women. Since 1920 the college has developed marvelously under the leadership and direction of its president, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, a man experienced not only in affairs of education but in finance and the practical things of life.

Antioch Notes, of May 1, gives an interesting outline of the college's program and ideals, from which we extract the following:

The ideal college is one which creates an environment for the students most conducive to his well-proportioned development and most helpful in determining his selection of and self-expression in activities and interests of significance in human relationship.

Antioch strives to become such an environment. Its program aims to develop good health, social interests, skill and responsibility, economic sense, vocational competence, avocational interests, an understanding of one's physical environment, a disposition to appropriate the culture and wisdom of the race, and a positive philosophy of life. Antioch provides for its students not only academic environment, but also that of the everyday life. The advantages of the experience of the "self-made" man are combined with those usually had by the college graduate.

For the major portion of the college course all students spend half time in work and half time in academic study. Thus while they are studying the theory in the classroom they are getting actual practical experience. Students alternate between work and study by five- or ten-week periods.

Vocational and avocational interests are not left to accidental discovery from a limited environment. The Antioch spirit is one of adventure. The campus attitude is one of open-minded inquiry. The relationships between faculty and students are personal and direct and the honor system prevails. The Antioch student group is seriously awake to the problems of the world today.

Horace Mann, the first president of Antioch, in 1853 outlined for the institution what was

then a revolutionary concept of education, development for both men and women of all their latent powers, physical, mental and spiritual. President Morgan has affirmed the desirability of this principle and initiated methods for its realization.

During the depression the budget has been reduced materially, but the program has been maintained in its full significance. Last year for the first time the budget was not met in full. The faculty cancelled the portion of salaries unpaid so no debt remained for future years to bear.

The spirit of Antioch to forge ahead under difficulties was the spirit of Abraham's school, of the schools of the prophets, and of the Master's school. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute desires to have this same spirit and the same practical attitude toward its problems. It is a spirit worthy of emulation.

—S—

Walla Walla Students Earn Their Way

NEWS comes through *The Collegian*, Walla Walla College paper, that a contract has been closed with the Milton Box Company which provides work for twenty-five additional students. The boxes will be used for packing fruit.

Present plans of the college include occupation for as high as 150 students during the summer months, aside from those employed in the work connected with the administration of the school and its regular business enterprises. Special projects include the construction of the ladies' new dormitory, the apple orchard, work at the box factory, the dehydrator, and the wood camp.

During the present school year one hundred students have earned all or most of their expenses working in the institution itself. As many have earned half of their expenses. Scores of others have done smaller amounts of remunerative labor. In all, the college will have provided \$45,000 worth of work for students during the year.

—S—

Southern Junior College Commended

READERS of the SURVEY will be pleased to read the report of Mr. O. A. Powell, banker and broker of Wichita, Kansas, concerning Southern Junior College and appearing in the *Broom Corn News* of May 8. The report is intensely interesting, and to all friends of practical education it will be a delight to read what Mr. Powell has said about this splendid institution:

O. A. Powell of Wichita returned the first of the week from a trip out through Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee, and other states. He visited quite a number of broom factories, and was very much delighted with his visit to Colledge-dale, Tennessee, where he was entertained by W. A. Benjamin, the business manager of the industrial school operated by the Seventh-day Adventist church.

The school operates a thousand-acre farm in the valley about twenty miles from Chattanooga. About four hundred boys and girls from all parts of the United States come there to not only get an education but to learn trades. The school is self-supporting, and aside from operating a farm has a large dairy herd, a broom factory, furniture factory, silk mills, printing plant, electric lights, an ice plant, and many other lines of industrial activity. Practically everything the students and teachers need in the way of eatables, except flour, is raised on the farm. They have their own mine where they get fertilizer to enrich the soil of the farm.

The broom factory employs about forty people and uses about twenty carloads of corn per year. The brooms find a ready sale at figures which allow a just profit. One day while Mr. Powell was there an order for one hundred thousand brooms was put on the books.

Evidently this institution is a type of the kind of industries Henry Ford is advocating. small industrial plants stationed out over the country where people can tend small farms as well as work in factories during the dull season. Here, however, a large school is part of the enterprise, and the boys and girls work to pay their expenses. They are paid wages, and the religious group they represent requires that they turn a tithe, ten per cent of their income, back to the church. This is the universal rule of the Adventist denomination, and they have maintained up to standard all their mission activities in foreign countries, while most other denominations have retrenched during the past few years.

Mr. Powell was impressed by the cleanliness of the whole enterprise, the business basis on which it is operated, and the type of citizenship that was being developed. The boys and girls are not allowed to smoke or use tobacco in any form. They do not indulge in joy rides and the frolics which are so common in most of our present day colleges. They go there to get an education, learn useful trades, and develop healthy bodies and minds.

—S—

Dangerous Self-Medication

SELF-MEDICATION is always dangerous, but it is especially dangerous when the "patient" selects some compound, the contents of which he does not know, and attempts to cure himself of a condition that he has himself diagnosed. This rule applies to the use of so-called "patent medicines," and also to the use

of prescriptions given by the doctor for another illness or another person.

There are few homes where medicine bottles partially filled with some prescription long out of date can not be found. . . . To take for any sickness a medicine that was prescribed for another sickness, even though the symptoms may appear identical to the patient, is dangerous. The danger is increased, however, when one person takes a medicine that was prescribed for another individual who suffered "similar symptoms."

Patent medicines, once the stand-by for hundreds of people who were not able to reach a doctor, are now rapidly decreasing in number, but other preparations are taking their places. The greatest danger of so-called "patent medicines" is that they treat and remove symptoms without removing the cause. In this way, they leave the patient with the impression that he is well or cured while the real cause of the sickness continues.

The best rule to follow is to consult the family physician at the first indication of illness and follow his orders and prescriptions. At no time can the written word, whether it appears in a pamphlet distributed by a life insurance company or public health agency or appears in advertising matter, take the place of advice from the family physician.—*Health Briefs.*

—S—

WHEN attacked by disease, many will not take the trouble to search out the cause of their illness. Their chief anxiety is to rid themselves of pain and inconvenience. So they resort to patent nostrums, of whose real properties they know little. . . . If immediate benefit is not realized, another medicine is tried, and then another. Thus the evil continues.—*The Physician and Educator.*

—S—

"Health and Alcohol" Lecture Meets with Favor

MANY splendid reports are coming in from the field about the lecture on "Health and Alcohol" prepared by Julius Gilbert White.

Mrs. Ludie Day Pickett, president of the Kentucky W.C.T.U., writes:

I am glad to write you that your lecture on "Health and Alcohol," delivered at Asbury College Auditorium a few weeks ago, is still being talked of as the best presentation we have had on this great subject. Faculty and student body alike, as well as the citizens of the town express appreciation of your work.

The Kentucky W.C.T.U. has on now a campaign for Alcohol Education. If we only had the funds we would gladly send you into every community in the state. The truths you give out are certainly fundamental for the educational work for the saving of our people from alcoholic drink.

Another letter comes from Mrs. W. P. King, chairman of the Health Department of the Tennessee W.C.T.U.:

I want you to know that our W.C.T.U. officers for this county are completing arrangements to campaign the county with your illustrated lecture on "Health and Alcohol." . . .

Some one suggested that we ask each person solicited to buy one slide. That proved to be an easy and appealing approach. Some paid for more than one slide. By giving a little time to soliciting in this way we made up the fund quite easily. . . . I hope many county organizations will do this, as I feel that every county in the United States ought to be campaigned with this lecture.

NEWS ITEMS

There appeared in the SURVEY recently an extract from a letter written by I. F. Carlson, Chilliwack, British Columbia, stating that treatment rooms were just being opened in Chilliwack. Mr. Carlson now writes that the work has grown and they are in need of a graduate nurse who is a real missionary, skilled in hydrotherapy and massage, and able to give instruction in cooking and simple home treatments. Mr. Carlson invites correspondence with anyone interested.

Several teachers and students of Madison attended the all-day Alcohol Educational Study given at the Y.M.C.A. in Nashville, Thursday, May 15. Miss Bertha Palmer, national W.C.T.U. director of Scientific Temperance Instruction, presided. The lessons were presented in a simple but masterly manner and held the profound attention of the entire audience. A real interest was awakened in the listeners to cooperate in the good work that is being done in the temperance cause.

Professor M. E. Cady, of Washington, D. C., is at Madison this week to check up on his class in Public Speaking which he taught here last winter. Professor Cady is an excellent teacher in voice culture and public speaking, and we esteem it a privilege to have him as an instructor.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

June 13, 1934

No. 19

Education by Direct Experience

Strong Testimony in Favor of Education by Direct Experience
Rather Than Through Books

IN THE May issue of *The Kadelgian Review*, J. Howard Stoutemyer presents a most convincing article entitled "The Educative Value of Direct Participation in Life Situations Versus Vicarious Experience Through Books." He introduces his discussion by referring to the migration of a large part of the population of the United States from rural districts to the cities, a movement which, he says, has "decreased the number of people who lived close to nature." "One by one, chances for direct contact with educative situations have been taken away from the rising generation in the cities. Handicrafts have largely been transferred from the home to the factory."

His conclusion is that, "having lost the chances for free play and work in life situations, city children fail to develop the depth of emotions and breadth of understanding about things, for they lack the opportunity to deal directly with things and to have responsibility for regular duties."

Mr. Stoutemyer quotes from a number of outstanding authorities whose opinions

on the superior educative value of first-hand experience over book knowledge we do well to know. We take the liberty, therefore, of making generous selections from the writers to whom he refers.

For instance, Professor J. K. Hart, in an article for the July, 1912, *Journal of Sociology*, says, "We all know, and know, and KNOW today—a world of mere knowledge. We know so much more than we can do. We are over intellectualized in our city life today. But we are not educated. We are flabby in our wills and our knowledge makes us not wise but cynical."

The bookishness of our schools, Stevenson is quoted as saying, produces "a sort of dead-alive, hackneyed people, who are scarcely conscious of living except in the exercise of some conventional occupation. . . . Books are good enough in their way, but they are a mighty bloodless substitute for life."

One can imagine Wordsworth, lover of nature, when a lad being condemned by the traditional school master for dreaming his days away. Wordsworth replies:

Books! 'Tis a dull and endless strife;
Come, hear the woodland linnet,
How sweet his music! On my life,
There's more of wisdom in it.

INTELLIGENCE ON DECLINE

THE reason for the decline of the average human intelligence (which, according to Dr. E. E. Free, is an accepted fact by most anthropologists), is that modern education does not include training that will help the hands to work in coordination with the brain.
—Pathfinder.

One impulse from a vernal wood
 May teach you more of man,
 Of moral evil and of good
 Than all the sages can.

H. F. Petrie, in "Race and Civilization," gives the essentials of education, best obtained by first-hand contact with life, as "moderation, justice, sympathy, ability to plan and rearrange, a keen sense of the uses and properties of things—such qualities as should be evolved by any education worthy of the name."

Professor P. S. Reinsch, one time American adviser to the Chinese government, writing of the effect on the Oriental mind of the bookish sort of education, is quoted as saying that, "being indefinite, founded upon suggestion and intuition rather than upon direct observation, it does not constitute the kind of training" these people need. "It ordinarily leads to a dangerous self-education implying a well-trained memory but an under-trained judgment, together with an overweening self-confidence and vanity." He says further, "No system could have been more successfully devised for the intellectual emasculation of a race than this introduction of the Eastern mind to the treasures of our literature and philosophy."

If our Western literature and philosophy—in other words, our "bookish education"—lacking the intellectual vitamins of first-hand life contacts, emasculates the Oriental mind, what effect does it have on our own youth?

Staunton, a missionary to India, is quoted as writing the Edinburgh Conference concerning the educational system then in vogue:

"We are unfitting many of these boys and girls for any usefulness in life. Our system is based upon the supposition that all of our boys are going to be preachers or teachers, which can not possibly be the case. . . . If manual training were introduced into our schools, we could hope to accomplish at least three things: (1) they would learn the dignity of labor, now despised; (2) they could be much more thoroughly educated through the medium of the hand and eye than through the medium of books; and (3) taught a useful trade."

"Only when his acquaintance with the objects and processes of the household, the street and the field is becoming tolerably exhaustive should a child be introduced to the new sources of information which books supply," wrote the English philosopher, Herbert Spencer.

Our modern educator, Professor John Dewey, writing of the educative factors of an earlier civilization in the United States when the child and his parents lived in the country, says, "We can not overlook the importance for educational purposes of the close and intimate acquaintance got with nature at first-hand, with real things and materials, with the actual processes of their manipulation, and the knowledge of their social necessities and uses. In all this there was continual training of observation, of ingenuity, constructive imagination, of logical thought, and of the sense of reality acquired through first-hand contact with actualities."

America's early poets were rural-minded men. Emerson wrote:

Oh, when I am safe in my sylvan home
 I tread on the pride of Greece and Rome!
 And when I am stretched beneath the pines
 Where the evening star so holy shines,
 I laugh at the lore and pride of man,
 At the sophist school and the learned clan;
 For what are they all, in their high conceit,
 When man in the bush with God may meet.

HOW fortunate the student body that has a rural environment, with the activities of farm and shop and home as educative factors in their preparation for a life of Christian service! Every day we breathe a prayer of thankfulness for the possibilities Madison affords, for the wholesome surroundings away from the strife of the city, for the first-hand contact with the realities of life. It is good from time to time for us to evaluate our own setting as an institution in the light of what thinkers in various walks of life have decided is the best, the strongest type of education.

—S—

Hints on Salesmanship

MANY students will spend the summer months selling useful articles, such as health foods, books, and magazines, to help meet their expenses in college the

coming year. Following are some points on salesmanship, gleaned from *The Life and Casualty Mirror*, worth remembering, regardless of the type of salesman you may be.

Why the Salesman Did Not Succeed

- He was too anxious.
- He lacked resourcefulness.
- His tongue outlasted his brain.
- He could not read human nature.
- He did not work by a program.
- He knew enough, but could not tell it.
- He did not know how to approach men.
- He could not take a rebuff good-naturedly.
- He did not bring the whole man to his task.
- He did not carry confidence or conviction.
- He ran down his competitors and disgusted people.
- He went in the spirit of "I will try" instead of "I will."
- He scattered too much; could not concentrate his talk.
- He did not have reserve argument enough to overcome objections.
- He had to spend too much time trying to overcome a bad first impression.
- He was too long-winded. People got tired before he got to the point.
- He always thought he could do better if he could get to some other town.
- He lacked cordiality; he antagonized and repelled people by his cold manner.
- He gave one the impression that he was a beggar instead of the representative of a dignified, reliable company.
- He did not like the business; his heart was not in it; and he intended working at it only until he could get a better job.
- He did not thoroughly believe in the thing he was trying to sell, and of course could not convince others.
- He was too mercurial; if he did not secure orders from the first few people he solicited, he lost heart and gave up.
- He could not see the interests of the man at the other end of the bargain.
- He did not have high enough appreciation of the dignity of his work. He thought people would look upon him as a peddler.
- He was polite while he thought he was going to get an order, but when turned down, got mad and said nasty cutting things.
- He would creep into a customer's office with a sneaking, apologetic, self-effacing, "please-kick-me" air, which aroused contempt and disgust.
- He did not have the power of adaptability or of tact; he always used the same line of argument, no matter what the man's degree of intelligence or education or position might be.
- He would work his would-be customer up to the point of enthusiasm, but could not quite

make connections and clinch the bargain, or he kept on canvassing after he had convinced his man, till he disgusted him.

Check Your Personal Habits

Be neat and careful in your dress and habits. Conduct yourself in a gentlemanly manner, without undue familiarity.

Speak distinctly, with deliberateness and earnestness.

Answer questions or objections in an honest, straightforward manner, and with a satisfying amount of detail.

Be careful not to waste other people's time, or allow them to waste yours.

Be always open to information and new and better arguments, and quick to apply what you learn.

Avoid prejudicing prospects against you. Flashy clothing, bluster, inattention, or an argumentative tone or manner commonly create a dislike. Try to grasp the distinction between confidence and familiarity. Show respect to both the customer and to yourself. Do not lay your hand on his arm or grasp the lapel of his coat. Since prejudices usually arise from personal things, you should study yourself long and carefully.

When your prospective customer objects to your proposition, don't argue!

It is all very well for you to have good, substantial, honest replies ready for his objections, but—but don't argue!

Arguing antagonizes your prospect, no matter how sound and logical your points are. No man likes to be defeated in a battle, even if it is only a word battle. Defeat merely belittles him so that he is still in a fighting mood even if you have knocked him down with your offensive attack.

Remember four prospect's objections are real to him. Acknowledge the wisdom and the seeming rightness of his thoughts, then tell him yours. If yours are better, and he sees they are, he will cheerfully adopt them and feel better for being broad-minded enough to admit they are. But if he does not see your point, do not argue.

—S—

Visual Health Material

IN the presentation of the whole gospel, the "Gospel of Health" has a definite place. In presenting the health message, visual material—stereopticon slides—are a great aid in making the principles interesting and effective. The better these materials, the nearer perfect and the more beautiful they are, the more influence the work has upon the people. The best is none too good to use in expounding divine principles.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and the Associated Lecturers, Inc., are operating a visual material department, as an industry

in the college, in which a series of six hundred beautiful slides are being manufactured to illustrate the twelve "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures.

One internationally known physician and surgeon, who is also an outstanding lecturer, after receiving a series of slides wrote as follows: "It gives me pleasure to state that I have neither seen them excelled nor equalled as provided by any firm from which I have secured about four hundred slides covering the field of health, anatomy, diet, et cetera."

The Associated Lecturers, Inc., is prepared to lend to health educators, teachers, and gospel workers full-sized photographic reproductions of these six hundred slides which have been worked out to illustrate health talks. Among them the following subjects are illustrated:

Quotations from many eminent authorities,	
Sanitariums in many countries,	
Alcohol and its effects in the human body,	
Nutrition, dietetics and digestion,	
Human interest in connection with all kinds of health subjects,	
Physiology and anatomy,	Legumes,
Chemistry of the body,	Cartoons,
Chemistry of foods,	Charts,
Fruits,	Diagrams,
Vegetables,	Animals,
Grains,	Meats,
Nuts,	Landscapes.

Those receiving these albums may hold them for two or three days in order to examine them carefully and make a selection of the slides desired and know exactly what they are getting. This album service is rendered for the asking and the cost of postage, which is between fifty cents and one dollar. A sample slide may be loaned, if requested, to show that the quality is superb and that they are beautiful. A complete list of these slides in the order they are used in the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures will be sent on request. A copy of one of these complete lectures as given by the author, Julius Gilbert White, will be loaned for examination if desired.

These materials will increase the effectiveness of gospel and health education efforts. They make it possible for those who have not had the advantages of long courses of study to teach health principles in an orderly manner and scientifically correct, and so do a good work for the people.

For more complete information, address the Associated Lecturers' Bureau, Madison, Tennessee.

NATURE'S BALM*

By FRANCES H. OVERALL

Oh, the birds so sweetly calling;
Oh, the insects humming low;
Oh, the rippling waters falling,
As the gentle breezes blow;

Oh, the meadows sweet with clover;
Oh, the hills with daisies strewn;
All of nature's bubbling over
With the glad return of June.

Weary soul, forsake your sorrow;
Get out where the voices call;
Let your woes await the morrow;
Let your cloak of sadness fall.

Nature's balms have wondrous healing.
Let her spirits o'er you flow.
That tomorrow may be stealing
Farther off than you can know.

—S—

College Tailor Shop

The College Tailor Shop can now give employment to persons of experience in tailoring, pressing, repairing, or dry cleaning, who may wish to take advantage of an opportunity to earn an education. This is a good time to work up a credit for the fall quarter. This department is headed by a competent instructor.

For particulars address College Tailor Shop, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

NOTICE

Special consideration will be given to applications from those desiring to enter the institution who are duly qualified stenographers.

—S—

Among recent visitors at Madison, motoring from California, were Drs. Merle and Margaret Schneckloth of Hondo and Mrs. J. E. Sutherland of Los Angeles. Both Dr. Merle and Dr. Margaret are former students of Madison and are interested in locating in the South. They were enroute to Birmingham, Alabama, to visit Dr. Margaret's mother, Mrs. M. A. Beaumont. Mrs. Sutherland is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland.

*Written by Mrs. W. A. Overall for the Madison Survey while she was spending a few days as a guest at the Sanitarium.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

June 20, 1934

No. 20

High Tribute to the Church Colleges

ADDRESSING a meeting of the Independent Colleges at Spokane last April, Professor Frederick E. Bolton, of the University of Washington, gave some interesting historical facts concerning the part played in the educational development of our country and some fundamental reasons for the continued existence of the Church College. His lecture appears in the June 2 issue of *School and Society*.

"The founding of the land of the Stars and Stripes was due primarily to the desire to find a realm of religious freedom," says Professor Bolton.

"Every colonial institution of higher learning owes its origin to religious zeal," in substantiation of which he refers to Harvard, the first in the list, Yale, William and Mary, Columbia University (originally called King's College), Princeton, and the Wesleyan Colleges in various states, all named for the founders of Methodism.

Fifty Per Cent of College Students Attend Church Institutions. "So zealous and so vigorous have the churches been in the planting of educational institutions that

at the present time, even with all the provisions made for state institutions, more than half of all the army of students—a million strong—pursuing higher learning are in church founded institutions."

Wherein Church Colleges Excel.

"While state institutions through purely intellectual zeal have sometimes forgotten spiritual values, the church schools have served as a stabilizing factor, ever holding aloft the idea of the superlative value of the eternal varieties of life." Recognizing that some of the larger church colleges have been daz-

zled by wealth to the point that they have lost sight of the object of their founding, Professor Bolton adds, "But the smaller church colleges have held steadfast and have clearly envisioned the fundamental values upon which civilization rests."

"Such has been the contribution of the small denominational colleges; such is their commission today. . . . The church must not regard its mission ended. At no time in history has it been more needed than today."

The Mission of the Christian School. The author speaks at length of the tur-

RUSKIN DEFINES EDUCATION

EDUCATION does not mean teaching people what they do not know. It means teaching them to behave as they do not behave. It is not teaching youth the shape of letters and the tricks of numbers and then leaving them to turn their arithmetic to roguery, and their literature to lust. It means, on the contrary, training them into the perfect exercise and kingly continence of their bodies and souls.

moil among nations, the strife among individuals and groups, and adds, "This lengthy statement is made to drive home, if possible, the tremendous need for some new objectives in education—education for character and citizenship—and these are largely matters of attitude. . . . What the world needs are new attitudes, new sympathies, new friendships, new understandings of the integral part which each one plays in the weal or woe of civilization."

The Master spoke of His disciples as the salt of the earth, a saving grace in the midst of wickedness. That is the part the Christian school should fill.

The Attitude of the Christian Student. Professor Bolton calls himself a layman "whose entire school days and professional career have been spent in state institutions, where religious instruction is taboo and even forbidden by law in most states," but he recognizes the advantages of the Christian school in the formation of character. This is his way of putting it:

"We believe and expect that students nurtured in institutions founded upon Christian principles will develop attitudes of honesty, integrity, fairness and good will; that they will strive to promote happiness and prosperity; that if they become leaders of the youth no action will tarnish their good name; if they enter the great professions they will be examples of the highest ethics; if they engage in commerce or trade, fair dealing shall be their guide; if public life shall call them, public welfare shall submerge all personal ambition or emolument. In whatever capacity, be it the humblest and most obscure or the most exalted in the gift of nations, their lives shall be characterized by purity of motive, honesty, unselfishness, toleration, generosity and devoted service."

It is Madison's desire to function as an ideal Christian college and to turn back to the world for its service and betterment students meeting the ideals set forth for the product of the Christian college.

Looking Ahead Rurally

IN 1928 there was held in Jerusalem a meeting of the International Missionary Council, which was the beginning of a new era for missions. Since that time a number of missionary farm schools have been established, missionary secretaries have been appointed for work in rural districts, and rural education has been added to the training courses for missionaries in a number of training schools in this country.

As the result of this movement a helpful and interesting journal, *Agricultural Mission Notes*, is published quarterly by the Agricultural Mission Foundation of New York. The editor is John H. Reisner. Those interested in seeing the gospel go to the rural as well as to the urban people of foreign countries should become readers of *Agricultural Mission Notes*.

The following extracts from a recent issue will be interesting to readers of the SURVEY:

Hugh Hubbard, Paotingfu, North China:

"We were convinced that we must Christianize the whole man and the whole of his community. It will not do to educate one group, heal another, and preach to a third. We must make real Christians, but intelligent, healthy, public-spirited, patriotic, economically independent, cooperating Christians."

E. K. Higdon, Philippine Islands:

"That evening . . . I addressed the group on 'Leadership of Rural Churches,' calling attention to the fact that although 80 per cent of the people in the Islands live in country areas,

practically all of our training both for missionaries and for Filipino pastors, Bible women and deaconesses, is carried on in large cities and seems to forget the rural man."

W. H. Wiser, Saharanpur, U. P., India:

"Some of the boys who were away attending school are back in the village. They had hoped to get government jobs, but failing in that, have resigned themselves to farming. Their education has given them particular skill with pen and book, but they haven't as yet learned how to turn those to good account in the further development of the village and their own farms."

J. Merle Davis, Geneva:

"The modern mission in Africa, as elsewhere, is not agriculturally minded. Its missionaries usually have an urban background, point of view and interests; they are trained in the arts, theology, and many of the sciences, but rarely in agriculture. They come prepared to give many of the finest elements of Western culture to a people whose main interest and destiny in life is farming. Moreover, it is a farming so crude and inadequate that it requires a reorganization and adjustment to modern community and market conditions before it may serve as a basis for building the Christian community. This the graduate of the university, theological or Bible school is not prepared to attempt. Here is a task in the main for the specialist. The whole mission personnel must grasp the significance of the agricultural process in the life of their people. The co-operation of the farmer with the Creator of all life, through preparing the soil for the germination of the seed and in care of the plant and nurture of the ripening crop, together with the beauty and dignity of the whole creative process, might well have a central place in the services of the Church, the teaching of the schools, and in the attitude of the missionary. With this in view, the task of the mission would be, not only the creating of catechists, pastors, and teachers, but the building up and inspiring of a community of Christian farmers."

Concerning the Fifth Annual Summer School for village teachers, rural leaders, and farmers, conducted by the American Arcot Mission Agricultural Institute at Katpadi, India, J. J. Valois, principal of Katpadi school, writes:

The men enjoyed the early morning practical demonstrations on the school farm where they learned many new things in improved agriculture. Ploughing with a real steel plough, grafting mangoes, planting and caring for fruit trees, vegetable gardening, gathering and caring for farmyard manures, learning something of the uses of green manures and commercial fertilizers, a study of better breeds of cattle, goats, and poultry, as also methods of feeding and caring for them, castration and caponizing demonstrations, egg grading and incubation, are some of the lessons they saw demonstrated and participated in each morning before breakfast.

After morning food we had the regular classes. These were all of a discussion group character dealing with various phases of village life and its improvement, methods of cooperation, social life in the village, religious activities, improved methods of agriculture, poultry farming, fruit and vegetable growing.

The *Journal* states that the results of such a practical mission school easily interested a large group of non-Christians. At a dinner given by a wealthy

Mohammedan at the close of the School, more than two hundred sat down together as brothers without distinction—American and Indian, caste and outcaste, Christian, Hindu, and Mohammedan. What a splendid demonstration of real cooperation and the influence of Christian effort!—"Possibly the least progress in Rural Missions," the *Journal* continues, "has been in reference to the training of rural missionaries. But even in this matter some progress can be noted, particularly in the recommendations made for the training of rural missionaries by the Committee on Missionary Training and Personnel of the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and increasing recognition given to two great educational centers in the eastern part of the United States, namely, at Cornell University and at Nashville, Tennessee, where important facilities are being made available for specialized rural training for missionaries and for Christian workers."

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute hails this advance movement in foreign mission training pioneered by such men as Kenyon L. Butterfield, E. K. Higdon, and J. S. Rea. This institution has from its beginning endeavored to train its students to recognize the importance of practical education, which is briefly summed up in the following statements:

"Missionaries will be much more influential among the people if they are able to teach the inexperienced how to labor according to the best methods and to produce the best results. They will thus be able to demonstrate that missionaries can become industrial educators; and this kind of instruction will be appreciated, especially where means are limited. 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."—*Industrial Reform*.

"He who taught Adam and Eve in Eden how to tend the gardens, 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."

—*Fundamentals of Christian Education.*

—S—

Are You Wanting a College Education?

AT THIS season young people are casting about to settle their next year's schooling. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute offers students of the right sort some unusual opportunities in the way of four years' college work and at the same time the benefit of work in various campus industries that contribute materially to the student's support while in training.

Very definite is the objective of this institution. Its policy is to train Christian men and women to work as lay members of the church in the capacity of farmer, teacher, nurse, food expert, health lecturer, or medical evangelist. By affording students a chance to earn a large part of their school expenses, it is helping them not only financially but educationally to fill important posts on a self-supporting basis in Christian service.

Write for information, addressing the institution at Madison, Tennessee.

NEWS ITEMS

Griscom Morgan of Yellow Springs, Ohio, is visiting the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute this week. Mr. Morgan is a graduate of Antioch College. He is the son of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority and president of Antioch College. Being deeply interested in practical education, Mr. Morgan spent some time at Berea College and at the Campbell Folk School at Brasstown, North Carolina, which is conducted on the order of the Danish Folk Schools. He will visit several of the branch schools of Madison.

From Kentucky the Sanitarium has among its guests this week Dr. J. H. Ricke, of Hopkinsville, and Dr. T. F. Cleaver, of Lebanon.

—S—

Miss Elma Rood, Assistant Director of Public Health Education of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, spoke to the school family Friday evening concerning the work teachers are doing in rural schools and communities of Kentucky in understanding and helping to improve health conditions of children. Miss Rood has been carrying on extension work during the year in connection with the Board of Health and the University of Kentucky and has been meeting groups of teachers in extension centers throughout the state.

—S—

Mrs. W. P. King, Mrs. Lorena B. Upham, Mrs. I. K. Luten and Mrs. J. M. Conover, officers of the W.C.T.U. of Tennessee and Georgia, met with the student body at Madison on June 7, and together with local members, Mrs. G. A. Droll and Mrs. L. N. Nivison, organized a Young People's Branch of the W.C.T.U. The charter membership is 47. Walter Johnson was elected president; Miss Lora Mae Nivison corresponding secretary; and Miss Lucille Crockett, recording secretary.

—S—

Sabbath, June 2, was a beautiful day at Madison, Tennessee—just the kind of day to make one long for the woods or the stream and the voices of nature.

A beautiful spot, about three miles from the school on the Cumberland river, had been selected, and at three o'clock in the afternoon about a hundred students, teachers, and friends gathered for the solemn ordinance of baptism when seven members of the baptismal class of thirty thus outwardly testified to a full acceptance of Christ. The youngest was eleven years of age and the oldest eighty-three. Among them was a Japanese young man who has now dedicated his life to giving the gospel of Christ in Japan after completing his education. Thus will far corners of the earth feel the influences of that day and of the diligent work which has been bestowed during the months and years of the past.

The audience found seats on shelving rocks rising from the water's edge on up the banks. It made a pretty sight, which, with the beautiful baptismal hymns sounding over the water, made a deep impression upon all. We felt that God came near and sanctified the scene and left a blessing in every heart.

JULIUS GILBERT WHITE, Pastor.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

2-1/34

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

June 27, 1934

No. 21

Agriculture in the High School*

UNDER the following two heads I shall deal with the subject of Agriculture in the High School: (1) Why should we teach agriculture in our high school? (2) How should we teach agriculture in our high school?

Agriculture is the basic industry of all people. Upon agriculture the success of all other industries and professions depends. If it were not for the soil and its workers, from whence would the food supply of the world come; also, the clothing, the building material and many other items?

Home on the land in a garden was the Eden plan.

The farm is simply a nature laboratory, and nature as a lesson book is a large supplement to the Bible and should teach us many divine principles.

On the farm man learns to care for the tender plants and young animals. He is rocked in the cradle of balmy zephyrs; he is forced to meet the extreme rigors of nature in blizzard, rain, hail, tornado, and flood.

In the allotment of the land of Canaan each man was given seven acres for himself and family. In ancient Rome seven acres was considered a farm and more was too much. If every able-bodied man at the present time had seven acres properly cultivated, the financial crisis would not be so keenly felt, the government would not be required to supply its people with food, charitable organizations would have little to do, and industries could be scattered over the

country to supplement agriculture rather than drawing people away from their farms to the cities.

At the present time the government is attempting to work out this principle as an emergency. How much better it would be had it been put into effect as a preventive measure instead! There would not now be an emergency.

Agriculture, rightly taught, will have no trouble to justify its place in the curriculum. The school curriculum should, to be justified, meet the needs of the young people upon whom it is thrust. It must prepare them to meet life's problems. Unless we can teach a boy not only many things about farming but how to do them, then agriculture has no place in the school, and, as our old neighbor used to say, "My boy doesn't need to go to school to learn to farm."

The Soil is a Sacred Trust

There is every reason for teaching agriculture to the high school boy. It is at the high school age, if not sooner, that the boy begins to want to do things for himself, to have his own and carry responsibility. He desires to meet difficult problems with a chance to solve them.

The aims of the high school teacher should be: (1) to give the student the proper outlook on life; (2) to give valuable information; (3) to teach skill in using the information gained.

Under *outlook* the student should be given clearly God's plan for man and the land and

*Paper read by Andrew J. Wheeler, principal of the High School Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, at the monthly meeting of the teaching faculty, June 10, 1934.

the home. Gen. 1:26, 28; 2:5, 8, 15. This is fundamental.

One very important thing that every citizen—man, woman, and child—should have impressed upon his mind is that the soil is a sacred trust. If we really believed this fact, we would not leave bare fields to wash away, or cut and burn our forests. We would sow more grass and clover, we would plant trees, we would build terraces and keep them, we would not plow so often, and we would strive to keep the soil filled with that wonderful humus which makes the soil so mellow and has such great capacity for holding water. Then we would not see bald eroded hillsides and great gullies which can not be crossed. We would see forests, meadows, pastures, small grains, and a smaller amount of cultivated grains and vegetables.

These facts should not be taught as mere rules to follow, but men should know that God owns the world; He created it. He loans portions of it to men, and from it they may secure their food, water, shelter, clothing, and other comforts. But God will hold man responsible if in his selfishness he proves to be a waster and robber.

The things the student should learn in school should be those things that will be helpful to him in making a home on the farm.

The work may be seasonal and farm operations done and observed at the time they are being studied. The students should be encouraged to bring in questions concerning any current farm problem.

One of the first things to be given a thorough study is soil, its care and management and amendments. This will include kinds of soil, their adaptability for different crops, various rotations, terracing, manuring, various fertilizers, drainage, irrigation, cultivation, pruning, and spraying. In dealing with these items the student should not only see as far as possible the things that are being discussed but he should actually do the work. The above outline will be covered briefly in the first year in high school.

In the second year the study of livestock is emphasized. This includes the types and breeds of livestock, stock judging, dairying, poultry raising, farm buildings, and marketing.

To make this work of the most practical value, many field trips must be made and much of the time spent with the things that are being studied. Each enterprise should be analyzed into its various jobs, which should be studied separately.

Combined Classroom and Laboratory

There should be combined the class room and laboratory. There should be provided tables upon which to work, bookcases containing agricultural books and bulletins, seed flats for growing seeds, pots and soil for transplanting, prun-

ing and spraying equipment, equipment for testing soil acidity, samples of various kinds of seed fertilizers, spraying charts, and a set of wooden letters and ink pad for chart making.

The woodworking shop of the school may be considered a part of the agricultural laboratory, in which the boys may be taught the different kinds of lumber and their uses, mixing and spreading paint, filing saws, grinding other tools, sawing, planing, making and repairing farm equipment.

All of the school agricultural departments should be available for study and observation.

In some schools the practice is being followed of giving the girls in home economics a few weeks of intensive study in gardening, ornamentation, and the use of simple tools about the house. Likewise, the boys in the agricultural classes are taught to do simple cooking, sewing and other practical things they should know about housekeeping. This is an idea we are considering for next year.

Our agricultural class this year has studied briefly the following subjects:

Surface drainage—Terracing	Pruning
Under drainage	Landscaping
Farm crops	Irrigation
Fertilizers	Forestry
Soils	Spraying
Vegetable gardening	Shop

Actual laboratory work was done as follows:

Pruning:

Each student pruned and tied one row of grapes and a few of each kind of fruit trees.

Transplanting:

Time was spent in the laboratory transplanting seedling plants into pots.

Farm Shop:

A heavy wagon box was made. In doing this the boys learned how to figure a lumber bill, to square, to saw, to drill, to make the irons, to drill iron, to cut threads, and to paint.

The boys also each made several window poles for the school building. This work was chiefly planing, but some iron work was necessary.

Lessons were given in tempering and horse-shoeing.

Spraying:

Spray materials were mixed and applied to control both insects and fungus diseases. Spraying equipment for the home garden was studied.

Field trips:

Besides the various trips over the farm and campus, the class studied the trees of the National Cemetery, and a trip was taken to the experiment station of Columbia.

It is the aim of our high school to do all that is possible to arouse an interest in agriculture and then to make the work so practical that it will be of real value to the student when the opportunity comes for him to use it.

A Smile

By NAN T. REED

No, it can not buy a dinner,
And it can not clothe the poor,
And it can not work in sickness
As an everlasting cure.

It can change a bitter feeling;
It can brighten up a day,
And it has a way of driving
Mr. Worryman away.

So try it on your features,
For it doesn't hurt a bit;
On any kind of people
It's guaranteed to fit.

—S—

"Public Health and Education Working Together"

Readers of the SURVEY will appreciate the sound principles of health and education presented in an address by Walter D. Cocking, Commissioner of Tennessee State Department of Education, appearing in *Health Briefs*, of May 15, an extract of which follows. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute believes in these principles and endeavors not only to stress them but to put them into practice daily.

THE Roman philosopher it was who pronounced the classic statement which has lived through the years: "A sound mind in a sound body." The truth and import of this axiom is just beginning to be realized today.

Three phases of development are necessary if an individual is to enjoy a well-balanced, well-rounded life. He must have good health; he must have a trained mind; he must have a well-wrought character.

Public education today should, and does, take account of all three of these important phases of individual development—body, mind and spirit. We have come to believe that it is quite as important to teach a child the value of a sound body as it is to teach him the three R's, and we believe that character training must go hand in hand with mental and physical development in a well-rounded school program.

There are scores of other ways in which the school and health authorities work together to raise the standards of both individual and community health. Health development is encouraged in the schools

in a variety of ways. Courses of study are offered which teach the child the importance of healthful, sanitary conditions in the home, the school and the community. The child is taught through classes and by various activities ways and means of keeping well, the importance of proper medical attention and nursing in cases of sickness, and the value of intelligent care through convalescence. Of special importance, I believe, is the emphasis which is being placed upon the selection and preparation of food, not only during illness, but in daily meals at home and at school. One of the most important phases of health care, particularly for young children, is the provision for suitable food.

Still another phase of the school program is to teach the child the seriousness of disease, not only from the standpoint of individual suffering and inefficiency, but from that of actual financial loss to himself, his family, and his community.

It seeks also to create in him the ideal of the body beautiful and an appreciation of the joy, the sense of well-being, and the practical value of a sound body.

