

# The Madison Survey

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No. 1

## The Times Demand a Practical Education

IN THESE days of unrest, of financial stress, of decadence in social standards, men turn to the educational institutions demanding a solution of the troubles. Educators have been helpless to offer a solution. So in turn reforms in the system of training are called for, reforms that will prepare the product of the schools to meet more successfully civic and personal needs.

P. F. Valentine, of State Teachers College, San Francisco, California, writing for *School and Society*.

issue of December 1, advocates a curriculum reform in the colleges that will recognize the interrelation of the various phases of knowledge, and that will be "sanely inclusive in scope." He would organize unprofessional college courses in seven major fields:

1. The social-economic field
2. The field of human nature and personality
3. The field of personal and community health and recreation
4. The field of the natural sciences
5. The field of the social technologies
6. The field of liberal culture
7. A field of personal choice

The idea of broad units of subject matter that bear strongly on the preparation

of the student for the place he must fill in the world seems to be the objective of this educator. In explanation of the seven fields into which he divides his ideal curriculum, Mr. Valentine may be briefly quoted as follows:

1. The social-economic field provides "a continuous study of problems selected because of their significance in the world of practical events." It "would lie across the student's whole curriculum. It would tie in with all the other fields and give a

progressive experience in the real business of the ordinary student in the past.

Compare this with the smattering of information that has been the mental diet of the ordinary student in the past.

2. The field of human nature and personality "would appropriate all useful materials in general psychology, physiology, sociology, mental hygiene, genetics, medicine, or any other available branch of knowledge." For, says the author, "It is appalling how little the average student learns through college instruction about himself and his fellows as human beings."

This and the third field, that of personal and community health and recreation, seem to indicate that we are ap-

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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*.

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proaching the time when physiology and the time to pull it back to reasonable dimensions will assume their rightful place in the education of young people.

4. The field of natural sciences would be, according to this educator, a broad survey of nature, leading to an appreciation of her laws in the science of life; a comprehensive overview of science in contrast to much of the present science teaching that stresses unduly the value of microscopic work in a narrow field.

5. In answer to the oft-repeated criticism of college students that they lack practical ability to use the English language, the course in social technologies "offers written and oral English, mathematics, drawing, logic of science, familiar statistical procedures, and common techniques such as are employed in social economics, insurance, and banking."

6. The field of culture is offered, not with the idea of developing experts, but to give the general student an appreciation of art, literature, music and related subjects.

7. As a cap sheaf this proposed curriculum change suggests that each student "must be given an opportunity to develop a talent or to pursue a study of his own choice." This may be a professional or a vocational subject, or it may lie in the field of art.

We offer this to thinking readers as another indication that the present state of strife and stress is not altogether without compensation. It may bring forth some phases of education radically different from the program now in operation.

—S—

### An Economy That Renews

A realistic educational leadership must cooperate to the full with the leadership of the community, state, and nation.

If even one drop of water can be found in any educational stock, now is the time to dehydrate.

If there is anywhere in our schools a service that has outlived its usefulness, now is the time to eliminate it.

If there is any phase of the educational program that has overdeveloped, now is

the time to pull it back to reasonable dimensions.

If there is, here or there, any overcoding of the student where we might properly ask him to indulge in a little more self-education, now is the time to cut down on the spoon-feeding.—*President Glen Frank, University of Wisconsin, in "America's Hour of Decision."*

—S—

### Eternal Thought

By CARRIE SHARPE JORDAN\*

Is the world as beautiful as ever this morning?

Does the grass grow as green, the flowers glow as bright?

And did the birds begin to sing at the dawning? How's that? Frost came and took toll in the night?

Aha! Another lesson difficult, hardly bought; "Nothing lasts through the ages.

Save the Flame of Eternal Thought."

Do you grasp these words in their potent meaning?

This wonderful picture of progressive creation Like grain which the fan has been screening, Thought moves on, unmindful of creed or nation:

In its fertile field, the God-given mind of man, Thought sows its seed and carefully tends its growth.

Full oft is an harvest lost from life's brief span, The lack of needful environment, even the world's sloth.

But Thought; the Eternal, cannot be obliterated!

It may be stifled, misdirected, too often abused. It moves supreme when the world turns bored, sated,

From the idle, vicious plays with which 'twas amused.

Steadily it burns, brilliantly it glows, This undying flame from the great I AM; Years, centuries, even ages, but at last it shows The force of its being no power can dam.

You who ponder over the sages, Treasure all wisdom, all truths they wrought:

"For nothing lasts through the ages, Save the Flame of Eternal Thought."

—S—

### Relief Suggestion

ALL wealth is the product of labor applied to land; and if the laborer does not own the wealth that he produces, it

is the fault of his character or his training. It is just as easy to get a living today as it ever was or ever will be, but it is not as easy to get land as it should be. I have lived to see cities grow, and as the result of this growth the morning paper says that 10,951 families in a neighboring county are receiving "relief." The folly of holding worthless land as an investment is now apparent to everyone and millions of acres of unused land are now held by the states.

When Lord Kitchener became viceroy of Egypt, he found a condition similar to that which now exists in the United States. He might have built more pyra-

mids so as to give employment to labor, but he did not. He caused the distribution of small tracts of public land to the people, and these tracts were inalienable. They could not be mortgaged nor sold. The holder of this land could only desert it and make room for a better man.

Our states have millions of acres of land that pay no taxes and do no one good. Any citizen should have the power to have ten acres surveyed and assessed and the right to move on such land without other process. Such legislation as is necessary should be enacted to make all state land open to settlement.—*Prescott A. Parker, Montrose, Alabama.*

—S—

## What Food Shall We Eat?—No. 2

By E. M. BISALSKI

IF YOU wish to produce cancer with a fair degree of certainty," says Dr. Arbuthnot Lane, famous authority on cancer, "supply a constipated subject with plenty of meat, and endeavor to deal with his constipation by means of irritating purgative drugs."

Protein is the food factor in particular that builds new tissue and keeps the body in repair. The other food factors involved in the operation of the body are fats, carbohydrates, moisture, fibre, minerals, and vitamins. However, the greatest part of our food consists of three constituents: fats, carbohydrates, and proteins—proteins for repair; fats and carbohydrates for fuel to provide heat and energy. It is a serious matter to carelessly select the protein ration for the day. Too little protein will result in malnutrition; too much protein overburdens the kidneys and may result in intestinal auto-intoxication and the ills that grow from this.

Not all proteins are alike—some are more efficient and produce better results. Protein is composed of some twenty-two amino acids. When all of these are present in any food, it is called *complete* protein. Some sources of complete protein are eggs, soy beans, lean meat, leafy vegetables, milk, whole wheat, and nuts.

### DAILY PERCENTAGE RATION

The Chittenden Standard of calories for the following daily percentage ration:

Carbohydrates	65 per cent
Protein	10 per cent
Fat	25 per cent

The body needs ninety per cent fuel foods (sixty-five per cent carbohydrates plus twenty-five per cent fats) and only ten per cent repair foods (protein).

The protein ration is approximately expressed in three different ways: (1) ten per cent of the entire daily ration; (2) two and one-half ounces by weight; (3) from forty to fifty grams.

Scientists have shown that the protein of nuts, whole grains, milk, cottage cheese, and vegetables is sufficiently adequate to promote normal growth and maintain body repair. These foods do not contain the bacteria and waste products found in flesh foods and in this respect are a better source of complete protein than meat.

Most people eat meat because they like the taste and not because it is a source of protein for tissue building. Little consideration is given to the matter of correct protein balance in a given meal or the requirements for a day. According to the Chittenden standard, only ten per cent of the daily ration should be protein, and since protein is found in many foods, it

is easy to see how this food element may be used excessively, unawares. The flavor of meat is found principally in the blood that remains in the flesh after the animal is slaughtered. Rare meat has a more pronounced flavor because a large percentage of the blood is present. When meat is cooked for a long period of time it becomes quite tasteless because the blood has been cooked out. Scientific research has shown that the meat with the most flavor usually contains more bacteria than the less flavored meat.

#### QUALITY A VITAL FACTOR

Prominent food scientists have shown that meat is not necessary as a food in the bill of fare when nuts, whole grains, milk, cottage cheese, and vegetables are used in the right proportion to furnish sufficient protein. Many experiments have proved that meat eaters have less endurance than those who secure their protein from nuts, legumes, grains, vegetables, and dairy products.

Since the average person who eats meat does not eat it as a source of protein but rather for its taste, the difficulty that most eaters encounter as they reduce the amount of meat consumed or eliminate it entirely, is to satisfy that cultivated taste for the meat flavor.

In recent years great progress has been made in the development of extracts from grains, vegetables, et cetera, that resemble the taste of meat. Madison laboratories have recently developed a fine protein food that has a meat-like texture and a very palatable meat-like flavor. It contains no animal products of any kind and is one hundred per cent edible; there is no bone to discard, no fat or sinew to cut away, no question about its tenderness or freshness, and it is put up in sanitary, tightly sealed cans so it reaches the consumer in the very best condition. Unlike other products of this kind sold on the market today, this new Madison Food is no higher in price than first-class meat and it keeps fresh and ready for use at a

moment's notice in sealed cans without refrigeration.

Madison protein foods are now taking the place of meat in many homes throughout the country. The move to supply protein from cereals, vegetables, nuts, legumes, and dairy products instead of from meat is a move in the right direction. The quality of protein as well as the quantity used each day is a vital factor in the maintenance of health and energy.

—S—

## NEWS ITEMS

It was with sorrow that we learned of the death of Dr. D. D. McDougall, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was struck four years ago by a hit and skip driver and never recovered from the injury received at that time. Dr. McDougall often visited Madison and was a great lover of its plan of education. In his passing the institution has lost a very firm and warm friend.

—S—

Among guests of the Sanitarium are Mrs. J. C. Stanley, Sr., and Mrs. J. C. Stanley, Jr., of Booneville, Mississippi. The Stanleys are old friends of the institution, and it is always a pleasure to have them with us. Others recently registering for a physical check-up and a few days' rest are Miss Mary Brown, assistant post-mistress of Murfreesboro, and Miss Mary A. Rhea, historian of the Nashville General Hospital.

—S—

In a recent letter Mrs. Theo Maddox of the Quincy Memorial Sanitarium enclosed a clipping from the Quincy *Herald-Whig*, stating that Dr. Mary Paulson Neall, who with her first husband, Dr. David Paulson, established the Hinsdale Sanitarium and was for years connected with that institution, has joined the Quincy Memorial Sanitarium staff. She writes: "We have also added another nurse, Miss Gladys Schumacher, a Hinsdale graduate. We now have on our staff two doctors, six trained nurses, and one dietitian. We are quite busy; besides the house patients, patients are coming in daily from the city for treatments." Five members of the Quincy Memorial Sanitarium staff are former Madison students.

—S—

Dr. William G. Frost, president emeritus of Berea College, writes: "We hope the SURVEY will find us for the next five months at Dubsreed, Orlando, Florida. You make a lot of good news. We think of you when we pray 'Thy kingdom come!'"

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## Teaching Students to Finance Themselves\*

THE aim of education, whether given in a state supported or a privately owned institution, should be to fit the student to fill to the utmost of his capacity the place he occupies in society. Recent years of depression have revealed a sorry state of affairs in the product of our educational system. Thousands of men whose education would warrant them in believing that they were fitted to meet the problems of life, to care successfully and fully for themselves and their families, find themselves financially prostrated and dependent upon dole of the government.

If the nation's soldiers, after years of training for war, were found to be correspondingly ill-fitted for the conflict, the nation's supporters would surely demand that the system of military training be revamped. Keen critics today are saying that it is time for us to study seriously the cause of inefficiency on the part of the young men and women graduated by our high schools and institutions of higher learning.

Nearly two thousand years ago the Master Teacher uttered a parable that is as vital in its interpretation today as in the days when it was spoken. A householder had two sons. The younger, on reaching early manhood, felt the lure of the world and, resenting the restrictions of home, persuaded his father to give him his allowance and his freedom to meet the world for himself.

He left the land of his nativity, the country home of his ancestors, and in some city with its emotional appeals, its sin-laden aid, and its thrills, he spent his dowry of health, both spiritual and physical. In other words, he adopted the career of a fast young man and, separated from the support of his father, was soon brought to want. He had not enough to feed himself; his clothes were in rags; he had lost friends that were his so long as his money lasted; he faced starvation.

To such lengths was he reduced that he gladly accepted charity—dole, if you please to call it that—at the hands of a

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THE French universities, like the monasteries of an earlier time, failed to meet constructively the changes that went on without their walls. And the result was that the French Revolution scrapped the French universities and set itself to the task of educational reconstruction from the outside."

"For the learned professions the schools must now provide a richer and more rigid training than ever before."

"By the breath of the school children shall the state be saved."—Glenn Frank in *"America's Hour of Decision."*

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\*From a talk to patients by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

swineherder who allowed him to feed with the pigs. A sorrowful plight for a once rich young man. But the situation opened his eyes to things that before had seemed but foolishness. He came to his senses and resolved to return to his home on the soil where comforts of a simple nature were the reward of industry. At this distance his father's home looked wonderfully attractive. He saw, perhaps for the first time, that those who worked the soil hopefully, cheerfully, scientifically, had their reward. While not overloaded with wealth, yet they had the necessities, and many of the comforts, of life. They had health of body and peace of mind. They were proprietors, not hirelings. They were independent producers, not slaves.

This prodigal young man saw what many a scientific student, what every philosopher, is compelled to admit—that the basis of financial success, of commerce and industry, is agriculture. He awoke to the foolishness of his course and turned his face toward the home of his father—the farmer.

#### TOWARD THE NORMAL WAY OF LIFE

The divine program for man is a home on the land. The Lord demonstrated this fact in the settlement of His nation Israel, every man on a small tract of land in Canaan. From a small acreage the family was to secure its food, clothing, and shelter in a normal way without infringing in any way upon the rights of others. Mother earth is the natural home for the human race. City life is artificial, unnatural; and he who chooses to contend with the spirit of competition, greed, and strife of the city does so at the risk of his health, spiritual life, and happiness. So complex is the situation today that men's minds are breaking, nerves are snapping, suicide and homicide face us on all sides.

Many a man today needs to learn this lesson. Although nature is exacting and her laws must be obeyed, yet the open arms of the father toward the prodigal son illustrate the welcome given the man of the city who resolves to turn his face toward the normal way of life.

In the parable another character appears—a son who did not leave his father's home, a son who toiled on his father's farm but who did so in a blind and dogged fashion, not seeing the light that should have shone about him.

It is possible to be city-minded while the body is in the country, to love the idle hours of city folk, to be spoiled by the ease and leisure that follows in the wake of a machine age. Men today are slaves of machinery, not its masters. Even the farmer may be such a slave. In that case he will not be able to welcome other enslaved people who are seeking freedom.

Every farmer and his wife, however, who have withstood the temptations of the city, and are philosophers of the soil, should stand with open arms for the poor, like the father of the prodigal son. Theirs becomes the privilege of rehabilitating those who have wandered from the natural home and whose distress is beyond control. The success of those who seek help will depend largely upon the spirit of those who still gain their support from the soil.

Land prices are lower than they have been for years. Thousands of acres are lying idle, wasting away as the top soil is carried to the rivers and the ocean. On these acres hundreds of families might pass from a state of dependence to the life of kings and queens. Our government is making stupendous efforts to save struggling families in just this way.

Now for the school idea. Children spend years in the schoolroom under the instruction of teachers who lack the rural mind. To meet the situation and turn out rural-minded students the teaching force must know the value of the farm, the place that agriculture should occupy in the educational system, and the value to the individual and the nation of a country-loving populace.

#### A BALANCED EDUCATION DEMANDED

One great weakness of the present educational system is its lack of vision for the soil, for the country home. Youth is taken away from the very atmosphere, the environment, that it most needs to make

a success in after life. Youth is buried in books; time is devoted to reciting rather than to gaining first-hand experiences by activity on land or in shop.

The majority of students, even those on the college level, are supported by their parents. They emerge from school with little or no knowledge of self-support. What wonder that much of this product is subject for the dole?

The educational system is largely responsible for the situation. We have encouraged centralization in towns and cities, depopulated country districts, allowed land to go to waste, permitted ourselves to become slaves rather than masters of machinery. We have so operated that ninety-eight per cent of the wealth is in the hands of two per cent of the population.

This social congestion is similar to a congested condition of the body. In earlier years physicians relieved congestion by blood-letting. The social congestion is often relieved by warfare. But it ought not to be so. The normal, human remedy for the social disease is through education, by drawing the congestion from the centers and placing men on the land.

Schools are the natural avenues through which this movement should be carried. Religious organizations working through the pulpit and the press can yield a powerful influence in the direction of decentralization. A movement to the land is in harmony with the teachings of the Scriptures. It is emphatically demanded by social and economic conditions of the day.

Madison, by its system of student self-support, is inculcating this principle. Its students are taught that the world needs men and women who are masters of labor, young men of initiative who have the ability of leadership, the courage of their convictions, the love of country life, contentment with simple food, clothing, and shelter, and the spirit to share with those more needy than themselves. By combining labor with their daily round of study, students are learning here to solve problems that are baffling millions.

## Most Dangerous Driver

DR. WILLIAM J. MAYO, whose name is known all over the world, says the most dangerous driver is the man who has taken one or two cocktails on an empty stomach.

The average individual believes safe driving—his or hers—possible after a mere drink or two.

Dr. Mayo says scientific tests prove that the effect of that amount of alcohol is to so slow down reaction that a man driving forty miles an hour will go fifty or one hundred feet before reacting to an emergency to which a wholly sober man would react within twenty-five feet.

A difference of fifty feet, or twenty-five, may be the difference between continued life and sudden death for someone whose car encounters that of the cocktail absorber.

"The most dangerous driver on the road today is not the drunken driver, but the driver who has had only one or two cocktails on an empty stomach," Dr. Mayo says.

If your drink on the way home to dinner is more important to you than other people's safety or your own, you will not pay much attention to Dr. Mayo.

When you kill someone you will swear solemnly, and sincerely, that you were driving carefully.—*Louisville "Times."*

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## Hiram Students Work Their Way

AN EDITORIAL in a leading daily reports that there are no campus "softies" at Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, where late President James A. Garfield swept floors to get his education. One student, who is president of the Women's Athletic Association and a grade A student, is head waitress in her dormitory. Another young woman holds the same position in her dormitory. One young man is student job inspector and first assistant to the head of all student aid and government. Another, social chairman of the junior class, is head waiter in the men's dormitory. "In fact, two hundred girls and boys at Hiram have found ways and means to beat Old Man Depression and earn their education."

In a recent address, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt took occasion to commend manual work. "I hope that more and more young people will go into manual work," she said, "of one kind or another. White collar work is not paid better—in many cases, in fact, less well—than some kinds

of manual work, and many young people would find the work of a machinist or a farmer or a skilled workman of some kind far more interesting than the clerical work which they go into because their parents have the idea that white-collar work will help their children up in the world."

Madison provides work on its own campus to give three hundred students an opportunity to earn all or a part of their school expenses while getting their education. There is still room in the Agricultural Department for several bright, energetic young men who wish training along agricultural lines. Address the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute for more information.

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## Experiences in Health Education

By P. A. WEBBER

THREE months of intensive work in health education in the city and environs of Montgomery, Alabama, have been sufficient to prove the great interest of Americans in this important subject.

For years health education along various lines has been coming to the American public consistently. The newspapers and magazines have brought before the attention of the American people the fact that it is much easier "to keep well than to get well" after health has been lost or injured in some way. Thus the American people are becoming more and more health conscious as the years go by, and this is most essential when we face the facts as brought to us by vital statistics being compiled from day to day.

In our work in Montgomery we have endeavored to meet as many different groups of people as possible. Among the groups which have responded most enthusiastically to the visualized presentation of health subjects are the following: Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., business and professional women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, W. C. T. U. organizations, churches, and

civic organizations, such as Lions, Kiwanis, Exchange, Rotary.

Elementary, junior, and senior high schools are very enthusiastic in their praise of the beautiful material and the scientific presentation of these subjects. Colleges and universities, both white and colored, have responded in presenting this material before classes in home economics, physical education, and biology, as well as at assembly programs where the entire student body was present.

This preliminary work among the various groups is bringing requests for a city-wide program presenting the entire twelve lectures in the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" series. The following quotation from a personal letter is but typical of these requests:

May I not take this occasion to express to you my personal appreciation and that of the Montgomery Boy Scout Council for your most instructive Health Lecture last Friday night. The interesting lecture together with the beautiful slides will be of much help to us in trying to teach our Scouts to be "physically strong."

A number of our Leaders have expressed their desire for you to visit us again and give us your lecture on Tobacco and Alcohol. Just as soon as the holidays are over, I will get in touch with you and hope that it will be possible for you to arrange to be with us again.

So many people here in Montgomery have made such fine comments to me and have shown such enthusiasm regarding your lectures that I think it would be a fine plan for you to present the complete series of these lectures and make them city-wide. Personally, I should like very much to avail myself of this opportunity.

We believe these experiences are only typical of what could be duplicated in a thousand cities and communities throughout the United States and even in foreign countries.

—S—

Mrs. Alice T. Bassett, itinerant nurse of the American Red Cross, left this week for her home in Tullahoma, Tennessee, after spending several days at the Sanitarium. Mrs. Bassett believes in a general physical check-up occasionally in order to keep fit for her strenuous duties as health nurse.

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## Studying Present World Problems

SHOULD our fathers or our grandfathers visit a modern well-equipped school and analyze the methods in operation, they would find many things to comment upon. For instance, many a school today begins in the primary grades to teach self-government. The wise teachers of children are laying the foundation in early school life for the efficient performance of life duties when the time comes for their pupils to take the reins of government or to participate in community service.

Visit a modern secondary school and these parents of a generation or more ago would find another surprise. Instead of poring over books and re-citing events concerning years in the past, juniors and seniors, even freshmen and sophomores, would be found in well-equipped study rooms surrounded by a host of books, with outlines for study, and pursuing a definite program of contemporary history.

For years the theory has been that education should begin with the near and proceed to the distant; begin with the concrete and proceed toward the abstract. But it has been left for teachers of the twentieth century to demonstrate the feasibility

of these principles in a large way. The end is not yet, but many interesting projects are in operation these days.

A number of outstanding instructors have attacked the social science field with vigor and are paving the way for more effective teaching of history, sociology, geography, and related subjects. Instead of giving pupils a diet of unrelated facts, departmental work with little or no practical application, such schools as the University High School operated by the University of Chicago stresses the importance of teaching contemporary life.

*The Nation's Schools*, February,

1934, issue, contains an enlightening article by Principal A. K. Loomis, of the University High School, on the practice adopted in that institution.

It is generally conceded that the study of contemporary life is vital in education on the college level. Professor Loomis says, "The study of contemporary life is an essential part of education on the secondary school level."

To the objections of some that high school pupils are incapable of an intelligent grasp of contemporary events, or that the discussion of contemporary problems

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LIFE is too generally regarded as made up of distinct periods, the period of learning and the period of doing—of preparation and of achievement. In preparation for a life of service the youth are sent to school, to acquire knowledge by the study of books. Cut off from the responsibilities of everyday life, they become absorbed in study, and often lose sight of its purpose. . . . Upon their graduation, thousands find themselves out of touch with life. They have so long dealt with the abstract and theoretical that when the whole being must be roused to meet the sharp contrasts of real life, they are unprepared.—*Education.*

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in the social world is unwise with pupils so young, Mr. Loomis calls attention to the fact that the abilities of students can be scientifically determined and that in the light of investigation "much evidence is available to show that high school pupils have as much ability as have college students to understand the concepts and to think through the problems of social science."

It should be remembered that if contemporary life is not studied in high school only about one-seventh of the population will ever study it, for six-sevenths of the youth end their educational career with the twelfth grade or earlier.

Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, enunciates this philosophy:

"The unpardonable sin of Western leadership, the wages of which may yet be the death of Western civilization, was committed when Western education was permitted to become a series of relatively unrelated specialisms, instead of being made to center around or, at least, come to climax in a coherently planned attack upon the problem of creating, comprehending, and controlling the civilization in which Western man must live his life and pursue his varied enterprises."

The adoption of the theory that contemporary life should be a part of every high school curriculum calls for a re-vamping of the ordinary program. Educators are finding that contemporary life studies can well be substituted for Latin as preparation for college entrance. Dr. Charles H. Judd, recognized authority in the educational world, says: "Evidently

the problem before American society is to organize whatever materials of instruction are essential to a general education so that they will be offered before the close of the period of secondary education." It is Mr. Loomis' proposal, therefore, that "the secondary school should require in every year of its program the study of contemporary life."

#### WHERE ARE THE TEACHERS?

Such a curriculum change for the high school will require teachers of a new order. As Mr. Loomis says, "All teachers in the secondary school, regardless of their special interests, must have an adequate understanding of the social order."

Charles A. Beard, well-known author of social science texts, defines the standards for teachers in these words:

"They must secure for themselves a clear and realistic picture of modern society, gain insight into the central concepts of our industrial order and its culture, acquire habits of judiciously examining its issues and problems, develop the power to look with calm and untroubled eyes upon the varieties of social pressures which bear in upon them, and nourish by wide study their capacity for dealing justly and courageously with current modes of living."

Schools that train for Christian service above all other schools should by both method and program create a keen interest in every-day life problems and ability to interpret every-day happenings in the light of prophecy. How else can we understand the times in which we live?

—S—

## What Food Shall We Eat?—No. 3

By E. M. BISALSKI

YEARS ago the chief objective in planning the meal was to secure plenty of palate-tickling foods without regard for the needs of the body. But, with the continually increasing number of drug stores and the annual sickness expense bill of the American people soaring to that exorbitant sum of fifteen billion dol-

lars, a desire has come about on the part of laymen to know more about the factors that play an important part in the maintenance of good health.

People are becoming conscious of the fact that a certain amount of food containing iron is necessary in order to have rich red blood racing through the veins

and arteries to nourish the body and keep it at its best. Calcium, copper, magnesium, phosphorus, and other minerals are required by the body daily, as well as vitamins. Sweet breath, clear tongue, and good digestion are the result of careful eating, drinking, and general care of the body. Good health is not an accident; it is the reward given those who give due consideration to the factors that contribute to healthful living.

The number of people who are taking some kind of pills or "something-in-a-bottle" is alarming. Iron tonics and other mineral tonics are offered daily in the newspapers and magazines, on billboards, over the radio, and on display in the stores. Tonics of almost every description are being used daily by millions who are suffering with one malady or another, while the factor of eating for health and efficiency is given comparatively little consideration.

"Nature alone can cure—this is the highest law of practical medicine, and the one to which we must adhere. Nature creates and maintains; she must therefore be able to cure."—Dietl.

In a single leading city of the United States, deaths by degenerative diseases have increased in the past fifty years as follows: heart disease, 187 per cent; cancer, 176 per cent; diseases of the blood vessels, kidneys, et cetera, 663 per cent; diabetes, 1,150 per cent. Fifty years ago the population of the United States was 50,000,000. There were then 4,000 centenarians. In 1929, with a population of about 120,000,000, there were but 2,841 centenarians. Of these, 974 were men and 1,867 women. Fifty years ago there were three times as many centenarians per thousand population. These facts indicate a constant and rapid degeneration which calls for our individual consideration.

Leading physicians are paying more attention to the matter of a correct and balanced ration. Your physician testifies to the importance of eating by repeating many times every day to his patients, "Do not eat this or that; be certain to eat these things." Skilled dietitians are employed to supervise the meals of mil-

lions of sick people confined to hospitals and sanitariums, and gradually more and more people are making a definite effort to eat correctly, live temperately, and develop physically, mentally, and spiritually.

"Education in health principles was never more needed than now. Notwithstanding the wonderful progress in so many lines relating to the comforts and conveniences of life, even to sanitary matters and to the treatment of disease, the decline in physical vigor and power of endurance is alarming. It demands the attention of all who have at heart the well-being of their fellow-men.

"Our artificial civilization is encouraging evils destructive of sound principles. Custom and fashion are at war with nature. The practices they enjoin, and the indulgences they foster, are steadily lessening both physical and mental strength and bringing upon the race an intolerable burden. Intemperance and crime, disease and wretchedness, are everywhere. . . .

"Too little attention is generally given to the preservation of health. It is far better to prevent disease than to know how to treat it when contracted."\*

During the past fifteen years, thousands of patients treated at the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital have been inquiring where they may obtain the fine, simple, and natural foods served to them on their trays; and, as a result of this demand, the Madison Foods organization is gradually effecting a wide distribution of its health foods in the United States and foreign countries. High quality raw materials are purchased and carefully processed so that the natural elements placed in food in nature's laboratory are preserved to the utmost for the body.

—S—

### From the Mail Basket

*J. O. Van Meter, President, Lees Junior College:*

"Your publication, THE MADISON SURVEY, finds its way to my desk, and thank you for the copies. It is very much enjoyed. I find twice the thought in this publication that I

\* *Ministry of Healing.*

do in any other publication three times the size. I would like to continue to have THE MADISON SURVEY."

*Robert S. Clarke, Brooklyn, New York:*

"Last Wednesday night, while on the way out of church from prayer meeting, I very fortunately picked up a copy of THE MADISON SURVEY, and was exceedingly interested in the visit of Mr. Reisner to your school; in fact, the whole paper appealed to me. I am planning on visiting Mr. Reisner's New York office and have a talk with him. . . . In these last days when the cities are being shaken and the earth is tottering like an inebriated man, I desire to get located in the country and eventually run a small place of my own. It is possible you can offer me some suggestions. I will appreciate it very much if you will. Is your institution solely a missionary enterprise to train men for foreign fields to teach the inhabitants how to use both their heads and hands? Thank you kindly for your reply."

*H. A. Wallace, Secretary, Department of Agriculture:*

"It happens that our friend, Arthur E. Morgan, told me about your school just a few days ago. It seems to me from what Mr. Morgan has told me that you have gotten down to fundamentals, and I trust that you are able to inspire more and more young people with the desire to spread this method of education."

*Mrs. Bessie Eakins McIntire, Chicago, Illinois:*

"I can not let this Christmas season pass without an expression of appreciation of your marvelous sanitarium. During my recent three months' residence with you I learned what a fine group of Christian young people you have, and that every one from the founder to the youngest probationer makes each day his loving and efficient contribution to the patients within your gates. The spiritual atmosphere of the Madison Rural Sanitarium makes one realize the reason for it all is: 'God is Love.' I would like to mention each nurse and attendant who so kindly ministered to me, but will only say my deepest appreciation reaches out to each one with whom I came in contact. . . . I have kept my promise and have rested and carried out your program and feel very much improved."

*James Trivett, former Madison student now enrolled in Atlanta Dental College:*

"I am enjoying my work here very much. We spend considerable time in laboratory work, and to me this is the most interesting part of my class work. So far my grade averages have been good. I am surely glad to be out here with Dr. Schneider. The Schneiders are real self-supporting missionaries. We have a new patient this week and I have been on duty with him at night. The woods and nature around

gives a fellow a sense of rest and peace that the city could never give, and the distance of twelve miles to the college each day on my motorcycle is not bad. I am always anxious for any news from Madison. Please enter my name on the SURVEY mailing list."

## NEWS ITEMS

On his way to New York from his home in St. Helena, California, Dr. J. G. Jacques looked in on Madison. He is booked to sail for Europe where he will spend his three to six months' vacation in the Balkan States in the interest of medical work and the College of Medical Evangelists. Of the more than 700 graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists, located in Los Angeles and Loma Linda, California, a large number are practicing medicine or operating medical institutions in foreign fields.

—S—

Word comes that the Mountain Sanitarium could use two more nurses who desire to give their lives to self-supporting missionary work, and are eligible to register in the state of North Carolina. Any who may be interested should write to Mr. A. A. Jaspersen, Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina.

—S—

Julius Gilbert White's itinerary schedules him for Knoxville, Tennessee, January 11-21, where he is presenting the series of Alcohol and Health Lectures through the auspices of the State Parent-Teachers' Association and the W.C.T.U.

—S—

Dr. and Mrs. Philip Chen announce the birth of Helen Dorothea on December 30. Dr. Chen is associate professor of the college Food and Chemistry Department.

—S—

Among recent guests of the Sanitarium are Miss Clara Pitts, supervisor of elementary schools, Alexandria, Virginia; Judge H. A. Luck of Nashville; and Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Millsap of Monroe, Louisiana.

## NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Constituents and the Board of Directors of the Rural Educational Association, operator of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, is called for Tuesday, February 12, 1935, at ten o'clock in the morning, in the Administration Building on the college campus, near Madison, Tennessee.

M. BESSIE DEGRAW, *Secretary.*

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# The Madison Survey

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## The Pupil's Code

THE teacher who endeavors to put across a program of self-government in the schoolroom must of necessity have mastered the art in his own life. Many are so accustomed to the spirit of autocracy in school that they question the advisability of trusting government to the children. There are wise-hearted teachers who have sufficient confidence in the principles of democracy and in children to respond to them under wise guidance, that they are operating largely on a self-governing program.

In the Charles W. Eliot Junior High School, of Altadena, California, so Principal Wallace A. Newlin writes for *The Nation's Schools*, the pupils have an honor society, pledged to develop quietness, courtesy, poise, friendliness, and happiness, characteristic attributes of the man after whom their school is named. They have adopted the following code:

In order that we may become the best type of individuals, and in order that Eliot may be a better school because of our being here, we do agree to adopt as our slogan, "Self-Mastery for Social Service," and to keep in mind and strive to the best of our ability to attain

the ideals expressed in the following code:

1. Believing that a healthy body is the first step toward self-mastery, we will strive to develop and maintain a good physique by observing the rules of exercise, proper nourishment, sleep, and cleanliness, and will do nothing which will tend to harm our physical vitality.

2. In order that we may be prepared for efficient living we will try to achieve mental self-mastery by developing our abilities to their limit, increasing our powers of concentration, acquiring correct study habits, and keeping an open mind on all subjects.

3. We will strive to develop within ourselves a control of our emotions so that we may not be a detriment to ourselves or others. We will exercise control over the expression of our emotions, such as speech, temper,

attitude, voice, and poise.

4. Our conduct should be above reproach at all times; therefore we will strive to obey not only the written laws but those unwritten regulations which are always understood.

5. We will endeavor to keep ourselves morally straight by thinking clean thoughts, using good language, participating in wholesome pastimes, and indulging in worthwhile entertainment.

Believing that the happiest life is one spent in service to others, we pledge ourselves to practice the foregoing code in order that we may render the greatest service to society.

This school is situated on a twelve-acre plot of ground with numerous full-grown palm trees and other types of larger trees about the grounds.

Madison Demonstration School has an opportunity to carry out these principles of practical education. Surrounded as we are with the advantages of a large farm, with shops and activities of various kinds, there is no reason why the pupils can not enter fully into a program of self-mastery, or cooperative government.

A year ago Arthur Brisbane visited Citrus Grove Junior High School, at Miami, Florida, and wrote of his findings. He seemed especially impressed with the spirit of democracy among these youth and the opportunities offered them by their teachers to develop the spirit of initiative and self-mastery. In part, Mr. Brisbane says of this school among the orange groves of Miami:

"A thousand children are educated in that school, under the direction of Miss Claribel Carson, principal, and thirty assistant teachers whose devotion and ability fill you with respect and admiration.

"The children range in age from three years in the kindergarten to sixteen years in the junior high school.

"They meet at half past ten in the morning in a great auditorium, sing their school songs, listen to each other deliver short addresses on school affairs, everything apparently run by the scholars to develop initiative and responsibility, while Miss Carson and her teachers unobtrusively direct."

Mr. Brisbane tells further of the happy faces of the children, of their periods of exercise and rest, of the schoolrooms bathed in sunlight, of the gentle music of the talking machine that pervades the air during rest periods for the little children, and of the activities on the playgrounds of the older pupils where a place on the honor roll signifies compliance with the real spirit of the school and serves to solve what might otherwise become problems of discipline.

The article closes with these lines:

"In that high school and thousands of other magnificent public schools throughout the land, the problems of this country are being solved. Children are taught self-government and cooperation from the age of seven."

When the wisdom of encouraging self-government among students is questioned, as it still is by some, let them remember that self-mastery is the great lesson that is inculcated and that this is done, as stated by Mr Brisbane, under the direction of competent teachers.

Self-government and cooperation are lessons that every school should teach. It is not a matter of allowing, but *teaching*. Teachers, instead of occupying the throne of dictators, in the modern school become directors of student activities, including self-government. Such schools are the hope of the nations—likewise the hope of the church.

—S—

### Stay on the Farm \*

Come, boys, I have something to tell you;  
Come here, I will whisper it low;  
You're thinking of leaving the homestead;  
Don't be in a hurry to go.  
The city has many attractions,  
But think of its vices and sins;  
When once in the vortex of fashion,  
How soon our destruction begins.

CHORUS.

Stay on the farm, stay on the farm;  
Though the profits come rather slow,  
Stay on the farm, stay on the farm;  
Don't be in a hurry to go.

You talk of the mines of Nevada;  
They're wealthy in treasure, no doubt;  
But, ah, there is gold in the farm, boys,  
If only you'll shovel it out.  
The mercantile life is a hazard,  
Surrounded by glitter and show,  
And wealth is not made in a day, boys;  
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the best and safest,  
And certainly surest to pay;  
You're free as the air of the mountain,  
And the monarch of all you survey.  
Then stay on the farm a while longer,  
Though profits come in rather slow;  
Remember you've nothing to risk, boys;  
Don't be in a hurry to go.

\*Contributed by S. H. Carnahan of Sutherlin, Oregon, with the statement that he heard his mother sing "Stay on the Farm" when he was a child.

## Plant Nut Trees

MANY of our common nuts are rich in protein and fat and are fully adequate to replace meat in the diet. They contain not only a superior quality of protein but are rich in iron, lime, and other mineral elements, making them the very essence of nutriment and an economical food. They supply for a given waste nearly twice the amount of nutriment of any other food product. For instance, one pound of walnut meats is equal in value to each of the following:

Chicken, broilers .....	10	pounds
Red bass .....	25	pounds
Oysters .....	13½	pounds
Eggs .....	5	pounds
Beef neck, lean .....	9½	pounds
Beef ribs, lean .....	6	pounds
Beef loin, lean .....	4	pounds
Veal .....	5½	pounds
Lobsters .....	22	pounds

There is no question but what nuts are the true meat, and flesh is only a substitute for nuts. Nuts are not only fully adequate to take the place of meat in the diet but they have many advantages over a flesh diet. 1. They are free from waste products such as uric acid, urea, et cetera, found in meats. 2. They are free from putrefactive bacteria and do not readily undergo putrefaction, either in the body or outside, the opposite of which is true of meats. 3. They are free from trichinae, tapeworm, and other parasites frequently found in meats. 4. They are served by Nature ready to eat in sealed, sanitary packages, a more delicious tidbit than any chef can concoct. Let us take more interest in providing ourselves with the original meat given to man in Eden. (See Genesis 1.)

A short time ago Professor John W. Hershey, Tree Crop Specialist, Division of Forestry of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and author of *Save America's Nut Heritage*, visited Madison and our school and sanitarium at Fountain Head. A portion of his address to the school family appeared in a recent issue of the SURVEY. Mr. Hershey is very much impressed with the work which is being done along rural lines by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and affiliated schools, and

has given some excellent suggestions for nut culture on our school farms.

Professor Hershey may be addressed in care of Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, for list of tree crop nurseries, trees that will grow well in your section, special rates to our rural schools, and other information relative to tree crops. Invite him to visit your Unit. He will take pleasure in helping you formulate a plan so some of your land that will not grow ordinary crops will produce nuts.

—S—

## Julius Gilbert White in Memphis and Jackson\*

DR. LILIAN W. JOHNSON, former State Corresponding Secretary, now director of S.T.I. work for the W.C.T.U. in Memphis, writes most enthusiastically of Mr. White's work, illustrated lectures on Alcohol Education. Mr. White was in Memphis for one week, and Dr. Johnson accompanied him to many of the schools and so could judge of the reaction of students and teachers. In addition to the 800 city teachers reached, Mr. White visited the following schools in Memphis and later spent two days in Jackson and did a fine work there.

In Memphis: South Side High School, 1000 students; Humes High School, 1400; Central High School, 1400; Tech High, 1400; Mes-sick High School, 400; Fairview High School, 775; Miss Hutchinson's Girls' School, 200; Seventh-day Adventist Church, 100 people; Baptist (Bellevue) Young People, 400; Memorial Baptist Church (Colored), 400.

On the same trip the lectures were given in Jackson and Milan. Milan: Group of school children, 300.

Jackson: Lane College, 150; Lambuth College, 225; Union University, 300; West Jackson Baptist Church, 300; Junior High School, 800.

Total reached: 10,350.

In concluding her report, Dr. Johnson said: "I sat among students and the attention was very good indeed. One principal said after the lecture, 'That was great.' All were pleased. Other grammar school principals are asking for the lecture."

—S—

## Gilberttown Dormitory Burns

ON TUESDAY, January 8, news reached us that the dormitory of Alabama-Mississippi Academy, Gilberttown, Alabama, had burned to the ground. Excerpts from letters received from T. D. Strickland and Miss Hazel King (letter to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. King) follow:

\*Reprint from the "Open Door" of January, 1935, official organ of the Tennessee W. C. T. U.

*Mr. Strickland:* "Our dormitory burned to the ground yesterday. We believe faulty wiring was the cause. Students are all staying, and school will be resumed in a day or two. Many of our personal belongings and kitchen utensils are lost. However, we are thankful for the things which were saved. The burden will be a little heavier, but we are not discouraged. The neighbors are all kind, and you should have seen them work yesterday. They are also ready to help us put up another building.

"We plan to go ahead with the teachers' institute, which will begin next Friday. Rooms will be furnished by our friends."

*Miss King:* (January 8) "... Fearing the schoolhouse would burn also, we removed all the books, desks, etc. I just had superhuman strength, I guess you would call it, for the desks were nailed to strips on the floor, you know, but with two jerks I got up part of the ones in my room and then someone else finished.

"The boys and Mr. Rogers and many town men moved out the piano, settee, table, chairs, conference cots, bedding, pillows, etc., stored for teachers' convention. . . .

"I went to my few possessions, gathered up a few more, and sat down and reviewed the prospects. Boys were carrying everything somewhere to get them under shelter for the night. So many people offered rooms until we could get settled; at first we thought we would try to stay together, boys in garage and girls in schoolhouse, but finally decided it would be better to accept some of the kind offers. Mr. Strickland placed us all here and there. . . .

"This afternoon the boys' new quarters were settled. The girls helped me in the schoolhouse, and we did part of the week's ironing. Tomorrow Earl Rogers and family are moving in with his parents so we may have his house. We did not ask it; he said he didn't see how we could get along without it and was very kind to offer it, for you remember it is his house for a year.

"We are still planning for the teachers' institute and will find homes in the community where they may stay; in fact, we have rooms offered already for thirty-two. I have not thought a speck on my topics yet, though I suppose I'll get something together somehow. All the school material Lois brought with her home after Christmas was burned, and so was mine, so you see our predicament. . . .

"The students have certainly been a loyal group, and so have all the people in the neighborhood. One of the boys said, 'I would like to go home for a day to get some clothes, but

if I went, Richard (a younger boy) would want to go too; and then I would hate to think I had left when there is so much to be done.' I think we can count on them all under most any circumstances. We are all so thankful that the fire was not at night, for there is no telling whether we could have saved everyone or not—probably not, and none of our things. Mr. and Mrs. Castle were over from Meridian last night (we wired them about 1:20). They thought we were brave to be going ahead, but what else could be expected?"

(January 11.) "Today is the first day of the teachers' institute. We are almost finished settling in our new quarters—the house we thought of having for a small sanitarium some day, you know. It houses the girls, kitchen, dining room, Lois, and me. The Stricklands live in one of the little houses across the road. The boys are crowded into two fair-sized rooms and another small one. All are happy and no one is complaining."

Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, Miss King, and Miss Duncan, teachers in the Academy, are former students of Madison. Some of the SURVEY readers may feel impressed to lend a helping hand to the teachers and students at Gilbertown. Their faculty is making a sacrifice to carry on an educational and health work in the Gilbertown community and certainly are worthy of our fullest cooperation.

—S—

"Aid slighted truth, with thy persuasive strain  
Teach erring man to spurn the rage of gain;  
Teach him that states of native strength possess,  
Tho' very poor, may still be very blest;  
That trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,  
As ocean sweeps the labour'd mole away;  
While self dependent power can time defy,  
As rocks resist the billows and the sky."

—Goldsmith

## NOTICE

Madison has a place for a limited number of young men of the right type who are free to enter at the present time and work for credit on school expenses with the idea of beginning class work with the opening of the spring quarter. They must be college students. For further information, address Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

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2-1/34

# The Madison Survey

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## What Youth Has to Meet

THE modern youth has its problems. Youth always had, but never before in our time have they been quite so complex, so much a matter of serious concern."

So writes Jerold O'Neil, Headmaster of Rippowam School for Boys, in his enlightening book entitled *That Problem Called The Modern Boy*.

Some deny that there is a real, definite, perplexing problem, different from that met when we who are forty or fifty years old were in our teens. But teachers and judges of the law and thinking parents are most serious in the conclusion that the world is full of young people who have wonderful possibilities but who are about to be lost to the world unless they can be rescued from their environment.

Paul described the situation when writing to his beloved Timothy, a young man whom he trained for a position of responsibility in the early church. In the second book of Timothy (Moffatt's translation), chapter three, are these words:

"Mark this, there are hard times coming in the last days. For men will be selfish, fond of money, boastful, haughty, abusive, disobedient to their parents, ungrateful, irreverent, callous, relentless, scurrilous, dissolute, and savage; they will

hate goodness, they will be treacherous, reckless and conceited, preferring pleasure to God."

Doubtless this description applies to fathers and mothers. But even so, if that is the disposition of the heads of families, what may we expect of the children? And true it is, the author first quoted calls parents to task because there is found so little of the real spirit of godliness in the modern home.

Then there are the broken homes. "Father?" said the lad. "I have no father.

He and mother separated when I was six. Mother struggled to keep us boys together, but it has been uphill work. We got into bad company, went out nights, and brought her a lot of trouble."

That is not an isolated case. It is the story in substance that one hears again and again. What did that boy meet when he left the home roof? For one thing, he met the movies, and whatever may be your idea of the influence of the movie in the life of our boys and girls, here is the picture as it is given by Dr. Harry C. McKowan in his recently published text entitled *Home Room Guidance*.

"Although there have been, still are, and will be movies of a high and really

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### COMMON THINGS

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THE poor can be as happy as the rich if they know how. Expensive pleasures are no more enjoyable than simple ones. How wise are those who have learned to enjoy the common things of life, for their happiness lies all about them. We should learn to find pleasure in common things—a field daisy will cheer the heart as surely as a rose.—Anon.

---

enriching type, it has been stated, and with a great deal of truth, that the average movie is made for a bunch of morons; if you don't know what a moron is, it is a half-wit. . . .

"An examination of the motion picture advertisements in any daily paper will substantiate the assertion that many motion pictures are half off-color, semi-obscene, *risque*, and sexy thrillers."

Dr. McKowan gives a score or more of titles to prove his point. Then he gives another score of statements picked at random from advertisements of the pictures themselves, truly semi-obscene, sexy statements. "Further consider the extensive use of 'sexational' pictures and drawings in newspapers and theatre lobbies," says this author.

#### A PROBLEM FOR THE SCHOOL

Herein is found the basis of much of the crime committed by youth of today. The quotations are made, not to inform you of the evil of the movie, for that you already know, but to point out to you that educators recognize in them one of the strongest factors against which educational institutions must work in the saving of young men and women.

Youth is living in this atmosphere, breathing it continually. What are we to do about it? It puts a problem to the school.

How many young women drop their education when half way through high school, marry, and then ——? Again and again the appeal comes for help. A nineteen-year-old mother, a widow by the suicide of the young husband, buries her year-old child and then begs for a chance to continue her education. A young woman, mother of six children, finds it impossible to live with their father. What do those children face in the world? And then comes the appeal for a chance in school.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, is quoted by *The Literary Digest*, January 12, 1935, as saying, "The primary and responsible influence of the religious education of

children should, of course, be the family and the church. The family, unhappily, has largely broken down as a shaping and directing educational force and influence, while the church, as represented by the Protestant churches at least, despite various statistical statements, is falling farther behind, year by year, in the effectiveness of its religious instruction."

Let us not be too harsh in our condemnation of youth. Just consider what the youth of today have to contend with, and hurry to the rescue.

First of all, young people should be in Christian training centers, located away from the crime-laden air of the city. It is hard enough to keep the city atmosphere from invading the rural school, but in these trying times, when men's hearts are literally failing them for fear of those things that are coming on the earth, let us do our utmost for the young people.

A well-filled life is the next best safeguard against sin. Students should by their daily life and practice develop the spirit of self-mastery—self-government, in other words. They are strong, full of ambition, ready to take the initiative. Give them the chance in right lines and under safe counsel and instruction.

Work was given when this world was young as man's safeguard against iniquity. Let the young people learn the dignity of work. Never was there a greater need for ability of each one to pull his own load, support himself and those dependent upon him. In the school he should learn a trade, and with it a love for work and ability to take hold wherever there is a burden to lift.

In the fear of the Lord, Christian teachers and students should achieve success as they labor side by side, shoulder to shoulder, in service for the Master.

In the midst of the darkness and distress there is hope. Madison and other Christian schools desire to stand like beacon lights. They are proving cities of refuge to many. From their walls should go forth throngs that have been saved by their stay in them, saved for lives of service.

## Rustic Rubes

THERE is a valuable lesson of general application and use that city sages, as they consider themselves, can learn from what they call rustic rubes.

A farmer rotates his crops upon a piece of ground to recover or retain its productiveness. Sometimes he allows it to remain unused for a while.

Many of us are poor gardeners of our own capabilities. We get into ruts, we become one-sided, we lack diversity of interest or occupation. In consequence we atrophy, weaken, and even kill our other powers and possibilities. We lose zest. We collapse. We become depressed, pessimistic, despondent.

Keep your balance. Live and grow harmoniously. Avoid narrowness. Cultivate a diversity of powers and interests. You will thus convert life into a garden of manifold delights instead of a crop of mere cabbage heads.

The rube may be rustic. On a great many themes he is less rusty than many city folks.—  
*Dr. Alexander Lyons.*

—S—

## Moods\*

AS THE bird by wandering, as the swallow by flying, so the curse causeless shall not come." Proverbs 26:2.

Under the caption "Ups and Downs," Bruce Barton in New York *Herald Tribune* writes:

Years ago an undergraduate called on one of the professors of the Harvard Medical School, complaining that he could not sleep and that he was harassed by alternate periods of hopefulness and depression. "One day I am full of cheer," he said, "and the next, for no particular reason, I am sunk in gloom."

The wise old doctor answered: "Every member of the Harvard faculty has gone through, or continues to go through, precisely the same experience."

I was reminded of this incident by a letter from a young man who tells me that the world comes to an end for him every second or third day; and also by this entry in the journal of the late Gamaliel Bradford:

"July 23 [1916]. It is strange, indeed, and I presume a business of neurologists, to analyze the alternations of depression and exhilaration which haunt us like a summer cloud. . . . Friday, day before yesterday, it seemed to me there was no life in me; exertion, existence was a burden; work, to which I always turn, knowing that patient perseverance with it will distract, if not console, lost its charm. . . . The weather was an evident and obvious cause, this

close, sticky, humid, dull air which sucks the heart out of you. . . . But the curious thing is that yesterday was no better, in fact worse, if anything; but my condition was wholly different. I have plenty of these moods. I suppose every one has, certainly every one with a nervous temperament. The lesson I strive to learn, the lesson which appears so easy but is so hard, is to remember in the down times that they will not last and that the up times will return."

There are many fortunate people to whom that quotation will mean nothing. They have no ups and downs. They get out of bed full of vitality and hope; their days are like the weather in California. But perhaps some few young folks may find in Gamaliel Bradford's self-revelation a reflection of their own difficult moods. To them I can say that the more they read the biography the more encouragement they will find. Mother Nature is a very niggardly old lady. She never gives anything except at a price. The price of a sensitive, creative nature is days of doubt and depression.

Lincoln is remembered by the average man for his unending fund of stories and his hearty laugh. How many recall his melancholy remark that his wretchedness was so great that if it were distributed among the whole human race there would not be one cheerful face upon the earth? The melancholy was a more important part of the man than his jokes. Without it you have no real key to his character. His humor was the effort to pull himself by his bootstraps out of the depths of despair.

No neurologist is yet wise enough to explain why some people have these moods and some are free from them. But the historian can tell us this at least: that if the world had been peopled lost most of its poetry and art and music, and only by the unflinchingly cheerful, it would have much of its spiritual treasure.

Mr. Barton draws a very graphic picture of an individual suffering from some physical malady. It is the business of the physician to locate the cause. If Mr. Barton will go back in his memory to the time of his childhood, he will remember that no such experience came as described in his article. He felt fine in the morning, all day, and every day. Now why should he not feel as well in adult life?

One of the greatest causes probably of a tired, depressed feeling is retention in the colon, waste products undergoing putrefaction and being absorbed into the blood stream. In early life we follow more closely nature's plan and attend her call, keeping the colon comparatively free from undue waste retention. When the

\*Notes from a talk to patients by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

amount of putrefaction is small, the poison generated may be destroyed by the liver or eliminated by the kidneys.

Due to faulty habits of colon elimination, the blood stream becomes filled with waste and poison, causing autointoxication of toxemia. The tongue becomes heavily coated, the breath foul, and there is a chronic sense of fatigue, especially on rising in the morning. The effect of absorption overnight of products of putrefaction from a constipated colon produces not only morning fatigue after a night's sleep but brings on a marked feeling of depression.

The treatment is at least one good elimination in the morning and another at night. A carmine test should be made to check the time required for food to pass through the digestive tract. It should not require longer than twenty-four hours. Change the intestinal flora by proper diet consisting of fruit and non-starchy vegetables, aided by using a lactose and dextrin preparation. This change can be brought about in about two weeks. When this is accomplished, the depressed, tired feeling should disappear.

## NEWS ITEMS

Miss Mabel K Howell, head of the Department of Missions, Scarritt College, visited Madison last week with a class of twenty students, mostly foreign missionaries who are on furlough. They are especially interested in the practical education which Madison offers and the self-supporting plan on which it operates. Miss Howell has made several trips to Madison with her classes.

In a recent letter Neil Martin, of El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama, writes: "We have had the best patronage this year we have ever had. Our radio work is helping us a lot. Next week I am starting a series of illustrated health lectures in one of our high schools here."

Enroute to the meeting of the American College and University Association to be held in Atlanta, Emil Leffler, president of Battle Creek College, spent a few hours at Madison and spoke at the evening chapel hour. He stressed the importance of practical education, especially at this time, and urged the young people to make the most of the excellent opportunities they have at Madison for such a training.

Dr. John F. Brownsberger, class of '25, of the Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital, Fletcher, North Carolina, in a recent letter says: "We are glad to see the interest of our new graduates in locating in the South. During the past two years, twelve physicians have entered the Southern states either to locate permanently or as interns looking forward to locations. This is most encouraging, and the indications are that we are going to see more of our graduates in the South than we have ever seen before. We shall be glad to keep in touch with young men who wish to intern or locate in our Southern states. I shall be more than glad to do anything in my power to help them."—*Medical Evangelist.*

Among recent visitors at Madison were T. W. Steen, president of Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Michigan; Mr. and Mrs. L. Lamoreaux, of Salem Community Hospital, Salem, Illinois; Dr. Nellie M. Stevens and Mrs. E. F. Benham, Bluffton, Indiana; R. L. Carr, business manager of Southwestern Junior College, Keene, Texas; Fred Green and John Sampson, of Washington Missionary College, Takoma Park, D. C., and Sidney Smith, Berrien Springs, Michigan.

Mrs. Olive Wheeler read a paper, "The Use of Honey in the Home," at the Annual Convention of the Tennessee State Beekeepers' Association, held in Nashville, January 22. Mrs. Wheeler's collection of pictures on honey and bee culture, which were exhibited at the convention, called forth much favorable comment.

Change the outlook in anybody with organic disease and improvement is possible. Do not fear; do not rebel; do not complain, and you will have a simple system of conduct that will shape your life to one ideal and you will feel better. You are impatient to get well, forgetting that there are natural laws of recovery which require patience. When you cease to look upon any experience as too hard, you have advanced just so much in your adjustment to life.—*C. F. Martin, M.D.*

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2-1/34

# The Madison Survey

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No. 6

## Hardships Train Students for Life\*

IN LIFE there are only two roads to travel. We are on one or the other of these roads. It is true that we may at times change the path, but we can not travel these two roads at the same time. They are leading in different directions.

"Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."

At this time that I am speaking all of us in this room are traveling on one or the other of these roads.

"No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye can not serve God and mammon."

The strait and narrow way that leads to life is the path the Lord has chosen for us. The broad way that leads to destruction is the road of mammon that the world takes.

How can we get away from the wrong road and on the right one? Here is the answer: "Jesus saith unto him, I am the

way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me."

The right way, the Lord's way, is a difficult way. It is full of obstacles as large as mountains. But He will enable us to overcome the difficulties in the road. "Behold, I will make thee a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth: thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff. Thou shalt fan them, and the wind shall carry them away, and the whirlwind shall scatter them. . . . I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys:

I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water . . . that they may see, and know, and consider, and understand together, that the hand of the Lord hath done this, and the Holy One of Israel hath created it."

This scripture is a promise that if we will walk in the right way Jesus will cooperate with us and help us to thresh down the mountains of difficulty which will be scattered so that they can not be found, and He will give us what we need by

### THE FEW

THE easy roads are crowded and the level roads are jammed; the pleasant little rivers with the drifting folks are crammed. But off yonder where it's rocky, where you get a better view, you'll find the ranks are thinning and the travelers are few. Where the going is smooth and pleasant you will always find the throng, for the many, more's the pity, seem to like to drift along. But the steps that call for courage, and the task that's hard to do, in the end results in glory for the never wavering few.—*Edgar A. Guest.*

\*Notes from a chapel talk by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

turning the wilderness into a fertile spot, providing us with all of our needs. Those who are watching the travelers on this wonderful road, even though hard, will see and know that the hand of the Lord has done this.

This way is called a highway, a way of holiness. If we walk on this path, it is said: "Then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth."

The road of the Lord is called a high road because it requires high ideals, high thinking, lofty and noble actions to travel the road. No one can stay on this road whose mind is full of the material things of this life, whose ideals are of a selfish character, whose actions are self-centered, who is afraid of the difficulties on the high road, who is looking for an easy time.

#### REACTING TO DIFFICULTIES

Let us see what effect trials, perplexing problems, and tribulations may have upon individuals traveling the high road. "We glory in tribulations also: knowing that tribulation worketh patience; and patience, experience; and experience, hope; and hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us."