Continuous physical examination of children by competent health authorities is of extreme importance, for only in this way is it possible for defects to be discovered in time for treatment and prevention of further injury which may ensue if the weakness is not known. Particular attention is being given now to the early detection of heart disease as well as to the discovery of defective teeth, eyesight, hearing, adenoid growths, enlarged tonsils, flat feet, faulty posture, and other things which by proper attention may be either remedied or controlled during the formative years of childhood.

In the field of preventive medicine progress has been phenomenal. The school and the health department in their closely united program have already done a great deal to teach people the importance of immunization. Communities are beginning to look with shame upon the existence of preventable diseases, such as typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, or a prevalence of tuberculosis. They are also interested in preventing the spread of communicable diseases which science has

not yet learned to control, such as measles, whooping cough and other diseases of childhood. Many teachers today do not allow a child with a cold to remain in their class rooms, not only because of the danger to the child himself, but because so many highly communicable diseases begin in that manner.

The success of such activities as outlined is dependent not only upon the sympathy and ability of teachers and health workers, but upon the attitude of the pupils and parents. In Tennessee we are fortunate in having outstanding leadership in our Health Department and a splendid spirit of cooperation on the part of the people in many of our communities.

Is it too much to ask and to expect that the people of Tennessee accept the philosophy of a seer of yesterday and make as their goal today "A Sound Mind in a Sound Body"?

—S—

Can Madison Help China?

RECENTLY there came to us a letter written by Professor A. L. Carson of Cheeloo University, Shantung, China. Some months ago there appeared in *Manufacturers Record*, published in Baltimore, an article describing the educational project being worked out by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Professor Carson writes:

"In the February number of *Rural America* I note the review of the article by Mr. Sutherland in the *Manufacturers Review* for September. It sounds very much like the kind of education we would like to sponsor here in China. I wonder if you could send your catalog and any other general descriptive literature."

Every little while something of this sort reminds us of the statement made in early days of the institution, that the school at Madison not only educates in a knowledge of the Scriptures, but it gives

a practical training that fits the student to go forth as a self-supporting missionary to the field to which he is called." "The class of education given at the Madison school is such as will be accounted a treasure of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields."

The economic situation in the whole world today vindicates the need of training students to be self-reliant, keen in their desire to serve the Master, capable of adapting themselves to any situation they are called to fill.

—S—

A self-supporting worker who is on the firing line writes:

"... Then with three cents left in my pocket and a half a tank of gasoline I went on triumphantly to my appointment. . . . With just \$35.00 left in my pocket I plan to visit twenty more cities. . . . I am sleeping in the back of the car most of the time in order to keep down expenses. Last night was my first night in bed for nearly a week. I am determined with this limited budget, however, to accomplish as much as possible, as every dollar right now is worth \$50.00 next fall."

This is the spirit found in pioneers who start any great movement and carry it on successfully. It is a splendid spirit. If the determination of this worker to succeed were in people generally in their attempts to work for humanity, what a great change there would be in the affairs of this old world!

—S—

Opportunity for Student Printers

THE college Printing Department can use a few more students who have had experience in printing. Correspondence is invited with those who have had experience in this line of work and who desire to enter the school for either academic or college work. There is an opening for the summer quarter as well as for the coming school year. In making application, please state your experience and in what line of printing. Address the Entrance and Credits Committee, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

DEMOCRACY is an attitude—not a form of government. One's attitude is the most important thing about him. One is not born with an attitude. It is a social product.—*Tomorrow's Americans.*

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

July 4, 1934

No. 22

The Seminars

MANY of the readers of the SURVEY will be interested in one of the special features of the curriculum of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, a feature which continues throughout the four quarters of the year.

This school exists for the training of Christian missionary workers. Health education holds a central place in the training, because health is a fundamental need in the world and is often basic to other lines of approach and to other lines of endeavor.

In order to give them a thorough knowledge of the Bible and how to base all of life's plans and activities upon its principles, subjects appropriate to the courses they are taking are offered to all students of the school. Thorough courses are also given in physiology and anatomy, pathology, hygiene, nutrition, dietetics, hydrotherapy, nursing, and kindred subjects.

During the past year two Seminars have been conducted in which the students are taught how to present publicly these health and Bible subjects.

One weekly Seminar is devoted to the presentation of the great truths and doctrines of the Bible. It continues throughout the year, a different doctrine being studied each week, and includes a

thorough study of all of the fundamental principles, prophecies, and teachings of the Bible and their application to human experience. Speakers' outlines of all of these subjects are available to students

taking the course. This in itself constitutes a strong Bible course. However, the instruction is coupled each week with the theory of public speaking and opportunity for students to practice speaking on all these subjects. Facilities are provided so that as many students as desire to

MAN learns to work the works of God by knowing God's laws and working in harmony with His methods. We know what are the causes of disease and suffering. We know the great divine laws of health. Then we are working with God when we honor His laws and work in harmony with His method.—*The New Chivalry—Health.*

do so may practice speaking every week. For instance, if John Brown wishes to practice speaking on a Bible subject every week in the year and so during the year practice on every subject, he can do so, and at the end of the year he will have given once every subject in the list of Bible doctrines; and every other student who desires to do likewise, may do so. This is quite different from the usual Seminar in which each student can practice only a few times in the whole year if the class happens to be large.

The health lecture Seminar is conducted each week on the same plan. The main features in the field of health education have been organized into a series of twelve condensed lectures which have been prepared by Julius Gilbert White for public

presentation, either with or without stereopticon slides, according to the circumstances of each worker. These lectures are studied one at a time. Methods of giving them are taught, and opportunity is extended to as many members of the class to practice every week as desire to do so. Students are given the benefit of the instructor's criticism of their speaking, but students are not allowed to criticize each other. During the school year many of these students go out into the lecture field as helpers to the instructor, which gives them first-hand contact with the work actually in progress. When they reach the point in their practice where they can do acceptable work, they begin to give the lectures themselves in adjacent communities.

The purpose of these two Seminars operating jointly is to give opportunity for students to take these two lines of work at the same time and so receive instruction, training, and practice which will really prepare them for field work in medical evangelism. Methods by which to support oneself financially while doing this work are also taught.

Both Seminars are taught by Julius Gilbert White, who has had successful experience in both lines of work. During the past year the membership in the Seminar classes has been from thirty to forty and at times more.

It is earnestly desired to increase the proportion of students in the college the coming school year who will take the courses in Medical Evangelism, preparing themselves for active field work by active work in the two Seminars.

A new year of work will open with the fall quarter, September 30, 1934.

Correspondence is invited with those in the field who are interested in this type of training. Some may desire to take the two Seminar courses for a year, selecting from other sections of the curriculum those subjects which they feel will help them most in their work, thus in one year getting the practical help needed for effective field work. Mature individuals, who have already done public work but who wish to add medical evangelism to their activities, may well devote a year to this

type of training. By doing so they will greatly add to their efficiency in working for humanity and so follow the Master who "went about doing good."

For further information address the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

Faith

By CARRIE SHARPE JORDAN

We know not what the day may bring,
But Thou who made us knowest all.
To Thee we may with surety cling,
Thou considerest even the sparrow's fall.

With anxious hearts and futile care
We count our treasures one by one.
How infinitely better do the lilies fare
In their exquisite garb 'neath the smiling sun.

The birds sow not, neither reap,
Yet the Father feedeth them each day.
Will He not safely His children keep,
If they but follow His appointed way?

—S—

With Summer Comes the Household Pest

IN LEVITICUS and Deuteronomy we read that it is an abomination for "creeping things" to come in contact with food or food vessels. Many people do not seem to gain any practical knowledge from this scripture. An article appearing in *Life and Health*, entitled "The Household Pest and Disease Menace Approaches with Summer," is enlightening. The following facts are gleaned from the article:

With the approach of warm weather, the fly, man's deadliest enemy, begins to breed by the millions for the summer invasion of the home. This pest and not the summer's heat is to be blamed for the tremendous death toll of infants. As many as thirty diseases have been traced to the common house fly. Each fly is capable of carrying 6,000,000 germs and is held responsible for 50,000 deaths a year through infantile diarrhea. The economic loss through flies is estimated at \$100,000,000 per year.

As a rule, people make but feeble attempts to get rid of flies. Instead they have made ideal living conditions for what may be called the "fearful seven"—flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs, cockroaches, fleas and ants.

As a messenger of death the fly is the most deadly of the seven. A fly lays a setting of about one hundred eggs in a manure pile or other

filthy place. These are hatched into tiny maggots before night. The maggots squirm in the manure for four or five days, get fat, and grow a shell. Once in a shell, they start growing wings and legs and everything that goes to make up a first-class fly. This job is done in five days, and out comes a rising generation of flies. They crawl to the outside of the manure pile, where they dry their wings, take their first breakfast of filth, and make a quick flight for your dining room.

A hungry fly can eat half its weight of food in a single meal. And while they are partaking of your food, they leave behind disease germs of any one of thirty different varieties.

Food across which flies have walked with their hairy legs and disease-laden bodies has been examined, and in its track a line of disease microbes found. In a few hours these germs multiplied and formed great colonies.

In a single year in the United States nearly 200,000 children were victims of summer diarrhea, an epidemic of which the fly is the principal agent. Of these, 50,000 succumbed to the disease. The baby's death certificate commonly bears the word "gastroenteritis," but in a large number of cases it would be more accurate to insert the words "killed by flies."

In addition to this disease the fly endangers life by the germs of tuberculosis, cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and infantile paralysis. Statistics show that the fly is responsible for eighty-five per cent of typhoid cases in cities and ninety-five per cent in rural districts.

A chemical warfare has been launched to exterminate this and other disease-bearing insects. It has been found that the respiratory system of the fly, as in most of the pests, consists of a row of exposed breathing pores on each side of the body and connected by delicate tubes to very thin-walled sacs within the body. It is its most vulnerable spot. From this knowledge a scientifically prepared insecticide spray has been found which acts directly on the breathing apparatus of the insect, paralyzing it to death. In this way not only the insect is killed but spreading of disease germs is prevented.

Mussolini has decreed that Italy must be free from flies. For destroying breeding places he advocates a spray made of a solution of molasses and water to which Paris green or other arsenic has been added.

In view of what is known concerning the danger of the common house fly, no pains should be spared to destroy any possible breeding places; homes should be carefully screened and a constant and diligent warfare waged to see that this persistent pest does not come in contact with food.

Medical Meeting at Fletcher

By ELSIE BROWNSBERGER

AN unusual pleasure was experienced by the workers of the sanitarium and school at Fletcher, North Carolina, when the Medical Department of the Layman's Extension League met there recently to study over some of the medical problems peculiar to the group of self-supporting medical workers in the South. This was the first time the workers at Fletcher had had the opportunity to entertain representatives from the various rural and city health centers of the southern states in convention, and a cordial welcome was extended to each guest. Delegates from a dozen or more health centers in five southern states were present, and during the day-and-a-half meeting approximately one hundred and fifty visitors attended the sessions.

The splendid help and counsel rendered by Dr. A. W. Truman and Elder L. A. Hansen of the General Conference Medical Department, who came down from Washington, was especially appreciated. Doctor Truman was accompanied by his wife and daughter. It was an inspiration to listen to these men who have led and guided the medical work in the denomination for so many years. The workers repeatedly expressed their gratefulness to the General Conference for making it possible for these brethren to meet with us.

From Madison came Dr. E. A. Sutherland, truly an apostle of self-supporting work in the South. Time and time again, throughout the years, has Doctor Sutherland responded to the call for counsel and help from one self-supporting center after another. Equally as self-sacrificing and helpful has been Mrs. Lida F. Scott, also of Madison. We owe to her a deep debt of gratitude for the practical way in which she has helped solve many of our unit problems. Dr. Perry A. Webber, Miss Florence Dittes, and Miss Florence Fellemente also came from Madison.

Others in attendance were Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Coolidge and Miss Edith Munn of the Takoma Sanitarium and Hospital at Greenville, Tennessee; Dr. and Mrs. Julius F. Schneider of the Georgia Sanitarium, Atlanta, Georgia; Dr. and Mrs. John R. Peters of Ohio, but who are at present joining the Pewee Valley Sanitarium, Kentucky (Dr. and Mrs. Peters were students at Madison and Fountain Head in the early days, and we welcome them back to the Southland); Mr. J. T. Wheeler of the Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital; Mr. B. N. Mulford of the Fountain Head Sanitarium and Hospital, Fountain Head, Tennessee; and Mrs. I. H. Sargent of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium.

From western Tennessee came Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bean who for a number of years have operated treatment rooms at Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. Royal Leslie drove over from Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee; and Mr. Marshall Swain, who is establishing a treatment room in Spartanburg, South Carolina, also attended. Professor and Mrs. Waller and Dr. W. E. Westcott

from the neighboring sanitarium and school at Pisgah, with a number of their workers were present at most of the sessions. Others attending were Mr. and Mrs. Cole of the Health Food store in Hendersonville; Mr. Richard Hollar of the Good Health Place in Asheville; and all the Fletcher workers—Dr. F. E. Bliss, Mr. A. A. Jaspersen, Mr. J. E. Lewis, Miss Patterson, and others. The meetings were presided over by Dr. John F. Brownsberger, Medical Director of the Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital at Fletcher, who heads the Medical Department of the Layman's Extension League.

(To be continued)

—S—

Are You Interested in Landscaping?

THERE is an opportunity for two or three good, active, young men, who have finished high school and wish to become conversant with landscape work, to work in the lawn department while taking their regular college course. They will receive a wide experience and training in this type of work. If desirous of taking advantage of this opportunity, address the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

NEWS ITEMS

The little poem entitled "Faith" appearing in this issue of the SURVEY was written by Mrs. Carrie Sharpe Jordan, who has made her home at the Madison Sanitarium for the last three years. Mrs. Jordan is of an old and prominent family of Nashville. She taught school for many years and is yet active in church and social work. Though no longer young in years, she is young in spirit, and her happy, buoyant disposition is an inspiration to all who come in contact with her.

—S—

Among the visitors of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute this week was R. Dudley Hampton of the Native Development Department, Salisbury, South Rhodesia, Africa. The Native Development Department is carrying on work in agriculture and domestic science similar to that of Smith-Hughes in our country. Mr. Hampton was sent here by John H. Reisner, Executive Secretary of the Agricultural Missions Foundation, New York City, and spent two days looking over the plant. He also visited the Fountain Head unit.

Bayard Goode is taking graduate work at the University of Tennessee this summer. He took his bachelor's degree in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and has been teaching in the High School Department of this institution.

—S—

Members of the Jefferson County and Birmingham, Alabama, Board of Health showed their interest in the Birmingham Unit Thursday, June 7, by meeting an appointment at the Pine Hill Rest Cottage, with Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Beaumont as host and hostess, and Dr. E. A. Sutherland and Mrs. Lida F. Scott from Madison, Tennessee, for the purpose of discussing plans for the growth of the little institution. Dr. J. D. Dowling, president of the Board, who has visited the place a number of times, showed his colleagues, Dr. Daniel J. Coyle, Dr. Cobot Lull, and Dr. James R. Garber the advantages of this kind of health center in needy rural communities. After luncheon was served to the little group, which included also Miss Florence Fellemede of Madison, Tenn., and Dr. Margaret Schneckloth of California, Dr. Dowling gave a talk in which he made some valuable suggestions for the progress of the work. He and the other board members expressed their approval of this center, and a desire that similar centers might be established in scattered communities throughout the county, saying they would be a godsend to humanity.

—S—

Word comes from the Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, that their school of nursing has been duly accredited by the Standardization Board of North Carolina. The Board's standards are high, and because the nursing profession is crowded little encouragement has been offered to new schools of nursing. For this reason the Fletcher institution is grateful to receive this recognition. It is their purpose to train missionary nurses imbued with the spirit of service for suffering humanity.

—S—

Drs. Joe S. and Ethel Haskell and baby, Marcella Jo, of Los Angeles, California, recently spent a few days at Madison. Dr. Joe is a former student of Madison. He is a member of the California County Health Department staff and with a group of doctors is studying Tennessee's methods of health promotion under the supervision of John Hopkins University. Their studies under the University's sponsorship are made possible by the Rockefeller Foundation scholarships.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

July 11, 1934

No. 23

Medical Meeting at Fletcher

By ELSIE BROWNSBERGER
(Continued)

City Health Centers

THE first session Tuesday afternoon, May 8, was devoted to the study of city health work. Dr. A. W. Truman presented the subject, "Treatment Rooms—Their Place in Our Work." Harvey H. Bean and Richard Hollar followed by a study of the "Standards to be Maintained in Our Treatment Rooms," and Miss Florence Dittes closed the session with a presentation of "City Nursing Centers."

Quoting briefly from the remarks of Doctor Truman: "In order for city health work to be successful, it is necessary to follow the pattern given us. The Lord's ways are not our ways, and His methods may look foolish to us. No doubt the Lord's method of taking Jericho by marching around the city thirteen times and shouting looked like a foolish campaign method for taking a city. But it worked wonderfully. If we follow right methods for success, we will succeed."

Cities today are walled as truly as the cities of ancient times. That wall is a wall of prejudice, which can be broken down by medical missionary work, "the gospel in practice."

As far as possible, it was shown, city work should be carried on from centers located outside of the cities. "The country is the place where health can be found most abundantly. A place of this kind, surrounded by wooded hills and by the beautiful scenes of nature, can not help but have a healing influence."

Standards for Treatment Rooms

Messrs. Bean and Hollar stressed the importance of: (1) location, Sabbath observance,

and type of medical missionary work done by the Master; (2) simple equipment rather than elaborate; (3) orderliness and cleanliness; (4) treatments as perfect in technique as possible; (5) cooperating with physicians, and reporting patients' condition after treatment to the doctor; (6) a kindly interest in patients, calling them by telephone occasionally; (7) ethical advertising.

Dr. Schneider: "Our work shop is a replica of our mental attic. Disorderliness in our treatment rooms is an indication of disorderliness in our minds."

Dr. Truman: "I believe that the secret of the continued existence of our treatment rooms depends upon our making hydrotherapy the hub of therapeutic armamentaria. This is our job. Do not let hydrotherapy become a lost art among us. Our motto should be

"More hydrotherapy and less sleeping potions." We must recognize the superb value of simple treatments."

Nursing Centers

Miss Florence Dittes presented the plan of the Nursing Department of the General Conference in which groups of nurses unite in conducting "nursing centers" in the cities. Such a plan helps to absorb in useful service a large number of the four thousand graduate nurses who have graduated from our nurse-training schools. The group of medical workers present resolved by vote that they would do all in their power to foster and support such centers of medical missionary activity.

Health Education and Lecture Work

Mrs. Lida F. Scott and Dr. P. A. Webber stressed the idea that many laymen should be taught to go out as health educators teaching people how to keep well. Curative medicine should be practiced only by well qualified physicians; preventive medicine can be practiced by laymen. It would be well for every doctor to have associated with him a group of people who can carry forward the health educational feature of medical work. Doctors can never do this work alone.

Standards to be Maintained in Our Health Institutions

In presenting this topic, Dr. Sutherland listed the following essential standards to be maintained in the establishment and maintenance of our sanitariums and hospitals:

1. Our medical institutions should be properly located outside the city.
2. They should be connected with a school if possible.
3. There should be sufficient land in connection with the institution, so a large per cent of the food supply comes from its own gardens and orchards.
4. There should be efficiency in service.
5. The amount of drugs should be limited to the minimum.
6. Peace, harmony, and a Christian spirit should characterize the workers of the institution.
7. We should respect the standards of organized medicine. Our work should be of the highest type professionally, commanding the respect of fellow practitioners. Cultists and quacks should have no place in our medical institutions.

How to Increase Our Patronage

1. *Maintenance of a spiritual atmosphere.*—Mr. L. A. Hansen recited an experience of an institution suffering from low patronage, with which he had at one time been connected. The workers were brought to realize that this condition was due to their own spiritual condition, and a consecration meeting was held where wrongs were confessed and earnest prayer followed. As the atmosphere changed to one of unselfish service, patients began to fill up the institution. Our strength is dependent on the spiritual life we maintain.

2. *Efficient service.*—Quoting in part from Dr. Truman's remarks: "Piety will never take the place of technical efficiency. While we emphasize piety, we should never be satisfied with second-rate service. The Lord never did a second-rate piece of work. ' whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.' Efficiency has to do with time, equipment and supplies. There are treatments and treatments just as there are locks and Yale locks. Strive to be efficient. The greatest loss in our sanitarium work is loss of time. 'In all labor there is profit, but the talk of the lips tendeth only to poverty.' It is God's purpose that our institutions should

stand forth with scientific ability. Our daily prayer should be: 'Lord, help me to do my best. Teach me how to do better work. Give me energy and cheerfulness and help me to bring into my ministry the loving ministry of the Saviour.'

3. *Advertising.*—"The best type of advertising." Professor Waller pointed out, "is the kind where there is the least evidence of it. Indirect advertising is preferable to direct advertising. A satisfied patient is the best advertisement. If we advertise in papers or periodicals, the advertisement should be modest and ethical."

4. *Hospital Day.*—Miss Lelia Patterson urged the observance of National Hospital Day on May 12 each year. This gives opportunity for ethical advertising in our communities, and our institutions would do well to use this method. For suggestions, write to the Hospital Management, 557 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

5. *Upkeep of equipment and plant.*—Speaking on this subject, Mr. Jasperson said: "It requires constant and vigilant effort to keep up the equipment and plant of an institution. Simple buildings and equipment are more easily maintained. The responsibility of keeping up the institution should not rest too heavily on one individual, but it should be well distributed and the work kept up from week to week. Patients judge us by the condition of the plant and first impressions are lasting. An atmosphere of thriftiness should pervade the place.

(To be continued)

—S—

One Foot on the Land

IN a recent interview, which was reported in the *Toronto Financial Post*, Henry Ford offered a panacea for financial recovery. Speaking of the New Deal: "I don't know what the New Deal means; one day it is one thing and the next day it is another."

"For the individual," according to Mr. Ford, "there is only one thing to do; find something useful that has to be done, then dig in and do it. Do the first thing you see that has to be done, and soon you will not be worrying about the depression. That is what I mean when I say that work is the only cure for our troubles. There are jobs to be accomplished in this world that the most visionary of us can not foresee right now."

For handling the surplus of wheat and other commodities, Mr. Ford advocates finding more ways to use them. "With all the magic of an unraveled future in every kernel of wheat," he remarked, "we tell the farmers that they must grow less of it, and we try to raise the price so people can not afford to buy it."

Mr. Ford advises that the working man and the country at large should have one foot on the land and one foot in industry.

A Free Booklet

A THRILLING story of "Experiences in Medical Evangelism" will be mailed free to all who write and make request for it. This little story is written to record the wonderful fulfillment of the promises of God to bless the work of those who go forth in the name of the Master to help the people in their needs and to give them the "gospel of health." It is hoped that it will stimulate many others to do a similar work.

Definite courses of instruction are being given in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute to prepare workers to enter into this type of service for humanity. At certain seasons of the year short courses of from three to six weeks' duration are given. Courses of one and two years may be selected from the school curriculum, or a full four-year medical evangelist course may be taken which carries a degree as a health worker.

For the story of "Experiences," address Associated Lecturers' Bureau; concerning courses in the school, address the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

Two Kinds of Hobbies

TWO kinds of hobbies I have had in my life—the profitable and the unprofitable kind.

The hobby that I now consider unprofitable to me was the playing of football while in high school. I made the team in my freshman year and played for four years. True, I learned many lessons which will be of benefit to me, such as to play fair, to be a good loser, discipline, and so on; but while learning these things I was forced to neglect the work that was set aside for me at home. Another thing that I can appreciate now was the risk I ran in being disabled for life. I was very fortunate in this respect, however, as I was only injured once, and that in the last game that I played.

Now for a minute to consider the hobby that I think is very profitable to me:

In 1929 I joined the 4-H club of Davidson County. I chose Registered Jerseys as my project and bought three heifer calves. They were shown that year at the Tennessee State Fair, where they were considered good enough to be sent to the Tri-State Fair at Memphis. Here I was also fortunate in winning on them, and from Memphis they were sent to the National Dairy Show at St. Louis.

Now I will summarize for you what I have received in prizes and ribbons from this hobby:

I have won two Grand Championships, three Senior Championships, twenty-five First Prizes, fifteen Second Prizes, and a number of lower prizes on my calves. Besides these, I have won three trips to Memphis, three to St. Louis, and one trip to Washington, D. C., to the National 4-H Club Encampment. I was one of two boys who were sent, on account of their Club record,

to represent Tennessee at this Camp, and this I consider quite an honor. There are 14,928 Club Boys in Tennessee, and to be one chosen out of this number means you have done something worth while. I have won over \$1000 in cash prizes besides my ribbons.

My herd has increased so that I now have thirteen cows and ten heifers. I have my own milk route which I cover before coming to school and which is paying for my education; so you see why I consider this a very profitable hobby.

Besides these things which I have earned, I have also had practical experience in this line and have learned to take responsibility early, which I know will help me in dealing with other problems I shall meet in life.

LYMAN DAVIS

—S—

Seventeen States

THE three-week institute for Medical Missionary workers completed its work July 9. Four hours each day were given to the study of health-education work and plans—how to enter a city and open educational work and carry it forward. This instruction has included the proper presentation of healthful foods with which to maintain good health.

Workers came in from nine states for the special course—Tennessee, Illinois, Florida, West Virginia, Kansas, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and California. With students already in the college who took the course, coming from Florida, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, California, Kentucky, Minnesota, Michigan, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Arkansas, Illinois and China, a total of seventeen states were represented in the group taking the institute work.

When these workers return to their communities—some now and others after completing their school work—it is hoped that each one will be a strong, active medical missionary, who will set influences in motion that will never cease while time shall last. Sickness is on every hand. A large part of it could be prevented, and many are waiting to be taught. This is a great open door inviting those who have the light to enter.

It is planned that this special course will be given again beginning about the middle of December, and will be repeated every six months thereafter.

It is hoped that many of the SURVEY readers who desire this line of instruction, will plan ahead to so arrange their affairs that they can come and get it. Correspondence concerning it is invited. Letters may be addressed to

JULIUS GILBERT WHITE

—S—

A little more patience, a little more charity for all, a little more devotion, a little more love, with less bowing down to the past, a brave looking forward to the future with more faith in our fellows, and the face will be ripe for a great burst of light and life.—*Elbert Hubbard in "Forbes."*

NEWS ITEMS

Miss Mary Lamson, dean of women in Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Michigan, and long-time friend of a number of the faculty at Madison, made a brief stop here last week. She was on her way to Florida and promised to spend a longer time here a little later. For thirty years she has watched the growth of the work and has looked forward to a visit here.

—S—

Clarence Giles and George Crawford, of Long Island, Alabama, spent a few hours at Madison this week. They are in search of a teacher for their community school on Sand Mountain. For years a group of workers has carried forward an educational and health work on the mountain, which is a plateau a hundred miles long in the northern part of Georgia and Alabama.

—S—

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Sharpe, of Westfield, Massachusetts, who are interested in the educational work at Madison, are visiting here. Professor Sharpe gave an illustrated lecture Saturday evening on Bacteriology.

—S—

Dr. A. E. Coyne, dean of the Los Angeles division of the College of Medical Evangelists, with his wife and two children, paid Madison a visit in his tour of educational institutions.

—S—

Dr. C. Paul DeLay, graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, class of '34, who will intern in the General Hospital in Nashville, spent a week-end at Madison with his wife before locating in Nashville.

—S—

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harbolt, members of the group carrying on health and educational work at Monteagle, Tennessee, spent the week-end at Madison. Mrs. Lloyd Swallen from that same group, a graduate nurse of Madison, class of '17, has been nursing at the Sanitarium.

The Rev. J. Raymond Schutz, president of the Indiana Council of Religious Education, North Manchester, Indiana, is among the guests of the Sanitarium this week.

—S—

Miss Esther Chen, who for more than five years has been a student in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, left on June 25 for Seattle, Washington, expecting to sail from Vancouver June 30 on the "Empress of China" for her home in Shanghai. Miss Chen completed her high school work here and has taken two years of college work. She plans to continue her studies in the Chinese language and then teach in her homeland. Her brother, Dr. Philip Chen, and his wife are continuing their work at Madison. Dr. Chen took his doctor's degree at Michigan State College, and is now experimenting in food chemistry. Mrs. Chen is a college student.

—S—

Former Madison students graduating from the College of Medical Evangelists this year are Alstrup N. Johnson, Elwin B. Johnson, Cyrus Kendall, John Kendall, N. Berwyn Lawrence, and Ronald W. Spaulding. Another former student, Dorothy Foreman Putnam, received her degree of Bachelor of Science in Dietetics from the Loma Linda School of Dietetics.

Mrs. Alice H. Robinson, of St. Helena, California, sends in an order for soy bean recipe booklets and writes: "Years ago when my husband and I were in North Dakota we gave liberally of our means to help in getting your dairy herd, and we also encouraged others to give. The North Dakota brethren helped the Madison school very materially in those days, and every month as money came in on the pledges I was faithful in sending it on to you folks, as Mrs. N. H. Druillard will, no doubt, remember. So if you will again send me the SURVEY, I will thank you in advance for the favor."

In revising the SURVEY mailing list there is a possibility that some names may have been dropped unintentionally. If you desire the SURVEY but are not getting it, a card will reenter your name. Those changing their addresses are requested to notify the SURVEY office, as every notice from the Post Office department costs two cents.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

July 18, 1934

No. 24

Medical Meeting at Fletcher

By ELSIE BROWNSBERGER
(Concluded)

Out-Patient Department and Community Work

THE place the out-patient department has in building up a strong medical work was emphasized by Dr. F. E. Bliss and Miss Lelia Patterson. Methods were outlined for organizing and maintaining this work in connection with our medical institutions.

Relationship of Doctors to Units

Speaking on the relationship of doctors to our units already established, Mr. J. T. Wheeler said:

"Medical work that has reached any proportions should be under the leadership of a physician. Conditions may vary in different units, but there are some principles which should govern each and every case, depending upon the doctor and the size and location of the unit.

"The question might be asked, Should our physicians connect directly with the unit? I would say, Yes and No. They should not be burdened with the detailed management of the institution, yet they should, of course, head up the medical division in every sense of the word. To

do this successfully, the doctor should not be bound by hard or fast rules. He must meet and cooperate with other medical men of the community. He must keep up his medical studies and must have equip-

ment equal to the needs forced upon him. Different plans may be necessary for different localities. At the present time we are turning our medical work, which is our largest department, entirely over to our physician. He will have charge of the patients including laboratory and X-ray work.

"I believe that our larger units conducting medical work should have that work directed by a physician. We should discourage the operation of extensive medical departments unless they are under the supervision of a medical man. This does not mean that we should wait to establish institutions until physicians are available to staff each one. There should be small institutions and treatment centers located in many places. Small sanitariums should be connected with our training schools.

AT THE bottom of all economic, religious, educational and political efficiency lies health. . . . Hopeless life failures are usually bodily failures first. When one's health fails he ceases to be an economic, religious, educational, or political leader. We must remember that the Master always cured men's bodies before He treated their souls. We have no record of His ever having been sick. —Bruce R. Payne, president of George Peabody College.

But to be successful, these small institutions must exercise much care to see that all patients are under the care of a well-qualified physician. Nurses and attendants should cooperate to the fullest extent with local medical men."

Dr. W. E. Wescott, of the Pisgah Sanitarium, talked briefly on the surgeon's relationship to the institution, emphasizing that "the life he lives, his personal habits, will effect his influence in the institution with which he is connected."

Dr. L. E. Coolidge, of the Takoma Sanitarium, presented the problem of organizing a staff in connection with our sanitariums and hospitals, as the organized staff protects the institution from unscrupulous physicians, tends to increase the efficiency of all departments, and guarantees to the patient a high type of medical service. The standards of the American College of Surgeons, he stated, should be the standards of all of our hospitals and sanitariums. Only regular qualified physicians should be granted the privilege to practice in our institutions.

Relationship of Business Manager and Medical Director

Dr. A. W. Truman outlined briefly the plan followed at the Washington Sanitarium, which fosters close cooperation between the business and medical departments. Every morning for one-half hour the business manager, credit manager, superintendent of nurses, medical director, and associate medical director meet for counsel in settling the major business problems of the day. All important financial problems are discussed by this committee. "A close and sympathetic cooperation," Dr. Truman declared, "should exist between the medical staff and the business management in order to achieve the best results. I do not think it is a question of toleration, but of sympathetic cooperation. I do not believe that a sanitarium has one supreme authority, either in the business management or in the medical men. Cooperative team work is required."

The Problem of Charity

During these days of stress, charity work has increased to such proportions in our small sanitariums and hospitals that

the problem is a very serious one. Without endowment or help of any kind for the care of such cases, a condition found in practically all of these institutions, the burden has become almost too great to be borne.

Mrs. I. H. Sargent presented the situation in the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital. This institution serves five counties and is the only local medical institution. The greatest loss has been in caring for the many emergency cases which give no opportunity for previous arrangements before admittance to the hospital. What is the solution? A number of suggestions were mentioned:

1. Labor of relatives during the patient's stay in the hospital. To wait until the patient leaves, frequently means no payment.

2. Educating the public as to the amount of charity work done in our institutions, and enlightening them as to cost per patient per day in a hospital. Welfare organizations may be influenced to bear some of these losses.

3. Accept as much supplies—live stock, crops, or acreage—in payment as possible.

4. The subscription plan was suggested. Able citizens of the community may gladly subscribe for a certain amount each month, or year, which will be credited to charity accounts.

At the closing session, Mr. L. A. Hansen of the General Conference answered questions regarding treatment room work, and demonstrated new and inexpensive health educational material. He will be glad to correspond with any group interested in securing lanterns or film strips for use in health promotion work, or in the sale of health literature.

Dr. Sutherland also closed the session by an inspirational study on the place of the small sanitarium in our work.

A number of actions were taken by the workers assembled, looking toward the strengthening of our present institutions and the promotion and development of new health centers, both in the cities and rural districts of the South.

OVER AND OVER AGAIN

Over and over again, no matter which way I turn,
 I always find in the book of life some lesson I have to learn.
 I must take my turn at the mill, I must grind out the golden grain,
 I must work at my task with a resolute will, over and over again.

We cannot measure the need of even the tiniest flower,
 Nor check the flow of the golden sands that run thru a single hour.
 But the morning dews must fall, the sun and the summer rain
 Must do their part, and perform it all over and over again.

Over and over again the brook thru the meadow flows,
 And over and over again the ponderous mill-wheel goes.
 Once doing will not suffice, tho doing be not in vain,
 And a blessing failing us once or twice may come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod is never so rough to the feet,
 And the lesson we once have learned is never so hard to repeat.
 Tho sorrowful tears may fall, and the heart to its depths be riven
 By the storm and tempest, we need them all to render us mete for heaven.

—Anonymous.

Soy Bean Display Attracts Attention

AN INTERESTING letter, a portion of which follows, comes from Professor A. N. Atteberry of Oakwood Junior College concerning his experience with soy beans. A reprint of the clipping referred to, appearing in the *Huntsville Times*, is given in this issue of the SURVEY.

"We had the soy bean display in Anderson's Drug Store window, the best corner in town, for about ten days. It occupied the center of the display window with placards telling briefly of the food value of soy beans. Mr. Anderson tells me the display attracted a good deal of notice and comment; and our leading local daily, the *Times*, ran an article in their Sunday paper, during the time, calling attention to it.

"On Monday evening, June 25, I am to give a lecture to the Acme Club on the dietetic value of soy beans. I will thus have another opportunity to advertise for you, and I will of course improve it. I find that as soon as the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital is mentioned most

business men become interested and tell me of their being there or of some of their friends' being there.

"Please send me about twenty-five of Dr. Webber's leaflets on soy beans and a small amount of other material telling of your soy bean products to distribute at this time."

—S—

Use of Soy Beans as Food Is Shown in Local Window

Agronomist Demonstrates Many Products
 Available from Legume

IT'S food for cow or king, whichever your guest may be—that legume, the soy bean, grown chiefly in this country until recent years as forage for all kinds of livestock.

Though it was once restricted to Bossie's manger, dieticians have laid a claim upon the soy bean now and declare it one of the greatest of protein foods. A loaf of bread, delicious salad, even a cake of soap or a can of paint, can be produced from it.

To demonstrate this plant's varied use, A. N. Atteberry, agronomist at Oakwood

Junior College, who is interested in developing its popularity as a food, has placed on display in a window at Anderson's Drug Store a specimen of the little bean, along with a number of items which can be produced from it.

Oriental people were much ahead of the western part of the world in clasping this plant to their cupboard. Earlier than 2000 B. C., Asiatic nations fed on it and liked it.

Bean Rich in Protein

The soy bean, Mr. Atteberry points out in his display, contains little starch, but is rich in protein, fat, and minerals. Because of these properties, it may take the place of meat and milk.

It contains about forty per cent protein—twice that of beef—twenty per cent oil and fat, and five per cent mineral and ash.

It has more food per pound than any other vegetable, and will promote normal body development in children and adults.

This bean also is rich in phosphorus and in lecithin, a nerve-building food found also in egg yolk.

The low cost of soy beans is a great recommendation. For four cents, as much vitamin value can be bought in them as in the best beefsteak.

And the housewife can have her own choice of soy bean menus—breakfast foods, diabetic foods, bread, cakes, pastry, infant foods, macaroni, crackers, soy milk, bean curd, soy sauce, bean powder—all are at her disposal.

Can Be Dried, Canned

Perhaps she will want a butter and lard substitute, edible oils and other items, any of which are at her disposal. She can even dry and can the beans for use during the winter season.

Among other products to be obtained from this bean are glue, water paints, enamels, glycerin, varnish, inks, rubber substitutes, and candles.

Soy beans are grown as easily as black-eyed peas or any other vegetable. A row

fifty to one hundred feet long will produce enough of them for the average family.

The beans are gathered by pulling up the entire plant, then separating the pod. Before shelling the beans, however, pods should be boiled five or ten minutes. Next push both ends toward the center, and the dinner is in the lap.

Mr. Atteberry will be glad to explain to interested farmers how soy beans may be raised in this country. He is growing now about forty acres at Oakwood.—*Huntsville "Times."*

NEWS ITEMS

The marriage of Mrs. Irma Everett and Verne S. Kelsey took place on Thursday, June 14, on the lawn of the King residence, Dr. P. A. Webber officiating. They left immediately for Lincoln, Nebraska. After a short visit in Lincoln they will join Pastor W. D. Frazer in mission work in Salt Lake City. Mr. Kelsey formerly had charge of the Music Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, and Mrs. Kelsey was one of our preceptresses.

—S—

Dr. and Mrs. Gustave Ulloth, of Bakersfield, California, were guests of Madison this week. Both Dr. and Mrs. Ulloth are former students of Madison. Dr. Ulloth took the medical course in the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, and has just completed a year's residency in Kern County Hospital at Bakersfield. They expect to locate at Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee.

—S—

Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Burke of Nigeria, B.W.A., spent two days visiting the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute recently. They also visited Fountain Head School and Sanitarium. The Burkes conduct a mission in Nigeria, which includes a school, and hospital of about forty beds. They were much interested in the plan of the college for combining educational, medical and agricultural work in one institution. Dr. and Mrs. Burke were sent here by the Agricultural Missions Foundation of New York City.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

July 25, 1934

No. 25

Enduring Principles

IN THE May issue of *Antioch Notes*, under the caption "Industry Versus Business," Dr. Arthur E. Morgan interprets the New Deal:

"Business too often exploits industry, robs it, gambles with it, and prostitutes it for gain and power.

"The technology of oil and gas production is well developed but—

"Lincoln County, West Virginia, had great resources of oil, gas, and timber. These were taken by private business to build private fortunes, while workmen were paid bare living wages. Business leadership did not extend to human values.

"Today the oil, gas, and timber are gone. The workers are left behind in hopeless destitution. A recent report showed eighty-nine per cent of the population on public relief. Despair has produced lawlessness. Tuberculosis, trachoma, and pellagra abound.

"Many dead and hopeless communities strew the path of rugged individualism in America. A regard for human values

could have used resources to build an enduring civilization. . . .

A Good Name

"Many a man has worked hard and honestly throughout a lifetime in building a business, and has made his product a synonym for excellence and dependableness. Then, when he is old or gone, the investment banker enters. The business is 'reorganized' and the public confidence in it is capitalized as something to sell for money, perhaps for several times the actual investment. Within a few years bankruptcy follows, or outside investors are squeezed out, and the deflated business is continued.

"At all times much of American industry is excellent and sound to the core. Otherwise, the industrial structure could not survive. Yet prostitution of 'industry' by 'business' is so common that it prevents the general level of well-being which otherwise might prevail. It is partly because of such practices, in manufacturing, banking, public utilities, and real estate, that the great resources of America fail to

produce a widely distributed and sustained well-being.

A New Deal

"A new deal must be more than laws or codes. It must be a new way of looking at business and at life. The business man must see himself as a manager and trustee, not as an exploiter to take out all the traffic will bear. The feeling of ownership must be replaced with a feeling of guardianship of the commonwealth. Industry must live by other incentives than craving for personal wealth or power. This is primarily a question of personal character and social purpose, and is not an abstruse economic problem.

"Great incomes withdrawn from business for personal ends mark the lack of a spirit of social responsibility. They result in expensive standards of living which cannot be easily deflated, and which thereby become vested interests. Thereafter to suggest a deflation to a simpler living standard seems dangerous radicalism. The New Deal can thrive only in an atmosphere of social responsibility, and of loyalty to the commonwealth."

The Plan Given to Israel

The principles of social responsibility laid down by Dr. Morgan in his interpretation of the New Deal are principles underlying a square deal. The Bible student recognizes these principles running through the plan of life given by God to the children of Israel when they were delivered from slavery in Egypt and were placed in the land of Canaan. Much may be learned from the Bible in regard to handling social problems and relief of the poor.

Every Jewish family had a home with sufficient ground to produce food for a living. In Israel the schools taught the young people how to support themselves by useful industry and impressed upon them that responsibility is an honor to be greatly desired. No plan devised since has improved upon the plan given to the children of Israel.

Those in harmony with truth on these great questions are pleased to read Dr. Morgan's interpretation of the New Deal. Many large-hearted men and women to-

day are much concerned over the situation in the economic and social world, and are endeavoring to get at the underlying principles that should govern our country in these matters. As they attempt to solve the problems of poverty, pauperism, unrest, and dissatisfaction, and to place business operations on a sound and helpful basis, we should pray that they will succeed.

The Madison school by its system of education is endeavoring to practice on the school campus and in its affiliated units the great principles advocated by Dr. Morgan. The institution is deeply interested in the effort that is being put forth to bring about a much-needed reform and desires to cooperate in every way.

—s—

Training to Give the Gospel of Health

THE world is sick in both body and soul and groping for help. While science is providing great relief from contagious diseases, those of the degenerative group are taking an ever increasing toll notwithstanding the fact that scientific research shows that at least ninety per cent of our total ailments are easily preventable if all knew the laws of life and observed them. But on every hand there is a sad lack of knowledge of the human body, its organs, their functions, and how we should live to maintain normal conditions. The average person knows more about his clothes, his car, and his neighbors than about his own body and its needs. The ordinary individual does not know the causes of sour stomach, indigestion, constipation, high blood pressure, heart and kidney diseases, and scores of other common ailments which take us to the hospital and the undertaker. The most important things in life the majority are not learning. Though ninety per cent of our ailments are preventable, we are only spending \$1.40 to *learn how to be well* while we spend \$78.00 to cure the sicknesses we already have because of our ignorance and errors.

This situation calls for a thorough-going campaign of health education. But even that is not enough. Too often the destructive habits and practices followed are indulgences which the people enjoy and therefore love and they are loth to change their ways. Many are so wedded to these indulgences that they would rather enjoy them even though their lives are shortened by them. Many people will never give up their hurtful practices until they are brought face to face with the fact that God is the Designer of the human body with its organs and their functions, and that He will hold men account-

able for every misuse practiced and every abuse heaped upon the wonderful organism of man, made in the image of God, and that loyalty to Him includes loyalty to these principles.

It, therefore, becomes necessary to present the principles of healthful living from two standpoints: (a) present the laws of health as a science for the sake of health; (b) teach the laws of health as a revelation of the will of God expressed in them, obedience to which brings health of body and divine approval to the mind. These two presentations combined are styled **MEDICAL EVANGELISM**. To properly do this type of work requires a thorough scientific knowledge of the body and its needs and its proper use, combined with a clear understanding of man's duty to his Maker and to his fellowmen. This blending of scientific technical knowledge with spiritual truth and obligation is a much-needed type of education, and is basic to the training of those who are today to go forth into the world to uplift humanity and restore men to loyalty to the Creator. Loyalty to God requires a knowledge of and obedience to His will as He has expressed it in both moral and physical law.

This view of health education makes it a definite part of the **GOSPEL**, to be done for the sake of humanity and God, in the same spirit as any humanitarian or gospel work is done.

Workers, to do this work, should be specially trained and prepared for it.

Such training is now offered at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute in one-, two-, three-, or four-year courses. Those who have already had the basic studies and wish to devote one year only to further preparation may take the Bible and Health Seminar work described in the **SURVEY** of July 4, 1934, and at the same time take other subjects to make a full program for the school year. Those who wish to take the complete four-year course may receive a degree.

The Medical Evangelistic Course

The suggestive courses given below will fill the needs of health education workers and allow them at the same time to have recognition in the particular field in which they may major. Persons desiring to take medical evangelist training may major either in chemistry, biology, nutrition, health, home economics, education, or agriculture. By choosing other studies for their minors and electives, they can fill out the requirements for a degree course.

Below are listed subjects from which selection may be made which, co-related with such other subjects as may be needed, will constitute balanced courses for whatever phase of the health education work the student wishes to qualify. These subjects are listed here that the student may know the variety of health education subjects offered, and that while taking them he may elect the particular field in which he wishes to major.

Religious Education	21-40 quarter hours
(Includes Bible, Biblical Literature, History, and Philosophy of Education)	
English Language and Literature (Including Public Speaking)	18-24 quarter hours
Social Science (History, Agricultural and Rural Sociology, Economics)	9-18 quarter hours
Psychology and Education	8 quarter hours
Salesmanship	2 quarter hours
Science	
Chemistry, Organic and General	16 quarter hours
Chemistry, Foods	8 quarter hours
Physiology and Anatomy	8 quarter hours
Bacteriology	4-8 quarter hours
Food and Nutrition	8 quarter hours
Diet and Disease	4 quarter hours
Health (Community, Personal and Child Hygiene)	8 quarter hours
Principles and Practice of Nursing	4 quarter hours
Medical Ethics	2 quarter hours
Hydrotherapy and Massage	7-10 quarter hours
Materia Medica	4 quarter hours
Diseases	4 quarter hours
Abnormal Psychology	4 quarter hours
Library Science	1 quarter hour
Field Training in Health Education, including the Health Seminar	4-8 quarter hours

Health education and Bible Seminars operate continuously in conjunction with these subjects so that the student is taught how to present these principles to the public, and he has the opportunity to practice public speaking in these Seminars every week if he so desires.

The College will welcome a goodly number of students desiring to take this training for the coming year which opens the last of September. Correspondence is invited, which should be addressed to Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

The New Library Building

AS WAS stated some months ago through these columns, we are under the necessity of erecting a library building this summer. This building will be erected according to plans drawn on the place and approved by a number of expert librarians and library builders. Doing our own work as we do, it will be possible to erect this building with much less money than if we were to contract the work. Furthermore, it gives students not only the opportunity to work their way through school but an opportunity to become proficient in building.

Money is needed for building material just now and we are hereby giving notice to friends

that any contributions they have planned or are planning to make toward this building are needed at once.

In sending contributions for this work, state plainly that it is for help on the new library building.

—S—

NOTICE

AT present there is an opportunity for five or six students who have had experience in carpentry or masonry to enter the school and earn their school expenses in helping to erect a new library building. Applicants who have had such experience will be given preference until there are enough students to carry forward the work expeditiously.

NEWS ITEMS

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, arrived in Nashville by airplane Sunday at noon and was the guest of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute Sunday afternoon and Sunday night. He addressed an audience of sixteen hundred students, teachers, and Nashville residents at the Peabody College vespers service Sunday. Speaking on "The Relation of the Means to the End," he pointed out that it is the manner in which things are done that determines the ultimate end. The assumption that means justify the end is in error when viewed in the light of honesty in thinking, kindness of intent, and steadfastness of purpose. Ends and means are not of a different nature. They are only relative terms. Every act produces an end in itself. The human attitude and human relationships are the lasting things. These are the real ends. If we can get our minds clear as to what values are lasting and which are transitory, we will have a great gain; and in so far as society and America can make that distinction, so will they have made great gains. In conclusion, he said, "Governments may come and go, forms of society may emerge and disappear, and the result of human destiny may be slight, for human attitudes and relationships are the only enduring things."

—S—

Mrs. Anne E. Kelley, of Trussville, Alabama, is anxious to correspond with a man and

his wife who would be interested in doing general work about a floral farm near Birmingham. The wife should be a good cook and both should be people who can fit into a rural school and community work. She would also like to correspond with a Christian woman teacher, who would be willing to conduct a small rural school, beginning about the first of September. She writes that in addition to a home and a living a small cash consideration will be given. Address Mrs. Anne E. Kelley, Mountain Park Floral Farm, Route 1, Trussville, Alabama.

—S—

L. Lamoreaux, of the Salem Community Hospital, Salem, Illinois, writes that they are in need of a graduate nurse for surgical work and general duty. They would like an earnest, Christian young woman capable of taking charge of a ten-bed hospital. They are also anxious to have a surgeon, who is interested in medical missionary work, locate near Salem. If interested, write L. Lamoreaux, Salem Community Hospital, 521 Church Street, Salem, Illinois.

—S—

Mr. Leaton Irwin, of Quincy, Illinois, writes concerning the Quincy Memorial Sanitarium: "The two bathrooms which the boys thought would be adequate for years to come are not sufficient, and we are starting another modern bathroom for the women in the other wing of the building, and will add the present women's bathroom to the men's. We plan to make the new women's bathroom as complete as we have the intelligence to make it."

—S—

Dr. P. A. Webber, who is giving health lectures and assisting Pastor L. E. Lenheim in an evangelical effort in Memphis during the summer quarter, returned home Wednesday for supplies for his visual education program. He was accompanied on the return trip by Mrs. P. A. Webber, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, and H. N. Williams, who spent the week-end in Memphis.

—S—

Radio Health Talks

The hour of weekly health talks over the air by Julius Gilbert White has been changed from 5:00 P.M. on Thursdays to 5:15 P.M. These go out over WLAC, Nashville, 1470 kilocycles, 5000 watts.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

Alcohol Number

The Madison Survey

Vol. XVI

AUGUST 1, 1934.

No. 26



Health and Alcohol

Is an illustrated lecture by Julius Gilbert White

IT is a new and interesting study in physiology illustrated with one hundred and forty screen pictures showing the effects of alcohol on the organs of the body and their functions.

Our Task

Is mainly that of educating the masses concerning alcohol and physiology, rather than leaving the matter to be settled entirely by law and politics.

The masses, old and young, must be shown what alcohol *is* and what it *does*.

To make it possible to do this in a way that is interesting, attractive, convincing, and effective, a lecture has been prepared which deals with

Alcohol and Life

And which shows from renowned authorities what the effects of alcohol are on the various parts and organs of the body and their functions, and illustrated with one hundred and forty beautiful, colored, screen pictures of physiology and human interest which makes a fascinating story thoroughly enjoyed by both old and young.

In this way the study of physiology is not a matter of "dry bones" but of mysterious life processes. Such a presentation develops in the listener a profound respect for his physical and mental powers, and increases his desire to preserve and develop them to the fullest capacity.

The scientific information needed by every lecturer, educator, minister, church worker, and parent has been brought together, organized, and made ready for use, and clothed in language which every one will understand. Children will never forget it.

Every Point Visualized

Having every point *visualized* on the screen at the time it is heard with the ear makes it very impressive and convincing; the pictures will never be forgotten and the lecture becomes a topic of community conversation.

This new and unique manner of presenting this subject helps to popularize that which at times may be unpopular;

thus it is possible to present it to groups which under other methods would not be as accessible.

This lecture is thoroughly scientific. It also holds that the Author of the human body, with its laws, is God, and that our first duty, to know and observe its laws, is a duty to Him.

Suitable for All Groups and Occasions

Therefore, the lecture is admirably suited for use in Sunday school or church, by all religious and welfare workers, by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Parent-Teacher Associations, physicians, nurses, and health lecturers and educators. The scientific section, which constitutes the bulk of the lecture, is well suited for use in the public school room.

We have come to a new day when we must approach an old question with new materials and methods—a day of great responsibility and opportunity to those who love men and fear God.

Lecture and Slides May Be Secured

Those who desire to have this lecture given in their communities should write to the address below, and, if it is possible to arrange through the Associated Lecturers or their affiliates, it will be done.

Individuals and organizations which desire to purchase the text and slides for this lecture may do so for as wide use as possible. These materials have been provided for universal use in the nationwide campaign which must now be carried forward.

Our Friends Say

Nashville, Tenn., January 15, 1934
In the Third Southwide B.Y.P.U. Conference which met in Nashville, December 27-29, 1933, Julius Gilbert White delivered an illustrated lecture on "Health and Alcohol." I think this was one of the finest presentations of this subject that I have ever heard. I commend it highly to all who want to know the real truth about alcohol. You will make no mistake in using Mr. White in this great work.

(Signed) J. E. Lambdin

Secretary and Editor B.Y.P.U. Department,
Baptist Sunday School Board.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan., 11, 1934

I was present when Julius Gilbert White gave his stereopticon lecture on "Health and Alcohol." The facts which he presents are based on scientific studies and the verdict of leading medical scientists. This lecture depicts the injurious effects of alcohol physically, mentally, morally, and socially. It is calculated to accomplish helpful results when given before schools, Sunday schools, and church assemblies. It is highly educative and interesting.

(Signed) W. P. King
Editor, *Christian Advocate*

The lecture and illustrations are entirely scientific, showing in detail the deteriorating effect of alcohol on the cells and vital organs of the body, but this is done in a way that is not only instructive but also entertaining to any adult audience.—*The Union Signal*, March 3, 1934. Official organ of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The lecture (by Julius Gilbert White on "Health and Alcohol") was one of the most informing and enlightening lectures it has been my privilege to see or hear, for he gives a wonderful explanation of the pictures, which are beautifully painted, and many beautiful scenes are given as well as the information in regard to the scientific facts of alcohol's effect on the human body. . . . If you can secure him for this lecture, do it; it will add more to the interest of the educational study of alcohol than anything I know of. Every school in our state should be reached with this lecture.—Mrs. Minnie Alison Welch, President of the Tennessee W.C.T.U., in *The Open Door*, March, 1934.

Clarksville, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1934

Yesterday, Sunday afternoon, Julius Gilbert White of Madison, Tennessee, gave his lecture, "Health and Alcohol," to a group of invited men and women of Clarksville—pastors, principals of schools, heads of various social and civic organizations, and members of the faculty of the Austin Peay Normal School.

The lecture was splendidly illustrated by more than one hundred and twenty-five stereopticon views—systematic, logical and very impressive and effective. It presents clearly and effectively the evil effects of alcohol on the human body, human mind, and on social and economic conditions. I recommend it heartily.

(Signed) P. P. Claxton
President Austin Peay Normal School (U. S. Commissioner of Education for twelve years)

I feel sure there is nothing on the market equal to this lecture to show the evils of alcohol on the health, and none so scientifically treated.

(Signed) Mrs. P. P. Claxton

Georgia Women's Christian Temperance Union
National Director of Evangelist Department
1436 N. Highland Ave., N.E., Atlanta,
May 10, 1934

Recently it was my pleasure to hear and see Julius Gilbert White give one of his interesting lectures on "Health and Alcohol." It was instructive, entertaining, and scientifically accurate. In my opinion he is making a most valuable contribution to the great educational campaign that must be waged against the use of beverage alcohol.

(Signed) Mary Harris Armor

Kentucky Women's Christian Temperance Union
Wilmore, Ky., April 23, 1934

Your lecture on "Health and Alcohol" delivered at the Asbury College Auditorium a few weeks ago is still being talked of as the best presentation we have had on this great subject. Faculty and student body alike, as well as the citizens of the town, express appreciation of your work. . . . If we only had the funds we would send you into every community in our State. The truths you give out are certainly fundamental for any educational work for the saving of our people from alcoholic drink.

(Signed) Ludie Day Pickett, President

Health and Alcohol

Is Illustrated by Film Strips or Stereopticon
Colored Slides.

The use of film strip (still film) is growing in popularity for the following reasons: It is cheaper than slides; the projector is less expensive, ranging from \$10.00 to \$50.00; both film and projector are light in weight and require but small space in carrying cases and therefore are easier and cheaper to carry or ship; the danger of breakage is less; changing from one picture to the next is simpler and quicker; and the lecturer can easily operate his projector if necessary.

For these reasons a large number of workers can make use of film who may not be able to purchase the more expensive slides.

Slides are Preferred

Those who do the highest class of lecture work will prefer to use stereopticon slides, and will want the best and most beautiful slides to be obtained. Some of the reasons are:

A larger, sharper, clearer picture can be shown on the screen because of the difference between the size of the film and

the slide, and because lamps ranging from 500 to 1,000 watts are used with the slides while only 50 to 200 watts are used with the film.

Pictures may be projected from *behind the audience* rather than in front of them so that their attention will be given to the lecture rather than occupied by the operation of the projector.

The slides may be artistically colored and yet sold for a reasonable price, which cannot be done with film. Although film can be colored, the lowest price quoted by standard manufacturers for coloring is twenty-five cents for each picture, and is not claimed by them to be in the same class as slide color work. In order to approach or equal the color work done on slides the charge for coloring film is from fifty cents to fifteen dollars a picture, which removes the main advantage of the film—that of economy.

The use of individual slides makes the use of the lecture *elastic*. The user cannot always give the complete lecture, but on certain occasions and to different groups he will have to adapt the lecture. Churches will want the entire lecture. For schools and Parent-Teacher Associations portions may be omitted. In conventions where the program is full, the lecture will have to be condensed. With slides the lecture is readily adapted to all occasions, but with the film, satisfactory adaptation cannot be made.

By using film the lecture is fixed in form and will more likely be given in a stereotyped manner, and all users will have to follow the same form. With the slides, the lecturer can insert other slides from his own collection or other sources, and may take out slides when he wishes and make up any combination he desires.

As new slides or features are developed from time to time he can add them without trouble.

The use of slides provides greater opportunity for the individuality of the lecturer to find expression, as well as for

his growth and development in doing this work.

These advantages in using the slides outweigh the advantages of the film and make it possible to do a higher class of work, and hold bigger and better audiences, and exert a stronger influence.

Those who use the strongest, most interesting and most beautiful presentation of the alcohol question, and who have the best materials, will be assisted by these things to the place of stronger leadership and influence than those who use weaker materials.

This work is done against tremendous odds at best, and will still be too weak when we have done our very best. The work demands the highest class of materials that can be provided, which means that not only are slides preferred over film, but that we need the best slides that can be produced.

This lecture is needed every where and should be given in every community.

This lecture is one of twelve popular "*Learn-How-to-Be-Well*" lectures by the same author, illustrated by six hundred screen pictures, now being used in twenty-two states and nine foreign countries. This course presents a very comprehensive health message in a beautiful way. It is the only complete health course on the American platform visualized on the screen, thus reaching the mind through both the eye and the ear. The course explains the cause of disease and the principles by which one may live longer and better and retain health, youth, and beauty. The instruction includes correct nutrition, scientific cookery, good health habits, and many similar aids in the conquest of disease. For complete information about the lecture texts, slides, and film strips address

Associated Lecturers'

Bureau

Madison, Tennessee



THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

August 8, 1934

No. 27

The New Magazine "Health"

FOR several months a new magazine has been coming to our table entitled *Health*. It is very attractive in appearance and in many respects differs from other medical journals. So many fine health periodicals are published today that the question arises, Why should another one enter the field?

After reading several numbers of *Health*, I am convinced this journal is dealing with its problems in an unusual manner which justifies the promoters in putting it before the public.

On reading the magazine one is impressed with the truth that the body is the temple of the Holy Ghost and that to violate the laws of one's being is a defilement of that temple. In its pages there is a blending of science and the Spirit that actuated the Great Physician in His wonderful medical missionary work.

This new magazine not only points the way to better physical health by stressing preventive medicine, but it urges the importance of correct thinking. During these times of stress when about ninety per cent

of the illness of the human family can be traced to a wrong mental attitude and improper thinking, emphasis on correct thinking is timely.

It is not customary for medical journals to devote much space to instruction on the value of a wholesome environment for the family. *Health* is teaching great fundamental principles that should be understood by all who are responsible for the conduct of the home. It teaches that the ideal location for a home is in the country, surrounded by the beauties of nature, its occupants in such close touch with the soil and its products that they regard

the soil as holy. To many this is a new concept of what the home should be. Many do not realize that health of the body, mind, and spirit is greatly influenced by these physical surroundings.

The editor, Dr. Percy T. Magan, president of the College of Medical Evangelists, has had wide experience in educational, social, and economic problems enabling him to present medical subjects in a most practical and helpful manner.

AGAIN, if we follow the lamp that appears to light the way, it will but confirm the prophetic words of the French philosopher, Rene Descartes, spoken more than three hundred years ago: "If ever the human race is lifted to its highest practicable level, intellectually, morally and physically, the medical profession will perform that service."—Walter L. Bierring, President of American Medical Association, at the Eighty-Fifth Annual Session.

the soil as holy. To many this is a new concept of what the home should be. Many do not realize that health of the body, mind, and spirit is greatly influenced by these physical surroundings.

He is eminently qualified to so direct the journal that it will present medicine to its readers, both to the professional world and to the laity, in a manner that will be appreciated at this particular time. The editorials are unique and impress one that the writer's experience makes him an exponent not only of practical medicine but of medical missionary work as carried out by the Great Physician.

The managers of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute are so pleased with the journal that they are sending it for a year to one hundred people in their community. In the group who receives the complimentary copies of *Health* are leaders in the fields of education, medicine, and religion.

We believe there is no finer way to help the people in our neighborhood to appreciate and carry forward the gospel of preventive medicine successfully than to place this journal in their hands.

Following the example of Madison, a number of our units are putting a year's subscription of *Health* in the homes of their community leaders. Many others are soliciting yearly subscriptions or selling single copies of the journal.

The price of *Health* is \$1.50 a year, fifteen cents for a single copy. Readers of the SURVEY who have not yet seen this journal should send fifteen cents to the Pacific Press Publishing Association, Mountain View, California, for a sample copy.

On reading *Health* a business man writes: "My first copy came this morning and I examined it with care. First, its appearance was quite striking. The high quality of the subject matter and the manner of presentation are, I must say, very impressive. I believe, therefore, that this journalistic enterprise will be of great value to the public. It comports beautifully with other great humanitarian enterprises which compose your allied educational institution at Madison. I want to assure you of my very real appreciation of the complimentary subscription with which you have seen fit to honor me. And

I value very highly, not only the sentiment behind this graceful act, but the real worth of your kindness to me."

One of the units writes: "We are doing all we can to push *Health* magazine. We are ordering thirty copies for a year which we are sending to our doctors. We are much interested in it, and will do all in our power to promote it in our section."

That readers of the SURVEY may catch a glimpse of the spirit and policy of *Health*, we are giving some extracts from the editorial in the April number. Be sure to read this abbreviated editorial entitled "Health's Confession of Faith." It will whet your appetite for the journal itself.

—S—

Health's Confession of Faith

Extracts from the April number of *Health* by the editor, Percy T. Magan, M.D., F.A.C.P.

HEALTH" holds that in this the initial volume and opening chapter of her life it is mete that she should set forth in order a declaration of those things which concern her faith and lineage, her right to be, and the mission on earth to which she believes herself called. In the doing of this, she acclaims it her bounden duty to pay tribute with fitting regard to that group of medical journals sponsored by one or another of the scientific societies of our land and designed especially to bring to the great rank and file of nonmedical people those truths, as Luke, the beloved physician of the Bible, once put it, "most surely believed among us." These publications, their editors and contributors, are rendering a blessed service to their fellows. In the realm of well-being, of health, and freedom from disease, they are causing to be fulfilled in thousands of lives the vision of an ancient seer when he wrote: "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree." These fine men are opening "rivers on the bare heights, and fountains in the midst of the valleys." Of a surety they have wrought mighty changes in the health habits of the nation. To them we render the honor that is their due.

IT IS the belief of "Health" that the work of healing the body is the twin sister to that sacred calling which allocates to mortal man the task of bringing soul salvation to their brothers. By divine right, these two go hand

in hand, side by side, in their ministry. The Creator of the soul—man's spiritual being—is also the Creator of the body—man's physical being. The relationship between the mental and the spiritual nature on the one hand and the human organism on the other is unspeakably intimate. "Ease" is defined as "a state of body or mind that is free from pain or discomfort of any kind." In the word "dis-ease" we have the prefix "dis," meaning "apart, asunder," plus the syllable "ease," meaning comfort. In other words, "disease" is the opposite of "ease." Peace of mind and heart and soul has much to do with peace and ease of body.

In the gray dawn of history the vocation of priest and physician was united in the one caste. This is witnessed by the most ancient records of those great nations which occupied the world theater in the earliest times. It was true in Babylon, it was true in Chaldea, it was true in Egypt. The writings of Moses have much bearing upon this fact. The Levites—the members of the priestly tribe—were also charged with the responsibility of caring for the people in a medical way.

Coming down to the Christian era, the great Master of men devoted much of His life to healing the sick and raising the dead. A doctor, Luke the evangelist, is honored as being the author of approximately one fourth of all the New Testament. Of all the physicians of his day his name alone has outridden the storms of time.

Crowning it all, comes the Master's great commission. He bade His disciples, "Go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." The command remains to heal the sick.

AT THE present time there are, to the best of our knowledge, two and only two, Protestant churches holding to definite doctrines of health and healing as fundamental tenets of their religious faith. These two are the Christian Scientists and the Seventh-day Adventists. In making this statement, we are not undertaking to deny or to derogate in the slightest degree the works of mercy and charity with which the paths of all Christian denominations are strewn. Almost, if not all, expend large sums for the erection and maintenance of hospitals, almshouses, and homes for the aged, the widow, and the orphan. It is customary among them all to conduct societies of one kind or another through which they shelter the homeless, feed the hungry, clothe the poor and naked, and warm the dwellings of those who would otherwise suffer during bitter weather. But we are talking of something which, while in a manner somewhat akin to the above, is from a viewpoint entirely separate from it.

There are but two groups of Christian religionists—two worshiping bodies in the Western world—who firmly believe that to them has been given a divine mission to teach all men, to proclaim to every "nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people," a gospel of health and healing. Each of the twain devotedly holds this to be a sacred trust. Each, like Saul of Tarsus in Scripture days, says of himself, "Woe is unto me, if I preach not the good tidings."

So far as the fundamental teachings of the two denominations in this regard are concerned, they are as opposite to each other as the poles. Our editorial has naught to say concerning the doctrines of "the Church of Christ Scientist" in regard to health, healing, and disease. Suffice it to say that they do not in anywise accord with the vital beliefs of scientific medicine as taught and practiced by the great body of scientists composing the medical profession today.

With our own group—the Seventh-day Adventists—the case is far otherwise. Our medical ministry—our message of health—has for its foundation stones the teachings of the Great Book and the teachings of all true medical science. The word of God is its "Yea, and Amen." To it the body is indeed and in truth the "temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own." To us Paul's words are eternally true: "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."

To us there can be no possible conflict between true science and the word of the living God, for the Creator of all things is the author of both. We revere, we give a reverent and loyal allegiance, to that noble band of men who throughout the long centuries have labored and toiled by day and night, have even starved, to bring forth discoveries from the womb of science which might save their fellow beings from pain and suffering, yea, from the very grave itself. It is our heartfelt desire to uphold those of the present hour who give unstintingly of life's strength and gifts to this great cause.

BECAUSE of the scientific aspect of the medical faith of the band of men and women who have conceived and are bringing forth "Health," there is a natural bond of union between the profession of the scientific medicine and the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

From the very beginnings of our church history we have published health journals; founded, operated, and maintained hospitals and sanitariums; and generally promulgated a gospel of rational living. Because of the spiritual conviction behind this health program, it has

steadily gained ground and gathered momentum, until at the present hour it boasts of a chain of medical institutions girdling the earth.

Thus "Health" goes forth upon her mission with healing in her wings and trusting that it may be her happy lot to bring to many "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

—S—

Until we improve the condition of public and personal health, we will have poor farming, poor manufacturing, and poor teachers. Health education is of such fundamental importance that we must provide in our whole scheme of progress that every human being shall be taught to assist in public sanitation and disease prevention. Too few of our people have been educated to feel strongly concerning this fundamentally weak spot in our economic and social structure.—Bruce R. Payne, President of George Peabody College.

NEWS ITEMS

Among recent guests at Madison were Dr. and Mrs. P. P. Claxton and daughter, Miss Mary Payne, of Clarksville, Tennessee. Dr. Claxton is president of Austin Peay Normal School.

—S—

A prominent young business man, former patient of the Madison Sanitarium, writes: "I am following your advice about smoking. I decided to quit about three or four weeks ago and after three or four days did not miss my cigarettes. My pulse rate which had been rather high dropped, my appetite increased, and I am better in every way. Please tell Mr. _____ (we were good friends) that, if he will quit as I did, he will note a favorable improvement within a short time. I had been smoking twenty to thirty cigarettes a day since the war, 1918. If something unforeseen does not happen, I soon anticipate enjoying health from a rugged constitution. I expect to continue treating my body not only as well as I do my new car but better. It seems a pity we all do not stop and think before we negligently abuse the only human motor we have."

—S—

Judge Mann Wills has returned to his home in Brownsville, Tennessee, after spending a few weeks at the Madison Sanitarium.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

A reader of the SURVEY writes to a friend: "I want to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for the Madison SURVEY, which we have been receiving. We have found it interesting and helpful. One article about the dangerous effects of drinking coffee was so impressive that I did not drink any at the next meal and have practically lost the desire for it. I used to drink two cups each meal and I feel rather proud because I have broken myself of the habit. I sleep better, feel better, and I believe I look better, so you will know how much I appreciate your kindness."

—S—

Dr. John R. Peters of the Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital, Pewee Valley, Kentucky, writes that they expect to be in the new hospital quarters in about a week. Besides an unusually good patronage, they have recently taken over the care of the old soldiers and the hospital is well filled. Readers of the SURVEY will also be interested to know that during the summer months the Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital, Fletcher, North Carolina, has been full to overflowing and they have a waiting list. The Sanitarium rooms are all occupied and patients are being roomed in the cottages.

—S—

Julius Gilbert White gave his illustrated lecture on "Health and Alcohol" at the Barth Memorial, M. E. Church, South, in Nashville, Sunday evening, July 29. This lecture was given at the request of the pastor, Rev. Vernon F. Perry.

—S—

Dr. and Mrs. John Brownsberger and Miss Lelia Patterson of the Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, spent a few hours at Madison this week. They were joined here by J. T. Wheeler of Pewee Valley Sanitarium, near Louisville, Kentucky. These friends are looking forward to and planning for the next annual meeting of self-supporting workers of the South, scheduled to be held at Madison early in October.

—S—

Miss Theresa D. Neece, of Battle Creek Health Center, Independence Building, Charlotte, North Carolina, desires to correspond with a young man who is interested in medical missionary work and qualified to operate the men's department of the treatment rooms. The rooms are well located, she states, and offer an excellent opportunity for the right person.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

August 15, 1934

No. 28

Will You Help the President?*

VACATION over, President Roosevelt is with us again to resume the delicate business of steering the ship of state. Among the many great problems upon which the President is working, one of the first is the decentralization of industry and the transfer of many idle factory workers from the cities to homes in the country on small farms.

A conference is being planned to study this great problem and to work out plans to be presented to the next Congress. While the date has not yet been fixed it is rumored that Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has been asked to head a committee to aid in drafting a program for the proposed decentralization of industry and to provide small habitable homesteads for the unemployed factory workers. They hope to arrange a plan of cooperation whereby decentralized factories in rural districts will arrange with their employees so that periods of slack production can be spent profitably by the employees on their little farms

raising food and providing other common necessities of life.

At the present time the government is busy developing several subsistent homestead enterprises to which they are transferring idle city factory workers and helping them with the problem of gaining their living from the soil.

Note that this present scheme of decentralization of industry and capital is the opposite of the plan that has been prevailing for many years. In the past farmers with their families have been lured away from their country homes to towns and cities to

work in the factories, which has resulted in building great cities and depopulating the rural districts. The present depression has stranded millions of these workers who are unable to find employment in the big cities and towns.

As the President of the United States with Congress attempts to reverse the old policy and take the people back again to the soil, he is doing a work similar to that done by Moses in leading the chil-

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

*From a chapel talk by Dr. E. A. Sutherland

dren of Israel from the cities of Egypt to Palestine where every family was placed on a little farm. Sober-minded sensible people should cooperate with the President in the endeavor to create a rural-minded people.

The difficult conditions prevalent everywhere are compelling thinking people to question the wisdom of drawing people into the great cities which have become a menace to the fundamental principles recognized by the founders of our country.

The educators in America in a sense have lost their way in failing to teach by precept and example that true prosperity and success are dependent upon recognition of the great truth that in order for a nation to prosper the majority of the people must love the soil in a practical way.

The Original Plan

History teaches that the first home on this earth was a model farm or garden. Our first parents were told by the Creator that their children should establish their homes on the same plan as the Garden of Eden. They were to fill the earth with farm gardens. In those days the people recognized that the soil was holy, and they depended upon it for their sustenance. Every farm home was a school, teaching the essentials of an education to the children and youth.

It is interesting to note that Cain was the first person to change this plan of the Creator for the family. He built the first city and started the scheme of drawing families away from their country homes into congested centers where the inhabitants learned to be parasites by compelling the country people to sell their products to them at starvation prices, then working them over and selling them back to the rural folk at a great profit. Every imagination of man's mind became evil and violence filled the earth until the inhabitants were swept away by the flood because they had perverted God's plan for the family.

The survivors of the flood then started to carry out the original plan given to

our first parents—that families should live on the soil independent, happy, and contented. But after a time Nimrod, a second city builder, arose and started the same program that Cain did of city building. You are, no doubt, familiar with the story of the early history of Babylon.

Later Abraham was called from the city to teach the plan of God for the family on the land. His descendants, most of the time, were unable to carry out God's plan. They were largely city-minded. Finally, however, correct principles of living were impressed upon the Jewish people, who had lost their way in Egypt and had forgotten the principles given to Abraham. The deliverance and the establishment of these people in the land of Palestine, every family on a little farm, was intended to be an impressive lesson not only to them but to all people after them.

As long as the Jews were true to the plan of living given to them by Moses and Joshua they stood at the head of every nation in the world. They had learned to solve the problems of poverty, pauperism, and crime. They taught their children to earn a livelihood for themselves by their own hands, and that the observance of the great plan given them would give them health, happiness, independence, and success. All the while they were loyal as a nation, they stood in the world as a light in teaching that every home should be in the country on a small farm.

A City-Minded Education

The founders of our nation had much of the same idea. Unfortunately, however, they fostered an educational system that was the opposite in its results. The education brought from Europe by the pioneer fathers made the children love the way of the Europeans who were city-minded, and from the beginning of our history to the present day we have nourished the system of education that leads away from the home farm to a town or city dwelling.

The rural schools have been taught by city-minded teachers who have kept be-

fore the children and youth the apparent advantages of the towns and cities over the country districts. These teachers have been blind to the resources and possibilities found in the country. The result has been a constant stream of our best young people leaving the land for a job in the city.

To this pull away from the rural districts to the city by our city-minded teachers has been added the influence of our preachers and great religious organizations. The rural people have been taught by their preachers and their teachers to look to the city and town for the best things of life. These shepherds by their teaching and influence have urbanized the minds of country people. The best schools, the most influential churches, and the headquarters of education and religion are found teaching and leading the rural people away from their farms.

It takes real courage at the present time to stem the strong, swift, deep current that is sweeping everything into the cities and towns. Every truth lover and every person who understands the situation today should aid the President in turning the current from the cities to the country. To revert to the natural order and establish homes on the land requires the courage of pioneers, but it can be done. We can have our best schools and churches in the country taught by rural-minded teachers and preachers. Business men, too, can help the people out of the cities and towns by decentralizing industries and wealth.

A Golden Opportunity

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute from its beginning has tried to observe and teach the principles which the President is endeavoring to follow in the decentralization of industry and the establishment and encouragement of a movement back to the land. Instead of investing endowment funds in stocks and bonds or mortgages the institution has built up on the campus a number of industrial enterprises which not only take care of its operating expenses but provide a means of practical education and of self-support

for the students. The advantages of living in the country are constantly stressed and kept before the students. The sanitarium and hospital, a part of the school, is continuously emphasizing the laws of health in a most practical manner.

The cooperation of the school, hospital, and industries is a healthy one. These departments are so related to one another in their functioning that they tend to create an interest in one another's welfare instead of the over development of any one of them to the injury of others. So impressive has been the lesson before our students that a goodly number have felt the urge to go out and in a small way duplicate the work of Madison. About twenty-five of these smaller enterprises are now operating on farms in rural communities, being not only a blessing to themselves but a real benefit to their neighbors.

Students are not only taught to love the rural idea and the soil but they are taught to be independent proprietors. They are taught to take the simple, rough things at hand and make them beautiful and productive. Instead of being drawn to the allurements of the city, they are inspired to beautify and modernize their country homes, and to engage in rural projects that are uplifting and interesting, thus stabilizing them in the natural plan of life.

Will the people who believe in the rural plan that the President is trying to start and who are now living in rural districts, sense their golden opportunity and their privileges of becoming teachers of true farming, embracing not only the cultivation of the soil but the building of modest, simple homes; the preparation of food in a scientific, healthful manner; the carrying on of a health and sanitation program; and many other things that make up an ideal rural life; will they become real missionary farmers? The people who leave the cities should be taught how to handle intelligently the soil to get from it the treasures that are richer than gold or silver. They should be taught that God, who gave us this plan

and is calling the people away from the cities, can set a table in the wilderness spread with the things needed in order to live in a manner to make them a light to the world—teachers who will shine as the stars, and leaders who are not blind guides but are truly saviours as was Noah who built the ark to save from the flood.

Wherever this spirit exists in the hearts of men there will be a practical response, and many of the rough places of nature that seem forbidding will be transformed by Christian farmers, financiers, and builders into homes on farms where the occupants will be able to support themselves. Can any better missionary work be done just now?

—S—

The soundest views of life come not from the pulpit or the professional chair, but from the workshop. Doing clears the mind.—Crane.