"No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous: nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them that are exercised thereby. Wherefore lift up the hands which hang down, and the feeble knees; and make straight paths for your feet, lest that which is lame be turned out of the way."

"My brethren, count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations; knowing this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience."

"Think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you: but rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings. . . . If ye be reproached for the name of Christ, happy are ye. . . . If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed."

"Blessed are ye, when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you from their company, and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of man's sake. Rejoice ye in that day, and leap for joy: for, behold, your reward is great in heaven."

It is evident that the Bible philosophy teaches that the strait and narrow way is a hard way for the human flesh to travel. The other way leads to destruction although broad and easy to travel. We are taught that the hardships and difficulties, tribulations and fiery trials, and other obstacles that stand in our way as we travel the right road of life, all contribute to the building of a character free from cheap and unsubstantial traits, a character like pure gold refined from the dross. In other words, the only way to make character is by walking in the right road. The overcoming of difficulties will burn out the dross and trash in our dispositions and human makeup. The divine nature will come in as fast as we are willing to give up the weak traits of human nature.

George Matthew Adams says:

"People who have endured hardship for long are just that much abler when the sun of success and prosperity comes their way. . . .

"Hardships are a part of the game of life and they should be taken as good medicine.

". . . Every flower that springs from the earth, every tree and shrub, every bird that hatches from the nest, every animal that roams the forest, has to face hardships. It is a law of nature and of life, and we should get acquainted with this law *early* in life and not complain about the rough spots and the hard trails that we meet along our way.

"The happiest and the strongest human being is he who takes everything at cost, and as it comes—tackling the thing that people tell him can not be done—and doing it!

"Hardships? Why, they are the grindstones on which we sharpen the weapons with which we fight life's most difficult problems. They win far more for us than all the successes that come to us through scant effort. . . .

"We earn as we learn—through great hardships, sacrifices, and failures. We earn life most!"

#### ARE YOU MEETING PROBLEMS?

The best training school is one that gives the student an opportunity to meet

problems and difficult conditions while obtaining his education. The subject matter taught in the usual classroom is only one of the problems that a student should meet while in school. He should learn not only to study but at the same time to work at some useful occupation that will supply his needs so far as possible. Thus, he becomes a producer and not a consumer.

He needs to bear upon his shoulders the government of the school, that he may learn to be a true democrat. He should learn to be self-governing, not a drifter to be herded about by faculty discipline. He should learn not only to discipline himself but to cooperate with his comrades in managing the problems of school discipline, relieving members of the faculty of much time and worry in order that they may devote themselves more fully to helping students along other lines.

The school that has a program that will bring the student into practical, daily contact with natural living so far as possible, gives the best training. The student goes out from the school experienced in traveling the right road. Guided by capable teachers, he has learned to meet hardships and difficulties and thus is fitted to enter successfully life's road. He is qualified to do his part in a helpful and constructive manner.

The founders of Madison have spent years in constructing an institution that gives students a normal life while attaining their scholastic education. The lessons learned by students of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute in overcoming the difficulties in the road while obtaining their scholastic education are regarded as of equal value with any other part of their training.

—S—

## Alcohol Lecture Given in Knoxville

January 13-21

RECENTLY, when Mrs. Hubert Bell of Madison was appointed chairman of the narcotics department of the State Parent-Teacher Association, she resolved to get "Health and Alcohol" into as wide

use as possible through her department. A trip to Knoxville resulted in arrangements through the Parent-Teacher Association for the lecture to be given in the city schools.

Seven days were devoted to giving these lectures following the schedule of the Parent-Teacher Association officers and school authorities. The lecture was presented twenty-four times in schools and churches and reached over eleven thousand people. The week was full of interesting experiences. More than one principal remarked after the lecture that if this kind of work had been done throughout the land we would not now have alcohol back again.

An indication of the enthusiasm with which the lecture was received is contained in the letter of endorsement which Dr. Harry Clark offered without my suggesting it. The letter follows:

TO ANY CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS:

The Knoxville City Schools are extremely rigid about admitting any outside lecturers representing any cause that might possibly be interpreted as propaganda. For that reason a testimony coming from us will carry, I think, more weight. Dr. Julius Gilbert White of Madison, Tennessee, was invited by the Central Council of our Parent-Teacher Associations to deliver a series of lectures in our larger schools of both races on "The Effects of Alcohol on the Body." We knew that city schools might be criticized by the opponents of prohibition for arranging this series of lectures, but we unhesitatingly felt that the young people should be warned against the evils of intemperance. Both the superintendent and the board members are out-and-out prohibitionists, but we wanted to be fair in the matter. We are happy to report that his lectures have been strictly scientific and that the most critical anti-prohibitionist in your city can not object to the use of these illustrated lectures.

Yours very cordially,

(Signed) HARRY CLARK

*Superintendent of City Schools*

The Parent-Teacher Association officers of the city are also giving consideration to assisting in bringing the series of "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures to the people of Knoxville. They are looking forward to my spending two more weeks there in March.

JULIUS GILBERT WHITE.

### Difficult Situations

**D**IFFICULT situations not only test character but develop character, and the development of character is the aim of life. Vocational, financial, and personal difficulties never seem easy or desirable at the time—but that is not the test. If, when the time comes when you look back at life instead of forward to life, you can say these things were good, for they helped me to be the kind of man God intended me to be, then you are to be congratulated rather than commiserated upon your opportunity.—*President Cutten in baccalaureate sermon.*

### Radio Announcement

Because of the heavy field program of the undersigned, for the next few weeks the weekly broadcast of health talks is temporarily discontinued.

JULIUS GILBERT WHITE.

### NEWS ITEMS

Dean S. L. Frost, of China Training Institute, Chiao Tou Tseng, Kiangsu, sends a recommendation for a student, and writes: "We have heard good reports of some of our Chinese young people in your school, and trust that each one who receives a training will be glad to return to China and put his talents and native ability into the service of God in behalf of his own people. Our school work is going forward nicely. We have an enrolment of about 350. Something over two hundred are working for a portion of their school expense."

—S—

Madison was favored by a visit from Elder and Mrs. Dallas R. White and their three children. Over twenty-five years ago Dallas White was a pupil in the primary department of this institution, his parents having moved here from Minnesota. He has been a missionary for the

past seven years in Chungking, China, as minister, teacher, and nurse, and gave an interesting report at the Sabbath service regarding the work in that country. Accompanying the Whites were Mr. and Mrs. F. Mosebar, of Bloomington, California. Mr. Mosebar was a student at Battle Creek College when Dr. Sutherland was president. Mr. and Mrs. Mosebar have long been interested in the work in the South, and contributed means in the early days to help start the work at Madison. However, this was their first visit to the institution. They seemed delighted with what they found.

—S—

Miss Katherine Beck and Miss Margaret Brown, student dietitian and nurse respectively, left this week for Montgomery, Alabama, where they will spend one quarter assisting Dr. P. A. Webber and others in medical evangelical work. Reports regarding the work in Montgomery are very encouraging.

—S—

In the interest of the Printing Department, G. B. McClure went recently to Novinger, Missouri, and Chicago, Illinois. The department finds it necessary to increase its equipment. Since giving up commercial work there has been a steady stream of business coming to the Printing Department in the way of health and rural matter. The department was created to devote its strength to the printing of literature that will give the message of health, sanitation, hygiene, and the advantages of rural life. It specializes in this character of printing.

—S—

Ill fortune is like muddy water. Be patient, don't stir it, and it will clear.

My own hope is, a sun will pierce

The thickest cloud earth ever stretched;  
That after Last returns the First,

Though a wide compass round be fetched;  
That what began best, can't end worst,

Nor what God blessed once, prove accurst.

—Browning.

A contribution for the SURVEY publishing fund comes from a reader in Lebanon, Pennsylvania. He writes: "I have received the SURVEY for some time and appreciate it very much. You are doing a good work. Not only the head but also the hand and the heart should be educated. Please continue the little paper to my address."

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# The Madison Survey

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No. 7

## Arkansas Strikes at Poverty

A CERTAIN principle of living is coming very much to the fore these days. The depression of the years 1929-1934 has forced changes upon men that otherwise would have seemed impossible. Thousands crowded into the cities now find themselves unable to supply the necessities of life. They are standing in the bread-line, waiting for government dole.

This is a sadly depressing experience for self-respecting individuals, a demoralizing mode of life that the government uses only in cases of extreme necessity, and from which it is seeking escape through more rational channels.

For years the principle has been sounded at Madison and its related units that the place for families is in the country. The heritage of every child is a home on the land. Fathers and mothers, owners of a small tract, a garden plot sufficient to provide the food supply of the family, are the uncrowned kings and queens of the nation.

A few acres properly tilled will produce more than hundreds carelessly, unscientifically handled. Recent months have impressed as never before the fact that "if the poor now crowded into the cities

could find homes upon the land, they might not only earn a livelihood, but find health and happiness now unknown to them. Hard work, simple fare, close economy, often hardship and privation, would

be their lot. But what a blessing would be theirs in leaving the city, with its enticements to evil, its turmoil and crime, misery and foulness, for the country's quiet and peace and purity."

It does not take a fortune to become one of this class of royalty. Thrift and industry are two es-

sential factors. These two attitudes are stifled by the dole line; they are encouraged by conditions in the rural home. When man has a bit of the ownership spirit in his veins he will endure almost any hardship to make his project go.

For years, as it has been said, Madison has been sounding this message. It has done more than preach or talk; it has been educating men and women to be leaders in this philosophy of life. It has been felt that, in the words of a writer on the subject, "Christian farmers can do real missionary work in helping the poor to find homes on the land, and in teaching them how to till the soil and make it productive."

---

WE LEARNED from the depression one outstanding lesson. That was that eventually the time comes when inventive stimulation fails to keep prosperity up to a high level, and that sooner or later people must turn back to the fundamentals—to the true sources of life—the practical and every-day essentials by which we live.—*W. F. Main.*

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So the college has been educating young men to carry forward centers of agriculture and education, and with them medical activities, in strategic centers in the Southland as demonstration stations, that others seeing might take heart and follow suit.

It seems truly providential that the South was selected for this type of work thirty years ago, before the pressing need of the present was even so much as dreamed of. This very section of the homeland, through stupendous government projects, has become the center of attention for the whole nation. Most of our readers already know more or less of the Homestead work at Crossville, Tennessee, in the highlands where hundreds of families are given the opportunity to own a piece of land and a comfortable home, these being placed within their reach by long-time payments to the federal government.

We know of the bigger project for land rehabilitation in East Tennessee, of the manufacture of cheaper electric power for the common people, and the building of homes for men who otherwise would be without the necessities of life. This is the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A recent issue of *The Tennessean Magazine*, under the caption, "Arkansas Strikes at Poverty with a Big Farm Colony," tells of a new pioneering project in which 20,000 acres is set aside for tilling and homes for the neediest. It is interesting to note that "families selected from the state relief roll for their ability to adapt themselves to the soil" are moving on to this large tract of land from which the timber is being cut and made into lumber for the new homes.

So interesting is this project that we pass it on. The writer, W. H. Sadler, says:

A NEW type of pioneer has come to the virgin "black lands" of Arkansas.

On a 20,000-acre wilderness tract in this northeast corner of Arkansas the federal emergency relief administration has established its first complete agricultural colonization project. Its objective is to offer a new lease on life to hundreds of families chosen from the state's relief rolls because of their proved ability to adapt themselves to the soil.

Planned as a model center costing \$2,000,000 around which an agricultural community of small-farm families will live in their own homes on their own land, the project already has been prepared for 175 families. When finished, there will be accommodations for 450 more.

The first group of 40 families has moved into the newly built houses gleaming with fresh paint under red and green roofs. Behind the dwellings stand acres that must be cleared of timber stumps and thickets.

Harvey Smith, with his family of six, was one of the first to arrive. He has been a cotton farmer since he became old enough to work in the fields. But when the lean years came, cotton no longer paid. Gradually he lost his possessions, until "all I had left was a wife, five children and seventeen chickens."

Placed on rented land by his county relief organization, Smith grew enough marketable foodstuffs to keep his family. More than that he paid back all advances made to him, bought a mule and a cow. So he arrived at the colony with his livestock, 105 chickens, and enough canned vegetables and fruit and livestock forage to last through the winter.

EACH farmer is clearing his land this winter. The FERA will assist him through the cold months with necessities. He will be given part-time employment on new work projects at the colony so as to earn some money to repay advances.

At planting time, he will put his cleared land into cultivation. From then on he will work out his own problems with FERA assistance, so that he may eventually build up his farm, maintain his family and repay the government for the initial investment.

Cuttings, plants and seeds from the flowers of their old homes were cherished parts of every homesteader's truckload.

"Just come back here next year," said Mrs. R. E. Malin. "I'm going to get out here and have flowers all over the place."

Bought at an average of \$2.50 an acre, the land obtained for colonization project is alluvial river bottom type, although well above over flow level.

Already it has produced 7,000,000 feet of lumber—cypress, oak and pine—all of which has gone into homes, barns, bridges and the temporary quarters where 1,500 relief workers are housed while working at preliminary improvements.

While the families moved here will represent only a small part of the 77,000 on Arkansas relief rolls, the colony is planned to form the basis for a far-reaching set-up for the rehabilitation of small-farm families, says W. R. Dyess, state relief administrator.

Supplementing this project, the government will rent land for temporary rehabilitation, enabling many more families to produce a marketable cash crop.

THE total cost of each family unit, including home, land, barn, electricity, running water, bath and kitchen furnishings, averages \$1,500. Under the plan, the government's investment will be amortized on a long-term basis with no interest payments.

The units are of three types—a three-room house with 25 acres of land, a four-room house with 30 acres of land and a five-room house with 40 acres.

The life of the colonists will revolve about the community center where the administration building, the school, church, infirmary, commissary and warehouses will be located.

Already more than 20 miles of road have been cut through the dense woodlands.

Social workers, a nurse and experienced agricultural agents will lend assistance in crop planning, household work and social welfare.

SHALL we say that the work is now being done by a larger and more powerful organization and that there is nothing more for us to do? Decidedly No! All this activity should be most encouraging. There is endless need of Christian agricultural men who know how to teach correct principles of soil cultivation. Teachers, medical workers, and other types of Christian men and women trained for efficiency in practical Christian endeavor, can now as never before find standing room.

Take courage and find your place.

—S—

## Alabama Awards Woman Who Won Over Adversities\*

Greenville, Ala., Feb. 5—She never wrote a book, she never painted a picture, she has not campaigned for reform, nor has she done any of the other things that usually bring fame to woman, but Mrs. Irene Davis today was designated as one of "Alabama's greatest women."

Mrs. Davis was not known outside of her immediate neighborhood a year ago, except to relief workers who knew her story of widowhood, debts, and three children to support.

But Mrs. Davis refused to go on the relief rolls, and asked only for a chance to earn a living on a farm ten miles out in the country.

And so to the eight-acre farm she went, to a house badly in need of repair. Her oldest child, a boy of fourteen did the ploughing with a mule borrowed from a neighbor. For each day the mule was borrowed Mrs. Davis worked on the neighbor's farm, hoeing in the field or doing other work.

Seed, feed, fertilizer, groceries and clothing were supplied by the rural rehabilitation division of the Alabama Relief Administration, on the plan that crops would pay for the advances.

Nature was bountiful and Mrs. Davis and her children worked their crops industriously. The harvest paid the obligations to the rural rehabilitation division, and left something over.

"I didn't do anything much," said Mrs. Davis, "as I was just trying to make a living for myself and the children."

But Friday evening, she will be awarded a silver cup bearing an engraved inscription that she is one of Alabama's greatest women for 1934.

The presentation will be made under the joint auspices of the South Alabama Lions Clubs and the Greenville Advocate, as recognition for her victory over adversity.

—S—

## Pewee Valley Sanitarium

THE annual meeting of the Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital was held January 9. The chairman, Mr. J. T. Wheeler, reported that the institution had had a prosperous year, considering the times. The meeting was held in the new hospital building which has been erected during the year. The money for this building was contributed by friends of the neighborhood, which is a splendid evidence of the appreciation of the people that are served by the sanitarium and hospital.

Not only has the building been provided by contributions from the neighborhood, but they have also provided to a large extent the furniture for the rooms and the equipment for the laboratory and surgery. The county court furnished the women's ward at a cost of \$250. One of the magistrates of the county furnished the

\*Reprint from the Nashville *Banner* of February 6, 1935.

men's ward. The village of Pewee Valley furnished a patient's room. Two of the churches in Le Grange each furnished a room. Crestwood furnished a room. An interested friend has promised \$150 to furnish a sun room.

Dr. and Mrs. John R. Peters joined the unit last June. The institution has an efficient corps of nurses and workers who are happy and contented to have a part in the splendid work that is being carried forward by the institution.

During the fiscal year, 181 patients have been entered. The patient days are 4380, averaging twenty-four days for each patient. There were fifty-four major and fourteen minor operations. There were seven babies born in the institution. The average number of patients daily was twelve.

Many improvements have been made. An electric refrigerator has been placed in the sanitarium kitchen and a large range in the worker's dining room; a motor and pump for water works have been installed; a basement under the hydrotherapy department has been worked over, giving six more rooms; a new span of mules worth \$300 has been taken in on a hospital bill; also two horses and new harnesses have been secured. They now have six cows, fifty chickens, sufficient feed for their stock, and they have also secured a new farm wagon.

Notwithstanding that it is difficult to collect at times, that they have had a strenuous building program, and that Mr. Wheeler has been carrying on his premedical education in the university, a decided growth is seen in every department.

## NEWS ITEMS

A letter from Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rocke states they are enjoying their visit at Canaveral and other points in Florida. Their next stops are Miami, St. Petersburg, and Lake Okechobee.

Mrs. J. L. Waller, superintendent of the Old Ladies Home, Jackson, Mississippi, writes: "My mind is very much turned toward Madison this morning as I am resting in my room. I love my work in the home and am thankful for the training I had at Madison that helped

prepare me to fill a place here and be of service. The capacity is eighty-five. There are from seventeen to twenty sick most of the time, requiring two day nurses and one night nurse. We have an assistant matron and five colored servants. The institution is owned and controlled by an association of women. The women's missionary societies of all denominations donate to the institution, making it non-sectarian." She asks that we not forget to send her a copy of Miss Dittes' new cook book as soon as it is off the press.

Melvin H. Lockyear, founder and president emeritus of Lockyear Business College, Evansville, Indiana, was the guest of S. B. Goodge and family over the weekend. Mr. Lockyear is Mr. Goodge's uncle. He recited several poems of his own composing at the recreation hour Saturday evening, which were enjoyed by the entire family.

Students recently arriving at Madison to work up a credit before the beginning of the spring quarter are: Dorothy Shank, Michigan; Robert Dunn, Mary Jack Soule, Hazel Baxter, Tennessee; James Van Blaricum, Ohio; Sibyl Smith, Texas; Mrs. Belle Shaw, Kentucky; Quinto Miller, Missouri.

A telegram from L. M. Bowen of the Hinsdale Sanitarium, Hinsdale, Illinois, announced the death of Miss Rose Andre on January 29. Miss Andre has been associated with the Hinsdale Sanitarium from its beginning, as matron and teacher. She has for years been interested in the work at Madison. The Hinsdale Sanitarium and the Madison Sanitarium were established the same year (1904), and a most friendly relationship has existed between the two institutions. Miss Andre leaves a sister, Miss Hattie Andre, who was for years a missionary in Pitcairn Islands, and many friends, who will greatly miss her.

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# The Madison Survey

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Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

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February 20, 1935

No. 8

## Fountain Head Sanitarium Burns

THE Madison family was shocked Sunday, February 10, to receive word from B. N. Mulford, manager of the Fountain Head Sanitarium and School, that a fire discovered about twelve o'clock Saturday night had burned their beautiful sanitarium building with all its contents to the ground. No patients were injured.

They are not able to account for the cause of the fire. It seems to have started in the basement where the hot water tank and heater were, but there was no hot water that evening at ten o'clock, so it was not due to a fire in the heater. The only explanation that can be given for its starting in the basement is that they had a box there for waste paper and trash. This, they say, was emptied daily, but it is their opinion that some person was in the basement and threw a match, thinking it was extinguished, into this box of waste.

Another calamity occurred. They had failed to keep up the insurance on the sanitarium building. This was due to the hard times and the feeling of the managers that they had so constructed the building that it would not burn.

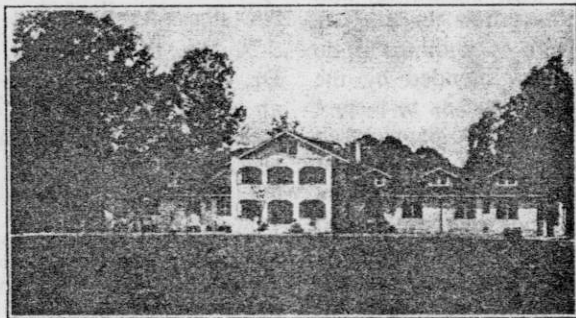
It is the general policy of those managing the self-supporting units to protect important buildings with insurance. It is felt that when money has been secured from friends to aid in erecting these buildings those responsible for them should carry sufficient insurance to help themselves recover as far as possible in case of fire.

It is regretted of course by the Fountain Head group that they did not seek advice and counsel in this matter. It was supposed by their friends, at least at Madison,

that they were carrying a fair amount of insurance on the sanitarium building.

While the Fountain Head group is suffering terribly from the shock and the heavy financial loss, yet we find them anxious to do everything within their power to recover themselves.

Meetings have been held, one with officials of the Southern Union Conference and another with some of the friends at Madison, in order to determine what should be done. Dr. Ewert, who has recently united with Fountain Head and was the medical superintendent of the



Sanitarium, is brave, and with his wife they are prepared to meet the situation by again starting the medical work in a simple way, growing as rapidly as Providence permits. Mr. and Mrs. Mulford, Mr. and Mrs. West, and the other workers realize that there is nothing to do but to prepare as quickly as possible to erect a simple building in which they can carry on the medical work which they have started.

The Fountain Head Sanitarium has been operated for a number of years and has served a large territory. Those in charge have been most efficient in their management, and the doctors who have been sending their patients to the institution are willing to continue patronizing the institution even though it may have to be conducted for a time under conditions that are very simple.

Friends of Fountain Head feel we can not afford to lose the splendid medical spirit, the efficient service and other things that have been created and gathered outside of the building itself, which represent years of toil, thought, training, and sacrifice. We must not allow these assets to be scrapped. There is nothing to do but to learn the lesson intended by the fire, gather material and means to restore enough sanitarium facilities so the sick can be cared for and a foundation made that will permit a gradual and normal growth.

Just how to start and what to do will be worked out by the Fountain Head people in counsel with their many friends as soon as possible. The SURVEY will endeavor to do its part in helping them to recover.

—S—

## Training Rural Teachers at Austin Peay

DURING the first quarter of the present century the increasing urban trend of population was, in the minds of students of social and political questions, a disturbing factor in our whole American economy.

In 1920, some 896,000 persons left farms for cities. In the same year 560,000 left cities for farms—a net movement

from farm to city of 336,000. The peak of the drift occurred in 1922, when the excess was 1,137,000.

For many years the most progressive and the best equipped schools were located in the city. Even in rural schools the teacher often had no love for the country. She was not alive to its riches in health and physical vigor as well as its natural resources. These teachers were trained in the city. It is little wonder that they failed to inspire love for the country in the hearts of their pupils.

The best libraries, the laboratory equipment, the manual training schools, the frolic that young people seek—these things were found in connection with the city schools. Any boy or girl who had real ambition for an education made a desperate effort to get into a city school. Once in the city, all plans for returning to the country were lost.

With the schools rests to a very large degree the responsibility of the drift cityward. With the schools must rest also the responsibility of turning the tide from city to rural districts.

Austin Peay Normal School, of which Dr. P. P. Claxton is president, is making an advance step in the training of rural teachers, worthy of emulation. Lera Knox, writing in the *Nashville Banner* of January 20, says:

Unless they expect the ravens to furnish them with rent, raiment, and rations, the rural school children of today and tomorrow need to learn more than reading, writing, and rapid calculation. They need to learn something of rugs, radios, rip-saws, and radishes—especially radishes, or rhubarb and rutabagas, if you choose.

What I am talking about is that children in rural communities must be taught more practically the rudiments of living and of making a living in their rural environment.

To this end Austin Peay Normal School, at Clarksville, is endeavoring to train rural teachers in such a way that they can help country children fit better into their communities; that rural schools shall be better suited to rural people, and that subjects will be linked with vital rural problems.

Realizing it would be easier to show teachers how to teach than merely to tell them, the leaders of the normal school arranged for a demonstration school where student-teachers

could see rural school work as it should be carried on.

The school board did not erect a modern building on the campus and populate it with children from the city nearby. It made arrangement to use a country school filled with country children for its demonstration.

New Providence School, three miles out of Clarksville, was selected. The school continues to operate under the supervision of the county just as it did before. For the privilege of using the school for demonstration purposes, the normal supplements the teachers' salary enough to employ expert and experienced teachers as demonstration teachers. Student teachers from A.P.N.S. go out each day in cars owned by the normal and there they do their observation and practice-teaching under the supervision of critic-teachers.

The thing that impressed me most forcibly at the school is that the remarkable improvements that have been made in the building and campus, and the admirable policy of the community work demonstrated there can be carried out to a large extent in any rural community. All that other communities need is the knowing how, and the energy and leadership to carry out what they know.

Take the lawn planting for instance. The school grounds are as beautifully landscaped as those of many private estates, and the school children themselves and their parents have furnished every shrub, every tree, every flower, and every swing of rake, grubbing-hoe, and shovel.

In regard to the plots for demonstration in agriculture, Professor D. Harley Fite, principal, is quoted:

"We make no pretense that the agriculture records at New Providence School are the best in the country. We do believe that under the same conditions we are equal to others. We use unskilled labor, much of it the work of children in the seventh and eighth grades. Even though the record is not as good as I might do it alone, it is good training for them and it shows the farmer what he might do, as he uses the same type of laborers."

Miss Knox concludes her report as follows:

Most of the land is cultivated every year, crimson clover being used to enrich the soil rather than crop rotation. Lespedeza, soy beans, cowpeas, and red clover are also used. The land is no better, naturally, than average Middle Tennessee farm land. The difference between the crop yields on the demonstration plots and that on the average farm lands is due entirely to labor and management.

When I surveyed the abundance of yields on those well-tilled plots then looked over the down-at-the-heel farms between Montgomery County and my home county, I decided it is about time for the Dads to turn a listening ear

to the school boy farmers who are showing what can be done with open minds, proper guidance, and willing efforts.

There is a line of truth that every school should herald to the world, by word and by demonstration, that can best be given by the school on the land. "We should so train the youth that they will love to engage in the cultivation of the soil."

—S—

## Soy Recipes

### SOY BEAN LOAF

2 cups soy beans	1 onion
3 tsp. salt	½ tsp. thyme
1 cup strained tomatoes	1 tsp. sugar
2 bay leaves	1 tbsp. oil

Soak the beans overnight. In the morning drain the beans and grind them through a food chopper, using the nut butter disk. Put the strained tomato, bay leaf, sliced onion, and the thyme into a saucepan and boil till reduced one half. Rub through a colander. Add this to the ground beans; also add to the ground beans the salt, oil, and sugar. Put into cans; cover and steam or boil for three hours.

### SOY BEAN OMELET

Through a sieve rub one can of soy cheese. Add the yolks of four eggs, a pinch of salt, and four tablespoons of cream. Beat the whites of four eggs and fold lightly into the mixture. Pour all into a hot, well-oiled baking tin. Bake for 20 minutes in a quick oven. Serve with parsley and apple jelly.

—S—

## Mother Earth Has Poise

LET us turn our backs on the thoughts that shake mankind, and, forgetting the cares that infest the day, follow the shades of a by-path and pay homage at the shrine of Mother Earth.

The thoughts that shake mankind do not, in the least, trouble our good Mother Earth. She has no exultant joy of achievement. She has no despair of failure. She has no need of courage, as she knows not discouragement. She has no need of ambition, because she does her utmost at all times and everywhere. To her, praise and censure are as though they were not. Her work is unseen of men. Her laboratories are hidden. The day and the night are as one to her.

Through the years and the ages, since life began, Mother Earth has quietly, continuously, persistently been on the job. She never fails to do her all, whether it is the sprouting of a seed for a short day on stony soil, or the luxuriant growth of the season on good ground. She works with the one as with the other.

The rain and the sunshine, the breath of spring and the wintry blast all knock at the door of Mother Earth. She gives them equal entrance. There is no glad welcome. There is no hidden aversion.

No empire is more universal in space or time than that of Mother Earth.

Cults are by no means all of life, but of all cults, that of Mother Earth is in itself the most universal. Of economic systems, she is the master builder. She has no need of classifying atoms; she knows atoms. She has no need of analysis, as she knows what the chemist has only begun to name. She understands without books. She weighs without scales. She sees without microscopes. She has no need of the plow or the plowman.

Are there checks and balances needed in the storm and stress of life? Why not turn to Mother Earth? Do we need poise? Mother Earth personifies poise. Is there ever need that we should do with our might what our hands find to do regardless of praise and emoluments and honors and what not? Mother Earth has been doing this since life began on the earth.

Men cry for equality of opportunity. Mother Earth has never denied that equality of opportunity to any seed or plant. Tired of days, men cry for sweet content. Sweet content beyond imagination is possessed by Mother Earth. She goes on her way, day after day, century after century, unconcerned whether civilizations rise or civilizations fall. Yet her beneficent influence is ever present for those who seek it, for those who put themselves under her tutelage, for those who are of a humble and contrite heart.—*Oregon Farmer.*

—S—

## NEWS ITEMS

Elder D. A. Ochs, Associate Secretary of the Missionary Volunteer Department of the General Conference, conducted the Week of Prayer at Madison, February 15-23. Professor J. E. Weaver, of the Missionary Volunteer Department of the Southern Union Conference, spoke at Young People's Meeting Sabbath afternoon. This week of prayer with its special spiritual blessings was enjoyed by the entire family, and we feel much good has been accomplished.

—S—

Professor L. J. Dunman of Nashville is conducting a class at Madison in Red Cross Advanced First Aid, leading in a few weeks to the Instructor's Course. About sixty students are enrolled in the course. Those completing the

present course and the Instructor's Course following will receive standing as Red Cross instructors and examiners. Madison is glad to cooperate in such a noble humanitarian work as that of the Red Cross.

—S—

Miss Frances L. Dittes, head of the Nutrition Department of the Collège, read a paper, "Normal Diet Without Meat," at the meeting of the Tri-State Dietetic Association held in Nashville this week.

—S—

Ernest H. Cherrington, LL. D., Litt. D., General Secretary of The World League Against Alcoholism, writes to Mrs. Lida F. Scott of our Extension Division: "Thank you very much for your letter and your contribution to the work of the Foundation. I am sending a brochure of the Foundation to Mr. Julius G. White, in harmony with your suggestion. I have recently received a great deal of favorable comment on his work and the set of slides which he is using in his illustrated lecture."

—S—

The Agricultural Department is taking advantage of the opportunity to get the roads in repair before the spring work begins on the farm. Several young men are busy at the rock crusher. Through the gift of a friend a steam roller has been purchased which will make it possible to keep the roads in better repair and much more economically than in the past.

—S—

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Conser, who are associated with Mrs. N. H. Druillard of the Riverside Sanitarium, and Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Droll of Madison, are making a tour through Florida and other points in the South. Enroute they will visit Pine Hill Sanitarium, Birmingham, Alabama, Dr. P. A. Webber who is conducting a series of health lectures in Montgomery, Alabama, and others.

Elder A. E. Axtell of Eureka, California, writes: "I have had the privilege of reading the SURVEY for a long time at my son's home, but having moved I miss its visits. I would greatly appreciate having it come to my new home. I do want to keep in touch with the Madison work. I rejoice at the progress, having known of the work there from its beginning."

We appreciate the thoughtfulness of SURVEY readers, notifying us of change in address. Each notice from the Post Office Department costs us two cents.

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## New Madison Foods Packages\*

### WHY NEW PACKAGES?

CONSISTENT with the trend of improvement at the Madison Food Factory during the past few years, the problem of new packages was given careful consideration in plans for the year 1934. Mr. Willard F. Deveneau, of The Richardson-Taylor-Globe Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, whose broad experience so thoroughly qualifies him for the task of producing a top-notch package, directed the program of repackaging. After an exhaustive study of both the products themselves and the consumer's desires, Mr. Deveneau and his associates submitted a group of packages which have won a prominent place among package merchandisers and which are proving exceedingly popular wherever they are shown.

In the past, Madison Foods have been sold primarily in stores that specialize in what is quite commonly known as health foods. The old packages were designed at a time when the container was looked upon more as a conveyor from the manufacturer to the consumer than as a medium of attractively presenting either a known product or a new one.

Writing on the subject, "Packaging Fallacy," for the January issue of the magazine, *Modern Packaging*, Mr. Deveneau says:

"While not entirely understood by the masses, there are a number of definite reasons for making package changes at the present time. Someone has wisely said

'There is nothing sure but change'—and this applies particularly well in the field of packaged merchandise. New materials, new methods and new standards for judging values have all had a bearing on the subject, and made many a package obsolete, not because of the length of time it has been on the market but because the new developments have outmoded it.

"According to this comparatively new line of thinking and planning, the consumer is no longer considered in terms of mere population statistics, geographical location, age groups, income rating, etc., but as a reasoning, thinking individual, not only capable of choosing between directly competitive products, but determined to buy only those products which offer maximum satisfaction for the price paid—in other words, to 'get one's money's worth.' This display of self-reliance, initiative, and determination to establish and accept values, as the result of the consumer's own judgment, has led to numerous studies, surveys and researches in the field of consumer psychology to definitely determine factors that will uniformly prove attractive to, and induce buying action by, large numbers of consumers. Armed with this data, plus the ability and willingness to discard old ideas in favor of new and better ones, progressive manufacturers are keeping their packages abreast of consumer needs and desires."

With these thoughts in mind, we forgot our old packages and viewed our products

\*From a lecture given the class in Food Salesmanship at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, by Edwin M. Bisalski, director of merchandising for Madison Foods.

from the consumer standpoint, realizing that Madison Foods are not limited in their use to people who need a special diet. On the new cartons each food is illustrated in color combinations that attractively portray the nature of the contents. Thus these appetizing, nourishing, and healthful foods are presented to the public on the basis of their superior merit. They appeal to those who are in good health as well as to those who may need to follow a more or less strict list of diet regulations.

For the eight products the Madison Factory markets in cartons, a package of uniform size was selected. A characteristic design consisting of a rich brown circle in the upper left-hand corner, with the single statement, A MADISON FOOD, and a similarly colored base containing the product name, give these cartons a distinct family resemblance. Breakfast Crisps, Minute Wheat, and Soy-Koff are shown in appropriate surroundings, ready to be eaten with milk or cream; while Bran Wafers, Whole Wheat Wafers, Thin-Things, Date Stix, and Fruit Stix are realistically shown in natural colors against a background of contrasting color. Each package is a work of art, telling the simple story of the healthfulness of its appetizing contents. When the entire group of packages is displayed the delicate colors and the unusually attractive illustrations make a lasting impression.

#### COMMENTS FROM THE FIELD

A retailer in Memphis, Tennessee, writes, "The new packages are fine—much better for shelves and 'Take-Home' sales."

A patron in Michigan writes, "We have tried some of your health products and think they are fine." Another Michigan patron writes, "We have been using your



Left and right, the new Madison Foods as they appeared in *Modern Pa*

Soy-Koff in our home for some time and like it better than any coffee we have ever used."

A distributor in Atlanta, Georgia, writes, "Please send us another shipment of Fruit Stix. We have several boys who are selling these from house to house with real success."

The proprietor of a leading health food store in New York City writes, "I admire your new line of crackers."

Another health food worker in New York City writes, "Your shipment came today, seven beautiful packages enclosed. They are very beautiful indeed."

E. Y. Domina, Long Island, New York, a distributor of Madison Foods, writes,



packages; in center, the old designs, *Living Magazine*, January issue.

"The new cartons arrived yesterday. I think you have done an excellent piece of work. In my humble opinion the packages are more apt to sell on sight than anything else I have seen on the market."

John Carlson, Chicago, Illinois, another Madison Foods distributor, writes, "I think the new packages are wonderful. Personally I think I will be able to sell much more of all the items in the new packages."

The president of an outstanding chain of stores in Boston writes, "At the time the order was given to your representative I did not go into the line except to observe that it was one for which we could develop a very large volume. I am very

enthusiastic about it as I believe you have a number of very fast-selling items."

PACKAGING NOT A FAD

Mr. Deveneau further says: "Package redesigning of this character is not a fad, a whim or a fit subject for an otherwise idle half hour's conference, but represents a real challenge to the keen sales-minded executive to put to practical use the best knowledge he can command of his product, its uses and the desires and demands of present and potential consumers, all to the end that increasing sales volumes may be brought to his company. These are the words of E. M. Bisalski, director of sales for Madison Foods:

"It has been a genuine pleasure as well as a genuinely hard job to work out this splendid repackaging plan with you. I must admit that when we first started redesigning our packages I had little real appreciation of the tremendous amount of sales and product research involved, but now that it has been so satisfactorily completed, will say it has been the equivalent of

a college course in package merchandising for me. This as an outstanding step for us to have taken in the better merchandising of Madison Foods, and I hope we can speak in terms of millions when we buy our next order of cartons from you."

BUSINESS INCREASES

With these artistic new packages on the market less than sixty days, business in the food department for the month of January, 1935, proved to be the best the plant has enjoyed for several years. Thus far, the month of February is 20 per cent better than January. Inquiries about the "new line" are coming into the sales department from all sections of the country. Established distributors and

health food workers report consistent increases in sales.

Directors of Madison Foods, true to the slogan, "Devoted to the protection of your health," have an equally interesting program of improvements scheduled for the year 1935, which from present indications will be a banner year.

\* \* \*

The eight Madison Foods packages illustrated and described in this article were completely designed and produced by members of the Richardson-Taylor-Globe Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio: Mr. Deveneau, Director of Merchandising; Frank Marx, Mechanical Designer; and Stuart F. Ball, Art Director.

—S—

## The Versatile Soy Bean

"The soy bean came to America as a forage crop. And our cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry still consume seventy per cent of it.

"If the bean seems to have made slow progress as an American food so far, it might not hurt to remember that when the potato was introduced into Europe it took three hundred years for its use to become general.

"Without this highly concentrated vegetable protein the Far East could not have lived on rice for all the centuries it has. A daily ration of soy has substituted for meat and wheat for uncounted millions of Chinese. The bean is cooked green; it is fermented into food and drink; it is ground into flour and meal; its oil flavors salads and furnishes candles. The milk is made into curds and cheese. The farmer's candy comes from his soy patch. You'd wear your knife out sharpening pencils to write down the ways in which the soy is eaten in the Orient.

"A pound of the generous soy bean has twice the amount of protein and calories that a pound of beefsteak has; it

has more calcium than an equal amount of milk; is stuffed with vitamins. It is rich in an oil that does not produce fat, because it contains lecithin, which is in charge of transporting fat around the body and builds soy oil into tissues instead of into fat deposits.

"Yes, this soy bean trail that cuts through mulberry groves, rice fields, feeding yards, gasoline refineries, sauce factories, flour mills, and paint shops is a long, winding trail—and a fascinating one."—*Country Home*, October, 1934, pp. 34, 35, 36.

—S—

Grains, fruits, nuts, and vegetables constitute the diet chosen for us by our Creator. These foods, prepared in as simple and natural a manner as possible, are the most healthful and nourishing. They impart a strength, a power of endurance and a vigor of intellect, that are not afforded by a more complex and stimulating diet—*Ministry of Healing*, p. 296.

—S—

## ATTENTION PRINTERS

The Printing Department is in need of two experienced men to work into the department as full-time workers. We desire those capable of doing composition or presswork. We will be glad to correspond with anyone interested. Please state experience and in what lines of printing work.

We are also in need of students with printing experience who desire to work for school expenses. If there are some who could plan to enter at the beginning of the Spring or Summer Quarter there will be openings for those who have had experience. There will be an opportunity for one or two workers to work full time during the Summer Quarter with the idea of building up a credit for school expenses. Please address all correspondence to the Entrance and Credits Committee, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

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## A Normal Diet Without Meat\*

DURING the past two or three decades a food consciousness has been built up in the minds of the general public that is greatly benefiting the human race. For thirty years the general trend in food consumption in America has been toward fruits, vegetables, and dairy products, with less emphasis on cereals and meats. The decline in cereals may be attributed mainly to the lessened demand for manual labor and to the increase in sugar consumption.

Meat packers find that since the beginning of the century the consumption of meat has declined about one-fourth. However, meat is still the chief source of protein supply for the average American family. Protein is the essential constituent of muscles and of plant and animal cells. Because of its importance in the body, nature has made protein a part of nearly all foods. It is found in large quantities in lean meat, eggs, milk and cheese, nuts, legumes, and to a considerable extent in cereals.

Amino acids, resulting from the digestion of food protein, are the source of enzymes and hormones which occupy such an important place in our interpre-

tation of energy metabolism and the oxidation and reduction processes of the the body. A knowledge of these activators reveals a far-reaching interrelationship between the proteins of the diet and normal cell activity. It is important, therefore, that the diet contain a variety of the essential proteins.

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I HAVE not the slightest hesitation in saying that a vegetarian diet, supplemented with fairly liberal amounts of milk, is the most satisfactory type of diet that man can take."—*E. V. McCollum, the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health.*

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"With vegetables of all kinds, with milk, bread, and butter, you have at your command all the necessary resources for a nutritious diet."—*Russel H. Chittenden, Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.*

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Dr. Sherman tells us, "It has been found that the body can with apparent ease adapt itself to widely varying intakes of food protein." Since it is known that proteins differ among themselves, discussion today is not so much a question of "high protein" or "low protein"

diet as it is a question of what "kinds of protein." On this point, Margaret Fixen says, "The more nearly a protein approaches in composition to the average amino-acid mixture for daily requirement, the higher is its biological value."

The natural protein mixture of milk, according to Sherman, is more efficient than the mixture in grains; but when grains and milk are fed together in favorable proportions, their proteins so supplement each other that the combinations may be practically as efficient as the milk

\*Condensed from a paper read by Miss Frances Dittes, dietitian of the Madison Rural Sanitarium, before the Tri-State Dietetic Association at a meeting held in Nashville, February 16, 1935.

proteins alone. This shows that the supplementing value of milk is exceedingly high. Milk, therefore, becomes a vital food, particularly through the growth periods.

In the maintenance of full grown tissues, as well as in cases in which new tissue must be built up as in growth, pregnancy, lactation, convalescence from a wasting disease, such as tuberculosis, the proteins of milk and eggs are the best suited for conversion into body proteins. Milk should be abundant in the diet, usually from one pint to a quart per day. Between milk and eggs, the emphasis should be placed upon milk.

The average daily requirement of protein is about two ounces for an adult, or from two to three ounces for a laboring man of 150 pounds. Investigation shows that the actual consumption in the American family is approximately twice this amount. Many physiologists and physicians consider this liberal surplus a wholly unnecessary burden upon the organs of elimination, especially the kidneys.

The tradition that protein foods possess special strength-giving properties and that they produce courage and initiative, has no foundation. The strength- and energy-producing foods are the carbohydrates and fats. Proteins are an expensive fuel compared with fats, sugars, and starches. In a normal diet, approximately ten to fifteen per cent of the calorie intake should be in the form of proteins. A sufficient supply of proteins may be obtained from milk, eggs, cheese, nuts, and the low-cost proteins of grains and other vegetable foods. The soy bean is coming to be recognized as an efficient protein food for human consumption.

According to Dr. McCollum, what are known as protective foods—milk, fruits, and vegetables—are the best source of minerals and vitamins. The calcium requirement may be met by a quart of milk. Milk is likewise the best source of phosphorus and the vitamins A, B, and G. Cereals and legumes are rich in minerals, particularly iron. Fruits, milk, vegetables, eggs, cheese, and whole grains, in quantities necessary to meet the daily requirements for vitamins, minerals, and

calories, will also furnish child or adult with protein more than sufficient to meet the body's demands.

Putrefactive bacteria of the intestinal tract find a favorable medium in meat proteins, whereas milk contains an acid-forming bacteria which favors good intestinal hygiene.

One writer says that chickens are the most diseased of animals. Pathologists who find these diseases comparable to cancer in other animals are at a loss to explain the tremendous increase during the last twelve years. It is being shown that even in canned meat, canned under pressure, the same micro-organism may be grown.

Dietitians in calculating low-cost dietaries cut down on meat and eggs. They turn to milk, dried peas, beans, and fruits, with cheaper vegetables such as cabbage, potatoes, carrots, and canned tomatoes. Gove Hambidge, in *Your Meals and Your Money*, gives a low-cost food chart, showing that two quarts of milk a day, with one and one-half pounds of bread and two cups of canned tomatoes, will furnish more than the necessary food elements.

Culinary skill is needed when meat is eliminated from the menu. Time was when Americans were a rural people. In the home with its garden, its orchards, and its dairy there was no dietary lack. Today, men and women who own a few acres of land upon which they can raise fruits, vegetables, grains, milk, and eggs, are indeed kings and queens.

Simple meals consisting of fruits, nuts, vegetables, whole grains, and dairy products, well prepared and attractively served, the combinations changed from day to day, have an ideal diet for health and efficiency.

—S—

## A Scientific View of Meat in the Diet

LIEBIG, the first great student of protein in nutrition, thought that meat, being most like man's muscle, would be most efficient in replacing it. He had no idea that all proteins are literally taken to pieces in the digestive tract and all the parts (amino acids) reassembled by the cells according to their needs.

Liebig's notion has been slow in giving way to the new conception of the place of protein in nutrition, and many spend money in maintaining a traditionally high amount of meat in the diet who might be using their money to better advantage and perhaps securing better health. The regard in which meat is held is probably largely due to its peculiar texture and to certain substances found in its juices which give it a pronounced and agreeable flavor and exert a stimulating effect upon appetite and digestion.

Meat agrees with the lazy eater who bolts his food, because it does not require mixing with saliva, being dissolved by the gastric juice of the stomach even if swallowed in comparatively large pieces. It also agrees well with the unskilled or careless cook, since it is acceptable even when badly treated whereas a delicately flavored vegetable may be utterly ruined by two minutes' extra cooking or too much salt or even too much water.

As regards satisfying real body needs, meat proteins are by no means superior to all others. In fact, the proteins provided by nature for building body protein during the growth of the young are found in milk and eggs. The value of milk as a source of protein for growth can not be disputed. Ordinary meat has certain disadvantages as the sole or chief protein food of the diet.

Associated more or less intimately with the protein of meat we find certain substances called "purins," to which, in part, the flavor is due. These purins are not nutritious, but are gradually transformed in the body to uric acid, to be carried off as waste in the urine. Persons inclined to gout have difficulty in getting rid of uric acid, and the more meat they eat the more uric acid tends to accumulate in the system, circulating in the blood and depositing in the joints. If protein is taken in moderation and chiefly from eggs, milk, cheese, bread, and nuts, which contain no purins, dangers of this difficulty may be reduced. Meat proteins are also particularly liable to intestinal putrefaction, while milk not only is less liable to this kind of decomposition but actually helps to decrease the number of

putrefactive bacteria in the intestines. —*Dr. Mary Swartz Rose, Teachers College, Columbia University, in "Feeding the Family."*

—S—

### Christening of a New Unit

PARRIS Rural Vocations is the chartered name of a newly organized self-supporting project located near Paris, Tennessee.

Readers of the SURVEY who last year contributed to this work will be pleased to know of this organization. The members wish to express their appreciation for the time, means, and influence you used to keep this work going.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dye, who have been at Madison for several years, plan to join Mr. and Mrs. Parris as soon as a house can be built for them.

The Board of Governors of Parris Rural Vocations includes the local conference president, Elder V. G. Anderson, the conference secretary, C. O. Franz, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Parris, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dye. Mrs. Parris is secretary of the organization, and the address is Springfield, Tennessee.

The farm consists of approximately 180 acres of land. Except for a few acres of higher land which will provide an excellent building site, the place is fertile creek bottom soil. An ever-flowing spring feeds a stream which forms the west border of the place for a distance of two hundred rods. About seventy acres of the land is covered with good timber. The farm is located twelve miles northeast of Paris, Tennessee, about eight miles west of the Tennessee River, and twelve miles south of the Kentucky line.

One hundred fruit trees will be set out this spring, the beginning of a two-acre orchard. A portable sawmill is now making lumber for buildings. One tree recently cut produced a straight saw log a bit over fifty feet in length and large enough to square an 8 x 8 at the small end and something over 12 x 12 at the large end. It is estimated that during the next few years 500,000 feet of lumber can be procured from the place.

For several years much of the cleared land has grown up to meadow. Arrange-

ments are being made this year to cultivate all the suitable land that is not needed for pasture. The program outlined for this season includes the erection of temporary buildings for two families and adequate room for a school.

Mr. and Mrs. Parris have won for themselves many friends in the community. They are leaders in church work and are having an increasing attendance at meetings. Mrs. Parris is a graduate of the Battle Creek Sanitarium school of nursing, and has had experience as a public health nurse in the city of Detroit. She has assisted the county health department and has given personal help to the needy. When a saddle horse can be secured so that she can reach people who live off the improved highways, her opportunity for service will be greatly increased.

In the territory between the Unit farm and the Tennessee River there are but a few small villages, and no regular physicians except in these two towns. The property of Parris Rural Vocations is near the center of this territory, so here is a splendid opening for a good physician. Once a doctor with a good practice lived near the farm. Since his death the people have had little medical care because of the expense of bringing a physician from a distance. The workers will be glad to cooperate with a physician who may be interested to locate here.

C. H. DYE.

—S—

## An Opportunity to Get an Education

FOR thirty years the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has offered certain young people unusual opportunities for an education. It can not accept every one who may apply, because its object is to train Christian men and women for a definite work for the Master.

Those who desire to earn their expenses in the Madison school are required to ac-

cumulate a labor credit before registering for full class work. According to this plan a student devotes at least one quarter to labor, possibly taking one class in the evening. This three months gives opportunity for the school to determine the student's qualifications for full work in the training school, his character, ability to earn school expenses, his reaction to rules and regulations, and his attitude toward self-supporting missionary work. At the same time, the student is proving to himself his ability to meet the situation.

There is an opening now for twenty-five students in the Home Economics Department. This embraces and includes general housekeeping, work in the various cafeterias, laundry work, and sewing, activities that ordinarily belong to women.

There is opportunity for twenty earnest men to enter the Agricultural Department for farming, orcharding, gardening, dairying, poultry, and bee keeping.

There is an opening for twelve young men and women who look forward to a course in nursing.

There is an opening for ten men who desire to work in mechanical lines, especially in the construction of the new library building. We would like three men, prospective students, who are experienced mechanics in carpentry and cement work.

There is opportunity for twelve prospective students, who desire to train as salesmen, to introduce Madison Foods in Nashville and surrounding towns.

SURVEY readers who wish to avail themselves of Madison's training for useful, missionary work are asked to write at once. Applicants should be sincere Christian people with good health, ability to learn, and determination to conduct themselves in harmony with the standards of a Christian institution.

If this offer is attractive, do not delay to write the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

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2-1/34

# The Madison Survey

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No. 11

## The Importance of Students Being Self-Supporting in School

STUDENTS generally believe that it is unfortunate for a student to be compelled to earn his living in school while carrying on his studies. Why is this idea so prevalent? It is due to the fact that most school programs are arranged for those who pay their way through school with cash. Such a program makes students who are obliged to work conspicuous, and many times shows them up apparently to disadvantage. Consequently, students, as a rule, feel that it is better when they enter school to have money to pay all school expenses that they may devote their time to studying and reciting lessons.

It must be admitted that school managers have given very little attention to the development of a school program that is fitted to normal life. It is not normal for a student to spend years in school engaged exclusively in study, recitation, and sports, being relieved of the responsibility of day by day taking care of himself. A long period of time devoted exclusively to mental work unfits young people for the normal program of life that should be pursued by them after leaving school.

To be successful in life, people should know how to study and work at the same time. If they cannot do this, they soon lose contact with either intellectual improvement or with the practical affairs of life. Students that give themselves over to intellectual pursuits get farther and farther away from the real things of life and develop a distorted view of the problems with which the masses are obliged to deal. These intellectuals cannot enter into the life of the common people because they do not share with them

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THERE is science in the humblest kind of work, and if all would thus regard it, they would see nobility in labor. . . .

The slow habits must be overcome. . . . It takes some persons ten hours to do that which another accomplishes readily in five. Such workmen do not bring tact and method into their labor.--*Fundamentals of Christian Education.*

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the difficulties through which they must walk. Their contact with the practical people of life is not sufficient to make them successful leaders. On the other hand, the great mass of people work constantly to produce a living, and feeling they are unable to find time to devote to study, drift away from intellectual pursuits. Instead of progressing, they retrograde and fail to develop harmoniously, physically, mentally and spiritually.

The reason for the unbalanced development of so many people is that while in school they did not learn to practice study and work at the same time. They have

not the habit of doing both together. When they leave school they are not qualified to combine them successfully.

#### Madison Offers All-Round Education

The Madison school was established by a group of men and women who desired to see education conducted so that the school program would be suited to normal development of students while in school. They believed that if students could, while learning and reciting lessons, earn largely their own living by engaging in some profitable pursuit, it would be greatly to their advantage. To have a program that is suitable for students who study and work at the same time, required, of course, considerable adjustment in the ordinary school program. After thirty years of experience, it is felt that the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has, to a fair degree, worked out an educational program that has many advantages for students who desire to learn how to develop intellectually while at the same time being self-supporting.

Another important feature in the educational work of this institution is that while the students are in the school they may at the same time learn the art of cooperation. Generally students feel while in school that they should extract from the school all they possibly can, and many times they have no burden to make a substantial contribution to the upbuilding of the institution. Such a spirit fostered on the part of students develops in them extreme selfishness, so that when they leave the school they enjoy receiving more than giving. Into whatever line of work they enter, figuratively speaking, they are always looking out for themselves and are selfishly inclined to want more than they are able to give. They have not found the blessing in giving rather than receiving. Our Heavenly Father says that He enjoys giving rather than receiving.

The Madison school is organized so that students have opportunity to enter into the management of the school. Students may learn while here how to successfully engage in missionary work with a group of people cooperating in carrying for-

ward some worthwhile enterprise on the basis of Christian democracy. The time is coming when laymen will be impelled by the spirit of the Master to enter cooperatively upon work in helping humanity, working as proprietors and leaders rather than slaves. This old world is yet to see a demonstration of cooperation of laymen and ministers and other professional workers that will astonish and captivate those who love heavenly principles.

#### Your Opportunity

There are openings at the present time for students in the following departments:

Nurse Training .....	12
Agricultural .....	20
Home Economics .....	25
Mechanical .....	10
Health Food .....	12

These openings are your opportunity. Young men and women are wanted who have in view more than getting academic credit. The credits of the school are good, but the objective should be character building and a qualification to carry forward on this earth the Master's work as He did. This means special training in the art of working and studying at the same time, helping carry the burdens of the school in a cooperative way, understanding self-support and the importance of it in the future, and appreciating true democracy or self-government. We believe there are eighty students not yet enrolled who desire the opportunity that Madison offers at the present time.

A much larger percentage of people fail in their work due to a lack of understanding of these great principles than from a lack of scholastic learning. It is well to value academic learning but we must also value these great fundamental principles underlying successful living.

Students who enter Madison with the idea of working their way are expected to spend their first quarter in full-time work in order to adjust themselves and prove their earnestness and ability to meet the requirements.

Those who desire to avail themselves of the opportunities offered at the present time and are willing to assume the responsibilities expected of students at Madison, should write at once to the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

## The Human Machine

ENGINEERS are prone to talk of the efficiency of modern machines. But no machine has ever been constructed that is so efficient as man himself. Where can we find a pump as perfect as the human heart? If the boss treats it right, it stays on the job for more than 600,000 hours, making 4320 strokes and pumping 15 gallons an hour. We have no telegraphic mechanism equal to our nervous system; no radio so efficient as the voice and the ear; no cameras as perfect as the human eye; no ventilating plant as wonderful as the nose, lungs, and skin, and no electrical switchboard can compare with the spinal cord. Isn't such a marvelous mechanism worthy of the highest respect and the best care?—Floyd Parsons in *Readers Digest*.

—S—

## Is It Harmful to Mix Fruits and Starches in the Mouth?\*

BECAUSE the salivary digestion of starch is prevented by the acid in gastric juice, there has arisen in the minds of some health-minded people the question as to whether the use of acid fruits in combination with starch foods (cereals and bread) is harmful to the body. Some over enthusiastic food fadists have gone so far as to condemn the use of raisin bread.

The Lord made starch in cereals and grains; He also made the acids in fruits. Both were made for our good. In Genesis 14:18, and we are told that "Melchizedek King of Salem brought forth bread and wine." Melchizedek was the priest of the most high God. This bread and wine (grape juice) was intended for Abraham and his servants who were hungry and exhausted having rescued Lot and his servants and being heavily burdened with loot from the four kings.

A well known authority advises "the people to give up sweet puddings or custards made with eggs and milk and sugar, and to eat the best home-made bread, both graham and white, with dried or green fruits (fresh fruits), and let that be the only course for one meal; then let the next meal be of nicely prepared vegetables." *Healthful Living*, paragraph 375.

\*From a chapel talk given by Dr. Philip S. Chen, Department of Chemistry, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

## WHAT DOES SCIENCE REPORT ON THIS QUESTION

(1) *Just what harm will fruit acid do to the saliva in its digestion of starch?*

It has been found by chemical analyses that the saliva is usually slightly acid in reaction, instead of alkaline, as many have supposed. For this reason, according to Bodansky, "the belief that an acid reaction of starch is harmful and that it is desirable to change it from acid to alkaline is probably without scientific basis. In fact, the saliva is a well-buffered mixture and it is practically impossible to change its reaction for periods longer than a few minutes by the addition of even moderate amounts of either acid or base." *Introduction to Physiological Chemistry, second Edition*, p. 148.

"When first secreted," Dr. J. H. Kellogg points out, "the amylase of the saliva is inactive. It is made active by very minute quantities of acids and alkalies, but is rendered inactive by strong acids and alkalies, also by bacteria. The injurious action of the fruit acids, citric, malic and tartaric, is comparatively slight. Citric acid powerfully stimulates the flow of saliva, and the saliva produced is very active in digesting starch." *The New Dietetics, Revised Edition*, pp. 41, 42.

Thus it can be seen that saliva itself is acid in reaction and the salivary digestion of starch is interfered with by strong mineral acids, such as hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. Weak organic acids found in natural fruits do not affect salivary digestion of starch appreciably and their presence is even found to be helpful.

(2) *Is saliva the only agent we have for digestion of starch?*

"The saliva acts very slowly upon raw starch, and on the whole is much less active than is the pancreatic juice in the digestion of starch."