—S—

Who Makes a Garden

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

*Whoever makes a garden
Has never worked alone;
The rain has always found it,
The sun has always known,
The wind has blown across it
And helped to scatter seed—
Whoever makes a garden
Has all the help he needs.
Whoever makes a garden
Has, oh, so many friends!—
The glory of the morning,
The dew when daylight ends.
The wind, and rain, and sunshine,
And dew, and fertile sôd,
And he who makes a garden
Works hand-in-hand with God.*

A Call for Christian Farmers

IN THESE times of financial stress, as never before, the minds of people are turning to a life on the soil. Great government projects are being put into operation in the back-to-the-land movement. We venture to say that hundreds, possibly thousands, of the readers of the SURVEY would be wonderfully benefited if they had a working knowledge of crop raising and could produce their own living from the soil.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute offers unusual opportunities to young men and women who are interested in agricultural pursuits and desire to better equip themselves to meet the situation of the day.

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

Do you want a practical as well as a theoretical course of study with the fields, gardens, and out-of-doors as your laboratory? There is an opening in the Agricultural Department at the present time for twenty young men and women who desire to learn how to raise vegetables, fruits, and field crops; how to care for poultry and cows; how to do practical landscaping; and also how to care for bees. If interested, address the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

A New Book

WE ARE happy to announce to readers of the SURVEY that *Food for Life*, a 300-page book on the art and science of preparing food, by Frances L. Dittes, M.A., director of the Food and Nutrition Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, is now on the press and will soon be ready for distribution. The author has had years of experience in diet and food preparation. This book gives in a comprehensive manner the reasons for the right use of food, besides many recipes and several charts and illustrations, and will be found valuable for both family and institutional use. It is an excellent book to distribute among patrons of health centers, sanitariums, treatment rooms, and cooking schools. Orders are already being received. The book in cloth binding sells for \$2.50. For further information, address the Associated Lecturers, Incorporated, Madison, Tennessee.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

August 22, 1934

No. 29

A New Type of Missions

OF LATE Madison has been especially favored by having a number of visitors from foreign fields who have been bringing a message of hope and courage and progress from various quarters of the globe. One of the most interesting of these experiences came last week when Mr. John Reisner and Mrs. Reisner of New York, spent a little time with the institution.

Mr. Reisner is executive secretary of Agricultural Missions Foundation, Inc., and is editor of *Agricultural Mission Notes*, a monthly periodical published at 419 Fourth Avenue, New York, which every one interested

in missions, and especially the rural phase of the subject, should read.

Mr. and Mrs. Reisner spent seventeen years in China, so they have a clear view of the Orient and its problems. He was a member of the faculty of the Agricultural College of the University of Nanking and had the pleasure of seeing agricultural education make marvelous strides among the Chinese. His inspiration for rural education and the back-to-the-land

movement came largely as a result of his student life at Cornell University and his association with Mr. Gifford Pinchot in forestry problems of our own country.

Seldom do we have the privilege of listening to a speaker with so clear a vision of the training young people need for the mission field and the part agriculture and rural life problems should play in the work. Mr. Reisner has advised a number of missionaries home on furlough to visit Madison, but this was the first time he had seen the place for himself. Addressing the family at an evening chapel hour, he gave many interesting experiences connected

with his work abroad and the objectives of the Agricultural Missions Foundation.

"China," he said, "has developed a new attitude during the last few years and is now doing a number of things which are so splendidly exemplified here at Madison in the way of practical education. I am delighted to see the Chinese young people here getting the spirit of Madison, and I hope they will go back to China to teach

MISSIONARIES will be much more influential among the people if they are able to teach the inexperienced how to labor according to the best methods and to produce the best results. They will thus be able to demonstrate that missionaries can become industrial educators; and this kind of instruction will be appreciated, especially where means are limited. 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.

—*Industrial Reform.*

hand-and-mind education. It is the type of education China needs."

The Agricultural Missions Foundation is endeavoring to place a new emphasis on the rural aspect of foreign mission enterprises. Too often, Mr. Reisner said, we find missionaries in country areas who not only have not been brought up in the country but have no first-hand knowledge of agriculture and the needs of rural folk; yet, they are serving devotedly and to the best of their ability these people whose whole experience has been agricultural and rural. It is the purpose of the Foundation not only that agricultural missions shall be established but that all missionaries who go out into rural areas shall have a training that will enable them to provide the type of education suited to the needs of the people, a training that will enable them to reveal God in terms of their every-day experience.

Again, Mr. Reisner pointed out that the Agricultural Missions Foundation is striving to discover in various parts of the world enterprises significant to rural missions work, and which may be adapted to other parts of the world. It may be the training of rural ministers, it may be the translation of some study that has definite application in special fields, or it may be a health and community work adaptable to other communities. "What we want," he said, "is something germane, something that can be adapted to other parts of the field. We are endeavoring to serve as a clearing house for missions in all parts of the world, making successful experiences in one field available to other fields."

In closing he said, "I appreciate the hospitality shown by this institution to a number of people from other parts of the world whom I have had the privilege of sending here to study the work which you are doing. I believe Madison has a very definite contribution to make to Christian education in other lands. That is primarily the reason why I am here on this little visit. I have had good reports from those who have been here, and I want to say that I am not disappointed from my own observation of your work."

From the July issue of *Agricultural Missions Notes* we quote:

THE RURAL COMMUNITY PARISH DIRECTOR.—"The rural community parish director will be a misfit if he does not possess a *love of toil*. This is no 'white collar' position. . . . This respect and confidence is greatly enhanced if this farmer-evangelist can produce a better quality or quantity of crop or can successfully produce a variety unfamiliar in the neighborhood. Here is where an agricultural training, previously mentioned, will be of great value both to evangelist and to community. But the phase of this situation with which we are now concerned is the spirit in which the farmer-evangelist does this work. If he toils because he fears the wolf of starvation, if he sweats only because he knows that without perspiration there will be no rice, the rice will probably come and the wolf may stay away but the influence upon the community will not likely be noticeable. Love of soil and love of toil should be exceeded only by his love of the sheep who, without himself, are without a shepherd."—Edward M. Clark, from the section on Leadership in "*The Other Half Of Japan*."

NEW RURAL FEATURES IN BURMA.—"Instead of holding the Rural Reconstruction Institute at Pynmana this hot season, I went to help the Karens hold one at Zibugon near the foot of the mountains of the Toungoo district. . . . Here we got the real backwoods people who desired to improve their communities. Many came down from the mountains. We tackled some of the problems of farming and sanitation that were right there in the place and with the help of the people we dug and fixed up a sanitary latrine in their school compound. There was not a vegetable growing in the village. They had cows but never milked them, and adults and children suffered from malnutrition because they lived only on rice and salt fish paste. However, as I worked beside the unprivileged brothers and sisters who had to eat dirt and sleep in dirt and the children with sweet, charming smiles although dressed in what appeared nightgowns which had not been washed for a year, I could not help but love them and they loved back. They had earnest hearts and at the cost of struggle and sacrifice were trying to live the Christian life. I was impressed how Christ does make us all one in spite of external differences and material hindrances."—Brayton C. Case, in "*The Burma News*," May, 1934.

HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM.—A scheme for reconstructing the curriculum of a Christian High School in a small town in the Punjab (India) has been published in the April, 1934, number of the *National Christian Council Review* of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Under this plan, a good vernacular education related to the needs and conditions of the village and including practical agriculture would be given so that the boy who passed the 8th class or even went through the High classes, where agriculture would also be a part of the curriculum, would not have been divorced from the land or his village.

TRAINING RURAL PASTORS AND LAY WORKERS.—“Training Rural Pastors and Lay Workers” is the title of a report by the Reverend Frank W. Price, Department of the Rural Church, Nanking Theological Seminary, Nanking, China, on what is being learned from the rural church and experimental training center at Shunhwachen, a typical village some ten miles southeast of Nanking. . . . Mr. Price lists some twenty-two observations which will be of interest not only to those who are concerned with rural work in China but in other countries as well. A few of the observations are quoted below. The whole report is well worth printing in full, but the limits of space prevent. . . .

“Dr. Butterfield’s rural community parish idea is essentially right. The market area seems to be the natural parish unit, and rural evangelism should extend from one such community to another rather from the city to the country.

“As we dig in at the problem of one rural community and go back and forth between city and country, we are increasingly conscious of the differences between rural and city life, backgrounds, needs. There must be a distinctive approach to rural communities and a distinctive rural Christian program. . . .

“The training of students for the rural ministry in such a community and church laboratory becomes a living, fascinating thing. At our center we live together in simple communal style and share the work. We are in a rural environment and close to its needs. The students can practice village surveys, evangelism, teaching of Christians, mass education, health education, community service; club work, personal witness for Christ, lectures, discussion, reading take on new meaning in this atmosphere. There is a new fellowship between teacher and student. Problems become vital and we feel the pulse of rural China. There has been a distinct advance in the effectiveness of our training trips the past three years as we know our community better and learn better how to conduct the trips. Out of the past experience we see the need for longer training periods for our majors and also the need for supplementing rural experience and field practice with more thorough study of agriculture and other rural problems. Such a laboratory helps to motivate the whole theological curriculum.”

MEDICAL MISSIONS AND RURAL NEEDS.—We sometimes hear that medical missions in certain countries are about to pass out of the picture, that medical missions need to adjust themselves to changes that are taking place, that the opportunities of the past no longer offer an adequate challenge to the present. To the writer’s mind the greatest chapter in the noble record of medical missions is yet to be written. It will deal with the prevention as well as with the cure of sickness, with health education for the whole community, and with a program of village and home sanitation that will make mere living a safer and happier experience than it now is for most of the people in the rural hinterlands of our missionary medical centers. The rural challenge of medical missions is still to be met.

And not least we need a more generally recognized and accepted religious apologetic for health and life that will correspond in its way to the religious apologetic we seem to have had for sickness and death. That the laws of health are also divinely appointed needs to be more widely accepted and incorporated in not only our habits of thought but our habits of living.

—S—

A Prayer for the Kitchen Wall

May labor make me glad!

May I have eyes to see
Beauty in this plain room

Where I am called to be;
The scent of clean blue smoke,

The old pans polished bright,
The kettle’s chuckling joke,

The red flame’s lovely light.
May I have wit to take

The joy that round me lies,
Whether I brew or bake,

May labor make me wise!

May labor leave me sweet!

When twilight folds the earth
May I have grace to smile

And count the day’s good worth.

An old song in my soul

And quiet in my breast,

To welcome tranquilly

The night’s old gift of rest,

And gather strength to face

Tomorrow’s busy strife.

Here in this humble place,

May labor bless my life!

—Nancy Byrd Turner

—S—

“Nature the Farmer”

IN *The Saturday Evening Post* of July 21, Morris Markey describes graphically the terrible situation existing in the Middle West due to drought, high winds, and extremely hot weather. Mr. Markey not only vividly describes the appearance of the country but he points out some of the things which, over a period of years, have helped to bring about the present direful condition extending over several states.

It is an illustration, Mr. Markey declares, of attempting to convert an arid region that should never have been cultivated into an agricultural country. If every spring, stream, and body of water in all this vast region could be converted into use for irrigation, less than three per cent of the country that has been broken up for cultivation could be utilized.

The early settlers of this arid region found that spring wheat could be grown because it fed chiefly on subsurface reserves of moisture stored three or four feet underground. Enough rain fell over a twelve-month period to pro-

vide moisture for the five-month growing term of spring wheat, and the nation slowly began to depend upon this semiarid country for a third of all our wheat.

The drought of this year is not a fresh or momentary disaster, Mr. Markey points out. It is an accumulation—a climax to a train of events. The subsurface reserves of moisture have been used up by constant cropping of wheat. When the roots of the wheat plants go down three feet, four feet, or even six feet, they encounter nothing but dry dust. While there has been no increase in the winds that sweep across the prairies every spring, yet there has been a marked increase in the damage that these winds do. With the soil so dry, it blows up at the first gust, and with a steady wind it rises into monstrous clouds that sail swift and high, taking the seeds along.

These devastating dust storms are attributed to an attempt on the part of farmers to go contrary to nature. They have plowed up the natural grasses which would prevent extreme droughts and the wind from carrying away the top soil.

The Grain Craze

Mr. Markey's description of the rise and fall of a grain empire is interesting and points out the effects of a one-crop system of farming. He calls it "the grain craze." Farmers abandoned the simpler methods of horse and small tool farming with a variety of crops. They have put tractors into lands that were never good for anything but grazing and torn out the natural buffalo grass which can never be replaced, planting miles and miles of wheat.

Farmers intoxicated with the hope that wheat prices would remain high forever put into cultivation more and more acres. They even drained the few ponds, marshes, and small lakes for cultivation, robbing the country of what little water nature had thus provided. They not only made ditches and put down tile to take off the lingering moisture but built huge sluices to carry off water from the melting snows in the springtime, deliberately removing the natural accumulation of water from a land that has barely enough moisture to support plant growth. And an effort on the part of state agricultural departments to plant trees with the hope of preserving moisture has received little encouragement.

The unnatural agricultural expansion in this arid district, we are told, has wrecked the fundamental plan of living in this vast section of country and has brought about a serious economic situation. The people are discouraged and have, to a large extent, come to depend upon the government to give them a living.

A banker-farmer of a small Minnesota town is quoted by Mr. Markey as follows:

"They sit around, milk a cow or two, go out and tap a few licks on some CWA project, and then sit down and wait for the check to come in. They have stopped depending upon their own ability in the trade they chose to follow.

"What is the result? A penalty upon the thrifty fellow who has managed to save up stores against the hard years, stores of feed for his animals, fuel for the winter, cash to keep his family together and pay his taxes—the very taxes which are turned into the hands of the dead beats."

Back to Nature's Methods

The writer suggests that there should be a reduction of farm acreage, the use of horses instead of tractors, and more farmers on smaller tracts of land. More intensive cultivation of the rich areas and certain poor sections to be abandoned altogether is the theory behind the movement.

The South is blessed with an excellent climate and natural resources, making it an ideal country for small garden farms. There is sufficient rain and the seasons are long enough to make possible the growing of two crops of many farm and garden products each year, and there is plenty of timber for building purposes and for fuel. Here you can have a comfortable home and a fair living without turning nature upside down and going through all the hazardous exploits necessary to carry on a one-crop system.

The country is wide open to people who are willing to go on a small piece of land and make a garden home. Fathers and mothers who have such homes are kings and queens.

Coming by way of Mexico and Central America where he has been doing considerable traveling in the interest of mission work, Dr. Lowell H. Coate of Los Angeles, California, scheduled as teacher of sociology and world history for the summer, was delayed in reaching Madison. These classes were begun by Professor A. Covert and were picked up by Dr. Coate on his arrival. Dr. Coate is the author of *Conscription of Conscience* and co-author with William Jennings Bryan of *The Dawn of Humanity*, and is editor of *The Peace Digest*. He has been interested in the educational work conducted by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute for some time and has accepted a position on our faculty as professor of sociology.

—S—

Miss Edith Munn, Director of Nurses at Takoma Sanitarium and Hospital, Greeneville, Tennessee, spent the week-end at Madison. Miss Munn is a member of the Madison Nurses' Class of '26.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

August 29, 1934

No. 30

A New Deal for Students*

MUCH is written and said today about the "New Deal" which has to do with the financial, industrial, and social affairs of our country. The old deal allows ninety-eight per cent of the property of this country to be under the control of two per cent of the people. Affairs got into such a condition about five years ago that the old deal broke down, stranding something like fourteen million people without remunerative employment. With their dependents this means about thirty-five million people, according to calculations, who are suffering, due to the unemployment situation.

The President of the United States and men associated with him are endeavoring to right things, to correct abuses, and to put the affairs of the nation upon a secure foundation. Their effort is called the "New Deal." Remember that to change the current of affairs is not a job that can be done smoothly to the satisfaction of everyone. Let us cooperate in every way possible to help the President put the industrial, financial, and social affairs of the country on a foundation of true principles.

Not only have we been shocked by the

breakdown in the business affairs of this country, but we have also been startled by being made conscious that the educational system that has been in vogue has in a large measure failed to qualify men and women to relate themselves successfully to the affairs of life. There is something about our popular educational system that makes its product dependent consumers and followers instead of independent producers with the ability of leadership and proprietorship. It has

produced millions of people who are unable, when it becomes necessary, to take care of themselves in a fundamental manner. They are helpless and dependent upon others for a job to support themselves. It has tended to destroy the pioneer spirit. The spirit to step out on their own initiative as God intended in the beginning, to take a piece of land and make it the basis of support, is a lost art.

Our educational system has been instrumental in drawing people from the rural districts to the cities and towns, causing congestion not only of people but of wealth, and making it possible for a few strong persons and great syndicates

STUDENTS should go forth from our schools with educated efficiency, so that when thrown upon their own resources, they will have knowledge which they can use and which is needful to success in life.—*Industrial Education.*

*From a chapel talk by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

to control affairs of state, religion, education, business, and society. Our schools have been taught and controlled by city-minded people until the activities of thought and action so loved by our early fathers and pioneers have been largely destroyed. They have not developed in their product the strength of mind and character and the ability of our forefathers.

What is the remedy? True Christian education which means bringing man back to God's plan of thinking, doing, and living. True Christian education is the restoration of the image of God in man's mind; it is the harmonious development of body, mind, and soul. We must look largely to educators, religious teachers, and physicians to bring things back to their upright position.

New Deal at Madison

You ask what is meant by the "New Deal" for students here at Madison. We as well as the rest of the world have had a tendency in the past to carry on our work more or less in harmony with the old deal. Sometimes we find that only a small per cent of the students educated here at Madison are really qualified when they leave the school to carry forward the type of work for which the institution stands. It is difficult for educators to keep out of the educational treadmill which means that they are always traveling but never getting anywhere, "ever learning but never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." The teaching of lessons that the teachers themselves were taught often occupies most of the time of teachers and students. Much of this information is sterilized stuff that would not grow nor hatch in any soil or incubator. It is educational cordwood stacked up in the minds of teachers and students simply to help them pass examinations and get credits, diplomas, and degrees in order to get the brand deemed necessary to pass in society as being educated.

Madison is forced to abandon many of the old methods more fully than in the past and construct what might be called a New Deal.

In the future a more careful check will be made to see that students who enter Madison are mature, have a definite purpose in life, and have an earnest desire to train for Christian missionary work.

A plan has been formulated whereby new students will spend at least three months in a probationary experience. During this time they must show that they are mature enough mentally, physically, and spiritually to meet the requirements. They will have the opportunity of proving whether or not they are able to earn their regular school expenses such as board, room rent, heat, light, laundry, and laboratory fees. Tuition may be cared for on the deferred plan, or arrangements may be made to pay it in cash or by labor, extending their training over a longer period. During these three months students will be tested to see if they have the ability to study and work at the same time.

Self-support and self-government are inseparable. During the probationary period students must prove themselves in harmony with self-government not only in theory but in practice. They must show also the spirit of cooperation necessary to succeed here. This means that they must cooperate not only with their teachers in the classroom but with department heads in the industrial department where they are working. They must help bear their part of the burden in operating the institution in all of its activities.

Still Room for the Right Type of Students

We believe that the opportunity offered by Madison for students to alternate study and work along the lines they have chosen is valuable. Students are expected to be in earnest and willing to throw themselves one hundred per cent into its scheme of education. Students not willing to do this should apply elsewhere.

There is still room for the right type of student to enter the school for the coming year. As a college, training is offered for nurses and other health workers, teachers, farmers, mechanics, and dietitians. A limited number of premedical students are accepted each year. Many

find it necessary to earn their expenses. At the present time there are openings in the Agricultural Department for twenty students; in the Home Economics Department for twenty; in the Mechanical Department for twenty-five; and the Medical Department can accept a few more student nurses.

The type of training given here, we believe, is needed in the world today. It is the type called for by the President of the United States to help in these strenuous times in solving knotty problems—financial, industrial, educational, social, spiritual, and health. The country is calling for men and women who are able to be self-governing and self-supporting, proprietors who are capable of going to the soil and establishing themselves as useful citizens, living before the people as lights in the world by living right physically, mentally, and spiritually.

—S—

Notice

There is an opening in our Clinical Laboratory and X-ray departments for young people who wish to train as technicians. We also can make a place for several students who are interested in Physical Therapy work. If interested in either of these lines of work, address the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee, for further information.

—S—

Truth

Truth has been crushed so many times,
Then left to languish and to die.
So many times has wrong been crowned,
And faithful souls have given a sigh.
Truth might be crushed ten thousand times,
Before earth's final day has come.
But when the last returns come in,
Truth will be crowned the winning one.
God keepeth Truth, she can not die.
'Tis but a fool who will rejoice
When Truth is beaten to the ground,
And wrong becomes the people's choice.
Take heart, then, faithful ones, today,
Should wrong be placed upon the throne.
Truth is the protege of God,
He will not fail to keep His own!

—Fred L. Harvey

Soy Bean Sandwich Fillings

SOY CHEESE AND CUCUMBER SANDWICH

2 hard boiled egg yolks
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. grated soy cheese
 A bit of grated onion and salt
 Mayonnaise

Serve with crisp lettuce. This will serve about four half sandwiches.

SOY CHEESE AND EGG SANDWICH

2 hard boiled egg yolks rubbed through a sieve
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. soy cheese, grated
 Salt, lemon juice and mayonnaise to taste.

Serve with lettuce or chopped celery. This will serve about four sandwiches.

SOY CHEESE AND TOMATO SANDWICH

On buttered whole-wheat bread spread the following filling:

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. grated soy cheese
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped tomato
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped cucumber
 Mayonnaise dressing
 Lettuce leaf for garnishing
 1 medium-sized onion, grated
 A bit of salt and lemon juice

This will make six sandwiches.

SOY VEGEX SANDWICH

1 level t. Vegex
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. grated soy cheese
 Lemon juice and salt to taste

SOY SANDWICH FILLING

Soy cheese	Raw tomato
Ripe olives	Mayonnaise
Bit of onion	Pinch of salt

Chop tomato, olives, and onion. Add to soy cheese, mix with mayonnaise, and spread between buttered bread thinly sliced.

NEWS ITEMS

Among recent guests of the Sanitarium it was a pleasure to have Judge W. H. Ellis and his daughter, Mrs. M. E. Reiss, of Tallahassee, Florida. This is Judge Ellis' second visit to Madison. Both Judge Ellis and Mrs. Reiss are much interested in the combination of medical and educational work as carried on by Madison. They will visit several of the branch institutions before returning to their home in Florida.

—S—

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Dawson are spending a few days at the Sanitarium. Dr. Dawson heads the Educational Department of the Tennessee Valley Authority. This is his second visit to Madison.

H. N. Williams, who has charge of our Treatment Rooms and Vegetarian Cafeteria in Nashville, reports that in spite of warm weather patronage has increased in both departments. Several improvements have been added. A free dietetic consultation service has been established of which the patrons are gratefully availing themselves. Many of them tell of marked improvement in health as the result. The old treatment room downstairs has been cleared out and is nearly ready for opening a dispensary and clinic for the poor. The workers are all of good courage and look forward to making these departments of even greater service.

—S—

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Krieger have returned to their home in Fort Thomas, Kentucky, after spending several weeks at the Sanitarium. Mr. and Mrs. Krieger have made several previous visits to the Sanitarium. They are good friends of the institution, both the Sanitarium and the college. They made a generous gift to apply on the new library building before leaving.

—S—

Dr. P. P. Claxton spent a few hours at Madison this week. He also made a visit to Fountain Head Sanitarium and School and to Chestnut Hill Farm School in company with Dr. E. A. Sutherland. Dr. Claxton is much interested in the problems of these unit centers, especially in their combination of agriculture, health, and medical work.

—S—

The cannery is busy with the canning of grapes, peaches, tomatoes, apples, and other fruits and vegetables. The report this week is 600 quarts of tomatoes, 330 quarts of peaches, 38 quarts of peach marmalade, 58 quarts of green beans, 422 quarts of grape juice, and 492 quarts of corn.

—S—

Word has reached here of the rather sudden death of John Baker at Palmer, Indiana. He and his wife were students at Madison for a number of years. They were planning to come South to teach when he was taken ill. Our sympathy goes out to the sorrowing family.

—S—

Mrs. Lula V. Gregory of San Pedro, Sula, Honduras, is spending a few days at Madison. She brought her daughter, Phyllis, who has been accepted as a student. The Gregorys have been engaged in self-supporting missionary work in Honduras for thirteen years.

“The Root of Intemperance”

THIS is the title of the latest lecture produced by the author of the “Learn-How-To-Be-Well” series on Health Protection. This lecture is now ready to be mailed. It is not illustrated and therefore no slides are offered for sale with it.

There is no stronger or more needed lecture in the series than this one. It may even prove to be the outstanding one in the set.

In most cases the cravings for alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics in general are started by other things. Manifestly, to deal with these cravings after they are developed and not go back to the “roots” of the matter and eradicate the habits which constitute their source, is superficial and ineffective. This is the mistake the author believes is being made by the majority of those who are working against the use of alcohol as a beverage. Therefore, the special object of this lecture is to study the inter-relation between eight different groups of common practices out of which these appetites grow.

The fundamental promise laid down, and the conclusions reached, are so revolutionary and far-reaching that the writer has left nothing undone which could be done to make the presentation clear and convincing. To substantiate the claims made, 127 quotations from 63 authors of note are presented, which are gleanings from the fruit of many years of research, reading, and study. The lecture is unique. Nothing like it has ever been attempted, so far as the writer knows.

This lecture text is needed by every person as a protection against the things which most people are doing every day, not knowing that they help to develop cravings which demand alcohol, tobacco, and “dope.”

And every person who reads this lecture should make its principles known to neighbors and friends and should see that it is given in clubs, schools, churches, Sunday schools, and to every group which can possibly be reached.

Further information will be given by the author,

Julius Gilbert White
Madison, Tenn.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XIV

September 12, 1934

No. 31

A College Man's Impression

RECENTLY a young college professor from one of our leading colleges visited the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and some of its units, or branch schools. He spent about one month in surveying the work of various self-supporting groups.

Later he was asked to make a survey of an educational institution. A digest of his report to the president of the college follows:

The buildings in town are scarcely fit for school purposes, both because of location and construction. The school should prune itself of dead lumber and make a radical break with the past. Something a great deal more positive and very different is needed if the school is to be justified in continuing its existence.

The farm is sufficiently large to support the school and is just coming into a productive condition, but it is too far from the school to have a very important part in the school program.

I would advise that the school get on a basis so it can train students for both cultural and practical work in the Southern rural regions. It is my opinion that the school should try to do the sort of job that is being done in the Danish folkschools. This venture should be largely on a self-supporting basis, using some function such as nursery work or health work to support it. To continue the school on its present basis will require considerable donations, and due to its location and plan of education I consider that money-raising at this time would have a demoralizing effect.

I have been visiting a chain of schools that are branches of a college near Nashville, Tennessee, the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. These schools are mostly of Seventh-day

Fall Opening at Madison

CLASSWORK for the fall quarter of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute begins Wednesday, September 19, 1934. Incoming students should be here ready for work not later than the 18th.

Adventist faith, though they have no organic connection with or support from the denomination. They are self-supporting so far as running expenses are concerned, and some from donations build up their plants considerably beyond their income.

The students of these schools obtain a more practical education and one better fitted to develop character than is given in any other school with which I am ac-

quainted. These schools make their greatest break with the past in being working-class institutions. Their students are preparing to take part in service work all over the country rather than to become members of a privileged class. They learn nursing, agriculture, cooking, diet, plumbing and other mechanical lines, and how to maintain good standards of living on a low income.

These schools are very democratic in their management and have succeeded in growing and developing their methods of work over a period of about thirty years. The students from the schools have gone out in groups and started similar work in many communities in a very successful manner.

These schools find so many students wanting the practical training offered that there is a tendency to take more students than they should handle, for much of the value of such schools lies in their family-like nature.

The specialty of these schools is agricultural and public health work, both of which the people about your community greatly need. I think it would be valuable for some young students who are willing to devote their lives to service work to work in cooperation with the experienced people of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

As previously stated, the present situation of the school is very poor. You need new ideals and a new outlook for future work. Mr. _____ also feels very strongly that the solicitation of money from the outside is neither justified nor good for the school, whereas the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute teachers and students are experienced in carpentry, plumbing, painting, and so on, so that they would be capable of putting up buildings on the farm from the lumber of those in town, and so maintain the school with little outside support.

Another point we are agreed on is that if the status of the school is to be changed, the school should largely stop for a year and the work on the farm be carried on by a small group of teachers and students who would help the school start anew. This would make the change more easy for the people who are accustomed to the old plan of operation and would enable the school to develop its character and personnel more soundly.

Readers of the SURVEY, we believe, will agree that the counsel given by this school man to the board of a college that is trying to function in a town location is sound and practical. The founders of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute did what this young professor advises the president of the town college to do. Like Cortez who destroyed his ships when he landed on the shores of Mexico so that his soldiers had to succeed or die, they cut loose from the old locations and many other old ideals of education and put themselves in a position educationally where they had to swim or sink.

If the above school should decide to follow the advice given, it is hoped that some of our trained young men and women will want to help in its relocation and development. If any of the readers of the SURVEY are interested and wish to give a helping hand, write to the SURVEY.

—S—

The Farm, a Way of Life

FARMING in many sections of the United States is being commercialized. The one-crop system predominates. Great fields of wheat or cotton are grown until the markets are

glutted and the farm ceases to be a real home, a way of life. For this reason many people today have no idea of God's plan for a home on the farm.

The following excerpts from a letter written by a minister living on a farm in the Middle West give an experience typical of many in their attempt at dry farming:

"For many years I have been a believer in the original plan of God for humanity—personal and continual contact with the soil—as a practical solution for many of our social problems. While pastor of the church, I urged many of our people to move to the country; but the experiences of those who did so were largely unpleasant and discouraging. I found that many city folks when they are put in the country are like lost babes in woods. Unless there is some one to guide, help, and encourage them, many of them are helpless.

"I thought perhaps I could sort of pioneer the way and show some of them how it is done, so I rented a farm and moved onto it. The first few years we were quite fortunate and successful. Then circumstances forced us, like many renters, to move from place to place. The places we rented were usually worn out, rent very high, the farm buildings unhandy, unsanitary, and the conditions generally demoralizing. Then my wife became a semi-invalid for a time, so we gave up the farm and went back to town. I can see why city folks so often fail in the country.

"But I have not lost my vision. I still believe it can be done. But I am convinced one should own rather than rent the land. For three years I have been trying to get into a position where I could buy some land. I rented some ground and tried truck gardening. The first year my early crops were drowned with too much rain, and the late ones were burned up with the heat. Still I sold some and we had plenty to eat through the year. The next year the early crop was burned out; then a heavy hail destroyed most of what was left. Still we had a fairly good late crop. Although we had not much to sell, we were well supplied with food. I secured several varieties of berry plants and had them well started in the fall with a fine prospect for berries the next year. I also secured a few very good dairy cows to supplement my other work.

"This year has been a total failure. With less than seven inches of rain during the past year, with more than forty-five days of temperature running from 100 to 112 degrees in the shade, hot winds blowing most of that time, our crop has been a complete failure, pasture burned out. It looks like I am farther from realizing my ambition than ever. I confess that I am rather bewildered; I do not know what to do."

The South with its long growing seasons, plenty of rain, and abundant natural resources is an ideal section for small farm homes. Many,

after twenty-five or thirty years of experience, are realizing the folly of trying to build up real farm homes in the arid and semi-arid regions of the country. It seems strange indeed that people pass by a country of vales and hills covered with beautiful meadows and forests, where the land is plentifully watered by the rain from heaven, where the climate is ideal for a home, where the soil is productive and a great variety of crops can be raised—a land with all the natural resources to make a home worthwhile—for a section where farming becomes mere speculation and a commercialized affair.

—S—

“Keep Thy Mind with All Diligence”

OUR old friend, A. M. Burton, president of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company, has sent us a leaflet entitled “Training for a Richer and More Abundant Life,” from which are extracted the following thoughts:

The fundamental difference between the successful man and the man who is a failure is largely mental. What a man habitually thinks largely determines what he will ultimately become. “For as he thinketh in his heart, so is he.” (Proverbs 23:7.)

Your thought is your greatest and most valuable power in the building of a successful career, because every important act, plan, purpose, and ideal of your life first takes shape in your mind.

Learn to conduct your thinking and daily work upon definite and scientific lines and your rapid progress will be assured.

Growing thoughts are like growing flowers, fruits, and vegetables. They must be cultivated. Because your mind is a fertile field, and not merely a storehouse, you can reap, by means of intelligent mental sowing, the right kind of material harvest. “Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.” (Galatians 6:7.)

The realization that you are conducting your mind upon a uniformly high plane, in itself, will give you a sense of increased personal power. “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 vulture, and if there be any praise, think on these things.” (Philippians 4:8.)

There are four things which vitally affect your daily thought: 1. The quality of your conversation; 2. The quality of your reading; 3. The character of your personal associates; 4. The care with which you guard your mind.

Avoid the habitual reading of accidents, murder, divorces, kidnappings, racketeering,

and other morbid subjects. Waste no time on non-essentials.

The qualities of success can be listed under eight heads: Physical Fitness, Mental Efficiency, Spiritual Development, Financial Security, Integrity, Industry, Promptness, and Power of Concentration.

—S—

Commencement

COMMENCEMENT exercises of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute were held in the Helen Funk Assembly Hall, August 31 to September 2. V. G. Anderson, president of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, gave the Consecration sermon; N. C. Wilson, president of the South African Union Conference, delivered the Baccalaureate address; and S. A. Ruskjer, president of the Southern Union Conference, delivered the Commencement address. President E. A. Sutherland presented degrees and diplomas to the following graduates:

College Seniors

Ralph M. Davidson.....	Michigan
Stephen Djang.....	Shanghai, China
Naomi Mildred George.....	Ohio
Ruth E. Hopper.....	Wisconsin
Hazel Roxetta King.....	Tennessee
Roy B. King.....	Tennessee
Marshall J. Low.....	Tennessee
Beverly June Pruette.....	North Carolina
Helen Marie Rademan.....	New Jersey

Nurses

Dorothy Brown Aalborg.....	Tennessee
Ruth E. Hopper.....	Wisconsin
Horace Gore.....	Texas
Ruth Baker Nestell.....	North Carolina
E. June Nivison.....	Tennessee
Nellie Irene Peck.....	Colorado
Geraldine Virginia Wisdom.....	Texas
Alice Yeager.....	Michigan

High School

Dicksie Louisa Brown.....	Alabama
(Mrs.) Ida B. Cartwright.....	Minnesota
Harriet G. Collison.....	Florida
David Allen Dorr.....	Washington
Dorothy Alice Dye.....	Tennessee
Clyde Eugene LeMaster.....	Ohio
Harland Guilford Lewis.....	North Carolina
Grace Marquis.....	North Carolina
Graciano Melendez.....	California
Allan Munroe.....	Massachusetts
Shirley Myers.....	Tennessee
Josephine Carroll Pierce.....	Texas
Vesta Ferne Pifer.....	Arkansas
Frieda Amelia Reinholtz.....	South Dakota
Edna M. Rentfro.....	Tennessee
Miriam Rogers.....	Indiana
Winifred D. Rushing.....	Tennessee
Alfred Stagg.....	Tennessee
George Alden Taylor, Jr.....	Tennessee
Ruth Lucia Watkins.....	Tennessee

We Do Our Part

"We do our part!" The sign is on the wall.
I'd like it better thus: "We do our all!"

Who sees another faltering on the road
Needs not the inspiration of a code.
His heart should prompt him, if he be a man,
To do his utmost swiftly as he can.
Not now the time of self too much to think.
All hands go down when storm-tossed vessels
sink.

"We do our part!" The president desires.
No more, but who should rest before he tires?
'Tis not the time to measure to the yard
Our length of service, for our tasks are hard,
Not "this much and no more!" will suit the
need.

This is no day to think in terms of greed.

"We do our part!" Repeat the slogan o'er
And add, "We're also trying to do more!"

—S—

A New Book

WE ARE happy to announce to readers of the SURVEY that *Food for Life*, a 300-page book on the art and science of preparing food, by Frances L. Dittes, M.A., director of the Food and Nutrition Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, is now on the press and will soon be ready for distribution. The author has had years of experience in diet and food preparation. This book gives in a comprehensive manner the reasons for the right use of food, besides many recipes and several charts and illustrations, and will be found valuable for both family and institutional use. It is an excellent book to distribute among patrons of health centers, sanitariums, treatment rooms, and cooking schools. Orders are already being received. The book in cloth binding sells for \$2.50. For further information, address the Associated Lecturers, Incorporated, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

News Items

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute offers, during the three weeks intervening between the close of the summer quarter and the opening of the fall quarter, short courses in a number of the industries such as Printing, Woodworking, Auto Mechanics, Gardening, Canning, Weaving, and Dress Remodeling. This work began September 3.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

Last week Dr. Lowell H. Coate, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Olsen, and Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland visited The Layman Foundation farm and cafeteria and treatment building in Knoxville, Tennessee; Pisgah Industrial Institute and Sanitarium, Candler, North Carolina; Mountain Sanitarium and School, Fletcher, North Carolina; Georgia Sanitarium, Atlanta, Georgia; Hurlbutt Farm School and Sanitarium, Reeves, Georgia; and the Swallens and other workers at Monteagle, Tennessee. Dr. and Mrs. Olsen have recently come from the Middle West where the drouth is so severe. To see the prosperous fields, orchards, gardens, green meadows, and beautiful green foliage of the trees, is very appealing to them and suggests that the country passed over by so many for homes in the West and Northwest on treeless plains in arid districts, may yet become the most sought for section in the United States.

—S—

Professor C. E. Wheeler and daughter, Helen Eva, of Northern Rhodesia, Africa, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wheeler of Madison. Professor Wheeler is director of the Rusangu Mission and is on furlough to the States.

—S—

Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Olsen of Wichita, Kansas, are among the guests of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute this week. Dr. Olsen is a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists and has just finished his intern year in Wesley Hospital, Wichita, Kansas. The Olsens plan to locate in the South and are visiting some of our schools and sanitariums. Dr. and Mrs. Olsen were accompanied on a visit to Pine Hill Rest Cottage, near Birmingham, Alabama, by Mrs. Paul DeLay whose husband is interning in the Nashville General Hospital. They were all favorably impressed with the location of Pine Hill Rest Cottage on its beautiful eighty-acre farm, surrounded by hills, valleys, pine groves, and springs, and so favorably situated near Birmingham and its suburbs.

—S—

Elder and Mrs. N. C. Wilson and children, who are on furlough from South Africa, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wilson of Madison. Elder Wilson is a former student and teacher of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XIV

September 19, 1934

No. 32

Commencement at Madison

MADISON, as a year-round school, closed its summer quarter the end of August. Nineteen high school graduates held their class night on the thirtieth. A pleasing program was given by the young people under guise of a rehearsal in a garden. As a token of their appreciation of educational advantages offered them, they presented to the institution a sun dial. As the presentation speech closed, Miss DeGraw appeared in their garden, accepting their gift in behalf of the faculty.

We are proud to have the dial standing on the campus,
silent witness to your love and respect for Madison and its principles.

A dial is interpreter of the sun's light messages to the world;
a silent marker amid earth's throngs.
But just as faithful, in some unseen, obscure corner
it tells the truth regardless of consequences.

What the sun says, it records.
It watches for the first faint rays of dawn;
it falters not under the blazing midday heat;
it follows his course across the sky;
it registers the declining western light.
All day, every day, always, on duty.

Yet it does only what it is bidden by the master above.
If his face is hidden, it stands at reverent attention
till the clouds or darkness pass.

A clock strikes the hour.
The dial has no voice, no toll, no chime.
Its strength is in its silence.