"The action of the saliva is not completed in the mouth, but continues for an hour or two after the food passes into the stomach, or until the gastric contents become sufficiently acid to arrest the activity of the salivary ferments. Recent experiments indicate that the activity of the saliva is resumed in the small intestine after it comes in contact with the alkaline intestinal secretions." (Id. p. 41)

Dr. Sherman of Columbia University speaking of the activity of the digestive enzymes says, "That the typical digestive enzymes are very pronounced catalysts may be judged from the relatively large amounts of material which they are capable of digesting under favorable conditions. Thus, pancreatic amylase as highly purified by modern methods tends to lose its activity rather rapidly when in solution, yet in thirty minutes at 40 degrees, one part of purified pancreatic amylase hydrolyzed about 20,000 parts of

starch and formed about 10,000 parts of maltose (along with about an equal, unmeasured amount of dextrin); and in longer experiments it hydrolyzed 4,000,000 times its weight of starch with the formation of 2,800,000 times its weight of maltose before it had all become inactivated; and this marked enzymic activity was exhibited by the preparation at a dilution of 1:100,000,000 parts of water." *Chemistry of Food and Nutrition, Fourth Edition, pp. 86-87.*

(3) *Is complete digestion of starch a desirable thing?*

Dr. J. H. Kellogg answers this question as follows: "The amylase of the pancreatic juice differs from that of the saliva in the fact that it is much more active and is able to digest raw starch. It is for this reason that the starch of the food is usually all digested, little or no starch being found in the feces. This is, unfortunately, a disadvantage, since starch or sugar is needed in the colon to promote the growth of lactic acid-forming germs which are necessary to maintain the activity of the colon and to hinder the growth of putrefactive organisms. On this account it is desirable to take regularly with the food a sufficient amount of raw starch to insure the presence of a certain amount of starch in the feces. This may be accomplished by eating freely of uncooked vegetables containing starch, or by avoiding overcooking of oatmeal and other cereals." *The New Dietetics, Revised Edition, p. 57.*

It may therefore be concluded that the natural fruit acids do not exert any harmful effects on the digestion of starch by saliva, but that the complete digestion of starch is actually a cause for intestinal putrefaction and other diseases associated with it.

—S—

## Speaker Tells How Alcohol Affects Body\*

Dr. White Starts New Series of Lectures at Schools and Churches

A SECOND round of a lecture tour of Memphis and Shelby County schools, church organizations and civic gatherings was started this morning by Dr. Julius Gilbert White, of the Associated Lecturers, of Madison, Tennessee. Dr. White is lecturing on "Alcohol and Health."

Dr. White was here in December, and spoke to approximately 10,000 persons in five days.

His visit here this time will extend over into next week. He is being brought here by the Parent-Teacher Associations and the W.C.T.U.

\*Reprinted from *The Press-Scimitar*, Memphis, March 5, 1935.

Arrangements are in charge of Mrs. J. E. Cole, chairman of the 15th district of the P. T. A. and state chairman for scientific instruction for the W.C.T.U., and Dr. Lilian Johnson, chairman for Memphis and Shelby County of the scientific temperance instruction department of the W.C.T.U.

Slides which picture the various organs of the body, showing the effect of alcohol on them, are shown by Dr. White in connection with his lectures. Many of the slides were painted by painstaking Chinese artists.

Dr. White comes from the Seventh-day Adventist Sanitarium at Madison, near Nashville. There a health center similar to that at Battle Creek, Mich., also developed by the Seventh-day Adventists, has been established.

Dr. White's schedule follows:

Tuesday—Geeter negro school at 11 a.m., and Whitehaven High School, 2:10 p.m.

Wednesday—Millington High School at 11 a.m. and Woodstock negro school at 2:15 p.m.

Thursday—Germantown School at 11 a.m. and Bartlett High School at 2:30 p.m.

Friday—South Side High School at 8:40 a.m. and A. B. Hill School at 1 p.m.

Dr. White will speak on "Tobacco and Narcotics" at South Side, but at all his other talks here, the theme will be "Alcohol and Health."

Three community meetings have been planned. The first is for 7:45 p.m. Friday at the Seventh Street Baptist Church, with other North Memphis churches co-operating.

The second will be at 7:45 p.m. Tuesday of next week, at Union Avenue Methodist Church, with Mrs. Cole presiding.

The third is at 7:45 p.m. Wednesday of next week at the Highland Heights Methodist Church.

On Monday of next week, Dr. White will go to Munford to speak before the high school and parent-teachers, and possibly will go on to Covington.

Dr. White will speak before the State Teachers College at the chapel hour Thursday of next week.

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## Card of Thanks

Miss Hattie Andre and Mrs. Mae Cummings, sisters of Miss Rosa J. Andre, and the nephews desire to thank all their kind friends for telegrams and letters received as expressions of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.

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# The Madison Survey

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No. 12

## How Old Are You?\*

THE hope of our reaching the Promised Land like Israel's of old depends upon the proper education of our children, youth, young men and young women. Instead of looking forward to the Promised Land of liberty the adults who left Egypt had the bad habit of looking backward, longing for the leeks, onions, and flesh pots. The Land of Promise offered to every family a small farm upon which they could be self-supporting and cooperative with one another, enjoying a Christian democratic government and liberty to live out the divine plan of their Creator.

In this Land of Promise the people were to stand among the nations as "the head and not the tail," lights in the world, holding forth the truth in order that their neighbors might see lived out in a practical way the divine principles given man before he fell. Their educational system was to make their young people happy with a knowledge of how to support themselves upon the soil, becoming real kings and queens.

Instead of having a king with a centralized government ancient Israel was to be a kingdom of priests and kings.

Instead of worshipping wealth in this Promised Land the people could have enough to be happy, contented and healthy with no extremes of wealth or poverty. The hills and valleys with the

trees and brooks and the productive soil with the wonderful climate was to be like the paradise lost. The farms were to be regarded as permanent homes and here they were to be contented, happy, progressive, thrifty, free from the diseases of

the nations about them. So living they would be regarded by their neighbors as a most wise and understanding people, obeying their Creator's will and carrying out their Heavenly Father's plan for life.

However, the adult generation had been educated in Egypt. Unable to appreciate the promises of this new world with its wonderful possibilities, they were continually looking backward and reproducing the Egyptian life.

Unable to go forward to the Promised Land, these ancient Israelites wandered around the mountain forty years, their minds full of the past instead of the future. The Promised Land meant nothing to them except giants, cities with walls impossible to scale and

### CHIRPS

By Carrie Sharpe Jordan

Just little things the birds have told me  
In their songs and flittings to and fro:  
Efforts to understand them hold me  
And will not let me go.

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

other insurmountable difficulties of every description. Their minds were shackled to the past, and while they were ever traveling they never reached anywhere.

During these years of wandering a new generation was educated to look forward instead of backward. Those who finally crossed the Jordan and took the city of Jericho were young men and women, except Caleb and Joshua, who were chronologically old but mentally young.

#### MODERN ISRAEL

We are living over again the experiences of Israel. About eighty years ago a brave company of men and women left a situation similar to that left by the ancient Israelites. These noble pioneers did a splendid work in blazing out new paths of thought, discovering and putting into practice old Bible doctrines. To them the Bible was a real book that could be trusted. They left Egypt and crossed the Red Sea by faith, dwelling at Sinai long enough to receive the law and divine principles of right living.

These pioneers were, too, traveling to a promised land. They understood they were to build schools on large tracts of land in order to train the young people properly. These schools were to have practical industries that the students might earn their living while receiving their education, and learn in school how to become self-supporting missionaries. The schools were to be after the order of the schools of the prophets. Both teachers and students were to be self-supporting. From these schools were to go forth yearly a large company of missionaries well trained in matters of religion, education, health, and Godly practical living. These young men and women were to be prepared to go unhesitatingly into places for which God called them and support themselves.

For ten years preceding 1844 over sixty Christian manual training schools were established by devoted educators representing every large religious organization in the country. The slogan of Oberlin College was that *no student is fit to be a missionary who is not willing, with but an ear of corn in his pocket, to start*

*for the Rocky Mountains.* The light of Christian education revealed by these sixty wonderful schools was largely rejected by the religious bodies, and soon after 1844 those schools that survived felt compelled to abandon the new ideas for the old stereotype plan of education.

The pioneers of the Seventh-day Adventist church were well acquainted with what had happened educationally during these ten years of reform. Like the adult Israelites of old, those responsible in the denomination failed to establish and carry forward these manual training schools. Their minds could not reach forward to the Promised Land. They were looking backward.

Finally in 1874 a college was established in a city instead of on a large tract of land. Those responsible for this first college patterned so closely after the schools about them which had rejected the great educational reform from 1834 to 1844 that even the first building was modeled after the popular college buildings. This college with its plan of education was the model for the denomination for a number of years. Its influence retarded rather than hastened the advancement of the gospel. A golden opportunity slipped away. Instead of its graduates going out as self-supporting missionaries another plan was followed which discouraged the laymen of the denomination from doing the work that was in the mind of God.

#### LOOKING FORWARD

After a time of educational wandering a change came. Our leading schools are now established on farms. Much effort is being made by school managers to provide productive industries that young men and women may earn their living while studying. While a large number of schools are yet in the cities, there is a strong sentiment in favor of every school being located on the land where opportunity can be given students to earn their living. What we might have done under favorable conditions in the beginning of our experience, we are now obliged to do under most trying difficulties.

There is a great struggle on in the denomination. There are two classes of minds in the camp. One looks backward to the glories of the past, but cannot see in the Promised Land anything but insurmountable difficulties; they are fearful and filled with doubt concerning the manner of life that should be practiced in the Promised Land. The other type of mind is one that looks forward and grasps the scheme of life that should be lived. Even though the Promised Land has not been reached in reality, yet the things of this wonderful land are being thought, talked, and acted day by day in the schools and wherever these people live. Like the time of the dedication of the temple of Zerubabel when the foundation was laid there were old men who wept with a loud voice and many young men shouted aloud for joy. It is said concerning the time of the dedication "that the people could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of weeping of the people, for the people shouted with a loud shout and the noise was heard afar off."

We believe we have reached the time when the activities of those who have faith in Christian education are so great that they are overcoming the hindrances made by those whose minds are constantly turning backward.

Our country is now stirred greatly over the situation in which we find ourselves. In spite of all our educational advantages, over 35,000,000 people of the United States alone are unable to support themselves. It is found that about ninety-eight per cent of all the wealth of the country is under the control of two per cent of the people. It is clearly understood by thinking men that the educational system that has been in vogue has failed to make its students self-supporting, independent proprietors; it has failed to develop self-governing, cooperative, truth-loving men and women.

The old system has produced millions of slaves dependent upon great corporations and organizations for labor and living. These slaves regard labor as drudgery rather than pleasure.

#### CALEBS AND JOSHUAS WANTED

The leading religious denominations

are practically in the same position as the nation. Their educational system has been little different. Instead of turning out from their schools and churches thousands of men and women prepared to go forth as self-supporting missionaries who could now relieve the situation, they find that only those can do missionary work who are supported from the treasury. It is just as evident that the church treasury cannot supply funds to carry on adequately the work of God on earth as it is that the national treasury cannot feed and care for the millions of idle people. There is an end somewhere to the program.

Had we obeyed the divine command in the beginning of this movement and established manual training schools on farms with proper facilities for the training of young men and women, there would be an entirely different story now. The only thing that can be done is to get busy and do today under these trying circumstances what we ought to have done years ago. It will take brave hearts like Caleb and Joshua to believe that we are able to do the job.

The Bible teaches that when there is apparent failure, confusion and men's hearts failing them for fear, there will be a company of people on earth who have the faith of Jesus, who will be lifting up their heads and rejoicing and doing upon the earth the very things that Jesus would do if He were here.

\* \* \* \* \*

Madison and some other schools are endeavoring to carry out in education the plan that God gave the children of Israel in the wilderness. That plan was successful, for it trained its young men and women to have faith to conquer the land of Canaan. We find a large number of young people today who are looking for a school where they can be free from the burden of supporting themselves while learning. There are many, however, who count it a privilege to obtain the experience of being self-supporting while studying.

To energetic, earnest students who desire a practical training and are willing to carry responsibility, students with minds

like Caleb and Joshua, Madison offers an excellent opportunity. Our industries are carried forward by teachers and students working together. Every year there is a thinning of the ranks, because many students who enter the school have minds that cannot grasp the advantages of the training offered. It is necessary to fill their places with strong men and women in order for the school to produce the living of the family, and carry out the original plan for the training school.

Ten students have enrolled since last week's SURVEY went to press. There is room for sixty more to enter the school on a self-supporting basis.

If interested, write at once for an application blank. Address the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

### "The Medical Missionary Spirit"

IN A RECENT number of *Southern Tidings*, Elder S. A. Ruskjer, President of the Southern Union Conference, calls attention to the importance of medical missionary work. "Medical missionary work," he points out, "is an important part of the world-wide work we are engaged in. It is a well-known fact that while Jesus was here on earth, He devoted a lot of time and attention to ministering to the physical needs of men and women about Him."

Referring to the difference it makes to the sufferer to have a Christian doctor or nurse doing all within his power to relieve suffering, a portion of a letter written by a Christian doctor to friends of his patient is quoted. After giving details regarding the condition of the patient and treatments, the doctor concludes: "I am glad that I can be of some help to him, and I hope to stay right with him until he begins to recover. I am sure you are praying for his recovery, and the nurse and I will appreciate your prayers in our behalf that we may be directed by the great Physician in the treatment we give during this serious illness."

Elder Ruskjer in his comments pays tribute to the self-supporting medical missionary:

"Seventh-day Adventist doctors and nurses are not only well trained in their respective professions, but they are Christian doctors and nurses; and while they do everything humanly

possible to assist nature in overcoming the inroads wrought by disease and sickness, they at the same time keep their hearts uplifted to the great Physician whose servants they are, and in whose work they are engaged.

"What community would not be a better community for having a medical missionary living and working in it? Surely there is a wonderful opportunity open to Christian doctors and nurses to enter these needy communities and demonstrate the vast difference between a mere professional practice and medical missionary work.

"How deeply we appreciate the earnest efforts of those who are engaged in self-supporting work in our union as medical missionaries for the One who commissioned us, not only to preach the gospel, but also to heal the sick."

—S—

### The Alcohol and Tobacco Lectures in Memphis

THE Parent-Teacher Association and Women's Christian Temperance Union of Memphis and of Shelby County joined in sponsoring the use of the Alcohol and Tobacco Lectures by Julius Gilbert White, president of the Associated Lecturers Inc., in that section March 3-15.

During this time the lectures were given twenty-two times and reached a total of ten thousand persons, mostly students in colleges, high schools, and grade schools. A few church audiences were reached. Some schools which heard the lecture on alcohol last December made request for the lecture on tobacco to be given this time. Two schools where the alcohol lecture was scheduled this time asked to have the one on tobacco substituted in its place.

It is gratifying that the use of the lecture on alcohol leads to a demand for the one on tobacco. The tobacco lecture is profusely illustrated with slides similar to the one on alcohol. It is hoped that these two lectures may result in many taking an interest in other lectures in the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" series of twelve.

Over twenty thousand people in Memphis have now heard these lectures as ten thousand heard them last December. Three weeks time has been given to introducing the lectures in that city, and those sponsoring the work say it is only begun. Mr. White has been asked to reserve one month of his time at an early date next season to do a more extensive work in the Memphis vicinity.

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2-1/34

# The Madison Survey

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Vol. XVII

May 15, 1935

No. 13

## Signs of Life

Madison students are full of activity. They must of necessity be, for they are seeking an education which comes largely as the result of their own efforts. They are at work one half of the day in some of the industrial departments of the institution earning their school expenses. The other half day they are busy in the school room. There is not much time to lose. Theirs is a full program.

Nevertheless there are still other interests that attract attention. For instance, here students are invited to carry a load of responsibility in the government of the school. Conduct befitting the high standards of a Christian is expected of all. This is the result of education. Not always is a young man or woman complete in his self-mastery. But self-control is encouraged both by teachers and organizations of the student body.

The real center of governmental control rests with the Cooperative Council, a group composed of students and faculty members. Together they strive to inculcate the principles of right living on the campus and in

Washington College, located at Chestertown, Md., one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the United States, advocates student responsibility in matters of government. Its annual catalog says:—

"This College expects all students to conduct themselves as ladies and gentlemen. It also believes that whatever pressure is needed to bring students to live up to this high standard should come from the students themselves. The Faculty has, therefore, encouraged the organization of a student self-governing association, and all cases of discipline are referred to this body. Without divesting itself of its charter responsibility for the infliction of all punishments, the Faculty has adopted the policy, so far as possible, of merely concurring in the decisions of the Student Council."

sion of their hopes and aspirations. The chapel hour when this good news was passed on to the family was one long to be remembered. We think SURVEY readers, who have followed the varied activities of the college and its affiliated school and medical centers in the South, will appreciate this maiden effort of the Pep-timists. So we are giving you a copy of THE PEP-TIMIST CRIER.

all the walks of school life. The fire of self-control burns always on the campus. Sometimes it blazes higher than at other times. Recently there was a

new manifestation of zeal and earnestness that was refreshing. It is out of such awakenings that men are brought to higher planes of living.

A group of young folk calling themselves The Pep-timists—the boosters of all good spirit and progress—introduced their aims and purposes, initiated a program of upward pulling, of student activity and burden-bearing, composed a song of triumph which they taught the assembly as a whole, and went so far as to issue the first number of a campus sheet, an expres-

# The Pep-timist Crier

Vol. 1 No. 1

Madison, Tenn.

April 15, 1935

## OUR AIM

### To Create a True School Spirit and a Working Interest in Student Activities

We feel the need of this aim in our school. This is a good school, established under the direction of the Spirit of God. It has wonderful principles as its foundation; but as the years have gone by there has come to be a lack on the part of the students in taking an active part in the school, a lack of feeling that the school is what we make it.

If we would all take a greater interest in the school, its rules, their enforcement, and in every activity that makes for up-building, there would be much less cause for complaining.

The founders of this institution have sacrificed much in order that we might have the opportunity to secure a Christian Education. This school needs our cooperation that it might be all that the Lord planned it to be. Let us all do our part to hold up the hands of those who are carrying the burden of work here. Let us study and learn how to govern ourselves that we might become better citizens of this school, and actively participate in its government, both in making and enforcing rules that are for the benefit of all.

We, as Christian young men and women, ought to raise our standards, and conduct ourselves in such a way that the best interests of the school will be fostered and that the name of the school may not only gain in favor of all who know of it, but also be known as a school where: "the rules . . . as far as possible represent the voice of the school": then, as the statement continues in the book *Education*, "thus the student will feel a responsibility to see that the

rules which he himself has helped to frame are obeyed."

J. ZEIGLER.

—S—

### Steaming

Here it is at last! "The Pep-timist Crier!" It's what you've been hoping for and now "here it is!" The reason for the delay in organizing a school paper was due to lack of steam. However, it won't be late again for there's a first-class crew firing now. Elaine Leslie, Thelma Hansen, and George Katcher are all in the boiler room stoking for all they are worth. It was pretty hard to get started, but now that we're on our way to success, let's keep going.

We want to employ all of you as firemen. We need your help. Ideas are wanted; articles must be had. We can't do it alone; you must help us. Don't sit back and say it can't be done, but get up, grab a poker and start making steam. There are lots of hills to cross but we can make the grade if everyone will help. All you have to do is to get into the spirit of the thing until it becomes contagious. You've got a school paper now, so read it, talk it, push it. Start learning your school song and sing it, hum it, whistle it, until it influences all within its radius.

Let's make Madison the best place to live in by creating a real school spirit and by taking an active part in its government. Aim to make this small unpretentious sheet a true reflector of an ideal school.

S. HARRIS.

## STAFF

Editor-in-chief .....	Stanley Harris
Associate Editor .....	Thelma Hansen
News Reporter .....	Elaine Leslie
Business Manager .....	George Katcher

## Editorial

Printed words fail me when I attempt to express the enthusiasm that I have for the success of this small sheet. The size, however, will in no way retard the work that it was organized to do. It was formed primarily for the purpose of creating active spirit. Many good things will be issued through these pages. It will carry messages that will be of benefit to everyone.

We want you to recognize it as your paper. We aim to make its ideals so high that it will influence all who read it. Though it be as an infant now, it will surely develop into a powerful giant. But regardless of its size, if its aim is fulfilled, then will those who have lent their efforts consider it a success.

S.C.H.

—S—

## The Faculty Speaks

M. BESSIE DEGRAW

Madison exists for its students.

For thirty years it has been gathering them in,—often from far corners of the earth,—training them, and sending them forth to spend their lives in service for the Master and their fellowmen.

There would be no Madison were it not for this group of young men and women constituting the student body. In the program of the institution, teachers help; but it is the students that make the school. The institution is known far and wide, and for what? For the thing its students are doing and helping others to do.

Here is to be found that modern idea of education,—that education which is defined as Student Activity.

Madison students believe that each man should carry his own load,—his load of care and responsibility; his load in producing a living for the four hundred on the campus; his load in making this campus the highest type of community life.

That spells self-maintenance.

Likewise Madison students believe in democracy. It is the same stalwart, pioneer spirit that characterized our forefathers when England thought her colonies never could survive without the supervision of King George. But the spirit lived and developed until it set a world pace.

Some good people say that government by a school group can never be a success. Other schools are demonstrating that it can be. Madison students believe that it can, and should be.

The two pillars, therefore, of Madison are self-maintenance and self-mastery. This little sheet proclaims student activity. The students are the construction force when buildings are erected. Students raise the food supplies; students cook and serve the meals. Students make possible an institution program that ministers to the sick and afflicted.

Students do not work alone. Not that; they believe in cooperation, a student-teacher program.

For grumblers there is no room. For idlers there is no place. This is a strong and forward-looking student group. Life, energy, health, and vigor predominate. The young folks invite responsibility.

If perchance an idler or a grumbler drops in, he soon finds the atmosphere uncongenial and moves on.

Ours is a positive message. We love people. We love and respect those who are making possible our education. We feel that they love us and together we are solving some vital economic and educational problems.

To others who may be interested we extend greetings and the invitation, "Come thou with us and we will do thee good."

—S—

## Did You Know That

Eleven of our students are children of former Madison students?

We have students from nine foreign countries?

Dr. Bralliar is in "Who's Who"?

Mr. Bisalski was a shoe salesman before he came to Madison?

Five of our Madisonites play with Dr. Erich Sorantin in the orchestra of the Nashville Conservatory of Music?

T. HANSEN.

## Our Name

A small group of students, who are interested in student activities, met after chapel one evening and called themselves the Pep-timists. A number of other names were suggested, such as Civic Club, Boosters, Vigilantes, and Activators. We wanted a name that had life and zest to it so the list was narrowed down until the Pep-timists remained.

If you are interested in the meaning of the word, you might ask—we don't know either. It's the tone and spirit of the thing that counts. It is suggestive of our aim and purpose, to rejuvenate school spirit and activities. We are organized to do just that, so our name signifies life and worthwhile activity. You can help to achieve our aim and make the school what we would like it to be. We can; but it takes united effort.

W. HASS.

—S—

## Chatter Box

E. LESLIE

Beverly June Pruette had a very special visitor last week, her father. This is his first visit to Beverly since his trip around the world. After listening to Mr. Pruette play the piano, you'd know just exactly why Beverly June is so musical.

Sunday evening, April 7, we were favored by having the Oakwood Junior College quartet here. This quartet is traveling under the supervision of Professor Millet and is raising funds to buy books for their library. We especially enjoyed "Dry Bones" and "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" by the quartet, and "The Bells in the Lighthouse" by the soloist.

They didn't have to tell us how much fun a library campaign is—we know!

Ruby Johnson was pleasantly surprised last week-end by her sister and brother-in-law from Chattanooga.

## Our Song

By MRS. M. WALLACE

Hail to thee now, O Madison!  
A school upon a farm  
Where life is sheltered, calm,  
and safe  
From cities' strife and harm.  
We work each day  
To earn our way  
In field and barn and shop.  
We sow and hoe  
To help things grow  
On this dear, rocky spot.

CHORUS:

To Madison, our Madison!  
We pledge our loyalty.  
May our ideals instilled by thee,  
Last through eternity.

Hail to thee twice, O Madison!  
Beneath thy verdant trees,  
'Mid shrubs and flow'rs of ev'ry hue,  
Where prospects ever please.  
Thy walls of stone  
Do not alone  
Mere worldly wisdom give.  
But bread divine,  
Eternal wine,  
That we may purely live.

Hail to thee thrice, O Madison!  
Instructor in our youth.  
May we the lessons thou dost teach  
Learn now in deed and truth  
To heal the sick,  
To clothe the poor,  
To feed the hungry, too,  
With standard high  
Thy slogan cry,  
"Go spread the blessed truth."

Hail again now, O Madison!  
'Neath southern skies of blue  
Throughout this needy country side  
We'll heed thy counsel true,  
In highways great,  
In hedges strait,  
We'll go in byways, too,  
And teach to man  
The gospel plan  
As Jesus bids us do.

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# The Madison Survey

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## Do You Desire a College Training?

THE spring quarter at Madison is about half gone, and a check has been made on the number of students, who wish to work their way, that can be accommodated during the summer quarter and next school year.

In order to have the new library building ready for occupancy by the first of October, we must have about fifteen more men working on it five days in the week. This building must be put up by students. There is opportunity for several young men to enter the school at the present time to work on this building and thus work up a credit for the fall quarter.

Now is the busy season at Madison, on the farm, and in the garden and orchard, and opportunity to enter immediately is offered to fifteen more young men who desire to fit themselves for missionary work along agricultural lines. There are many openings for mechanics and farmers as missionaries. In fact, it will not be long before it will be necessary for foreign missions to depend largely on the land for support. Home supplies are be-

ing cut pretty low. There is no reason why missionaries can not be self-supporting in foreign fields if they understand how properly to relate themselves to the farm and industries that are connected with it.

Increased patronage makes a shortage in help at the Sanitarium, hence an opening at the present time in the nurse-training department for eight young women who desire this type of training. There is an opening in the Printing Department for eight students experienced in the printers' trade. The Home Economics Department can give work to fifteen more students in

that department.

Often students state that the experiences here at Madison in learning how to care for themselves have been one of the most valuable parts of their training. Those who enter into the spirit of the institution gain a strength of character that makes them a blessing wherever they go.

Read what these young men have to say about their experiences in working their

way through school: (Other letters will follow.)

*R. C. Zimmerman, a student nurse:*

A student who must work for his education appreciates its value far more than one upon whom an education is imposed, or is paid for by someone else. Many people have an erroneous idea of an education and the way of obtaining it. When I entered Madison as a student about three years ago, I, too, had the wrong idea. Working and studying at the same time was something new to me, and I did not believe it a practical plan. I am glad to say, however, that my experiences have entirely changed my opinion.

Working his way teaches the student to be practical and economical. Instead of looking to his father's purse for support, he gets a thorough education in the value of money and how to make the best use of it. Students accustomed to having their way paid work side by side at Madison with students whose parents can not help them, thereby gaining a valuable experience in training for responsibilities in gospel work and in community life.

At Madison a student has an excellent opportunity to learn a trade while he is obtaining his theoretical education and supporting himself. Thus at his trade he is able to broaden his practical experience, establish confidence in his ability, and better fit himself to bear the responsibilities of life.

Meeting his own expenses in school, the student is not financially indebted to anyone else for his education and is free to use it as he sees fit. At the same time, the manual labor performed contributes to his physical, mental, and spiritual health as well as deeply impresses upon him the value of education and service to humanity.

*Clifton Dreyer, a pre-medical student:*

When I first heard of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, and especially that one could do regular college work there and at the same time support himself, I doubted if such a plan would work out. It seemed, with conditions such

as they were at that time, that it would be almost impossible to earn one's entire way. However, after much consideration and having been accepted as a student, I decided to attempt the proposition.

About two years ago I arrived at Madison hoping that I might be able to finish my pre-medical course. I did not start classwork immediately but worked full time for a few weeks. As I look back now, I can see that this plan helped me not only with my finances but also in adapting myself better to the new situation.

Madison has a training distinctly of its own. By this I mean the education one receives here qualifies not only in a theoretical but also in a practical way. The experience I received from my manual work I count of equal value with that of the classroom. It not only helped me to become better qualified in useful service but also taught me to better appreciate my education inasmuch as I obtained it from my own labor.

The cooperation of the faculty with the students is another factor which helps to make such an undertaking possible. Only with foresight and a missionary spirit manifested by a faculty such as Madison's, could such a plan be successfully carried out.

As I look back now, I can see how much Madison has meant to me. I feel as though I have obtained not only a training that will help me as I go on with medicine but also one I can apply in everyday experiences. I highly value my self-supporting work at Madison.

Surely any conscientious student could not but recognize and appreciate the great fields of service open to those who will take advantage of the opportunities offered at Madison.

It was at Madison that I first grasped a real vision to go forward in the Master's service.

To those seeking a practical Christian training as well as an ordinary cultural education, I can heartily recommend Madison.

*Leroy B. Huffaker, a student medical evangelist:*

If you have ever had the experience of hungering for an education but could see nothing but insurmountable obstacles between yourself and your goal, if you have ever coveted the success of others whom you knew were no more talented than yourself and wondered why it was that the gates of opportunity were thrown open wide for them whereas they were always closed when you sought to enter, then you must consider that right now, as you read these words, you are learning how to enter the open gateway to a real Christian education. Do not lay this SURVEY down until you have finished reading this article, for the educational offer which the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is making to you today may mean the turning point in your life.

Do you long to have a part in finishing the proclamation of this gospel of the kingdom to all the world in this generation? While you, dear young friend, are praying "Thy kingdom come," are you taking advantage of your opportunities to help advance the interests of this glorious gospel of a soon-coming Saviour and to hasten the fulfillment of that prayer when the great controversy between Christ and Satan shall be forever ended? If you are, then the words of this letter will not be as seed that falls on stony ground.

"Let the youth who need an education set to work with a determination to obtain it. Do not wait for an opening; make one for yourselves. Take hold in any small way that presents itself. Practice economy."

If you have been waiting for an opening, wait no longer, for Madison is inviting students to come here and work their way through school and become self-supporting workers.

I have never seen a Madison student who wanted to work obliged to leave school because work was scarce, but I have often listened to calls for workers to do extra work when the need could scarcely be supplied.

If you would like to know something of my experience, here it is in brief. I

came to Madison a little over a year ago without a single penny. The shoes on my feet were worn out before I left my native state, Ohio. I could not get work there to maintain anything but the most meager living. I asked the Lord if He wanted me to attend school at Madison to make it plain to me. He did. Today I have a credit of over \$40.00, am working every day, and am getting the kind of an education I have long desired. I am in training for Medical Evangelism. Elder J. G. White has charge of the Bible and Health Seminars held once a week in the Demonstration Building where each student is given a room in which to practice speaking and an audience to listen to his efforts at each practice period. If you are interested in Health Evangelism, Elder White will welcome you with open arms.

It may be you are interested in some other line of work, but if so, Madison offers a goodly number of courses from which to make your selection. You need the training our school is offering. The school needs you and invites you to come. But when you come, come with a determination to be a blessing, to help those who are spiritually weak, and to make the school a better place for your having enrolled.

Read Psalms 37:4, and then if a Christian education is one of the desires of your heart, if you have ever prayed that God would give you an opportunity to obtain a training for His work, take courage and recognize the present offer of this school as the answer to that prayer.

—S—

### Points on Student Self-Help

THE principles taught in the schools of the prophets were the same that moulded David's character and shaped his life."

"The pupils of these schools sustained themselves by their own labor in tilling the soil, or in some mechanical employment. . . . Many also of the teachers supported themselves by manual labor.

"These schools proved to be one of the means most effective in promoting that righteousness which 'exalteth a nation.'"

"In acquiring an education, many students would gain a most valuable training if they

would become self-sustaining. Instead of incurring debts, or depending on the self-denial of their parents, let young men and young women depend on themselves. They will thus learn the value of money, the value of time, strength, and opportunities, and will be under far less temptation to indulge in idle and spendthrift habits. . . . The lesson of self-help learned by the student would go far toward preserving institutions of learning from the burden of debt under which so many schools have struggled, and which has done so much toward crippling their usefulness.

"Let the youth be impressed with the thought that education is not to teach them how to escape life's disagreeable tasks and heavy burdens; that its purpose is to lighten the work by teaching better methods and higher aims. . . ."

"Manual training should develop habits of accuracy and thoroughness. Pupils should learn tact and system; they should learn to economize time, and make every move count. . . ."

"Such training will make the youth masters and not slaves of labor. It will lighten the lot of the hard toiler and will ennoble even the humblest occupation. . . . Those who recognize science in the humblest work will see in it nobility and beauty, and will take pleasure in performing it with faithfulness and efficiency."

"Cut off from the responsibilities of every-day life, students become absorbed in study, and often lose sight of its purpose. The ardor of their early consecration dies out, and too many take up with some personal, selfish ambition. Upon their graduation, thousands find themselves out of touch with life. They have so long dealt with the abstract and theoretical that when the whole being must be roused to meet the sharp contests of real life, they are unprepared."—*Education*.

## NEWS ITEMS

The Printing Department has been undergoing some changes recently which made it necessary to suspend publication of a few issues of the SURVEY. Some of the machinery is rather old, and it became necessary to make some repairs and do some overhauling. A new automatic press has been ordered and should facilitate matters at the Shop a great deal when it is installed.

SURVEY readers will be glad to know that the Rural School Press is growing and business is increasing. It caters especially to the publication of health, rural, and Christian educational literature.

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Since the beginning of the work here over thirty years ago, Madison has been interested in and actively teaching First Aid to the injured, in harmony with the promotion of medical missionary work by the institution.

For some years First Aid instruction has been given as a college subject with a two-hour credit, and in recent years the Red Cross text has been adopted as standard for the course. Owing to the growing interest in Red Cross work, it was arranged with the local chapter to give the Standard course in connection with the college class last December, and Mr. L. J. Dunman was sent by the chapter to do this work. Later, in February, Mr. Dunman gave the Advanced course to a class of more than fifty people. Then, from April 21-25 a class of forty-three persons, including several members of the faculty, completed the Special course under Dr. W. J. Fenton, of the Red Cross National Staff. Most of the members of the class have applied for instructors' certificates, which will authorize them to teach and give examinations in Red Cross First Aid work.

The institution appreciates the cooperation of the Red Cross local Chapter and the good work done by Dr. Fenton and Mr. Dunman in giving the classwork at Madison. Although the classes had to be held at night after the day's work was done, all who participated feel well repaid for the time expended, in the opportunity of meeting and working with Dr. Fenton and other Red Cross representatives.

—S—

Elder C. E. Wheeler and daughter, Miss Helen Wheeler, have been members of the Madison family for the past six months. Elder Wheeler, who has charge of the farm and industries of the Rusangu Mission, North Rhodesia, is home on furlough. Miss Helen was able to pick up her work in the high school. On April 2 Elder Wheeler and Mrs. Roberta Ingram, student-teacher of Madison, were united in marriage. Having scholarships from the Agricultural Missions Foundation, New York City, there followed for them a visit to several educational institutions of the Southern states. They are halting again at Madison a few days previous to sailing from New York, May 25, for Africa.

—S—

Today's mail brings a contribution for the Survey from Mr. R. F. Moule, of Sanford, Florida, with a word of appreciation for the little paper. The Survey is sent out subscription free to those who desire it. However, contributions to the publishing fund are greatly appreciated.



# The Madison Survey

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No. 15

## Something Out of the Ordinary

WRITING for the May issue of *Review of Reviews*, Roger W. W. Babson, financial expert and educator, tells of three schools for which he and Mrs. Babson are personally responsible. These are educational institutions differing materially from schools and colleges as we usually find them.

Mr. Babson, reasoning that America's greatest asset is her children, and that in their education inheritance and religion are the two leading factors, decided in 1920 to open an educational workshop as opposed to what he calls an "educational country club." This school, known as Babson Institute, located at Babson Park, Massachusetts, so Mr. Babson tells us, "runs like any business, all the year. . . . Business habits are insisted upon, with an honest attempt to cut out all nonsense."

This is institution number one of the group. The second is Mrs. Babson's project. Mr. Babson says of his wife:

"She saw the political clouds ahead, and believed that *every woman should be prepared to earn her own living*. There are many good schools to teach girls music, art, languages, and the cultural subjects. These are important. She felt there was

a great lack of instruction for women along business lines. Hence she founded Webber College to train girls to keep their (1) character, (2) health, (3) jobs, (4) husbands!"



### Tribute to the Student Who Works His Way Through School

THE young man who works his way through college is apt to be a much better student than the one whose parents pay his way. This is the conclusion to be drawn from a survey just completed at the University of Southern California by Dr. Frank C. Touton, the university's vice-president."



The writer confesses that the first great difficulty was to find a faculty capable of teaching what this college was established to teach. The second problem has been to counteract the efforts of "trustees, officials, instructors, and students in their unconscious attempts 'to be like other colleges.'"

All this sounds very familiar to men

and women such as constitute the faculty at Madison, for always in any reform in education there is the persistent law of inertia, the tendency to revert to the old order. But persistence wins, provided human nature can endure the strain for a sufficiently long time. Gradually those who have been opposers become staunch friends and advocates, sometimes going to the extreme of thinking themselves the originators of the idea.

Mr. Babson's third effort is perhaps the most unique of them all. This is his School For Positions, located also at Babson Park. Concerning this school, its

establishment, and operation, the founder writes:

"It had been very evident that there is a technique in getting a job which was nowhere taught. This lack of knowledge regarding getting a job has been a handicap both to young people and to employers. . . . Most college graduates can be likened to a storekeeper with all his goods nailed up in a box. . . .

"I was determined that this third educational venture should definitely and honestly be run *for the students* rather than for the faculty."

Mr. Babson tells of the difficulty in securing instructors for his new type of school, but he finally found two men, "God bless them both."

"I insisted that the real test of the school was not how high marks the students get; but rather whether or not they succeed in getting a position. This would be the test for graduation: If they succeed in getting a job, they get a diploma. If not, they get no diploma."

"I went even further. In order to put the instructors 'on their toes' and to force them to be judged by their results, I insisted that when a diploma can not be given, *the tuition be returned in full!* Hence on graduation night, at the end of each four months, the student gets either a diploma or a certified check for his tuition."

Eight out of ten who have attended the School For Positions have received positions and have held them. The method of training in this school consists of self-analysis to ascertain natural aptitudes followed by counselling and coaching instruction on personal problems and job-seeking, so Mr. Babson says. "We are not interested in covering subject matter, but in helping people to think themselves through, make sound decisions, and get definite results."

Mr. Babson says truly, "It is a crime that our courses are not taught in every high school and college."

Both the plan and the methods are appealing to teachers at Madison who for years have had objectives similar in that they are training young men and women

to *make jobs* for themselves. They are trained to carry their own load, to cooperate in the operation of the rural community with the varied interests of agriculture, education, health, and religious activities. As conditions in the economic world are making Mr. Babson's projects really worthwhile, so these world conditions are driving many of our young people to seek a school in which they can "work as they learn," can come out of college free from debt and with ability to assume responsibilities in other centers of community life.

So we say, God bless the men and women, teachers, philanthropists, and others who are devoting their time, energy, and means to helping the youth to solve the complex problems of the day.

—S—

## Students at Work

THE young man who works his way through college is apt to be a much better student than the one whose parents pay his way.

This is the conclusion to be drawn from a survey just completed at the University of Southern California by Dr. Frank C. Touton, the university's vice-president.

The survey compared the scholastic records of students participating in the Federal Government's program of part-time jobs for college under-graduates, with those whose expenses were being met by their parents, and it found that the former group ranked higher in classroom marks, displayed a greater earnestness of purpose, and, in general, seemed to be getting more out of college life.

This isn't hard to understand. The lad whose college expenses are paid for him can easily fall into the notion that college is just a pleasant and diverting lark.

The one who is earning his way by the sweat of his brow knows what he is in college for, and does his best to make it worth the effort it is costing him.

—Clipping from "Huntsville Times."

—S—

## Another Student Speaks

A FEW years ago I was canvassing to earn money to go to college. I met many men from forty-five to fifty years of age who were out of employment. The factories were employing young men in preference to the older in order to reduce their pension list. Then the depression came and we found, and still find, ourselves

living in a world where not only are old men not wanted, but even youth are not wanted.

There are many earnest Christian young people who feel that if they had the proper education they might find a place of usefulness, but how can they finance a college education? It is to such young people, ambitious and willing to work, that Madison offers an opportunity.

Many a student spends four years cramming his mind with theory while his hands remain idle. He passes from college into the world to find himself unwanted because the practical has been lacking in his training. Such students must spend two or three years trying to adapt themselves to new conditions.

The Madison system offers a threefold education—that of body, mind, and spirit. While studying, an opportunity is offered to the student to put the principles he has learned into practice under a Christian environment. The remuneration received for his work applies on school expenses. It may take a little longer to complete a college course under this scheme, but along with his professional training the student has learned to support himself and to meet other problems of life. He will appreciate his education far more than if someone had paid all expenses for him.

When I came to Madison, lack of money made it impossible for me to attend college unless I could earn my way. I had the willingness to work. The college has given me unusual opportunities to accomplish my aim. I have proved to my own satisfaction that Madison's plan of a practical education works well.

If you are one of those young people desiring an education, willing to work for it, and wishing to fit yourself to aid humanity with its burdens, the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute makes you an offer that you can not afford to miss.

BYRON H. STEELE.

—S—

### "But I Only Had One Drink"

AN ANALYSIS of 119 automobile accidents, involving the death of 216 persons, made in Milwaukee by Herman A. Heise, M.D., and published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, shows that it is not primarily the obvious "drunk" who constitutes a major road menace, but the "drinking driver"—the man who thinks he can drive as well after a little nip.

Dr. Heise found that the alcohol accidents, mostly after little nips, were responsible for injury or death to more than two people per accident, while the non-alcohol accidents involved only slightly more than one person per accident. There is a direct relationship between the severity of the accident and the amount of alcohol; from which the only-one-little-nipper may draw the conclusion that he is relatively

unlikely to kill anyone, but may merely maim someone for life. This knowledge should be a relief.

"Considering a person sober as long as he can still walk and talk is responsible for the small value of present-day statistics regarding the relationship of alcohol to automobile accidents," Dr. Heise states. —*The Reader's Digest*, "March, 1935.

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## NEWS NOTES

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Among recent visitors at Madison were Dr. and Mrs. Paul P. Boyd, of Lexington, Kentucky. Dr. Boyd is dean of the University of Kentucky. Due to previous association with Oberlin College, Park College, and Berea College, both Dr. and Mrs. Boyd are especially interested in the system of training in operation at Madison.

—S—

In a tour through the South on a travel fellowship granted by the Agricultural Missions Foundation, Inc., Professor P. B. Fairchild spent some time looking over Madison. Professor Fairchild is under appointment to Southern Rhodesian Mission. His itinerary made out by Secretary John H. Reisner, of the Agricultural Missions Foundation, pointed out Madison as "an excellent demonstration of combining manual and mental work" and advised that he spend two full days here that he might better understand Madison's philosophy of rural education. Mr. Reisner has visited Madison himself and has directed a number of foreign missionaries here in their tour of Southern educational institutions.

—S—

Commencement exercises of the Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina, were held May 6-19. Ten students received high school diplomas, which were presented by the principal, Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson. Elder J. L. Shuler had charge of the consecration service. Elder E. S. Sheldon gave the baccalaureate sermon and Professor A. W. Spaulding the commencement address. Mrs. Jasperson writes, "This, you understand, is our first class to graduate from twelve grades and it marks a milestone in our history."

—S—

It was a pleasure to have with us recently at a program given by the Young People's Branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union some of Tennessee's officers, among whom were Mrs. Minnie Allison Welch, state president, Mrs. Lorena Upham, state Y.P.B. director, Mrs. W. P. King, Health and Social Morality director, and Mrs. J. M. Conover who has been a guest

of the Madison Sanitarium and school in days past and is now sponsoring our Y.P.B. The Madison Branch this year is making a special study of alcohol as outlined by Mrs. Bertha Palmer, National Scientific Temperance Director and author of a Temperance Syllabus. Miss Palmer also was present at this meeting, being at the time a guest of the institution. We appreciate the inspiration and help of these noble workers in the cause of health and temperance.

—S—

Members of the family were pleased with the demonstration given Saturday evening by the music pupils of the elementary grades under the direction of their instructor, Mrs. Alice Straw. Forty-five children ranging through grades one to eight took part in the program. There was the rhythmic band composed of children in the lower grades, a number of piano selections well rendered, motion songs, interpretations, and hymns. One of the attractive features was the method of leadership by the conductor and the happy cooperation of each member of the group. It was a demonstration not only of good technique in music but of a valuable feature of education in elementary grades of the Demonstration School.

—S—

W. W. White, Pastor of the Fatherland Street Church, Nashville, and Dr. P. A. Weber, of Madison, are conducting in Nashville a chautauqua, "Heaven and Health." The meetings were held in the Orpheum Theatre from May 12-19. The theatre was engaged for the week only, but the interest was such that the chautauqua is being continued at W.D.A.D., 173 Eighth Avenue, North.

—S—

Dr. Amy R. Humphrey, of the Glen Alpine Rural School group, writes: "We have noticed the calls for help that from time to time have been made through the columns of the SURVEY, and the generous response which invariably follows from friends. This coupled with our immediate and pressing need prompts us to write you. In order to carry a farm program anything like adequate to our needs, we are obliged to have a mule of about 1100 pounds weight as a team-mate for the faithful animal which has been our standby for nearly two years. A good mule can be bought for about \$100 in this section. Do you suppose any of the SURVEY family can help us solve this perplexing problem? Any aid, however small, will be greatly appreciated." You may address Dr. Humphrey, Route 1, Box 154, Morgantown, North Carolina.

Horace Wood, of Wintersburg, Arizona, invites correspondence with a Seventh-day Adventist family who is interested in locating in his community. He lives fifty-seven miles west of Phoenix. The country is well settled by homesteaders who are anxious to have the benefits of the climate. He writes that good soft water may be had by the use of windmills or gas engines. The altitude is 1,000 feet. The soil is fertile and irrigation is necessary for crop raising. Mr. Wood says he has some land and adobe sufficient for doing some building. He may be addressed at Wintersburg, Arizona.

—S—

## Summer Work at Madison

THERE is an opportunity for a number of young men and young women to work at Madison during the summer, registering for classes in the fall. A recent check in departments shows the following openings:

Department	Students Wanted
Construction	10
Agricultural	10
Nursing	5
Home Economics	5
Printing	5

The call is for mature students who are capable of earning their college expenses.

Many a young man and woman wonders how to continue his education in face of financial limitations. Here is one answer. Write for details. Address Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

Miss Mary A. Roberts, State Director of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Alfred, Maine, writes: "I certainly appreciate your little paper. It thrills with wholesome helpfulness. It is right in line with my own life work of scientific temperance instruction in schools and colleges. We educate for health."

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

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# The Madison Survey

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No. 16

## The Student Laundry Campaign

THE students who work in the school laundry—and there are a number of these, for shifts are run each day, college students in the morning and high school students in the afternoon—have undertaken a campaign to raise \$6,000 to build a new, up-to-date institution laundry. Does this seem like a large sum for self-supporting students to obtain? It might at first appear so, but because of what a nationally known philanthropist has done, the magnitude of the task has been made considerably less.

Let us tell you something about this good man, and how our students may be able to accomplish their self-imposed task because of his success.

Like the great philanthropist, Franklin, this man as a lad decided to leave his home and seek his fortune in a great city. One day as he was trudging along the tow path by the Hudson river he met an old man whom he had never before seen, and whom he never saw afterwards. The old man asked him what he planned to do. The boy had no definite plans. When asked what he could do he replied that he knew how to make soap. "Boy," said the old man, "make

soap, and on whatever money you earn pay the Lord His tithe and he will help you to make the best soap in the world, and you will succeed."

The boy went to work for a soap manufacturer. He faithfully paid his tithe. He rose steadily from one position to others higher. Then came the day when he was made a partner, and finally he became the sole owner of the firm. As the income grew he doubled his tithe, then increased it to a fourth, then to a half, and finally he gave away practically all of his income to philanthropic, educa-

tional organizations.

This man was Samuel Colgate. His factory is in Jersey City and it is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world. For many years he was president of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, a member of the American Baptist Missionary Union and of the American Tract Society. With his brother, James B. Colgate, he gave large sums to Colgate University. The school was formerly called Madison University, but in 1890 was renamed to honor the Colgate family.

### Student Memorial Laundry

HELP us build the Student Memorial Laundry. Save and send us your coupons, labels, post cards and cartons. We will receive a generous cash allowance for them. Here is an easy way to contribute to the welfare of our deserving students without cost to you. Mail coupons to STUDENT MEMORIAL LAUNDRY COMMITTEE, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

Since Mr. Colgate's death in 1897 his children and grandchildren have endeavored to continue this philanthropic spirit by allowing the users of Colgate Soap a share in the profits. Everyone is familiar with the plan for exchanging Octagon Soap Coupons for dependable merchandise, household articles, gifts, toys, and other things.

But most people are not familiar with the plan the Colgate Company has for helping schools, colleges, orphan's homes, masonic, and lodge homes. This allows any organized institution to redeem coupons for cash, and many generous checks have been sent to such organizations in all parts of the country. In North Carolina one orphanage has received over \$3,000, while on a pike just the other side of Nashville another has received over \$5,000. One institution in Alabama has redeemed coupons valued at nearly \$14,000; and the great sum of \$17,832.04 has been sent to another in Mississippi in exchange for the scraps of paper to be found wrapped around this brand of soap-papers too frequently thrown in the trash can. And now another school bearing the name of Madison is to benefit by the generosity of the Colgate family.

Since the manufacturers allow the consumers eight per cent of the gross amount of sales, it will take one and a half million redeemed coupons to make the \$6,000. It is to the task of soliciting coupons that the students have applied themselves. To what more appropriate use could soap wrappers be put, than to build a laundry!

It is not necessary to save the entire number of coupons before any cash is forthcoming. Packages of 1,000 coupons sent in by an authorized representative of the institution are redeemed at once, the checks going sometimes by air mail to their destination. No checks are sent to individuals.

Following is a list of the Octagon products bearing redeemable coupons.

Octagon Soap  
 Octagon Soap Powder  
 Octagon Scouring Cleanser  
 Octagon Floating Soap  
 Octagon Soap Chips  
 Octagon Toilet Soap

Each coupon represents a five-cent purchase.

Other manufacturers have joined with Colgate-Palmolive-Peet in this worthy enterprise with these products:

Kirkman's Borax Soap  
 Kirkman's Soap Powder  
 Kirkman's Cleanser  
 Kirkman's Soap Chips  
 Kirkman's Floating Soap  
 Kirkman's Vigo  
 Kirkman's Granulated Soap

Borden's ten premium brands of milk:

Pearl Evaporated  
 Silver Cow (Evaporated)  
 Darling Condensed Milk  
 Leader Condensed Milk  
 Standard Condensed Milk  
 Magnolia Condensed Milk  
 Peninsular Condensed Milk  
 Challenge Condensed Milk  
 Star Sweetened Condensed Milk  
 Creamettes, a Macaroni Product  
 Creamette Egg Noodles

## HAPPINESS

Happiness is a rebound from hard work. One of the follies of man is to assume that he can enjoy mere emotion. Happiness must be tricked. She loves to see men work. She loves sweat, weariness, self-sacrifice. She will not be found in the palaces, but lurking in the cornfields and factories and hovering over littered desks. She crowns the unconscious head of the busy child.—*David Grayson.*

## Behind the Scenes

TO ENABLE you to appreciate the inadequacy of our present laundry accommodations, we are including a monolog adapted from one written by Mrs. Lula Gregory, a laundry worker, as part of a booster program given several times recently by the laundry students. Mrs. Gregory conducts the audience on an imaginary tour of the Madison campus including the laundry:

How do you do, ladies and gentlemen. We are glad you are able to be with us and hope you will enjoy the evening together. Do we not have a beautiful place? Do you

notice our rolling green lawns and the shrubs and trees which beautify them? Many of them are rare. The buildings? Yes, we are proud of them. This is the Administration Building with its arched and covered paths connecting with the Sanitarium group. What a pretty picture it makes! You see also our Demonstration and Science Buildings with their modern conveniences and up-to-date equipment. That building under construction will be our library.

The part of your entertainment assigned to me is to take you for a little walk behind the scenes. You didn't think we had any behind-the-scenes? Oh, yes, indeed we have. Shall we start out? Here we are at the Helen Funk Assembly Hall. Notice the cottages on the right. The girls' cabin court lies just behind them. This larger building on the right contains the dress-making department and the tailor shop. You recognized the Science Building, as we passed it, of course. The next on the left is the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland and Dr. and Mrs. Bralliar. That large building ahead of us? That is Gotzian Home, a dormitory for many of the young ladies. We shall pass between it and Kinne Hall, a busy place, where three times a day the wants of the inner man are attended to. I beg your pardon, you mean that low black house in back? My dear young lady, we are getting behind the scenes, and that is our laundry! Yes, it is entirely out of keeping with the rest of the picture, isn't it? That is why it is behind the scenes. Oh, do you really think, sir, that we need a new laundry? I entirely agree with you. To say the least, it certainly is no ornament to the campus.

Let me tell you a little of the history of our laundry. Back in the teens the original building had one medium-sized room. There was a large iron caldron in this corner bricked up so that a fire could be built under it to heat the water. To the left were benches on which stood galvanized tubs where the girls stomped out the clothes. For drying we had to rely on the sun and wind, and lines were stretched over there where you now see rows of cottages for the boys. The last half of the

room was used for ironing. A laundry stove stood in the center to heat the old sad irons, and four ironing boards were at the sides. About sixty boxes for the finished laundry lined the walls. The sanitarium linen was taken care of in a small laundry up there.

When the war was over and the school grew much larger it became necessary to remodel. Early in the "twenties" that large ironing room yonder was built on, a drying room added, and the original part equipped with this large roller washer, the extractor, the mangle and presses, all run by steam. The ironing room then boasted electric irons. At that time it was such a tremendous improvement over the old laundry that we were very proud of it; but now fifteen years later, with the sanitarium patronage more than three times as great, and the student body more than doubled, the present equipment is as out of date and inadequate to the need as the former was in 1920. The quarters are far too small, the building unsightly, the location unsuitable! In fact, the laundry is a hazard where it now stands. We are laboring under much difficulty and are handicapped. Here, as an example, is Mrs. Kinsey's corner. As you see, it is only about ten by twelve feet, and with tubs and sink and washers and table, she has just about room to stand, but scarcely to turn around. Nevertheless, here is done the special washing, the starching, the dyeing and such like, that only Mrs. Kinsey knows about. Yes, sir, it is easy to be seen that she needs more room.

In the other corner are the two presses, and the press boy has to stand almost in the passageway to operate them.

Over on this side is our mangle and it goes its creaking way from before daylight until long after dark. It is far too small, for with great crates of institutional laundry which must be gotten out every day and other great crates of student laundry which must be out every week, the mangle is scarcely capable of doing it all.

You can see where the girls work, how crowded they are. Mrs. Kinsey needs

more ironers. The week is not long enough to finish the ironing with only five boards. She has wracked her brain to find a place to put another board, but it seems every corner is full. So nearly every week-end a certain number of students must be told that their laundry is not finished. There are over 200 boxes for the finished laundry, yet we must sometimes put laundry for two, or, on occasions, three persons in one box. Yes, ma'am, we *certainly do need a new laundry.*

—S—

The objection most often urged against industrial training in the schools is the large outlay involved. But the object to be gained is worthy of its cost. No other work committed to us is so important as the training of the youth, and every outlay demanded for its right accomplishment is means well spent.—*Education.*

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## NEWS ITEMS

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As the SURVEY goes to press this week students are finishing the Spring Quarter's work. About forty new students have registered for the Summer Quarter which opens June 17. The work on the library building is progressing nicely. The gardeners are busy and are supplying the kitchens with fresh, crisp lettuce, radishes, spinach, kale, mustard, beets, peas, and asparagus. Down on the farm the haying season is in full swing and everybody available is being drafted for that department. H. M. Mathews has charge of the Cannery this year and the department is getting lined up for the busy season. The report is that prospects for peaches, apples, plums, grapes and berries are very good.

—S—

On a recent Tuesday evening the Laundry group gave a program at the Fountain Head Rural School. The surrounding community, as well as the school, was well represented and a hearty response was received from the request for aid in collecting coupons for the Student Memorial Laundry.

—S—

Professor Julius G. White is presenting the Health and Alcohol Lectures at the All Canada

Annual W.C.T.U. Convention in Winnipeg this week.

—S—

Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, Miss Florence Hartsock and Miss Florence Fellemende left this week for Loma Linda, California, where they will attend the commencement exercises of the College of Medical Evangelists. Former Madison students graduating from the medical college, June 16, are Joseph E. Sutherland, Murlin Nester, Paul Fisher, Thomas Biggs and Leon Walker. Dr. Cyrus Kendall, another former Madison student, is finishing his intern year at White Memorial Hospital. Drs. Kendall, Nester, and Sutherland plan to connect with the staff of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

—S—

Visitors from George Peabody College this week were Dr. Jessie Brody with her class in Animal Research, and Dr. H. A. Webb, professor of Chemistry.

—S—

Of the twelve students of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute taking part in the Youth's Instructor Pen League this year, Mr. Harley Webster received third prize, and Fred Harris, honorable mention. The entries of Fern Pitcher, Mrs. Lula B. Gregory, Marie Duge, Alfred Manz, Russell Myers, Nina Trivett, and Velma Hickman were mentioned as being especially good and are being held for publication. Certificate of Merit was awarded to Richard A. Walker in the Mount Rushmore Memorial Inscription Competition conducted by the *Atlanta Georgian.*

—S—

Word comes from Mr. Joseph A. Guild that a rural unit, or self-supporting missionary center, is being started at Cream Ridge, New Jersey. He writes: "Are there any young men who have been trained at Madison who would come over and help us? First of all we should like someone who has taken up agriculture, for we read that agriculture is the ABC of education; hence we should like to get the farm project to operating, and put it on a producing basis. Then we should like to begin the health work, using it as an entering wedge. Food canning, the putting out of wholesome baked foods, and dairying must also be introduced. We shall need some one to assist with carpentry. If you know of any such young men as I refer to, please put them in communication with us, and we shall feel greatly indebted to you." Here is an opportunity to cooperate in rural self-supporting missionary work in New Jersey. Mr. Guild's address is Route 1, Cream Ridge, New Jersey.

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2-1/34

# The Madison Survey

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## Turning Back to the Soil

EARLY in May there was held in Dearborn, Michigan, a notable meeting, the Dearborn Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Science, sponsored by the National Agricultural Conference, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the Chemical Foundation. Henry Ford and his son Edsel Ford were unofficial hosts of approximately two hundred invited delegates.