The dial is fit emblem of a Christian life—
quiet, courteous, unobtrusive, dutiful, constant,
obedient;

following always directions from above.

I wonder if your selection is not wiser than you knew?
A fitting gift, a truly significant gift,
from a class of Christian youth
to the school which has done much to shape their ideals.

Men will come and go through these walls;
they will pass to and fro on these grounds.
Often circling about that dial, they will speak
of the class of '34.

May you in your future walk be as true to principle
as the dial you have set on the campus.
May you witness for the Master
as it witnesses for the orb of day.

As a faculty, we accept the gift
in the spirit in which it is given;
as a type of the ideals of your buoyancy, your health, your strength,
making you true representatives of your school and your Master.

And may Madison's influence spread,
and the principles it represents reach farther and farther,
as you young people go forth to a life of service.

A Consecration Service

Friday evening, at the close of a busy week, the Assembly Hall was filled with students and their friends for the consecration service which has become a traditional part of the closing exercises at Madison. It was very fitting that this service should be conducted by Elder V. G. Anderson, president of the local conference, friend of the students, often their intimate adviser, and a frequent visitor in our midst.

His appeal for the higher life, for adherence to the noblest principles of Christian manhood and womanhood, went straight to the hearts of the audience. These are days of most unusual opportunity for our young people, and heaven is asking for wholehearted service.

The cosmopolitan spirit of Madison is indicated by the fact that the graduates came from sixteen different states of the Union and included one representative from Shanghai, China. Their responses to the message of the hour indicated that they want their lives to tell for the right in whatever field they may be called to enter. A number of them have a definite mission upon which they are entering at once.

The Baccalaureate Sermon

Circumstances seemed timed for the occasion. Elder N. C. Wilson, formerly Bible teacher at Madison, is home on furlough from South Africa. He and his family reached here near the close of the month, and it was most befitting that he should address the congregation on Sabbath morning. His lesson was drawn from Paul's words to King Agrippa, before whom he had been called to defend himself, as recorded in the twenty-sixth chapter of Acts. After reviewing his own conversion to the Roman officer who held his life in his hand, Paul said, "O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision." Paul's success in life was due to his obedience to that heavenly vision.

Everyone, said Elder Wilson, has a vision given him by the Lord, but many are not true to that vision. As a child,

the Savior knew what His Father wanted Him to do. He was conscious of the call of God. At the age of twelve, when He stood before the teachers of Israel, He answered His mother's question with the words, "Wist ye not that I must be about My Father's business?"

Early in His ministry, while traveling with His disciples, He stopped one noon, weary in body, at the well of Jacob while His disciples went into a nearby town to buy food. It was there He brought salvation to the woman of Samaria. To the disciples when they returned He said, "I have meat to eat that ye know not of"; and when questioned as to the meaning of His words, He replied, "My meat is to do the will of My Father."

Joseph is an outstanding Old Testament example of obedience to the heavenly vision. He knew what the Master had for him to do. Nothing could turn him from his mission in life. At the moment of his supreme test the vision was so clear that no temptation could turn him from the path of rectitude.

The experiences of Moses were used also to illustrate the life of a man with a heavenly vision. Luther, leader in the great Reformation of the sixteenth century, was a man with a vision. So true was he to the call of God, that he was able to stand undaunted before the kings of earth. He had but one objective—to be true to the vision given him of God.

It would be good if we could have a similar devotion, if we had no fear of man, if we were as true to the vision to finish the Reformation as was Luther in beginning that movement. In these stormy times the secret of a life of victory lies in having a distinct vision. We faint not in the midst of these light afflictions which are given to work in us an exceeding weight of glory.

It is a joyful experience to work when one has that heavenly vision. "The path of the just is as a shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day;" so Solomon tells us.

To the graduates, the speaker addressed the question, "What is our vision at this time? Is it a vision of loyalty and

devotion?—a life of prayer and study of the Word?" The keystone of the Christian life is study of the Bible and prayer. Lay well that stone. Be true to Him who gives the vision. God calls His people to a life of service. Whatsoever the specific call may be, whether as teacher or nurse or farmer or minister, be true to the vision; be obedient to the call.

And the charge which the great teacher, Paul, gave to his young student, Timothy, I would pass on to you: "Let no man despise thy youth; but be thou an example of the believers. . . . Neglect not the gift that is in thee. . . . Meditate on these things, give thyself wholly to them." "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

The Commencement Address

The graduates this year numbered thirty-six. Nineteen of these had completed the high school course and received their diplomas; eight were nurses who had completed the prescribed course in nursing, had passed the State Board examinations for nurses in Tennessee and received their diplomas; nine were senior college students eligible to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The commencement address was delivered by Elder S. A. Ruskjer, president of the Southern Union Conference. Wholesome and strong was the message he gave, as is always the case when he meets the body of students and teachers at Madison. From his address we cull the following paragraphs:

President Sutherland, members of the staff, and members of the graduating class: This is a very happy occasion indeed, for the hour of commencement in the life of the student compares very, very closely with springtime in the life of nature about us. Commencement hour is an hour that these graduates of 1934 have looked forward to. Not only have they looked forward during many years of preparation, but at times when burdens seemed to rest a bit heavy, when they were called upon to travel the second mile, to respond to the uncalculated occasions of life, one thing that inspired them on, encouraged them to be true, and held them closely to the task was their looking forward to the hour of commencement. This is a very happy hour not only in the life of the individual but

in the life and experience of this institution. It is an hour in which the members of the staff see in a measure the reward that comes as a result of their labor day by day, year following year. It is a very happy hour for the institution, for as the institution sends forth the members of this class to face life and its responsibilities, to take their places as good citizens and Christians, they go forth to demonstrate to the world what this institution has done for them. The fathers who founded this institution could have had no higher ideals nor greater ambition than to have the privilege of seeing young men and women, such as this graduating class, go forth prepared to face life's vicissitudes, prepared to go out into the world as loyal and true young men and women to do all that the world may expect of them.

It is also a happy hour to the denomination backing up this institution, the denomination this institution represents. We have reached the hour in which we need trained workers to represent this organization, because it stands not only for fields beyond the salty waters but right here in the homeland where men and women are in need of leadership and piloting by those who have learned how to be practical.

The world is looking for leadership; it is looking for young men and women to take the lead in solving the problems of the human race. The world is looking for young men and women, steady-handed, cool-nerved, and with warm hearts—a consecrated type of young men and women who will show how to solve these problems, who will be pace-setters among their fellow-pilgrims. It is indeed a happy hour for the denomination as a whole, because at present, along with more than 20,000 men and women trained to carry special responsibilities and employed by the conference, we have another 20,000 self-sacrificing, well trained, conscientious, genuinely Christian men and women engaged in uplift work. These latter we call self-supporting workers. Standing shoulder to shoulder these forces for good are bravely facing the challenge of the world.

These are times when men and women are turning away from the tried and long-established foundations the human race has built upon—an hour in which the world wants to try the untried, an hour in which the world needs the influence of men and women who can hold steady and stand by faith that was once delivered to the saints. I am very happy to know that the thirty-five members of this class, whether present or absent, are joining a large family of workers, teachers, and consecrated S. D. A. young people who are ready to work faithfully and take their part in finishing God's great work in an hour in which darkness covers the earth and gross darkness takes possession.

We say a great deal about achievement today. We crown well-known men and women with honor and glory because of some great achievement, but we forget those who are quietly and

silently living the life that counts and helping others to learn that life. Real education does not consist alone in mastering books. To be educated means we learn how to live a real life, doing with the things we have to do with. One really educated who goes out to a foreign field knows how to make his furniture. One who is truly educated understands soil composition and how to make the soil produce the things which God created it to produce. Real education teaches one to live a practical life. Education is not to get away from work but to do more efficient work. I am thankful for young men and women who have crowned Jesus Lord of All and who have surrendered their lives and are willing to go out and serve. As they serve they will demonstrate those very principles Jesus came into the world to establish. What the world is looking for today is men and women who have had a practical training, who know how to do things, who know what to do in the hour of crisis—men and women who dare to face the stern battle of life and point the way, causing others to follow.

Out of the thousands of missionaries our mission board has sent to the ends of the earth, and still is sending, it is those who have learned to adjust themselves to conditions as they find them who remain in the field and serve year after year for a long period. We have had to call home those missionaries who quit their overalls when they graduated from college. The missionaries who didn't know how to adjust themselves to conditions as they found them, who didn't know how to address their efforts in an intelligent and practical way, had to come back. But those who meet the issues of life and make a success in the face of the darkest and most forbidding circumstances, handicapped by a lack of material—they are the ones who are carrying on the work.

The members of the class, whether they go as medical missionaries, or preachers of the gospel, helping neighbors and friends to earn an honest living—no matter what the field of activity—if they will keep their motto in mind—Simplicity, Sincerity, Service—their training will have been a success. Men and women on every side will bless them for coming to their rescue. The call in this hour is for men and women who are settled, men and women trained and prepared to face all the problems of life, who can demonstrate day by day that they are the living instruments of the Lord; they will bring glory and honor to this institution and to the teaching staff. They must be the ones who will go out and prove to the world the real things for which the institution stands.

To the members of this class I would say that, keeping their objective constantly in mind, they must never dare to fail. As true, loyal, consecrated Christian young men and women they will measure up to the responsibility, knowing they are in the world to serve in simplicity and in sincerity. Then at the end of the journey, having served Jesus faithfully, having worked for Him entirely, having stood faithfully and unflinchingly for those principles of truth they have learned in this institution, they will have homes in eternity. May God grant success in their calling to each member of this class is my prayer.

NEWS ITEMS

Mrs. E. A. Sutherland and Dr. Floyd Bralliar were called to Kansas City, Missouri, by the death of their sister, Mrs. Emma Walker. They were accompanied by Mrs. Floyd Bralliar and son, Max.

—S—

Bayard D. Goodge, member of the college graduating class of '33, spent the summer at the University of Tennessee as a graduate student. He will take up his work as a member of the High School faculty.

—S—

Following the close of the summer quarter, a number of last year's students entered different fields of activity. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Strickland and Miss Hazel King are now members of the faculty of Alabama-Mississippi Academy, Gilberttown, Alabama. Mr. Strickland is a graduate nurse of the Florida Sanitarium, Orlando, Florida, and Mrs. Strickland is a teacher of experience. She taught primary grades at Madison last year while carrying some college work. Miss King is a member of the college graduating class of '34. She has had several years of experience in teaching in the elementary grades. This group of young people and their associates look forward to developing both an educational and health work at Gilberttown.

—S—

A number of calls have come in from grade schools of the Southern Union Conference for teachers. As the result Miss Louise Batten has accepted a school at Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Miss Mildred Davidson, a school at Florence, Mississippi; and Miss Helen Rademan will teach at Chestnut Hill Farm School, Fountain Head, Tennessee.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XIV

September 26, 1934

No. 33

Uncle Sam Provides Work for Students*

GENERALLY speaking, those responsible for the conduct of our popular colleges and universities have regarded the student who works his way through school as unfortunate. Many school administrators and teachers have failed to see the value in character building of such a practical experience.

In the *Literary Digest* of September 15, 1934, Frank R. Elliott of the Indiana University gives an interesting report of "the world's greatest go-to-college recruiting campaign through the relief measure known as FERA."

"Nearly 1,000,000 students," the report states, "were in the universities and colleges last year for full-time residence study. By mid-year many students had reached the end of their financial row and were preparing to pack up and go home, in many cases only to pound on the doors of local CWA relief committees. Then the hand of Uncle Sam reached out. College students who had been living on one meal daily began getting three. Half-starved bodies began to respond. Strained, anxious minds began to relax; academic grades began to rise."

The FERA provides part-time jobs in the colleges and universities up to fifty hours a month and allows a monthly check averaging \$15.

A student of the Indiana University is quoted as follows: "FERA has enabled me to stay in school this semester. My income is fixed at \$12.75 per month. Fees per month paid on the installment plan are \$7.50. Only \$5.25 is left for ninety meals, four weeks' room-rent, two bars of soap, one haircut, books, postage, etc. This could not be done unless I had the work given by the government."

"It appears, too," Mr. Elliott points out, "that this will be a great help to financially embarrassed boards of trustees who have faced declining endowment income and diminishing student fees. Also, the FERA college-recruiting movement certainly will mean some re-employment of teachers."

As to the value of this student work, the following reports are quoted as typical:

University of North Carolina: "The FERA grant, godsend that it was to the students in their emergency, has been of inestimable value to the university itself. In every department of the institution numerous incomplete tasks were lying in wait for the men and money necessary to bring them to a close. . . ."

Western Reserve University: "The FERA plan enables the university to restore highly necessary and desirable services which we had to eliminate during the past two or three years by reason of our necessary retrenchment program. So far as I am able to discover, every student employed is performing a useful service."

We Patterned after the Old Schools

The close figuring necessary for the Indiana University student to balance his school budget is an experience common to most students who earn their way through school. Such students learn to bear the financial yoke in their youth. Such students will not be jobless when through school.

Students who carry no responsibility other than their study of books fail to learn one of the most essential things—how to support oneself under difficulties. Many of the helpless unemployed today would be able to make jobs for

*From a chapel talk by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

themselves had they been properly trained while in school. At least, they would have the courage to go out and take a small piece of ground and raise their food and provide for themselves shelter and clothing, which would be a great relief to the nation. Uncle Sam today is reaping the fruit of a system of education that is not as practical as was intended by the founder of our public school system.

Those acquainted with the history of education recognize the important part played by Thomas Jefferson in creating a practical plan of education. He founded the University of Virginia on a plan that was intended to develop and encourage democracy, self-support, and self-government. Also such men as Bernard and Mann, founders of our public school system, desired that education should be such that students could apply in school what they learned.

These men recognized that our country had broken away from the autocratic form of government of Europe but had failed in breaking loose from the European system of education which had for its ultimate end the training of autocrats to manage and rule the common and uneducated masses. Believing that democracy and self-government depend largely upon the ability of the people to provide for themselves and to be independent in their thinking, it was their desire that every child should have opportunity for education. But the education they had in mind was entirely different from the kind of education that existed at that time in Europe and in some of our older colleges and universities that had patterned after the old country.

It was pretty well understood by the founders of our public school system of education of the United States that our older colleges, such as Harvard, Yale, and William and Mary, received their educational ideals from such institutions as Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, Rugby, and the University of Paris. The founders of the public school system recognized, too, that European ideals of education came through Rome, and Rome was molded by Greece. Grecian ideals of education were largely Egyptian; "they looked to Egypt for their wisdom." Egypt stood for autocracy.

The Lord showed his estimation of Egyptian education and philosophy by taking his people from Egypt and establishing them in Palestine where every family was to have a farm and every child receive a practical education. Every child was to be taught a trade whereby he could support himself. This plan was diametrically opposed to the Egyptian philosophy and wisdom.

Prosperity Depends upon Education

As long as the children of Israel were true to the educational plan delivered to them through Moses they stood as leaders in the world. Their educational system kept them from extreme wealth and extreme poverty. They practically had no labor and land problems. Every

individual could be self-supporting. If any accident occurred, their system of education had developed a social scheme by which these unfortunate people could be helped to take care of themselves and not be reduced to pauperism. The soil was regarded by those who were educated in Israel as holy and intended to be the home of man where he could raise the necessities of life and be independent. Every father and mother was to be a king and a queen.

The wise and noble men who led out in the establishment of our most wonderful public school system endeavored to create a plan of education that would put this nation in the same relationship to the world's despotic nations that Israel sustained to the nations about them.

As far as the plan of the pioneer educators of this country has been followed, so far has this nation been at the head of the nations of the world. But since these pioneers have passed away there has been an apostasy. Educators with the European Roman-Greek-Egyptian ideals of education have steadily neutralized the educational work of the pioneers who stood for the great fundamental principles of democracy, self-government, and self-support.

Today we are obliged to behold the fruit of an impractical system of education imposed upon the people of the United States. Though times are regarded as hard and unfortunate, yet this very condition may mean a blessing in disguise. Keep in mind the old Methodist hymn: "Blest be the sorrow, kindly the storm, that drives us nearer home." If these hard times with so many unemployed will help us to realize the cause of our condition and there will be a real reformation on the part of educators to get back to right principles, then all that has come to us in the way of financial distress will be a wonderful blessing.

We respect the government for recognizing the necessity of a plan whereby young people may have an opportunity for an education. The thought, of course, is that education will help solve the problem of unemployment and financial chaos. Naturally the government expects such results, but unless school administrators and teachers understand that years of unemployment on the part of students while obtaining their academic education naturally unfit them for the practical problems of life that they must solve after leaving school, little progress will be made. Four to eight years is a long period of time for young men and women to be relieved of taking care of themselves. Habits are formed during those years that can not easily be broken when they leave school.

The Spirit of Oberlin Needed Today

The education given in our schools should fit students to solve successfully the problems of life. Such a school was Oberlin College, founded in 1833 by Stewart and Shipherd on a raw section of timber land in northwestern Ohio. It was known as a manual labor training school. For years students of Oberlin went into

the hardest places of the earth to carry a message of truth. They received a training in this school of self-support that prepared them to go to these difficult fields as missionaries and take care of themselves. They were as loyal to a hard field as their teachers before them had been loyal to Oberlin. The slogan was, "Henceforth that land is my country which most needs my help."

The spirit of the school was expressed by one of its presidents, Dr. Finney, when he said, "Nobody is fit to be a missionary who is not willing, with but an ear of corn in his pocket, to start for the Rocky Mountains." There would be no unemployment if such ideals were held up before the students of today. There is plenty of room for every individual who has been properly educated and has a willing spirit to provide shelter, food, and clothing sufficient for his needs.

The Seventh-day Adventist denomination came into existence at a time when a great wave of practical education passed over this country. From 1835 to 1845 over sixty manual training schools were established in the United States, largely for the purpose of training men and women to be self-supporting missionaries. The founders of the Seventh-day Adventist movement well knew that their schools should be planted on the land with manufacturing industries and other practical activities in order that students might have the proper education as had the students of the schools of the prophets. In the schools of the prophets, not only the students earned their own living while studying but the teachers also were expected to live from the resources of the land and industries operated by the school.

Our schools are attempting nothing new in the training of students to be self-supporting. The plan is as old as Eden. It was thoroughly and successfully worked out by Abraham, a noted educator who operated a school in the land of Palestine enrolling more than a thousand self-supporting students, making agriculture the ABC of its industry. The plan has been the dream of educators through the ages.

All manner of success to the 100,000 young men and women who are being given an opportunity by Uncle Sam this year to earn part of their school expenses while studying. It is hoped that they will appreciate the opportunity and understand that theirs is a privilege not to be had by students who are supported by their relatives and friends. May they inculcate thousands of other young men and women with the idea of self-support until there is a great movement on the part of students to demand of those assuming the responsibility of educating young people that schools shall be put on a basis where any worthy young man or young woman may not be turned away because of lack of money but will be invited into the educational institutions and given an opportunity to earn his school expenses while studying.

If the endowment money which has been invested in shrinking stocks and bonds and mort-

gages should now be invested in campus activities, the whole nation would arise to the support of such an effort. The product of such training would be stalwart men and women, able to carry the government, instead of a great mass of people holding out their hands and expecting the government to take the responsibility of supporting and caring for them.

—S—

The Work-and-Study Plan Not a Recent Innovation

THE *Springfield Weekly Republican* of August 30, 1934, gives an interesting sketch, by Lyman Beecher Stowe, of the 200th Anniversary of the founding of the Congregational church in Berkshire County, 1734, by the Reverend John Sargeant who was the first missionary among the Mohican Indians. Sargeant lived among the Indians, learned their language and their ways for three years, and then founded a school for them.

"John Sargeant early determined to make the school what we should call an industrial or agricultural school. Admitting Indian youths and maidens from the ages of ten to twenty, he divided their day's work into two equal parts, half for study and half for farm or housework. He commented that in this way the work would be a diversion after study and the study a diversion after work. This is essentially the plan being carried out at Antioch college today—so the latest innovation in American educational systems was first used by John Sargeant here in Stockbridge."

Sargeant lived the remainder of his life teaching this school and serving as guide, philosopher, and friend to his Indians. He translated the Bible, or most of it, into the Indian language. His house still stands, and recently has been restored and furnished in all the essentials as it was when he lived in it.

John Sargeant was a member of the Congregational church "which was then and now is the best example of pure democracy that we have among our American institutions. Quite apart from its spiritual value the Congregational church has made a great contribution to our democracy by training in the technique of democratic action so many thousands of the better men and women of our communities."

It is interesting to know that two hundred years ago a school was established among the Indians for the training of their young people so that the young people could earn their living by working one half of the day and studying the other half and that they did this on the land and carried forward simple industries in connection with their farming.

What John Sargeant did two hundred years ago should be done by many people today—not among the Indians but in most communities where education has been divorced from practical life.

Business Men Recognize the Value of our Rural Schools

THE Alabama-Mississippi Academy is a new school in a needy section of southern Alabama. The property was donated by S. O. Rogers of Gilberttown, the place where the school is located. The school has ample garden space and the free use of a nearby farm. Plans are under way for a woodwork shop and other industries to supply work and manual training for the students.

The academy opened on September 3 with a good attendance. Former students of Madison connected with the school are Miss Hazel King and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Strickland. In a recent letter Mr. Strickland writes:

As in all new enterprises, there are many things that are needed; and as the school is self-supporting it has been necessary to ask men and women whom we have never seen before to aid in getting the work started.

About three weeks ago Professor Tetz and I drove to Mobile to secure many things that were absolutely necessary to carry forward our school program. The only money we had was a check for thirty-five dollars, which had been donated by a friend of the self-supporting work for the purpose of purchasing fruit jars. The money with God's blessing secured fifty dozen jars. That was the beginning of an interesting one-and-a-half day's work. Our first soliciting was for those things most needed. It was a real pleasure to watch the facial expressions change as we talked with business men about the school, its plans and purposes.

The garden seed we considered next in importance to the fruit jars. The three seed houses in Mobile supplied all our needs. At each place we were asked if anything more was needed and received an invitation to come back as they would help again.

On entering a fertilizer plant a stern looking gentleman greeted us with a gruff "How do you do," but after explaining our mission his entire attitude changed as he asked, "Will five sacks help you any?" That amount was practically all we needed at that time.

An appeal for screening found a tender spot in the heart of a manager of a large wholesale house. We were given a hundred feet of gal-

vanized screen wire. Paint, cement, and other necessities were also supplied.

The academy has made a fine beginning. No doubt many readers of the SURVEY will be as much interested in making this new school a success as the above mentioned business men. At this particular time the remodeling department is calling for old clothing. Address all contributions to the Alabama-Mississippi Academy, Gilberttown, Alabama.

Annual Convention

THE twenty-fifth Annual Convention of Self-supporting Workers will be held at Madison, October 25-28. Delegates are expected from all the Units. Those planning to attend should be here for the opening meeting Thursday evening. Please notify us in advance that adequate provision may be made for entertainment. The invitation is general to all interested in educational, health food, and medical missionary work.

It is with sorrow we report the death of J. H. Rhodes, of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes are members of the Madison Nurses' Class of '30. He was ever a faithful and tireless worker. Our sympathy goes out to the sorrowing family.

—S—

Among recent guests, Madison was favored by a visit from F. D. Nichol, editor of *Life and Health* and associate editor of other periodicals. He spoke at the vesper service Friday and at the eleven o'clock service Sabbath.

—S—

Word comes that Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Olson, of Wichita, Kansas, are locating in Birmingham, Alabama. Dr. Olson will have an office in the city and also at Pine Hill Rest Home. Mrs. Olson is a graduate nurse. Their connection with Pine Hill Rest Home will be a great relief to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Beaumont who have been responsible for this little institution for a number of years.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XIV

October 3, 1934

No. 34

Madison Students Making Concrete Blocks for New Library Building *

Addition Will Give School Higher Rating

System of Combined Industry and Education at Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is Pointed out as Unique in Annals of Education

By CHRISTINE SADLER

UNDER a small workshed erected by fellow students, two boys of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute began experiments Monday with the mixing of cement for concrete blocks to be used in the construction of a new library building for the school. Experiments completed, the shed's "operating capacity" will be between one hundred and two hundred blocks per day.

The library, which is expected to be completed by student and faculty labor during the next six months, will be the last building needed to bring the status of the school up to that of an A-1 senior college.

Last year the students built a stone science building and most of its laboratory equipment.

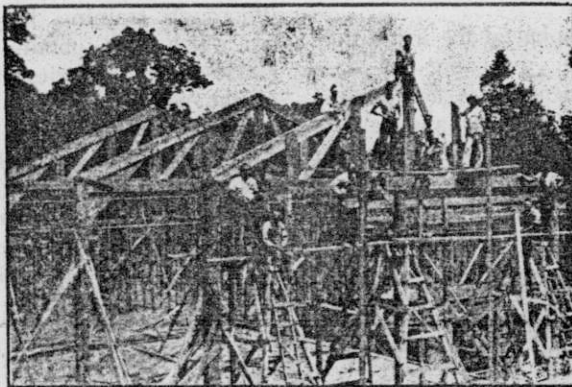
So thriftily and unostentatiously has all work at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute been done that few have been aware of the rapid developments of

the school or of the importance which educators attach to the educational experiments which have been and are being carried out there.

It is hard for its close Nashville neighbors to realize that the little school which started

out thirty years ago with an enrolment of less than a score of students last year had an enrolment of approximately 400 students, about 275 of whom were in college.

Unless they have visited the school within very recent years they have no idea of the many buildings that the students and faculty have erected on the wooded campus, of the fact that the students



Students Erect the Buildings

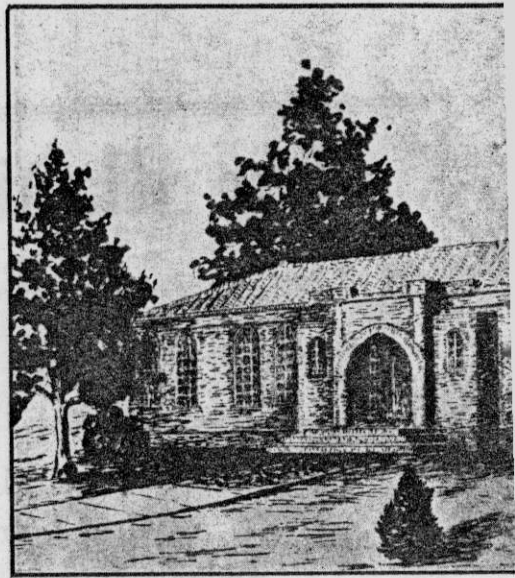
*Reprinted from the Nashville Banner of September 9, 1934.

operate twenty-seven "major industries" while getting their education, or of a score of other things that make the school unique in educational annals.

The school has never asked for money to help defray the expenses of its students. It has never raised any interest-bearing endowment nor solicited any money to help with the operating expenses of the institution.

When the need for a recognized senior college grew faster than was anticipated and the school realized this summer that it must launch a campaign to raise \$10,000 in Nashville and its vicinity so that work on the library building might be rushed to completion, the Nashville Chamber of Commerce was asked "not to put on a drive or appoint agents to help raise this money" but to approve and endorse the campaign.* "We expect to raise the money ourselves in a quiet way and mostly in small donations, but we do feel this work will be greatly aided by your endorsement. You may be interested to know we have already raised \$5,000 for this purpose among our own faculty and students," read the modest letter which accompanied the modest request.

And such is the spirit of the institution. Believing that the awarding of free scholarships to students does not develop the same strong moral fiber and self-reliance that comes from actually earning one's own way, the school has worked out a system of combined industry and education that has won admiration and



The Pro

evoked surprise among educators throughout the nation.

Believing that "example is stronger than precept," members of the faculty have felt it incumbent to make the institution self-supporting.

In order to enable the students to obtain their education while securing a "thorough training in those occupations by which men obtain their livelihood," classes and industries run twelve months of the year. . . .

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute was founded by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, the present president; Dr. Percy T. Magan, Mrs. N. H. Druillard, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, and other members of the faculty of a large college in Michigan. The group of educators that were to found a school unique in educational annals were actuated by the conviction of Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Magan that many of the worthy young men and women were unable to obtain the benefits of a college education because of their lack of finances and that any education that would prepare for real life must include a thorough training in those occupations by which men obtain their livelihood.

Another unique feature of the school is that it is controlled and



Demonstration School

*See letter from Chamber of Commerce in this issue of the Survey.

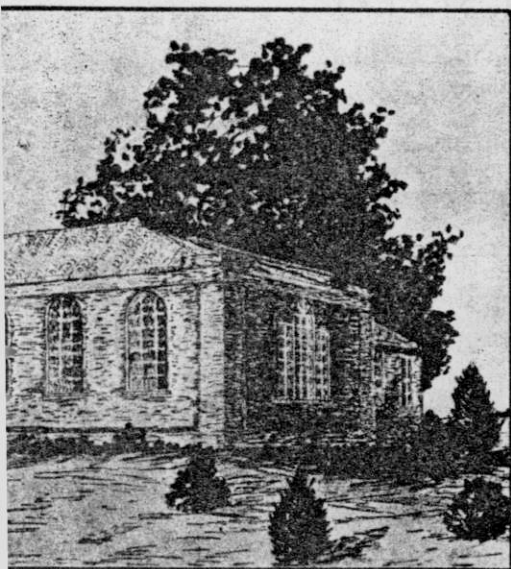
lilies that bloom in August and September. The students have conducted many experiments with barberry bushes, have developed new shades of verbena, and are at present concerned with the development of a better variety of strawberries. They learn grafting and pruning in the school's woods and orchards, and on the school farms they engage in the extensive growing of grains and vegetables.

Sixty varieties of soy beans were grown on the farm this year. From these varieties many experiments will be made and possibly many new products developed.

The school markets twelve soy bean products, and in its laboratories is preparing new experiments daily. Students do the work connected with the marketing and preparation of these products. Madison foods are well known. The school has the second largest baking oven in Nashville and runs its own mill for the grinding.

School furniture is made in the wood-working plant of the institution, which grows much of its own lumber. Logs from the school lands are cut in a sawmill that is operated on the place. . . .

The premedical work of the school is widely recognized. Early in the history of the institution it became evident to the founders that it would be necessary to establish a sanitarium and hospital, not only as a means of training workers for these units but also to care for the sick in the neighborhood.



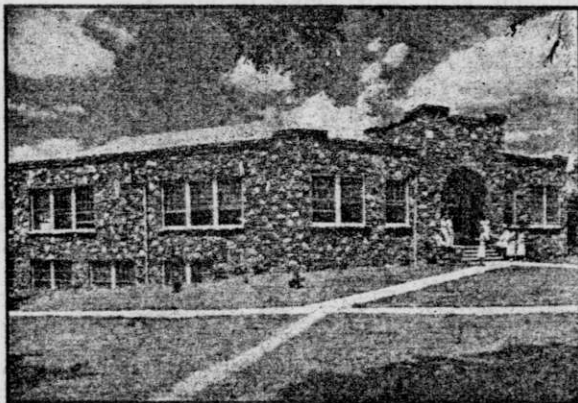
d Library

operated by the faculty and that it is chartered under the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee as a non-profit-making eleemosynary institution.

The school is located on rolling hills overlooking a great bend in the Cumberland River, and the sweeping views from almost any direction across the campus are inspiringly beautiful. To add to the beauty of the fields and woodlands has been the constant intention of both faculty and students.

The botany classes, for instance, have started an arboretum that will contain thousands of varieties of trees and shrubs from all parts of the world. These will be landscaped for beauty and serve as laboratory specimens for the students. Already there are hundreds of rare shrubs and flowers on the school grounds, and home-lovers come from many miles to obtain shrubs and flowers for their own gardens. . . .

One of the leading contributions of the classes this year was the introduction of Philippine lilies. After experiments at the school, the botany classes sold 1,750 plants to a local florist shop, and Nashvillians now have



Science Building

"It was hoped," the letter to the Chamber of Commerce said, "that the sanitarium would not only provide a means of converting student labor into cash but also provide a market for much of the produce grown on the place.

"This has proved to be true but it has brought its problems and burdens as well. Especially in these hard times we have been under the necessity of doing more than \$1,000 worth of charity work per month. From

last September until this July we have performed 188 operations from which we have not received a cent of remuneration and 273 for which we have received only a small part of the fees."

Health values are stressed at the school and the benefits of correct exercise and food demonstrated in the school laboratories. . . .

In the school printing shop beautiful work is done and approximately twenty-five students are provided with a learning livelihood. Classes in commercial photography make and develop beautifully artistic pictures. Approximately a dozen students earn their living tinting stereopticon slides. They have recently accepted an order to make a series to be used by the W.C.T.U., showing the influence of tobacco and alcohol.

The new library building is expected to be more than a place to house books. It is expected to be a museum where teachers can bring their classes to study Tennessee birds and woods. The collec-

tions for the study will be made by the students.

The school has its own dairy herds and poultry farm and operates a large cannery. It also has plumbing, electrical, and automobile shops.

Students have made their own broadcasting station and arranged a radio hook-up where chapel programs are carried to all rooms of the sanitarium, to many of the cottages, and to various parts of the campus.

Yet with all these industries and all these students, the school has no industrial look nor yet the look of a conventional university. And visitors to the place are always agreed with the former United States Commissioner of Education who said with reference to the school, "There are new things under the sun, and here is one."

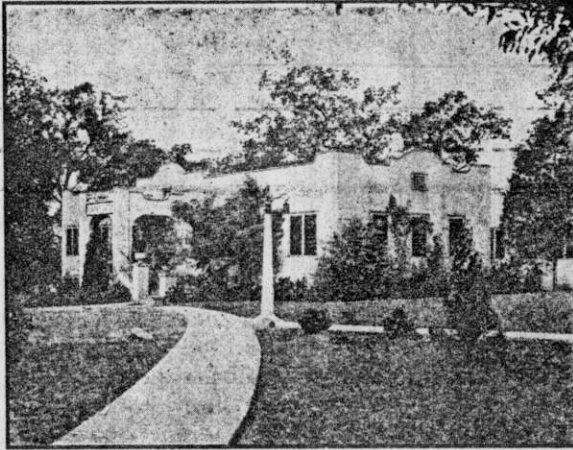
—S—

From Nashville Chamber of Commerce

In a letter from the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, dated August 3, 1934, R. B. Beal, chairman, writes:

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to inform you that the Board of Governors of the Chamber of Commerce unanimously endorsed your plans for raising funds for the completion of your library, in order that your institution may become a regular qualified recognized senior college.

The members of the Board recognize the excellent contribution which your institution has made and is making to the South, and feel that the institution deserves the hearty support and cooperation of the citizens of this community.



Administration Building

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XIV

October 10, 1934

No. 35

After Thirty Years*

AS I look into the faces of this splendid group of students gathered from almost every state in the Union and from several foreign countries, my mind goes back naturally to the beginning of this institution, now more than thirty years ago. It is difficult for you as students to realize the sacrifices experienced in connection with the pioneering of such an enterprise as this. The only way that you can ever enter into the joys and sorrows of those who have made this institution possible is to do a like work yourselves.

Many spots around the campus which seem common to us are held sacred by its early pioneers and founders because of experiences associated with these very places. Those of us who have arrived in later years can not appreciate the sacred memories that linger around old Probation Hall. It was there that Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland in the early days of the institution had their suite of rooms above the stable of old Tom, the mule that Mother D. and Miss DeGraw drove to town with the butter and eggs. Moreover, that

dilapidated old building called Probation Hall housed many of the students in those early days and was their only dormitory.

None of us can realize the planning, the working, and the praying that has been done in the process of building up the institution to its present stage, now consisting of more than one hundred buildings. Almost ruthlessly we tread carelessly by these buildings, hardly realizing that they have not stood here forever, scarcely giving a thought as to how they came into existence. These pioneer experiences were not ours, but we are here to enter into the

blessings which come as the result of these processes of planning, working, and praying. We are here to help carry forward the work which has been started.

This institution is blessed by still having several of its founders—those who have worked and toiled and sacrificed to make it possible for you and for hundreds of other young men and young women to get an all-round education by their own efforts. Many would never have

AT MADISON the effort is made to give the student not merely a preparation for life but an experience in life itself. If by experience in school he learns how to make his living, how to handle difficulties of home and farm and school and church, how to impart his knowledge to others, and how to combine in proper proportion all the elements of life—work, study, teaching, recreation—if he learns all this by experience, he has not merely subscribed to a doctrine and been labeled with a degree; he has had stamped upon him a character, wrought within him a course of life.—*Men of the Mountains.*

*From a chapel talk by Dr. P. A. Webber.

had this privilege but for the opportunities offered at Madison.

Many of Madison's students have caught the vision of its founders and have gone out and established like institutions in various places throughout the Southland.

For more than twenty-five years these workers have had a home-coming once a year. At these annual meetings, called "times of cheer" by Spaulding in *Men of the Mountains*, old acquaintances are renewed and new ones formed. Various phases of educational, health, and agricultural problems are discussed and ideas are exchanged.

The next annual meeting of self-supporting workers is just before us—October 25–28. You will have the privilege of meeting these former students of Madison who have looked forward for many weeks and months to this annual home-coming to their old alma mater as in the early days.

This year there will be no lumbering wagons coming in over rough roads in the early morning from Lawrenceburg, Fountain Head, or Sand Mountain, "bringing those who spent their last moments in the cornfield or canning factory and took the dark hours for their *de luxe* traveling to the Convention." Lumber wagons have now changed to automobiles, rough roads to smooth paved highways, but "jovial Alden and lean-jawed Mulford," first of our out-school pioneers, will be here—only a little older grown. Martins from El Reposo, the Walens and Ards from Chestnut Hill, Wheelers from Pewee Valley, Dr. Magan, and scores of others, as well as many new faces, will bring to this year's meeting an inspiration and a spirit of good cheer such as comes from the firing line of unselfish service to humanity.

Many of the young men and young women now before me definitely plan to follow in the footsteps of those who have gone before—to go out into the hills and valleys and into the great cities of the Southland and elsewhere to minister to the needs of humanity. The spirit of Madison has not changed.

The faculty and the student body of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute extend to the workers in these various centers and elsewhere a most cordial welcome.

—S—

Annual Convention Coming

THE annual convention of self-supporting workers of the South is scheduled to be held at Madison, Tennessee, October 25–28, beginning Thursday night at 7:30 and continuing through to Sunday night, the 28th. The session is held under the auspices of the Laymen's Extension League. These annual meetings are indeed times of cheer and encouragement to the army of three hundred or more self-supporting workers scattered throughout the Southern states carrying on a work that has been fostered throughout the years by the parent institution at Madison.

This year marks the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the school and sanitarium at Madison, when in 1904 Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Doctor Magan, Mother Druillard, and Miss DeGraw, with a group of young people, began to build up a memorial for God on a neglected farm ten miles outside the city of Nashville. Marvelous progress has been made during the years following, and as we return from year to year we are led to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!"

The program planned includes addresses by a number of leading workers of the church as well as some leaders in state and national enterprises. There are many problems facing us, and opportunity will be given for study of these problems in a practical way that should make for greater success in the work. Reports of progress along educational, medical, and medical evangelistic lines will be made, as well as the always inspirational reports from the smaller centers. Those who plan to attend this annual "home-coming" should arrange to be present from the first meeting Thursday to the last. A feast of good things awaits us.

ELSIE BROWNSBERGER, *Secretary*
Laymen's Extension League

—S—

Report from Kiangsu, China

IN a recent letter to Mrs. Lida F. Scott, secretary of the Extension Division of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Mrs. H. L. Schull, of Chiao Tou Tseng, Kiangsu, China, writes:

We have been with this school eleven years now. It has grown from a small school in the city of Shanghai to a Junior College located out in the country. I do wish you might visit us. You would be interested, I feel sure. We are crowded this year but plans are under way for a new boys' dormitory for next year. We have

sixty-five girls and two hundred boys. Half of them are paying their school expenses by work. The school is located on a farm on which is a factory for manufacturing metal furniture, a printing shop, and a cannery.

Students' working their way through school is a new idea to the people of China, but they are deeply interested in our plan of education and when the bells ring, students may be seen at all kinds of tasks. Many visitors come to see our peculiar manner of education. Some of these are prominent men from different parts of the country.

At the recent constituency meeting it was planned to develop our medical missionary work. We now have a doctor, and the little dispensary where I have worked single handed for seven years is being enlarged. At times the task has been strenuous, but, oh, the joy of helping these suffering souls! I have been obliged to play both doctor and nurse to these poor people for we had neither within a radius of twenty miles. Now that Dr. Herbert Lin, a recent graduate of Loma Linda and a former student of this school, is with us, he will take a great load from my shoulders.

Mr Schull looks after the business of the school and is kept very busy. He attends to the buying and selling for the industries. Last year \$4000.00 worth of metal furniture was sold, \$11,000.00 of canned goods, \$9000.00 worth of farm products. The Chinese are very clever at copying and we have close competition. This means that we have to work hard to keep one step ahead. However, the Lord is richly blessing the work, and we are striving in every way to train these young folks for useful work in this needy field.

—S—

Planning for the Exhibits

PLANS are being laid for exhibits this year at the Self-supporting Workers' Convention which will be held at Madison, Tennessee, just prior to Fall Council, exhibits that will be educational, original, and inspirational. To give an idea of the interest being manifested, there will be a lamp on exhibit made from scraps, showing how attractive a lamp can be made at a very small expense. The various departments at Madison are already working on displays that will demonstrate their activities.

Following is an excerpt from a letter just received from one of our units:

"We shall be glad to send something to add to your exhibit for the Workers' Convention in October.

"Just now I am feeling quite proud of our new classroom chairs, evolved by the carpentry department. We could not afford to buy regular classroom chairs, and we did not have enough of any kind of chairs to supply the makeshift classroom we are having to use for our ninth-grade students this year; so one of our men, who had made board chairs such as are seen

on the lawns nowadays, suggested that we might make a triple chair of this sort and put classroom chair arms on each of the seats. This was done, and now we have two sections of three very comfortable chairs or seats each. Places were made beneath the seats for books.

"We could not send the chairs as they are because they would take up too much space, but we would like to send a toy model of a three-chair section, and it might really be an inspiration for some other school to do likewise. The toy model would be about a foot long and would not require much space."

Your cooperation is requested in making the exhibits a success.

FLORENCE FELLEMEDE,
Madison, Tennessee,
In charge of exhibits.

—S—

A Report from the Fountain Head Unit

RECENTLY Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Ewert, of Pasadena, California, have connected with Fountain Head Sanitarium and Hospital, Fountain Head, Tennessee. Dr. Ewert is a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists and has been practicing in Pasadena for the past three years. During this time he has been a member of the staffs of the Pasadena Emergency Hospital and the Los Angeles Emergency Hospital. Mrs. Ewert is a graduate of Loma Linda School of Nursing.

In a recent report, B. N. Mulford, business manager of the Fountain Head School and Sanitarium, gives us the following interesting items:

We feel we have in Dr. and Mrs. Ewert a valuable asset to our work. We have long needed people with the ability and training and the missionary spirit which they have to help us.

The Fountain Head Unit has made steady strides during this time that many folks call "the depression." Our hospital is the only one in this section and has steadily grown. Through the efforts of our physicians and nurses, with the blessing of God, a good many people have been given a new lease on life.

The school has grown to that point where we are now teaching two subjects in the twelfth grade. The conference educational department has encouraged us to build the school to full twelve grades as soon as possible. In order to do this it will be necessary to add considerable equipment and one more building. This, we feel sure, will be made possible in God's own time.

Our industrial departments are being strengthened so more students can be given the opportunity of earning their school expenses. A shop where we do both auto mechanics and woodwork has recently been built. The wood-working department, besides doing all the repair work of the institution, has manufactured and sold during the last year about three thousand "Takoma Rockerless Rockers." Something of a manufactured nature is planned for the mechanics department the coming year.

A friend of the school during the year made a gift of a small farm which helps provide additional work for students and more food for the family and feed for the livestock. This we feel is one of the most practical additions the school has had in the history of its existence. Other gifts at times of extreme crisis have been made from time to time.

The workers at Fountain Head Unit are indeed thankful to the Master for these blessings sent to us through kind friends.

NEWS ITEMS

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Mrs. Morgan were guests of Madison last week. Arrangements were made while they were here for their son, Griscom Morgan, to enter the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute for his B.S. degree. Griscom is deeply interested in practical education and recently spent a month visiting Madison and the Units. We are pleased to know that he has chosen to take his senior year at Madison. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan left Sunday for their home at Norris Dam. Madison gives them an opportunity to slip away for a few days from their busy life and responsibilities of the TVA.

—S—

We were favored last week with a visit from Professor F. O. Clark of Crossville, Tennessee. Mr. Clark is manager of the interesting farm project which is being developed near Crossville, and is eminently fitted for this work. For many years he was head of the agricultural and industrial department of Berea College. The department grew and became a strong feature of the work of this splendid school. He was for a number of years superintendent of the Penny Farms in Florida. He spent several years in Korea promoting agricultural missionary work in that country. Like Higginbotham,

Butterfield, and Reisner, he is intensely interested in helping the man who is down and out to get a home on the land where he can be independent and self-sustaining. The purpose of the Cumberland Homestead, Inc., is to establish about 350 families in homes on small farms that it may be a demonstration of what can be done in many places.

—S—

The work on the new library building is going forward steadily. Donald VanMeter has the contract for making cement blocks. Other phases of the work are being let out to students on contract basis.

—S—

H. N. Williams, who has charge of the Harvest-Gathering work for Madison this year, gives an interesting and encouraging report concerning experiences of the singing bands and others in soliciting funds to help forward medical missionary work in needy mission fields. Up to Sabbath, September 30, \$490 had been contributed for this good work.

—S—

In a recent letter, Mrs. John F. Brownsberger writes: "We are happy over the prospects of our school this year. We have a fine group of young people and more enrolled than ever before in our history. We also have a hospital full of patients."

—S—

It was a pleasure to have L. E. Christman, of the General Conference, Washington, D.C., address the family at a recent vesper service. This was Pastor Christman's first visit to Madison for a number of years.

—S—

Radio Health Talks

THE "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" broadcasts have now been going out on the air over Nashville station WLAC (1470 kc) every Thursday for the past eleven months. The hour of the broadcast has been changed from time to time. This notice is to announce that beginning October 4 the hour will be at 4:30 to 4:45 every Thursday. We are told that this is to be the fall and winter schedule.

Tell all of your friends who are interested in Health Education about this schedule that the circle of those who receive the help thus brought within their reach may be as large as possible.

JULIUS GILBERT WHITE

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XIV

October 17, 1934

No. 36

Thirtieth Annual Opening at Madison

ON THE eighteenth of September Madison registered students for the new school year. This was the thirtieth fall opening in the history of the institution. The general routine and attendant circumstances were somewhat different from that first fall opening in 1904 when less than a dozen students began class-work in the old plantation house. At that time some wore "imported clothes," as the clothing taken from donated boxes and barrels was called. They warmed themselves at the open fire in the large family room after spending a portion of the day husking corn, digging potatoes, or preparing meals for a hungry crew.

Mother D (Mrs. N. H. Druillard) was past master of the situation, and kept the pot boiling and the family of pioneers in good spirits while the men leaders of the group, now known as Drs. Sutherland and Magan (the Doctor title has come since then) were visiting friends far and wide in search of money to put up a school-house, or to buy a few more cows to help in the support of students.

The original farmhouse, built of red cedar logs and then approximately a

hundred years old, was the center of intellectual activity. By day its rooms served alternately for classes and dining purposes and by night they were converted into sleeping quarters.

STUDENTS who have gained book knowledge without gaining a knowledge of practical work, can not 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 of 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.—*Counsels to Teachers.*

That was somewhat different from conditions today when about three hundred students register. Added to that there is a working force of teachers and department leaders numbering seventy-five or more. One questions sometimes whether the output today is any stronger than in the days of small beginnings. They were a body then that was deeply in earnest, and it was from those early years that the beginnings were laid for several of the affiliated rural community centers that today are attracting wide attention. It was in those days that Madison itself sunk its roots deep. It was a quiet time of growth preparatory for future years of publicity.

Material growth of the plant causes an exclamation of surprise from visitors who are here for the first time or who return after an absence of several years. That the place is unusually attractive is the testimony of all. A large campus, beautiful shrubbery, attractive sanitarium and

school buildings—all have come gradually as the result of quiet, persistent effort by the permanent working force here and the aid of staunch friends.

For years the institution operated as a junior college. For the past two years it has done the work of a senior college, its second class graduating the last of August. The step up the ladder was taken to meet advancing standards all over the country for teachers and for admission to medical schools.

Two substantial and commodious buildings have been erected and occupied during the past three years. One houses the science laboratories; the other is the Demonstration School building. These are stone-faced with rock from the school property and were constructed by students. The fourth building of the senior college group, the new library building, is now under way. Its construction is of hollow tile made on the place, faced with stone to harmonize with the other buildings.

There are in attendance this fall approximately three hundred students in college and high school, with an added forty-five in the primary and intermediate grades. It is interesting to find that the objective of the college is the same as when the institution was launched thirty years ago—the training of Christian men and women for active Christian service on a self-supporting plan. It is an educational home for those who desire to increase their efficiency for this particular type of work.

The college offers a choice of courses in the fields of agriculture, dietetics and home economics, health and nursing, pre-medical and medical evangelistic work, and teaching on the elementary and secondary school level. By accepting a place in the school, the student signifies his desire to enter upon a work similar in nature to that in operation on the campus.

The student body is an interesting group. While the majority are young people carrying forward their education by natural steps from high school to college, there is more than a sprinkling of older men and women who have resumed

school work after years of practical life. They awake to the fact that there is a field of usefulness just beyond their reach unless they have added preparation. There are ten students from foreign lands. Those here from the Orient specialize in agriculture because China and Japan at the present time are wanting Western methods of farming. One student, a member of the graduating class of last August, expects, on returning to his home, to teach agriculture in a newly organized school in Peking.

Madison is a busy place for all. Students have a half-day work program and spend the other half of the day with their studies. Their manual duties in the various industrial departments on the campus are both educational and remunerative. Daily they are facing problems similar to those they must master in the world when school is a thing of the past. Madison is a training camp for Christian soldiers.

—S—

Blossom Time in Sunny Tennessee

By CARRIE SHARPE JORDAN*

'Tis blossom time in Sunny Tennessee,
And the mocking bird is singing;
His song of joyful love, glad and free
On the lambent air he's flinging.
All through the day, all through the night,
His pearls of sound he's giving;
And he soothes our hurts, the winsom wight!
Renews our calm in mere living.

We've had our troubles in Sunny Tennessee—
Yet our blessings far exceed them—
And the mocking bird singing to you and to me,
Does his musical best to relieve them.
We should try from him a lesson to learn:
Wipe from our slate each doleful, cowardly
word;
Peace of spirit, calmness of soul earn
As we listen to the mocking bird.

God love you, fair Bird of Tennessee!
May your feathers ever be numbered.
May your song ever flow, free as a river to sea,
Down the eons through which men must slumber.
And when our Lord's coming shall bring from
the grave
Our bodies glorified by His divine calling,
May you, too, be there, bearing the talent He
gave
With ecstatic rhythm rising, falling.

*Mrs. Carrie Sharpe Jordan is a guest of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

Alcohol Lecture Goes to Conventions

THE Associated Lecturers' Bureau is receiving many good words concerning the lecture "Health and Alcohol" and the slides which illustrate it. Every time it is given it creates other calls for it to be repeated. Many who have heard and seen it say it is the most attractive and effective presentation of the alcohol question now being used by temperance workers.

Julius Gilbert White, who is at the head of the Bureau, will attend several of the State W.C.T.U. conventions this fall in the interest of this lecture work. Among them are the conventions in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, October 7-10; Joliet, Illinois, October 17-19; Jackson, Tennessee, October 23-25; and the National W.C.T.U. convention in Cleveland, Ohio, November 9-16.

Many of our readers ought to be out among the people, before public schools, churches, clubs, and many such places, using this lecture to educate young and old concerning the effects of alcohol on mind and body. The hundred and forty very beautiful pictures used to illustrate this lecture make it very interesting to children and students of all ages as well as to adults. A common expression made by those who hear and see it is, "This ought to be given in every school in the land." The way is open for it everywhere. It is now time to give it. The work is waiting for those who will do it.

Those who are interested in doing this work should write to the

ASSOCIATED LECTURERS' BUREAU
Madison, Tennessee

—S—

Self-Support in Roorkee School Commended

A LETTER comes from J. H. Reisner, executive secretary of the Agricultural Missions Foundation, New York City, enclosing a copy of a letter which he is sending out to secretaries of mission boards regarding "Self-Help Through Agricultural Work and Adjustment in the School Calendar." To this letter is attached a report by A. H. Williams, which is highly commended by Mr. Reisner, entitled "Agricultural Work as a Basis of Student Self-Support as It is Being Developed at the S.D.A. Mission Boys' School, Roorkee, U. P., India."

Some interesting items are given regarding the experiences of the Roorkee School in self-support. The school has the use of a hundred-acre farm on which is grown sugar cane, vegetables, some cereals and fodder. Recently an irrigation well was sunk, conduits built, and other improvements made which have added much to the value of the school's industries. Mention is made of another school near Punjab that is operating on the same order.

"It is the hope," the report states, "that Roorkee's doors will always be open to receive students of the right type, however poor; but it is not intended that the mission board should meet the entire expense, leaving the student himself unconcerned regarding his own support."

"On the one hand, the mission board can not afford to feed, clothe, educate, and house a considerable student body free of charge. On the other hand, it is believed that it would not be for the good of students in general if funds were sufficient to permit of such a lavish arrangement."

"Further, even if the family can provide cash to cover the student's expense, as many can, it is better for the student that he should not learn to lean on his relatives. In other words, we regard instruction and experience in self-support as elements necessary to a good education. The rising generation needs to learn the perspiration equivalent of a rupee."

—S—

Winter Institute Concerning Health Lecture and Food Work

TWICE each year the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute offers a three weeks' course specializing in health lecture work, use and distribution of foods, and methods of self-support. The winter institute will open December 13, 1934, at 2:30 P.M.

These classes will be taught by Julius Gilbert White, president of the Associated Lecturers, Inc., and Edward M. Bisalski, director of merchandising for Madison Foods.

Mr. White will teach the following phases of the health education work:

1. The entire series of twelve "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures, of which Mr. White is the author, will be given with slides as they are presented to the public.
2. The technique of their use in the field will be carefully studied.
3. Special study will be given to the use of lecture No. 9 on Alcohol, for which openings are waiting on all sides. Definite instruction will be given on how to enter these openings. A great hour has come for doing this work.
4. Each lecture will be carefully analyzed and discussed. Questions of all kinds concerning them may be asked.
5. Plans and methods will be presented and discussed which those attending this course may use in giving these lectures and in doing other medical missionary work.
6. Methods of giving these lectures without slides will be explained.
7. Ways and means of (a) getting audiences, (b) getting lecture halls, and (c) advertising, will be discussed.
8. Methods of self-support while doing this work will be studied.
9. Careful attention will be given to methods

of coordinating medical missionary self-supporting efforts with the regular organized work.

10. The place that healthful living occupies in Christian experience will be studied.

Mr. Bisalski will give fifteen lessons on each of the following:

1. Study of foods sold.
2. Food salesmanship as missionary work and as a means of making a livelihood.

There will be no tuition charge for attending this institute, but it will be well if those attending are prepared to purchase copies of some of the valuable material used. This, however, is optional. Some who can not attend may desire copies of these lessons. If so, they should write to Mr. White.

Those attending the institute will be given student rates on board, room, and laundry, which should range from \$16.00 to \$20.00 per month. This is a cash expense. Room reservations must be made in advance.

SURVEY readers are requested to pass this announcement on to others who may be interested.

—S—

"Times of Cheer"

EARLY in the development of the rural work in the South it was found that annual meetings of workers, for the exchange of experiences and for study of better methods, were of great value. Twenty-six years ago last August the first of these conventions was held. Looking recently over a photograph of workers attending one of the early meetings, we found many familiar faces—faces that still are annually seen at the conventions. They now appear older in years, perhaps, but also stronger in faith and richer in experience. These, with the many others who have joined the ranks since, will be seen again at the annual convention, October 25–28.

Since those early days, those who were once students and later pioneer workers in distant hills and mountains have come back home year after year to the mother school, seeking the help and inspiration which comes from such gatherings. No longer do we hear the sound of rumbling wagons rolling in during that first convention night, the memory of which is still vivid in our minds. Times were hard in those days; money was scarce, and great sacrifice on the part of all was necessary in order to come; but they came—indeed they came. They couldn't stay away. Conditions now are changed, the work has expanded and grown, and some of our

problems have changed; but the spirit of the work of those early years remains the same, the message is the same, and the conventions still have the old time ring.

This year the keynote of the convention, as always, will be struck by Dr. Sutherland on the opening Thursday night, October 25.

Let us make this a home-coming year; let us go back to the old school, back to the message that stirred our hearts in our youth, and back to the One who has led in this great work since its beginning.

Those who plan to attend should write at once, if you have not already done so, to Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, Madison, Tennessee. Rooming quarters are limited, and we must not unnecessarily impose upon the hospitality of our school. You are requested to bring bedding.

ELSIE BROWNSBERGER, *Secretary*
Laymen's Extension League

—S—

Agricultural Students Wanted

A GOODLY number of foreign missionaries of various denominations were sent to Madison during the last two years by the Agricultural Missions Foundation, New York City, to study the agricultural phase of the work at Madison. These missionaries are interested in the development of agriculture in their respective mission fields.

Today there is a tremendous demand for intelligent farmers to help people get out of the cities and on small farms. There is especially a great need of intelligent leadership in this direction to aid the unemployed to help themselves by getting out on small farms where they can raise their own food and take care of themselves and not be dependent.

There is still opportunity at Madison for fifteen more young men who desire a training in agriculture in order that they may become agricultural missionaries at home and in foreign lands. To agricultural students work is offered on the farm, in the orchard, and in the care of the stock, poultry, and bees, whereby they may earn their board and room while obtaining some very practical lessons in connection with their studies.

Only those should apply who understand the importance of getting out of the cities and on the land and who have a burden to become scientific missionary farmers. Address the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XIV

October 24, 1934

No. 37

Acid Test Applied to Our Educational System

In an article appearing in *The Nation's Schools*, Fredrick L. Redefer, executive secretary, Progressive Education Association, points out the need of a more practical educational system in which emphasis will be placed on study rather than on teaching and in which thinking will not be divorced from doing. An extract of the article follows:

WE CLAIM to follow the spiritual teachings of the Carpenter of Nazareth but obey the dictates of accumulated money. The political ideals we espouse were stated by Thomas Jefferson, but our laws are dictated by Hamiltonian bankers and commercial magnates.

Poverty and plenty, abundance and want, walk America's streets, and side by side in cities and towns live the wealthy and the impoverished. In a modern age, outworn traditions and prejudices continue to hold a place in the hearts of the people, and contradictions are ignored by our educational and political leaders. . . .

The philosophy of the American public school, its purpose and ideals, has been lost in the mechanics of the present industrial era.

This lack of modern philosophy passes unnoticed due to the age-old conception of education in which thinking and believing are divorced from doing and acting. . . .

What the school does is a better indication of its principles than the beliefs it professes.

Teaching Conflicts with Practice

A survey of American classrooms in elementary and graduate schools indicates that we still divorce knowledge and action, separate education into neat, closed compartments, and operate under the wrong conception of education, blinding ourselves to obvious contradictions. Our teaching philosophy is developed in one department and little concern is felt over its conflict with the practices ad-

vocated in another.

Educators talk about the new industrial era, but educational practices cling closely to traditions that were established when schools prepared leaders for the ministry. We accept the development of new fields of knowledge, add new departments and new subjects to the school curriculum, but leave undisturbed many time-honored practices that present knowledge condemns. We give lip service to democracy and attempt to educate youngsters for democratic citizenship in schools organized on autocratic principles and ruled by monarchs and miniature Mussolinis. We indoctrinate knowledge as though it were

SET your hearts unto all the words which I testify among you this day, which ye shall command your children to observe to do, all the words of this law; for it is not a vain thing for you, because it is your life and through this thing ye shall prolong your days in the land." Deuteronomy.

infallible, unchangeable, inspired by divine revelations, and as though teachers were divinely appointed prophets.

We are so concerned with knowing that we forget doing, with the result that surface intellectualisms, erudition, and sophomoric generalizations are accepted as indications of an education. We err in the belief that the knowledge of any bundle of facts will produce educated individuals. The present American educational system with its emphasis on teaching rather than on studying is a definite handicap to the development of growing, intelligent individuals.

If America is to build the civilization of which she is capable, for which she has the resources and the technical knowledge, the whole of American life, including our educational institutions, must be modernized. It must be shorn of blind, unfounded tradition, and its educational, political, and social institutions must consider the changes of its industrial and economic development. Sacred documents, institutions, and organizations must lose their omnipotence and become subject to change as rapidly as new demands are thrust upon them by developments in other fields. American society suffers not so much from a lack of knowledge as from a lack of application and the lack of integration of that knowledge.

No amount of educational campaigning, no work of an educational committee, will be of permanent value unless educators accept their share of the responsibility for rebuilding the entire economic structure. . . .

Building a New Education

A modern teaching philosophy is the cornerstone on which the new education must be built. Our teaching philosophy is our life philosophy. How we live as individuals, how we live with our fellow human beings on this earth, how we attempt to solve our social problems, how aware we are of the implications of economic and social trends, how sensitive we are to our rights as individuals and to the rights of other personalities, how sensitized we are to the beauties of music, art, the exactness of mathematics, the products of craftsmanship and a creative mind—

these determine the design of our educational philosophy.

We can not lead a dual life, one in the classroom and another as an individual; one as a teacher and another as an administrator. We can not teach citizenship unless we are acting as intelligent citizens ourselves. We can not expect the level of American life to rise to greater heights unless we live on a high level. This is the fundamental problem that teacher-training institutions ignore in their programs. They train tradesmen and not artist craftsmen. . . .

It can not give lip service to ideals that are not practiced. In American life we have voiced the ideal of democracy, and yet in only a few places is this ideal put into practice. We can not hide behind a screen of ideals and be blind to the fact that true democracy in our economic life is non-existent.

From Static to Dynamic

Social democracy can not be taught in a school organized along autocratic lines. Respect for individuality will not grow in a classroom in which there is no respect for individuality. The willingness to submit to necessary discipline and the knowledge of the true meaning of freedom can not be imparted in a classroom dominated by fear. . . .

A truly modernized teaching philosophy . . . can not departmentalize, cut up, segregate, and separate our lives and the knowledge we acquire, nor can it concern itself only with mental gymnastics of memorization. It can not be cowardly in facing issues or straddle basic conflicts. A "fish-centered" school or an "egg-centered" school diverts attention from the real problem of reorganization with a cloak of false modernism. . . .

Educational emphasis must swing from rigid mass education to the individual living in a social group, from the goal of predetermined subject achievement to the full development of abilities and the broadening of individual interests to include the social group.

These are the real essentials of an education. The mechanics and the skills are

merely by-products. Only a school that is organized for and places the emphasis on the development of these characteristics in students and teachers can follow a truly modernized teaching philosophy.

In the new school, the teaching philosophy shifts from a static to a dynamic type of learning. The vital interests and problems sensed by the individual will form the core of the curriculum, an ever-changing curriculum that deals not only with the child's life but extends into problems of adult society. The emphasis is placed on constant studying, finding tentative answers, rather than on dogmatically taught, systematized, factual information unrelated to the life of the individual. . . .

Present social-economic problems may be the core of the curriculum, but they should be studied, not taught. If the concept of studying rather than teaching were generally accepted, schools would be more free to study labor problems, communism, and other difficult controversial social problems. To teach them, however, is to follow present practices that deny constant change and new needs in the future. . . .

Our teaching philosophy will not be modernized by additional courses and credits or the accumulation of irrelevant information or segregated knowledge. It will not be modernized by confining our activities to the classroom or our discussions within the four walls of the school. . . .

If American education is to advance to ever higher achievement, we can only join hands in an intelligent effort to modernize American society.

—S—

Editorial Boosts College

IN *The Nation's Commerce*, New York City, of September 15, 1934, appears an interesting editorial concerning the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, from which the following paragraphs are quoted:

The progress of education in the state of Tennessee has steadily advanced despite the uncertain conditions that the state has faced in the past few years; and in this work it is pleasing to note that the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has in a large measure been

responsible for the high standards of the teachers who educate the youth of the state.

This institution is under the executive direction of Dr. E. A. Sutherland, president, an educator well grounded in his task who has done a fine piece of work in upholding the high standards of the institution during the difficult times of the past few years.

The graduates of this school are well trained to assume their position in the schools of the state.

—S—

A Plea for Peace

By CARRIE SHARPE JORDAN*

In orderly rows calmly they sleep,
Held closely in pitying, foreign soil.
Unknowing they rest in graves full deep;
Through with life's battles; done with its toil.

Lauded Glory of War! Curse of the race!
Its glory intrigues, dazzles for a day,
But its curse comes stalking apace
And grasps each shuddering soul for aye.

With forms erect, to martial strains
We send them forth, our precious, gallant
youth!

A battered, ghastly, awful thing remains
Quickly to be hid from sight, forsooth.

Or they come back, clinging to life:
Parts of their bodies, much of manhood gone,
Gone to further an ignoble, brutal strife,
The world of countless beauties shorn.

Cry out against war, O sister, sweetheart,
mother.

Tolerate no more empty arms, aching hearts:
Fight the braver battle of Christ, our Elder
Brother;

His peace a matchless crown, a living part.

—S—

Getting Ready for the Exhibits

THERE are only a few more days until the Annual Convention of Self-supporting Workers will be held at Madison. Remember the date—October 25-28.

In a recent letter, B. N. Mulford writes: "Regarding the exhibits for Convention, I want to thank Miss Fellemende for calling our attention to this matter. We plan definitely on having a good, strong exhibit from Fountain Head. Ours will be just the practical things that we are doing here on the place. We will bring some of our chairs; also our cots, our apple corer and peach pitter on which we have just completed a patent, and a number of other things from the shop. Besides this, we will have a sample each of our canned goods, some of our whole-wheat bread, and so on. The farm will be represented as strongly as possible."

*Mrs. Carrie Sharpe Jordan is a guest of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

Each Unit is invited to put on an exhibit. Write Miss Florence Fellemende, who has charge of the exhibits this year, regarding your plans so that space may be reserved.

—S—

Nutritional Value of Soya Flour

IN AN article recommending the use of the soy bean and soya flour "in every hospital and home," Ray H. Monier (*Journal of Missouri Medical Association*, August, 1934) calls attention to its unique food value: (1) "That soya flour contains the two most valuable nutritive elements, protein and fat, in higher proportion than any of the other foods, and also possesses the highest total nutritive value, its protein contents being almost double that of meat"; and (2) "That soya flour is quite different in its composition from other flours, the principal constituent of which is carbohydrates while soya flour is chiefly made up of protein and fat. It is, therefore, more to be compared with our chief sources of protein, milk, meat, and eggs—but is more nutritious as it contains considerably less water and therefore more nourishment."

Not only in quantity but also in quality of protein the soy bean is outstanding in comparison with any other food.

The use of soya milk for tuberculous children or for those afflicted with ulcer of the stomach, who are required to be on a rigid milk diet, has been found beneficial. The chemically prepared soya flour can be used in making the milk by putting three teaspoonfuls of soya flour in a glass of water and adding a teaspoonful of sugar and a pinch of salt. The milk is said to be so soothing to the digestive tract that it is often more digestible and practical than cow's milk.—"*Good Health*," September, 1934.

NEWS ITEMS

Among recent visitors from California were Professor and Mrs. H. G. Lucas of Glendale and Elder J. H. Tindall of Santa Maria. Professor and Mrs. Lucas have been engaged in educational work for a number of years, and Elder Tindall is a leader in medical evangelistic work.

—S—

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Holden of Portland, Oregon, called on friends at Madison last week. Dr. Holden is superintendent of Portland Sanitarium, and an outstanding

surgeon in the West. This was Dr. and Mrs. Holden's first glimpse of Madison. They visited some of the out-schools and were very much pleased with these educational and medical centers.

—S—

Professor and Mrs. A. W. Spaulding of Takoma Park, D. C., were guests of Madison last week. Professor Spaulding is head of the Home Missionary Department of the General Conference. Both he and Mrs. Spaulding are old friends of Madison, and it was a pleasure to have them, even for a short visit. Professor Spaulding is the author of *Men of the Mountains*, in which appears the story of early Madison school experiences. He gave a very interesting lesson at the chapel hour.

—S—

The Weaving Department is exhibiting fifteen beautiful rugs made in that department last week. Mrs. W. H. Gorich and Mrs. R. C. Kinsey are supervising this work.

—S—

Miss Gertrude Lingham, head of the Department of Health at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, is in Knoxville this week attending the annual meeting of the Tennessee State Nurses Association. She will also attend the Southern Tuberculosis Conference.

—S—

The Agricultural Department has recently organized a Seminar, which meets once in two weeks. Much interest is being shown in these meetings. Professor E. C. Jacobsen heads the Agricultural Department this year.

—S—

The Cannery continues to be one of the busiest departments on the campus. Mr. Ivan Williams has charge. The number of cans for September is as follows: string beans, 109; corn, 608; grape juice, 89; pears, 1,713; okra, 27; tomatoes, 64; chard, 42; crowder peas, 33; peach jam, 24; apples, 228; turnip greens, 440.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XIV

October 31, 1934

No. 38

Rural Workers' Convention Opens

AS THE SURVEY goes to press this week, delegates are arriving for the annual meeting of self-supporting rural workers. For twenty-five years these gatherings have been held for the purpose of encouraging self-supporting missionaries.

The beginning of this work was small indeed. Fifteen people banded together over thirty years ago to establish a rural training school at Madison. Out of this effort has grown twenty-five or more "Units." Representatives from these rural communities will bring to the convention excellent reports in the form of experiences during the year. Opportunity will be given for the various departments, such as the departments of education, health, agriculture, and home economics, to place before the delegates timely instruction, inspirational reports, and future plans of progress.

One of the leading themes for study will be the adaptation of education to rural problems. It is recognized that education as carried on today in the majority of schools tends to wean students away from rural life. Instead of training students to go back to the country districts

with an uplifting gospel, the subjects as presented in the ordinary school implant a desire to leave the farm and take what seems to be an easier road.

Every subject taught in a Christian school should contribute toward the solving of the problem of getting people out of the cities and towns into country districts on the land. Our schools should teach the students to become masters of labor instead of slaves of labor. The students should be inspired to produce their living from the soil, to make a small farm a paradise home. They

THE United States News reports that the subsistence homestead projects have caught the popular fancy, and the division is being flooded with applications from families desiring to take advantage of the opportunity to secure new homes. Special consideration is given to the attitude of the wife in passing upon an application; unless the wife appears to be convinced of the advantages of the homestead plan, her husband's application has small chance of acceptance.

should teach students to have faith in the soil and "to obtain wisdom to know how to work it cheerfully, hopefully, gratefully, believing that it holds treasures richer than gold or silver." Christian education should train students to become genuine missionary teachers in showing how families can settle on neglected land, improve it, establish industries, prepare humble homes, and live independent and useful lives.

There is a wonderful opportunity today for farmers, financiers, builders, and others skilled in various lines to purchase

cheap land, improve it, and lend a helping hand in establishing on the land the thousands of unemployed now in the cities.

"Hoe-Handle Science"

To hear the reports from the Units, where a combination has been brought about of schools and sanitariums upon farms with activities suitable for such a combination, is indeed encouraging. These annual conventions are valued in the educational program of Madison that students may have the privilege of coming in contact with the spirit that has made possible the establishment and conduct of these remarkable groups. It is hoped that at the meeting which is just opening many students, some of whom have never before attended one of these annual gatherings, will be inspired to be more energetic in obtaining an education that will prepare them to go where they are needed and reproduce a similar work.

A number of years ago a prominent educator referred to Madison as the school where "hoe-handle science" is taught. This was done in derision by one who did not appreciate the science of agriculture, home economics, preventive medicine, and other practical subjects. The Madison school takes pride in teaching the scientific use of the hoe, the saw, and the broom. The raising of food, building of simple homes and construction of ordinary household furniture, healthful cookery, the making of clothes, and care of the sick maintain a prominent place in the program.

It is most satisfactory to note the gradual change of the students' attitude toward these practical subjects. There is pride today in having the ability and skill to *do* things. The best part of an education is that which not only helps students to know how to provide for themselves intelligently, scientifically, and conscientiously but inspires them with a spirit of service to teach others how to take the simple things of life and exalt them and make them attractive, thus bringing happiness, comfort, health, and prosperity to thousands who would otherwise be holding out their hands for a dole.

These ideas indicate in education revolutionary thinking. To teach the so-called school subjects so they can be carried by the student into active and daily normal life is an achievement—a goal, if you please, worthy of the very best efforts of an educational institution.

It is earnestly hoped that the coming convention of self-supporting rural missionaries may be the best ever held. The world needs the ideals held and practiced by the delegates. The Tennessee Valley Authority is launching an effort to put into practice on a large scale that which is being carried out today by the self-supporting missionaries in their units.

A Macedonian Call to Educational Institutions

Today there is a strong feeling on the part of many leading foreign missionaries that a gospel must first be carried to the educational institutions of the homeland that will inspire them to train missionaries to reach the great masses of foreign people with a practical gospel. These leaders of foreign mission work recognize that the popular educational system does not give the training necessary for success in foreign fields. Training schools are being challenged to produce workers that will know how to help the rural population of heathen countries raise better crops, provide better homes and better food, and have better health. There is a call for missionaries to teach these people how to get away from the poverty, unsanitary conditions, and disease everywhere manifest in the rural districts.

Leading missionaries who are coming in contact with the great needs are asking training schools to have compassion and cooperate in bringing to these people the healing medicine and comfort that the Master longs to see them have. They are calling for a new type of missionary who will teach the people of the rural districts in a practical manner that they may enjoy the privileges that can be theirs.

"In many places self-supporting missionaries can work successfully. It was as a self-supporting missionary that the apostle Paul labored in spreading the knowledge of Christ throughout the world. . . . Many today, if imbued with the same spirit of self-sacrifice, could do a good work in a similar way. . . ."

"There is a call for Christian families to go into communities that are in darkness and error, to go to foreign fields, to become acquainted with the needs of their fellow-men, and to work for the cause of the Master. If such families would settle in the dark places of the earth, places where the people are enshrouded in spiritual gloom, and let the light of Christ's life shine out through them, what a noble work might be accomplished.

"This work requires self-sacrifice. While many are waiting to have every obstacle removed, the work they might do is left undone and multitudes are dying without hope and without God. . . .

"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. They have led shiftless, idle, corrupt lives, and they need to be trained to correct habits. . . .

"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. . . . Demonstrate what can be done with the land when properly worked."

Holding fast to these principles by the various self-supporting groups, and believing they are fundamental in Christian living, has made this convention possible. The presence of so many delegates is a great tribute to the practicability of these principles. What has been done during the past thirty years by Madison and its branch institutions should be done by thousands of people who are now standing idle in the market place without real purpose or aim. Let them heed the Master's call, "Go ye also into the vineyard, and whatsoever is right I will give you."

—S—

Converted to the Rural Idea

ABOUT two years ago, our neighbor, Mr. H. L. Rushing, moved out from the city and built his home on a small farm near the college. From time to time inspiring reports come from the Rushing farm. Mr. Rushing is special accountant for the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway, but finds time with his wife and boys, three ruddy lads, to do considerable gardening.

The fall garden consists of a variety of vegetables—to be exact, eighteen in all. A young orchard consisting of sixty apple, peach, and cherry trees is growing nicely. There is a small strawberry patch and some grape-vines which are also doing well. The little apiary produced

loads of honey this year, and for its quality the school family can vouch.

"Among all our blessings," Mr. Rushing said, "is the little rock quarry where we get rocks for terrace walls to hold the soil, water, and fertilizer. Who ever heard of such a complete acre—land with enough rocks and a quarry for more rocks. One spot twenty by forty feet showed wilted crops in hot weather. The boys dug down twelve inches and found sheet rock. They piled the dirt back and are quarrying the fine sheet rocks for retaining walls. When all the rocks are out, the dirt will be placed back and crops started growing in fine shape.

"I would say that when a family begins to dig down deep and pull out rocks and dress up the land, they are on the road to health and prosperity and happiness. We would not think of returning to the city."

—S—

Popular Sedatives Condemned

TODAY many people are using freely for every little ailment hypnotics and sedatives. These are sold without a prescription as freely as the ordinary necessities of life. Over and over physicians are calling the attention of the people to the danger of using these drugs without a prescription from a physician.

Dr. Charles H. Watkins, of Rochester, Minnesota, states that the use of some kinds of sedatives is responsible for the development of leukopenia, a disease characterized by a deficiency of white blood corpuscles. He made a study of forty-five cases addicted to the use of such sedatives. In each case the patient was in the habit of taking some sedative of the type which has barbituric acid as its base. These sedatives are commonly sold throughout the country for headache, sleeplessness, and other like ailments. Such drugs are condemned because they prevent the formation of new white cells in the body. Most of the victims of this disease, which has an extremely high mortality rate, are women.

It is reported that the lay people use aspirin and other sedatives and hypnotics by the carload without consulting their physicians. These drugs when used indiscriminately have a deleterious effect. They only mask the trouble for which they are taken; they do not cure. Many evils result from personal drugging.

—S—

Madison Sanitarium and Hospital on Approved List

THE following notice, under date of October 15, comes from Franklin H. Martin, director general of the American College of Surgeons:

"We have pleasure in informing you that your hospital has been awarded Full Approval

by the American College of Surgeons for the year 1934.

"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 the promotion of scientific medicine."

Word has just come that the Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital, Fletcher, North Carolina, has also been fully approved by the American College of Surgeons.

—S—

A Prayer

Give me a good digestion, Lord,
And also something to digest;
Give me a healthy body, Lord,
With sense to keep it at its best!
Give me a healthy mind, good Lord!
To keep the good and pure in sight,
Which seeing sin is not appalled
But finds a way to set it right.
Give me a mind that is not bored,
That does not whimper, whine or sigh;
Don't let me worry too much
About the fussy things called "I."
Give me a sense of humor, Lord,
Give me the grace to see a joke,
To get some pleasure out of life
And pass it on to other folk.

—Author Unknown.

NEWS ITEMS

President W. E. Read, of the British Union Conference, Watford, Herts, England, was among recent guests of Madison. He is deeply interested in education and health work and spent a day looking over the institution at Madison. He also visited the Fountain Head School and Sanitarium.