This meeting was attended by Dr. Hanor A. Webb, Professor of the Teaching of Chemistry in Peabody College, Nashville. Under the heading, "The Dearborn Declaration of Dependence," Dr. Webb contributes an article to the May issue of *The Peabody Reflector and Alumni News*, of which the following paragraphs are a digest.

### AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

In "good years" the income of farmers in the United States is approximately 12 billion dollars. In 1934 it was approximately 7 billion dollars. This is slightly more than one-half of the amount that may be called "prosperity" for the farmer. Manufacturing industry and general business, losing the farmer as an active

customer, have descended into the trough of a Depression of unprecedented depth and width.

The chief factor in the farmers' loss of income is the narrow range of farm products. "All the food needed by the nation can be grown on 100,000,000 acres under present methods." This is about one-third of the acreage now turned by the plow. Our farmers should be raising millions of tons of raw materials needed by industry.

Industry has been the chief patron of the mines, both for metals and for fuels. Industry has encouraged the lumber interests to attack the forests by mining methods—go in, clean out, abandon. Industry has bought very little from the farmer, its best customer, and has expected him to buy everything man needs but sell only food. The Dearborn Declaration of Dependence offered the following principle:

Farmers and manufacturers must pledge themselves to buy from each other at a fair price and profit.

The plan: The discoveries of science, chiefly through the research of organic

WHENEVER industrial centralization causes harmful human congestion, and becomes destructive to the rights of self-maintenance, MAN MUST TURN AGAIN TO THE SOIL.—From the Declaration of Dependence, signed May 7, 1935.

chemistry, provide methods of replacing at least twenty per cent of the metals, ten per cent of the crude petroleum, all of the imported lumber, with products of the American farms.

#### SEVEN STREAMS OF WEALTH

There are at least seven streams of wealth possible for the Agriculture, if and when Industry decides to patronize its best customer:

1. Alcohol is made from any starch or sweet product. If it should be blended with gasoline in the proportion of ten per cent, millions of gallons would be consumed for the automotive power of the nation. Said a chemical engineer who was present: "Give me an order for a billion gallons of alcohol, and I will deliver it for ten cents a gallon."

An interesting exhibit showed the amount of alcohol obtainable from potatoes, soybeans, wheat, artichokes, barley, yams, corn, rye, and sugar beets. The sources, therefore, are nation-wide.

2. Soybeans yield a fatty oil and a protein powder. The farmer should carry out his own initial processing of his raw products whenever practicable, hence in "Greenville Village" a soybean extracting plant is in operation. Its equipment is that which the intelligent farmer and his sons could operate. Power supplied to a farm community factory by a diesel engine using soybean oil was an interesting exhibit of this consistent idea. Henry Ford's own fields of soybeans now cover 30,000 acres.

3. Cellulose is that most important raw material found purest in cotton, most abundant in wood, but present in many other plant products often wasted, such as straw and stalks. The many users of cellulose have not hitherto bought it from the farms, but have "mined" the forests most wastefully.

4. Levulose is an abundant but rarely separated sugar. Its most plentiful source is probably the Jerusalem artichoke, described as "a million-dollar weed" by a Nebraska farmer who was raising acres of it in a pioneer effort. If we will decide

to use sugar from our own fields instead of those in Cuba and the Philippines, the artichoke will be a most abundant crop.

5. Paper from Southern pines was the subject of perhaps the most dramatic story of the Conference. Dr. Charles Herty, noted industrial chemist, has established an experimental paper mill at Savannah, Georgia. A saving of approximately \$20 a ton on newsprint could be offered when a Southern mill went into production. Nature brings a Georgia pine to maturity of one foot diameter in about nine years, as against more than a century for a spruce of similar diameter in Maine or Canada. Southern newspaper men have about completed financial arrangements for the first Southern paper mill.

6. Tung oil furnishes another Southern story. One producer will squeeze three tank cars full this year. This oil comes from the nuts of an ancient Chinese tree, and is the chief ingredient of varnishes that will endure boiling water, and paints that stand the tropic sun and dampness. The tung oil from Florida is better than the impure tung oil from China.

7. Sugars and starches are chemicals as well as foods. Hints were dropped at the Conference that chemical research is now in progress that will enable Industry to use a huge supply of these from any source—grains, potatoes, waste fruits—when farmers are ready to produce them cheaply in great quantities, and Industry is ready to buy at home.

A committee was appointed at the Dearborn Conference to carry on the precepts of the Declaration of Dependence. The Right of Self-Maintenance is an idea that will have to be explained to many. Interests now existing will be hurt; one paper mill in the South may close two in Canada, and Florida tung oil will leave Chinese tung oil on the Shanghai dock. There will arise many questions as to "who is my neighbor?"; and "whose maintenance is our first concern?" The Dearborn Declaration is frankly an American-first document. It is dedicated to the proposition that these United States cannot exist half fed and half hungry, half solvent and

half bankrupt. Specifically, it challenges Agriculture to adopt diversity, Industry to trade with its own customers, Science to search endlessly for new processes and products so that the blight of idleness may not spread across the land of the Free and the home of the Brave.

—S—

### Oh, Listen to the Mocking Bird

*B<sub>y</sub>* CARRIE SHARPE JORDAN\*

In the mellow Southern night  
The Mocking-bird is singing;  
Soft and low, sweet and slow  
His liquid notes are ringing.  
Dropping, gliding; thrilling, sliding;  
With abandon he carols his lay  
Till the shadows of night are memory,  
And the sun awakens the glad day.

Then comes a tumult of singing,  
Eager, joyous; rushing, boisterous;  
A medley of melody he's bringing.  
Other birds join his morning singing,  
Sleepy and sweet; high or deep,  
Their meed of sound they're flinging,  
But with notes entrancingly sweet,  
The Mocker marks time for them all.

Staccato, slurring; insistent, blurring,  
Full many a measure he beats  
While lark and robin, jay and sad dove  
sobbing,  
Mingle their notes with his melody sweet.

—S—

### What One Acre of Land Is Doing

WHILE a patient at the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital a few years ago, Mr. H. L. Rushing, special accountant for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, became converted to the rural idea. He purchased an acre of rocky land on "Homes Acres" near the college and is converting it into an ideal little country home. In a recent report of activities at the Rushing "farm," Mr. Rushing writes:

Summarizing one's blessings gives new strength.

Yesterday we had the following foods on the table, all of which were produced on the little farm: sweet milk, buttermilk, cottage cheese, butter, lettuce, onions, radishes, mustard greens, cabbage, honey, strawberry shortcake. And yet the acre has not been scratched, as far as possible development is concerned.

\*Guest of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

†From a talk to patients by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

Sixty healthy grape-vines give promise of a plentiful harvest of grapes. Twenty wagonloads of fertilizer were put on the land last January. The land is as level as a floor. The soil was leveled by the use of a spirit level, spades, and a wheelbarrow.

The boys get great sport from the old mother dog and three pups. Our birds and squirrels are delightful neighbors. A wren built her nest in an improvised curtain close by the house. The boys transferred the nest to an old overshoe which seemed very acceptable, and now we have three tiny wrens.

Our bees are doing well. They were well cared for last winter, and late in February the hives were jammed with young bees. Young bees are what we want, but they took us by surprise and we did not have hives for all of them. We hope to arrive at a plan of manipulation for handling such rousing colonies. We will then give you the benefit of our findings.

There are hundreds of families crowded in cities who would profit by following Mr. Rushing's example in getting out into the country where they can raise their own food, have the benefit of fresh, pure air and a wholesome, happy environment for their children.

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### Do You Have Halitosis?†

HALITOSIS is another name for foul breath. Anyone having it should be concerned and try to remove the cause. It is true it is a delicate matter to tell a person that his breath is bad, and many times friends hesitate to give the information to the one suffering with halitosis fearing that they will be misunderstood. However, a real kindness is done to inform one who is suffering with this condition.

There are many conditions of the body that will produce halitosis. Among these are diseased teeth, gums, or tonsils; sinus trouble; nasal catarrh; disturbance of digestion; and disease of the lungs.

Doctor W. A. Evans writes: "A great majority of the cases of halitosis are due to absorption of odoriferous gases from the digestive tract. The gases absorbed there are carried by the blood to the great organ for the excretion of waste gases—the lungs. Most of the substances possessed of odors are found in the breath, or expired air. A small proportion of them are

found in the liquid and more or less solid excretions of some of the skin glands.

"When we speak of halitosis we have in mind the odors borne by the breath. These are due to chemical products absorbed almost wholly from a few feet of the digestive tract, beginning about the ileocecal valve located near the appendix and ending in the vicinity of the sigmoid flexure. . . .

"In the production of these odors bacteria do not play the principal role. Choice of foods is even more of a factor in changing the odoriferous gases than is the bacterial content of the tract in that area."

Remember that those who have no more than one bowel elimination a day absorb a large amount of putrefactive waste into the blood stream. Circulation carries much of this foul matter to the lungs where it is expelled through the mouth and nose, tainting the breath. If sinus and nasal catarrh, diseased teeth, gums, or tonsils are not the cause of halitosis, then it would be wise to think seriously of the condition of the digestive tract. If the bowel elimination is poor, the condition should be corrected. The intestinal flora should also be changed.

To change the flora, it is not only necessary to destroy the unfriendly bacteria in the colon, but a new crop of acidophilus or friendly germs must be cultivated. The diet should consist very largely of fruit and non-starchy vegetables. Flesh foods encourage the growth of putrefactive germs and should be taboo. The hygiene of the colon must be good, meaning at least two or three bowel eliminations a day. Food should not remain in the digestive tract longer than twenty-four hours.

Careful attention should be given to hygiene of the mouth and throat, such as removal of diseased tonsils or teeth and proper care of the gums. If the tongue is coated, it should be cleaned frequently and the mouth rinsed with water and an anti-septic.

The acidophilus germ is recognized as

the natural germ of the colon and is found in infants. There are a number of strains of acidophilus. On this subject Doctor J. H. Kellogg, an eminent authority on colon hygiene, says: "Milk cultures are useless after six weeks and are not permitted to be sold because they have lost their value. The American Medical Association has so ruled. The most remarkable acidophilus that has been discovered is the soy acidophilus. It is a tough germ, grows most vigorously, and produces large and robust organisms. By using this type of acidophilus germ the flora can be quickly changed. In some cases in three or four days there is a great change for the better."

When the acidophilus germ has become supreme in the colon, the odor of the bowel content, instead of being offensive, is slightly acid or sour, which is the normal characteristic.

For perfect health and a sweet breath it is especially necessary to suppress intestinal putrefactions. To determine the length of time required for passage of food through the digestive tract, a heaping teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, or a quarter of a teaspoonful of vegetable carmine, in a half glass of water may be used. If more than twenty-four hours is required, constipation is indicated.

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## NEWS ITEMS

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Miss Julia Arnold, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, is among the guests registered at the Sanitarium. Miss Arnold has been teaching in the public schools of Kentucky for forty-nine years. Another teacher of experience among our guests is Mrs. Ida Hall, of Brownsville, Tennessee.

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Some other guests from Kentucky this week are Dr. and Mrs. William B. Holmes, of Hopkinsville, and Mrs. Lorena Ferguson, of Paducah. Mrs. Ferguson is an old friend of the institution, having spent several years here at different times with her husband, Mr. John K. Ferguson, during his illness. It is a pleasure to have her with us again.

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# The Madison Survey

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## Meeting Economic Problems According to Scripture Instruction

THE class in Bible for the Spring Quarter was studying the book, *Ministry of Healing*, verifying, as it were, the principles enunciated therein with Scripture instruction especially as given to the children of Israel. "Help for the Unemployed and Homeless" was the topic of one week's study. SURVEY readers may be interested in the presentation of the subject as it was turned in by one of the students in this class. The sub-topics as they appear in this article represent questions or problems put to the students.

### THE POOR ALWAYS WITH US

Matt. 26:11. Ye have the poor always with you.

John 12:26. Any man who serves Christ will follow Him.

Christ lived and worked among the poor.

Mark 14:7. Ye have the poor with you always.

Deut. 15:11. You shall open your hand to the poor and needy.

Prov. 10:4. He who gives sparingly will eventually become poor himself.

Prov. 13:23. Often the poor have not the judgment to till the soil in such a way as to raise the food they should, and often they waste much they do raise. They need to be taught.

Prov. 18:23. The rich answer roughly the entreaties of the poor.

Prov. 14:21. He that hath mercy on the poor is happy.

Mark 10:21. Sell what thou hast and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven.

### GOD'S PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION OF POVERTY

Joshua 18:1-10.

1. Every man was to have a home on the land. The Lord gave the land to the tribes as an inheritance. Three men from each tribe were to go out and measure it in order that Joshua might cast lots, dividing it among them according to names.

2. There was to be sufficient ground for tilling. The house of

Judah was to abide in the South and the house of Joseph in the North, leaving plenty of room for farming.

3. An incentive for self-support: The free gift of land was an encouragement to the one who possessed it to make himself and his family self-supporting and independent from the other tribes, as far as food supplies were concerned.

### TO GUARANTEE EVERY FAMILY A LIVING Lev. 25:1-37.

1. The fields and vineyards were to be sown and pruned for six years and the fruit gathered. The seventh year was to be a "sabbath of rest" for the land, when it should not be worked.

2. The fiftieth year was to be a jubilee when every man was to return to his own land and possessions. In that year nothing should be sown or reaped, for it was to be a holy year when the increase of the field was to be eaten.

3. Rent prices were to be determined by the number of years after the jubilee, either few or many.

4. Land could never be sold. It was the Lord's, and the people were only sojourners there. Land which had been sold could be redeemed at any time, and all land was to revert to the original owner in the year of jubilee.

5. The Lord would bless the sixth year and cause it to bring forth fruit sufficient for three years—the sixth, the seventh when they were not to sow, and the eighth while a new crop was growing.

6. If a dwelling in a walled city were sold and not redeemed in a year, it could not go out in the jubilee. However, this did not apply to houses in unwalled villages, which could go back in the jubilee year.

7. The poor were to be relieved and not charged usury.

#### THE POOR NOT PAUPERIZED —THEY WORKED

Deut. 24:19-21. A sheaf was to be left on the trees, some grapes were to be left in the field, some olives were to be left in the vineyard for the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow.

Lev. 19:9, 10; Lev. 23:22. The corners of the field were not to be altogether cleaned out at harvest time nor were all the grapes to be gathered. Something was to be left for the poor.

In none of these cases, however, was the grain and fruit gathered and handed out to the poor. It was necessary for them to do the work of gleaning and gathering the food.

Difference between this method and such methods as Russian communism: Russian communism would relieve the suffering of the poor by killing off those who have wealth and bestowing their goods among the poorer classes, in this way bringing about an even distribution of wealth. (a) Thou shalt not kill. (b) God did not in-

tend to do away with all poverty, for it is a means of character building.

#### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

Lev. 25:29-34.

If a dwelling in a walled city were sold, it could be redeemed within a year of the time it was sold. If it were not redeemed in this time, it should belong forever to the one who bought it and should not go back in the year of jubilee.

Houses in the villages having no walls around them were counted the same as open fields in the country. They could be redeemed and go back in the jubilee.

The one exception to the above was the houses and cities of the Levites which could be redeemed at any time. However, even their fields could not be sold, as they were to be perpetual possessions.

#### EDUCATION

*In Eden.* The Lord gave unto Adam and Eve all needful knowledge. He taught them through nature. They were to learn industry through caring for and dressing the garden.

*The School of the Prophets.* 2 Kings 4:38, 39, 42-4. They (the students) did their own gathering, cooking, and serving of food. They built their own school buildings, increasing the size of the school as their number increased.

The Israelites regarded industrial training as a duty. Every father was required to see that his sons learned some useful trade. Various industries were taught in the Schools of the Prophets and many of the students sustained themselves by manual labor.

*Jesus' Education.* Jesus did not receive instruction in the synagogue schools where rabbinism and tradition were taught. His mother was His first teacher. The very words He Himself had spoken to Moses for Israel, He was now taught at her knee. As He advanced in years, God was His instructor. His early years were given to a diligent study of the Scriptures. As He worked, mind and body were developed. By His own example He taught that it is our duty to be industrious, that our work should be performed with exactness and thoroughness, and that labor is honorable.

## LENDING AND BORROWING

*The Children of Israel were to be the money lenders of the world:*

Deut. 15:10, 6. They were to lend, but not to borrow. They were to reign over many, but not to be reigned over. The Lord would bless them in their giving and lending.

*The Christian's rules of business:*

1. Trust those who borrow from you and do not demand a pledge or interest that will mean sacrifice of physical comforts and necessities for them.—Deut. 24:10-12; Exodus 22:26, 27.

2. Use just measures and balances—no “sanding of sugar or watering of oil or milk.”—Lev. 19:36.

3. Give to those who are needy and worthy and do not refuse to lend to an honorable man.—Matt. 5:42.

4. If a loan is made to a man who proves dishonest and does not repay, the Lord will return the amount to the one who was kind enough to lend.

## A PROGRAM FOR SCHOOLS IN THESE DAYS

It is the accepted thing to attend college these days. Hundreds of graduates are turned out every year. But most of these graduates, unless they come from technical training schools, are finding their degrees of small assistance in securing a job and a living. In this day of financial insecurity and lack of work, a knowledge of foreign languages and social etiquette, desirable though they may be, are not sufficient to bring in a weekly pay check. The schools of today are coming to realize that a practical training must be given along with the cultural training, and that while students are studying for a chosen profession they must secure some experience in practicing that profession.

The advantages of the Madison work-study program may be summed up as follows:

1. It teaches concentration in both work and study, causing the student to realize and appreciate the value of his time.

2. It gives hand training along with book training, thus preventing the student from becoming mentally lop-sided.

3. In some departments the labor is such that

it provides desirable physical exercise for students.

4. In all departments a training is given to fit the student for some profession, trade, or home duty.

5. And, last but not least, it provides a means of earning expenses while in school.

Agriculture is the basic of industries. It not only provides a means of supporting the school family but, if scientifically carried on, is a valuable training for future farmers. Many are realizing nowadays that a small farm is the best means of guaranteeing a livelihood. While it means hard and steady work, the farmer is at least sure of enough to eat for himself and his family. As a training center for missionaries—those who will teach others how best to live—there is every reason why Madison does and should place great stress on agriculture.

Other industries of practical value should be stressed—industries that can be operated without large amounts of capital and large organizations of people—those that can be profitably carried on in small communities. For example, carpentry, painting, stonework, furniture making, clerical and stenographic work, auto mechanics, printing, home economics in its various phases.

*Underlying principles of self-help:* (1) Self-respect and a desire to be independent; (2) a realization of the dignity of labor, no matter how menial; (3) a willingness to start at the bottom and work up; (4) a willingness to accept help to get started but to pay back every cent; (5) sacrifice; (6) optimism; (7) stick-to-itiveness; (8) ambition; (9) a fear of debt.

*The type of farmers needed:* Farmers possessing (1) discretion and judgment; (2) scientific training; (3) a desire to learn; (4) diligence; (5) thoroughness; (6) patience.

*The manner of life this whole scheme means for the workers:* (1) A simple life, not seeking luxuries or following fashions; (2) a life of constant hard work and self-denial; (3) a life lived for others instead of for self; (4) a life seeking its guidance and inspiration from above.

*Christ as a pattern for men from the economic viewpoint:* (1) Christ was a laborer. He toiled at His trade to help support the family, doing hard manual labor every day from his childhood up. (2) He lived in a simple peasant home and ate a simple diet. (3) He lived in a small country village and no doubt His parents raised much of their food. (4) He wore the simple, durable clothing of the peasant, wasting nothing on extravagant garments.

*Promises that should encourage us to work for the unemployed and the homeless:*

Mark 10:21. Jesus to the rich young ruler who came seeking eternal life: Go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven.

Matt. 25:40, 34. Christ teaching the disciples to clothe the naked, visit the sick and those in prison, feed the hungry, and take in the stranger: Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. . . . Inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.

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## With the Health Lectures in the North

**F**OLLOWING are some extracts from a letter from Prof. Julius G. White, giving a glimpse of his recent activities with the health lectures in the North:

At the Michigan State Parent-Teacher Association Convention the alcohol lecture was demonstrated to the state board with excellent results. Our alcohol, tobacco, and nutrition slides were on exhibition throughout the convention. One of the officers of the State Parent-Teacher Association is superintendent of schools in Saginaw County. She wanted three days' work done in lecturing in their schools. I did this.

By invitation I went over into Ontario and met the president of the Ontario Temperance Federation. He was so pleased with the slides that he asked me to go to their office and show them to the secretary. The secretary wanted the exclusive agency in Canada for all of our slides.

While in Ontario I met the president of the All Canada W. C. T. U., and was invited to give the alcohol lecture at their national convention in Winnipeg. I came here and did that last week and also maintained an exhibit of our alcohol, tobacco, and nutrition slides. Many are interested.

This week the exhibit has been in a conference of ministers—about four hundred from all over Manitoba.

Tomorrow night we demonstrate the alcohol lecture at the Y.M.C.A. for the president of the Manitoba Temperance Federation to which he is inviting leaders in temperance, education and religion.

I shall likely remain in Manitoba for the remainder of June, and shall devote the month of July to Milwaukee where a pastor is joining me in putting on a strong health lecture campaign.

Professor White is booked for the National W.C.T.U. in September, and several state conventions following that.

—S—

A Survey reader writes from National City, California: "For sometime I have been a reader of the Madison Survey. It is very much appreciated in our home. I note with interest that Madison students have added the PEPTIMIST CRIER to your publications. May the Lord's blessings attend the new project. A small contribution is enclosed for the publishing fund. I shall send more as the Lord prospers me."

The Madison Survey appreciates letters, contribution for the publishing fund and notices of change in address from its readers.

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## CORRECTION

Some time ago there appeared in the SURVEY a notice, written by Mr. C. H. Dye, regarding the new self-supporting unit which is being operated near Paris, Tennessee. Correspondence was invited with a physician who might be interested in locating in that section. By error the address was given as Springfield, Tennessee. It should have been Springfield. Mrs. E. A. Parris is secretary of the new unit christened Parris Rural Vocations.

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## When Young People Study the Bible

NOTHING, so we are told by good authority, is better for the development of the intellect than the study of the Scriptures. Our great trouble is that so often the Scriptures are approached in such an indifferent manner that the so-called study is not worthy of the name.

Education has been defined as "change." Nothing is really learned until it becomes a part of the living machinery. Learning is change of mental attitude, an increase of knowledge, a modification of patterns of conduct. The test of a course of instructions, the measure of its strength and efficiency and cultural value, is, therefore, to be determined by the changes wrought in the daily life of the student. The following effects of a course in Bible study are culled from the recent testimonies of a group of students.

### CREATES A LOVE FOR THE WORD

"Before taking this course I never did pray very much," says an Oriental student. "Now I read the Bible with interest to apply it in my daily life. I have formed

the habit of getting up early to study the Scriptures."

"I have found that the study of the Bible creates an appetite for it. The more I study, the more I want to study the Word." B.

"I have learned how to study the Bible. It used to seem very dull to me, a dry subject, but I am learning truly to appreciate it." P. R.

### WISDOM

THERE is wisdom in white waters,  
In the singing of the birds,  
And the grasses ever whisper  
Mystical and living words.

In the twilight and the dawning,  
In the murmuring of trees,  
There is wisdom that surpasses  
Solomon and Socrates.

In the fragrance of the flowers,  
As they breathe up from the sod,  
I am hearkening the wisdom  
Falling from the lips of God.

—Edgar Daniel Kramer.

### EATING HABITS

"Sweets, such as candy and cake, were my favorite foods, but after the study I quit the use of these. Eating between meals was a bad habit of mine, but it was corrected about two months ago when I awoke to the

fact that my body is the temple of the Spirit of God."

"The study has decided me with the help of the Lord to stop eating flesh foods. I find also the need of reform in the use of sweets and pickles and spices. I am coming to realize how Bible instruction applies in the every-day life. The deeper I look, the more I find." G. W.

"I have been in the habit of eating meat when I wanted it. I did not realize

the real reason for refraining from its use. For lunch I have substituted tomato sandwiches and I enjoy them." G.

"The study has brought about a change in my habits of eating. I have given up eating between meals and the 'late feeds.'" "

"The evils of flesh diet and the Sabbath question were never clear enough to me so that I could pass them on to my patients. Now I see the close connection between Sabbath keeping and a proper diet. I am going to pass this on to patients who may know one but not the other." P. E.

"I see more fully the standards of diet set by the Master. Before I came to Madison I ate meat regularly, but I stopped and our study has strengthened my determination." V. G.

"My investigations have made a vegetarian of me for life." C. L.

#### BACK TO THE LAND AND THE MISSIONARY FARMER

"I never knew before that life on the land was so strongly stressed in the Bible."

"The study has given me a determination to live in the country." B.

"I never before realized that farmers had such a large part to play in the Lord's work in the world. I knew they could be examples to the neighbors, could give Bible readings, and so forth, but I find they can do much more. The farmer may be a real missionary by helping the poor to make a living, by teaching how to cultivate the soil, and how to use the proper instruments, for Isaiah tells the farmer that the Lord will teach him how to work with discretion, how and when to plow and plant and harvest his crops." H.

"I was reared in the city. I begin now to understand why I was led to Madison. It is that I may get an education in the proper environment, in the country and close to the things of nature." K. I.

#### PERSONAL ATTITUDES

"From the study of 'Contact With Others' I have learned not to judge motives. It is too easy to misjudge. Every time I hear someone passing judgment on another, I endeavor to defend the one who is being accused." V.

"I have learned concentration in study; to follow up texts, linking the meaning of one with that of another." L.

"Once before I formed the habit of not saying anything about anybody that would lower him in the eyes of another. I had been growing lax in that habit. My study has started me again on the right road." H.

"As a nurse I have come to feel as never before my responsibility to do all I can for the physical healing of my patients. But beyond that it is my privilege to point them to the Great Healer of disease." P.

"I used to believe in institution life for the orphan and the poor. Now I see the matter in a different light. Everyone has some responsibility for the care of the poor. The poor are with us for our good. It is our special privilege to help the fatherless, the aged, and the widow." C.

"I have learned that physicians and nurses should be teachers. I had a patient who seemed to be cured. He went home. In a short time he was back in the sanitarium. Evidently our teaching was not effective. We cured him again. I am hoping that the teaching of right habits of living may prove to be better this second time." D. W.

"I have learned that it is the privilege of lay members of the church to supplement the work of the ministers."

"I used to reason that it was nobody's business what a person read. I reasoned that it was narrow-minded to object to cheap literature, and that I intended to do as I please. I have changed my mind on the subject. I want to think and read those things that will keep my mind in tune with the Master."

#### MINISTRY OF HEALING

The book, *Ministry of Healing*, was used as a guide in this class, the subjects presented in that work forming a basis for the study of the Scriptures. One student gave this as his estimate of the book: "In *Ministry of Healing* I find a book which brings Bible truths vividly to the minds of the common people who perhaps would not otherwise delve deeply into the study of the Scriptures. It is a practical presentation, and of the highest educational value. It seems to me that within its covers one finds something on nearly every vital phase of truth."

## Work Where You Are

ABRAHAM Lincoln understood "the fallacy of the elsewhere" when he wrote his famous letter to his brother who wanted to leave Illinois and move to Missouri. His brother hadn't done very well. Lincoln wrote him as follows:

"Dear Brother: When I came into Charleston day before yesterday, I learned that you are anxious to sell the land where you live and move to Missouri. I have been thinking of this ever since and cannot but think such a notion is utterly foolish. What can you do in Missouri better than here? Is the land any richer? Can you there, any more than here, raise corn and wheat and oats without work? Will anybody there, anymore than here, do your work for you? If you intend to go to work, there is no better place than right where you are; if you do not intend to go to work, you cannot get along anywhere. Squirming and crawling about from place to place can do no good."

—*Life and Casualty Mirror.*

—S—

## Fire Prevention

A PRIZE of five dollars was offered by Mr. Guy C. Greeson, state agent of the insurance service, for the best essay on fire prevention written by high school pupils. Following is the winning article, written by Miss Venessa Standish, a ninth-grade student in the Demonstration School of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

Due to the fact that the United States leads the world in fire losses, everyone should know something of fire prevention. Fires usually start from simple things and often might be prevented by a little thoughtfulness.

It is usually the common things and conveniences about the house that start fires; such as matches, lights, stoves and furnaces, gasoline, rubbish, kerosene, cooking and cleaning, gas, smoking, holiday decorations, electricity and electrical appliances.

Matches are necessary but dangerous. They are used every day in large numbers. Nearly five thousand flames are struck every minute, on an average. With the exception of fires caused from lighting, spontaneous combustion, and a few other things, all fires can be traced back to matches. There are two kinds of matches, safety

matches, or strike-on-the-box matches, and strike-anywhere matches. If possible, safety matches should always be used. When a match is thrown away after being lighted, be sure that the flame is completely extinguished and not even glowing. Hundreds of lives and thousands of homes have been lost because this rule was not strictly obeyed. Small children should not play with matches. Rats and mice will carry matches to their nests if they are not kept in a tin box or somewhere out of reach.

Lights are useful but also dangerous. Everyone should have his home lighted safely. If a candle is used, the holder should have a wide base so that it will not tip over easily. A candle or a lamp should never be placed near the edge of the table. When leaving the house one should make certain that no lamps or candles are left burning. A gas flame should always have a globe around it. If there is no globe, a curtain may blow into it, or it may get too near the wall and start a fire.

Everyone wants to keep warm, especially in cold weather. But to keep warm, we must have a fire. Every furnace and every stove is a box for fire. The wall behind the stove should be covered with sheet asbestos. Stove pipes should be free from rust and should fit snugly. There should be a floor covering under the stove which extends beyond the ash pit. Hot ashes should never be emptied into wooden barrels or boxes. The ash can should always be made of strong metal.

Gasoline is a dangerous giant if it has an opportunity to escape, but if it is kept under control it is very useful. When gasoline is left uncovered, the fumes spread in all directions, and if they come in contact with a lighted cigar, a burning gas-jet, a glowing coal, or a tiny spark, an explosion instantly takes place. The flames spread rapidly, burning everything they touch that is inflammable. No one should ever smoke near gasoline.

"Tell me what you do with your rubbish," said the fire man, "and I will tell you what sort of a citizen you are. All rubbish should be burned, not left lying in corners; it may cause spontaneous combustion. Oily rags are very dangerous. They should never be tucked in boxes or corners.

Kerosene is very inflammable. The kerosene can should be covered tight and should not leak. The floor underneath it should not become soaked with kerosene. If lamps are used they should never be filled while lighted. Kerosene should not be poured into a hot stove directly from the can. This is very dangerous and is likely to cause an explosion.

When a stove is used for cooking it must be quite hot. Many people get their stoves red hot. Excessive heating will cause the stove to warp and a warped stove is unsafe. Never polish a stove when it is hot because many kinds of stove polish contain gasoline or benzine, both of which are highly inflammable.

Gas is the next topic to be considered. If gas lamps, stoves, heaters, etc., are used they should be well made, tight, and free from leaks. If you smell gas escaping you should never look for the leak with a lighted match. An electric flashlight should be used.

Smoking is a very common habit, and it is also a common habit to throw away the lighted match or cigarette stump. This is a thoughtless habit which causes many fires.

The Holidays are a pleasant time, but they are also a time for many accidents and fires. At Christmas time people decorate their trees with candles and many kinds of trimmings. The candles may easily light the trimmings and start a large fire, for paper and cedar burn rapidly. Electric lights should be used instead of candles. Many accidents occur from fire works that might be prevented by a little thoughtfulness.

Here are a few safety rules for electricity. The wiring of the house should be done by an expert. Defective wiring has been the cause of many fires. An electric appliance such as the iron should never be left a moment without making sure that the current is off. You may expect to return immediately but something may detain you and when you do remember it, it may be too late.

All of these things are easy to do and in the carrying out of them nothing is needed so much as *carefulness* and *thoughtfulness*. *Carefulness* is the underlying principle in all fire prevention, while *carelessness* is one of the greatest enemies of humanity.

### Your Own Mind

EVERY thought you think has an influence upon your life, great or small. All the thoughts you think are of two classes: Constructive thoughts which build your powers toward useful ends, or destructive thoughts which deplete your resources. The thinking of most men is indefinite, haphazard, and negative. They are frequently controlled by environment, accidental circumstances, aimless newspaper reading, and other influences which tempt their thought away from constructive lines. You can deliberately choose the kind of thoughts you intend should govern your daily life. You can close the door of your mind against every undesirable, negative, useless thought. You can be master of your own mind in the degree that you really want to be.—*Grenville Kleiser.*

## The Living Adventure of Learning

THERE are no educated men. There never have been. There never will be. The men we may most justifiably call educated are simply the men who have never stopped their *pursuit* of the flying goals of information and insight.

Education suffers from *calendaritis*. Diplomas and degrees carry the subtle suggestion that a man's education is finished at a certain age and that he can then stop learning and begin living.

But, when all is said and done, learning is a life job. Education is endless. A true education registers men at the cradle and graduates them at the grave.

In many ways the adult years are better than youth for learning. There are things we learn more effectively when years have enriched us with experience. Research has proven that the best time to learn anything is just before we need to use it. And, finally, there are no better clues to learning than the difficulties that vex our personal, professional, and public lives.—*Glenn Frank in "Reader's Digest."*

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## NEWS ITEMS

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Elder and Mrs. C. C. Kellar and family of Ranchi, India, spent a few days at Madison. For more than twenty years Elder and Mrs. Kellar have been missionaries in India. Their son, Robert Kellar, is a student here in the college.

—S—

Prof. and Mrs. E. U. Ayers and family of Lima, Peru, were recent guests at the college. Professor Ayres spoke at an evening chapel hour. He had been principal of Lima Training School for several years. They return soon to Argentina where Professor Ayers will become industrial manager at River Plate Junior College.

—S—

Mrs. C. H. Dye left this week to join her husband and others in the new self-supporting unit at Springville, Tennessee. Mrs. Dye has been our rooming matron for several years. Miss Icylen Lawrence of the Sanitarium Medical Office has been given a leave of absence and will spend some time with the Unit.

—S—

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wilson announce the birth of Patricia Ann on June 12. Mr. Wilson is assistant instructor in the Industrial Arts Department.

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# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XVII

July 3 1935

No. 20

## New Aristocracy of Farmers\*

FATHERS and mothers who own their own farms are kings and queens" is a quotation familiar to many. It is uphill work to get the ordinary farmer to feel that he is truly a nobleman. In the past, noblemen and aristocrats have stood for idleness, luxury, wealth, and power to enslave others for the benefit of the few. The word "aristocrat" is coming, however, to have an entirely different meaning. Jesus was a true nobleman, an aristocrat in the truest sense. Yet He taught that it is more blessed to serve than to be served. "He that is greatest among you, let him be the servant of all." To be great, in the mind of Jesus, means to manage circumstances and not be subject to them.

Dr. Temple says: "Part of the very nobility of the devotion of a true workman to his work consists in the fact that a man is not daunted by finding that drudgery must be done; and no man can really succeed in any walk of life without a good deal of what, in England, is called pluck." The true nobleman is not one who

attempts to escape life's disagreeable tasks and heavy burdens; he learns better methods that the lots of the hard toiler may be lightened, and turns what is usually regarded as drudgery into pleasure by recognizing science and duty in the humblest work.

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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 the various crops, how to plant and care for orchards.—*Work for Christian Farmers.*

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Our education should equip us to get joy, recreation, satisfaction, and support from tilling the soil, making agriculture with its associate industries the foundation for all success and happiness. Students thus trained would be recognized as the

world's true noblemen; they would set on foot influences that would turn the tide of migration away from the cities to the land.

Theoretical education derived chiefly from books leads to superficial thinking and an artificial aristocracy that breaks down when it meets the real problems of life. Adam and Eve were noble people—aristocrats of the true sort. They earned their living from the soil. They were farmers, if you please. Abel and Seth followed their parents' example owning and cultivating their farms. But Cain departed from God's plan and built the first city.

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

He enslaved his fellowmen and started a new bogus aristocracy, which has been popular since that time. Real education helps people discover and appreciate true, genuine nobility and aristocracy.

#### LANDWARD TREND

It is encouraging to know that at the present time there are many true noblemen throughout the world trying to lead people away from the wrong ideals introduced by Cain. They are endeavoring to teach them to appreciate the blessings that come to those who live on farms.

Our own government is making a supreme effort to help people from the cities back to the soil. Philanthropists are not only teaching "back to the farm" but are helping to make it possible for many to secure a few acres or a farm home.

The recent move by missionaries to stress the teaching and practice of agriculture in mission fields is interesting. Not long ago there appeared an article in a popular magazine entitled "The Cross and the Plow," describing the wonderful work that is being done by Dr. Sam Higginbottom in India. As a missionary in India, Dr. Higginbottom a number of years ago became impressed that much more could be accomplished for the natives along evangelical lines if they could be taught how to get more from the soil. Returning to America, he studied agriculture in order to give to India the gospel of agriculture as well as other truths that he had been teaching.

Back in the forties, Dr. Finney, president of Oberlin, realized the importance of missionaries' being trained so they could go to any land and teach the gospel while supporting themselves from the soil. He 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. This was the spirit of faith and daring awakened in the hearts of Oberlin students who were taught to make their way from the soil. Oberlin students were prepared by the plan of alternate study and work to successfully carry on mission work among the Indians and the colored people, in

the mountain districts of the South, on the islands of the sea. Each student was educated to find his place, support himself from the soil, slowly securing recognition.

Culture on all points of practical life makes missionaries far more useful and influential, especially in foreign countries. Thus equipped they are able to teach the ignorant how to labor by the best methods and to produce the best results. A much smaller fund is required to sustain such missionaries. They will find standing room in any mission field.

#### INDIA CALLS FOR HELP

How to teach converts to till the soil and become self-supporting, independent, able, and practical Christians, is a problem being considered today by many missionaries. The following excerpts are from *Agricultural Missions Notes*, published by the *Agricultural Missions Foundation, Inc.*, New York City:

"The rural challenge is the greatest challenge of the Christian movement today because it requires the most in the way of intelligence, devotion, and sacrifice. Are we not too much taking the easier road?"

"Rural education in India is at the parting of the way and there are three possible routes. By the first the village school will become the center of a new village life, and supply the cohesion, initiative and knowledge required for the great task of rural reconstruction. By the second the schools which India is now bankrupting itself to support will continue to miss their opportunity until they are 'scrapped' and the resources of the country diverted to some other agency which will undertake this vital work. By the third road the village will be allowed to go on festering in its present state of squalor and ignorance. This last is unthinkable, and our book shows that the second is unnecessary, because the first is both possible and practicable.

"The Indian villager indeed 'has fallen among thieves'—dirt, disease, debt, poverty, waste and ignorance—and they have stripped him and left him half dead. Education is passing by on the other side, with her priestly robe of literature and logarithms drawn tightly about her to avoid contamination. Will she not cross over and have compassion on him, give him the comfort of knowledge and leadership, and pour into his wounds the healing oil of better farms, better health and better homes?"

There are openings in many lands for the missionary who is prepared to teach agriculture and other practical industries in rural communities.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute can still accommodate a few more students who desire training along agricultural lines the coming year. If interested, write for calendar and application blanks.

—S—

## A Bird Sang in the Night

By CARRIE SHARPE JORDAN\*

I heard a bird sing in the night,  
In the harsh unfriendly dark!  
I'd been longing for some light  
That would the lagging hours mark.  
But the darkness was grim, unyielding,  
And my soul seemed slowly slipping  
Its old moorings, long its shielding,  
Into cold dread waters dipping.

But a bird sang in the night!  
And my heart swelled big with gladness.  
The soft sweet darkness grew so bright,  
Healing with skill my hour's madness.  
Sleep, so coy, came gently smiling,  
Blotting out all thought of sorrow;  
Painting fair pictures, sweetly beguiling  
Of fortune's store in the glad tomorrow.

A wild bird singing in the night  
Was God's own way of sending light.

—S—

## Food for Thought

WHEN the depression came the ardent city boosters made another serious mistake. Instead of acknowledging that they had been wrong in enticing millions away from the land who should never have left it, and making some effort to get these people back on the soil, the general tendency was to try to support the unemployed in some way in the city. The city boosters manfully assumed the burden. Literally hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent for unemployed relief during the past three years without actually doing anything more than mitigating, to some extent, the pangs of hunger and the suffering from cold among the families of the unemployed."

"Cities have overbuilt until it is positive that there will continue to be unemployment of an enormous extent unless millions more do get back to the soil."

\*Guest of the Madison Sanitarium.

"Only the soil provides the actual life essentials. The soil, in one way or another, yields that which man needs for food, shelter, and clothing, and putting people on the land is putting them closest to life's essentials."

"The history of the human race gives us innumerable instances proving conclusively that people who live on the farm, as a whole, develop more thrift and industry, more self-reliance, more capacity for achievement irrespective of what may be undertaken."

"Boys and girls brought up on the farm have advantages and opportunities that are unheard of in the cities. It is a rare family that can find success in the city for more than three generations."

—Extracts from a paper by W. F. Main.

—S—

## Student Laundry Campaign

SINCE our Student Laundry Campaign opened, many friends have responded with coupons from Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Kirkman, and Borden products. Many of these have been sent to various students and the officers do not have the names of these donors; but the coupons are just as welcome as though we had the chance to express our thanks in person. Many large packages have come to us from church missionary societies and from collectors for which we are grateful. We would be glad to give our thanks personally to each one who has helped us. Still a long way from our goal, a new laundry building, we await anxiously the mails which shall bring more coupons. A list of products bearing redeemable coupons appears in the Laundry Campaign issue of the SURVEY of June 5. Again we thank you.

LULA B. GREGORY  
Campaign manager

—S—

## The New Cook Book

THE new cook book, *Food for Life*, which was announced in the SURVEY some time ago, was delayed somewhat by changes and repair work in the College Print Shop. However, this 332-page cook book containing 650 recipes, is now ready for distribution. The author is Frances L. Dittes, Director, Food and Nutrition, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. Miss Dittes has had years of experience in dietetics and food preparation. *Food for Life* will be found invaluable for use in the home;

by the dietitian, nurse, and physician; for nutrition classes and cooking schools; for the hospital and sanitarium cook; and every place where food is prepared and served. The contents include such subjects as Classification of Foods; Milk; The Acid-Base Balance; Fruit Acids; Balancing the Food; Measuring Food Values; Estimating Food Requirements and Costs; Menu Planning; The Art and Science of Food Preparation; Food Combinations; Condiments; Breads, Leavened and Unleavened; Sandwiches; Soups; Salads and Salad Dressings; Dishes to Take the Place of Flesh Foods; Vegetables; Nutritive Value of the Soy Bean and Soy Bean Dishes; Canning Fruits and Vegetables; Making Jellies. Place your order with the Associated Lecturers, Inc., Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

## The Health Lectures in Canada

**IN REPORTING** recent activities, Julius Gilbert White, president of Associated Lecturers, writes from Winnipeg, Manitoba:

Since leaving home a few weeks ago I have had the pleasure of working in connection with the Michigan W.C.T.U. in several places in that state giving the illustrated lecture on alcohol. While in that state the lecture was given in the Battle Creek Adventist Temple, and at the Michigan State Convention of Parents and Teachers at Bay City and in a number of the schools in Saginaw City and County. Lectures on alcohol, tobacco, and nutrition were given in a number of places in Detroit and Dearborn.

Invitations were extended to cross over into Ontario which resulted in lectures in Windsor, London, Toronto and Oshawa where a deep interest was manifested. While in Toronto the president of the Dominion National W. T. C. U. urged me to attend their national convention in Winnipeg. Consequently I came here for that purpose. A deep interest was manifested by delegates from over the Dominion in both the alcohol and tobacco lecture materials. These slides were exhibited throughout the convention.

Following this convention request was made to place the exhibit of alcohol and tobacco slides in the Manitoba Conference of Ministers of the United Church for four days. The alcohol lecture was given in several Sunday Schools. One church asked for the entire series of twelve lectures, which were completed June 18. Still another church desired two nutrition lectures.

When those were given a "Sponsoring Committee" of a dozen influential ministers, physicians, dentists, educators, and W.C.T.U. officials had been formed requesting the series of nutrition and temperance lectures to be given in Grace Church which was selected because of its location in the heart of the business district and so of easy access to all. This series begins Monday night, June 24. Thus the doors seem to be open in every city for this work to be done and there are those ready to help in bringing this information to the people.

Arrangements were made for a health conference to be conducted at Madison by Prof. Julius Gilbert White in September. Due to the fact that he will be busily engaged at a distance, the conference will not be held until a later date.

More and more the beauties of the campus are attracting visitors. Thursday, forty members of the Murfreesboro Garden Club inspected shrubs and flowers under the guidance of Dr. Floyd Bralliar, and ate lunch on the lawn. In the realm of flowers gladioli hold sway at present, and a gorgeous array they are.

—S—

Some members of the faculty whose memories date back to early days in Walla Walla College and to Battle Creek College previous to the move to Berrien Springs, Michigan, were surprised and pleased when Mr. and Mrs. Ben Yeoman of Long Beach, California, and their son, Mr. Frank Yeoman, and his wife, paid Madison a visit of a few hours. They were enroute from the Pacific coast to Detroit, Michigan. They had watched this institution's growth from a distance, but like many others, were surprised with the size, beauty, and abounding activity of the place.

"Man can shape circumstances, but circumstances should not be allowed to shape the man. We should seize upon circumstances as instruments by which to work. We are to master them, but not permit them to master us." —E. G. White

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# The Madison Survey

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No. 21

## Just a Little Picture or Two

THE HOUR was sunset on Friday evening. A group of students and workers was gathered in the chapel. In our hearts was the sweet consciousness of a week finished and a rest well earned. As the twilight settled over the earth, the peace of God came into our hearts, giving us a sense of quiet and inward calm. There were a few hymns; old favorites were called for.

And then the Dean began to speak. He took us away from earth, to the heavens, through the atmospheric heavens that surround the earth, through the stellar heavens, pointing out to us lessons of God's power and care over worlds greater than our own, and over the humblest of His children as well, and then to the heaven where God lives, and where Jesus ministers, pleading His merits for us. We were pointed to Jesus, His life on earth when as a man He walked with men, until as a man He was caught up into heaven, there to stand as man's advocate before His Father.

It was an old story, simply told as to a child. We had heard it all before many times, but it came to us with new truth

and beauty, rousing in our hearts old longings and aspirations, which were expressed by many, young people and old, in the testimony meeting that followed.

\* \* \* \* \*

A group of young people, college students, was in charge of the chapel period. There was a Scripture reading and prayer. Then the young people talked of their school, of their pride in the ideals for which it stands, and of their desire to contribute while in the school

THESE intimate little pictures of Madison's life and work are the observations of

AN OLD TIMER

something of lasting worth. They called for the loyal support of their colleagues, introduced the latest edition of their school paper, "The Peptimist Crier", a new-born infant, the pride of its parents, and accompanied by the band, sang their school song. There is a fine school spirit at Madison.

\* \* \* \* \*

He came into the dining room to tempt us with samples of one of the Food Factory's latest products. There he was introduced as the Director of Merchandise. We enjoyed the delicate flavor of the soy bean cutlets, braized a golden brown, and were interested in the list of foods made

by the student enterprise which is continually expanding. Can it be that the young, energetic Director of Merchandise who now sells foods with so much enthusiasm is the same young man who used to sell us shoes in Asheville? It looks just exactly like him.

\* \* \* \* \*

If there isn't Bertha Shillings. Excuse me just a minute while I speak to her. Have I been asleep twenty years? It is her daughter.

\* \* \* \* \*

Twenty-five years ago Susan Walen ran about the Madison Campus with pig tails flying, getting in the way generally of the young ladies who lived in Old Plantation House, and seeing far too much. She has since pioneered a mountain school, teaching many years, passing on to the children who came her own ambition and her love of learning. She is again a Madison student. It is a great school, this one, always with something new to offer.

\* \* \* \* \*

Out on the campus the other day were four generations of Madison. Mrs. N. H. Druillard was here—we call her "Mother D", we like that better, for in her day at the school she exercised all the prerogatives of a mother. She is one of the founders of the school, and a grand old veteran with many a hard fought battle to her credit and honors in this and other fields. Then there were her nephew, Dr. Edward A. Sutherland, whose name and Madison are almost synonymous, and the latest Dr. Sutherland, who came to the school thirty years ago as "Baby Joe", recently graduated from Loma Linda and returned to the South for his internship and with definite plans for work in the institution. These three with two rollicking boys on pony and bicycle completed four generations of the school's history.

—S—

### The Normal Life and Longevity\*

WHEN HE created man God intended that he should live and not die. Since the fall of man God is still endeavoring to help him to live a long, useful life.

\*Notes from a talk to patients by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

Man in the beginning was placed in a garden. When he lost his Eden home due to transgression he was sent forth "to till the ground."

Surgeon General Cummings of the United States Health Service, who has made a careful study of the relation of occupation to health, finds that of every one thousand persons engaged in agriculture 6.2 will die each year. The death rate of the common laborer is 13.1 per one thousand or double the rate at which the average farmer dies.

*Good Health*, July issue, commenting on Dr. Cummings' report, says: "Farming unquestionably is the most healthful of all vocations, and if the farmer's wife knew how to feed him properly and if the farmer himself had sense enough to avoid the use of alcohol, tobacco, tea and coffee and other poisons, his annual death rate would probably be not more than 3 per one thousand, or less than one-quarter that of the man who works at any odd job that he can find and eats without question anything he finds set before him. Diet and occupation are undoubtedly two of the greatest factors affecting health and longevity."

It is interesting to note the effects of a flesh diet on the life of the human family. After the flood men were permitted to eat of the flesh of clean animals. But it was at a great expense, for it shortened their lives. Flesh foods overburden the kidneys and eliminative organs, affecting also the circulatory system. One of the greatest causes of premature death today is disease of the heart and kidneys.

The children of Israel were taken from the cities of Egypt to rural Palestine, and every family was given a farm. They were told by the Lord that if they would carry out His plan in living on the farm and using the proper diet, they would be free from the diseases of Egypt and the nations about them, and their lives would be greatly prolonged. To those today, who desire to live long and be well no better plan has ever been discovered than the one given in the Bible.

Another great factor today in shortening the lives of people is worry. Thousands

are worried, anxious, and fearful. Proverbs 4:23 admonishes us: "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." Again we are told in Proverbs 17:22, 23 that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine," and "a sad heart drieth up the bones."

If we wish to be well, strong, efficient, and long-lived, we are to get away from the cities to the quiet of the rural districts, eat proper food, be temperate in all things pertaining to the habits of life, and stop worrying. "I have learned to be content," said Paul, "in whatsoever state I am. Contentment with Godliness is great gain."

—S—

### Farewell

There's a place where the trail of men divides,  
Through the mist of earth-born days;  
Where the infinite mind of God decides,  
And directs who goes, who stays.  
Somewhere we meet, in this earthly span,  
For a purpose that heaven knows;  
And then again in Heaven's plan—  
One stays, and another goes.

We meet each other and leave to love  
In the way that the Master told.  
Together we strive to live above  
The way that is lone and cold.  
Sword to sword and shield to shield  
Me meet with a haughty foe;  
Till the trumpet calls to another field,  
And—some of us have to go.

We never may guess when we part below  
How soon till the journey ends;  
But it helps a lot for us each to know  
When we part that we part as friends.  
And though the path of duty lies  
Through many a changeeful fate,  
We'll hope to meet 'neath fairer skies  
At heaven's beautiful gate!

—S—

### The Peptimist Crier

THE Madison students' vision of a student school paper appears in the form of *The Peptimist Crier*. It is a monthly paper published by the Rural School Press, and is twice the size of the SURVEY. Its purpose is to create a true school spirit and a working interest in student activities. It comes to you representing the ideals and progress of the students. The young men and young women of the school are contesting to see which can secure the greatest number of subscriptions. Friends and former students of Madison, this is your opportunity to keep in touch with the progress of the students themselves. You need the paper; we need your subscription. Address

*The Peptimist Crier*, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee, indicating which side shall receive the credit, the young men or the young women. It is only 50 cents per year.

WILLIS DICK  
Circulation Manager

—S—

### The New Cook Book

THE new cook book, *Food for Life*, which was announced in the SURVEY some time ago, was delayed somewhat by changes and repair work in the College Print Shop. However, this 332-page cook book containing 650 recipes, is now ready for distribution. The author is Frances L. Dittes, Director, Food and Nutrition, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. Miss Dittes has had years of experience in dietetics and food preparation. *Food for Life* will be found invaluable for use in the home; by the dietitian, nurse, and physician; for nutrition classes and cooking schools; for the hospital and sanitarium cook; and every place where food is prepared and served. The contents include such subjects as Classification of Foods; Milk; The Acid-Base Balance; Fruit Acids; Balancing the Food; Measuring Food Values; Estimating Food Requirements and Costs; Menu Planning; The Art and Science of Food Preparation; Food Combinations; Condiments; Breads, Leavened and Unleavened; Sandwiches; Soups; Salads and Salad Dressings; Dishes to Take the Place of Flesh Foods; Vegetables; Nutritive Value of the Soy Bean and Soy Bean Dishes; Canning Fruits and Vegetables; Making Jellies. Place your order with the Associated Lecturers, Inc., Madison, Tennessee.

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### NEWS ITEMS

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Among the guests at Madison this summer, it is a pleasure to have a number of teachers: Miss Gladys Old, Lebanon; Mrs. Ida Root Hall, Jackson; Mrs. Louis Hurt, Hermitage; Mrs. Margaret Brown, Nashville; Mrs. Annie Cavert, Nashville; Miss Willie Margaret Dixon, Nashville; Mr. G. H. Boles, Boatland; Mrs. Estelle Acuff, Franklin, Kentucky; Mrs. L. Grisson, Montevallo, Alabama.

—S—

The senior class of the high school department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute gave an interesting program June 13 at the close of the year's work. Prof. A. J. Wheeler is principal this year. Twenty-six young men and women completed their high school course and most of them will be registering for college work this fall. Graduation exercises for the high school and college will be held September 6-8.

Mrs. B. C. Peterson and daughter, Miss Muriel Peterson, of Jacksonville, Florida, are guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. George Cothren. Mrs. Peterson is Mrs. Cothren's mother.

—S—

Elder H. N. Williams and Mr. Ivan Williams have been conducting evangelical and health food work in Louisiana for several weeks. Last week they were joined by their families from Madison. The Williams families have been associated with the work at Madison during the past year. While we regret to lose them from the work here in the school, yet we are glad they are to continue self-supporting missionary endeavors in Louisiana. Mrs. H. N. Williams leaves with us the little poem, "Farewell," appearing in this issue of the SURVEY.

—S—

A new eight-room house, brown stained chestnut siding, is being constructed west of the Sanitarium Drive. This is to be the home of Dr. Lew Wallace and family. Dr. and Mrs. Floyd Bralliar have purchased the Dye home and are just getting established in their new quarters. Students under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Gorich are making considerable headway on the new library building. We hope to have it completed by fall.

—S—

It was a pleasure to have with us over the week-end Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Bailey. Dr. Bailey is a Harvard graduate, a Presbyterian minister and educator. He has spent six years as a teacher and evangelist in the mountains of eastern Kentucky and seven years as a missionary in Egypt. He was advised to visit Madison by our friend, Dr. John H. Reiser, executive secretary of the Agricultural Missions Foundation, New York. Dr. Bailey plans to return to Egypt in the near future, hoping to establish an educational center. He is visiting other institutions in the South. He expressed himself as being especially interested in the practical training offered at Madison, a training that is needed in foreign fields. The combination of agricultural, educational and medical work made an especial appeal to both Dr. and Mrs. Bailey who are well acquainted with conditions in foreign countries.

—S—

Of ministers, we have registered this week Dr. W. H. Johnston, presiding elder of the Methodist Church, Clarksville district; Rev. B. J. Marshall, pastor of the Methodist Church, Chapel Hill; and Rev. William B. Holmes, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

Mr. Bayard D. Goodge, teacher in the High School Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, is taking graduate work at the University of Tennessee during the summer quarter. Mrs. Pearl Hansen, assistant in the Commercial Department, is attending Bowling Green School of Commerce, Miss Edith Winquist of the Sanitarium medical staff is taking work at the University of Virginia this summer.

—S—

After spending several weeks at Madison, Miss Edwina Wallace left this week for her home in Booneville, Mississippi. Miss Wallace won many warm friends while here who will look forward to other visits.

—S—

The Fourth of July school picnic was enjoyed as usual at Madison in South Park. There the entire school family and a number of Sanitarium guests gathered and had lunch on the ground. The program consisted of an interesting and inspiring talk by the Rev. William B. Holmes of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, who is spending a few days at the Sanitarium; music by the orchestra; a flag pageant; patriotic songs; and games.

—S—

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Treece of Daylight, Tennessee, their son Angus Treece, and baby Sharon, called at Madison for a few hours this week. Angus, former Madison student, has completed the second year of medical work in the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, and, with his two-year-old daughter Sharon, is spending a few weeks in Tennessee before starting his third year of medical work.

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A business man of Los Angeles, California, sends us his change in address and expresses his appreciation of the good friend who had his name entered on the Survey mailing list. He writes: "May God strengthen your hands in the very practical work you are doing, and in the solving of the peculiar problems which inevitably present themselves hourly and daily to such self-sacrificing and earnest workers as those connected with your very worth-while Institute." The Survey appreciates the good letters received from its readers, names sent in for the mailing list, notices of change in address, and contributions for the publishing fund.

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# The Madison Survey

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No. 22

## Advantages of Life in the Country

WRITING for *Harpers Magazine*, June, 1935, Philip Curtiss, in an enlightening article, entitled, "They Are Moving to the Country," gives some interesting bits of philosophy and fact. From his article we take the following paragraphs.

"In the early 1920's there was a genuine back-to-the-land movement starting in rural New England. Less noticeable during the boom era, during the last five years it has been growing to astonishing proportions. What is possibly more important, there has been during those same years an equally marked stay-on-the-land movement, an increasing tendency among young people in the country to give up the traditional migration toward city jobs."

### CAN A CITY MAN SUPPORT HIS FAMILY IN THE COUNTRY

"Those who are really facing a genuine money problem have discovered that one dollar in the country brings them what four dollars would have brought in the city. Especially they discover that in the country very limited means cause no loss of self-

respect or limitation of social activity.

"The question remains whether it is possible for a city man or woman with a fondness for rural life but no personal means and no special connections to move to the country and support a family. I learned my lesson on that subject eleven years ago. Actually it is possible. I know men and women who have done it and others who have tried and failed. The real answer is that it can be done only by a person who can easily adapt himself to the pace and philosophy of country life."

### In Favor of Country Life

NO LINE of manual training is of more value than agriculture. A greater effort should be made to create and encourage an interest in agricultural pursuits. Call attention to what the Bible says about agriculture: that it was God's plan for man to till the earth; that the first man was given a garden to cultivate; and that many of the world's greatest men, its real nobility, have been tillers of the soil.