—S—

A letter from Miss Mildred Davidson, who is teaching her first school, gives some interesting experiences concerning the little church school at Florence, Mississippi. Miss Davidson came to Madison from the Hindman Settlement School, Knott County, Kentucky. At the end of her two years' work at Madison, the Alabama-Mississippi Conference invited her to

teach at Florence. She writes: "I have thirteen pupils, four of which are kindergarten. When I came, the schoolroom was not finished. We had no seats, no blackboards, no desks, no maps—absolutely nothing. I taught a whole week without a blackboard and textbooks. On Friday afternoon we had no regular classes but got busy and fixed up the schoolhouse. We made window sticks, nailed the seats (they were second-hand) to the floor, painted my desk, made foot rests for the small ones, and cleaned up thoroughly. Next we are going to paint the floor and build a bookcase for our schoolroom. I am busy every minute and enjoy my work very much but do miss all the folks at Madison."

—S—

Encouraging reports are coming from Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Ewert who have recently connected with the Fountain Head Sanitarium. Their previous experience has been in the city. "We thoroughly enjoy," Dr. Ewert writes, "the grandeur of the scenery of this place. As I have taken strolls into the beautiful woods I have often asked myself, 'Is this reality or just a dream?' I don't believe there is another individual who has such a dislike for the dusty, noisy, smoky cities as I have. So I am right in my realm now."

—S—

In a recent letter, Clifton Dreyer, who finished the premedical course at Madison last year, writes: "During the seventeen months at Madison I was able to meet my school expenses entirely by labor. I was not in debt a single month. With all my work there I always found time to prepare my lessons. One thing that I have learned is that not only is it important to obtain theoretical training but also practical training. I count the practical education which I received at Madison of equal value with that of the classroom."

—S—

A former Madison student, now nearing completion of his medical course in the College of Medical Evangelists, writes: "I want to express the delightful mental satisfaction the thought of Madison gives me. It is still like my home. I would certainly enjoy visiting the family there. I hope circumstances will so shape themselves that when I am through the medical course I may connect with some medical work in the South. I am striving to practice and teach the high ideals learned while a student at Madison."

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

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

Vol. XVI

November 14, 1934

No. 39

The Annual Homecoming

THE twenty-sixth annual convention of Southern Rural Workers is now an event of the past. The first session was called to order in Helen Funk Assembly Hall on the Madison school campus, Thursday evening, by the chairman of the year, J. T. Wheeler of Pewee Valley Sanitarium. There were the usual words of welcome from faculty and student body, for it is always a joy to the family as a whole to have this body of courageous, sturdy workers come together from the hills and the valleys of the South.

And they came and came. Seventy-five, or thereabouts, was the predicted attendance, but the register showed twice that number before convention closed. Five automobiles brought delegates from Fletcher, Banners Elk, and Glen Alpine in North Carolina; teachers, doctor, nurses, and general workers were down from Fountain Head and Chestnut Hill; the group from Louisville and Pewee Valley was not as large as formerly, but since they care for the sick, it was necessary for some to hold the fort at

home. Up from the South came representatives from Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital; El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama; the Sand Mountain school and medical group; Pine Hill Rest

Home near Birmingham; and the Beans from the Memphis Treatment Rooms—these and others from less known centers.

As these all reported outstanding experiences for the year, it was a telling story of faith, courage, and progress in the face of numerous difficulties, but never a hint that the way was too hard or that any were turning their backs on the call that brought them

to their present places of work.

The secretary, Mrs. Elsie Brownsberger, reporting briefly of the year's outlook, gave a few figures to indicate the extent of the work of these units. If all their centers were combined into one institution it would have approximately 3500 acres of land; the estimated property value would be a million and a half dollars; and the group would consist of 850 students, 70 graduate nurses, and 17 physicians.

Madison

(To the tune of "Illinois")

Mid the hills of Tennessee,
Madison, Madison,
Nestled there among the trees,
Madison, Madison;
The murmuring of the trees,
The birds and the bees
Sweetly singing songs for thee,
Madison, Madison;
Sweetly singing songs for thee,
Madison.

—First stanza of "Madison"
by Mrs. Clara Goodge.

But the spirit of this movement has been to scatter the light in many centers rather than to centralize in any one. Each one, therefore, represents a comparatively small plant complete in itself and operating a variety of industries such as schools, medical centers of various types, agricultural interests, shops, and, at Madison, a food manufacturing plant.

The Keynote

THURSDAY evening Dr. Sutherland, as is his custom, presented a paper in which he reviewed some of the providences connected with the founding and progress of the Madison school and circumstances leading to the establishment of the various units. Times have materially changed since the location of that first group of teachers at Madison, but the principles underlying the establishment of this work have never changed, and we have lived to see these principles of education gain recognition in many quarters.

As the economic conditions of the world grow more complex, the government itself recognizes in our simple rural work a strong factor in the program of recovery. "I hope that our experiences during the year," said Dr. Sutherland, "will strengthen our faith in the leadership of our Captain and in the plan of life outlined for us individually and as group workers. Keep in mind that the willing and obedient will yet eat of the good of the land. Not only should our faith in God be strengthened, but our love for His ways should be deepened. Our increasing faith and deepening love will reveal itself to the world in our efforts to be of greater service to mankind by making people more comfortable, relieving their physical troubles, teaching them how better to live, helping them to find their way out of the cities and towns to simple homes on little farms where they can live more in harmony with the original plan of their Maker. It is our privilege at this time of distress and darkness to shine as lights, holding forth the word of life to the glory of the heavenly Father.

"I am addressing men and women who fully believe the time has arrived to enter fully into the work of the Master and to give our very best service to humanity. On this foundation rests the laymen's movement, an effort to follow in the footsteps of the Lord. Many of us would still be idle in the market place were it not for the plan that calls upon Christians to cast themselves into the great harvest field without reserve and without reference to a definite wage, leaving it to the One who gives the command to see that each one receives what is right.

"He knows the needs of everyone, and we must believe His promise to provide food, clothing, shelter, and other temporal necessities. We are specifically told that the end will not come until laymen with such a faith as this are working side by side with ministers of the gospel. The closest cooperation, love, and sympathy is necessary in this teamwork. It will do more than anything else to show the world the Redeemer's love for mankind. Our efforts are being watched by many close at hand and by others at a distance. The Tennessee Valley Authority, a national movement, illustrates the widespread desire to get city people onto the land. We need to bend every effort to demonstrate theories we have held for years. We are meeting experiences similar to those of ancient Israel. Like that people, we are led into situations that are too difficult for us to solve by ourselves. But these situations are divine opportunities to demonstrate the Captain's power to do great things through a people who have faith to follow His directions.

"Let me suggest some of the things we have been doing and must do in a yet stronger way":

1. We must become masters of the soil, raising what we eat and learning to eat what we raise. We should be able to build our own houses and construct the furniture. There are young men in our school in training for work as missionary farmers and mechanics. Others plan to go out as trained dietitians, cooks, dressmakers, and tailors.

2. New units should be established by students now in training, assisted probably by

others who for years have been waiting for an opportunity or the motivating power to get into a work of this kind. Each unit calls for a school. There is a class of teachers in training at Madison that looks forward to self-supporting missionary work.

3. The splendid spirit of cooperation on the part of the conference brethren has been a source of great encouragement. We hope to see further development of the cooperative work of the school, the Union Conference, and the local conferences in the sale and distribution of health foods. This is part of a strong medical-evangelistic movement that gives promise of good results.

4. The trying financial situation is bringing to the fore some important principles. It is becoming more and more evident that men and women with the courage to work on a self-supporting basis will find standing room in this and many other countries. We have been visited by a number of missionaries, home on furlough from various foreign fields, who have been sent to us by the secretary of the Agricultural Missions Foundation of New York City, Mr. John Reisner, who represents a movement on the part of public-spirited men to foster agriculture and other practical activities in foreign mission fields. We want to increase our efforts to contribute to this movement.

"We acknowledge with thankfulness the blessings of health and protection during the past year, and offer ourselves without reserve for future work."

Letters of Regret

THERE was a keen feeling of disappointment when it was found that Dr. Percy Magan, president of the College of Medical Evangelists and one of the founders of the Madison School, was unable to attend the convention. He wrote that he was unexpectedly detained by business matters in the West. A few days later, however, Dr. Magan attended the meeting of deans of medical schools, held in Nashville, and the home group had the pleasure of seeing him for a few hours.

Elder W. C. White, a staunch friend of this work since its birth and so often among the visitors at convention time, wrote his regrets. His letter, full of hope and encouragement and reviewing some outstanding experiences of the work in the South, was read at the opening session.

Dr. E. L. Bishop, Commissioner of Public Health of the State of Tennessee,

now Director of Public Health for the Tennessee Valley Authority, planned to be at Madison during the Annual Convention of Rural Workers. An unexpected call to Washington, D. C., changed his plans. On the twenty-seventh he wrote:

Confirming my telephone conversation this morning, I want to express my very keen regret that an emergency suddenly arises which will prevent me from fulfilling the engagement with your group tomorrow.

I had looked forward to this engagement with a great deal of pleasure because of the fact that you and your whole group have been so cooperative with our group and so understanding of its objectives that I would like the opportunity to discuss specifically with you the results I am trying to achieve. I do hope you will give me another opportunity, for I want very much to meet with you.

Encouragement and Warning

AT THE consecration service Sabbath evening, Elder S. A. Ruskjer, president of the Southern Union Conference, gave some recent experiences showing the far-reaching influence of the rural workers in various units. "No matter where you go, you can not travel away from the influence of these people. Really it is a marvelous fact that the baptisms we are enjoying all over the field today are brought about largely as the result of work done in the yesterdays by God-fearing, self-supporting Christian men and women. I suppose that before December 31 we shall have baptized two thousand souls in our union this year. We have baptized thirty-six hundred in the past two years. All of this is being enjoyed largely as the result of work done in days gone by. . . . God told us to follow up His openings in the Southland and we would see a harvest of souls. We are standing by the self-supporting workers and behind them in every sense of the word in the finishing of the work in the South."

It is possible to give only a line here and there from the Sabbath morning sermon, so full of thought and warnings given in such a spirit of good fellowship. By way of introduction, he said:

This is a happy hour, especially to the founding fathers of the institution, to have the

privilege of living to the present time and seeing the results of the work begun here with a rich faith in God years ago. I am sure those who are here representing the units established through the influence of this institution are glad for the privilege of working in an hour in which there is no misunderstanding but all self-supporting work is recognized by our world-wide movement as being an important part of our ministering to the physical and spiritual welfare of those in need. I am glad to bring you greetings from your fellow churches, from the Mason-Dixon line to Key West and from Mississippi on the West to the Atlantic Ocean on the East. Within the confines of the eight states making up our Southern Union Conference there is being sounded today a note of Christian fellowship and a spirit of harmony as the work of God is being pushed forward wholeheartedly by the church workers, whether they are self-supporting or supported by the Conference.

I am glad to say that the spirit of cooperation and real Christian fellowship existing today is a cause for real rejoicing and encouragement, for we are entering upon the day so long pointed out as the ideal day when the children of God over the Southland, whether they be self-supporting or Conference supported, would stand shoulder to shoulder in a united effort to finish the work of God in this interesting but challenging territory.

I am glad to meet the student body of this institution, those constituting the staff, and those representing the various units all over the field.

Basing his instruction on the words found in Songs of Solomon 1:6, "They made me the keeper of the vineyards; but mine own vineyard have I not kept," the speaker called attention to the danger on the part of even conscientious workers of neglecting their own soul's welfare. Paul, taking inventory of his trials and triumphs, used those familiar words, "Lest after I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway."

How sad it would be, even though our lives have been given, our services given for others—for our fellow human pilgrims—at the end of the journey to find we have been so busy here and there that we have failed to permit our own souls to grow and develop and our characters to become perfected; and at the end of the journey we would see those for whom we had labored go marching in and we be left out

because we had failed to care for our own vineyards.

I think we are tempted to fail to keep our vineyards in the matter of personal devotions. We are living in a time of intense activity. This tension makes it doubly important that we so arrange our programs as to find time to tend our own vineyards.

I want to plead with those bearing the heaviest burdens, working in the unselfish program that self-supporting work calls for, and having a thousand problems to wrestle with, to take time to keep your own vineyards. I have thought of it time and time again, thought of the years of unselfish service resulting in thousands being prepared to spend eternity in the kingdom of God, and I have thought how sad it would be if those who have spent and been spent should find that their own vineyards had not been kept.

I want to leave with you today, as a student body and as leaders of this wonderful self-supporting work that has perhaps done more to bring information to the South than all the other efforts put forth by the denomination, and with those who are here not only as burden-bearers in their various units but who have given all their worldly possessions, those giving the very days of their youth, and those giving the very last hours of their lives, a plea to remember that the only really safe program is to take care of our own vineyards—while we are so busy with our neighbors, to see that we as individuals are coming closer and closer to the Lord every day. Life is too short to spend it in any other way than helping others, and we can not give to others a real sympathetic helping hand unless we ourselves are enjoying that thing we are leading them to enjoy.

(To be continued)

—S—

Professor John Oss, who for fifteen years has been connected with the publishing work in China, recently spoke at the chapel hour to the Madison family. He gave an interesting report regarding educational work in China. Professor Oss met a group of Oriental students while here.

—S—

The annual meeting of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital Alumni Association was held Sunday morning, October 28, following a breakfast served to alumni members who were in attendance at the Convention.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second-class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

2-1/34

The Madison Survey

November 21,
1934

Published by
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Volume XVI
No. 40

The Need of the Day

YEARS of 'juggling' (more accurately 'struggling') with geometrical figures and algebraic signs have not enabled many of us to change debits and credits in our bank books, but a better training in reasoning, a more reliable system of checking results, and a clearer conception of right and wrong might have prevented many of the disasters which have come.* Today our interests and hopes are centered upon that host of young men- and women-in-the-making who daily enter the portals of our educational institutions. In order to succeed, they need

our moral support and often some financial aid, but, more than this, they need our cooperation and encouragement.

Great stress is laid on the function of our educational institutions as character builders, but comparatively little is done to develop the thought of "building" in the mind of the student. The air-castles built during adolescence find expression in the environment of the youth.

*Alice E. Davis.

He continually attempts to put into practical use the things he has learned. This perfectly natural tendency calls for a program of study and work combined. It is necessary first, to enable the student to "learn by doing," and second, to teach him the value of time and the conservation of values, from the standpoint of both expense and income.



Preparing Building Material

Many students pass through our great institutions of higher learning without appreciating in terms of dollars and cents how much it costs to maintain a school and how much it has cost those who have made it possible for them to attend school. The institution that is including in its curriculum courses which will enable the student to come to the full understanding of service, self-support, and moral integrity, is fulfilling the great need of the day. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is teaching students now to build and is giving them opportunity to put their knowledge into practice.

EDWIN M. BISALSKI



Food Is Raised and Agriculture Taught on the 900-Acre Farm

Teaching Self-Support

SELF-SUPPORT is taught at Madison by the laboratory method. The grade cards in this subject are the monthly financial statements from the Business Office. The student is not left in doubt as to his standing in this course of economics.

Lectures and instruction are given to the individual student as needed; but the daily experiment in balancing supply and demand, income and expense, is the effective educational activity. A given amount of time and effort is exchanged for shelter, heat, light, and other necessities. He who will not work can not eat.

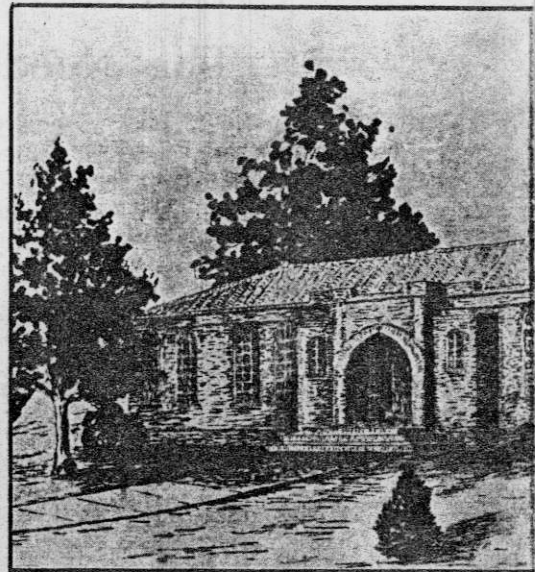
The student who never before has balanced the equation of work and living expenses soon learns that it is quite as necessary to economize as to earn. Personal belongings, such as clothes and books, begin to appear to be of real value, and he who has sufficient intelligence to do higher school work soon arrives at the decision that to learn to take care of that which he has is an important branch of practical education. To bind about one's wants so that no more money need be spent than is earned, is the first lesson in a course in self-support.

MRS. S. V. SUTHERLAND

Our Great

A New

"The school must point the



The Propos

THE library is the heart of a college, for from it flow the streams of knowledge that vitalize the classroom. Teachers no longer try to impart by lecturing all the knowledge the student needs. They recognize that he must learn how to use a library.

Madison has always had a library, but when it had only twenty-five or thirty students the library was small. When the attendance grew to one hundred, the library was increased, and one of the larger classrooms

TO H

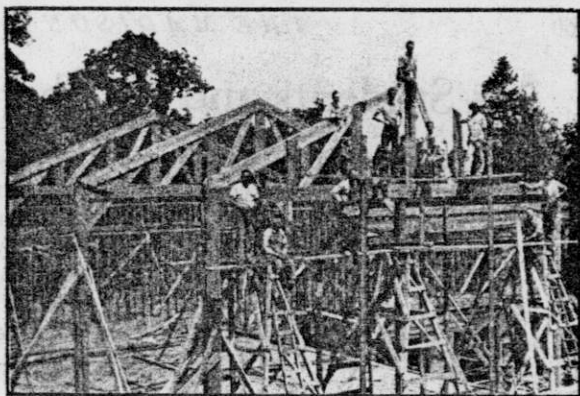
Those who
dedicate pu
life and ar
to work f
education
the suppor
school.

"Let us work together as f

at Need

Library

way."---Robert H. Cardwell.



Construction by Students

Character Built into the Workman

THE picture above, showing the erection of a new building, is an interesting one to an observer acquainted with our school. At Madison there is a spirit of well-doing and willingness to help each other that makes work enjoyable and profitable, both to teachers and students.

Plans are laid, and both faculty and students work together to carry them to completion. In this program, as far as possible, each student's work is varied so that it has a high educational value. We have demonstrated that teaching supplemented by real problems is far more valuable than the lecture method alone. Here students can utilize the knowledge gained while the instruction is still fresh in their minds.

The letting of contracts, under proper supervision, develops the resourcefulness and efficiency of the student who is learning to bear responsibility.

At all times, the work done by students is controlled by standards of craftsmanship rather than production. A piece of work well done, when finished, contributes to the character and ability of the workman. These principles guide the building program at Madison, where the buildings are symbols of the stability and uprightness of character built into the workman.

MIKE WILEY



ed Library

was set aside for a reading room.

Today our attendance is well above three hundred, and our reading room is wholly inadequate. As a senior college our rating depends on our having an adequate library. What the rating associations demand, we must have. In this case they demand that which is sorely needed. To meet this need and secure full senior college rating, we must build a library at once. Will you help?

FLOYD BRALLIAR

HELP

o have a
purpose in
re willing
or their
and for
t of the

riends."---Ramsey MacDonald.

Students and Teachers Cooperate

MADISON is, and always has been, a cooperative educational institution. Along with its threefold purpose of mental training, manual labor, and spiritual uplift, has been stressed the importance of teachers' and students' working together in harmony, sharing equally the responsibilities of the work.

In the work departments, in the government of the school, in bearing the financial burdens of the work—in all phases of school life—there is an effort to put into practice the true principles of cooperation. There is a system of cooperative government which enables students to take part in the operation of the school and so comprehend the workings and problems of the institution. Students and teachers work together on the theory that each group may learn from the other. Under the guidance of experienced instructors, students have opportunity to develop those qualities of initiative and independence which will help to determine their success in after life. In addition to

his classroom instruction, every teacher either heads up, or takes an active part in, some manual labor department. In this way there is a much closer association between the faculty and the student body than there would otherwise be; and, in the working out of problems together and the

struggle to obtain a mutual goal, there is developed a feeling of confidence, respect, and genuine friendship on the part of the students for the faculty, and vice versa.

The students feel that this is *their* school; it is preparing them for a life of practical Christian usefulness after school days are over; it is laying the foundation principles upon which their life's work will be built. It is for this reason, and for the sake

of other needy students who will come knocking at our doors in the future, that the students of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute have assumed the responsibility of raising a portion of the money required to erect a library building on the Madison campus.

LUCILLE CROCKETT

TO HELP

Young men and women who are given nothing except guidance, instruction, sympathetic understanding, and the opportunity for self-help.

STUDENT LIBRARY CAMPAIGN

Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

I hereby subscribe the sum of \$ _____ to the Student Library Campaign, _____ to be given credit for raising this sum.

Student
Cash _____ Mark _____ Name _____
with
Pledge _____ x Address _____
Payable _____ 19 _____

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second-class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XVI

November 28, 1934

No. 41

Homecoming for Us All

By MARGUERITE MILLAR-JASPERSON

MORE than a happy occasion was the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention held at Madison October 25-28. This year marked the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Madison school. We made

at the occasion of a homecoming when all the former students who could possibly do so would journey back for this more than happy time. And how glad we were to see them all! There was the Fountain Head crowd with the Mulfords, who have never missed a convention, and Edna Edminister, a student of the very earliest days. There

were Charles Alden, Mrs. Walen, Susan and Herschel Ard; there were Lloyd Swallen, Wilfred and Ethel Tolman, I. H. and Christine Sargent, Clara Knowles, Jeter and Florence Wheeler, Fay Littell, Harvey and Helen Bean, Andrew and Olive Wheeler, Florence and Frances Dittes, Reynold Peterson, John and Elsie Brownsberger, Eugene Waller, Lew and Marguerite Wallace, Royal and Bertha Leslie, Joe Hansen, Howard and Bessie Loftin, James Lewis, Arthur and Marguerite Jasperson, George McClure, and others, many of them students in the

school as early as 1910, or earlier. From sanitarium, farm, school, and other places, we came to clasp one another's hands, to compare our rapidly graying locks with those of a schoolmate of a quarter of a

century ago, to tell of the younglings left at home, and to talk together of the work that lies near to our hearts, as we shared the joy of this yearly fellowship.

But the crowning point of interest to us all was the band of pioneers who came to the old plantation in 1904 to start the new school. Six of them there were—Dr. and

Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Druillard, Dr. Magan, Miss DeGraw, and Elmer Brink. All six are living and, except for Dr. Magan who was unavoidably detained in the West, all were at Madison for this home-coming convention. Of the school's phenomenal growth, it is not necessary for me to tell; it has been told many times. Recently a great metropolitan daily told the story. That the six pioneers should all be living after thirty years of strenuous activity, is most remarkable; and this it was that made the reunion a joyful time indeed.

The Founders' Response

The characteristic spirit of Madison has always been that of a great family, the members of which are bound together by ties that time can not sever. The touching tribute paid at Convention by the home-coming members finds response in these memorable words of the beloved apostle John, "I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in the truth."

Dear old Mother D! How many times did faces soften at sight of this dear, familiar figure still among us, "My beloved children," she called us; and somehow as she told the experiences of the days when the school was young, time turned backward in its flight, and we were young once more ourselves. With Mother D we made pumpkin pies in old Plantation House—rich, thick, and good they were—and flew about the sanitarium and campus, doing our level best to acquire a little "gumption." And with her too at the Sabbath afternoon meeting of the convention, we caught a glimpse of the beautiful country where her soul's eyes are fixed, "a land where we'll never grow old."

On Saturday evening we gathered at a reception for these founders, where we had the pleasure of seeing them all together and of giving them in a small way the honor that is their due. Honor is one thing they have never sought; rather, have they shunned it. This time it was plainly thrust upon them by an overwhelming number of their children who found them not too easily managed. But their appearance on the platform together gave us a great deal of pleasure, as did also the speeches of the occasion. We would have been disappointed had Dr. Sutherland given us any other than the same old message that is his very life—"plain living, high thinking, country life, and unselfish service." It was the message that we heard when, as a young man, he gave his life to the work of the South; but it is even more modern today than it was then. His vision has never grown dim of a work so simple that there was a place for us all, and so far-reaching that still there is a challenge to our children's ambitions. Elton Hansen, son of two of the school's earliest students, played "Memories" on his oboe, and memories came back to Mrs. Sutherland and Miss DeGraw. How well they do remember! And how our hearts were warmed as we realized that they have remembered through the years things that were small but that meant a great deal in our lives.

It was good to see in the student group many young people who are the sons and daughters of earlier students of the school—Elaine Leslie, Thelma and Doris Hansen, Harland Lewis, Beatrice and Calvin Kinsman, Willis Dick, Fay Littel, Jr., and others. As Beatrice Kinsman, daughter of Calvin and Christine Kinsman, two of the schools first dozen of students, stood beside Mother D, presenting to her flowers "for our fathers and mothers, who loved you long ago," we knew that the grandchildren of the school would carry on its fine ideals and traditions.

At the annual dinner on Sunday, memories were further called back by Professor Arthur W. Spaulding's verses which rehearsed the experiences of the pioneer days when the founders turned from the pulpit, the office, and the classroom to perform any task that needed to be done, teaching with hands and backs "and not with tongues alone."

Why came they here, this little band?

What sought they in this clime?

Were they so greedy of the land?

Or hoped they jewels to mine?

No; they with faith and hope were filled;

They saw a kingdom great

Of minds and souls that should be built

Upon their low estate.

One thrilling call alone they heard,

One mission could afford;

They knew one faith: the Master's word,

"Not greater than your Lord!"

They came to minister His grace,

To serve, and not be served,

And in the vision of His face

Receive all they deserved.

They were content to serve with hands

Where service most must be,

And by that service bind the bands

Of human destiny.

We who came after speak their praise,

But better by our deeds

If we their monument shall raise

By serving others' needs.

Full thirty cycling suns have set

Upon this growing tree:

Now in its pride let none forget

What made that growth to be.

Lowly in greatness let us be,

As were our pioneers,

And with their vision that can see

Down through the growing years.

And so did we celebrate the thirty years of work, study, love, and service that have made Madison. And so did

we try to show the five who pioneered the work the inner feelings of our hearts toward them and toward the school. That the occasion meant something to us all we can not doubt, but it must mean something more. We must rededicate our lives to finish with them the work already begun and so far advanced.

Behind us, for the walls of the new library, the early students of the school left a small gift—three large, framed pictures. To our teachers and to those young people to whom we have left our places, we hope that the cloud-tipped Appalachian peaks, the cabin with its massive stone chimney, and the old mill wheel of the mountains will tell a story—that we have caught the vision that the founders of the school caught those thirty years ago and handed down undimmed to them and to us.

—S—

The Laymen's Extension League

A FEW paragraphs from the annual report of the League's secretary, Mrs. Elsie Brownsberger, as given at the recent Convention of Rural Workers of the South, will give some idea of the activities of that organization.

Three years ago, at the Annual Convention of Rural Workers held at Madison, the need was voiced for some organization, similar to an alumni association, that would foster the spirit of cooperation among the workers and the Conference brethren. For two years the organization functioned under the name of Rural Workers' Guild. Last December it was changed to Laymen's Extension League, with a junior organization among the students of the Madison school.

Membership in the League is largely made up of active workers in the units, such as teachers, medical and general uplift workers. Information obtained from the centers represented indicates that approximately 350 people are engaged in this type of work in the Southland. The value of property dedicated to school and medical purposes reaches the million and a half mark. Over 3500 acres of land are cultivated and controlled by these groups. The membership of churches connected with these centers numbers over 800, while more than \$10,000 annually flows into the church treasury in the form of tithes and offerings. Hundreds have joined our churches as the result of personal work on the part of unit members.

A number of the units report having received help in various amounts from the Rural School

Fund which the Conference kindly provided to meet some of the most urgent needs of these institutions.

Schools connected with these institutions report an enrolment over 850, the grades ranging from the primary school to the sixteenth grade in the senior college, the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, whose college enrolment this year is 225. Two of the out-schools are offering full high school work for 125 pupils, and others are rapidly approaching this goal. Seven schools offer work in academic grades. We rejoice over the wholesome spirit of cooperation between these rural schools and the educational departments of the union and local conferences. We deeply appreciate the counsel and help of these educational leaders.

The sanitariums represented in the League report a combined bed capacity of 375, 70 graduate nurses, 130 student nurses, and 17 physicians. Eight of the sanitariums and rural rest homes have laboratories; four have X-ray equipment. Thirty-six hundred patients were admitted to these institutions last year. They report between 2,000 and 3,000 operations and 250 babies delivered.

All of these units are calling for help, especially in the way of schoolroom equipment and improved or new school buildings. Aside from such major needs, there are calls for books, chairs, desks, paint for buildings, playground equipment, maps, pianos, organs—and in one case the greatest need was said to be sympathy. There are calls for workers, teachers, graduate nurses, and physicians.

Five of the centers established during the first decade following the founding of the Madison school are still operating, some of them having developed into strong, self-sustaining enterprises. During the second decade was witnessed the largest growth of centers, a large number of which are still in existence. Some are still struggling to walk alone, some have dropped by the wayside, and others have made a normal, healthy growth. During the last ten years the number of centers has not materially increased, but we believe it has been a period of internal growth and stabilization for the other institutions. Indications are that the next few years will see greater development than ever before.

All of this effort expended in one place would have developed a large institution. We are thankful, however, that instead of the spirit of centralization, a number of small enterprises have been fostered in many parts of the South. We realize that these centers are small, that the equipment is modest, but as workers we have the privilege of raising the standards of living in many isolated mountain communities, we can bring comfort and healing to the suffering, and we are making possible educational opportunities to many of the underprivileged. More than all, we are able to direct the minds and hearts of our neighbors to Him who is the source of all health and healing. This is our joy.

Community Health Problems

IT WAS a great pleasure to have with us throughout the convention Miss Elma Rood, director of the Public Health Education Department of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Miss Rood addressed the group several times, giving invaluable instruction on matters of personal and community health. She is intensely interested in the teaching program at Madison and in the units, taught here in the summer of 1933, and from time to time meets with the teachers to direct their school health programs. Her address at the educational session, "An Informal Approach to a School Health Program," her demonstration of home-made apparatus for health teaching, and her instruction at a medical session were all an inspiration to the rural workers, demonstrating as they did the methods the Government is putting into operation through such agencies as the Tennessee Valley Authority and its community Homestead activities.

President Klooster, of Southern Junior College, stressed three points which he considers fundamentally valuable in the education of workers: "The first is health education; the second factor which I think is basically fundamental is vocational guidance; the third which I wish to submit to you is character education. These principles that have long been committed to us are as valid now as ever. In all our work we should hold them dominant in order that the young people who pass through our doors may be prepared to meet the life that is before them."

Julius Gilbert White, speaking of progress in the health lecture program, said, in part:

Our business is to advance health principles. In the last two years and a little more, the series of twelve lectures has gone into twenty-seven states and seven foreign countries. In India since February of this year each issue of the magazine, *Watchman and Herald of Health*, has devoted from four to six pages to

these lectures, and I am told that it will continue to do so until it has covered the series.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union discovered that Lecture Number 9 is devoted to alcohol. It was presented in Nashville at a convention of Baptists which was attended by representatives from Georgia to Arizona. In January the office of the National W.C.T.U. at Evansville, Illinois, asked to see the series. I spent two days demonstrating the alcohol and tobacco lectures in their rooms. The officers said they considered my coming providential, an answer to prayer. The secretary of this organization sent announcements of this lecture to their headquarters in the 48 states. When this same secretary attended the world conference of the W.C.T.U. held in Stockholm, Sweden, last summer, she introduced the work there. When asked by the world secretary along what lines she proposed to educate American youth in temperance, our national secretary replied: "The W.C.T.U. Syllabus is to be put in all the schools; all kinds of exhibits will be used, such as those at the World's Fair and the Alcohol Lecture is to be used."

At the recent Missouri State Convention, delegates voted to raise \$50,000 for alcohol education, using the Syllabus and the Alcohol Lecture. Last week the Illinois W.C.T.U. voted \$25,000 to put the Syllabus and the Alcohol Lecture in the public schools of that state.

If now we had one hundred people prepared to give the lectures on Alcohol, Tobacco, Food, and the Root of Intemperance, the W.C.T.U. could absorb them all.

—S—

A Happy Get-Together

OUR wee paper does not afford space for more than a hint of the good things enjoyed by those who attended the convention. Students of former years who themselves are founders and operators of community centers took this occasion to stress the fact that this was a thirtieth birthday. They told the public of things that happened in the long ago, read poems concerning doings of bygone days, and sprung more than one surprise on innocent founders and early residents at Madison.

Dinner on Sunday was served to the delegates, members of the Laymen's League, by the College and High School Home Economics teachers and students.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second-class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XVI

December 5, 1934

No. 42

Devoted to a Cause

ALTHOUGH unable to attend the annual convention of rural workers gathered at Madison the last of October, Dr. Percy T. Magan of Los Angeles, president of the College of Medical Evangelists and one of the founders of the Madison School, paid the family a visit a little later. A meeting in Nashville called together representatives of the medical schools from all parts of the country and attendance there gave Dr. Magan a little time to visit with the Madison family. He addressed the student body, much to their pleasure, at chapel hour, pointing them in an impressive way to a number of lessons from the Scriptures.

Saul of Tarsus, later the Apostle Paul, was first brought to view as he stood watching other men commit a murder. He guarded the clothes of those who stoned Stephen, one of the godly men of the early church. In reality God got Paul out of a lynching, and in spite of most adverse conditions, by His Spirit made of him one of the greatest of the apostles. Paul never forgot this, and in teaching the churches he told converts

that he came not to them in man's wisdom, but in the spirit and power of the Lord, determined to know nothing but Jesus Christ and Him crucified. His devotion to the cause enabled the Lord

to make of him the greatest preacher of the cross that the world has ever seen.

God values eternal, everlasting devotion to the cause you may espouse, the cause for which you are willing to live, for which you are willing to die. I often think, in speaking of our people, that God needs more *Adventist*, rather than more Adventists. He needs more

of the pioneer spirit of the movement than we are apt to see today. The devotion that should mark every one of us is sadly lacking.

We never can be sure just whom the Lord will call to do His work. Often the one we might indicate for the job is passed by in favor of another in whom we see little that is commendable. You remember the experience of Samuel when he went to the home of Jesse, the Bethlehemite, to anoint a king. Seven stalwart sons passed before him, each one of whom he felt was worthy of the crown. In each

EDUCATION with inert ideas is not only useless, it is, above all things, harmful. Every intellectual revolution which has ever stirred humanity into greatness has been a passionate protest against inert ideas. Then, alas, with pathetic ignorance of human psychology, it has proceeded by some educational scheme to bind humanity afresh with inert ideas of its own fashioning.—A. N. Whitehead in *"The Aims of Education."*

case the Lord said, This is not the chosen one. And at last they brought in the young shepherd who was out with his father's sheep. It was not the outward appearance of this lad that led to his choice for a sacred work. God knew that young as he was, David was already showing the signs of steadfastness and devotion needed of a leader.

Above all else God values great devotion to a cause, the ability to see a thing once it is begun. Whenever I visit this school I am impressed with the devotion of a group of men and women who all these years have been carrying the burdens of the institution.

You remember the story of Daniel and his companions, young Hebrew captives who were chosen by the king of Babylon for special training as chief men in his empire. Hundreds, possibly thousands, of young men had been carried captive, but only four are known by name. The record reads, "Among these were of the children of Judah, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, unto whom the prince of the eunuchs gave names." Four names have come down through the ages. All the others are spoken of as, *among these*. These four stood steadfast for the principles of health which they had learned in their homes. What about the rest?

The chosen ones stood firm when the command went forth to worship the golden image. What about the rest?

I look at our body of medical students and say, "*Among these* are to be found some Shadrach, some Meshach, some Abednego, but which?"

We decide day by day which class we belong to. Down in my heart I know that *among these* never built up the work at Madison.

The present generation may think that it was a wonderful thing to be at Madison in its pioneer days. Remember, every day may be a pioneer day if only you have the pioneer spirit. Every place that gets anywhere has to be pioneered every inch of the way.

The accrediting of this school is an elusive thing. Loma Linda has passed through a similar experience. But the Lord raises up men to help us through.

I could tell you some most touching things to illustrate this. Not long ago the wife of a dear friend who lay dying wrote me that while her husband could not long utter sentences, his phrases and his words were still of Loma Linda, its work, and his regard for it. The recent meeting in Nashville has started the greatest investigation of medical schools that this country has ever seen. The man who stands at the head of one of the investigating associations recently told me that it was his purpose to see that the investigation of our medical school should not overlook the sincerity of Loma Linda.

The sincerity which belongs to this cause is going to see us through.

An influential man in the medical world recently asked me how I accounted for the fact that without any teachers of renown, without students of unusual ability, so many of the Loma Linda students attain such prominence in the National Board examinations. He answered his own question by telling me that he had figured it out, and that in his judgment it was due to their spiritual devotion to a cause.

The Lord once told the children of Israel that He had not set His love upon them because they were a great nation, for they were the smallest of people. So it is today. In our weakness He will show His strength if, like Jehoshaphat, we are watching to see what great things God will do for us.

—S—

There Is Still More to Do

DURING the last three or four weeks it has been my privilege to visit Madison and a number of the schools connected with it. I came here first to get a little picture of what I might expect to find elsewhere. I have seen some of the pioneering work being done.

Some of the young people have an idea that the work of the pioneer has all been done, but there are still frontiers to be entered. I have been greatly encouraged by this convention and my heart is thrilled. I did not know exactly what a convention of this sort would be, but I find it a meeting of workers for the Master, who come together to encourage one another and to get new ideas for a still stronger work.

As I have listened, my heart has been reviewing the experience of the children of Israel as they neared the Promised Land and sent

twelve spies over to see what was ahead of them. Those men all saw the same giants and the walled cities, but while ten of them reported inability to possess the land, two of them, Caleb and Joshua, looked beyond the difficulties to the power of God that was able to give deliverance. Then forty years later when under Joshua the land was entered, Caleb, then an old man, was given his choice of a location. You will remember that he chose the hardest spot in all Canaan, Mount Hebron, where forty-five years before he had seen the giants and walled cities.

There is still a great work to be done. It can be done only by those who are willing to attack hard problems—not the easy things, but the difficult jobs. That is the spirit that should inspire us who are young to go forward.

Just today I came from a school at Gilbertown, Alabama, where some Madison young people are starting out in a fine way. They can depend on no salary, no definite allowance; they are working by faith. I am anxious to work with you in the various units, and with all these young people.—*J. E. Weaver, Educational Secretary, Southern Union Conference.*

My knowledge of the field leads me to say there is still much to be done in the Southland. The work open to the units is not all done, by any means. We are operating in only a few places. We are like Gideon's army, few in number. We should have many more centers of influence through which to come in direct contact with the people.

As I recall the meeting of a year ago, the reaction from the Fall Council, the kind spirit of cooperation and the good times of the past year, and the generous words spoken by Elder Ruskjer, president of the Southern Union Conference, I feel that we have every reason for rejoicing. We are in a position to go forward in a stronger way than ever. May the students at Madison catch this spirit. I would like to see them do as we did in the old days—get together and form definite plans to go out into some center or to start some new work. As your opportunities for training increase, many groups of students should volunteer for pioneer work.—*E. C. Waller, Principal, Pisgah Industrial Institute, Candler, North Carolina.*

There are 270 counties within the bounds of the Southern Union Conference in which our people are doing nothing. It may be that lay members should pioneer the way in this new territory. Possibly this is the only way this territory can be occupied.

A young couple from Forest Lake Academy recently went out single-handed and alone. He is a mechanic, she a nurse. They located in a community that had never even heard of our work so far as any one knows. They rented a place. He repaired automobiles and took his pay in cornmeal, vegetables, and canned fruit; she cared for the sick and received the same sort of remuneration. They started a Sabbath school of five members; now it numbers forty-five. And all because they had a burden to live out the truth they professed.