—Education

### DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE COUNTRY MAN

"For one thing the average city man cannot think of living except in terms of a definite 'job'. If he is without a job for two weeks he grows white with anxiety—and well he may.

"The true countryman does nothing of the sort. If told that he is being 'laid off' he merely goes home and begins to fuss with his car. . . . In the country the time element has no such meaning as it has in the city. All country occupations are full of delays, postponements, and sheer months

of blanks, empty time that would be agonizing to the city man who wondered where his bread and butter were coming from.

"Odd as it sounds, as one acquires the country point of view one actually begins to like such methods. One learns to fill in the blank times with other activities. Manual workers sooner or later do everything from painting houses to carting manure, and men of means are usually carrying on five or six different lines of business.

"How *do* country people live in their slack times? One answer is that the average country family, living on its own place, has an enormous power to contract or expand its interior economy without visibly changing its exterior existence. Overhead expenses are usually very small. Almost everything else can be cut down at a moment's notice. If there is no money for movies, the family reads or goes fishing. Chunk or scrap wood takes the place of coal even in furnaces."

#### THINGS YOU MISS IN THE COUNTRY

"Moreover, an incredible number of those daily, niggling calls for cash that make life a torment in the city are unknown in the country. Such things as carfares, commutation tickets, downtown lunches, expensive laundry, tips, clothes pressing, shoe shines, paid entertainments, school and office subscriptions, club dues, and all the constant expenses of putting up a good appearance are largely absent. A country man thinks nothing of going around for days with only a few cents in his pocket. The real strength of his position is that he has no such moral fear as the city man of absolute financial zero."

**T**H**E**R**E** is plenty of food for thought in these few paragraphs. Practically every point made has been duly tested by the big family of countrymen who live at the Madison School and its units. It is a boon too big to describe to have a school and a group of students on the land, living largely on the products of their own labor, free from the petty expenses met at every turn in the city and which collectively amount to enormous sums in the course of time.

We are living in the Southland, a section of country with boundless opportunities

for the rural-minded. We are endeavoring to instill in every student who abides at Madison the love of the out-of-doors, the ability to support a family from the soil, a love of humanity that drives out selfishness and tempts the dweller on the soil to claim fellowship with all mankind to whom he owes a debt of gratitude, a debt that increases as he comes to realize his own bountiful blessings.

Nothing pleases us older folks much more than to have the young people return from the city, as they often do, with the exclamation, "How thankful I am that we do not live in the city." Or, "How beautiful the campus seems after a few hours in Nashville." The days may be filled to the brim with duties, some of them arduous, for everybody is striving here to maintain himself and at the same time add to his mental and spiritual equipment for service, but there is always time for diversions, wholesome and edifying, without expense except it be for a donation of native talent.

—S—

### Constipation, the Results of Worry\*

**I**T IS surprising how many cases of constipation can be traced to instability of the nervous system. This, of course, is not the only cause, but is one of the great factors in constipation. So many people are given to the habit of worry, anxiety, fear and depression these days, due to the strenuous times. Many of these people are suffering from stubborn constipation. The X-ray reveals in most of these cases a very spastic colon. Cathartics and laxatives do not cure such cases. Often they cause more nervousness, thus creating a more stubborn condition of constipation.

One who is suffering from constipation should seek medical counsel, for there are a number of causes for this condition. One of the most common forms of constipation is due to a nervous, spastic condition of the colon, causing contraction in a number of places. This type is known as nervous or spastic constipation. There is another common form of constipation due to a relaxed colon, a lack of tone in the mus-

\*Notes from a talk to patients by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

culature so that the contents are not pushed forward as they should be. This form is known as atonic constipation. Both spastic and atonic constipation require special treatment, and before attempting to handle a case, one should be sure of the type.

Constipation is really an individual problem and the wise person will find the cause, and then remove it. There are many symptoms that develop from constipation such as lassitude, nervousness, headaches, backache, neuritis, and arthritis. Probably one of the most common conditions due to poisons in the colon is the lack of pep.

Our food should pass through the digestive tract in twenty-four hours. To determine the length of time required charcoal or carmine may be taken. People are often surprised to find the time much longer than was supposed. Anyone who has but one bowel movement a day is constipated.

As soon as it is found their food is passing too slowly through the digestive tract, the next step is to learn whether the condition is spastic or atonic and then apply the treatment indicated. In spastic constipation it is sometimes necessary to eliminate from the diet foods that are bulky or rough. Bland foods rich in minerals and vitamins are recommended. The patient must overcome his nervousness and relax, not only mentally but the intestinal tract should be relaxed. Bulky food, more water drinking and a general toning up of the system is called for in atonic cases.

It is important that people suffering from any type of constipation should form proper colon habits. This means regularity and at least a morning and evening evacuation. The normal animal has an evacuation after each meal. Meals should be regular and the diet well chosen. Most people do not drink enough water. It is not difficult to form habits of colon hygiene.

An offensive stool, coated tongue and foul breath indicate the need of change in the intestinal flora. The bacteria causing putrid, offensive stools is known as the unfriendly germs, causing colitis etc. To plant the friendly germs, a large amount of a lactose-dextrin preparation should be taken, along with fruits and vegetables

such as tomatoes, raw cabbage, spinach, and other greens. When the friendly germs are once established they should be maintained by the continued use of a proper diet and careful colon hygiene. Meats of all sorts promote growth of unfriendly germs and should be avoided.

## Inspiration

By A. W. NORTON

Lord, lift my spirit up to meet  
The beauty of this day;  
On purple mountains, rimmed in snow,  
Lord, let my fancy play,  
Lest common things, like greed and strife,  
Should rob from me the joy of life.

Lord, lift my spirits up to meet  
The glories of the night,  
On gold-rimmed cloud ships let me drift  
In dreams of pure delight.  
For I have learned, with spirit free,  
Life's sordid things are hid to me.

## Another Student Writes

**A**FTER completing a year of college work at Madison, Miss Julia Klaseen is spending the summer at her home in Madison, Ohio. It is her plan to return this fall for nurse training. The SURVEY published several letters from students regarding their experience in the school and promised more. Miss Klaseen gives her opinion:

After being at Madison a year I have learned to know and love the spirit of the school. Each student is working toward a definite goal and with this in mind the industrial work as well as the class work is done in a much more satisfactory manner than where students have no aim.

The study and work plan at Madison is a preparatory course for life. Likewise, it enables students who otherwise could not attend school a wonderful opportunity to get an education.

Then, too, we have a cooperative plan by which teachers and students work together in various departments of the school. The art of working harmoniously with fellow students and teachers is developed.

Any student who desires to gain a good all-round education will find it here. Three hundred young men and young women are on this program at the present time.

It is my judgment that the student who finishes his work here should be able to help the world in a very effective way.

## The Passing of a Friend

IT IS with sadness we report the death of Charles Franklin Alden, which occurred at his home in Goodlettsville, Saturday night, July 6. He had been ill for some time but his indomitable will enabled him to carry on his teaching until last February. Professor Alden was a member of the faculty of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. With Mrs. Alden he joined the founders of Madison in the fall of 1904. The following year with Braden Mulford, he started a rural school at Oak Grove in Roberson County, cutting timber from his own land for the buildings. He became one of Tennessee's leading educators, especially stressing rural life and agriculture. He was one of the first Smith-Hughes men in Tennessee and did much to organize this work in the state. During the thirty years he lived in Tennessee he served on the faculties of the University of Tennessee, Peabody College, Austin Peay Normal, Goodlettsville High School, Portland High School, and other institutions. He loved the work at Madison and for several years he longed to devote his entire time to teaching in this institution. Arrangements had been completed for him to do this. His death was due to acute dilatation of the heart.

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## NEWS ITEMS

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Among the visitors at Madison this week was Miss Aurelia B. Potts, professor of Nursing Education, George Peabody College, and Miss Edna Lewis, assistant in the same department. They were accompanied by a group of summer school students, who showed much interest in the various industrial departments at Madison which give to students a practical training along with the usual curriculum.

At the Friday evening vesper service a number of interesting reports were given of the recent Youth's Congress held at Blue Ridge, North Carolina. Mrs. Marguerite Jaspersen of the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, who is a member of the Madison summer school family, had charge of a series of meetings on home-making. Mr. E. M. Bisalski of the Madison Health Food Department presented to the gathering the openings for young people in health food work. Prof. and Mrs. Leland Straw assisted in the music. Dr. Floyd

Bralliar conducted a series of nature studies. All who attended the Congress spoke of the meeting as of strong spiritual and inspirational value.

—S—

Thursday evening the Madison family and people of the community were given the benefit of a program demonstrating the prevention and cure of malaria. The program was under the auspices of Miss Elma Rood, associate in charge of Health Education, Tennessee Valley Authority. She was assisted by Miss Gertrude Lingham of the Madison faculty. The program was repeated at Edenwold, a community six miles north of Madison. The purpose of these programs as given by the Tennessee Valley Authority is to educate rural communities in matters of sanitation and health.

—S—

Friday morning Mr. J. G. White, whose home is on the campus, returned after an absence of three months. On Sabbath he gave the family an interesting account of this lecture tour which took him into Michigan, Wisconsin, and also over the border in Ontario and Winnipeg. Mr. White met many outstanding W.C.T.U. leaders, physicians, and educators, who are vitally interested in the subject of nutrition as he presents it, and in his lectures on alcohol and tobacco. He reported appointments that will occupy a large part of his time from September until Christmas.

—S—

Mrs. L. C. Sauerhammer of Baltimore visited her son, Leonard Sauerhammer, this week. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Estelle Mackert. Mrs. Sauerhammer has been here several times during the past year, but was her first trip by auto through the hills of Virginia and east Tennessee.

—S—

The little poem, "Inspiration," appearing in this issue of the Survey, was written by Mrs. Alice Whitson Norton of Nashville. Mrs. Norton is well known as a writer of children's stories. She has spent considerable time at Madison and is a good friend and booster of the institution.

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# The Madison Survey

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## What Some Folks See in the Country

USUALLY an article on country life appearing in the SURVEY has to do with the practical or the economic or the health-giving side of the subject. But there is an aesthetic point of view which should not be overlooked. Life without beauty, without emotions of joy and love and thankfulness would not be worth living. Some fortunate individuals whose lives are full of burdens and cares are, nevertheless, spiritualized as it were, by their love of beauty and ability to detect it in most unexpected places.

The autobiography of Doctor Robert Morris, eminent surgeon, appeared earlier in this present year under the title, "Fifty Years A Surgeon." It is a remarkable account of a remarkably able life told with a simplicity that appeals to the layman, yet gives facts from his own rich experience in science that makes it a valuable contribution to the profession. Near the end of this interesting volume is a chapter dealing with rural life and conditions in the Doctor's own happy way, a few paragraphs from which we want to pass on to you. If you have the chance, read it all.

Professional duties held Dr. Morris very close to the center of New York City, "But,

says he, "I felt that I must have a country place if I were to lead an ideal life. If we do not lead an ideal life in this world there is no telling when the next chance may come. A wife, children, a country home, a city office, out-of-door sports, and a liberal profession that would keep me humble, were to my mind the six basic essentials for happiness and satisfaction."

One day the naturalist, Ernest Thompson Seton, described a beautiful tract of woodland within easy reach of the city. "Day dreams told me that I must have Merribrooke property some day. So Merribrooke was purchased."

Many of you may have a place just as richly endowed as this, but do you see the beauty? Some having eyes, the Master tells us, see not. Put yourself in the Doctor's place. For a few minutes see through his eyes.

"Life at Merribrooke was ideal. Up at 6 A.M.—a run across the dewy lawn and then through the ferns and fragrant hemlocks to the swimming pool in the rushing rocky stream. A vireo is singing in the basswood tree; singing, catching an insect, singing, catching and insect, singing,

catching an insect. That shall be my keynote for the day, singing while busy."

There follows a vivid description of the wild life of the place for "although the southern boundary of Merribrooke is only eighteen miles from New York City limits we still have there most of the wild life that was present in the days of the Indians."

Were you on a farm in the Southland this condition would likely be just as true, along with other things Dr. Morris found on his bit of land. Much depends on the temper with which one approaches such a life. Have you seen this?

"The unmeasurable glory of a rising sun below ambient early morning clouds has turned dewdrops on the wild rose into shimmering rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. Every day is a new revelation if we begin it among surroundings of beauty."

Again, did you ever experience this friendship? "In the country I can have horses. The automobile does not whinny an early morning greeting to the sound of my coming footsteps nor does it nicker and paw impatiently until it can playfully nip my sleeve. When I am at work in the orchard it does not come up quietly from behind and lay a head on my shoulder. How one does get to love a good horse—and even one that is not at all good."

Stop a moment to consider whether or not you have learned from the water running over stones a lesson on meeting life's difficulties such as this:

"Our sleeping porch at Merribrooke overlooks the rapid stream that rounds big rocks easily enough but yet making protest that sends out a note of rushing waters. The sound comes up to our porch all night long, all day long—all the time. Why is it that the almost musical monotone gives a quieting and satisfying effect rather than any suggestion of impatience? It is because there has been successful compromise; the rocks are to remain while the waters are to go on, and it is a note of generous arrangement that reaches our ears."

It is necessary to skip many paragraphs, but here is another thought-provoking one:

"One day when I was at work in a field and turning over in mind various troubles

and complications, I suddenly heard a wood-thrush singing. He had been singing to me for a long time and I had not heard him at all. Immediately his clear musical 'Lib-er-tee, dearie,' began to sing through my mind, liberty it was that he had brought for me and dearie was he. The whole situation had been changed by a bird and everything could now be looked at in new light cheerfully. The wood-thrush had been singing directly to me all the while and yet until that moment I had been ignoring his wonderful presence."

As you read these words from a Doctor nature-lover you will probably think, as I do, of the original home God made for man in Eden and of the lessons our father Adam and his descendants were to learn from their close association with the handiwork of the Master. For that very same reason we are advised to have a home in the country where ears and eyes and other senses may respond to such stimuli. What keenness, what gentleness, what real culture will it give the growing child! To continue the quotation:

"My superstition is to the effect that wild animals in the woods instinctively know whether one who goes among them is carrying a gun heart or a camera heart. In the days when I eagerly hunted for bear, moose, caribou or deer they were seldom found within easy rifle range. Now with a camera instead of a rifle I can get right among these animals. I have walked as close to a bear while speaking to him as I would to a pet dog—the bear meantime talking back to me with his voice expressing curiosity rather than enmity or fear. It is my feeling that a bear recognizes a friendly voice in the same way it is recognized by a setter."

Man was by creation made king of the animals. They were never afraid of their king until he began to slay and eat them. Where animal life is respected, the confidence is restored.

A patient depressed in mind found his original buoyancy after a close-up experience with the forces of nature in the Doctor's company. A doctor with such an outlook is a blessing to suffering humanity. More fortunate still is the physician who can care for his patients day after day in

a sanitarium with all these beauties surrounding them. Madison is a veritable bird sanctuary. The evening sunsets over Tennessee hills, the beauty of the dawn, the living green of a thousand trees and shrubs, the blue of the heavens—all are ours for the taking. As Dr. Morris says:

"I have known men with means sufficient to buy a ticket for anywhere and yet they had never lain prone upon a dune and watched the incredible glory of a sunrise over the sea. The very breath of life comes bounding along over boundless waters and then we may look beyond, beyond the sea."

—S—

## EVENTIDE

ELLUS T. WILLIAMS

I love to stroll alone at eventide  
When cooling breezes fan the waving corn.  
'Tis then the Master bids my soul abide  
Beneath the shadow of His love till morn.

The sunset's dazzling splendor awes my heart  
And shows that it was painted by a Master hand.

While viewing this I find my sorrows all depart  
And feelings surge within that I can't understand.

Thy power, mighty Saviour, is revealed  
In sunset, cloud, and tree and dewdrop bright.  
Thy wonders fill the forest, brook, and field  
From polliwog to the graceful bird in flight.

O selfish heart, so full of pain and woe,  
Why should your stubborn spirit e'er rebel  
Against Him who conquered every foe.  
And whose works reveal He doeth all things well?

—S—

## Malaria Control Demonstration

THE evening of July fourth was the occasion of a program on the campus which was interesting, enjoyable, and definitely educative. The subject of malaria was presented in a way which was a demonstration of a rural community educating its own members through visual means. "Mr. Crabbie Learns Malaria Control" was the first presentation, and brought to attention simple and correct methods the family and community should employ in fighting malaria, instead of depending on patient medicines and handed-down ideas of what does and does not cause malaria.

A three-reel Rockefeller Institute film followed, and served to emphasize the points just previously presented and to prepare the way for an appreciation of the exhibit which was the third main item of the program. In the film, the actual emerging of an adult malarial mosquito from the pupa or "tumbler" form in water was shown, and there was a diagrammatic representation of the development of malaria parasites from the time a mosquito takes blood from one person till she deposits some parasites in another person. The development of the parasites in the human blood stream was also shown, and there was pictured the bursting of blood cells which precedes and causes the "chills" of malaria. In the exhibit, there were live top minnows eating up very live mosquito "wigglers"; egg rafts, larvae, pupae, and adults of the common (culex) mosquito; and for contrast, wigglers, tumblers, and full-grown mosquitoes of the malarial (anopheles) type.

As the small malarial mosquitoes were compared with the twelve-, fourteen- and sixteen-mesh screen wire samples in the exhibit, it was easy to see why the sixteen-mesh wire is the kind to get. The protecting of a bed in a porch or room without screens was demonstrated by a small model bed and net covering. Materials used by health departments, as mosquito catchers, sprayers, oils, dusts, et cetera, were exhibited, and there were "before and after" photographs of ditching and draining operations. A map of the United States and a detailed map of Tennessee showed the extent of the malaria problem. Slides of blood cells of malaria cases were shown and explained, and an opportunity was offered at a minimum charge for those who wished to have a blood test made during the exhibit period.

In addition to the methods-demonstration feature of this program, it was interesting from the standpoint of cooperation. While sponsored by the health department of the college, it was helped by the TVA, through their director of health and associate in charge of health education, in a manual of health education methods and in personal assistance; by the United States Public Health Service, in mounted

specimens and bulletins; by the state and county health departments in interest and loans of essential materials; and by campus departments and groups in preliminary and follow-up class work in suitable courses, participation in the presentation, loaning and operating the moving picture machine, furnishing microscope and laboratory helpers to make explanations, loaning other equipment, preparing the assembly room, et cetera.

An outgrowth, soon following, was the putting on of the same program in the county school building in a neighboring rural community. The teacher of that school and the Parent-Teacher Association president had an essential part in plans for the community meeting, and various campus groups at Madison, particularly the Junior Laymen's Extension League and the Agriculture Seminar, were active in this extension service, assisting in announcements, transportation arrangements, and other matters.

GERTRUDE LINGHAM

—S—

## Educator Advocates Practical Education\*

I PREDICT that secondary and collegiate institutions will increasingly seek to find ways in which education may be made a more vital force in the lives of our youth. This, to be sure, has not by any means been neglected as an object of education. The suspicion is present, however, that much of the instruction in the schools has been given with reference to far-off unrelated possibilities rather than to immediate actualities. Education in every field must become increasingly realistic. It must find justification both as to its goal

\*From an address delivered at the One Hundredth anniversary of the founding of Worcester Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts, June 8, 1934, by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of the State of Massachusetts.

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and its procedures with reference to definitely practical ends.

These schools must deal less in future and more with present life situations. I like the word that is used in the announcements of this academy which describes it as an "experiential school." I take it that the word means that here on this campus, in the classroom, in contacts with all student activities of every kind and character the student is given an opportunity to grow through his daily experiences into a better appreciation and understanding of himself in relation to his environment. I predict that schools of this kind will be permitted to lay less stress upon preparation and more upon development. Educational procedure of the past has too often indicated that teaching is concerned most with what is to be and least with what is. Preparation has been the keynote all along the line. Perhaps it will come to pass that our secondary schools, both public and private, will be judged by the quality of the boys and girls they graduate as measured in far more important ways than by sets of examination questions.

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Mrs. M. D. Nesler and Mrs. Roy L. Seright of Harrisburg, Illinois, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge and family this week. Mrs. Nesler is Mrs. Goodge's sister.

—S—

**A Survey reader writes from Battle Creek, Michigan:**

"I have had no Survey for weeks. It is read by several after I read it, and is eagerly called for. There is disappointment when a week passes and no Survey. I trust I may again have its cheering pages." The Survey is sent subscription free to those who desire it. If for any reason your name has been dropped from the mailing list and you again desire the little paper, a card from you will reenter your name. Possibly you know of others who would enjoy the message it carries.

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# The Madison Survey

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## The Relation of Physical to Spiritual Life\*

MANY people in America are growing more health-minded and are giving more attention to the needs of this "house" in which we live. Through scientific research, men are peering farther into the operation of the laws governing life.

The study of the human body and its marvelous functions grows more interesting and wonderful each passing year, as added scientific knowledge makes it possible for us to delve deeper into its mysteries. But, strange to say, the deeper we go, the more profound are the mysteries we find, and the solution of one leads to others still more profound.

Long and diligently have men searched to find the thing we call "life" in the body, and the secret of prolonging its stay with us. It is known that each organ, tissue, and nerve consists of myriads of cells which can be seen only with the aid of the microscope, each consisting of protoplasm, the vital or living substance.

Each cell, to be normal, which is another word for health, must be continually supplied with oxygen and fresh nutriment, and have its wastes removed. If oxygen is insufficient or the nutriment inadequate, improper, or unbalanced, or if the wastes are imperfectly removed, the well-being of the cell is lessened and an abnormal condition develops. Thus the health of all cells, and therefore the health of the body, depends primarily upon oxygen, adequate nutrition, and the removal of wastes. This is the law of life. If all the cells of the body are healthy, the whole body is in health. Ill health is the

abnormal condition or function of the cells.

The transformation of food into energy and living tissue and into the power to think, is a mystery beyond our ken.

It is said that minerals and vitamins contribute to the beating of the heart, but the explanation of how this is done, leaves almost

as many mysteries as before we began to explain.

The passing of oxygen through the membrane of the lungs and the walls of the blood vessels into the blood stream is a marvelous wonder. Likewise the transfer of nutriment through the tissue of the small intestine and the blood vessels into the blood, that it may be transported to all the body, is a similar near miracle. The selective powers of the cells of the kidneys by which they detect and remove poisons

from the blood are almost akin to intelligence. How the white blood corpuscles know where to go for bacteria and how they recognize them that they may devour them and no other substances, cannot be explained. The electric power of the brain, promoted by thinking, which sends its electric messages throughout the nervous system, directing and energizing all, is one of the greatest marvels of the entire body. Man can say that the brain is "four quadrillions of dynamos," but how they came to be so arranged and how they can thus marvelously function, he

\*Reprinted from an article appearing in the August number of *Life and Health* by Julius Gilbert White, director of Health Extension Service, Madison Sanitarium.



cannot tell. The interdependence of this organ and that process upon all of the other organs and processes is far more intricate than any machine or communication or transportation system ever designed by man.

The reader may be asking, What have these wonderful things from physiology to do with the *spiritual* life? This is our subject, and we are now ready to consider it.

The spiritual experience *begins* with or arises from the acceptance of the following fundamental principles:

1. That God is the designer of the body, with all of its marvelous functions.
2. That the body and its mysterious processes are maintained by the ceaseless exercise of His power.
3. That man's *duty to his Maker* begins with this recognition, which is vain unless he also comes into harmony with the will of God, which is thus so clearly expressed in these inexorable laws of life governing his physical existence.

If a man will not recognize that God, as the Maker of his physical body and the Designer of all its organs and their functions, is to be implicitly obeyed in this realm *within him*, how can he expect that an attempt to worship Him merely mentally, in church or elsewhere, or even obedience to Him in all things *outside* of the body, can be acceptable to the great I AM while he refuses to yield the *kingdom within him* to the Maker thereof? That would be to worship Him afar off, but to deny Him near at hand. The Great Teacher said, "The kingdom of God is within you." Luke 17: 21. If the kingdom within be not yielded to Him, it is vain to offer Him sovereignty in any exterior realm.

It necessarily follows that every physical habit is to be examined, and not one is to be *indulged* which in any way interferes with the wonderful processes of life in the body, and those habits are to be *practiced* which will tend to build it up.

The first reason for living in this manner is that it is the manifest will of God. This makes it a *spiritual* experience, because it is done as a duty owed to God when we recognize Him as the Creator of the body.

These profound principles were expressed years ago by a very noted writer on this subject, Mrs. E. G. White:

"No one can understand his obligations to God unless he understands most distinctly his obligations to himself as God's property. We cannot treat the God of heaven as we should unless we treat ourselves aright as creatures of His by creation and by redemption."

"The Creator of man has arranged the living machinery of our bodies. Every function is wonderfully and wisely made. And God has pledged Himself to keep this human machinery in healthful action if the human agent will obey His laws and cooperate with God. Every law governing the human machinery is to be considered just as truly divine in origin, in character, and in importance as the word of God. Every careless, inattentive action, any abuse put upon the Lord's wonderful mechanism, by disregarding His specified laws in the human habitation, is a violation of God's laws. We may behold and admire the work of God in the natural world, but the human habitation is the most wonderful."

"True religion and the laws of health go hand in hand. It is impossible to work for the salvation of men and women without presenting to them the need of breaking away from sinful gratifications, which destroy the health, debase the soul, and prevent divine truth from impressing the mind. Men and women must be taught to take a careful view of every habit and every practice, and at once put away those things that cause an unhealthy condition of the body, and thus cast a dark shadow over the mind."

Thus the matter of the physical habits in which health is involved becomes the very citadel of the Christian's experience in his spiritual worship of his Maker and service rendered to Him. Our relation to God is to a great degree determined by our attitude toward these fundamental principles.

This, then, is the higher order of living to which Heaven is calling those who want to enjoy the fullest possible relationship between creature and Maker, which brings the richest spiritual experience.

(Concluded next week)

—S—

## From the Firing Line

AT THE meeting of the Junior Laymen's Extension League held July 20 an interesting report was given by Miss Hazel King, regarding experiences in

rural school work in Alabama and Mississippi. Miss King is a member of the Madison College graduating class of '34. Miss Lois Duncan and Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Strickland, associated with Miss King and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Tetz in this work, are also former students of Madison. Following is an extract from Miss King's report:

Many times as a child and during school years I have sat through self-supporting convention sessions and listened to stories told by early workers who had gone out from Madison to start a similar smaller work. Then I never dreamed that some day I might be standing behind this same desk telling you not of dreams but of real and thrilling experiences. I think thrilling is the proper adjective to describe some of the experiences of the faculty and students of the Alabama-Mississippi Academy.

For several years a school had been conducted at Gilbertown by Mr. S. O. Rogers, his daughter acting as principal. Then because of finances Mr. Rogers felt that he could not continue to operate the school.

One day in the spring when Elder L. A. Butterfield, educational secretary of the conference, was visiting in Miss Duncan's school-room in Birmingham, she mentioned the fact that she would rather teach in the country than in the city. So as plans evolved Mr. Tetz, principal of the Mobile church school, and Miss Duncan met at Gilbertown with the Conference workers to discuss the possibility of operating a self-supporting school on this school site which had been deeded to the Conference by Mr. Rogers. After deciding that it could be done their next problem was to secure other teachers. Miss Duncan and I had taught together here in the Demonstration school at Madison, so it came about that I was asked to join the group. Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Strickland, then students at Madison, also received a letter similar to mine. They also decided to throw in their lot with the new self-supporting school.

The summer was filled with days of planning and of soliciting funds and equipment for our new school.

School opened September 3, 1934, with a total enrollment of 41. The first two or three days were busy ones, as are the first weeks of every school year. Two truck loads of pears was one of the contributions. Most of these we canned for use during the winter. A Bible seminar was organized and the students went out in community homes and gave Bible studies. This was a wonderful experience for them, and also made a very favorable impression on the people of the community. This attitude of the people was realized the night after the fire.

January 7 is a date recorded in the memory of every teacher and student, and even though it was a trying experience, yet we felt that the Lord was leading us as He saw best. At this time

I want to again thank the members of the Junior League and others who sent contributions at this time. We were more than glad for the very material assistance received, as well as for the spirit which prompted the gifts.

The school was self-supporting from the beginning. We decided not to go into debt whatever the cost. Five of the students worked their entire way, the others paying from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per month. We learned what it means to sit down together and budget our expenses. These were real experiences, often humorous as well as serious.

We felt that in spite of circumstances the school year was closed successfully. We are thankful for the privilege of serving in our small corner.

A meeting of the school board was held following the fire in which plans for the future of the school were discussed. It was decided that because of the community interest a local work should be carried on, but that Gilbertown was not the place for our self-supporting academy. Mr. and Mrs. Tetz were asked to carry on the work at Gilbertown. A number of trips over the Conference were made with Elder Butterfield in an effort to locate a suitable place in which to establish the academy. We put our faith in Him who knows the end from the beginning, and He did all that we asked.

The school property of 240 acres is located at Chunky, Mississippi, sixteen miles from Meridian. Most of this property is timbered and will produce sufficient building material for the construction of the buildings. About fifteen acres have been under cultivation. There are three springs on the place and one four-room building which we call the shack. The boys who are there this summer are living in tents. Our livestock at present consists of three cows, one calf, one horse, two pups, two hens, ten chickens, and one kitten. A sawmill has been set up and is being operated this summer.

We realize we have made only a small beginning, but we take courage realizing that many small rural schools should be established, not elaborate, but schools from which the standards of truth shall shine forth. It is our desire to constantly reveal the character of Jesus in our work and training of the young people.



The school is established to serve the young people of the Alabama-Mississippi Conference. Though our funds are small, we know the storehouse of the Lord is always filled and that our school will grow and prosper according to the faith we place in Him. We need your prayers that the school may grow, so more young people may be trained as soldiers to serve in the army of our great Captain.

—S—

### M-Y WAGE

*I bargained with Life for a penny,  
And Life would pay no more,  
However, I begged at evening,  
When I counted my scanty store.*

*For Life is a just employer,  
He gives you what you ask,  
But once you have set the wages,  
Why, you must bear the task.*

*I worked for a menial's hire,  
Only to learn dismayed,  
That any wage I had asked of Life,  
Life would have gladly paid.*

—JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE.

—S—

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## NEWS ITEMS

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From Oklahoma we had as visitors last week Miss Meta Garrett, who has been a leader in educational work in the Southwest for many years; Miss Elizabeth Lothian, principal of the Oklahoma Junior Academy; and Harry Craig, principal of the Ardmore Junior Academy. They were enroute to Washington, D. C.

—S—

Students arriving at Madison in June and July are: Herbert and William Henken, Iowa; V. O. Konigsfeld, Saskatchewan; John Jensen, Dorothy Canaday, Grace Chapman, Nebraska; Helen Hitt, Miriam Ashton, Florida; Elwood Sherrard, Ora Mae Franklin, Faye and Mary Jo Johnson, Gladys Miracle, Texas; Jean

Adams, Michigan; P. A. Lorenz, Colorado; James Davis, Ila Williamson, Thomas Browning, Georgia; Helen Peterson, Pennsylvania; Vadah Syphers, Joseph Malanowski, California; Marian Wilson, New Mexico; Cleo Kivette, Nola Beebe, Alene Darrow, Minnesota; Alta Mae Swafford, Ida Mae Pieratt, Eugene Cook, Kentucky; Charles Holverstott, Wisconsin; Mr. and Mrs. Stig Angelin, Illinois; Mrs. Marguerite Jaspersen, North Carolina; Fred and William Schuller, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mitchell, Indiana; Moses Batchelder, Massachusetts; Ada McDaniel, Virginia; Avon Underwood, Ina Fleming, June Burleigh, Oran Vosburgh, Maxine Evans, John Ulrich, Sarah Kendall, Donald Auten, Tennessee; Myrtle Thompson, Arizona; Georgia Braley, Missouri.

—S—

Dr. Jack Reith of Walla Walla, Washington, for years an interested observer of the work at Madison, paid the institution his first visit last week. Dr. Reith is a man of wide experience in medical work. He spent a number of years in foreign fields. He spoke at the Sabbath morning service, illustrating from his own experience the text, "Ye are my witnesses." While in this section Dr. Reith also visited the Fountain Head School and Sanitarium and the Chestnut Hill Farm School, finding in these rural centers some interesting and practical methods in education.

—S—

Word comes that Dr. Paul Black, Glen, New Hampshire, has received his commission as First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps and is camp surgeon for the Saco River Camp, 151st Company, C. C. C. Both Dr. and Mrs. Black are former students of Madison.

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"Men are valuable just in proportion as they are able and willing to work in harmony with other men."—*Elbert Hubbard.*

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2-1/34

# The Madison Survey

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No. 25

## The Relation of Physical to Spiritual Life\*

(Continued from last week)

AFTER these foundation principles are seen and accepted, the experience we call "religion," or the true worship of the Creator, may be built thereon. There are many ways in which the physical life and the spiritual experiences are inseparably intertwined.

Health of body contributes to a healthy mind, which is a clearer, stronger mind, better able to understand the will of the Deity and the principles involved in His service.

The perceptive powers of the mind are diminished by many common conditions and practices. For instance, a very little alcohol numbs the brain cells, and so lessens the power to think. The mental powers decrease with the increase in the use of alcohol until the mind ceases to function. Hence the man who so indulges will recognize

the will of his Maker less and less until he will cease to recognize it at all. This same enemy, alcohol, weakens the will, the only power man possesses to hold him to a right choice after he has made it. Alcohol degenerates the emotions so that love is degraded to passion, joy to orgy, ardor to impatience, and courage to recklessness. Combine these with the weakening of the will, and they make for crime. Thus religion is crowded out and has no place in the experience.

The use of tobacco lowers the intelligence level of those who use it. The younger the age of the user, the more pronounced is this effect. Students in school who use it cannot rank with those who do not. The perception of religious principles decreases accordingly.

The use of tea and coffee tends toward a loss of "mental balance."

When nerves are undernourished because certain vitamins and mineral elements are lacking in the daily rations, the individual becomes nervous, easily irritated, fretful, cross, and impatient. This condition seriously mars his relation, not only to his family and friends, but to God. It becomes more difficult for him to understand God, to believe in Him, and to do His will.

Constipation, by causing toxins to be absorbed into the blood, contributes to a dull mind.

Sour stomach (indigestion) makes clear thinking very difficult and the best thinking impossible.

Many other examples might be given of how abnormal physical conditions affect the mental powers, but these will

suffice for the present lesson.

Thus these practices and conditions seriously interfere with the religious life and make a deep spiritual experience wellnigh impossible. Prayer, a very high spiritual exercise, without which there can be no spiritual life, will be limited to the scope of the perceptions.

Any practice or condition which "casts a dark shadow over the mind" lessens the power to understand God, to love Him, and to trust in

\*Reprinted from an article appearing in the August number of *Life and Health* by Julius Gilbert White, director of Health Extension Service, Madison Sanitarium.

Him, and lessens the desire and ability to serve Him.

He who is carelessly ignorant of the will of God as expressed in these laws of the physical life, is thereby carelessly ignorant of his relation, and this relationship is fundamental to good religion; and he who persists in violating these natural laws is in open rebellion against his Creator. He must yield here and accept the plans of God for his physical existence as his first steps in establishing loyalty to his Maker.

Many people are having an unhappy and unsuccessful spiritual experience because they have not yielded the physical life and habits to Him. If they would make this complete surrender to their Creator, their religious life would be completely transformed. When one of the scribes asked the Master, "Which is the first commandment of all?" He answered, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment." Mark 12: 28-30.

While we are loving to indulge the physical senses to the detriment of the physical and mental powers, it cannot be said that we love the Lord with all the strength. To love God with all the heart, soul, mind, and strength, cannot mean less than the highest possible development of every power of mind and body, and using them to do His will.

The body, with its organs and their functions, is the only agency through which the mental and spiritual powers operate to develop character. This is the reason the enemy of our race has led mankind into so many body-destroying practices. His success in this realm means that the whole being will be surrendered to evil. His defeat here will contribute greatly to a rich spiritual experience now, and to an eternity of joy hereafter in the presence of the everlasting Father.

—S—

## Halitosis

THERE appeared in the SURVEY of June 12 a short article on halitosis. It aroused considerable interest. This article, taken from a sanitarium parlor lecture, was based largely on an article by Dr. W. A. Evans, entitled "Halitosis Chiefly due to Gases of Digestive Tract."

For the benefit of readers of the SURVEY interested in this subject we quote from Dr. J. H. Kellogg's new book *How to Have Good Health through Biologic Living*.

### THE PERSONAL AROMA—HALITOSIS

That every person, like every flower, possesses an individual bouquet, is well shown by the ease with which a dog follows its master's footsteps or distinguishes his hat or any other article of clothing by the sense of smell. In certain races this personal aroma is very pronounced. Certain keen-scented South American aborigines are said to be able to distinguish

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## SOLITUDE

Ellus T. Williams

Lured today by solitude  
I sought the comfort of the wood  
Where rapt by meditation's power  
I spent a happy fruitful hour.

There came clear whisperings to my heart  
That bade my sadness to depart.  
My spirit caught a vision rare  
That braves my soul to do and dare.

The sun in dazzling brightness shone  
Through foliage on the earth and stone.  
While trees in stately grandeur stood  
Unchallenged monarchs of the wood.

My heart so torn by baffling strife  
Was cheered by songs of woodland life.  
A Bob White whistled o'er the way  
To call his mate who went astray.

While my cathedral made of trees  
Was filled with music of the breeze  
A squirrel saw me writing this  
And cackled out his buoyant bliss.

O why, my heart, are you so sad  
When all around you is so glad?  
I answered "Life would be a song  
If my tired heart were free from wrong."

Then came the answer full of power  
(The Master spoke that silent hour)  
And bade my hungerings to cease  
And take His bountiful increase.

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members of their tribe at a considerable distance by the olfactory sense alone. Martin Johnson tells the following story which suggests the existence of a rather broad field of inquiry awaiting exploration.

"One day I asked my laboratory boy why he didn't take a bath once, say, in six months. In the little room in which we worked, I found body smell particularly offensive.

"'God made water for hippo, not for black man,' he explained, smilingly.

"'But you smell,' I told him frankly.

"'He turned on me a serious liquid brown pair of eyes.

"'Bwana,' he said, quite without any intended rudeness, 'to the black man you smell, too, and very bad. Even the elephant not like your smell as much as black man's.'"

But aside from what may be designated as the ineradicable racial or tribal bouquet

of an individual and such transient odors as may result from neglect of external cleanliness, there is another sort of body odor usually associated with the breath and referred to as *halitosis*, which is of far greater importance, for the reason that it is often due to causes which involve results far more serious than offense to the olfactory sense. In a small proportion of cases, offensive breath odors are due to disease of the nose or mouth; but in by far the greater number of cases, the cause of offense lies much deeper. In fact, it is not simply the breath which is offensive—the whole body is malodorous. Brain, nerves, muscles, lungs, glands, the cells, and tissues, are saturated with malodorous toxins, such as indol, pyrrhol, and particularly that quintessence volatile loathsomeness, skatol.

#### COLON ODORS IN THE BREATH

The chief origin of these nauseating odors is the colon. When food residues are retained in the colon more than a few hours, the same changes take place in them that occur whenever decomposable matter is exposed to warmth and moisture. The products of putrefaction are absorbed into the blood stream, the capacity of the liver to destroy and the kidneys to eliminate them is exceeded and so they accumulate in the blood, and all the body fluids become saturated with them. As the polluted blood passes through the lungs, some of the offensive gases are thrown off and escape with the breath. And so it is not the breath alone which is malodorous; it is the whole body. The breath is simply a sample which reveals the presence of bad-smelling filth.

The coating of the tongue is an indication that the blood has to some degree lost its power to defend the body against germs. Because of this, the saliva, made from the blood, and normally capable of preventing the growth of germs in the mouth, loses its germ-resisting properties.

#### WORSE THAN WHISKEY INTOXICATION

The bad breath associated with a coated tongue is thus an indication of intense general poisoning, or autointoxication. The writer recalls a case in which a very foul breath and a heavily coated tongue led him to say, "I see, Madam,

that you are suffering from autointoxication."

The lady's response was instant and most emphatic. With a threatening shake of her fist, she shouted, "You are entirely mistaken, sir, you are *entirely* mistaken. I haven't had a drop since night before last. I admit I usually take a toddy at night to make me sleep, but I was here last night and couldn't get any."

It was of course necessary to explain to the lady that she was suffering from a form of intoxication much worse than alcoholic.

The bad breath which is associated with a badly coated tongue is also usually accompanied by a chronic sense of fatigue. Sleep is unrefreshing. "That tired feeling" is nearly always present, and is often greatest in the morning on rising, when the sense of vigor and fitness should be at a maximum. This paradoxical experience is the result of the absorption overnight of products of putrefaction from a loaded colon. Morning weariness, after a full night's sleep, is caused by toxic fatigue. Chronic fatigue is almost always due to the same cause and not to overwork or nervous exhaustion, causes to which it is usually assigned.

#### THE CAUSE OF BILIOUSNESS

When chronic, this condition is frequently ascribed to biliousness, or inactive liver. The liver is not inactive, but overworked. The pain or soreness in the region of the liver or below the ribs of the right side is sometimes due to disease of the gall-bladder, but most often is caused by infection, with chronic inflammation or congestion of the duodenum, that is, chronic duodenitis as an accompaniment.

Back of all, are chronic constipation and colitis, with incompetency of the ileocecal valve and an ascending infection. When the tongue is coated, colon germs are to be found present in great numbers.

The remedy for these conditions is to be found in change of the intestinal flora, that is, suppression of internal putrefactions. To accomplish this, the diet must be laxative and non-putrefactive and such food accessories must be employed as are needed for changing the intestinal flora.

The colon must be completely emptied every twenty-four hours. An excellent plan is to cleanse the colon by an enema at bedtime. This may be continued for weeks, or even months, without injury. Of course it is necessary to employ at the same time all measures needed to encourage bowel action.

—S—

### The Work Cure

THE HAPPY PEOPLE are those who are producing something; the bored people are those who are consuming much and producing nothing. Boredom is a certain sign that we are allowing our faculties to rust in idleness. When people are bored, they generally look about for a new pleasure, or take a holiday. There is no greater mistake: what they want is some hard piece of work, some productive drudgery. Doctors are fond of sending their fashionable patients to take a rest cure. In nine cases out of ten a work cure would do them far more good. — *Wisdom and Wisdom of Dean Inge*

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## NEWS ITEMS

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SURVEY readers sometimes remember us with contributions in the form of poetry, suggestions and articles along the line of health, practical education and rural life. These are all appreciated. The poem, "Solitude," appearing in this issue of the SURVEY is a contribution from Ellus T. Williams, a former Madison student.

—S—

From Berea College we have as guests this week Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Weidler. Dr. Weidler is dean of labor and professor of economics and Mrs. Weidler is a teacher in the academy.

—S—

Word has reached us that Dr. Berwyn Lawrence, College of Medical Evangelists, Class of '35, has accepted a position with the C. C. C. work at Leavenworth, Washington. Dr. Lawrence had his premedical work at Madison. Mrs. Ruth Baughman and Mrs. Ruth Smith, recently of Madison, have positions in the Loma Linda Sanitarium and Hospital, Loma Linda California. Mrs. Baughman is a member of the Madison Nurses Class of '28.

—S—

Complaint has been made that we do not hear much from the Agricultural Division of the college. Prof. E. C. Jacobsen, head of this division, reports that at the present time we have a nice garden of about twenty acres from which we are harvesting beets, carrots, sweet corn, greens, tomatoes, onions, potatoes, and

other common vegetables. Besides supplying the college and sanitarium food departments with fresh vegetables, a generous quantity is being canned for winter use. The dairy is furnishing plenty of good Jersey milk. From the orchards we get apples, peaches, and pears. The grape crop this year bids fair to be an exceptionally large one. The farm to date has threshed 500 bushels of wheat and about 300 bushels of barley. It has in prospect good corn, soy beans, broom-corn, and hay crops.

—S—

A fine assortment of new fall patterns is now at the College Tailor Shop. The shop is doing a thriving business. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Niergarth of Coquille, Oregon, expect to be here in August to assist with this work. They have had years of experience in the tailor business. The Tailor Shop offers to students the opportunity to learn the tailor trade.

—S—

Among the guests of the Sanitarium this summer it is a pleasure to have Mrs. Alice T. Bassett, Red Cross Itinerant Health Nurse of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Bassett carries heavy responsibilities in connection with her work and appreciates the benefits of a general physical check-up occasionally with a good rest amid quiet rural surroundings. She brought with her Mrs. G. C. Reeves, secretary of the School Board, Many, Louisiana.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Benham of Cornelius, Oregon, read the first issues of the SURVEY. They are old friends of the institution at Madison and have watched its progress with interest since its beginning more than thirty years ago. In a recent letter Mr. Benham, who states he will be ninety-four years old in November, writes: "My wife and I remember some of the pioneers at Madison well, especially those who were connected with Walla Walla College now nearly a half century ago.

'Well, now we are old, and wrinkled, and gray,

And our footsteps are feeble and slow;

We too have reached life's closing day,

Our sun is sinking low.'

"We read the article, 'How Old Are You,' in the SURVEY of April 24, with much interest, for it expresses our sentiments—

'Back to the land, back to the farm, back to Nature's golden grain.' May God bless you in your good work."

The SURVEY appreciates letters from its friends, reports of self-supporting missionary activities along health, rural life, and educational lines, names for the mailing list, notices of change in address, and contributions for the publishing fund.

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2-1/34

# The Madison Survey

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## Something Different in Education

THAT men are looking for something different in the form of training for the youth of the land is evident from a number of letters that have reached the office during the past two or three weeks. Here are extracts from a few of them.

The professor of history in a college in the Middle West writes: "I am intrigued by the account in the current *Christian Century* of your institution."

The pastor of the First Baptist Church in a Southern city, addressing Doctor Sutherland, writes:

"I notice in the News of the Christian World section of *The Christian Century* that you are founder and president of an A-1 college in the environs of Nashville in which a young man without means may secure a full college education and at the same time learn to love the land, build a healthy mind and a strong body and develop an interest in the common good, and graduate with a desire to devote as much of life as possible to some form of concrete service to his fellow man."

"I did not know there was such an institution in the United States. I was certainly pleased to learn about it. I have felt for many years that there should be

such an institution as yours seems to be from the information gathered from the above magazine. I have a nephew in whom I am greatly interested. He is a wonderful boy. He neither smokes, chews nor drinks.

He is studious, ambitious, full of initiative, and knows how to save his money. He is the oldest of a group of twelve children. He promises to make good in life if he can get the proper training, but he is without funds. I thought of him at once when I read the article."

The Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Synod of New England, read the same article and wrote:

"An article by the Rev. Alva Taylor in today's issue of *The Christian Century*, descriptive of the college of which you are the president, excites my keen interest in respect to the education of my boy."

A minister in Colorado, reading the article, asked for details from a friend in Nashville and the request was relayed to Madison.

A young man on the Pacific coast read and wrote:

"I read with considerable interest the article about your unique institution which

appeared in *The Christian Century*. As a person about to enter the teaching profession I would appreciate further information as to your facilities, curriculum, methods and students. I have completed five years of college and university work."

A professor in a well-known California college, after reading matter sent him in answer to his request, writes:

"I have just finished reading the literature you sent about the Institute, and to describe my feeling of wonder and gratitude that such an enterprise has actually come to fruition is quite impossible. I am preparing a report for the Five Years Meeting of Friends regarding our Quaker institutions. The meeting comes next October at Richmond, Indiana. If time will permit I surely want to pay you a visit. There are signs of a new awakening among our people regarding education and I am anxious that they may take some forward steps. I am convinced we need to 'functionalize' our work. Some adaptation of the kind of thing you are doing to suit our background and special needs."

Anatolia College, operating in both Greece and Turkey, has a problem of student support. On reading Dr. Taylor's article, Dr. George E. White, President Emeritus and Field Representative in the United States, wrote, "I am interested to see in a current paper some account of the work you have done in your college with the application of the Student Self-Help Principle. Anatolia College has always stressed this principle as fully as seemed practical but I have never been satisfied that we have found exactly the right track."

It is the variety of sources from which these inquiries come, the evident interest from various angles and points of view that interest us. There is a reaching out for something different that will meet the need of young men and women who should form the backbone of the coming generation of Christian workers.

The article referred to in these letters appeared in the July 10 issue of *The Christian Century*. It was written by Dr. Alva W. Taylor, of Vanderbilt University.

The article follows.

## Tennessee Has Unique College\*

STUDENTS AT MADISON PAY OWN WAY;  
PREPARE FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

(Correspondence from the New South)

NASHVILLE, June 21.—Near the village of Madison in the environs of Nashville is a unique College. It was founded more than 30 years ago by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, who is still its president, and a group of kindred spirits who believed education meant something other than books and specialization. They began with a small piece of land which has now become a farm of nearly 1,000 acres. The student body has grown from a handful to 400 and the little junior college to an A-1 standardized college. It affords any youth who is willing to work a chance to get a full collegiate education and, in so doing, to learn to love the land, build a healthy mind in a strong body, develop an interest in the common good, and graduate with a desire to devote as much of life as possible to some form of concrete service to his fellowmen. His diploma means he has become proficient as a student and as a craftsman, able to work with both mind and hands, and his training is a practical guarantee that he will never look down upon labor nor be willing to live in lily-handed niceness through its exploitation.

\* \* \*

### EQUIPMENT ENTIRELY STUDENT BUILT

The campus is now covered with buildings built of stucco and stone, all the work of construction done by the students under teacher guidance. Students do all the work from cutting logs or hewing out stone and making concrete blocks to installing plumbing, steam plant, electrical equipment, then build the furniture and even paint pictures and decorate walls. They till the soil, are creating one of the finest arboretums, cook and serve food and run twenty-seven industries through which the

\*Article by Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Professor of Social Ethics, Vanderbilt University, in News of the Christian World section of *The Christian Century*, July 10, 1935.

college is supported and the work program of education for the students is conducted. By working the year round they are able to make all expenses and by studying four quarters, while working, to complete the full standardized college course in four years. They have proved that work done in properly partitioned time not only does not interfere with carrying the course but can be made to pay for it. The institution has no debts, no endowment and makes no "drives" for money.

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#### COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTERS FOSTERED

There is specialization here in the arts, crafts and sciences but no differentiation between education, character building and service. Graduates are encouraged to go into needy communities and join their specialties in a community center in which they teach ways to better living, administer medical and health service and help the neighbors "make two blades of grass grow where one grew before." A number of such centers have been founded in the Cumberland and in the mission fields, one of the most promising in a Negro community. In all cases health instruction is combined with general education and more profitable work. The sanitarium at Madison is one of its best auxiliaries and the manufacturing of health foods one of its chief industries. It is now growing twenty-seven varieties of soy beans, making a very tasty soy bread which is protein in content, and experimenting in many ways in food chemistry. No meat, liquor, tobacco or other narcotic is used in the school.

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#### ENTERPRISE COOPERATIVELY CONDUCTED

The whole undertaking is built on a cooperative basis and all education is directed toward equipping each student to make first a living by honest, constructive labor of mind or hand or both, and then to devote himself to some concrete service for the common good. Work, culture and Christian living go hand in hand. It is not communal; each earns his or her own way as an individual. The religious interest is deep and genuine but simple and never demonstrative or emotional. The faith of the founders is that of the Seventh-day Adventists, but the student may be of any faith and he will not be proselyted.

## Work of Julius G. White\*

In Memphis and vicinity. Sponsored by Dr. Lillian W. Johnson, S. T. I. Director of all W. C. T. U. of Memphis, assisted by Mrs. J. E. Cole, S. T. I. Director for Tennessee W. C. T. U. and Chairman of 15th District P. T. A.

The Open Door has already published an account of the work of Mr. White in December, when he gave his lecture on "Health and Alcohol" to 10,350 persons in Memphis, Milan and Jackson. Mr. White's lecture was so well received by the teachers and students of Memphis, that Dr. Johnson decided to have him return in March, and the following is his report of that visit, March 3-15:

March 3—First Baptist Church (colored): Attendance, 150.

March 4—LeMoyné College (col.): Attendance, 300.

March 5—Jeter Colored School (county), Grades 5-12, 300.

March 5—Whitehaven School (county), Grades 6-12, 600.

March 6—Millington School (county), Grades 6-12, 300.

March 6—Woodstock Colored School (county), Grades 7-12, 300.

March 7—Germantown School (county), Grades 7-12, 250.

March 7—Bartlett School (county), Grades 7-12, 400.

March 8—South Side High (Tobacco), 950.

March 8—A. B. Hill Grammar School, 800.

March 8—Seventh Street Baptist Church, 25.

March 11—Booker T. Washington High School (colored), 2000.

March 11—Guthrie School, Grades 3-6, 300.

March 12—Rosemark School (county), Grades 3-8 (tobacco), 200.

March 12—Mumford (county high), Grades 9-12, 200.

March 12—Union Avenue Methodist Church, 300.

March 13—Bellevue Junior High, Grades 6-9, 1200.

March 13—Treadwell Grammar and Junior High, to Grade 9, 700.

March 13—Highland Heights Methodist Church, 150.

March 14—Teachers' College, 500.

March 14—Riverside School, (Tobacco), 300.

March 15—Bethel Grove School (city), 275.

Total Attendance—At Schools 9875; at Churches 625. Grand Total, 10,500.

When Mr. White gave his lecture on Alcohol, before the South Side High School, he was

\*Reprint from *The Open Door*, May, 1935.

asked to give his lecture on Tobacco, also. Of that lecture, Prof. H. H. Gnuse, principal of the school, writes: "I want to commend the lecture on Tobacco to every school man in Tennessee. In my opinion, tobacco is doing more harm to our young people than alcohol, for two reasons: first, because it is a more deadly poison; and second, because our young people are using it more extensively than alcohol. I feel that it is just as incumbent upon us as school men to acquaint our young people with the dangers of narcotics as it is to get them to learn their English, mathematics, and the other subjects offered in our school curriculum.

"Mr. White's lecture covers the subject fully enough for any high school student and is convincing for anyone with an open mind. If you want to do your students a good turn, arrange to have Dr. White acquaint them with the evils of narcotics."

Mr. White's work in Memphis was financed by the combined unions of the city. They are already planning to have Mr. White return next year, when they hope to reach fifty thousand persons, having this year reached nearly twenty thousand.

—S—

## Our Example

CHRIST did not come to this world with a legion of angels. Laying aside His royal robe and kingly crown, He stepped down from His high command, and for our sake became poor, that we through His poverty might be made rich. This was the plan laid in the heavenly courts. The Redeemer of mankind was to be born in poverty, and He was to be a worker with His hands. He labored with His father at the carpenter's trade, and into all that He did He brought perfection. . . .

Never should botch work of any kind be allowed in our institutions. Every student should be taught that in order to attain to perfection in character building, he must be faithful in the smallest duties appointed him. "Ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building," and your work is to be done as in the sight of a holy God. Do your best, and heavenly angels will help you to carry the work on to perfection.

—White.

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## NEWS ITEMS

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Mrs. Lula B. Gregory who with her daughter, Phyllis, has been attending school at Madison the past year, left this week for her home in San Pedro Sula, Honduras. Mrs. Gregory and her husband Dr. A. L. Gregory have been en-

gaged in self-supporting educational and medical work in Central America for a number of years.

—S—

Among the guests registering at the Sanitarium this week are Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Jordan of Smyrna, Tennessee. Mr. Jordan is a prominent wholesale lumber merchant of Smyrna. From Cullman, Alabama, we had for a short visit and a physical check-up Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Faust. From Ontario, we had Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Maracle and son, Ivan. Mr. Maracle is general manager of the Canadian Watchman press.

—S—

In a recent letter W. F. Baughman, recently of Madison, and who had his pre-medical training here, writes from the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California: "Everyone here seems so kind and accommodating. We felt a bit strange when we first arrived but after meeting a few people we felt quite at home. Last month I was placed as a cooperative student in a S. E. R. A. Camp to do first-aid work. I liked the work very much, and, thanks to my varied experience at Madison, I never had any trouble taking care of such emergencies as arose. I shall never cease being thankful to the Lord for directing me to Madison. I will always remember the kindly interest and encouraging words of my teachers. I am working here in the X-ray Department this month and plan to commence my class work next month in the second section. Mrs. Baughman has been working regularly here in the hospital. She likes her work very much. Remember me in your prayers that I may be faithful and succeed in this project. We do not forget to pray for the people at Madison and the success of the institution which was our home for so long."

—S—

Mrs. Nis Hansen, Jr., who is attending Bowling Green Business University this summer, spent the week-end at home. She was accompanied by Mrs. N. H. Carter of Huntington, West Virginia, and Miss Grace Bruce of Sharon, Tennessee, also students of the University. Mrs. Hansen is assistant instructor in the commercial department of the High School, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

—S—

From Lincoln, Nebraska, a reader encloses a contribution and writes: "Your little paper is read with interest and is passed on to others. We consider its doctrines of 'Back to the Land' wholesome and timely." Although the Survey is sent subscription free to those who desire it, contributions to the publishing fund are appreciated. Address the Madison Survey, Madison, Tennessee.

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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. XVII

August 21, 1935

No. 27

## Advantages of a High School Education at Madison

READERS of the SURVEY hear more about Madison as a college than as a center for secondary education. Primarily, the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is a college. For years it operated as a junior college. For three years it has operated as a senior college. Strenuous have been the efforts to climb the educational ladder, but in early September of this year the third class of college seniors will be graduated.

On the same campus with the college there is an A-grade High School of no mean proportions. It is housed in one of the finest buildings on the place, an up-to-date Demonstration School building equipped with laboratories for the teaching of biology, chemistry, physics, home economics, and various of the manual arts. It is generally admitted that the small high school has many advantages over one with thousands in attendance. And the high school operated as a part of a college has other distinct advantages.

"Activity is the key-note of education today," so we are told by modern-minded educators. And opportunities for student activity are abundant in the High School Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

Of primary importance is the rural location with an agricultural background. High school students here share with college students in all the industrial departments of the institution. For this reason pupils admitted to this high school must be mature in mind and body. With very few exceptions students are seventeen or above. This is necessary because each one divides the day between manual duties that contribute to his expenses and class-room studies. In other words, each one has a work-and-study program. Students

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"Give of your best to the Master,  
Give of the strength of your youth,  
Throw your soul's fresh, glowing  
ardor  
Into the battle for truth.  
Give of your best to the Master,  
Give Him first place in your heart;  
Give Him first place in your service,  
Consecrate now every part."

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from a distance are admitted for eleventh and twelfth grades.

Arthur B. Moehlman, editor of *The Nation's Schools*, writing for the Anniversary Number of *Scholastic* an article entitled "Schools of Tomorrow," paints a graphic picture of the school of the future and its service to the community. In the first place it will have broad acres with landscaping in trees and flowers and shrubs. Madison High School students are at home on one of the most beautiful spots in this section of the state. Tennessee, a veritable park with over a thousand varieties of trees and shrubs.

Dr. Moehlman says the school of the future will have a "garden and conserva-

tory where flowers and other desirable plantings may be propagated by the community as an incentive to home gardening." Madison High School does not have to await future developments for these features of the up-to-date school. It is on a farm of eight hundred acres and the students are daily in touch with all kinds of agricultural activities. They raise the food, harvest the crops, gather in the fruit from orchards and vineyards.

Changes in curriculum are prophesied for the new schools of the nation, changes that will do away with the minute divisions of subject matter and develop greater emphasis on major problems of life such as health, social sciences, the natural sciences, and vocational activities. Toward this goal Madison is working. The health program here is one of the special privileges afforded young people. It is made accessible because they live on the campus with a Sanitarium, its medical staff and a group of public health workers with whom they are associated and under whose instruction they sit.

These privileges are open to young men and women, and older men and women, also, who as Christians are in search of an education that will fit them to devote a large portion of their time to active service for the Master through ministry to their fellow men. Not all our youth should find it necessary to attend college. It is the object of the High School Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute to give such a well-rounded education on the secondary school level that its graduates will be well prepared to meet the ordinary conditions of life. If a college education is possible, they should make outstanding students on the college level; but if not then they should find themselves with a broad platform for practical service.

There is still room for a score of high school students of the right sort as to age, religious outlook, capability for good manual work, good scholarship, and ambition for an education, to enter Madison between now and the opening of the fall term in September. It will be a pleasure

to give details to such applicants if they will address The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

## After Molting

By CARRIE SHARPE JORDAN\*

The silence of August is broken;  
The birds have come back into song.  
Scarce a note all this time have they spoken!  
Silent, uncannily silent, all the day long.  
A silent quest for food and drink,  
Then withdrawn to their hidden retreats.  
Of our loneliness, reckon you, do they think?  
How we long for their messages sweet.

They have been busy; oh, absorbed!  
Fashioning with care their dresses new.  
Each feather must lie smooth, they're resolved;  
None must be wasted, not even a few.  
You see, they haven't the patchwork craze.  
Just enough and no scraps to save.  
The pattern, time-honored; no new style to blaze.  
A pattern in His wisdom, the Creator gave.

Now again our thirsty ears are raptured  
By dear glad songs our birds are bringing.  
Every vagrant harmonious fancy captured  
In the new-old songs our birds are singing.  
Joy is abroad this lovely morning;  
Sieve your share and hug it to your soul!  
Ask joy to walk with you from early dawning  
Till you reach your final, your blessed goal.

—S—

## A Junior-Senior Gathering

RECENTLY the college senior class was entertained by the juniors in the Home Economics rooms of the Demonstration building. It was an interesting and happy occasion. There was a menu of tastefully prepared food, well served by students from the dietetics department. There was music by Professor Straw and his violin ensemble, and a young student from Boston delightfully entertained the group with his accordion. This gathering of thirty-five seniors and juniors marked another milestone in the development of the institution to its senior college rank. This third senior class of the college, the largest to date, graduates soon, and the on-coming class bids fair to more than double this number. Faculty members, founders of the school, were guests at the dinner also, and as we listened again to the inspirational words from these dauntless educators, our hearts indeed "burned within us."

The group about the tables was an interesting one. Here was the first student who had come to Madison thirty-one years ago, now a teacher in the high school department. There, another early student who had come back for a short period of school work after spending twenty-five years teaching in the mountains. Here and

\*Guest of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

there were sons and daughters of former students, a living testimony of the vision given their fathers and mothers in the early days, which they in turn passed on to their children. And there were others, from the north, south, east and west they had come; and not from our own land only, but from fields afar, young people born in the mission lands, and natives from foreign ports. The occasion helped us to realize the tremendous possibilities which lie before this group as they go out from Madison filled with the spirit of service, to take up their work in various parts of the world field.

—ELSIE BROWNSBERGER.

—S—

## Time to Plan for Convention Exhibits

THE Convention of Self-Supporting Workers is being fostered each year by the Senior Laymen's Extension League. As the plans for the coming Convention are being worked out, the duty and pleasure has again been given me of being responsible for the exhibits. The Convention is to be held the latter part of October, at Madison, Tennessee.

Due to the splendid cooperation on the part of the Units and Departments of Madison, the exhibits last year were a pronounced success. It was a good demonstration of the possibility of self-support, even in a time like this, and the lesson was appreciated by all. This year it is desired by the Senior League to teach the lesson of self-support, if possible, even in a stronger way. *Self-support* is to be the key-note of the Convention and its exhibits.

Ideas or suggestions on self-support that would help laymen support themselves while devoting their time to Medical Evangelistic enterprises will be welcomed if sent in by September 15.

FLORENCE FELLEMEDE

—S—

## Adult Educational Privileges at Madison

AS NUMEROUS requests come to the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute for short courses in some of the practical and professional subjects, plans have been made for the coming school year to extend privileges of adult education to a select number of students.

From quarter to quarter the SURVEY will announce courses open for the following three months. Such courses as hydrotherapy and massage, dietetics, mechanical drawing, auto mechanics, a number of agricultural courses, and various lines of household arts will be offered.

These classes are on the college level, but will admit men and women of maturity and experience, who may not be ready from an educa-

tional standpoint for college work. No scholastic credit will be given.

Expenses will be the same as for regular students taking similar subjects. So far as possible, such students will have opportunity to earn their expenses, but short-course students cannot depend on earning as large a portion of expenses as all-year students.

Definite arrangements as to subjects, expense, and other details, must be made with the institution before entering. No one should come until he has received notification of acceptance.

The fall quarter opens September 25. Some of the attractive subjects of that quarter, which will be available on the basis just described, are,

General Agriculture  
Food Preparation  
Home Making and Decoration  
Art and Design  
The Life of Jesus  
Auto Mechanics  
Mechanical Drawing  
Physiology and Anatomy  
Woodwork  
Principles and Practices of Nursing  
Hymnology  
Seminar in Bible and Health

The winter quarter opens January 1, 1936. The following subjects will be available during that quarter:

Dairying  
Farm Mechanics  
Orcharding  
Auto Mechanics  
Elementary Conducting (Music)  
Bacteriology  
Home Management  
Woodworking  
Survey of the Old Testament  
Architectural Drawing  
Physiology and Anatomy  
Hydrotherapy  
Massage

During the spring quarter:

Field Crops  
Animal Breeding  
Poultry Raising  
Gardening  
Bible as Inspiration, Doctrine and Literature  
Personal Hygiene  
Home Management  
Architectural Drawing  
Woodwork  
Nutrition of Infants and Children

During the summer quarter:

Beekeeping  
Animal Husbandry  
Elementary Dressmaking  
Child Care and Training  
Auto Mechanics

For further details, address

The Nashville Agricultural Normal  
Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

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## NEWS ITEMS

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Among guests registered at the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital this week are Mrs. Mary A. Rhea of the Nashville General Hospital staff, and Mrs. Edna M. Bond of the Public Health Nursing Council, Nashville. Teachers on the guest list are Miss Mattie James, Cullman, Alabama; Mrs. L. Grissom and Miss Lucile Grissom, Montevallo, Alabama; Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Weidler, Berea, Kentucky; Miss Flora Travis, Miss Gladys Old, and Miss Nellie Cecil, Nashville.

\* \* \* \*

Miss Beulah I. Coon, who is Agent for Studies and Research, Home Economics Education, United States Department of the Interior, was a recent visitor at Madison. She writes: "I do feel that it is a real inspiration to visit an institution that has so clearly demonstrated the possibility of students combining the securing of an education with the opportunity of being completely self-supporting during the process. I was inspired also by the extent to which the students are interested in being prepared to participate in community activities. . . . I shall look forward to an opportunity of visiting your institution again."

\* \* \* \*

Elder C. W. Lee and family and James M. Lee of Chosen Union Mission, Korea, stopped over for a brief visit at Madison. Elder Lee has served more than twenty years in foreign mission work. James Lee is the son of Professor H. M. Lee of the Educational Department of the Chosen Union. While on furlough the Lees are visiting several schools in the South and other places.

\* \* \* \*

Miss Icyline Lawrence, formerly of Madison, who has recently connected with the Paris Rural Vocations, Inc., near Paris, Tennessee spent a few hours at Madison this week. Miss Dorothy Dye, who will teach in the new unit next year, spent a week with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wheeler. The report is that they find the new unit equally as busy as Madison though in a little different way. They have been putting the new treatment rooms in Paris in readiness for patients, and doing a multitude of other things that go with pioneer work in a rural unit. They have their first house patient. Mrs. Parris and Mrs. Jenks are associated with the local physicians in public health work. Mrs. Dye is baking for the family and has plans for all products that can be spared, especially soy bread. The men folk are busy on the farm. All are of good courage.

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The pastor of a large church in Memphis writes to one of our staff physicians: "I am happy to say to you, my dear Doctor, that I received far more than physical relief from my brief three weeks at Madison. I got from you and the very atmosphere of the institution a spiritual blessing that is incomparably more to be desired than all physical releases from pain. I thank God upon every remembrance of you and your faithful attendants, and the Spirit which led me to Madison at all." This is typical of many letters received by the medical staff. It is such responses that cheer the physicians and nurses and inspire them with new energy for daily duties of service.

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Mrs. Kathryn Bertram of the department of Fine Arts had as guests last week her brother and his family, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kruse and son Frederick, and mother, Mrs. Charles Kruse of Buffalo, New York. This is their first visit to Madison. They are making a tour of the South.

\* \* \* \*

Students who have taken work with Prof. Julius G. White in health lectures and other medical evangelical activities are encouraged to spend part of their time in field work. Mrs. W. H. Becksted, Secretary of the District W.C.T.U., Hibbing, Minnesota, encloses an interesting clipping from their local newspaper concerning the work of Raymond Santini. She took the pains to write "that this young man would be a credit to any school. He is full of energy, is enthusiastic over his work and willing to do all that lies within his power. Members of our W.C.T.U. feel he has the knack of gaining the confidence of the people."

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Word has been received of the good work of Mr. and Mrs. Percy E. Iverson in Selma, Alabama. Mr. Iverson is a former Madison student, who spent a good deal of time in the seminars here and is now out in the field helping the people with health talks in connection with gospel meetings. Health talks are given twice each week and an exceptional attendance is reported.

A dentist of Modesto, California, encloses names for the mailing list and writes: "The Survey comes regularly to our office. It is read and appreciated by many different people. The little paper contains many good thoughts reminding us of the better things of life and should it cease to come, we would feel something very good was lacking."

The Survey appreciates letters from its readers, names for mailing list and contributions for the publishing fund.

2-1/34

PACIFIC UNION COLLEGE

# The Madison Survey

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Vol. XVII

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No. 28

## A Place for the Self-Supporting Missionary

FINANCIAL crises, while not welcomed by the most of us, still have a salutary effect in many respects. It is when money is difficult to obtain that the problem of economy is studied from a new angle. Men learn to adjust themselves to a restricted program. They develop the power to discern between luxuries and necessities; to evaluate things of life in a saner manner; to pass by the unimportant for the really worthwhile.

In the realm of education financial stress is not an unmitigated evil. And in the realm of religious

activity it may prove a decided blessing. When the treasury is full, work in mission fields may seem to flourish. When funds begin to shrink the real test comes. Some of the greatest movements in the world have been carried forward by men who had to meet the financial problem by themselves unaided by the usual financial backers.

The history of Oberlin College in its early days illustrates the point. That institution, established in 1833, was a missionary training center for laymen of the church. Its students were taught to

answer calls from the most needy sections of the country and to go forth to their work with no promise of support aside from what they might be able to earn. President Finney, that grand old man who gave his life to preparing young people to serve the Master, "laid down the ultra and

somewhat starting 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," or to any needy field.

This was Mr. Finney's way of saying that the true spirit of the missionary is a

willingness to go where the need is greatest without financial backing from the Mission Board. The American Educational Society, the organization which in those days was expected to set the young graduates of the college to work in some mission, was not always willing to accept students from Oberlin, an institution that stressed self-support "through the sovereign virtues of manual labor." And so students, fired with zeal for Christian service, went forth to all parts of our own land and into many sections of foreign countries as self-supporting missionaries.

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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. While daily teaching the gospel in the great cities of Asia and Europe, he wrought at the trade of a craftsman to sustain himself and his companions.

—*Self-Supporting Missionaries*

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Over a hundred years have passed since those God-fearing young men and women established some of the outstanding centers of Christian activity. The problem of self-support in the realm of Christian work is again before the people. Today, as in the times of Christ, upon laymen of the church is laid a pressing responsibility for carrying the message of truth to the world. Every Christian by virtue of his conversion should be active in service for the Lord. Not all can be directly supported by some church organization. Many should finance their own activities, go, as it were, at their own charges, maintain themselves by their own activities.

A recent issue of *The Medical Evangelist* contains an illuminating article by Dr. D. H. Kress, entitled "The Relation of the Organization to Private Sanitariums, Physicians, and Nurses." It deals with the problem of self-supporting work by medical missionaries in such a convincing manner that we are passing on to you a digest of the article. Dr. Kress says:

For a number of years I believed and advocated that every Seventh-day Adventist physician and every Seventh-day Adventist nurse should, as far as possible, be an employee of a conference or sanitarium and work under the direction of a conference committee, and that every Seventh-day Adventist sanitarium should be owned and controlled by a conference. I believed this to be the only way of maintaining unity. In the training of nurses, I made it my chief business to instill this principle into their minds. I did this so successfully that during my stay of eight years in Australia, I had the satisfaction of seeing, with one or two exceptions, all our graduates engage in conference work.

Coming to the United States I found what was possible in Australia was impossible here. While filling the position of medical secretary, many appeals came from physicians and nurses who desired to connect with the organized work. Very few of these appeals could be considered with favor because of lack of funds.

Young physicians were being graduated from medical colleges; nurses were also being graduated from our sanitariums. We could not assure them that there would be a place for each one of them in the organized work.

There was but one thing to do, and that was to encourage these physicians to continue in private practice, and the nurses to engage in self-supporting work. Usually in writing in the past the hope was held out to applicants that in the near future an opening might present itself, with the advice that they hold themselves in readiness

to respond to a call. This kept up a feeling of uncertainty in their minds. They could lay no plans with reference to permanency in their work. A physician in order to do justice to his work and make good should enter a community with the expectation of staying. If a physician connects with a sanitarium, he, too, should count the cost and do so expecting to remain.

That which has made the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, a success is the fact that the Doctors Will and Charles Mayo remained in one spot. Had they shifted from place to place, permitting other men, equally as good but unknown, to take their place, and then had these in turn been replaced by others, the Mayo Clinic probably would have no place on the map. The Mayo Brothers made the Clinic and the Clinic helped to make them. Whether in sanitarium work or private practice, doctors ought to do as does the postage stamp—stick until it gets there.

#### ENCOURAGE SELF-SUPPORTING WORK

We should assure young graduates going out in self-supporting work that we consider them a part of our organization just as truly as though connected more definitely with the organized work. This would enable them to engage in their work with a clear conscience and with freedom. Wherever we have a church of any size, a physician or nurse should take up work. At first these may need a little financial aid by the church or conference, but soon such a work would become self-supporting and such workers would be a great help to the church.

In the past I have felt as did the disciples of Christ, that to encourage these workers meant disorganization. On one occasion the disciples witnessed some doing a work similar to what they were commissioned to do and they "forbade them," but He said, "Forbid him not: for he that is not against us is for us." The important question with Christ was whether they were doing the right kind of work. If so, they were to be encouraged.

Any physician or nurse who is worthy of being a member of a Seventh-day Adventist church, who is doing the work that a Seventh-day Adventist physician or nurse should be doing, should be regarded as a part of the organized work; and any sanitarium conducted along the lines marked out by the Spirit of God should be regarded as a part of the Seventh-day Adventist organization, even though not under the immediate direction of a conference committee.

#### UNITY OF THE SPIRIT

It is possible for the wheels within the wheel to work together harmoniously. I know of nothing that would give greater courage to self-supporting workers, nothing that would bring about a more complete spirit of unity than the recognition of this fact. We have reached a time when every one should say to his brother, if he is aiming to do God's work, "Be of good courage." In criticising or condemning those who are doing self-supporting work we weaken the very work we are aiming to build up.

Many are standing idle in the market place waiting for an opportunity to connect with the organized work. To such the words should be passed, "Go ye also into the vineyard, and whatsoever is right I will give you." It is through the great army of self-supporting workers that this work will be finished. The same interest should be shown in these self-supporting workers that we show toward those who are directly connected with our institutions or conferences. Many small centers of influence will by these be created, and self-reliant, strong men and women will be developed.

—S—

### IT'S SEPTEMBER

It's September, and the orchards are afire with red and gold

And the nights with dew are heavy, and the morning's sharp with cold;

Now the garden's at its gayest with the salvia blazing red,

And the good old-fashioned aster, laughing at us from their bed;

Once again in shoes and stockings are the children's little feet

And the dog now does his snoozing on the bright side of the street.

It's September, and the cornstalks are as high as they will go,

And the red cheeks of the apples everywhere begin to show;

Now the supper's scarcely over ere the darkness settles down

And the moon looms big and yellow at the edges of the town;

Oh, it's good to see the children, when their little prayers are said,

Duck beneath the patchwork covers when they tumble into bed.

—EDGAR A. GUEST.

—S—

## Report From the Food-Producing Departments

"Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land and verily, thou shalt be fed." Ps. 37:3

The garden, the farm and the cannery, all have their places in the Madison school. The Lord has richly blessed the summer's work and the garden is yielding a plentiful supply of tomatoes, okra, corn, beans, peppers, beets, carrots, squash, and vari-

ous kinds of greens. The spring crop of early Irish potatoes amounted to over one hundred bushels.

The greenhouses have been utilized for cucumbers and the vines present a pleasing sight as well as producing fine crisp cucumbers. Down on the farm the boys have filled the silos. Prospects are good for a fine crop of corn and hay. Ground is being prepared for late potatoes, fall greens and the coarser vegetables.

From our orchard at Ridgetop came over seventy-five bushels of fine apples. The vineyards have had good care and are now rewarding their caretakers. There are grapes and more grapes—plenty for everybody, and gallons of juice are being bottled for winter.

The Cannery takes care of the surplus and is now in full operation. An addition has been built, and a 600-gallon capacity cooker installed. To date products canned are 4,125 quarts of blackberries, 2,200 quarts of peaches, 300 quarts of apples, 2,100 No. 2½ cans of corn, 600 gallons of tomatoes. Besides the institution canning the Cannery has done a large amount of canning for the surrounding community.

The Dairy, too, is an important part of the Agricultural Department. Trusty students look after the fine herd of Jersey cows which supply milk for the Sanitarium and school.

Flocks of prize white leghorns make a pleasing picture silhouetted against the evening sky, and do their part in adding to the food supply.

Madison teachers and students are indeed thankful for the Lord's bountiful blessings on the farm.

But for the loyal students and efficient heads of departments who stay by during the summer, when most colleges are closed, Madison's marvelous program, which makes it possible for three hundred students to earn their expenses here on the campus while getting an all-round education, would not be possible.

LAURA B. MATHEWS.

## New Book on Food Points the Way to Health

INFORMATION has previously appeared in the SURVEY concerning the new cook book, *Food For Life*, the author of which is Miss Frances L. Dittes, of the Department of Household Arts, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Following is a review of the book by Dr. H. A. Webb, Professor of the teaching of Chemistry, George Peabody College, appearing in *The Nashville Banner Magazine* of July 21, under the above caption.

A new hunger is spreading throughout America—a hunger for information concerning foods. This food-consciousness is a favorable sign, since science is abundantly able to dispel the clouds of ignorance—and even superstition—concerning what was “clean” or “unclean” for passage down the human throat.

As might be expected, the dietician at the Madison Sanitarium is a specialist on foods. Her scientific studies have been in various large centers of the North and East, as well as in the nutrition laboratories of George Peabody College. Her own nutrition laboratory is a model as to necessary equipment, even to tame white rats that serve as subjects in practically all dietary experiments. This book is written for the sake of a cause—that of “positive health”; for “it is only after long experience in seeing many individuals suffer the results of an unbalanced diet . . . that the writer dares to present to the public these suggestions on the subject of health and cookery.”

Most well-informed persons are aware of the particular enthusiasms of the Madison Sanitarium, one of the Battle Creek group, in the belief that “fruits, vegetables, milk, nuts, and whole grains, when artistically and wholesomely prepared, constitute the most healthful diet.” This book, therefore, gives many recipes for dishes to take the place of flesh foods. There is a most conservative comment, however, as to meat as a food. The high nutritive value of meat is recognized, but the completeness and freedom from undesirable products of the proteins of milk, eggs, soybean cheese, and the like, cause the frank belief that they are more healthful. No space whatever is devoted in this volume, however, to arguments against meat; silence on the subject is the only eloquence.

The volume is divided into two parts: Food and Nutrition and Recipes. “Food will be the medicine of the future,” said Dr. Harvey W.

Wiley; it follows, therefore, that dieticians will be the doctors. Miss Dittes is already an active member of the new fraternity of healing.

Any housewife with a curiosity as to “how they cook at Madison” may have all necessary directions. To such experimenters the soybean will be a particularly intriguing raw material; it is, of course, a “staff of life” at Madison. There are nearly twenty pages of high adventure to the soyless kitchen offered in this volume.

There is a special appendix on canning; another on menus; yet another giving calorie values and chemical analyses. A comprehensive “Index to Recipes” makes the volume handy for the housewife in a hurry.

This book makes a real contribution to the literature of cookery and nutrition from at least two standpoints: first, it is written by a Southern author who knows the Southern taste in sickness and in health; second, it is written by a sane, conservative specialist of the vegetarian school, whose life work consists in administering food as a true medicine to those who seek for health.

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## NEWS ITEMS

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Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Johnson and son Hubert made a visit to Madison recently. Dr. Johnson has just completed his medical internship at Loma Linda Sanitarium and Hospital, Loma Linda, California. He had his pre-medical work at Madison, and is back in the South looking for a location to practice. We welcome them back to the Southland.

\* \* \* \*

Mrs. J. M. Bagwell, Sr., of Murfreesboro, is spending a few days at Madison for a physical check-up and a rest. Mrs. Bagwell is a member of the Murfreesboro Garden Club. She takes much delight in strolling about the campus to study the various trees, shrubs and plants.

\* \* \* \*

Mrs. Margaret Wilson-Egly of the Madison Nurses' Class of '30 stopped over for a brief visit at Madison this week. She was returning to her work at the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium after a visit of several weeks among relatives and friends in Montana.

\* \* \* \*

Among Madison's guests this week is Mrs. Nellie W. Taylor of the Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics. Mrs. Taylor has served continuously as Home Demonstration Agent in Orange County, Florida, for more than eighteen years. She believes in keeping fit physically by a check-up and a rest occasionally, such as may be had at Madison.

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2-1/34

# The Madison Survey

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## The Medical Evangelistic Course at Madison

FREQUENT inquiries are made concerning the training of students for medical evangelistic work in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. With its definite objective to prepare Christian men and women for self-supporting missionary activities, the medical evangelistic course becomes an important feature. In one sense of the word everyone going forth from the institution should be a medical evangelist in spirit and in preparation for service. Some may be designated as teachers, others as nurses, or dietitians or agriculturalists, yet each should bear distinctly the stamp of the Master who was preeminently a medical evangelist.

Nevertheless, there are some who wish to specialize in Bible study, health subjects and related courses. For these a well-defined medical evangelistic course with prescribed subjects is offered.

The world is still a lazar house of disease in spite of the great progress science has made. Degenerative maladies now claim the lives of the large majority of those who die, from causes other than accidents, before they reach the proverbial age of three score and ten.

Science has made great strides in the conquest of contagious diseases because it is dealing with factors other than man's personal habits. These habits science and revelation alike testify are the cause of most of the sickness and premature death in the world. Habit formation is an

educational process and when such educational work is done from the double standpoint of health through obedience to natural laws and loyalty to their Author, that type of work is called medical evangelism. This is one of the greatest

needs of the world today.

Men must be shown that their bodies are governed by well-established laws and that the Creator ordains that they should be well. Their attention needs to be called to the fact that obedience to their Maker is required in this field as well as in the spiritual realm. A message of health that requires a change of habits in the light of the gospel appeals to and gains the confidence of those who are seekers after truth.

The following course is offered for those who have a vision of the need for medical evangelism and a desire to train for this work.

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DURING His ministry, Jesus devoted more time to healing the sick than to preaching. Wherever He went, the tidings of His mercy preceded Him. Where He had passed the objects of His compassion were rejoicing in health, and making trial of their new-found powers.

—*Ministry of Healing.*

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First Year

Fall Quarter

103A	Anatomy and Physiology .....	4
102A	Chemistry I .....	3
101	General Psychology .....	4
104	Fundamentals of the Christian Religion .....	2
104A	Principles of Nutrition .....	1

Winter Quarter

115	Hydrotherapy and Massage .....	6
105A	Prophetic Literature I .....	2
104B	Digestion and Elimination .....	1

Spring Quarter

107	Personal Hygiene .....	4
102B	Chemistry II .....	3
105	Nutrition .....	4
105B	Prophetic Literature II .....	2
104C	Degenerative Diseases and Narcotics .....	1

Summer Quarter

302	Spoken English or Public Speaking .....	4
215	Theoretical Hydrotherapy .....	3
213	Materia Medica .....	4
105C	Biblical Principles .....	2
104D	Mental Hygiene .....	1

Second Year

Fall Quarter

101A	Composition .....	3
101	Food Preparation .....	4
103	Principles and Practice of Nursing .....	4
101	How To Use The Library .....	1
204A	Principles of Nutrition (Laboratory) .....	1
204A	Fundamentals of the Christian Religion, (Laboratory) .....	1

Winter Quarter

104	Bacteriology .....	4
101B	Composition .....	3
307	Diet and Disease .....	4
204B	Digestion and Elimination, (Laboratory) .....	1
204B	Prophetic Literature I, (Laboratory) .....	1

Spring Quarter

101C	Composition .....	3
223	Diseases .....	6
309	Nutrition of Infants and Children .....	2
201A	Current Health Literature I .....	2
204C	Degenerative Diseases and Narcotics, (Laboratory I) .....	1
204C	Prophetic Literature II, Laboratory I .....	1

Summer Quarter

109C	Community Hygiene .....	3
101	General Agriculture .....	3
201B	Current Health Literature II .....	2
206	Current Social and Health Movements .....	1
204D	Mental Hygiene, (Laboratory) .....	1
204D	Biblical Principles, (Laboratory) .....	1
202	First Aid .....	3

DESCRIPTION OF BIBLE COURSES

*Fundamentals of Christian Religion* includes such subjects as: evidences of the inspiration of the Bible; the personality of God; creation, evolution; refuting evolution by science; the flood proved by science; Christianity evolutionized; why punishment for sin is so severe; a vicarious death provided pardon, power, and victory; why sin was permitted; prayer, the way to God; faith maker prayer operative.

*Prophetic Literature I: the Holy Spirit, the Trinity, the teacher, fruits, gifts, power; the resurrection; spiritualism; war or peace; modern inventions, their source and purpose; the second coming of Christ; signs of Matthew twenty-four; Daniel two, the four kingdoms; Daniel seven, the four beasts; the Sabbath in the Old Testament, its origin, purpose and meaning.*

*Prophetic Literature II: the Sabbath in the New Testament; the Christian under law or grace; the two dispensations and the two covenants; the arguments over lost time, calendars, et cetera; the first angel's message, the judgment, and twenty-three hundred days; the second angel's message, Babylon, ancient and modern; the third angel's message; the United States in prophecy; religious liberty; the antichrist in prophecy; the seal of God and the seven last plagues; the millenium; the future punishment of the wicked; the home of the saved.*

*Biblical Principles: the spirit of prophecy; the gospel of finance, of health; Christian attire; relation of the church to the world; recreation and amusements; the ordinances of humility and the Lord's Supper; baptism and rebaptism.*

DESCRIPTION OF HEALTH SEMINARS

*Principles of Nutrition* covers the first three "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures and includes such subjects as the future health of Americans, the fundamentals of nutrition, the balanced ration, the natural diet, the conquest of that tired feeling, foods that produce acidosis and those that correct it, the mystery of life, disease caused by vitamin deficiency.

*Digestion and Elimination* is a study of lectures four to six: how to have good digestion, twenty one varieties of sour stomach; constipation and its consequences; how to have good elimination by proper diet; the degenerative diseases, their causes and prevention.

*Degenerative Diseases and Narcotics* is a study of such subjects as protein, the muscle builder, where to get the best and how much, the harm of too much; a thorough study of the tobacco question and its effects on the human body; a comprehensive study of the question of alcohol and its relation to disease.

*Mental Hygiene* includes a further study of narcotics, the root of intemperance and how the craving for tobacco and alcohol and other narcotics is started, the right use of the mind and how it overcomes disease, power of mind over matter, and the relation between health and character.

Physical healing is bound up with the gospel commission. In the work of the gospel, teaching and healing are never to be separated.

—*Ministry of Healing.*

## Summer Care of Infants\*

INFANTS suffer a great deal more from overheating than from chilling, although a chill may be disastrous. It is not fair to make a child endure the heat of the day with heavy clothing simply because it is cold in the mornings and evenings. Sun-suits are excellent, but don't burn the baby; the skin is very tender and he should be gradually accustomed to the sun.

It is not unusual for a baby during the first hot days to have almost a suppression of urine—only one or two kidney actions a day. Lighten his clothing and make him drink more water.

In hot weather babies need less food and more water, and as the main source of food and water is practically the same

(that is, milk, nearly nine-tenths water), he eats when he is thirsty. Few babies drink enough water; they may take it often, but only a sip at the time, and a half-pint is a good daily average for a heavy drinker. In order to give more fluids it is necessary to dilute the milk at this season. This also lessens the burden on the digestive organs. If plain water is refused, it may be given flavor with a little fruit juice.

Use the best milk obtainable, always boil it three minutes during the hot weather. Personally, I prefer to boil the milk all the year round, though some mothers object to its slight constipating tendency, which is due to the fact that boiled milk is more thoroughly digested and is free from germs, but I submit that germs are not a safe laxative, especially in summer.

Personally, I prefer to stop green vegetables during the summer, giving only vegetable juice; that is, pot liquor and strained soups. The food value of green vegetables lies in their mineral salts and in vitamin content and more than half of this is dissolved into the water in which the vegetable is cooked.

Do not attempt to correct constipation in the summer by roughage or fodder foods. An overdose may be given and a diarrhea started; laxatives are safer.

Do not give tastes of forbidden foods. The longer a child is taught to consider strawberries as ornamental, not edible, the safer he is. Ice cream to babies is Public Enemy Number One. It is extremely rich in sugar and fats and not safe, especially for summer diet. It is only as good as the milk from which it is produced and you know nothing about that. Don't start it.

I have often thought that the ancient dread of the "second summer" was due to this habit of giving tastes of forbidden foods. The youngster is in the experimenting age and when he comes to the adult dining table (which he should not be allowed to do) he reaches for everything and it is a great pleasure to his elders to watch his reaction. One taste calls for another and something has been started that can not be stopped.

\*High points from an address by Dr. Owen H. Wilson, appearing in *Health Briefs*, June, 1934.

So frequently mothers come in asking for an additional diet list and say that "baby is tired of his food." Something else is wrong; babies do not tire of *good* food. When the appetite fails without discoverable cause, take away all foods except milk, fruit juice, and strained soup. Rest his digestive apparatus a day or so and he will readily react.

Diarrhea, colitis, or "summer complaint"—whatever you may choose to call it—is not as prevalent as it was a few years ago. Although considered to be a germ infection, it is closely connected with the food problem. When the stools are too loose, don't waste time trying to find the exact article that caused the trouble. Stop everything except water until your physician directs the feeding.

When the baby is ill, digestion stops or is greatly impaired and foods are not digested, but they ferment and add to the discomfort of the baby. However, a sick baby needs water even more than the normal one. See that water is given to every sick baby, at least one quart in twenty-four hours. If not taken readily, it may be flavored with a half ounce of orange or grape juice to seven and one-half ounces of water.

I can not forbear mentioning the time-honored initial treatment of intestinal troubles with a strong purgative. Purgatives are all irritants and only further increase congestion, inflaming the intestines, adding fuel to the fire. The so-called soothing or healing power of castor oil is conspicuous by its absence.

Do not attempt to explain any illness by calling it "teething." It is true that when the gum is red and swollen, the baby may be restless, even slightly feverish, with temperature never over a hundred. Appetite is decreased and digestive powers are weakened, but teething can not cause diarrhea, convulsions or high fever.

During the summer, regard every symptom of indigestion as serious; begin correction at once and prevent catastrophes.

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## NEWS ITEMS

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Professor Howard Welch of Bradleyville, Missouri, spent some time at Madison recently. He spoke at the Sabbath service on present-day conditions and the importance of our being alert to the things that are taking place in the world. Professor Welch will be added to our faculty this fall as an assistant in the Bible and History Department. He is a graduate of Union College and has had considerable experience in self-supporting missionary activities as well as Conference work.

—S—

Among guests at Madison this week are Mrs. F. E. Hasty and daughter Marian of Nashville. Mrs. Hasty and Marian are the wife and daughter of Dr. F. E. Hasty of Nashville.

—S—

Julius Gilbert White has been home for the past six weeks doing research work on alcohol and developing an illustrated lecture, "What Alcohol Is and Does" for Mrs. Bertha Rachel Palmer, National Director of Alcohol Education for the W. C. T. U. This lecture will be demonstrated at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Atlantic City the first week in September. After the Convention Mr. White will visit several states in that vicinity.

—S—

Several teachers of Madison attended commencement exercises at Peabody College the evening of August twenty-four. Degrees were conferred on two hundred and sixteen students. Seven received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, among which was Miss Frances L. Dittes of our Department of Household Arts.

—S—

Prof. W. D. Dortch and family and Mr. John Dortch, all of Keene, Texas, stopped at Madison for a brief visit. Professor Dortch has charge of the Music Department of Southwestern Junior College.

—S—

Miss Mary Fortner of Little Rock, Arkansas, called at Madison this week for a short visit. She was enroute home after a visit to New York and other states in the East. Miss Fortner has taught and done administrative work in Little Rock Schools for more than twenty years. For the past four years she has been teaching in the West Junior High School. In the interest of Madison's occupational therapy department, she visited several occupational therapy clinics in New York and other cities, and gave us some helpful ideas and suggestions.

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## The Recent Soybean Association Meeting

AFTER his return from Evansville, Indiana, where he attended the annual meeting of the American Soybean Association, Dr. Perry A. Webber reported to the student body. The following paragraphs are culled from his talk.

For a hundred generations or more, or upwards of five thousand years, the soybean has been the principal source of protein in the dietary of the Oriental. This unique legume, of which there are now more than thirty-five hundred known varieties, was introduced into the United States

in 1804, but for many years it was no more than a rare botanical specimen found only in botanical gardens. During the last fifteen or twenty years it has become a crop of major importance in the United States.

On August 21, 22, 23, the fifteenth annual convention of the American Soybean Association convened in Evansville and Lafayette, Indiana. At this meeting more than ever before experts in every line of the soybean industry were present. During the last two or three years more progress has been made in the use of the soybean in industrial lines than in many years previous. The manufac-

urers of paints, varnishes, and enamels are using oil expressed from this home-grown crop in their manufactured products. Its physical and chemical properties seem especially adapted to many

phases of paint and varnish industry. Large expression and extraction plants have been built by these paint companies in Chicago and other middle-west cities.

One of the new uses for the oil meal, or rather the protein of the soybean, is in the manufacture of plastics. The Ford auto-

mobile and other automobile interests are already making steering wheels, instrument boards, distributing parts, etc., from this product. Henry Ford is perhaps the leader in this industry. When asked how long it was going to be before automobile bodies would be made from the soybean, he said that this would come in two or three years.

For some years the Madison Foods Department (the trade name being Madison Foods) has been interested in the soybean and has now perfected several foods which are on the market. A splendid exhibit of the Madison foods was made in the Coliseum at Evansville. Members

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ALTHOUGH China has long appreciated the peculiar virtues of the soybean, the Occident is only beginning to awaken to the potential utility of this unique legume. As an economical source of valuable and wholesome dietary elements it probably has no peer.—*Dr. A. A. Horvath, Peking Union Medical College.*

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of the faculty of Madison appeared on the program. P. A. Webber, secretary-treasurer of the American Soybean Association, spoke on the subject, "The Soybean in the Human Diet." Dr. Philip Chen, research chemist for Madison Foods, and E. M. Bisalski, Director of Merchandising of Madison Foods, were also speakers on the program. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace addressed the more than two thousand delegates and visitors at the convention.

One of the interesting features of the convention was a dinner of soybean products, at which the soybean was used in bread, cookies, ice cream, coffee, meat substitutes, etc.

The first meeting of the soybean committee of the Farm Chemurgic Council, an organization for the purpose of the working together of agricultural, industrial, and scientific groups, was held at Purdue University in West Lafayette on August 23 at 9:30 A.M. The Farm Chemurgic Council is spending money and effort along the lines of developing industrial uses for surplus farm products. The discussion was interesting indeed, and brought out many important facts concerning the possibilities of the soybean in industry.

Reports at the convention showed that, while the acreage of many crops has been decreased, the acreage of soybeans for 1935 will be upwards of thirty per cent larger than that of last year. The utilization of several products from the soybean shows an increase of from two hundred to seven hundred per cent during the year 1934 over that of 1933.

The September issue of the magazine, *Health*, contains an article on the soybean, now assuring such prominence in the commercial world, written by Dr. Webber. Concerning the food value of this bean introduced from the Orient, he says, "The yield of protein from soybeans, weight for weight, is approximately twice that of meat; four times that of eggs, of wheat and other cereals; twice that of Lima and navy beans, walnuts, filberts and most other nuts; and twelve times that of milk.

"Soybean flour is a very cheap source of minerals, fats, proteins, and calories. Soybean flour contains four times as much protein, twenty times as much fat, and ten times as much minerals as does white flour. Further, soybean

flour contains ten times as much potassium, ten to twenty times as much calcium, twelve times as much magnesium, and six times as much phosphorus as does white flour. Soybean flour is a good source of vitamins A and D as well as of B and G. and, when made from partly germinated beans, contains vitamin C. White flour is almost entirely lacking in vitamins.

"Soybean flour is the richest in protein of all known foods except dried egg white. Ten cents will buy, in the form of soybean flour, three times as much protein, twelve times as much fat, eight times as much minerals, as in the form of white flour."

In the light of these facts Dr. Webber predicts that "the soybean is destined to become a universal article of food in the American diet."

—S—

## Sorrow in the Family

THIRTY years is a long period for men to pull together in an enterprise. But so it has been at Madison among the founders of the institution. Then as the work broadened and the burdens grew more exacting the original group has been added to. Often young people came as students and stepped from student life into a broader field of activity as faculty members. Such a one was Miss Florence Dittes.

For the past eighteen months she has been failing in health, and last week she passed away. Funeral services were conducted by Elder Julius G. White in Assembly Hall, Sabbath afternoon, August 31. It was a most impressive meeting of friends, relatives, and students. As a part of the sermon Elder White read the following sketch:

### OBITUARY OF

#### MISS FLORENCE GRACE DITTES

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; for their works follow with them." Rev. 14:13.

Florence Grace Dittes was one of the fourteen children of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Dittes. She was born at Travere, South Dakota, September 3, 1886, and laid down life's burdens at Madison on the twenty-ninth of this present August. She is survived by four brothers, Messrs. Fred, Henry, Ernest, and Charles Dittes, and eight sisters: Mrs.

Minnie Shandorf, Brown's Valley, Minnesota; Mrs. Charles L. Davis, Long Beach, California; Mrs. C. C. Peterson, Montrose, Colorado; Mrs. A. E. Krause, Lyle, Minnesota; Mrs. Warwick Scott, Phoenix, Arizona; Mrs. Clarence A. Wright, Beardsley, Minnesota; Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Northville, South Dakota; and our own Miss Frances Dittes, of Madison, Tennessee.

A standard bearer has fallen in our midst. For thirty years our group has remained practically unbroken. True, some have come and others have departed to other fields of activity, but of the close circle of workers at Madison, the members have been remarkably steadfast. The first real break came Thursday.

For days the angel of death has hovered near. Early on the morning of the twenty-ninth he claimed his captive. Sweet sleep closed the eyes of one who had passed days and nights of intense pain. Her career on earth ended, she sleeps in peace. She was not afraid to go. She had prepared to pass through the waters and not be overwhelmed. She knew that in the crisis she must tread the winepress alone. And for that she was prepared. Her manner of living made the way clear when the last call came. Her own heart said,

"May there be no moaning at the bar  
When I put out to sea."

For a little time the traffic in our busy lives is halted as we pay tribute to one who has gone in and out in our midst. Quiet, unobtrusive in her manner, yet with a magnetic power in her sphere of activity: this was the estimate put upon this sister of ours whether considered as a teacher of youth, director of nurses in their training and professional work, or as comforter and burden bearer for the sick and of those whose hearts were bleeding from the loss of loved ones.

While not a mother in the physical sense of motherhood, yet she was a mother in very deed to scores of students. Students valued her in the classroom, nurses leaned on her judgment in their ministry in the sick room. She was a

valued counselor, near-physician, and plain common friend of man. Her passing leaves such a vacancy!

Hers was a life of faith and trust. Her confidence in the overshadowing hand of God never wavered. Her Christian philosophy, her steadfast hope in the Saviour, gave her a quiet walk in the midst of turmoil. That same unflinching trust carried her through intense suffering as she approached the end of life. It was only a few hours before she breathed her last that she responded to the ministry of her nurse with a smile and a "thank you." If ever one approached that final crisis, that often staggers strong hearts, as one who "wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams," it was our sister.

After special preparation to carry on in her chosen profession, there was the keenest desire to continue in the battle of life. Yet she was an uncomplaining sufferer for months. She once said to a friend that she had passed through her Gethsemane. Her case was in the hands of her Father.

This experience in the last few months of life was the result of a life of devotion to a cause, years of character-building under the tutelage of the Master Teacher.

Of the group of heavy-burden bearers in the institution she has been an integral part, sharing with others older than herself, never flinching when the way seemed dark or the hill steep. For twenty of the thirty years that this little group has lived and planned, struggled and triumphed together, Miss Florence has been loyalty personified.

This is the first time death has invaded this intimate circle. That makes it all the harder for those who remain behind. Yet if any one were ready to lay the burdens down with a "well done" pronounced by Heaven, it was she. In human form she has departed, but the influence of her life will live on indefinitely. And so we say, "Blessed are they that die in the Lord. They rest from their labor and their works do follow them."

One of the comforting thoughts of her months of suffering was the fact that Mrs. Wright was at her side during the three months of spring, and that Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Scott as well as Miss Frances were close to her for the weeks preceding the end. She will be laid to rest beside her parents at Monticello, Minnesota.

The sorrow of the parting will grow dimmer as time passes. It is one of the blessings of Heaven to man that time softens all grief. But, there will remain always with those who have been closely associated with Miss Florence the radiance of her life of service in our midst. The very best years of her life were spent here. She came in 1911 as a student, but soon stepped into the harness which she wore to the very end. For twelve years she has been the efficient Director of Nursing Education in the Nurse-Training Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and Madison Sanitarium. In order to meet the legal requirements for that position she took graduate work at Peabody College for Teachers, receiving the Masters Degree in 1932. Her contacts with Peabody College, the Nurse-Training Department of Vanderbilt University, the Public Health Service of the State, and many members of the medical profession, were all most satisfactory and a distinct contribution to the standing of the institution to which she was devoting her life.

We part, but not forever. The hope that carried her through is ours. She quoted Job, and so do we, that although death may destroy this body, *Yet I shall see God.*

A time of reunion awaits us, when if we look for the hard things of life they will not come into mind. They are blotted out of memory by the animated, sparkling, enduring things that serve to connect earth with heaven forever.

Two of her favorite songs were sung, Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," and "Jesus, Saviour, Pilot Me."

"Ah, the world! How strange and changing:  
All the friends, the kind and loving,  
And the gentle souls we trust in,  
Come, and slip away.

"Like enticing waves receding;  
Like life's sweetest moments fleeting;  
Like hibiscus, with night ceasing;  
Here, and gone for aye.

"But our lives are brightened by them,  
And our souls are strengthened by them,  
And we're glad that we have had them  
*Even but a day.*"

—S—

### CARD OF THANKS

WE WISH to express our heartfelt gratitude and deep appreciation to the faculty, student body, and friends for the many loving services rendered our dear sister Florence during her long months of illness.

THE DITTES FAMILY.

—S—

### NOTICE

TENNESSEE now has a law requiring all nurses registered in the state to pay an annual fee of one dollar for reregistration. This is due September 1, 1935. Nurses wishing to retain Tennessee registration should send one dollar and State Board license number to Miss Nina E. Wootton, 801 Demonbreun Street, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mrs. C. A. VerNooy, Chairman of the Athens Public Recreation Commission, Athens, Georgia, encloses a contribution for the Survey publishing fund and a two-year's subscription to the Peptimist Crier. She writes: "I have wanted so much to return to Madison for another good rest and renovation. I do so much enjoy the Survey. I have been referring to your institutions as models for the few proposed Youth Experiment Stations wishing you might find it possible to help organize and supervise one in our community." Mrs. VerNooy spent a few days at Madison last spring and has been an ardent booster of the institution since that time.

The Survey appreciates letters from its readers, names for the mailing list and contributions along the lines of Christian education, rural life and medical missionary work, as well as contributions for the publishing fund.

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# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

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September 18, 1935

No. 31

## Commencement at Madison

HEAT of summer passed into the beauty of autumn as the summer session drew to a close for college students on the campus of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. The week-end, September 6 to 9, was an occasion long to be remembered. One out-of-town visitor spoke of it as the simplest, most dignified and beautiful Commencement he had ever witnessed.

### CONSECRATION SERVICE

For long it has been a custom to hold a consecration service with the graduates as chief participants at the beginning of the final Sabbath of the term. Soon after the setting of the sun the family gathered. Professor J. E. Weaver, educational secretary of the Southern Union Conference, was speaker of the hour. His lesson was based on the thoughts contained in Hebrews 3:12-14.

We are living in a time when thinkers of the world feel that the civilization we have been inclined to think could not be broken is about to go to pieces. Youth faces a situation anything but promising. War and rumors of war are on all sides. Things once considered substantial are melting away. To us the Apostle speaks: "Take heed, lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in departing from the living God."

The young people of Madison, at this time about to enter upon a new career after an education for service, have been living in an institution founded upon faith and confidence in the promises of God. Its graduates are exhorted to follow the example of Abraham, that em-

bodiment of naked faith who was called from his father's house, called from the snug satisfaction of his oriental environment, to the rugged life of a pioneer.

Their attention was directed to the youthful Timothy upon whom Paul laid the burden of a great work, daring to do so because he knew of the unfeigned faith of his student. Sin, iniquity, crime, are on every side. Our young people are counselled to "exhort one another daily, lest any be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin." Samson, filled with physical power, and doubtless with a comparable mental and spiritual endowment, lost sight of his mission in life because he sought companionship with the world. His life of usefulness was ruined, brought to an untimely and tragic end, because he yielded to the deceitfulness of sin.

Our feet once planted in the paths of right, "we are made partakers of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto the end." Joseph, a lad of sixteen, when sold into slavery by his brethren, found himself traveling farther and farther from his father's home with nothing but darkness ahead of him. For

a time he gave himself to uncontrolled grief and terror, but, recovering himself, his mind reviewed the promises of God so often repeated to him by his father. He resolved to prove true, pure, loyal, steadfast. In a few hours he learned that which years might not otherwise have taught him. He decided to spend his life in service. He was transformed from a petted child to a man of unwavering faith. He had made a decision that ruled his life.

The motto the academic graduates had chosen was, "We live to serve." That of the college seniors and nurses was embodied in the one word, "Others." There followed a sweet and solemn testimony by the young people, giving their inner, sacred vows of service to mankind and, through their fellowmen, to the Master.

A few words of counsel were given by President Sutherland concerning the peace that passeth understanding, which is the heritage of those who yield their lives to the Lord. Teachers have a right to expect these young men and women to stand as light in a dark and trembling world. Christian education makes reformers. Contact with God makes men that the world wonders at. Madison has taught these students many lessons of self-support. We trust that now they will go forth with zeal to what hundreds may have a part in teaching if willing to maintain themselves like the apostle Paul, by the labor of their own hands.

They have had some lessons in self-government at a time when the world is fast losing sight of a principle once fondly cherished by the nation. It is a time when God's people should be true to Christian democracy.

During their stay as students at Madison, the institution has endeavored by precept and example to teach these young people that the soil is holy; that man's home should be on the land; that men and women should be indeed kings and queens, masters and not slaves.

The world is rapidly taking its stand for or against these great and fundamental truths. The prayer of all of us is

that these young people in the strength of their manhood and womanhood may stand true to their teachings, and may at last come bringing with them sheaves as their reward.

#### THE BACCALAUREATE

A large congregation consisting of students, faculty members, and visiting friends, listened to the inspiring lesson given by Elder H. K. Christman at the service hour on Sabbath morning. His was a message to young men and women who choose to serve.

Youth interprets life in terms of activity; not in terms of creeds, but of deeds. Two great personalities contend for supremacy in every human life. You have seen the picture which represents Jesus standing on the heights, the world with all its attractions spread out before Him. It was the moment of His decision to be the Savior of mankind. In the background is the figure of Satan, the tempter. "All this will I give thee." There was but one stipulation: "If thou wilt worship me." Jesus made the decision that saved the world. He chose to do His Father's will.

The contrast between the two personalities is most strikingly given by the Scriptures. Isaiah pictures Lucifer as saying, "I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: . . . I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the most High." Here is self-exaltation. I!

In contrast, see the Master's spirit as delineated in the fortieth Psalm: "Lo, I come: . . . I delight to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart." Jesus Himself said, "My meat is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work." And again, in the garden of Gethsemane, weighed down with the burden of the world's sin, overwhelmed by the pressure of the enemy, He cried out, "O my Father, . . . let this cup pass from me." But rising in the heroism of His young manhood, He said, "Not my will, but thine, be done." That resignation made Him the greatest conqueror the world has ever known.

There was drawn a picture of three Jewish lads as they stood before an angry Babylonian king—undaunted, no uncertainty there. They were following the lure of a heavenly light. Free, they were the only free men in all that realm. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

It is not argument that proves your worth, but the demonstration of principles. "Others," your motto—that is life's greatest objective. The doctrine that teaches of Jesus' coming finds expression in lives of service. Jesus Himself has said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." This is forcefully illustrated in the experience of Queen Esther who in her womanly beauty

cherished the lives of her people above her own safety. Over them hung the shadow of a great doom. To Mordecai she said, "Tell my people to pray. I will go in unto the king, and if I perish, I perish." There was resignation, backed by one ideal—service for others.

To you, academic graduates, let me suggest that this is only the beginning of life's sweetest conquests. I only hope the doors will open wide to each of you.

To you, nurses, as you enter upon a life of active service for the suffering and the sick, cherish the thought that you are living for others. You are following in the footsteps of the Master. May your ministry redound to His glory.

To the collegiate graduate: There are still heights beyond. May the Lord ever lead as you give your continued service to others. Graduation is appropriately called Commencement, the beginning of greater activity. May the Lord lead and bless you.

### COMMENCEMENT

The Commencement address was delivered by President Klooster of Southern Junior College, Sunday evening, the eighth. From his rich experience in the teaching field and broad background of contacts with young men and women in the student realms, Professor Klooster pointed out the value of Christian education as a bulwark in days when economic and spiritual bankruptcy is almost universally recognized.

It is into such a world that these graduates are about to enter. But I am not concerned about the economic future of this group. They have had distinct advantages in this institution, especially in matters of self-support. I am concerned, however, as to what their education shall do for them, and again as to what they shall do with the education they have received.

In the last analysis all education is self-education. You may have most excellent teachers. But only secondary emphasis belongs to the teacher: Primary emphasis must be placed on student activity. Education is the development in the individual of the capacity for self-direction. Far too much stress is placed upon the development of the intellect to the exclusion of character and judgment. I believe in intellectual development to the highest point possible. But there is a vast difference between achievement and the development of good, sound judgment. The well-educated man is the one with intellect and will proportionately balanced in the conduct of his life. If intellect is trained to the neglect of character and judgment, education has turned into the world a skilled rogue.

It is highly important that the will be properly trained. It is a sad sight to find men who have been exposed to the highest opportunities for intellectual development but are still weak-

willed, incapable of standing the pressure of a world of sin. Education should develop capacity for self-direction, a keenness to seek proper counsel in time of uncertainty, and the ability to hold to the right. As these graduates pass over the threshold of the institution they must meet life's challenge alone. They must solve life's problems on their own initiative.

Education is a continuous process. It ends only with life itself. Its ultimate objective is the development of character. That is the only thing man is permitted to carry with him into the future. Yet the consideration is often overlooked that the objective of education is character building, not efficiency. True, it should give efficiency, yet that is a secondary objective; the ideal, the primary, objective is character.

The next question is, What will these young men and women do with their education? From the Christian's standpoint, the more highly one is trained, the greater is his debt to society. One's indebtedness grows with his education. It is important that we recognize this fact that every added opportunity for education adds to one's responsibility. That debt is discharged only by service. "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel," is the cry of one who recognized the responsibility of giving to his fellowmen what had been committed to him.

Training in a school should mean much more than proficiency in earning a livelihood. With each new opportunity God calls for greater efficiency in service, a higher, better type of service. I shall watch with interest the future of this company to see the results of the training they have had. If true to their teaching they cannot but leave an impress on lives in this great Southland.

### THE GRADUATES

The academic graduates numbered twenty-six. Four of these are graduate nurses who will continue their professional work. Eighteen are registering for college courses this fall. One, Mrs. Myrtle Jenks, is a member of the group that has recently begun a new unit of work near Paris, Tennessee. Two are already in foreign fields. Mrs. Lulu Gregory has for years been a faithful teacher and companion for her husband in Honduras. In need of rest and freedom from the cares of her strenuous life there, she spent a year at Madison, taking advantage of its opportunities for classwork.

Mrs. Roberta Ingram, whose wide experience in the nurses' field made her sense the need of further training in food lines, came to Madison to fill in some of the vacancies in her academic work. A call

to Africa attracted her, and she became the wife of Elder Clarence Wheeler, who was home on furlough. In May she and her husband sailed for their mission field in Northern Rhodesia, South Africa.

Twenty nurses in white uniforms made an attractive group. These received certificates of scholarship and are eligible for State Board Examination for Registered Nurses. Several members of the class will remain with the work at Madison; others have definite plans for unit work; some will continue their college training.

The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on ten. This is the third group of senior college graduates the institution has sent forth. Several members of this class have already made a distinct contribution to the educational work in our Southland. Mrs. Marguerite Jaspersen is principal of the academy known as the Asheville Agricultural School of Fletcher, North Carolina. Mrs. Elsie Brownsberger, wife of the medical superintendent of Mountain Sanitarium, the medical department of the institution just mentioned, is director of nursing education in that institution. Mrs. Marguerite Wallace, wife of Dr. Lew Wallace, member of Madison Rural Sanitarium staff, is a teacher in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. James G. Rimmer is assistant in the Department of Chemistry in our own college. Walter Hass while taking his college work has been assistant to Professor Nis Hansen in the Physics Department.

Mrs. Ella Webber, wife of Dr. Perry Webber, professor of chemistry at Madison, plans soon to return with her husband to their former field of labor in Japan. James Zeigler remains at Madison, assisting Julius G. White in the lecture, food demonstration and teaching of Medical Evangelistic courses. Miss Elaine Leslie plans to begin a course in laboratory technique in White Memorial Hospital, Los Angeles.

Miss Frances Crowther, whose major was dietetics, is definitely planning to

make this her profession. Nelson Ging, who came to us from Foo-chow, China, has spent five years at Madison. He plans to do graduate work in Peabody College before returning to the Orient as a teacher.

None who know the members of this class will question the faculty's pride in their accomplishments or faith in their ability to carry out their ideals of service.

#### THE CLASS GIFT

A fine Seth Thomas clock for the new Library Building was the senior class gift to the college. James Zeigler, one of the graduating nurses and likewise a senior college graduate, presented the gift, which was graciously accepted by Dr. Sutherland in behalf of the faculty.

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#### The Survey Goes Around the World

RECENTLY there came to the Editor's desk a note and a clipping from Miss May Yates, of London, England. Miss Yates is superintendent of the Food Reform Department of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She writes:

"You may, I think, be interested to see the inclosed extract from a recent Report of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

The clipping which Miss Yates says appeared in a Report of the W.C.T.U. reads:

"The *Madison Survey* states that the Committee on cost of medical care in the United States reports an enormous sum is spent yearly on medical care but a very small amount on the prevention of sickness. As ninety percent of our most common and destructive diseases are preventable, there is call for a wide special campaign of Health Education that will reach every man, woman and child."

This is not the first time Miss Yates has indicated that she is a reader of our little sheet and interested in many of the health and food problems it presents.

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## Compulsory Gardening for Statesmen

THESE striking words appear at the head of an article in the September issue of *Reader's Digest*. The article was originally a contribution to *Scribner's Magazine*, the July issue, entitled "History and Health," by Beverley Nichols, an English writer, author of *Cry Havoc!* described as "a relentless crusader against munitions makers and the international war racket." That he is a powerful writer, no one questions, and his presentation of the interrelation of health and history can profitably be read by all. Mr. Nichols writes:

"The Kaiser has been spending much of his time, since the war, in chopping logs in his Dutch garden.

If he had spent an equal amount of his time chopping logs *before* the war, there might not have been a war at all."

The author refers to disease in a number of ancient royal families and its effect on the nations concerned, then comes to more recent times with these words:

"If the Girondins had modified their diet the Terror might have come to an end long before its time. If Napoleon had taken a little more exercise, Europe might

still be a department of France. And I am quite certain that if all the members of the Disarmament Conference of Geneva had been forced to do a little compulsory gardening every morning, they would have got something *done*.

"I attended the Conference during the critical days immediately prior to Japan's sensational departure from the League. Geneva was tense, nervous. Anything might happen. I climbed into the gallery and saw the distinguished statesmen filing in. The atmosphere ought to have been 'electric.' But it wasn't. Gradually I began to realize why.

"Firstly, the heat. . . . Secondly, the

smoke. It is a literal fact that after an hour it was impossible to distinguish the faces of the delegates from the front row of the gallery, because of the fumes from all of the cheroots, pipes, cigars and cigarettes.

"Thirdly, the delegates themselves, or rather their diet. A number of them were late, attending official luncheons. Now I had attended such myself and knew what they meant. They meant sherry and sau-

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THE little cares that fretted me—  
I lost them yesterday  
Among the fields above the sea,  
Among the winds at play,  
Among the lowing of the herds,  
The rustling of the trees,  
Among the singing of the birds,  
The humming of the bees.  
The foolish fears of what might happen  
I cast them all away,  
Among the clover-scented grass,  
Among the new mown hay,  
Among the husking of the corn  
Where drowsy poppies nod,  
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,  
Out in the fields with God.