What can we do to increase the number of units? I frequently receive letters asking where the writer can start a self-supporting work. Perhaps the only way we can enter the counties, nearly three hundred in number, that are still unentered will be through the self-supporting work. Let each light grow brighter and brighter, and kindle other tapers that in turn will grow bigger till the whole Southern Union has seen the light.—*S. A. Ruskjer, President, Southern Union Conference.*

—S—

Recommendations

AMONG the recommendations of the Committee on Plans for the coming year, as presented at the recent Conference of Rural Workers, are these:

Health Education

Recognizing the need and value of whole-hearted and intelligent cooperation with our local and state health departments, boards of education and medical groups, in promoting public health measures and health education,

Resolved, That we urge all our centers to represent and participate in the measures being promoted by the health departments; that we maintain the closest cooperation with local physicians in preventive work, and that we offer our services and facilities in promoting organized health and educational efforts. In situations where there is no official health organization, that we participate in every way possible in efforts to prepare the way for the organization of an official health department, and that we do this in cooperation with local educational and medical groups and along lines of approach advised by the state health department. That in times of emergencies, as in epidemics, and in the everyday needs of health work for indigent children, we do everything in our power to assist the state and local health and educational departments in the local programs.

Temperance

That the centers be encouraged to cooperate in every way possible with local, state, and national organizations of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon Leagues.

Medical Evangelism

That, since there is need in our communities of health and religious ministry, more attention be given in our schools to the training necessary for this double work.

Health Foods

That, as a part of our medical missionary program, we encourage and promote the use of the health foods manufactured and distributed by the Madison Foods industry.

Madison as a Senior College

That, since we have reached a time in which it is necessary to secure and maintain proper accrediting in order to function as an institution giving nurses' education, teacher training, pre-

medical and other professional preparatory courses; and

Whereas, the president of the Southern Union Conference and the Young People's secretary of this same Union Conference have expressed their approval of such accrediting;

That this body encourage the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute to qualify for full accrediting as a senior college as soon as possible in order that our educational work be not hindered.

—S—

Exhibits from the Rural Centers

DURING Convention the assembly room in the Demonstration School building was devoted to exhibits. Beginning weeks ago, Miss Fellemende had been working with the out-schools and with the various departments of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute to have ready a display of their activities. The result was a veritable fair. Since this convention was a celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Madison School, it was spoken of as the "Quarter Century of Progress Fair." There were thirty-two booths, each booth occupied by the outstanding products of a unit or department. There were rugs, furniture, artistically decorated lamp stands, baskets, and so forth representing occupational-therapy of the sanitarium, garden vegetables and fruits, canned goods, a display of the new packages from Madison Foods Department, tool work from manual training departments, electrical apparatus, a most attractive demonstration of tinted slides from the Visual Educational Department, and others too numerous to mention.

NEWS ITEMS

Mr. B. N. Mulford, of Fountain Head Farm School, Fountain Head, Tennessee, stopped at Madison to report a new self-supporting unit. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Edmister, who for a number of years have been intimately connected with the

Fountain Head work, have recently purchased a large tract of land on the highest point in the Cumberland Mountains. There they are laying the foundation for a new school and medical center. Mr. and Mrs. Edmister and their two sons, Arthur and Wilfred, are now living on the place which is about twenty miles from Monteagle. Their post office address is Altamont, Tennessee.

Several families interested in the enterprise plan to unite with it in the near future. Mr. Mulford says, "They certainly have a wonderful place and unusual opportunities for work. I have seen a number of schools established in the Southland, but I have never seen a place that presented any greater opportunities than this." This dividing of forces in order to establish a new unit, this increasing by division as it were, is an interesting process. These workers have had an experience in a well established unit that ought to equip them unusually well to assume responsibilities in a new place. Our interest will follow the development of this, the youngest child in our group.

—S—

Mrs. Bessie Baker, a former student of Madison, writes that she is teaching a small mission school on the Oneida Indian Reservation near Green Bay, Wisconsin. She finds plenty of opportunity for putting into practice the lessons she has learned in regard to Christian education.

—S—

NOTICE

We invite correspondence with young people who have had stenographic experience and desire to take college training, such labor to apply on school expenses only, the same as other students. Address: Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second-class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XVI

December 12, 1934

No. 43

Are You a Good Forgetter?*

THE law of compensation, according to Odell Shepard, works nowhere more exactly or with greater beneficence than in the matter of remembering and forgetting. If man can not remember the names of pleasant acquaintances, he forgets the names of bores with equal facility. If he can not remember all the tangled history that he has read, he at least is able to forget the nauseous details of yesterday's divorce suit. His thoughts are constantly running themselves free of defilement like a mountain stream. He finds the present year more interesting because last year, in essentials so much the same, is already dim. The good forgetter finds in life the hues of morning freshness.

Forgetting is just as truly a function of the mind as remembering. It would be impossible to remember anything unless we forgot a great deal more. A man's memory is what he forgets with. Great writers and thinkers seem to know just enough for their present purposes and to carry no excess baggage. Music and poetry are drawn up from oblivion. The common stock of every day sinks down, is for a time forgotten, and then is

brought back shining, as the sand grain comes from the oyster a pearl.

The facts that one holds in his mind are like the leaves of a tree, which are useful now but must fall and decay before anything can grow from them. The well-being and continued life of the tree depend as much upon the leaves of earlier days as upon those now green.

Our instinctive preference for people who forget readily, Mr. Shepard points out, is sound and easily explained. Poor forgetters are always dragging in some ill-conditioned fact and so spoiling good talk. When you expect a real thought from them, out comes a passage from the newspaper. A man who is remarkable for his memory seems to keep his entire intellectual stock in his front window, and there is no use in waiting for him to grope and rummage, because he has nothing hidden anywhere.

The forgetter, on the other hand, is always new and surprising, even to himself; he has fewer facts but many more ideas than the rememberer, and it is a joy to see him fish his thoughts up one after another out of his own depths, with

THIS one thing I do, *forgetting* those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.—Philippians.

* From a talk to patients by Dr. E. A. Sutherland. (Comments taken from an article, "The Joys of Forgetting," by Odell Shepard.)

a frank astonishment that he should contain such things. These men of four dimensions, whose thoughts we never exhaust, make the best conversationalists and the most interesting friends. Their minds are not all foreground, and one can go exploring in them endlessly.

Cultivate the Happy Faculty
of Forgetting

Heaven would certainly become a bore after a few milleniums to the man who remembers everything, but to the forgetter it should be an opportunity for numberless re-readings of old books, introductions to old acquaintances—really quite a charming place. There is no reason why life thus should not go on forever.

Many things we must forgive and forget if we would grow in life and be happy and useful. Some people are always suffering from the stabs of friends or enemies. To have serenity and poise and to accomplish things worthwhile, we must ignore or forget injuries received from others. We are not to go around armed with a chip on our shoulders ready to flog anybody who has mistreated us—not unless we wish to dry up and look as thin as a razor blade.

One of the important features of education which Madison stresses is the ability to forget. Patients often remember too much. They become fearful and depressed and discouraged over things that they can not drop out of their minds. This depression affects every tissue, organ, and cell in the body. The function is upset, and in time real sickness comes as a result, often with disease and much pathology.

Had Joseph spent his time in pouting over the things Reuben and Simeon and the other brothers had done to him in selling him into slavery, he would never have become prime minister of Egypt. He had the happy faculty of forgiving and forgetting.

With school life made up largely of remembering and being threatened constantly with the dire results of forgetting, many find it difficult to reach the place where they are able to function as good forgetters. In order to be successful

in matters of health, however, we must learn to cast all our burdens, our problems, our worries, upon the Lord, and go ahead forgetting those things that are behind and pressing forward to new ideas and new experiences. If people who are sick could only function this way, it would mean that about nine-tenths of the sick would soon be well.

—S—

An Autumn Day

BY CARRIE SHARPE JORDAN*

The storm clouds are lowering, angry and sullen;

The wind moans sadly through the dying leaves;
The squirrels have sought rest from their busy culling,

And are curled, snug and warm, mid their garnered sheaves.

Like a rain of glory the bright leaves fall;
And the mocking-bird is singing through it all.

The sun in his journey tries the clouds to scatter,

And a pale ray gleams through the gloom.
But now the raindrops begin to patter,
And the sun sets in motion his prismatic loom.
A clear note sounds in joyous call,
For the mocking-bird is singing through it all.

A flash of lightning, a roll of thunder,
And the storm is drifting beyond our ken.
The sun, grown braver, puts the clouds asunder,
And again peace descends on the sons of men.
Liquid cadences on the air rise and fall
As the mocking-bird is singing through it all.

—S—

W.C.T.U. Conventions

THE writer had occasion to attend several of the W.C.T.U. state conventions in October and in November was present throughout the National Convention in Cleveland, Ohio.

There is a strong bond of sympathy between these noble, devout, Christian workers scattered over the land and the Associated Lecturers. Their hearts are greatly burdened over the rising tide of intemperance, and they are courageously struggling with all their might to combat this great evil. Because we for years have shared these feelings in common with them, we have developed three special lectures on intemperance—one devoted to the effects of alcohol, another on the effects of tobacco, and still another on how the cravings for alcohol, tobacco, and "dope" are often started and developed. Our anxiety over these matters has not only caused the development of these lectures and a large number of very beautiful and

* Guest of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

impressive slides with which to illustrate them, but naturally draws us into close cooperation with the workers in other organizations carrying similar heart-burdens. This results in very cordial relationships in all of these conventions. When our work and materials are understood, they are much appreciated.

It occurs to us that many of the readers of the SURVEY might do more than they are doing in conjunction with the W.C.T.U. workers to re-educate the youth and adults of America concerning the effects of alcohol. Those who take up this work need some special training for it. This will be one feature of the short winter course which opens in Madison December 13. Correspondence concerning it should be addressed to the writer.

JULIUS GILBERT WHITE

—S—

Tribute from a W.C.T.U. Worker

A WELL-KNOWN official of the W.C.T.U. writes to a friend:

"I have twelve marvelous lectures by Julius Gilbert White, in one of which he graphically portrays in word and picture the Chain of Intemperance, beginning in the home—and it does seem that should be our approach to the subject. Mr. White will be on the national W.C.T.U. convention program this month, and I think it would be one of the finest things we could do to have him on our convention program. In the meantime I wish that you . . . might visit the Madison Rural Sanitarium and the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, the home of these lectures, and see the perfect blending of *Health, Education, and Religion* as I did while attending the convention of the Association for Childhood Education last May.

"It was there I had my first thorough physical examination and saw more than three hundred students working their way through school, walking in the steps of their teachers who were walking in the steps of Jesus more closely than any group of people I ever knew. They hold the solution of our most serious problems, and I think you would find it most worthwhile to get the first-hand information that I got while there.

"Dr. A. E. Morgan is sending his son to this school and speaks in the highest terms of it. You will see in the enclosed leaflet, 'Health and Alcohol,' what Dr. and Mrs. Claxton and Dr. W. P. King say of this lecture."

—S—

Food Sales Institute

OVER fifteen years ago the Madison Foods organization began the manufacture of health foods to meet the need of the growth of the Madison Sanitarium where many patients required food that was not highly refined and

impoverished. The plant was small and its output limited. The Sanitarium grew, and as the patients returned to their homes they realized the value of the type of foods served them at the Sanitarium. A gradual demand was built up, and now Madison Foods are being sold in more than twenty-five states, and in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The continually increasing business has enabled the Madison Foods organization to market its foods at prices that are no higher than the many devalitized foods marketed by large commercial manufacturers. In the past, the prices of health foods have always been extremely high and the market limited to those who were in sanitariums and hospitals, or those suffering from some chronic ailment; but since medical science is giving more thought to the matter of properly balanced meals and the science of nutrition, it is becoming generally recognized that careful attention must be given to the matter of selecting proper foods in order to keep up the energy of the body and the general health.

In cooperation with the coming Health Workers' Institute, a daily class period will be devoted to the study of:

1. The salesmanship of a Christian.
2. How to sell Madison Foods from house to house.
3. A detailed study of each Madison Food and kindred foods of other manufacturers.
4. Sale of Health Literature

At the Health Workers' Institute held last June, many enthusiastic people sacrificed both time and convenience in order to take advantage of the courses offered, but they returned to their fields much better trained to carry on a service they longed to offer to their friends and community at large.

All who are interested in any phase of this health service are cordially invited to attend the Health Workers' Institute from December 13 to December 31.

E. M. BISALSKI,

Director of Merchandising.

—S—

Workers Wanted Who Want Training

IN EVERY city, town, and hamlet there are people suffering for the lack of health education. Ever so many people could do a good work in their communities, helping the people all around them, if they only knew how to do it. This health-ministry is the kind of work to which the Master Worker gave a great portion of His time when among men, and He is now looking for human helpers everywhere. Degenerative diseases are more and more taking away useful men and women in the prime of life because of wrong habits of living. Medical science has largely conquered the contagious

diseases, but it requires more than science to conquer wrong habits and practices; this work requires education. The world needs many health-minded missionaries who are interested in people and who know how to help them. The times of stress in which we are living make it more necessary that we eliminate as much suffering as possible. The people also need to be taught how to make their small supply of money purchase the most food value possible and how to secure a balanced ration on a small sum.

Instruction in doing this work will be given in the special course of lessons given in the Winter Institute beginning in Madison December 13, which was fully described in the October 17 issue of this paper, to which the reader is referred. Many laymen can learn to do something among their neighbors. Some can learn to hold schools of health. Still others can in time become qualified to do lecture work. Almost any one can take some part in placing healthful foods in the homes of the people all about them. This special course is being given for the benefit of hundreds who ought to be here in December taking it.

JULIUS GILBERT WHITE

—S—

The New Cook Book

A GOOD many orders have been received for Miss Frances L. Dittes' new cook book, *Food for Life*. Because of an unusual rush in the College Printing Department, the book has been somewhat delayed. We hope, however, to have the book off the press before the holiday season is over. Miss Dittes heads the Nutrition Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and has had years of experience in diet and food preparation. *Food for Life* will contain more than 300 pages of practical, tested recipes for the wholesome preparation of food, as well as many helpful suggestions and reasons for the right use of food, and several charts and illustrations. It is an excellent book for distribution among patrons of sanitariums, health centers, treatment rooms, and cooking schools. Orders may be addressed to the Associated Lecturers, Inc., Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

The New Library Building

President William J. Hutchins of Berea College sends in to the SURVEY office a contribution for the new library building; another comes from the Honorable Joseph W. Byrns. For these and other pledges and contributions

we wish to express our appreciation. The cement blocks and roofing tile are now finished, having been made by students here on the campus, and the building is slowly taking form as money comes in from friends. The faculty and students have pledged \$3500. Do you wish a part in putting up our last and one of the most needed college buildings? Address all contributions to the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

NEWS ITEMS

At a recent chapel hour Dr. John J. Muldowney, president of Meharry Medical College, gave a stereopticon lecture, outlining a brief history of Meharry from its humble beginning in 1876 to the present time. Meharry Medical College is one of the largest medical schools in the world for colored students, and is given an "A" classification by the rating associations. More than half of the colored physicians of the Southern states are graduates of this institution.

—S—

Mrs. Arthur E. Morgan was at Madison recently to visit her son, Griscom Morgan, who is attending college here this year.

—S—

Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, Miss Florence Hartsock, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Prof. A. J. Wheeler, and Dr. Floyd Bralliar are attending the meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Atlanta this week.

—S—

Mr. and Mrs. Gary Schueler announce the birth of Carolyn Faye on November 23. Mr. and Mrs. Schueler are members of the college printing staff.

—S—

The new *Health* magazine, published at Mountain View, California, and of which Dr. Percy T. Magan is editor, has a good many appreciative readers among patients and former patients of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. One writes: "I find nothing so well gotten up as *Health*, nor so uplifting in every way. I am making it a point to show it to my friends."

—S—

Dr. P. A. Webber was at Madison a few days this week. He is giving a series of health lectures in Montgomery, Alabama.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second-class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XVI

December 19, 1934

No. 44

Suggestions for the Community Health Worker*

THE other day I heard a speaker say that it takes almost disaster to interest us in others. It took more than that in community after community to interest people in children. It has taken depression that otherwise ranks as a disaster. Now people want an organized health department and even ask what they can do to get one.

To know how to advise in these rural places, we must consider the very great differences in communities. There are many problems to be considered. Does the county have an organized health department as an official agency under which work should be done? If so, the department has statistics and can help to direct a small group. You are then working under the very best advantages, because the health department stands behind every endeavor to help people.

In many places the family doctors, the Red Cross chapters, the W.C.T.U., or other small health organizations will take an interest in your health work and you can tie up with them. Use local organizations as much as possible. In any unorgan-

ized territory all endeavors should make the people realize the advantage of having doctor's and official help. The Southern states stand ahead of all other states in the country in their official health service. Call attention to the value of this organization.

THOUSANDS need and would gladly receive instruction concerning the simple methods of treating the sick. . . There is great need of instruction in regard to dietetic reform. Wrong habits of eating and the use of unhealthful food are in no small degree responsible for the intemperance and crime and wretchedness that curse the world.—*Teaching Health Principles.*

If the territory is not organized, you have to choose certain problems and attack them yourself whereas in the organized service you have help and advice. The State Department of Health keeps the vital statistics, and they are glad to give them to you

so that you will have data on definite problems in your work. The more intelligent the people are, the better can they cope with the problems of health and sanitation.

THEY NEED HELP

If we stand for better health in the community, all eyes will be upon us. If you are located in a community where there is a full-time health department, there is work awaiting you. The personnel of the health department is very small, possibly four people to the county. They need help. You can do much preliminary

* Extracts from a lecture at the Rural Workers' Convention by Miss Elma Rood, Public Health Department of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

work for them. In one community a group of women gathered statistics on all pre-school children. This took two months, but it was a great help to the county health department, because when they were ready to vaccinate they had statistics in hand. Such people of the community can locate many difficulties that would escape the County Health Workers.

Community people may be of special help to the health department by reporting conditions that come to their notice. They may even prevent an epidemic by making a little effort.

You may be able to interest some club, such as the Kiwanis Club, in this work. These public-spirited men will consider it much cheaper to buy glasses for some pair of defective eyes than to educate a child over again. Doctors belonging to the club may give their services. In one place each club member "adopted" a child and saw that he had proper medical attention.

The rural school is the recognized gathering place for community programs; therefore, it is the logical center of activity for a health committee. It can possibly help to furnish equipment so the teacher can serve hot lunches to overcome malnutrition. Such things are needed as mayonnaise jars for the lunch box, a wooden rack and a boiler—an old wash boiler is just the thing—to set the jars in to heat the beans or whatever the children bring from home. Children eat more when they have some hot dish.

SIMPLE EQUIPMENT

Take an interest in the appearance of the room. Calcimine the walls. Scrub the floors and oil them. Provide some simple playground apparatus, such as a rope swing or two. Keep mud holes from forming in the playground by filling them with gravel. Make a path to the school. See that toilets are cleaned before school opens in the fall and that they are kept in a sanitary condition. Mothers can help the doctor on examination day by keeping records, weighing the children, scrubbing children's hands and arms, helping them to dress and undress, and so on.

Much constructive work can be done in the community. For instance, make a

model house to show that screening will protect against malaria. Use this to illustrate talks in community meetings. This is visual education. Construct a small portable T.B. cabin that can be set up in the back yard of a needy place. Here the patient can be kept away from immediate contact with the family, but he is still at home. These cabins are inexpensive and very useful. Build a model sanitary toilet showing the importance of keeping flies out. Typhoid is carried by flies that have had access to the excreta. People may have seen pictures of a model toilet just like the one you show them, but to actually see one is better because these country people do not understand formal diagrams. You will see new toilets multiply, and you will be doing one of the greatest things possible to stamp out typhoid.

Another way people of the community can help is by canning the surplus vegetables and fruit for school lunches in the winter. Have a canning bee.

Every school should have a first-aid kit. Go to the school with one complete. Show the children one; arouse their interest to help make one for their own school. They will all want to know what they can bring from home to help out.

Make maternity kits and baby layettes for very poor homes. These things should be made up carefully, sent to a hospital sterilizer, and kept in a place easily available for use in homes that are too poor to have things or for those who do not realize the importance of sanitation.

OTHER WAYS OF HELPING

Establish a community loan closet for the poor or to meet emergencies. One of the essentials is a bed pan which can be home-made. Use a pan with a wooden frame around it for protection. Have extra sheets, a few extra towels, and wash cloths. Home-made fly swatters should be kept on hand, all belonging to the community. If they are home-made, all the better. Many donations are made from a sense of appreciation for services received in the past.

Carry on health work through programs in the community—not dull dry lectures, but something the people are

interested in, such as films and slides, demonstrations and exhibits. If we show the things, the idea carries when mere words do not get across.

Organize clubs for teaching the simple principles of home health. Teach them in a simple way. Take up only one problem at a time, such as feeding the baby, for a class of young mothers. Teach them how to protect the family against disease by vaccination and inoculation. Teach home care of the sick, how to use very simple appliances, how important it is to get rid of flies.

Draw on your community people for everything possible. The more they do, the more their souls will be in the work. Detail your own responsibility to your community people, because there are many people who will gladly act under direction. Let them see the need of an organized full-time health department, because your state should never be satisfied until every county has this organization. It means a reduced infant and maternal death rate and a reduction of communicable diseases.

—S—

Work

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place, or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."
Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest;
Because I know for me my work is best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

—S—

What Food Shall We Buy?

MODERN grain milling methods are of comparatively recent origin, having been introduced since the year 1846. The wholesale commercial production of superfine or white flour dates from about 1870. Our sturdy forefathers knew nothing of white or fancy breads. The original idea in milling white flour was to get a product which would keep indefinitely in large quantities and, when baked into the "staff of

life," would present a more refined appearance than whole wheat flour. Superfine or white flour is therefore milled for commercial reasons and to please those who disregard value for appearance, and not at all with the idea of improving the food value of the grain.

The removal of the bran robs the flour of its bulk, which is so vitally essential to maintain proper bowel functioning. The body requires a certain amount of bulk, and when this is not provided (as it so seldom is in the American refined diet), constipation, indigestion, and other disorders often result. The bran and the embryo contain almost all of the minerals and vitamins, and if they are removed as they are in the case of white flour, practically all the body's regulators are removed so far as this food is concerned. It has lost four-fifths of its iron and two-thirds of its lime. By the removal of the bran, eight minerals are lost.

Whole wheat presents a rich assortment of choice nutritional elements: protein to make strong muscles, lime and phosphorus for brain and bones, iron to make red blood, and vitamins to build strong nerves, supporting every vital process.

The average American is living on a highly refined, impoverished diet. The growth of the drug store and the constant increase of patent medicines and nostrums of a thousand varieties is a silent testimony of a sick nation. Comparatively few people stop to recognize the importance of correct food, and in consequence the greater bulk of food purchasing is more or less thoughtlessly regarded and carelessly administered.

Food, like any other commodity, has a given intrinsic value. Certain types of food are rich in fats, others in protein, others in carbohydrates, others in minerals, and others in vitamins. The body needs a certain amount of all of these elements in order to maintain proper repair and sufficient energy. When these natural elements are removed from certain foods in order to meet commercial market storage conditions, and to present a more refined appearance, certain of the elements are found in excess whereas others have been removed entirely or in part. This refining unbalances the food from its natural state, and the elements which have been robbed from this particular food must be found in some other food in excess to make up for this loss.

For fifteen years the Food Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, known as Madison Foods, has been manufacturing breakfast foods, breads, cereal beverages, crackers, vegetable meats, and soy bean products, to meet the growing demand for foods that have not been highly refined and which present in tasty and appetizing form the original nutritive value of the ingredients, as far as this is possible. Dr. Wiley, former Chief Chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, said: "We now know through scientific research that all the diseases that can be classed as neuritis,

pellagra, beriberi, acidosis, and anemia, and the various forms of malnutrition which in one way or another resemble these diseases, are caused by the consumption of the highly milled grain. They are deficiency diseases, and the only way to overcome them is to add to the diet the things the millers have taken away. Our bread-stuff is a dead food. It has no soul. I say this with all the earnestness of my soul. . . . Woe to this nation unless it re-establishes the fundamentals of nutrition which . . . denatured cereal foods have broken down."

—S—

A Call for Good Literature

THE library of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is endeavoring to complete, if possible, its collection of Reading Course books. We find that we have all of the books with the following exceptions:

PRIMARY

Uncle Ben's Cloverfield.
 Little Stories for Little People.
 Boys and Girls of the Bible.
 Star Stories for Little Folks.
 Friends of Ours.
 Outline Pictures for the Primary Child.
 The Doings of the Jetts.
 The Congo Picture Book.
 Stories Mother Told.
 Peter the Fisherman.
 Midget Pictures.
 Sweetest Stories Ever Told.
 Spick and Span.
 The World in a Barn.
 Bedtime Stories, No. 5.
 Redstreak and Dickey.
 Bedtime Stories, No. 7.
 Bible Pictures for Little Tots.
 Old Abe, the Lincoln Sheep.
 Bluebirds and Their Neighbors.
 Bedtime Stories, No. 8.
 Little Folk of Garden and Wood.
 Bedtime Stories, No. 9.

JUNIOR

Child Life in Mission Lands.
 Letters From the Holy Land.
 Uganda's White Man of Work.
 North America.
 Winning the Oregon Country.
 Livingstone, the Pathfinder.
 Topsy-Turvy Land.
 Outdoors, Indoors, and Up the Chimney
 Tan and Teckle.
 Getting Rich.
 Vasco da Gama.
 Hands Around the World.
 Korada, a Child Widow of India.

Mary Jones and Her Bible.
 Jungle Babies.
 Camping with the J. M. V.'s
 Ukanya.
 Boys' Stories of Great Men.

SENIOR

Into All the World.
 The Story of John G. Paton.
 The Evangelization of the World in This
 Generation.
 The Uplift of China.
 The American Government.
 Good Form and Social Ethics.
 The Days of June.
 The Story of Prophets and Kings.
 Miracles of Modern Missions.
 Beautiful Gold.
 Lives That Lift.
 God in the Slums.
 Adventures in the South Seas.
 Out of the Depths.
 Adventures in the Air.
 God's Out-of-Doors.

If our readers have any of these volumes which they are willing to part with, the children and students as well as the library staff would appreciate receiving them. Not only would our young people be benefited, but the standing of our library would be materially helped.

Send donations to the Library, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

NEWS ITEMS

J. Paul Laurence spoke at the Friday evening vesper service. He based his talk on world conditions and their relation to the prophecies. Mr. Laurence is associate professor in the Department of Social Science.

—S—

Among recent guests of Madison were Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Parrott and Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman of Washington, D. C.; Elder and Mrs. I. J. Woodman and daughter of Los Angeles, California; and H. B. Thomas, business manager of Loma Linda Sanitarium, Loma Linda, California.

—S—

The Fall Quarter of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute closed Wednesday, December 12. A number of students have left for vacations. Others are taking advantage of the short courses which are being given on Dress Remodeling, Tailoring, First Aid, Woodworking, Pruning, and Health Food Work. The Winter Quarter opens December 31.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second-class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XVI

December 26, 1934

No. 45

The Food Value of Nut Trees

A DISTINCTLY interesting and educational talk was given at a recent mid-week chapel hour by Mr. John W. Hershey, forestry expert who is now associated with the Tennessee Valley Authority in its effort to rehabilitate worn sections of the South. Mr. Hershey is a quiet man with a droll humor that it is evident gives him favor with the people with whom he works and to whom he presents a definite message of tree agriculture.

This was possibly the speaker's first contact with schools such as Madison and its affiliated units, for he said that he knew little or nothing of our religious tenets or the dogmas of the church, but that he found here a group of people interested in their work, and "By their works ye shall know them," said the Master.

He referred to the plan of these institutions to establish a work in a needy section and live among the people, a plan he designated as divine, compared with the method of some who stand on an elevated platform and endeavor to elevate the needy by pulling them up by the ears.

He paid tribute to the health program of Madison and its units as a valuable part of the economic program called for by the Government, referring in detail to the program in our schools of raising the

food consumed, preparing foods for the family and the market, and capping the endeavor by a religious life that appeals to the higher factors in the social economy. In the language of the Scriptures, he referred to this manner of teaching as "handing out bread instead of stones."

Touching upon the the early history of our own state of Tennessee in which the government is doing such a stupendous work, Mr Hershey told of the early settlers who came for game and honey. As population increased, men turned to agriculture. They plowed and then sowed cereals. The steep hillsides, not adapted to smaller grains, were planted to corn, which was taken to the mill and ground into meal.

And along with the corn came the hog fattened on the corn. The law of rotation ran: Grow more corn to fatten more hogs;

"GOD SAID, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat." Genesis 1:29.

"And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food." Genesis 2:9.

"And by the river upon the bank thereof, on this side and on that side, shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade, . . . the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf thereof for medicine." Ezekiel 47:12.

raise more hogs to consume more corn. He quoted Dr. A. E. Morgan as saying that a change of diet will do more to help the people of Tennessee than any other one thing. And he added, "You at Madison are doing that very thing. You are not preaching a hell-fire doctrine; you are showing people how to make a heaven here on earth."

Then he launched into his tree-food message. In part he said:

The Anglo-Saxon roots for his living. He does not know much about the value of tree foods. In this Southland he rooted, wearing out the soil with little or no effort to replenish it. If a tree-minded people had settled in this section, conditions now would be different. As it was, the people cut down the trees which were like diamonds to them and grew poor, raising corn and hogs. Slavic nations recognize the value of trees. They are in harmony with the instruction given in the book of Deuteronomy, "When thou shalt besiege a city a long time, in making war against it to take it, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an ax against them: for thou mayest eat of them, and thou shalt not cut them down (for the tree of the field is man's life)."

As a nation we are at the parting of the way. Either we must take measures to save the trees or surrender the subsoil to the seas and as a nation go into bankruptcy. In parts of Europe an entirely different philosophy has been developed than here in the States. We feel that we plant and must get immediate returns. Over there they plant a plot with the idea of reaping the fruit in a hundred years, and another plot with the thought of seeing the fruit in a hundred and fifty years, and so on. In our get-rich-quick economy we say we must get results today or tomorrow or not at all.

We are having trouble with racketeers. I contend that the man who leaves the soil in poorer condition than he found it is the worst sort of racketeer. It is the duty

of every man on the soil to plant for the good of coming years.

As I see it, your schools have a special work to do in this economic problem. You do not use flesh foods. It is especially important, therefore, that each one of your units should lay a foundation for economic living by planting a tree crop. The tree not only assures you a future crop but it brings present wealth by saving the soil, regulating the climate, preventing erosion, bringing to the surface for immediate use the present unavailable elements of the subsoil.

Many do not realize the food value of nuts. A pound of black walnuts is equal to four or four and a half pounds of meat. A pound of persimmons such as can easily be grown in this section is equal in food value to one-half to three-fourths of a pound of meat. Persimmons grow on barren soil. Farmers speak of the persimmon as a pest and endeavor to root it out. Let these persimmons grow and graft on the Japanese persimmon, and you will raise as much per acre in persimmons as you do on ten acres of grain. This is one of the things the Tennessee Valley Authority is doing in East Tennessee.

Again, man by a false economy has destroyed nature's balance in his effort to protect trees from insects. Birds are the natural protection against insects and if encouraged will do away with the need of stomach poisons in the way of sprays. It is a true economy to plant millions of trees and shrubs as food for the birds. Develop a bird consciousness in the community so there will be no shooting of the farmers' best friend. I have a farm in Pennsylvania on which not a poison spray is being used. The birds keep down the destructive insects, and meanwhile we are growing valuable timber.

This is just a suggestion of the way a tree crop fits into a balanced agricultural economy. We hope for your cooperation, and I can assure you we will be glad to do anything in our power to assist you in this particular phase of the President's recovery program.

Apologies to Alfred Tennyson

By SUSAN W. ARD

A building! A building!

A building is wanted!

'Tis for a library

For the three hundred.

We have the books we need,

Also the folks to read,

And now for a building

For the three hundred.

Began a campaign right!

Wrote letters every night,

Told of the need we had

For a new building.

Hoped all would make reply,

And that each one would try

To help make the building dry

By "raising the roof"

With the three hundred.

Letters to right of them,

Letters to left of them,

Letters in front of them

Sent off by hundreds;

Written in moments small.

Done then, or not at all.

Unto the friends they knew,

Unto those people true

Wrote the three hundred.

Letters flew East and West.

North, South; to do their best

Now to put to the test

Friendships of yore

While all of us wondered

What the replies would bring,

Whether we'd cry or sing,

All we three hundred.

And as the letters went

Upward a prayer we sent,

Asking the Lord to bless

Work of three hundred.

Friends to right of them,

Friends to left of them,

Friends behind them

Responded and aided.

Answered with hearty cheer,

"Gladly we'll help you rear

A new library here

For your three hundred.

Before another year

May you all study there,

All you three hundred!"

Now when the roof is raised,

Then will our friends be praised,

All of those hundreds!

We honor the friends who went

Without that they might have spent,

To help the three hundred!

—S—

The Alcohol Lecture in the Field

SOME time ago Dr. Lilian W. Johnson of Memphis, an outstanding teacher and social worker, affiliated with the Par-

ent-Teacher Association and with the Women's Christian Temperance Union of which she is Director of Alcohol Education for the city of Memphis, asked that the writer spend a few days giving the lecture, "Health and Alcohol," with slides in places where she might arrange. The week of December 6 to 13 was given to this work in Memphis and Jackson, Tennessee.

During this time the lecture was given in all of the six high schools of Memphis and a private girls' school, to a total of over 6,500 high school students; to all the teachers of the city and some from the county—about a thousand; and in three churches.

In Jackson it was given in the three colleges located there, in one church, and in the junior high school. On the same trip it was given to a group of three hundred school children in Milan.

In all, over ten thousand students and adults heard the lecture during the week. Everywhere it received the same cordial welcome and many invitations to return.

Below are copies of two letters from school principals where the lecture was given in other states in October of this year, which are typical of the reception the lecture is receiving in schools. The first comes from Ohio and is written to the mother of the student who assisted the undersigned in giving the lectures in that city.

Dear Madam:

I want to thank you for making it possible for the boys and girls of Goodrich School to hear Mr. White's lecture on Alcohol Education. It was the finest illustrated lecture that I have ever seen on this subject. I am only sorry that he could not give it to all our pupils as well as the other pupils in the city. He treats the subject in an entirely new and scientific way that can be objectionable to no one. The children's excellent attention was proof that he put across his ideas.

If a general recommendation for your son and Mr. White would be of any value, I would be pleased to furnish them one at any time.

The second comes from the principal of a high school and junior college, said to be the largest high school in the state of Illinois, having an attendance of 3,600,

of whom 2,200 gathered in the auditorium to hear the lecture.

My dear Mr. White:

I feel that your address here before our student body on a recent date was very helpful. The comments that I have heard have been entirely favorable. I hope that we have the privilege of hearing you again sometime.

The call of the hour is for *alcohol education*. The country is being more and more aroused every month to realize that repeal has not improved the situation but made it worse, and that the problem is still on our hands. More and more clearly it is seen that our hope lies in the education of both youth and adults concerning the effects of alcohol. The two logical and most effective places to impart this information are in the schools and churches. The way is open everywhere.

The lecture, "Health and Alcohol," is devoted almost entirely to the study of the effects of alcohol upon various forms of life and upon the human body and its functions. Profusely illustrated with beautiful slides, it holds the interest of the listeners, makes the lessons plain, and becomes the talk of the community. One demonstration of the lecture creates calls for it to be given in several other places, and so it carries itself along with its own influence after the work is begun. This illustrated lecture is needed in every school and church in the land. The text of the lecture and the slides may be secured by all who are minded to do this work in any section of the country. For further information write to the undersigned at Madison, Tennessee.

JULIUS GILBERT WHITE.

—S—

Progress in the Health Food Field

FOLLOWING are some excerpts from correspondence received in our Health Food Department:

"I am a reader of the SURVEY and am very much obliged to receive it. Your little paper has much sensible reading in it, and I have become interested in your school and in the principles which you are teaching. I am writing in regard to your health foods. I would be pleased if you would send me some literature describing them. . . . This part of the country is badly in need of a health food worker, and I am more than willing to do my best at the work. I am twenty years old and a sheep herder."—*From the Plains.*

"I have experimented with various dishes made from these products, and am enjoying them very much. I hope this will be the means of stimulating interest in the edible soy bean."—*Bertha Lee Ferguson, Gardening and Canning Specialist, Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, Louisiana State University.*

"The writer and his family have tried some of your Breakfast Crisps and find them truly delightful."—*From the Research Department of a large laboratory in the East.*

"I never found any cereal drink that I could use in place of coffee before . . . but this I find I can drink three times a day, if I care to, with safety, without having a distressed feeling. One of your local salesmen came to the door and had several products. Please send me two packages of Cereal Drink C.O.D., or have your salesman call again with it."

Madison Foods are being sold from house to house in twenty-seven states, where the workers report a very ready response on the part of the public to accept these wholesome foods which have been a part of the menus of, and in harmony with the dietetic principles followed by, the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. They are being sold in the leading health food shops in New York City and many other health food stores throughout the East, as well as through retail grocery stores.

The present economic situation demands that more attention be given to properly balanced meals so that normal health may be maintained. Madison health workers are offering the distinctive service of assisting people to obtain healthful, nourishing and unadulterated foods at reasonable prices, and are meeting with splendid success.

E. M. BISALSKI.

A SURVEY reader writes from Everett, Massachusetts: "Enclosed is check for \$5.00 in appreciation of your little paper. Thanks for the message it bears. I am always glad to read it."

THE MADISON SURVEY is published weekly, with no subscription price, by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. Entered as second-class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 2, 1919.



The Andrews University Center for Adventist Research is happy to make this item available for your private scholarly use. We trust this will help to deepen your understanding of the topic.

Warning Concerning Copyright Restrictions

This document may be protected by one or more United States or other nation's copyright laws. The copyright law of the United States allows, under certain conditions, for libraries and archives to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction to scholars for their private use. One of these specified conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research. This document's presence in digital format does not mean you have permission to publish, duplicate, or circulate it in any additional way. Any further use, beyond your own private scholarly use, is your responsibility, and must be in conformity to applicable laws. If you wish to reproduce or publish this document you will need to determine the copyright holder (usually the author or publisher, if any) and seek authorization from them. The Center for Adventist Research provides this document for your private scholarly use only.

The Center for Adventist Research

James White Library
Andrews University
4190 Administration Drive
Berrien Springs, MI 49104-1440 USA
+001 269 471 3209
www.andrews.edu/library/car
car@andrews.edu

Disclaimer on Physical Condition

By their very nature many older books and other text materials may not reproduce well for any number of reasons. These may include

- the binding being too tight thus impacting how well the text in the center of the page may be read,
- the text may not be totally straight,
- the printing may not be as sharp and crisp as we are used to today,
- the margins of pages may be less consistent and smaller than typical today.

This book or other text material may be subject to these or other limitations. We are sorry if the digitized result is less than excellent. We are doing the best we can, and trust you will still be able to read the text enough to aid your research. Note that the digitized items are rendered in black and white to reduce the file size. If you would like to see the full color/grayscale images, please contact the Center.

Disclaimer on Document Items

The views expressed in any term paper(s) in this file may or may not accurately use sources or contain sound scholarship. Furthermore, the views may or may not reflect the matured view of the author(s).