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—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

ternes and Cointreau and benedictine. They meant hors d'oeuvres and lobster thermoid and chicken en caserole and chocolate soufflé. I fell to thinking of all the acids that must be fermenting in those distinguished stomachs, of old hearts wearily pumping over-sugared blood through hardened arteries, and I asked myself if it is through such men, in such conditions, that we shall ever reach the peace that the world craves? These men are livery, irritable, mentally befogged.

"If we made it compulsory for all cabinet members to dig in a garden for an hour a day, we should be living in a happier world. For you can't work in a garden and want war. You just can't. A gardener is a creator. And as such he knows the infinite pains of creation. . . . The slowness of growth, the delicacy of the young shoot, the vital need for care and love and patience. And, as the years go by, he applies the lessons he learns from the trees and flowers to human society.

"He begins to realize that civilization is also a plant of slow growth, of infinite delicacy, of exquisite complexity . . . a plant that may be forever destroyed by the bitter frosts of war. He does not think that you can hack off the youngest branches of a tree and expect it to flourish. He knows that thinning out is an expert operation, not to be performed by machine guns.

"Perhaps, when you first went into your garden, after a hard week's work in the city, you felt bellicose enough. Perhaps, for the first hour or so, you snarled at your gardener, and grunted because it hadn't rained, and cursed because the bitter wind had damaged some shrub. But after you've had the spade in your hand for a little while, after your blood has gone coursing through your veins, and the keen air has livened your lungs, after the leaves have brushed your face and you have heard the sigh of the wind in the branches, peace comes to you. You feel at rest with the whole world. You want everybody on earth to be happy too, to share your joy.

"And when the day is done and you sit by the fireside, reading the paper you were too tired to read in the train, all the

scares, the alarms and excursions, the international 'sensations' which seemed to you so grave a few hours before, are at last seen in their proper proportion, as a lot of silly bogies raised by men who act like naughty little boys, merely because tired and irritable and far removed from their mother, the greatest mother of all, Mother Nature."

A straight message this, on the relation of proper diet, life on the soil, wholesome work, and the nation's peace and prosperity.

—S—

### Extracts From Letters

AFTER completing the first year in Southern College, Atlanta, James C. Trivette, who took his pre-dental course at Madison, writes:

Letters from Madison thrill me more, perhaps, than any others. It must be because I have such love for the place and people. My school work this past year was hard but I enjoyed every class. I did better in laboratory work than in theory, but it was all fascinating. I am anticipating next year's work with much interest. The sophomore year consists of laboratory courses.

I am much interested in the new school paper and hope it will prosper. It ought to be a great unifying factor in the student body. A vital element in the success of any institution is ability to give its students a vision of their possibilities. I hope *The Peptimist Crier* continues.

This summer I am companion for an elderly man. I have time to work on the lawns and in the garden. This gives me the out-of-door exercise I need. I am feeling fine and full of courage. Remember your dental students in your prayers. I think often of you all and pray that Madison may stand firm for the great principles for which it was founded.

Four years ago this fall Miss Mildred Davidson entered Madison. She had completed high school at Hindman Settlement School in the mountains of East Kentucky. At the end of her second year at Madison Miss Mildred was certificated as an elementary school teacher by the Tennessee State Department of Education and taught with success a church school in Mississippi.

She loves the mountains and her own mountain people, and this year she is back in Kentucky. About the middle of August she wrote:

It seems hard to believe that I have already been here a month. My school is on Lott's Creek,

seven miles from Hardbury, right out in the real country. The school house is on a hillside, surrounded by trees—beech, sycamore, and oaks. On the opposite side of the road is a small log cabin, constructed by the CWA for the high school teachers. It is a lovely cabin and one large room in it is the library. It contains many volumes that have been donated to us.

I love my pupils and have many an opportunity to "put in a word." Many of them do not know the simplest Bible stories. Today I was telling them of Jesus as He fed the multitude with five loaves and two small fishes. You should have seen the expression on the face of one big fifth-grade boy.

Then she makes a plea for a little cripple girl who should be in school and for another friend who, she thinks, will profit by a course at Madison. How we wish we could take them all in!

Another young woman who went into church school work after training at Madison for two years writes of conditions she meets. For evident reasons we withhold the name. She writes:

This is a city school and in terrible need of discipline. At best, I find that a city school calls for twice as much discipline as a rural school. My children do not seem to know what it means to run a school "on time." But that fault will be much easier to remedy than are some other conditions. Eighty per cent of the pupils come from divided homes. Probably no one realizes quite as fully as the teacher what that means in the life of a child.

A number of my boys and girls tell me they do not know how to pray. Oh, there is such a work to do here! I find in teaching church school that I am supposed to know as much, do the same work, and accomplish the same results as a foreign missionary. People seem to think I know everything and can do anything. I must go back to college soon, so as to measure up, if possible, to what is expected of a teacher.

—S—

## One by One They Come

ALL summer young people have been registering at Madison, many to work in some industrial department until the opening of the fall quarter. Among recent arrivals are:

Koy Brown and Kenneth Case,  
Tennessee.

Irene Felice, California.

Stanley Farley, Maine.

Eleanor Gabrels, Georgia.

Alverta Hallsted, Arkansas.

Esther Hass, Wisconsin.

Bernice Kinzer, California, who came

directly from Indiana, however.

Erma Long, Iowa.

Mark Ma, China, nephew of Dr. and Mrs. Philip Chen, for some time members of the Madison family; Dr. Chen as college teacher, Mrs. Chen as a student.

Wellesley (Bill) Magan, California, whose grandfather, Dr. Percy Magan, now president of the College of Medical Evangelists, is one of the founders of the Madison School; and whose father, Dr. Wellesley Magan, and whose mother, then Miss Katherine Hansen, were both students in the early days of the institution.

Florence Morris, Michigan.

Anna and Jean Meyer, twins,  
Alabama.

Donald Newbold, North Dakota.

Ruth Redmond, Maine, who returns for another year in college after a few weeks vacation with her mother in Bermuda.

Dorothy Rowland, Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sandborn, Michigan, who resume work after an absence of several years in active service in Quincy, Illinois.

Reba Todd, Missouri.

Paul A. Woods, North Carolina.

This list will answer the question frequently put to us, "Do you accept students outside of Tennessee?"

—S—

## Annual Convention

ON OCTOBER 24-27, the Annual Convention of Self-Supporting Workers of the South will be held at Madison, Tennessee. The program is sponsored by the Laymen's Extension League, whose membership is made up of men and women actively engaged in self-supporting medical, educational, and health enterprises. For more than a quarter of a century such workers have gathered at Madison in the fall of the year to study problems peculiar to their work. Those who went once never wished to miss these sessions, for they brought to them encouragement, inspiration, and practical help.

This year the regular convention opens Thursday night, October 24. However, Thursday, beginning at nine o'clock in the

morning, there will be held an all-day session of medical workers to study carefully many of the problems in the development and building up of small sanitariums and hospitals, treatment rooms, nursing centers and health food stores, as well as the opportunities for physicians in rural areas of the South. There will be opportunity for round-table discussion of many problems along medical lines. It is hoped that all interested in medical work will plan to be present by nine o'clock Thursday morning, October 24.

The entire convention session gives promise of being helpful and inspirational. Those who are planning to attend should notify Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, Madison, Tennessee, of the probable time of their arrival. Space will be limited, so arrangements for accommodations should be made in advance.

E. BROWNSBERGER, *Secretary,*  
*Laymen's Extension League.*

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### Among Recent Visitors

COMMENCEMENT brought to Madison a number of visitors from a distance. Among these were Dr. and Mrs. S. G. Silvers, of Jersey City, New Jersey, whose daughter, Miss Katherine Silvers, completed the Nurse-Training Course this summer. They were accompanied by their two sons, Mr. Selah Silvers and a younger brother.

Mr. B. A. Hass, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, whose son, Walter Hass, was a senior college graduate this summer, drove South with two daughters and one son, Miss Esther who remains at Madison to begin college work this fall, Miss Lorraine, and Edward Hass.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Rucker, of Moreland, Kentucky, had three daughters in training as nurses. Two of them, the Misses Martha and Leola, completed the course at this commencement time.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Leslie and their daughter, Miss Betty June, of Red Boiling Springs, were here in honor of Miss Elaine Leslie who was a senior college graduate.

The Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium of Fletcher, North Carolina, contributed two members to the senior college graduating class, Mrs. Elsie Brownsberger and Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson. The group of friends from Fletcher included Dr. John Brownsberger, medical superintendent of Mountain Sanitarium, and his little daughter, Barbara; Mrs. Gladys Louder, member of the Fletcher faculty; and Messrs. Bob Jasperson and Vernon Lewis. It is something of a thrill for young people to witness the graduation of their mothers.

—S—

### The Peptimist Crier

ARE you interested in the student body and what it is doing? Would you like to be introduced to the spirit of Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute students? If so, this is the very thing you are looking for. *The Peptimist Crier* was established and is operated by the students, and since this school is run on a self-supporting basis, the students have made this paper operate on the same basis. This will not work any hardship on the school, but will give good experience to those who are running it, besides being a concrete example of what Madison students are doing.

In *The Peptimist Crier* are articles written by students, articles written by faculty members, news from the campus, and news from off the campus. If you are interested in Madison and its students, then you should have this paper. It is published monthly, and the subscription price is only fifty cents per year. *Send your subscription now!*

THE PEPTIMIST CRIER,  
*Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,*  
*Madison, Tennessee.*

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## The Spirit of Democracy

IN MANY sections of our country are to be found schools that recognize the problem before them of educating citizens for a democracy. The charge has been made, and doubtless with much truth, that in general our system of education has been autocratic in form. Teacher has been in command and pupils are expected to obey without question. From time to time, however, one comes across a decided departure—a school in which cooperation, or self-government, is made a vital part of the training of future citizens.

It is argued, and with good logic, that the child who, when he becomes a man, is to take his place in state or national affairs should have learned the fundamental principles of democracy by precept and by practice long before he faces the burdens of manhood. The place for such teaching is firstly in the home and secondly in the school.

Madison has long been known as a center of cooperative government, a student-teacher cooperative concern. The management has conformed to the principle of self-control and student initiative in matters of government as taught by Jesus.

"In the home training of youth, the principle of cooperation is invaluable."

"Cooperation should be the spirit of the schoolroom, the law of its life. The

teacher who gains the cooperation of his pupils secures an invaluable aid."

"It would be helpful for the youth, and for parents and teachers as well, to study the lesson of cooperation as taught by the Scriptures."—*Education*.

### A NEW OUTLOOK

One of the greatest obstacles to success

in a student cooperative government is the feeling so often met that "if my fellow-student goes wrong it is no business of mine." This mental attitude is voiced in the words, "I don't propose to be a tattler." That this

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❧

"Don't be in too much of a hurry;  
For after you sow the seed  
You must wait for the final harvest—  
And work while you wait, indeed."

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❧

mental attitude is due to an error in education is very forcefully told by Frank H. Close, Superintendent of Schools in Wadsworth, Ohio, in an article written for *Journal of Education*, Vol. 118, No. 3, entitled "I Disagree on Tattling." He puts the whole matter in such a clear light that every parent and every teacher should read it thoughtfully. He writes:

We are told that crime with all of its ramifications costs this country approximately 16 billion dollars a year. Think of the increased insurance rates, which we pay, because of dishonesty and crime, and the billions in savings that would be ours with a people sturdier in character! Bootleg, kidnap, bank-robbery, and various other types of gangs have been flourishing, even during these days of depression. This has been made possible largely through a false doctrine of loyalty taught in our homes and in our schools. A criminal, a few years ago, in Pittsburgh, was convicted of

murder and given the death sentence. Before the execution of the sentence, he made the statement that he had murdered nearly forty people during his life of crime, and that twenty-six of them were killed because of being squealers. Crime gangs thrive through gang loyalty, and squealers are not tolerated.

#### TEACHING WHAT GANGLAND WANTS

Parents have said, and school people have said:

"We do not want our children to be tattlers, or squealers, but desire them to be loyal to their friends, their sets, and their gangs."

This is exactly what gangland wants. As a result, we have in America today, people who not only refuse to offer testimony or to show any initiative in serving the nation as a whole, but who will unhesitatingly perjure themselves on the witness stand to protect or aid a friend or gang in wrong doing. Judges of courts throughout the land indicate that the increasing tendency toward perjury is the most insidious danger facing our nation today. "Do not tattle, tell, or squeal on a friend," has grown to include lying to aid a friend to get out of trouble.

The increase in organized crime, the difficulties facing officers of the law in apprehending criminals, and the gross perjury in testimony before the courts indicate that our friend and gang loyalty system of education has been quite successful. However, the goal in education lies in the opposite direction, and hinges upon the type of citizen a government such as ours really needs. If our nation were an autocracy, strict obedience would be a citizen's principal characteristic. We should then need to be mere automatons in a big machine. The responsibilities of government would rest entirely with those in command. A democracy, however, presents a very different situation. Participation and the bearing of responsibility in the affairs of government are absolutely essential. Without intelligent expression in these respects, a democratic or representative form of government cannot well function.

#### THAT IS NOT EDUCATING FOR DEMOCRACY

Boys and girls trained and educated in autocratic homes and in schools ruled by the iron hand are well-prepared for citizenship under a Hitler or a Mussolini, but such preparation does not harmonize with the freedom and the responsibilities of a democracy or a representative form of government. If children will some day be expected to participate in the solving of the social, economic, and governmental problems of the larger life, certainly their training in the home and in the school should involve thousands of opportunities for giving exercise to those character traits and attitudes essential to good citizenship in that larger life.

The laws of our states and nation presuppose that citizens will exert themselves fully in every way necessary to make the state and nation a better place in which to live. Provision is made for calling witnesses, placing them

under oath to tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as an aid in solving governmental problems and difficulties. Penalties are provided for perjury and refusal to testify, and both acts should carry as bad a stigma as being a traitor in times of war. Furthermore, the laws of the states and nation make it a serious offence for anyone to shield, aid or protect a criminal in any way. In fact, to do this makes one's self as guilty of the crime committed as the one who committed it. Our country's welfare rests upon the proposition that good citizenship means using one's influence at all times for law, and order, and justice. Refraining from wrong doing is not enough in a democracy; it requires dynamic participation in setting things right.

#### WHAT LOYALTY DEMANDS

We know that the procedure of the crime gangs in our country is "to take for a ride" those who squeal or testify against them. What we need is a new patriotism. Men have freely given their lives in times of war, and honor and pensions have followed. We need to stress that there are thousands upon thousands of opportunities for patriotism to function in times of peace, and that those who are courageous enough to "squeal" should be hailed as heroes more outstanding than the heroes of war. When the wall of protection for criminals is gone, crime will largely cease.

Likewise, boys and girls do wrong in school because they know that their chums will assist them to keep from being caught, even to the extent of telling lies. When chums no longer do this, wrong doing drops to a very minimum. There is not only this service to the school as a whole, but "the telling" may save the wrong doer himself from a life of crime, and years in prison. The salvation of most boys and girls rests in having wrong doing nipped in the bud. Getting by with a lie, or a theft, leads to another and another. This is the way people become bad. It follows that aiding to nip wrong doing in school in the bud is not only the best in the end for one's friend, but it is the training and participation necessary for real Americanism.

I do not advocate tattling about insignificant matters, but far better to go to that extreme than to the other where our boys and girls become perjurers, thieves, robbers through aiding and abetting those who actually commit the wrong or crimes. If people in the larger life are expected to take the witness stand, and testify as to the whole truth and nothing but the truth, why should it be so out-of-place for a teacher in the school to call upon children to testify and assist in the correction of some wrong? Perhaps, if schools were operated to harmonize more closely with citizenship as it should be, the product would be ready for the fray. We have been training for citizenship under a form of government which we do not have. We need to train in citizenship for the government under which we live.

## A Visitor From Rhodesia

AGAIN Dr. John Reisner, Executive Secretary of Agricultural Missions, New York City, in making out the itinerary of a foreign missionary included in it a visit to Madison and to the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium at Fletcher, North Carolina. Thursday Mr. R. B. Hack, industrial teacher in Mount Salinda, a Congregational mission station in Rhodesia, and his wife, also a teacher, looked over the plant at Madison, and in the evening he addressed the family at the chapel hour.

He gave an interesting story of mission life in the Rhodesian forest from which the lumber is made and an industrial program is carried on as a vital part of the education of native young people. Rhodesia is a small country about the size of the state of New York, with a white population of approximately 50,000 and a native population of a million. This section of Africa was opened up by Cecil Rhodes about 1892. As many as twenty denominations are doing mission work in that section of the Dark Continent.

Mount Salinda Mission has a teaching staff, a medical staff that ministers to the needs of the natives, and evangelistic workers. Among the industries taught are carpentry, agriculture, shoemaking, brick-making, and canning. Following the example of Cecil Rhodes, the government aids these schools. To find institutions like Madison and its Units operating without the financial assistance of a mission board or the subsidy of the government was a marvel to Mr. Hack. He is making his first visit to the United States, South Africa being his birth place. Mrs. Hack is a New Yorker.

The mission is located on a three-hundred-acre farm. The government is training natives to make their living by agriculture. The children are compelled to attend school, and every effort possible is made to keep the people on the soil.

Remember, if you please, the instruction to our schools that students should receive an all-round practical education, learning

to support themselves by the work of their hands, as this will give them "standing room" in foreign lands.

—S—

## The Laundry Campaign

SEVERAL times in the past, readers of THE SURVEY have heard of the student campaign to raise money for a new laundry building and equipment to meet pressing needs of the school family at Madison.

You have been invited to save Octagon Soap coupons, the coupons from other Octagon and Kirkman Soap Products, and the coupons from Borden's Milk and Luzianne Teas and Coffees and donate them to us. We can cash these in. The combined efforts of many friends, each helping to his limit, even though it may be a small amount, will, in the aggregate, amount to a considerable sum toward our steam laundry.

The Premium Department of these companies has sent us notice that Knox Gelatine coupons may be added to those already announced. Here is their latest word to us:

"In September and October 14,000,000 Premium Folders will be distributed by Western Union and other distributors. These folders will carry certificates good for extra coupons. For instance, one of these certificates will be worth ten extra coupons, if accompanied by six coupons from Rumford Baking Powder. Another certificate will be good for ten coupons, if accompanied by fifteen labels from Borden's Magnolia Condensed Milk. Knox, also, will run a ten coupon certificate, good if accompanied by six coupons from Knox Jell.

"May I suggest that you give this information wide publicity. These Premium Folders will be left, very probably, on the porch of residences and may be overlooked by some housewives unless special attention is directed to them. They can be made the means of greatly building up your coupon redemption this Fall."

You do not know how much we appreciate the help you have already given. May we have still more coupons. Thank you.

THE LAUNDRY COMMITTEE.

—S—

### Farewell Program Given for Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber

SATURDAY evening, the fifteenth, the family gathered in Assembly Hall for a little farewell meeting in honor of Dr. Perry Webber, Mrs. Webber, and their two sons, Alfred and Harry, who are about to return to Japan.

Dr. and Mrs. Webber returned from the Orient eight years ago, their furlough being expedient on account of Mrs. Webber's ill health. Since their return to the States Professor Webber, as he was then known, has received the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Michigan State Agricultural College and has been professor of chemistry in Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute for several years. Mrs. Webber completed her college course at Madison, receiving the baccalaureate degree this summer. The sons have been pupils in the Demonstration School on the campus.

Many interesting and pleasant happenings in their lives at Madison were referred to by speakers of the evening. It is with regret that we lose these efficient workers from our midst, but there is compensation in the thought, as they expressed it, that they return better fitted to carry forward educational work in the Orient as the result of their association with the work at Madison. Dr. Webber is especially interested in the development of foods from the soybean. For some time he has been secretary of the American Soybean Association, and has been lecturing on foods and nutrition.

The best wishes of the entire family go with these friends as they cross the Pacific and resume their work in the Land of the Rising Sun.

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## NEWS ITEMS

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Clester Huff returned from Sevierville, Tennessee, after an absence of over a year, to resume college work in agriculture. He has been in government employ, surveying tobacco production in a limited area in the eastern part of the state.

—S—

Dr. B. L. Dieffenbacher, and wife, of California, with their son, Dr. Paul F. Dieffenbacher, a graduate physician from Loma Linda, and his wife and young son visited Madison and their friends, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Droll. These guests were returning to California after a trip to Maine and other points in the East.

—S—

When the educational secretary of Florida visited Madison recently, Miss Harriet Collison, one of our Normal students, volunteered to drop her school work to answer the call for a teacher of the elementary grades at Pensacola, Florida. Miss Collison writes September 6 that her work is well started. She is associated with an older and experienced teacher who has the upper grades in this little church school. They are full of courage, working out their school problems together.

—S—

The Cannery is a busy place. The blackberry season is at its height. Mr. H. M. Mathews has charge of the cannery this season. He is assisted by groups of students. This past week approximately 408 gallons of blackberries have been canned in glass.

—S—

From Wintersburg, Arizona, Mr. Horace Wood writes expressing appreciation for the Survey. He encloses a generous contribution suggesting that it be used to help put the little paper in more homes. Other letters of a similar nature have been received, all of which we appreciate very much. We also wish to take this occasion to express our appreciation for the good response received from a call for notices of change in address. Each notice by the Post Office Department costs us two cents.

2-1/34

# The Madison Survey

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## Resuming School Activities

THE opening of the Fall Quarter late in September marks the beginning of the thirty-first annual session of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, whose beginnings were very small, so small and unpropitious that some predicted the enterprise would be short-lived. It was indeed a pioneer movement in behalf of a definite type of education, an effort to prepare for service for the Master Christian men and women who would have the courage linked with a training to enter new and untried fields with little or no financial backing.

Scores of groups have left the institution during this quarter century to put into operation centers that duplicated or expanded the ideas of the mother school. From the simplest beginnings a senior college has developed which is still different from the traditional college. A visitor on the campus recently said, "I have seen a good many schools and colleges, but I have never seen anywhere the variety of educational activities I find here." It is not a large school. In fact, in point of numbers it is a small school—there are on the campus over four hundred students, instructors, and heads of industrial departments. But the diversity of activities makes it seem larger. The spirit of work pervades

the place for each student carries a double program, a program that centers in the classroom and library and a program of daily manual work that is remunerative. Even while in school he is earning his daily bread and largely paying for his education by individual effort on the campus.

The all-year program of class work slowed down a bit for two weeks following the close of the summer session, but it is in full swing again. A student reception given three days after the organization of classes revealed the fact that the student body contains students from forty-five states of the

Union with a sprinkling of young people from the Orient and other distant countries. At that gathering a hearty welcome was given those who had recently arrived by those whose stay here has been sufficiently long to make them real Madisonites in spirit. The outlook is bright for a year of good work and a wholesome happy spirit.

Analysis of the registrants shows a class of thirty freshman nurses. Over forty have their major interest in premedical or medical evangelistic work. This year the agricultural students are more numerous than usual, including a number of city-bred young men who, reading the signs of the times, are preparing for rural life, and including also a number of students from

### ARE YOU COMING?

THE annual gathering of Southern Unit Workers convenes at Madison, October 24 to 27. This meeting is of interest to all workers, to friends of the movement, and to those who desire to learn more of the work. All are cordially invited. But that all may be cared for, each one is asked to write in advance for accommodations. See address at head of this page.

the Orient who come to the United States, and to Madison in particular, because they wish to major in agricultural education.

Interest in teaching increases, and there are calls each year for trained teachers not only in the rural units that operate on a self-supporting basis but in church schools. A group of thirty-five are preparing as elementary school teachers, of whom a minimum of two years' college work is required, or as secondary school teachers, the certification of whom depends upon four years of college training.

The Demonstration School operated on the campus accommodates all grades from first to twelfth. The lower grades are maintained principally for the children of families connected with the institution, although each year a number of children from Old Hickory and the nearer community attend. This year a number of day students attend the high school, driving daily from Nashville.

There are many evidences of a strong year's work ahead for all of these groups. Association with young people who are serious-minded and have a purpose to prepare for the Master's work is an inspiration to teachers.

—S—

### After Many Years\*

MARGUERITE MILLAR JASPERSON

THE school of our youth always claims a large place in our lives. We idealize our school days. If we had heartaches, trials, and anxieties, they drop from our memories as life places its burdens upon us. We remember only that we shared those experiences with dear schoolmates, and that we were young and very, very happy.

So through the years have I cherished memories of Madison, to which I came when the school was less than five years old, in the days when we lived in Old Plantation House, when we worked in the gardens with that wicked and perverse "Mule Henry," and shared the labor of kitchen, dairy, farm, and garden with our teachers, recreating ourselves

occasionally with a trip to Nashville in the milk cart. Mother D. was entirely in her element, working, directing, planning, and keeping everyone busy. Heroic training we received at her capable hands, learning many things we had to learn or we received the dread appellation of "Gumpy." Bless her heart, how we miss her.

At that time there were two out-schools in existence, one at Goodlettsville, where the Aldens were doing pioneer work, another at Fountain Head, where the Mulfords were getting their school and sanitarium under way. We watched their growth with keenest interest, and listened eagerly when convention time brought Professor Alden and Mrs. Mulford to tell stories of pioneer work. Never a chapel service passed when we did not pray for "the hill schools," as we called them then, the while we visualized other "hill schools" where we ourselves would work and plan and come back to convention to tell our stories.

Back at Madison for a brief sojourn, I find many changes. The new chapel of which we were so proud—it seemed so large—has been outgrown twice. Old Plantation House has passed into history. (I would have spared it myself.) The sanitarium, once a series of little box-car buildings, changed beyond recognition, reaches its stuccoed walks over beautifully planted green lawns. There are large stone buildings for the school, truly a beautiful school—much grown, much improved, with a larger group than ours used to be who have accepted it as theirs. I enjoy the beauty of the artistic stone buildings; I enjoy the association of new friends and workers, together with the dear old teachers—God has been good to spare them every one; I enjoy the association with a fine group of college young people who are able to accept an "old timer" graciously and kindly and make her feel at home. I share it all only to realize that after all "My heart's in the highlands; my heart's not here."

Over in North Carolina, folded in by the great hills—lovingly, it seems to me—

\*Written as Summer School closed and Mrs. Jasperson was returning to North Carolina.

there is a "hill school" to which my heart keeps turning. There a low white sanitarium, a beautiful school building, and many homey looking little cottages are tucked around among the pines.

And there a group of workers have been gathering for a number of years, a practical company who can do many things, and who have learned that there is real pleasure and satisfaction in uniting their interests for the accomplishment of a definite purpose. They may not have mastered the art of team-work, but they know a great deal about it. They have learned to forget and forgive a lot, and they have learned to bear one another's burdens. There have been times when they have all been very happy; again there were times of sorrow when they must close the eyes of the fallen comrade and carry on. And the years have united them closely as they have worked and served together.

I can see them all—white-capped nurses, busy men hurrying about, cars driving in and out and many young people doing various things. The chill in the air this morning feels like September. Did I hear a school bell ring? I'm going home tomorrow!

—S—

## A Worthwhile Field Trip

J. G. RIMMER

ON THURSDAY, September 19, a group of thirty college First Aid students visited a number of institutions in Nashville as a field trip in connection with the course.

First, at the Nashville Y. M. C. A., through the courtesy of Mr. Spain and Mr. Givens, valuable instruction and demonstrations were given in swimming methods, life saving, and resuscitation of drowned persons.

Very instructive visits were made to Vanderbilt and St. Thomas Hospitals

where a large number of accident cases were observed and hospital equipment was examined with much interest.

The trip closed at Nashville General Hospital where two of our young physicians are interning. Dr. Merlin Nester was away at the time, but Dr. Joe Sutherland and Miss Morris, the head nurse, with her assistant conducted the party in three sections through this large institution. An extraordinary array of injury cases were examined, much to the profit and instruction of the First Aiders. The hospital's method of dealing with accidents was thoroughly discussed, and much valuable instruction was given.

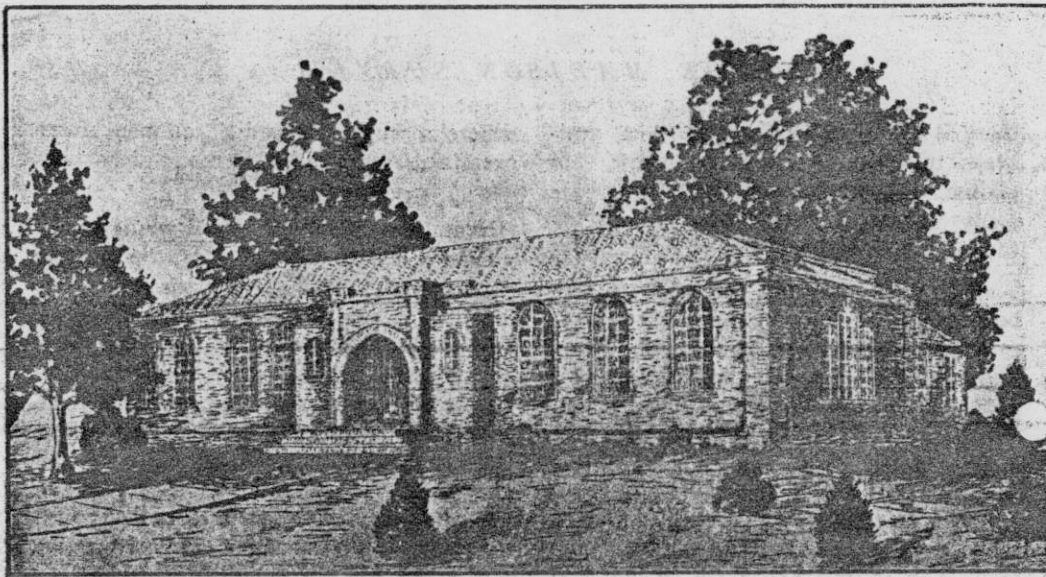
The trip was well worth while, not only because of the opportunity it gave college students to observe the neatness, system, and order found in the hospitals, but because it was a forcible demonstration of the pressing need of medical missionary work in all places. When we consider that 36,000 persons were killed and about one million were injured in auto wrecks alone last year, and that accidents generally kill more than does war, we may sense the value of First Aid.

Remarkable courtesy and kindness in showing the students so much of interest and value was the spirit at all the institutions visited, for which we are very appreciative.

All the present First Aid class receive Standard Red Cross Certificates at the close of their classwork. This qualifies them later to take the advanced course under qualified Red Cross instructors, of whom we have a goodly number in the college both among students and faculty members.

Requests are coming for qualified First Aid teachers to give the Red Cross work in various places. The college is more than willing to assist in such worthy work as that of First Aid to the injured, which includes accident-prevention instruction and practice also.

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The Architect's Sketch

## The Library Building

WERE you on the campus in front of the new library building now under construction, you would hear a student say, "My, but it is going up fast! I hope to do some studying there before I finish next spring." We are hoping that a good many students will study there before next spring. Students have certainly done their loyal bit toward making this library possible. Their library campaign was well planned, and the amount collected, though not as large as they had hoped, was, nevertheless, a real help.

In Assembly Hall, the temporary study room, crowded as it is, shows the severe strain on present library facilities. No one questions the need of a new library. Since February, when the excavating was completed, the work has gone steadily forward.

You will be interested in the building process. It is just another of the student-teacher cooperative activities of Madison. The building is a rock and cement-block structure. The cement blocks are home made, and the native limestone rock facing comes from the school farm. The work is done by contract. One college boy has the contract for making the cement blocks, another for laying these blocks, and a third for facing the walls with stone. These young men hire and are responsible for their own workers. The young contractors are energetic hustlers, and they keep their part of the work going forward. They are

not only gaining physical exercise and strength and business training from this project, but they are further spurred on by the knowledge that they are playing a leading part in helping to raise a much needed building on the Madison campus.

Individuals and business firms have responded generously with money and material. Lumber, hardware, and plumbing companies are making us special concessions in prices, or are donating material for the building. Former patients of the sanitarium have sent donations, with letters containing kind words and good wishes for the success of the undertaking. And yet, in spite of all this, we are running short of funds. It is estimated that \$5000.00 is needed in material.

There is immediate need of \$1500. So we come to our SURVEY readers with another appeal. If you wish to see the work at Madison go forward, if you feel that we are striving toward a worthy goal in trying to educate ambitious young men and women, will you not send us a donation for this building? Every donation, large or small, helps, and every dollar is gratefully received. If as many as a hundred of our readers would send us five dollars each, and a thousand more would send us one dollar each, the emergency would be met and no one would feel poorer. Will you not be one who responds? Do it now. Send check to M. Bessie DeGraw, Madison, Tennessee, marked Library.



2-1/34

# The Madison Survey

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## Faithful Pioneer Worker Passes Away

IN THE passing of Mrs. Josephine Gotzian, Madison has lost one of its best friends. In many places about the institution there are monuments left to remind us of Mother Gotzian. Not only Madison but many other institutions owe much to her encouragement and aid. Here is a tribute paid by a friend typical of many received:

"Your telegram announcing the death of Sister Gotzian was not a surprise, knowing her feeble condition and her age. The sustaining power of Grace, in her feeble health, coupled with healthful living, has been a divine miracle. Surely a real Mother in Israel has fallen! Her example of devotion in sustaining the cause of God and His institutions is worthy of our best endeavor. The memory of such is treasured in heaven."

The funeral service was conducted by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, an outline of which follows:

### JOSEPHINE SCHIRMER GOTZIAN

Mrs. Josephine Schirmer Gotzian was born in Galena, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, on the 18th of July, 1846. Her

life closed in the early morning of Monday, September 30, 1935. She had rounded out the full measure of three score years and ten and then added twenty years.

In 1869 she was married to Adam Gotzian, a wholesale shoe dealer of St.

Paul, Minnesota, who was killed without warning in a train wreck in 1880 as he and his wife were on their way to California. That train accident left Mrs. Gotzian a cripple for life, a constant sufferer from the injury to her back. Bereft in her young womanhood of her companion and injured for life physically, her strong spiritual nature turned

instinctively to philanthropic work. She had fallen heir to considerable wealth, of which she considered herself the steward responsible personally to the Lord for its proper use.

Her special interest lay in the development of institutions for the care of the sick. Probably this ideal developed from the fact that in her illness she was a patient in Battle Creek Sanitarium and the sanitarium at Danville, New York, where she became much interested in

### CONVENTION NOTICE

THIS is another reminder of the annual convention of self-supporting workers to be held at Madison between Thursday evening, October 24, and Sunday evening, the 27th. The invitation is general to all interested in educational, agricultural, health-food, and medical missionary work, especially by laymen of the church. Please notify us of the time of your arrival and the number in your party.

Her example of devotion in sustaining the cause of God and His institutions is worthy of our best endeavor. The memory of such is treasured in heaven."

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rational diet and other principles advocated by Seventh-day Adventists. She adopted the belief of the denomination that had brought returning health to her, and the long years that followed found her ever a faithful adherent to those principles.

Perhaps her first outstanding gift was for the addition of a chapel to the original building of Battle Creek College in Michigan, which for years was known as the Gotzian Addition.

Later she went West where the young medical institution known as St. Helena Sanitarium became her home and the center of her interests for a number of years. Probably no person in the denomination has been more closely associated with the founding and development of sanitariums or has put more money into these institutions than has Mrs. Gotzian. From St. Helena she went to Portland, Oregon, about 1891, helping financially the Portland Sanitarium which has developed into the well-known institution now operated by Dr. Will Holden.

At a time of financial stress St. Helena Sanitarium was eased over the shoals by Mrs. Gotzian. In 1901 she, Mrs. E. G. White, and J. A. Burden were largely responsible for the founding of Paradise Valley Sanitarium. These persons practically owned that institution for a time, later turning it over to the denomination.

A short time after, the combined efforts of these same persons established Loma Linda Sanitarium, and a little later Mrs. Gotzian was a strong factor in the establishment of Glendale Sanitarium, near Los Angeles.

Another outstanding work of Mrs. Gotzian's was the part she took in the founding of the Ellen G. White Memorial Hospital in Los Angeles, California. Dr. Percy T. Magan, one of the founders of the Madison school, was in 1916 called to the College of Medical Evangelists. She gave him her unbounded support and furnished the means for the purchase of the block of land upon which the institution is built.

While Mrs. White was living in Australia, Mrs. Gotzian assisted in the

establishment of the sanitarium at Sidney and the school at Cooranbong.

When I was a lad I stayed for a time in the home of Mrs. Gotzian in St. Paul. She was a mother to me, a relationship she never relinquished. Possibly this personal interest is responsible for her early attachment to the work at Madison. In the early days when we were struggling for an existence she came to the rescue. She had a large part in the establishment of the sanitarium. Her name belongs to some of the earlier buildings on the campus—Gotzian Hall which for years was our chapel and Gotzian Home, erected as a student hospital but later converted into a dormitory. She has been a member of the Board of Trustees for many years. It was she that made possible the purchase and erection of the Food Factory.

She was one of the founders of the Associated Lecturers, Inc., an organization to promote health work through lectures, cooking schools, and publication of health literature.

Her interest went beyond the local work at Madison, extending to a number of the units such as Fountain Head, Fletcher, Pisgah, Florence (Alabama), Glen Alpine in North Carolina, and others to which she was a liberal contributor.

Since 1908 Mrs. Gotzian divided her time between California and Madison. Approximately fifteen years of her life were spent on the Madison campus, including the last six years of her life.

Our sister was a devoted Christian woman, a friend to old and young. She gave much thought to the training of young men and women for Christian service. She was strenuous in self discipline, devoting her means to the cause she loved even to the point of stinting herself. She was a woman of courage and great faith, which made her an inspiration to others.

Last March she suffered from a slight stroke and paralysis of the right side. She made a decided improvement during the spring and summer, but never again had the free use of one limb. Much of the time she was confined to a wheelchair or her bed. Often she insisted on being wheeled to church, and she was a familiar

*(Continued on page 140)*

## LOOKING BACKWARD\*

By R. D. BENHAM

'Tis sweet to be remembered by friends when far away,  
 When evening shadows gather round our door,  
 As we listen for their voices in the twilight soft and gray,  
 And for footsteps that will come again no more.

We long to see their faces, and to clasp once more their hands  
 And to listen to their words of love and cheer;  
 But many now are sleeping or have gone to other lands,  
 And have bid adieu to all they hold most dear.

Oh, how fleeting is life's journey, like foam on ocean's wave  
 As the wild winds dash the bubbles on the shore;  
 And it seems a hurried moment from the cradle to the grave,  
 Where we'll sleep beside the millions gone before.

Oh, how fruitless were the living if this life alone were all,  
 But by faith a better land beyond we see,  
 For there's One who made the promise, who marks the sparrow's fall;  
 We shall live with Him through all eternity.

## An Instructive Travel Lecture

J. G. RIMMER

ON SATURDAY night, October 5, it was the privilege of the school family to hear Dr. H. A. Webb, head of the department of chemistry, Peabody College, give a report of his recent visit to a number of well-known manufacturing corporations in the North and South. His quest was for information concerning the latest and most important developments in the research laboratories of the companies visited.

He took his audience on a vivid mental journey to see the wonders being produced in a great electric lamp factory, the newest ideas in wiring and lighting homes, the efforts by engineers to produce safety headlights for automobiles with better illumination and less danger from glare. We also heard of the development of a small electric bulb which will, if used a little time each day, keep certain house plants in good health even though they lack sunlight.

We learned of the work in a great health-food factory and the impression of cleanliness, the controlled quality, and the tremendous quantity of food produced.

The work at a famous biological chemistry laboratory was described by the word *enormous*. Millions of pounds of raw drug materials, the great production of absolutely standardized capsules, ampoules, tablets, and pills, was touched upon. The very important work being done with hormones was mentioned.

Dr. Webb told of the remarkable developments at a great camera and film manufacturing establishment, especially in colored pictures which can be taken by any amateur but must be finished at the factory.

An account of some of the new things being worked out at a great electric works was brought to us, such as the huge turbines for Boulder Dam, the all-metal radio tubes, the low-priced electric refrigerators, and the many problems which have to be solved in connection with them.

The efforts of a great telephone laboratory to improve telephones and to produce a telephone cable to Europe were described, as was the work of a great aluminum company with factories in the North and the South.

Lack of space prevents a fuller account of the lecture which was greatly appreciated by all present.

The committee in charge is planning for other distinguished speakers during the school year in accordance with the usual Saturday night programs.

—S—

## China's Most Valuable Contribution to the World

FOLLOWING is a report of the talk given by Dr. Philip S. Chen at the recent Annual Convention of the American Soybean Association held in Evansville, Indiana. Dr. Chen received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Michigan State College in 1933 and since that time has been at Madison doing research work in chemistry of foods and assisting otherwise in the food and chemistry departments.

I presume the reason why I was asked to say a few words before you today was to impart

\*Contributed by a SURVEY reader, R. D. Benham, of Cornelius, Oregon.

to this Annual Convention of the American Soybean Association some Oriental beany taste.

I wish I were either an expert on the subject so that I could tell you something about the soybean, or a good speaker so that, though I don't know anything about this wonderful legume, I could at least make you think I know something about it.

While I am not an expert in the field of the soybean, in the ordinary sense of the word, I do think in one particular sense I am an expert. I don't suppose there is anyone in the audience who has ever eaten more soybeans than I have. In this sense I am an expert.

Some time ago China was glad to learn that the western nations were endeavoring to popularize the use of the soybean in their countries, because that would mean an increased exportation of soybeans from China to the western nations. This glad feeling of ours did not last long, and pretty soon we felt we were going to lose our export market, because the western nations were raising their own soybeans and the large increase in their annual production was amazing. Of course our sad feeling was reversed when Japan rustled Manchuria away from us.

Really I don't see any reason why China should blame the United States for raising her own soybeans, while she herself is trying to raise all her cotton. Now we have come to the place where every nation is seeking to be independent of other nations as far as raw materials are concerned.

In my opinion the soybean has been China's most valuable contribution to the world. Unlike the tea, which is a poison, and the silk, which is a luxury, the soybean is a product useful as a food as well as a raw material for various industrial uses. It is useful to the infant and the diabetic, to the poor as well as the rich. For this reason I want to take this opportunity in behalf of my country to thank these pioneer men, such as Dr. Morse, Dr. Horvath, Dr. Burlison, Dr. Webber, and others, who are interested in the soybean, for it is through their efforts and endeavors that this contribution of China's to the rest of the world was made possible.

At last may I assure you of my sincere co-operation with you in your task of popularizing the soybean in this great country of yours, the United States of America. I thank you.

—S—

## Medical Meeting

ON OCTOBER 24, beginning at 9:00 A. M., there will be held at Madison a meeting of medical workers from various parts of the Southern field. This meeting immediately pre-

cedes the regular convention of self-supporting workers which convenes at seven-thirty the same evening.

At this all-day medical session on Thursday many topics, which are of vital interest to workers engaged in hospital, sanitarium, treatment room, and food work, will be discussed and physicians, nurses, managers, dietitians, and other workers connected with medical institutions are urged to be present. It is hoped that each self-supporting center will be represented by at least one member.

Dr. P. T. Magan, president of the College of Medical Evangelists, has promised to be present; also Mr. L. A. Hansen, Miss Katherine Jensen, and Elder I. J. Woodman, of the General Conference. Considerable time will be spent in informal round-table discussions of problems relating directly to self-supporting medical work. The program promises to be of a practical nature and helpful to all.

JOHN F. BROWNSBERGER, M.D.  
*Chairman, Medical Department,  
The Laymen's Extension League*

—S—

## Worker Passes Away

(Continued from page 138)

figure on the campus until two weeks ago. Her deafness closed her away from the outer world to a great degree, yet she enjoyed meeting people and attending services to the end.

We lay her to rest in full assurance that she sleeps awaiting the resurrection. Of her it can be said, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Hans Gregorius, who a year ago entered Madison as a student coming from his home in Freudenstadt, Germany, spent the summer in California with his older brother, Frederick. Hans completed his high school work this last year and has just registered as a freshman college student.

—S—

William Mizukami returned from San Francisco where he visited friends and relatives during the summer. He continues his college work in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute planning in the future to work for the Japanese, his own people, on the Pacific Coast.

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2-1/34

# The Madison Survey

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## A Visiting Group of Educators

THE title of "Apostle of the Southern Mountains" is universally conceded to Dr. John R. Campbell, who in the closing years of the preceding century came to the Southland as president of Piedmont College in the state of Georgia. His interest in the needs of the mountain people was an all-absorbing one for both Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, and the influence of this godly man is recognized as a pervading spirit in even remote sections of the Appalachian range today. His life work closed about fif-

teen years ago, but in the Brasstown Folk School at Brasstown, North Carolina, Mrs. Campbell and her associates are carrying forward the same interests in a most forcible way through an institution that is touching the lives of the mountain people in a transforming manner.

Dr. Campbell organized the Southern Mountain Conference and stood at its head for many years. Mrs. Campbell succeeded him as secretary of the Conference. Then came into that position Miss Helen Dingman, present occupant, who for years was a close associate, a child as it were, of Dr. Campbell, who on his death-bed passed on his interests to her. The mountain people are her heritage, and she loves them as she does her own life.

You who have read in the SURVEY or

elsewhere of the annual meetings of the Southern Mountain Workers, held each spring at Knoxville, Tennessee, already know Miss Dingman. She is a member of the teaching staff of Berea College, Kentucky, editor of *Life and Work*, and foster

mother of the Opportunity Schools, an extension movement of Berea College.

For the past three years the Southern Mountain Conference has been conducting a tour of prescribed areas of the South under Miss Dingman's personal supervision,

the tourists consisting of educators, ministers, administrators, and others who feel the need of closer acquaintance with Southern mountain conditions. Miss Dingman speaks of these tours as "an adventure in adult education." The third of the series brought a group of seven men and women to Madison. They had covered a section to the south of us including a number of private high schools and junior colleges in Tennessee and Georgia; the Martha Berry Schools near Rome, Georgia; Sewanee with its hospital interests, eighty per cent of its patients being charity cases from among the mountain people; the University of the South with its traditional classical education; the Episcopal schools for both men and women at St. Andrews; the State Normal School at Murfreesboro, that the

### HAPPY ASSOCIATION

THE coming convention of Southern workers meets at Madison, October 24 to 27. You are invited. Please let us know in advance of your coming. In the classic words of Moses to his father-in-law, we say, "Come thou with us and we will do thee good."

visitors might obtain the viewpoint of a state training center; and finally Madison.

The group that came to us included Miss Dingman; Miss Edna Voss, member of the National Presbyterian Missions, New York City; Mrs. Eunice Weaver, Phi Beta School, Gatlinburg, Tennessee; Rev. W. A. Worthington, Annville Institute, Annville, Kentucky; Miss Erma Burbank, teacher in a Methodist Episcopalian School; Mr. George Kavanaugh, business manager of Berea College; and Miss Marguerite Sloan, from the registrar's office at Berea College.

A large part of the day was spent inspecting the various buildings, visiting departments that supply remunerative work for students, and otherwise becoming acquainted with the inner workings of this institution. In his talk to the faculty, Mr. Kavanaugh stated that three schools, Berea College, Berry Schools, and The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, are recognized as belonging to a distinct type of educational institution. All are giving students an opportunity to earn a large part of their school expenses. All are unique, therefore, in having a student work program. Each is meeting the problem in a little different way; each has its individual background and accommodates itself to its peculiar aspect of the project.

Such a man, handling the finances of a student body of approximately 1700, looks into the internal workings of Madison as no amateur in this work can. He is full of questions and anticipates answers almost before they can be formulated by those who are really doing the thing here. His description of Berea's method of operation was intensely interesting to Madison students and workers. Berea is touching the mountain work in a very broad way as it trains men and women from the mountains to return to their native environment to better community conditions.

Miss Dingman told the assembly at chapel on Tuesday of her dedication to the mountain problem. She dwelt on the influence of the Opportunity School, held for a few weeks each year at Berea and gathering together men and women from

eighteen to eighty years of age who come for something they know Berea can give them. Touching indeed is the need of these people and the effort they make to get for themselves and their home folk the benefit of this free bit of schooling. Mothers, fathers, grandfathers—any one is welcome provided he is eighteen. A big room with an open fireplace is headquarters for this group while at Berea. There is a piano; there are books on topics that will interest them. It has the homiest atmosphere possible, and instructors are drawn from the Berea College teaching staff. A regular schedule is followed. Each day there are talks on history, social subjects, Bible, and music, for half a day. The other half day is spent in the department of work that most interests the student. If one is concerned with dairy or butter-making interests, he is assigned to the dairy and there gets the personal attention that will send him home better able to solve his home and community problems. Some want weaving, and that they get.

Out of a home consisting of an old father and mother, an unmarried son, a widowed daughter, and the orphan children of another child, came one student who serves to illustrate the spirit of the Opportunity School. He told of a sick member of the home whom he felt was not getting the right sort of food, so his first question was, Would Berea give him a diet for that sick relative? She was eating too much meat, he felt; "Don't forget to put in all the fruit and vegetables she should have, for I'll get them for her." And the Opportunity School was ready to do that. His second problem was to learn how to feed a wee baby that was not doing well on mother's milk. Could he find out how to properly feed the baby and take that information back to the mountain home? And the Opportunity School gave that.

His third request was for reading matter on world peace. Why? Because his old father, known as "the readinest man in the community," was hungry for news, and his son had promised to bring back something to satisfy his longing. And so the papers were culled for reading matter. Opportunity School was meeting that call.

Do you wonder that the Madison faculty and students are thrilled by such stories of need in the mountains of our Southland, and the means at our very hands for meeting those needs? It was all a call for deeper consecration to the Master's work.

There was a delightful conference the first evening around the table in the Faculty Room concerning problems that equally concern such a group and ourselves. Miss Dingman, from a heart full of intimate problems born of her close acquaintance with the people of the hills and valleys of the Appalachians, put to the faculty some straightforward, vital questions concerning the duty of denominational schools and others in these times when changes are so radical and so rapid. How can we meet the need? Shall private schools give way to the forward-moving, state-supported high schools?

No, there is a place for them all, *provided* the private schools and the denominational schools have a distinct vision of the needs of the people which as yet the state-supported schools cannot meet. Every institution should be so interested with the needs of the people that it cannot be allowed to die. Medical work, health interests, food production, better feeding principles and practices, and higher spiritual life conditions—these are all avenues legitimately belonging to the schools in question. It is their privilege to supplement in a very strong way the splendid efforts of the state to help these people who for so many years were isolated and in the background.

It was a distinct pleasure to have these good people in our midst, and the lath string is ever out for them when they can find time in their busy lives to come again.

—S—

## Our Neighbors of Home Acres

LIDA F. SCOTT

THE other day Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Rushing entertained some of the younger faculty members of the Madison College at their home on Home Acres, a subdivision adjacent to the Madison campus, where owners engage in subsistence farming on acre lots. The object of this dinner was to demonstrate to the guests how much Mr. Rushing was able to raise on one acre of land while at the same time carrying on his

business in the city. While somewhat out of the range of youth, I was glad to be included in the invitation to dinner.

About five years ago Mr. Rushing was a patient at the Madison Sanitarium, suffering from nervous exhaustion. His wife had also come to the brink of a breakdown. After spending some time in resting and changing their habits of living, they accepted the advice of Dr. Sutherland to move out of the city and adopt the simple life. They had the courage to try the experiment and bought an acre of land on Home Acres, a convenient location from which they send their children to the Madison school, at the same time training them in intensive gardening. They terraced the sloping surface back of the house and numbered the terraces one, two, three, and four. The whole family work the soil with keen interest. The result is that sufficient fruit and vegetables are raised to furnish the table for a family of six with the exception that less than ten dollars a month is being spent for groceries. This ten dollars, however, is earned from the sale of honey from their hives. The dairy products including the butter are supplied by the one Jersey cow. The surplus of vegetables and fruit are canned for winter use.

How unique was our entertainment! The guests were enthusiastically escorted from terrace to terrace while the city farmer, a veritable apostle of David Grayson, proudly demonstrated his scientific methods of cultivation. Afterwards we rested in comfortable chairs on the friendly lawn and watched the setting sun from under the wide vault of heaven. As the chill of evening settled we entered the little home. The house is of box construction with tongue and groove siding. The reverse side of the vertical boards serves for the inside wall. There is no plaster or wall board, but the boards are held firmly in place by two-by-fours running laterally around the wall surfaces. The living room, facing the east, extends the full length of the building with windows on three sides. It is commodious, hospitable, and attractively furnished. The bedrooms, bathroom, and kitchen are on the west side. A dining table is at the north end by the kitchen, and there it was we were served the following home products:

Tomato Cocktail	Muffins with Butter
Stuffed Peppers	Honey
Creamed Corn	Tomato and Cottage
String Beans	Cheese Salad
Browned Egg Plant	Pumpkin Pie a la Mode

It was a dinner fit for a king, cooked by the capable wife and served by the children with a quiet air of accomplishment. All agreed this is one way to rise above economic depression and to overcome a "spell of nerves." It would be an escape from the dole and relief for many. The home cost less than \$400. "What if it should burn down," exclaimed the host. "Why, we would just get busy and build another." "Are

you warm enough in winter?" "Never more comfortable in my life," came the reply.

One of the causes of Mr. Rushing's breakdown was the discouragement occasioned by trying to pay off two mortgages on his expensive city home after the depression had gripped the country. Now, by virtue of industry and economy, the second mortgage has been paid and the first mortgage will take care of itself from the rent. Mr. Rushing says that this little sunny spot has been an inspiration and joy to the whole family, and it is something to look forward to each evening as he returns from his city office in the N.C. & St.L. building, where he holds the position of cost accountant.

Living in the open, digging dirt, working with bees, caring for the cow, stepping out of the kitchen and picking tomatoes off your own vines, yields a crop of exuberant spirits and robust health, and imparts to the whole countryside the contagion of the friendship and hospitality of true neighbors.

—S—

### About Convention Exhibits

WORD coming in from the different centers assures us that the exhibits will be most interesting again this year. They write, "We will need the same space we had last year;" "Our exhibit will be of a practical nature as was last year's." Letters suggest that every one is looking forward to seeing the other Units' exhibits. Do not let them be disappointed when they look for yours.

SUSAN ARD

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## NEWS ITEMS

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Mrs. Marguerite Jaspersen, president of the Asheville Agricultural School operated in connection with the Mountain Sanitarium at Fletcher, North Carolina, writes: "You will be interested to know that we have an enrollment of 107 in the high school and grades. Seventy-seven are enrolled in the high school and thirty in the grades. We never know a dull moment."

—S—

It was a pleasure to have with us recently as a visitor Mrs. Howard Ziegler, of Akron, Ohio, whose son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James Ziegler, have for several years been members of the Madison student body. Mrs. Ziegler has known the institution indirectly but says she

found on visiting the place a much more active center than she had anticipated.

—S—

Prof. Julius Gilbert White recently spent a few days at home between itineraries. He reported that during the month of September he spent ten days attending the National Convention of the W. C. T. U. in Atlantic City. At a four-day school in alcohol education conducted by Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer, national director, a lecture and slides which have been in preparation at Madison for the past several weeks were demonstrated. Following the convention he visited Mr. Howard V. Funk, national chairman of the Department of Narcotics, Congress of Parents and Teachers. Mr. Funk has been interested in the lecture "Health and Alcohol," and after hearing it and seeing it demonstrated he will recommend its use to the various state presidents of the Parent-Teacher Association throughout the United States.

—S—

The first of October another group of six nurses-in-training from the Madison Nurses' Training School were entered for a four months' period of instruction and work in pediatrics in the Children's Hospital, Cincinnati, with which Madison is affiliated at the present time. The young people who constitute this group are Audrey King, Ethel Womack, Mildred Gleason, Hazel McConnell, Marie Graham, and Eleanor Sutton.

—S—

Some trying experiences come to young people who are planning to train for Christian service. Imagine the disappointment of the young woman who had all her plans made for attending college this fall. Money for the trip and for school expenses after she reached the college seemed in plain sight, for her father had approximately two hundred acres in wheat with a predicted yield of thirty-five to forty bushels per acre. Over night the great wheat field was struck by rust and within a few hours the prospect of the wheat harvest was "blasted." Such are the experiences that try men's souls.

—S—

Good reports are coming from the Nashville Treatment Rooms and the Vegetarian Cafeteria. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Walen, who have had years of experience in health work, are assisting in these departments. A call comes for a competent nurse for the Women's Department of the Treatment Rooms. Any interested should address the Madison Sanitarium Health Unit, Madison, Tennessee.

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## Madison's Arboretum

HUNDREDS of people visit Madison in the course of the year, attracted here by its wealth of flowers, trees, and shrubs. Groups of women, representing garden clubs of Nashville and other nearby towns and communities, are seen following

Dr. Bralliar and Mr. Richard Walker about the campus as they explain the varieties of plants, their native habitat, or other interesting bits of history.

All summer Administration Building and the public and private rooms at the sanitarium have been made attractive by the wealth of flowers from gardens on the campus and from those of Mr. Standish who lives on the bank of the Cumberland. Would you could see for yourself as others see this wealth of natural beauty.

Standing like sentinels on either side of the east entrance to Administration Building are two cedars of Lebanon, with their characteristic droop of branches, reminding one of the words of the song, "The cedars of Lebanon bow at His feet." Not far away are two specimens of the only other true cedars in existence, the Atlantic cedar and the Deodora.

Overshadowing the runway to that same east door are shrubs with delicate lavender blossoms, from whose crushed wood and seeds comes frankincense, the perfume which, mingled with myrrh, was used in preparing the Saviour's body for burial.

Here and there you see Retinospora, a cypress from the Orient. There are a number of bristle-toothed oaks from China whose leaves persist in a dry state all winter, falling only when pushed from the stem by the swelling of the new buds.

Seven years ago the United States government sent the institution three specimens of Chinese elm. They were planted near Assembly Hall. Two of them made a good growth and are magnificent trees which

have reached their maturity without pruning, their branches now making a spread of forty feet and reaching from their pyramid base on the ground to a peak thirty-five or forty feet high. They are beautiful the year-round. In the winter the naked twigs interlace making a network of pale gray against the darker gray background of trunk and older branches.

Through the archways of the sanitarium are seen masses of shrubs, such as the lilacs of which there are some fifty varieties, and the crepe myrtle, that classic shrub of the South which blooms for two months in the late summer, its great bouquets of pink or rose flowers delicate as crumpled tissue paper. Masses of evergreen barberry and the almost ever-blooming abelia flank the cream-colored stucco walls of the buildings. Nandina is seen in beds and in clumps, at this season of the

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SPEAK to Him, for He hears,  
And spirit with Spirit can meet;  
Closer is He than breathing, and  
Nearer than hands and feet.

—Tennyson.

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year heavy with great clusters of rose-pink berries.

In the springtime Tennessee is rich in wild flowers. The campus is carpeted with spring beauties and the delicately blue-fringed phacelia. Great banks of spirea, Van Houte and other varieties, interspersed with the yellow forsythia, give a charm to the landscape. Approximately sixty Japanese flowering cherries hold their place among native trees, calling forth an exclamation of admiration from beholders. There are four very fine specimens of the Japanese weeping cherry, which in season are a mass of delicate pink blossoms from the ground to their very tiptops. There are between fifty and sixty flowering crabapples.

Literally thousands of the narcissus decorate the campus in the spring. Middle Tennessee seems especially adapted to this delightful flower which requires very little care and so bountifully rewards the one who gives that little.

In iris season a very large collection attracts visitors. Nashville, the Iris City of the South, is rapidly becoming the leading iris center of the entire country. Roses do well on the college campus. Masses of scarlet climbers add color to the scene. Perhaps the most gorgeous are the Royal Scarlet and Dr. Huey. Fifty other distinct varieties were donated to the college arboretum by friendly nurserymen, Conard and Pyle and Bobink and Atkins.

In the autumn we are especially fortunate in the abundance of dahlias and chrysanthemums. For weeks great baskets of dahlias were delivered fresh each morning for decoration of the public buildings. Owing to the dry heat these take a little more care than some other flowers. But their steady blooming makes them a delight. One variety loaned as an experiment for the season, was the Buck-eye King, a magnificent golden decorative dahlia producing blossoms ten inches in diameter, a 1934 introduction of the Golden Rule Farm of Lebanon, Ohio. Other striking varieties are Mrs. Van Warner, an orchid formal decorative, and Jersey's Beauty, a pink decorative, which

hold prominent places among the cut flowers.

The hardy chrysanthemums are the comfort of the family at the present season. There are masses of them ranging in height from eighteen inches to four feet, according to variety. Mid-October finds them in their glory, yellow, pure white, bronze, purple and magenta, and pink. The delicate little one, pink centered, white frilled, which today one sees in vases all about the place, is the mother of all the other varieties, so we are told.

Dr. Floyd Bralliar, head of the college department of biology, of which the arboretum is a very vital part, frequently lectures to flower growers of Southern cities and elsewhere, and he contributes articles at regular intervals to the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, the *Atlanta Journal*, the *Nashville Banner*, and the *Florist Review*.

—S—

### Where Youth Develop Brain and Brawn

LIDA F. SCOTT

FOLLOWING a meeting at Birmingham, Alabama, R. I. Keate, president of the Alabama-Mississippi Conference, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, and the writer motored to the new Alabama-Mississippi Academy, sixteen miles from Meridian, Mississippi, which is just beginning on a 240-acre farm. A group of happy pioneers have erected a building which for the present serves as dining hall and living quarters for the school family. It is rough, unfinished, and crowded, but really quite indispensable.

Last spring the farm was purchased with a single cabin on it. This is a relic possibly of some trapper's home, hewn out of the forest while he faced the dangers of wild beasts and lurking Indians, little suspecting that a hundred years later his place would be occupied by young people representing a new type of heroism. Last year a small group of students, true to the Madison spirit, responded to a call from the Alabama-Mississippi Conference and started out to build a rural school on a self-supporting plan. This is an experiment so difficult that few have the courage even to try it.

The new school board consists of R. I. Keate, president, L. A. Butterfield, and Clyde Franz, three conference men; James McAnnally, builder, and four teachers, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Strickland, Hazel King, and Lois Duncan. Little money is available, but they have the good will of the conference, strong faith in God, and a vision of something worthwhile to accomplish.

Their first move was to clear land and raise a crop, for without food they could not have students. After the garden came the building program that is now under way. The first building already mentioned is to become a girls' dormitory. It was there we had breakfast with the little company, a good breakfast of puffed rice, plenty of rich Jersey milk and cream, muffins, and dried apple sauce. At the chapel hour following breakfast about thirty students, teachers, and workers crowded the unfinished building. The hymn-singing was hearty, the talks earnest, and the hearers were attentive. Under pioneer conditions these students are having the time of their lives as they share the burden of establishing a new institution.

Visitors were escorted to points of special interest. No personally conducted tour ever held more dramatic interest. Here the boys had cleared off trees to make way for the vegetable garden; there was the pasture for the fine herd of Jersey cows. Trees are made into lumber at the saw mill for future buildings on the farm. Already plans are on foot for a simple sanitarium and cottages for the comfort of the aged.

A machine which puffs rice, wheat, and corn is operated by students, the product packed in cellophane bags and sold, providing a regular income. Soon a small building will be erected to house this industry.

It was a pleasure to see the enthusiasm of our good conference brethren whose influence is boosting this school in the woods where teachers demand no salary and students ask little or no cash from home because largely they earn their own expenses.

The hearts of men respond to the story of such real things in the way of education, and so the school has been rewarded with donations from friends, from manufacturers and dealers who take a real pride in watching the developing plans of these young folks. Furthermore, a vision backed by a faith that works, a purpose to stay by and see the project through, forgetfulness of personal comfort, and no thought as to what I am to get out of all this—all this is a powerful educational force, a developer of both brain and brawn.

We shall watch the progress of the Alabama-Mississippi Academy, located near Chunky, Mississippi.

—S—

### An Intimate Talk With Students

AMPLE opportunity is afforded Mrs. Sutherland, dean of women and college instructor, to know the inner workings of the minds of many on the campus. Recently she contributed an article to *The Peptimist Crier*, a student periodical published monthly on the campus, which we pass on for the benefit of prospective students.

Students, what have you brought with you to school this year? I am not thinking of cash, nor of clothes, books, and furnishings for your room, nor even of your excellent recommendations. These things are necessary and are taken for granted. Too often they are thought to be the only things necessary. The faculty, however, is more interested in the attitudes and objectives which the student brings with him than in the more material things. These attitudes and objectives are not so easily identified and checked when a student enters school as are blankets and cash deposits.

Have you brought with you a sincere desire to learn? Or do you only wish some one to teach you? Your attitude in this matter means much to your success as a student. The faculty is here with the desire to teach that which they have prepared for you at the cost of much time, labor, and expense. But they cannot deliver knowledge

to you. They can lead you to that which you can gain only by your efforts. They cannot always make the process of learning an experience of thrilling interest, nor is it desirable that they should do so. A wrong conception of this matter of learning often leads to an attitude of criticism on the part of the student who is expecting everything to be made interesting and easy for him. Have you brought with you the expectation that you will have to give honest effort and hard work for everything that you get? This attitude on your part will go far in making even a dull teacher enthusiastic and interesting in the classroom.

Are you willing to change your mind, or are you only looking for arguments to prove that you are altogether right? Are you willing to adopt better habits, better ways of doing things, when you see that which is better? Are you willing to teach others those things that you have proven to be good, even at the cost of time and effort and patience? In other words are you willing to give as well as to receive?

If your objective in getting an education is to get only that you may have more to give; if you are ambitious to be *somebody* in order that you may be able to do *something* of real worth to the world, then you are the kind of student that will be a blessing to any school, and we welcome you most heartily to N. A. N. I.

The lack of proper objectives and attitudes is less easy to supply than is the lack of money, and if those held by the student are not good they cannot be changed so readily as can clothing that is unsuited to the requirements of work and of the classroom. So be sure to make a careful inventory for yourself at the beginning of the year and see if you are really ready for school.

"For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance; but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath."

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## NEWS ITEMS

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### THE NEW LIBRARY

Two weeks ago friends were asked to donate to the Library Building Fund. The library is in process of erection. Students do the work, thereby paying for their own education, and at the same time they are bringing into existence a much needed addition to the college campus. It is a pleasure to note the response of friends. What would we do without them! All through the years of the institution they have come to our aid when the load was pulling hard. Small contributions are appreciated and larger ones are welcomed. Address mail or check to M. Bessie DeGraw, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

—S—

Julius Gilbert White, returning from a brief tour, reports an enjoyable time as he attended the State W.C.T.U. conventions in Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Mobile, Alabama. Other contacts were made which resulted in the delivery of the lecture "Health and Alcohol" in a church in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on Sunday, and before the students of the Business College and the State Teachers College in Bowling Green. In Alabama the W.C.T.U. officers arranged for a demonstration of the lecture in the State Department of Education. Representatives were present from the State Health Department and from several colleges, all expressing their cordial approval of the work and materials.

—S—

A SURVEY reader writes from the Pacific Coast to have her address changed, saying, "I so enjoy the SURVEY that I do not want to miss a number. It contains the kernel of the educational problem. May it long continue its good work and enjoy a wide influence in this time of need."

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# The Madison Survey

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## Another Annual Gathering

THE twenty-sixth annual convention of Southern self-supporting workers was probably the largest in the history of the movement, and without doubt it offered the greatest diversity of interests in its three-day program. The regular sessions of the convention were preceded by a one-day meeting of the doctors of the Southland. It is said that the Southern chapter of alumni of the College of Medical Evangelists now numbers forty. Thursday, the twenty-fourth, found a goodly number of these at Madison, together with a number of physicians and others particularly interested in medical work, hospitals, and sanitariums, who came in from a distance.

Among the visiting physicians, the honor guest was Dr. Percy Magan, president of the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda and Los Angeles, who, because he is also one of the founders of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and a pioneer in the great layman's movement of the South, is expected always to be at the annual conventions. Dr. Lillian Magan accompanied her husband. For years she was physician of the Madison Rural Sanitarium in the days before Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Percy were physicians and when Dr. Lillian and Mother D operated the sanitarium. Mother D was at this convention also. Strong in spirit as ever, even if the weight of years is in evidence, she attended every session.

Dr. Magan gave some very interesting and valuable instruction, as he always does when facing a company of students and teachers. He told of some of the more recent happenings in this history-making epoch of the College of Medical Evangelists. Ira. J. Woodman, medical evangelist extension officer, whose duties lead him to the ends of the country as he strives to keep in touch with hundreds of graduates of the medical college, was here. In the early days of Madison, Elder Woodman was a student and later headed a school center in the Sequatchie Valley. So when he comes to convention, he is coming home. His welcome was hearty.

That day of counsel on the part of the doctors was a busy and profitable one, judging from the topics they listed for study. In the evening they lunched together as guests of Drs. E. A. Sutherland, George A. Droll, and Lew Wallace of the Madison Sanitarium staff, served by students of the dietetics classes.

It was a genuine pleasure to have with us Mr. L. A. Hansen, of Washington, D. C., medical secretary of the General Conference, who, it will be remembered, operated treatment rooms and a vegetarian cafeteria in the city of Nashville nearly forty years ago. His headquarters then were on Church Street, the present site of one of the large department stores. When he addresses Southern workers, he speaks from a rich experience in the Southland as well as in broader fields.

A section of Thursday was devoted to the nurses-in-training at the Madison Rural Sanitarium. Miss Kathryn Jensen, associate secretary of the Nurses' Division of the General Conference, Miss Gertrude Lingham, of the Madison faculty, and Mrs. Sheldon, director of nurses at Mountain Sanitarium, gave wholesome instruction on some of the vital problems in the nursing world.

Later in the convention Mr. E. G. Fulton, business manager of Porter Sanitarium, Denver, was present and addressed the company on sanitarium and vegetarian cafeteria work. He is recognized as the father of vegetarian cafeterias on the Pacific Coast.

#### REGULAR SESSIONS

THE convention proper was well attended. Approximately one hundred guests were entertained on the campus, and many others motored in for special sessions. Elder W. C. White, of Sanitarium, California, is one who, through the quarter century of this Southern work, has seldom missed a convention. He was unable to come this year, but was represented by his son and companion in work, Arthur White, who gave an enlightening illustrated lecture on the life and writings of Mrs. E. G. White.

#### HEALTH AND TEMPERANCE LECTURES

ONE of the newer and rapidly growing interests of the Laymen's Extension League, which fosters and aids the unit work in the South, is the health program carried forward by Julius Gilbert White. The past year he delivered the Alcohol lecture and others largely in connection with State and National Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, Parent-Teacher Associations, and the public schools. He gave one of the outstanding reports of the convention. His tours of the year extended into seventeen states, his trail reaching from Mobile, Alabama, on the south to Winnipeg on the north, and from Kansas City to New York City.

His audience in Memphis alone, where the public schools were opened to him, reached 20,000 young people. In the last three months the Alcohol lecture has been

delivered to 55,000 children and youth ranging from fourth grade to college. The tinted slides illustrating these lectures are recognized as unexcelled. Ten thousand of these slides have been distributed; the lectures have gone into thirty states and thirteen foreign countries. One lad wrote Elder White that his lecture was better than the movie.

Elder White came to the convention direct from the Tennessee State meeting of the W. C. T. U. While in Alabama he was invited to demonstrate the lecture and slide materials to the State Department of Education at Montgomery with a view to placing them before the children of the state.

#### WORK OF THE LAYMAN FOUNDATION

SO MANY of the units in the Southland have been aided by The Layman Foundation that the convention listened with deep interest to a report given by the secretary of that organization, Mrs. Lida F. Scott. She spoke of the "heroic days" during which a number of educational centers were started, such as Fountain Head School, Chestnut Hill Farm School, Asheville Agricultural School, Pisgah Industrial School, and others. Her first contact with the activities of the South was at a convention "much like the one we have today, only smaller. As I listened to the thrilling stories, my soul was fired with a desire to help. In course of time I came South, locating at Madison.

In 1924 The Layman Foundation was organized under the Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee, with headquarters on the campus. From that time it has been the sponsor, the supporting, guiding agent, of many a struggling enterprise. Young people have been assisted to a medical education by the Foundation; land has been placed at the disposal of teachers and agricultural men for the development of new units; equipment is often supplied; the heavy program of teacher qualification at Madison has been made possible by The Layman Foundation; various industries on the campus have been fostered, and other activities too numerous to mention.

In the course of the year the secretary travels thousands of miles in her ministry

to these centers, encouraging those new in the way and giving counsel and instruction, for, in all this activity, there is required much wisdom and business acumen.

#### A MESSAGE FROM EUROPE

THE convention considered itself especially favored by the visit of Elder L. H. Christian, president of the North European Division of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. He is in the States for a brief time, will attend the Fall Council at Louisville, and spent several hours with the Southern workers, bringing to them the first direct message they have had from Europe in many days. Conditions, social, political, and economic, were discussed. Pictures of loyal adherence to the faith of the fathers in the midst of terrific opposition and often physical danger inspired the hearers to greater consecration and gave a clearer conception of the times in which we are living.

#### UNITS REPORT PROGRESS

NOTHING at convention is more thrilling than the reports of the year's activities as given by representatives of the various educational and medical centers. In characteristic manner, B. N. Mulford told of the struggles and triumphs at the Fountain Head School and Sanitarium. In spite of the fire that destroyed their sanitarium building, a loss that hurt terribly, the workers are full of courage. They report added acreage to their farm, good crops, and abundance of canned goods for winter consumption, and activity in their various industries, especially in the chair factory and auto mechanics shop. The community school on their campus has an attendance of sixty-six, thirty of whom are high-school students.

El Reposo Sanitarium, of which Neil Martin is the superintendent, "is located at Florence, Alabama, in the famous Muscle Shoals district in the beautiful valley of the Tennessee River. It has twenty-five acres of land within the city limits, yet with the isolation, quiet, and beauty of the country. Here is a combination of sanitarium, treatment rooms, and cafeteria. Many who have left the

little institution well have abandoned the use of alcohol, tea, coffee, and tobacco. Often we have word from former patients after an absence of four or five years who report that they are true still to the teachings of the sanitarium on matters of diet."

One strong feature of the Florence work is the broadcast of health talks, this opportunity coming through the influence of a patient. These broadcasts, eighty in number, have cost the unit nothing, have served to keep the principles of the sanitarium before the public, have afforded many points of contact, and have brought many patients to its doors.

It is impossible within our limits to tell of the good words from Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium; Pisgah Institute, North Carolina; Pewee Valley, Kentucky; Chestnut Hill School, near Fountain Head, Tennessee; Glen Alpine and Banner's Elk, both of North Carolina; and all the rest. There are about thirty, ranging from institutions the size of Madison to groups consisting of only a few members, units in embryo. One of the latest developments is at Paris, Tennessee, a report of which was given by Mr. C. H. Dye.

Mrs. Mabelle Wheeler told of the unique work carried on at Sunshine Health Center, near Reeves, Georgia. Children from homes destroyed in whole or in part by tuberculosis are cared for and restored to health if ill, or aided in building an immunity against the disease.

Mrs. Druillard brought a stirring message from Riverside Sanitarium, located on the banks of the Cumberland River not far from Nashville, which is a training center for colored nurses. Nothing daunted, she has built up a small institution that commands respect of all who know of it. She has laid a foundation for what we hope some day will develop into a far-reaching work for colored people. Jim Pearson, of Birmingham, Alabama, who is widely known in that city where for years he has nursed in the home of wealthy white men, operates a school and sanitarium for the colored at the nearby town of Sterritt. He has a slant on mission work in the South which always makes his message welcome to the convention.

## A MESSAGE OF BROTHERLY LOVE

IN INTRODUCING his lecture, Dr. Alva Taylor, professor of social ethics, Vanderbilt University, referred to his custom of bringing his classes out to Madison each year because he feels that here is being worked out one of the most significant social experiments for human welfare. "I read the SURVEY constantly," he states, "and know something of your plans to enter a needy community where you seek to serve the body, mind, and spirit. That, I consider, is nearer the ideal education than the plan of many institutions that bring a student body to the campus, separate it from the world like hermits so far as social life is concerned for a series of years, then turn the student out hoping he will be able to meet the situation before him as a useful citizen."

The Doctor then gave the audience a wonderful lesson on human relationships, the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of men as taught by the Master, which should be the motivating power in the hearts of His followers. Cooperation, according to Dr. Taylor, should be the spirit of the schoolroom, the home, the business world, and the church. "Voluntary cooperation is my great message."

## MUSICAL PROGRAMS

A VOTE of thanks was given Prof. Leland Straw and his well-trained group of musicians who added so materially to the pleasure of the convention. Thursday evening the orchestra gave a very gratifying program. The hours of the Sabbath were ushered in by an organ prelude by Mr. J. G. Rimmer. This was followed by a sacred cantata, "The Kingdom of God," by E. K. Heyser with orchestration by Prof. Straw, given by the school chorus of thirty-five voices accompanied by the orchestra of twenty instruments.

## THE EXHIBITS

THE exhibits from the various units and from industrial departments of the

Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute constituted one of the strong educational features of the convention. These were artistically arranged in the auditorium of Demonstration Building, which afforded ample space for twenty-five booths about a central motif representing in miniature the crops of the Madison farm. One was impressed with the breadth of enterprises carried on by the various centers. Visitors passed in review the book-binding, repair work, and general printing display of the Rural School Press which operates on the campus; photographs of Glen Alpine School with drawings by the school children; views of Pine Hill Rest Cottage near Birmingham; splendid views of Takoma Hospital, Greenville, Tennessee, of which Dr. E. L. Coolidge is superintendent; a display of wood and metal work and mechanical drawings by the students of the Manual Arts Department taught by Mr. H. E. Standish; a number of exhibits from the Madison Rural Sanitarium including tempting trays of food illustrating diets provided for different pathological conditions; products of the Madison broom shop, plumbing department, auto service shop, tailor and cleaning department; food products and canning supplies from a number of the units; the attractive display-cabinet of tinted slides from the visual education department and Associated Lecturers, Inc.; the balopticon in operation and a sixteen-millimeter sound-motion picture outfit, the equipment of which was built up in the college physics laboratory; Madison Foods display which took the eye of all with its artistic array of packages; and the booth of *The Peptimist Crier*, latest of campus student ventures, a monthly sheet representing the student spirit on the college campus. Listing them is but a feeble attempt to bring the display to your attention. It was a real exhibit, for the arrangement of which Mrs. Susan Ard deserves the credit.

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## Further Gleanings From the Convention

**M**ENTION was made last week of the meeting of physicians of the South with a number of visiting doctors from other sections, held the day before the regular session of the convention of self-supporting workers. Approximately forty physicians, members of the Southern Chapter of alumni of the College of Medical Evangelists, are now located in the Southland.

For years Madison has been sending a group of students each fall to the College of Medical Evangelists. After spending two years or more in a Southern school that stresses especially the opportunities of this section for various educational and medical activities, it is gratifying to find so many of these graduate physicians now turning their faces southward. Dr. John Brownsberger, superintendent of Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, is the active promoter of the interests of the Southern Chapter.

The following members of this Southern group attended the convention: Dr. Julius Schneider, of Georgia Sanitarium, near Atlanta; Dr. John Brownsberger, superintendent of Mountain Sanitarium, and chairman of the chapter; Drs. O. S. Lindberg and William E. Wescott, of Pisgah Sanitarium, near Asheville; Dr. John Peters, of Pewee Valley Sanitarium, Kentucky; Drs. Will Mason and Howard Smith, William Mason Memorial Hospital, Murray, Kentucky; Drs. Joe Sutherland and Merlin Nester, who are interns in General Hospital, Nashville; Dr. Gustave

Ulloth, Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee; Dr. E. H. Olsen, Anniston, Alabama; and Dr. Blanche Noble-Nicola, Independence, California, for years a member of the Madison faculty and sanitarium physician, whose heart is still with the work in the Southland.

So profitable was this meeting that the medical workers, doctors, teachers of nurses, supervisors, and others in attendance, voted to hold another all-day session as a prelude to the 1936 annual convention.

### HOW TO GET MORE DOCTORS IN THE SOUTH

**I**NTO the regular sessions of the convention came a discussion of the problem of meeting medical needs of the South. From a paper prepared by Dr. Joe Sutherland the following paragraphs are selected:

It would seem logical to interest in the South those young doctors who have recently completed their education and who have not yet settled themselves for practice. We would pass by those who have some other definite field in view and those who have financial obligations or family responsibilities that make it necessary for them to have a stipulated wage. We turn to those who are free to choose a new field and who are willing to go where there is real need of a physician. There are many places in the South where a physician can make a good living and at the same time render a much needed service to the community, to say nothing of opportunities for missionary work.

From such a group of loyal Christian physicians the South should receive its share, recognizing meantime that North, East, and West must make demands on this same group. There are, however, others whose homes have been in the South, or who have taken part of their training in the South, or who have become interested in this section through travel. To these we may look with more hope than to any others. To these we want to offer every encouragement. They already know the South, its customs, its race problems. They are not likely to make the mistakes that are sometimes made by newcomers.

How shall we get these doctors into this field? Several ways present themselves. Schools giving preparatory work should create in their students a love for the South and should impress on their minds the needs of this section.

The dean of the College of Medical Evangelists should be asked to keep this field in mind with the idea of filling every internship open to us in the South. He should, so far as possible, encourage graduates whose homes are in the South and those who took a part of their training in the South to fill these open internships.

Doctors now practicing in the South should use their influence to secure openings for interns in accredited hospitals, and should make these openings known as early as possible to the dean of the College of Medical Evangelists.

Then it is advisable for us to visit these young physicians during their internship and assist them in locating for future practice. A list of openings and desirable locations should be available to the secretary of the Southern Chapter of alumni.

The conferences have a plan, and representatives from the General Conference are helping doctors to locate. These should work in close cooperation with the secretary of the Southern Chapter, helping those who are interning in the South and others who may be interested in this field to find suitable locations. In some instances the conferences are giving some financial assistance in the way of equipment or otherwise to those who desire to locate, to help in the hard time of starting in a new place.

Desirable openings should be posted with the alumni secretary at White Memorial Hospital, and she should be asked to do her bit in finding the right man.

Madison is intensely interested in the South, and The Layman Foundation has done much to assist workers and Units. By these two agencies the prospective worker should be directed to locations, shown the desirable features and existing opportunities, and his interest in the South encouraged.

Such a program of activity should result in bringing to the South desirable medical help which in turn should strengthen Units already in operation and should add to the number of centers of educational and medical work.

#### MARKETING HEALTH FOODS

VERY gratifying, indeed, have been experiences in connection with the manufacture and marketing of health foods by the food factory on the campus, known in the trade world as Madison Foods. E. M. Bisalski, manager of this department, gave the convention one experience after another showing the growing interest in the output of foods. For years, like a tree, the food factory has been growing roots in the quiet, awaiting the time of fruiting. World conditions are turning men's minds more and more to the question of proper diet, and the food manufacturing department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is becoming one of its outstanding educational features. A few extracts from letters and periodical mention as given by Mr. Bisalski will illustrate this.

The general manager of a large food-handling company of the South writes: "You will be glad to know that both Health Food Shop of Jacksonville, Florida, and Whole Grain Foods, Inc., of Miami, are handling some of your products, especially Soybeans, Crackers, and Vegetable Meat. A third store will soon be opened in one of the most important cities of the South, so that in the future we shall be in better position to handle more and more of your products.

"Incidentally, may we take this opportunity to express our high appreciation of

the character of the editorial matter and the sentiments expressed in your little bulletins which we read religiously. You are doing a wonderful work. We only wish that other schools and colleges of America lived up to your standard of practical training for young people. May the good work go on!"

The chief of an outstanding food research department writes to compliment Soy Cheese and Soy Bread. One of the country's leading agronomists writes in this way of Soy Cheese: "I just had occasion to use this cheese the other night at home in the manner prescribed in your letter. We all enjoyed the Cheese Cutlets very much." The chief chemist in a leading university writes of the favorable impression made by Soy-Koff and Fruit-Stix.

The proper packaging of the health food products has been given untiring study with the result that many compliments are paid the packages in which these foods now meet the public.

*Packaging Digest*, a Chicago periodical, recently printed a half-tone of these packages with the following legend:

"This month's *package redesign job* is appropriately selected from the group of subjects appraised at the last meeting of *Packaging Digest's Package Jury*. Stuart F. Ball, art director for Richardson Taylor-Globe Corporation, Cincinnati, created these redesigns for Madison Foods, Madison, Tennessee. *The Package Jury* was so enthusiastic over the achievement that it suggested that these packages be entered in the 1935 package competition sponsored by American Management Association."

Reporting results of the competition the magazine said this:

"*The Package Jury* was quite enthusiastic over your package as a family group. There are eight of them. In fact this group barely missed being awarded the Seal of Approval for expert design. The Jury as a whole thought so well of these packages that it suggested that you enter these in the packaging competition, award for which will be made on February 8th."

The attractive outside is but a hint of the desirable food product within. It is

interesting to note that you may see these packages of Madison foods in such conspicuous places as Pennsylvania Station, Long Island, many of the leading chain stores, many large independent retail grocery stores, and the leading health food stores of the East.

#### PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

THE convention put in the form of recommendations some of the plans for future activity and development of the self-supporting educational and medical work of the South. From the physicians came the following recommendations:

*That* the convention of 1936 begin on a Thursday morning in order that medical problems may be studied for a day.

*That* each unit be encouraged to obtain the services of a trained dietitian.

*That*, because of the need of medical help in the various Units, we urge teachers to keep before their students the sacredness of the medical work and the opportunities offered in these Units for developing small medical centers.

*That*, whenever possible, arrangements be made in connection with our sanitariums and hospitals for care of negro patients. *A Colored Training School for the South.*

Dr. Sutherland presented to the convention plans suggested by the General and Union Conferences for opening, somewhere in the Southland, a training school for colored nurses. A memorial was framed for the Fall Council about to convene at Louisville:

*Resolved*, that as a convention of self-supporting workers, we express to the General Conference our appreciation of the confidence they have shown in our work; and that in turn we assure them of our readiness to serve in any way we can to help carry forward the Advent message, and further:

*Resolved*, that if the proposed sanitarium and nurses' training school for the colored should be established in the South we will esteem it a privilege to foster in any way we can its support and maintain its objectives.

While we are encouraging our several Units to minister to the colored as facilities and circumstances permit, we recognize the need of an institution operated on a

larger scale and with suitable equipment and faculty. We pledge our fullest support to such a work.

*Health and Temperance Work.* That, in view of the progress made in the health and temperance work in cooperation with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as illustrated by Julius Gilbert White's report, emphasis be laid on health and temperance work in all our Units and that the training of medical evangelists be stressed by the college at Madison.

That, in harmony with the ideas presented by Mrs. Droll, the organization of Junior Chapters of the W. C. T. U. be encouraged in all rural centers, and that Mrs. Droll be asked to assist the Units in organizing for such temperance work.

That we express our appreciation to Dr. Frances Dittes for her new cook book, *Food for Life*, and encourage the Units to assist in its distribution.

*Agricultural Interests.* That, as a basis for Unit support, we encourage the strengthening of the agricultural interests, securing additional land where needed; and that the agricultural department include animal husbandry, fruit and vegetable growing, and bee keeping.

That young people planning to connect with the agricultural work in the Units be encouraged to take an agricultural course in the college.

That Unit farms and shops be equipped to do ordinary repair work in order to look after the needs of the Unit and then to assist in the work of the community; and that these shops develop the manufacturing of simple articles for the market as occasion indicates.

That where advisable Units be equipped with grinding mills for flour, meal, and feed for the benefit of the Unit and also for the community.

*Training Teachers.* Second only to the need of medical men in the self-supporting field of missionary activity is that of teach-

ers, well trained in the fundamentals of Christian education and in the technique of the profession. These calls come not only from the Units but from conference educational secretaries, showing a dearth in the teaching force for church schools.

The convention reaffirmed the action of a year ago that the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute be encouraged in its program of qualification for accreditation as a senior college, and recommended further,

That, in doing senior college work, Madison stress especially the training of teachers for both elementary and secondary schools.

#### CLOSING

THE last session of the convention was devoted to committee reports. Words of appreciation were given the Junior Laymen's Extension League which is composed of Madison students in preparation for Unit work, who rendered most acceptable assistance in the entertainment of guests, and to the institution which acted as host for the convention.

Three staunch friends and active workers in this Southern work passed away during the last few months—Miss Florence Dittes, the efficient Director of Nurse Training in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute; Mrs. Josephine Gotzian, friend of all sanitariums and schools for many years, whose last years were spent at Madison Sanitarium; and Professor Charles Alden, one of the little group that thirty years ago established the work at Madison, and a well-known agricultural teacher of the South, for years principal of the Davidson County Agricultural High School.

The work ahead of the group at the convention, and others who were not able to leave home duties in Units to attend the annual gathering, makes a strong appeal for devoted Christian faith and courage. The session closed with the song, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

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## NUTRITION\*

FRANCES L. DITTES

WHILE scientific research in nutrition and health has been at work for the past decade or two, a food consciousness has been built up in the minds of the general public. Nevertheless, statistics show that in the United States twenty-five million adults are in more or less immediate need of medical attention, three million are seriously ill, and each year there are a quarter million deaths, many of which are premature.

Normal functioning of the body depends largely upon proper nutrition. Sybil L. Smith, Office of Experiment Station, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says:

"We are learning that pathological conditions are simply the result of disordered nutrition through the lack of certain essentials, or unfavorable proportions of substances which depend upon one another for utilization, or some metabolic disturbance which prevents the assimilation and utilization of available materials."

The process of oxidizing food substances in the cells of the body is maintained by substances known as enzymes and hormones. When these important helpers fail to do their work in an orderly manner, symptoms of disease appear. Among these

hormones is glutathione which increases cell activity. Thyroxine, brought to the cells from the thyroid gland, maintains the normal energy metabolism of the body.

Adrenin is thought by some authorities to mobilize food substance for oxidation. An insufficient amount of insulin in the blood interferes with the normal burning of sugar in the tissues, and brings about the condition known as diabetes.

Protein of the food is one of the chief constituents of all hormones. These body activators are all derivatives of amino

acids, and are produced from different kinds of protein in the food. This explains one of the reasons why protein of the diet is of vast importance. It is essential that there be in the diet an adequate variety of complete proteins to furnish the necessary materials for the construction of the hormones. Some of the best sources of complete proteins are milk, eggs, soybeans and Brazil nuts.

A deficient supply of vitamin A produces, first, atrophy of the mucous membranes of the respiratory and digestive tracts and mucous glands, making it possible for bacteria of various sorts to infect these tissues, enter the blood stream.

\*Condensed from November, 1935, issue of *Health*, published by Pacific Press Publishing Association, Mountain View, California. Dr. Dittes is author of the new cook book, *Food For Life*, Rural School Press, Madison, Tennessee.

and bring about specific pathological changes.

It is interesting to note that carotene, a coloring matter found in carrots, is produced in plant tissues. This substance is converted into vitamin A in the human body. It is also converted into vitamin A in the herb-eating animal, and is given off to a large extent in milk. Nature has thus provided for man plant foods, the leafy vegetables especially, and milk and its products, as good sources of vitamin A, an important protector against the inroad of infection.

Vitamin C deficiency bears a direct relation to peptic ulcer, as well as to intestinal tuberculosis. Latent scurvy seems to prepare the soil for bacteria. This condition develops the characteristic train of symptoms of acute rheumatic fever. Man is in need of a continuous replenishment of this vitamin. Among the best sources of vitamin C are raw fruits and vegetables.

The solution of the pellagra problem will undoubtedly result in nutritional interrelations between vitamin G and other factors. An abundant use of milk and leafy vegetables is the most practical source of vitamin G.

One of the most important trios in nutrition is the relationship existing between calcium, phosphorus, and vitamin D. Vitamin D is produced in the body by the action upon the skin of the ultra-violet ray in sunlight. As a prevention of rickets and other deficiencies, children particularly need to live a large portion of the time in the open air and sunlight.

Those who have studied the subject believe that a large proportion of American families are lacking in vitamins A, C, and G. This may be due to an increased prominence of processed grain products. A diet rich in vitamins is essential to build up and preserve the first line defense against the invasion of bacteria. It is very important, therefore, for "the preservation of the characteristics of youth" that prominence be given in the diet to the protective foods—milks, vegetables, and fruits.

It has been taught that copper is associated with iron. Among the foods potent in available iron are whole wheat, egg yolk, peaches, liver, kale, spinach, and legumes.

We appreciate the knowledge which has come through modern research. It should mean much physically and mentally to those who rightly interpret and use it. Physical health is vitally essential. The whole of life—the physical, the mental, and the spiritual—should be the goal of our instruction. To us is the promise of the great Teacher, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

—S—

### Give Every Man His Chance

IN THE early days of our country competition was not so keen as now. The little man had a chance for existence that now is often denied him. The democratic spirit that made this the land of the free and a refuge for the oppressed is disappearing. A new social condition is developing, the future of which many are led to question.

Writing of these changes, but applying them to the problem of competition, Dr. A. E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in *Antioch Notes*, October 15, 1935, uses the following illustration:

"In New Foundland I saw a young spruce forest destroying itself through equality of opportunity. Evidently seeded all at once after a fire, the trees were ten times too thick, and yet no tree was sufficiently in advance of its neighbors to overtop them and thrive. So the entire forest was crowding itself to death. Good forestry practice could have saved it."

Much this same condition applies to our larger churches located where members are practically inert because of the crowded condition and the lack of initiative or motive for work which is essential to growth. Good forestry practice in such a situation removes some of the trees, transplanting them to soil that affords room for growth.

That transplanting process is a vital feature of the Madison educational scheme. For these human trees to prosper even in a new environment with sufficient soil for nutriment and space for air and sunshine, it is usually necessary to have some training. That training for service, Madison affords.

In transplanting we specialize on the young trees. Often they stand the move better than others. Any way, the young are the ones to bear the brunt of hard work and pioneering. For self-supporting missionary activities, young men and women should bear the yoke, but they need training for service and training in service. That Madison affords.

Madison is outstanding in the privileges it affords students who may be limited in financial resources. It gives them work to earn their schooling. But the work program is more than a matter of remuneration. Labor is a more important feature of education than many realize. In these days, especially, when our world looks into a dark and uncertain future, when thousands and even millions are already unable to live on their own resources, it is doubly important that young people have within themselves the seeds of right living, simple living, wholesome ideals of work, and a sense of the duty each one owes to the world in such a time as this.

Madison is endeavoring by its work-study daily program on the college campus to demonstrate the fact that every man has a right to a place of responsibility. It is not yet time for the decay of democracy. In place of large interests stifling smaller interests, it seeks to educate for cooperative activity. The practical training that accompanies the book education tends to make leaders, men who can make a place for themselves in the world.

—s—

### The Week-End

At the setting of the sun on Friday evening the family gathered for vesper service in Assembly Hall. One saw groups wending their way thither from all sections of the large campus. A busy week of work was closed. A Scripture lesson was given by

Dean Bralliar, based on the words, "Be patient, therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord. Be ye also patient; stablish your hearts: for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh. Grudge not one against another." It is no time for carrying a grudge against another. Times are too serious. Attention was called also to the fact that many start out on the road to eternal life, but grow weary and fall by the way. The reward comes to him "who endures to the end."

A pleasing response followed in which seventy-five or more took part, expressing their courage and determination to live a life of service for the Master.

Sabbath morning's sermon was delivered by Pastor Howard Welch. His subject was drawn from the words of Paul to the Corinthians: "And now abideth faith, hope, love, these three: but the greatest of these is love." As one illustration of divine love manifested for man, he read the following paragraph concerning the love of Christ manifest on the cross:

"The spotless Son of God hung upon the cross, His flesh lacerated with stripes; those hands so often reached out in blessing, nailed to the wooden bars; those feet so tireless on ministries of love, spiked to the tree; that royal head pierced by the crown of thorns; those quivering lips shaped to the cry of woe. And all that He endured,—the blood drops that flowed from His head, His hands, His feet, the agony that racked His frame, and the unutterable anguish that filled His soul at the hiding of His Father's face,—speaks to each child of humanity, declaring, It is for thee that the Son of God consents to bear this burden of guilt; for thee He spoils the domain of death, and opens the gates of Paradise. He who stilled the angry waves and walked the foam-capped billows, who made devils tremble and disease flee, who opened blind eyes and called forth the dead to life,—offers Himself upon the cross as a sacrifice, and this from love to thee. He, the Sin-bearer, endures the wrath of divine justice, and for thy sake becomes sin itself."

Saturday evening the family was entertained by teachers of the music

department. This included several vocal numbers by Mrs. Clara Goodge, piano solos by Mrs. Alice Straw, and violin selections by Prof. Leland Straw. The Madison family is especially fortunate in its musical privileges.

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## RECENT VISITORS

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AT THE close of the Fall Council, held the last of October at Louisville, Kentucky, a number of those who attended paid Madison a visit as they returned to their homes. Among these were Elder and Mrs. J. G. Mitchell, Miss Rachel May Lemon and Miss Mary Ross, of Montgomery, Alabama. Elder Mitchell is pastor of the Montgomery Seventh-day Adventist church. He is now under appointment to Minnesota where he expects to be State Evangelist after the first of January. Miss Lemon is a Bible worker and Miss Ross is a church school teacher.

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Our friend, Prof. R. B. Thurber, able editor of *Watchman Magazine*, is under appointment to the foreign field. The editorship of the *Watchman* passes to Elder James E. Schultz of South Lancaster, Massachusetts, who plans to locate with his family in Nashville the latter part of November. Elder and Mrs. Schultz spent a few days at Madison. They were accompanied by their son, James H. Schultz, now in the United States on furlough from Tibet, and who is planning soon to return to his mission field; and by Elder and Mrs. J. W. Schultz, of Logan, Ohio. This was the first visit of this group to Madison.

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Twenty-nine years ago, when Madison was a mere babe, Mr. Joseph Rouse was a student here. He stopped to greet old friends the other day. For years he has been connected with Pacific Press Publishing Association, Mountain View, California.

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From the Colorado delegation at the Council Elder and Mrs. W. M. Address came to Madison. Elder Address is chaplain of Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium. He gave the Sabbath morning sermon while here.

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Elder W. E. Kneeland, chaplain of Takoma Hospital, located at Greenville, Tennessee, of

which Dr. L. E. Coolidge is medical superintendent, and Mrs. Kneeland looked in on Madison. He told friends that for twenty-five years he has been watching the development of educational and medical activities here.

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Others who have been here for a brief visit are Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Purdom. Mr. Purdom is Central Union Conference Medical Secretary, and is especially interested in food manufacturing activities at Madison, and the visual education department. Elder H. C. Hartwell, of Little Rock, Arkansas, president of the Arkansas-Louisiana conference, and Mrs. Hartwell were here. Professor H. C. Hartman, business manager of Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska, was interested especially in the industrial program of the college. He expressed himself as deeply interested in the work of the institution.

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An automobile accident was the unfortunate experience of Elder R. T. Keate, of Birmingham, Alabama, president of the Alabama-Mississippi conference, and Mrs. Keate who were accompanied on their return trip from the Council by Elder A. J. Haysmer, St. Paul, Minnesota, pastor of the Second Seventh-day Adventist church who was coming South to visit relatives, and Elder C. W. Rubindall, of Mobile, Alabama. The accident occurred about twenty miles north of Madison and the injured were at once brought to the sanitarium. It is reported that they are making a good recovery.

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Prof. and Mrs. A. N. Attebury, of Oakwood Junior College, Huntsville, Alabama, spent a short time here. Mrs. Attebury is a sister to Elder Haysmer.

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The October issue of *Fletcher News Letter* arrived on the eve of convention. It is sparkling with the atmosphere of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium. That progressive Unit is to be complimented for the progress of the summer. The little sheet reports the addition of six patients' rooms to the Sanitarium, needed to accommodate the unusually large patronage of the season; the equipment of a new industry, printing of which Lewis Nestell, member of the secondary school faculty, is in charge; the auspicious opening of the fall school with an enrolment of sixty; the organization of a new class in the Nurse-Training department of the Sanitarium. It must be true, as Mrs. Jaspersen, principal of the high school, says, "There is not a dull hour at Fletcher."

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# The Madison Survey

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## Doctor Claxton, Apostle of Rural Education

A PROGRAM came over the radio the other evening that we hope was heard by many SURVEY readers. The University of Tennessee at Knoxville put on this program in honor of its illustrious alumnus, Dr. Philander Priestley Claxton, father of Rural Education in the South.

Dr. Claxton was born in Tennessee over seventy years ago. His early education was obtained in the little rural school of Bedford County. When it was complete he asked his father's permission to begin his college education in the University. He received a bachelor's degree at the age of twenty.

He knows the South and its peculiar needs, and for fifty years his life has been devoted to the betterment of the children of the Southland. His broad knowledge of the fundamental principles of education obtained by study in the homeland and in Europe, together with his sterling qualities as a teacher and executive, his untiring devotion to the cause of education, and his rich experience in various institutions, makes him an outstanding figure in the field of education.

For the past five years Dr. Claxton has been president of Austin Peay Normal School at Clarksville, Tennessee, the one teacher-training center of the state that is devoted exclusively to the preparation of teachers for rural schools. For the ten-year period, 1911—1921, he was United States Commissioner of Education. When our country was about to enter the World War, President Wilson commissioned Dr.

Claxton to remember the vital needs of the children and youth of the country at that trying time, and to spare no effort to maintain the standards of education of the country, let come what might as the result of the war.

MADISON is proud to have Dr. Claxton's friendship. Perhaps no one person has done more than he at various periods in the history of our work to encourage and assist this institution in the solution of its peculiar problems. Often, while Commissioner of Education, he directed educators from other countries to visit Madison, because, as he would say, of the spirit of its workers and the educational and economic problems it was endeavoring to solve.

When Madison first faced the stupendous task of qualifying for senior college work, it was Dr. Claxton who wrote "An Appeal" to the public for recognition and assistance in its undertaking. A few paragraphs from that appeal indicate his attitude toward the system of training for which Madison stands. After referring to the location of the institution, he says:

Here students, teachers, and directors, working together, constitute a self-supporting, democratic, educational community, the like of which I do not know—a fulfillment of the hopes and dreams of educators and philanthropists.

To know the school and to feel its fine spirit, one must see it and live with it. In no other way can its great purpose, its soundness of theory, its correctness of method, be understood. In no other way can the simple life, earnest devotion, and effective industry of students,

teachers, and directors be fully appreciated. But if you cannot visit it, let me tell you about it.

I have seen many schools of all grades in many countries, but none more interesting than this. Nowhere else have I seen so much accomplished with so little money.

Concerning the purpose of Madison, he says:

The purpose of the school, expressed in its charter, is "the teaching and training of missionaries, teachers, and farmers who are willing to devote at least a portion of their time to unselfish, unremunerative labor for the glory of God and the benefit of their fellowmen."

There is no charity in the ordinary sense of the word. No student is given anything except guidance, instruction, sympathetic understanding, and the opportunity for self-help.

#### BY-PRODUCTS

Under this sub-head the article continues:

Students 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. Education is made to take hold on life. Students are trained to do the common things of life uncommonly well, to do still better the things for which each is best fitted by nature. 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. It also gives them the spirit of unselfish service and not of selfish acquisition.

He refers to the work done in smaller schools, the children of the parent institution at Madison, saying, "Nowhere have I seen more practical results in elementary school's. These smaller schools alone would justify all the cost of the school at Madison."

#### HOW IT IS DONE

"How is this unheard-of thing done?" the Doctor asks. "How can a community of teachers and students become self-supporting, asking money only for necessary additions to the plant, never for current expenses or for deficits?"

There are no costly buildings. No money is wasted on show. Therefore, little is needed for maintenance. Administration rooms, classrooms, laboratories, shops, dining rooms, living rooms, are all provided in neat, durable but inexpensive buildings. All have been built and are kept in repair at minimum cost by students and other members of the school community. Some of the building material is from school

lands. The sewage system, heating, lighting, water, and fire protection are provided in the same way.

But the fact that all these buildings have been provided at minimum cost does not imply that they are therefore cheap in structure or appearance. Their architecture is attractive and admirably suited to their use. Their structure is durable. Rooms are comfortably and conveniently arranged, and unusually well-lighted, heated, and ventilated. They are easy to keep clean.

A description is given of the Madison Rural Sanitarium and other departments of industry, which closes with these words: "Through twenty-five years of this policy, always avoiding debt and all attempts to go beyond its ability, the school has grown from small beginnings. A corps of more than fifty earnest, scholarly, and practical men and women, teachers, physicians, and directors, work side by side with the students in all the agencies and activities of the school."

"Certainly an inspiring enterprise is this, worthy of study and of all needed help for its legitimate expansion."

And, since for twenty-five years Dr. Claxton has watched over us and has been so good and kind a friend, we join with his Alma Mater and many other institutions, in paying tribute to him as the Apostle of Rural Education in the South.

—S—

#### An Hour With the Birds

EVERYONE who had the rare privilege of listening to Dr. George R. Mayfield Saturday evening felt himself a little closer akin than before to the bird world. Dr. Mayfield is professor of German in Vanderbilt University; but, as he says, birds are his hobby. He is accused by his students of sometimes dismissing a language class at the call of some rare bird on the campus.

He has an international reputation for intimate knowledge of rare birds. His close acquaintance with his feathered friends was evident when he told us that for fourteen years he has watched the return of the Baltimore oriole to Vanderbilt campus. Today, mid-November, these beautiful birds are in Brazil, but so well do they time their flight to their northern home that he expects them back on the campus the fifteenth of April or

within three days of that date. The same ones come year after year and never miss their appointment by more than a few days.

It must be as Bryant said in his poem,  
"To a Waterfowl;"

"There is a power whose care  
Teaches thy way along that pathless  
coast,—

The desert and illimitable air,—  
Lone wandering, but not lost.

"He, who from zone to zone,  
Guides through the boundless sky  
thy certain flight

In the long way that I must tread  
alone,

Will lead my steps aright."

Dr. Mayfield had not been to the Madison campus for a number of years; so, looking about a bit before his lecture led him to congratulate the school on the progress it is making in the way of Science Hall and the new Library. His first visit, made years ago, as he recalled it, was inspired by Dr. Julius Schneider, a Madison student who was then taking pre-medical work at Vanderbilt. Madison was the first bird sanctuary in this section of the South, and its increasing interest in the protection of the birds meets his hearty approval.

The Doctor's constant companions in travel—and he travels thousands of miles each year, often acting as pilot in European trips—are his field glasses and a copy of Reed's "Bird Book."

When a young man, just graduated from Vanderbilt, he and a few companions visited the British Isles, tramping and riding bicycles through England and Scotland and studying birds. The skylark was then the object of his search. He told of the thrill experienced when for the first time he watched this "blithe spirit," as Shelley calls it in that rarest poem ever dedicated to a bird, rise from its nest on the ground, singing as only it can sing until hidden in the blue sky above.

He told many things about birds that all ought to know, but one must hear Dr. Mayfield to appreciate it all. Do you disdain the sparrow and say that it only twitters? There are eighteen varieties of the

sparrow in Tennessee, and many of them sing most beautifully. There are thirty-six varieties of warblers in Tennessee, many of them beautiful little singers that spend the winter in South America. He called them the greatest travelers in the world. For twenty-five years the study of vireos and warblers, those most fascinating of birds, has been his chief quest.

Every listener, from the children to the gray-haired in the congregation, were interested in the bird vocabulary as described by the Doctor. A robin always tells you when a cat is near. One distinctive note always means "cat." One who knows the robin is never mistaken in the note, and even if you do not see the cat, a look for pussy will reveal her somewhere near. The Carolina wren also has a specific call for "cat."

One who wants to know birds, so we were told, should have the little guide book with him. It takes time and patience, but birds are recognized by (a) size—whether sparrow, robin, or crow size; (b) color; (c) where seen; (d) when seen; (e) movements; (f) sounds made.

Bird banding is an interesting hobby with many. By this method it has been learned that one cardinal has been coming to Vanderbilt campus for the last thirteen years. White-throated sparrows go as far north as the Bay of Fundy and return each spring to Belle Meade, near Nashville.

Protect the birds and see that they are fed in cold weather, was Dr. Mayfield's parting instruction.

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### Industrial Education in China

IF ONE were ever tempted to doubt the wisdom of education on the land with opportunity for industrial development in the training of Christian workers, his faith would be revived by contacts made from time to time with workers who are forging ahead along lines similar to our work at Madison but under circumstances very different and in countries far removed.

Recently Mr. and Mrs. Howard Shull, of Hopei, China, were guests of Mrs. Lida Scott on the Madison campus. Mr. Shull is

business manager of China Training Institute, at Fengai in the province of Hopei, some thirty miles south of Nanking. They were with the Institute when in 1925 it was moved from Shanghai to its present location on a farm, beautifully situated on the hills and commanding a fine view of the Yangtze River in the valley three or four miles distant.

Conference and faculty made this move by faith because of their belief that the education of the youth should be carried forward in a rural section. But few students followed them in this move, for they had entered a locality infested with bandits. But changes have come, and they now have a student body of three hundred fifty converted Chinese boys and girls. In industrial lines besides agriculture they have a food factory, a factory for making steel furniture, a laundry, a printing department, and a hospital. Approximately two hundred students earn their entire way in school and others earn their way in part.

The Institute's steel furniture industry has done exceptionally well. By the income from this and other industries the school is entirely free from debt. With the income from the industries, the institution meets all its operating expense, including salaries, with the exception of foreign teachers' salaries.

Some most interesting experiences are the result of the industrial program of these teachers and students. Sometimes a single order for steel furniture amounts to \$16,000. They installed the steel library shelving in one building that totaled \$10,000. They made and installed 2,000 chairs for the Nanking University Auditorium, and they have other equally good sales. Steel furniture is in very great demand with Chinese officials.

The manufactured products of China Training Institute have been sold in many parts of the Empire. They have sold hundreds of hospital beds to the government,

receiving many favors and much commendation from the officials.

On the farm, strawberries and raspberries are their money crop. They have raised as many as forty tons of strawberries in a season. When the outlet closes, as it did in 1932, they put up 60,000 cans of jam and juices. They also manufacture their own cans.

The school is held in favor by the government, which is asking for teachers of industry to be placed in the Nanking University and other schools.

With the exception of the last year, Mrs. Shull has operated single-handed a dispensary, giving as many as 1,000 treatments a year. Recently a new hospital, fourteen-bed capacity, has been erected and a Chinese doctor secured.

Speaking of the Madison enterprise, Mr. Shull said, "It is such a satisfaction to find in other parts of the world institutions with a program similar to our own."

Many of the Chinese students are not accustomed to work. Some have been monks who have done no manual labor, but they soon learn to enjoy it. The Institute has students from as far as Tibet.

It was a great pleasure to have these workers visit us. Mr. Shull brought to the student body a deeper realization of the work awaiting students who have received a practical education. May the Lord richly bless them in the great field they represent.

In consideration of the college program, November 16 to 23 was decided upon for the college Week of Prayer. Classwork has been modified to meet this program, group meetings are held each day, and the evening chapel hour is lengthened for the occasion. The services are in charge of Elder Howard Welch, Bible teacher in the college and pastor of the Madison church. A group of fifteen are definitely planning for baptism at the close of the meetings.

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## Education and Democracy

DEMOCRACY in the political world rises and falls according to the system of education to which the children of the nations are subjected. The Reformation of the sixteenth century broke the shackles of the papal hierarchy which for twelve hundred years had held the minds of men in subjection. During those years democracy, personal initiative, individual responsibility, were as impossible for men as ordinarily for babes. But Luther placed the Bible in the hands of the common people. It was translated into the language

### EDUCATING for DEMOCRACY

The time has come for men and women who believe in democracy to declare the simple truth that government can be no better than the schools that prepare youth to bear the rights and privileges of citizenship.

—*Alfred E. Smith, former governor of New York.*

of the masses. The masses, awaking from a long slumber, demanded privileges, the exercise of which they had never before dreamed. With the Bible in the vernacular, it became essential that all children should be educated. A system of schools open to all, free to all, attendance compelled of all—this was the natural outgrowth of reforms introduced by Luther and his coworkers.

Two hundred years before Luther, John Wycliffe translated the Scriptures into the English language. This movement was followed by laws for the education of the children. The result of the Bible in the language of the common people has meant schools for all children, followed by franchise, and a change in national government from autocracy to democracy.

John Calvin, who, in the middle of the sixteenth century, established a republic at Geneva, Switzerland, based on the educational principles of the religious reform of which he was a leader, established a system of elementary schools open to all

children, and secondary schools for the education of ministers and government officials, which became famous for the learned men they sent forth. In fact, his system of training extended from the primary grades through the university—a universal system of education for a

people who were demanding a part in the government under which they were to live.

This was the movement which, with the German reform led by Luther and Melancthon, brought forth the United States of America, later to develop into the greatest democracy in the world. We cannot deny the fact that the foundations of our country were laid in an educational reform that called for the education of all the children, the rich and the poor alike; for a system that included the elementary grades, the secondary school grades, and topped the system with the university for the professional training of its men of affairs.

INTERESTING, indeed, is the fact that the reformers of the sixteenth century and earlier, in their return to the Scriptures, by placing the Bible in the hands of the masses were but building on the same foundation as Moses and the founders of the Schools of the Prophets which flourished in the days of Israel's growth and supremacy. Those schools are referred to as the power that "proved to be one of the means most effective in promoting that righteousness which 'exalteth a nation.' In no small degree they aided in laying the foundation of that marvelous prosperity which distinguished the reigns of David and Solomon."

In the curriculum of the Schools of the Prophets, manual training played an important role. Every student learned the art of supporting himself. A trade education was a part of each boy's training. Equally interesting is it that in the system of schools established by Luther that opened the door to modern democracy, each boy was taught a trade and each girl was educated in the household arts. In this practical way youth were prepared for the duties of life, the home, and the nation. It was the product of this type of education that produced a race of men willing to face the monarchs of Europe, declare their independence, and establish a Democracy that set the pace for all the world.

The schools of ancient Israel, divinely appointed, taught their students the dignity of labor and gave them ability to support themselves and their families. They were thus solving one of the most perplexing problems of social life. The Master Himself, a product, so far as earthly training is concerned, of this same system of education, worked daily with a carpenter, mastered the trade, and, though Saviour of the world, spent His youth in the humble walks of a day laborer, contributing to the support of the family.

As the darkness of the Middle Ages broke, there emerged, as a vital feature of the reform, a system of education that taught the common people, giving each one a trade and emphasizing the importance of self-maintenance for all in a government by the people.

Free schools, tax-supported schools for the nation, compulsory attendance laws, training for self-support in the schools—these are all features as conspicuous in a democracy as are the right of franchise and unrestricted voting. Any infringement on these rights or any tendency on the part of the people to surrender these privileges, is indicative of national decline.

It is freely admitted that if the rising generation is to take any active part in the government, the youth should be trained for self-government in their school days. For that reason many educational systems today, breaking away from those hold-overs of the Dark Ages in which the teacher sits as autocrat, are developing democracy in the schoolroom. Children under proper instruction, and youth rightly guided, are well able to put into practice in their school days the principles of democracy. In fact, educators who have had experience with self-government in the schoolroom testify to the quick response of students in the development of future citizens.

CHRISTIAN education as a structure has two pillars, self-government and self-support. Do what we may to get away from the principle, it remains. Lost in the fog of ages, it appears with the first gleam of the morning light of reform. In our schools today, centers of training for Christian workers, there should be facilities for educating the student body for self-support. The managers in these institutions should themselves be keen to the importance to the student body of initiative and self-government. This should reach the point where, collectively and individually, teachers are guides to the young people in their efforts to put into practice that boon of the Reformation—government by the people.

Fundamentally, these are the reasons for the unwavering effort of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute to provide for its students facilities for training in self-maintenance. Industries have been developed, often at the cost of extreme sacrifice on the part of the faculty. But they are as firmly entrenched as any feature of Madison system.

Alongside the problem of self-support is that other symbol of reform—self-government, to which the faculty and students are both committed and in which they cooperate for the benefit of both. The highest type of citizenship and Christian service is the objective of the college.

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### Among the Highland People

YEARS ago a teacher and his doctor-wife located on the Cumberland Plateau to minister, each in his special way, to the people of the mountains of East Tennessee. The life of the professor was cut short, and the doctor was left to battle alone. Brave Dr. May Wharton is the founder and leading spirit of Uplands Sanitorium, located at Pleasant Hill.

Built little by little, this retreat for the sick of the mountains has proved a blessing to the entire community. In earlier days Dr. Wharton ministered to her patrons in their own homes, riding miles on horseback through the woods and over the hills, going at beck and call. Now she has a splendid institution, with an efficient corps of workers. Two of our Madison-trained nurses have been with the doctor for the last two years. If you are motoring on State Highway No. 70, between Crossville and Knoxville, you should visit Uplands. The spirit of the workers will do you good.

There has come to us the fall issue of *Upland News*, "a quarterly letter about an adventure for better health on the Cumberland Plateau." Here are a few paragraphs that indicate the character of the activities centering about the sanitorium.

"Well-Baby Conferences for mothers, babies, and pre-school age children are being held monthly in each of four communities. After a history and physical examination of each child is completed, the mothers are given individual and group instruction on the care of their children. Mental health as well as physical health is receiving attention."

"Investments for health. Again Uplands Staff has topped one of those rising waves of work called a tonsil clinic. Ten big school boys were put to sleep in the surgical ward—the first time the ward with its dainty pink ruffled curtains has been in possession of the men folks. . . . Twenty tonsillectomies; we believe twenty investments for better health."

Here is a glimpse of home life as seen by these workers: "We decided to make a friendly call at the little log house that clings like a swallow's nest, half way up the hill. To reach it we must descend by a steep path to the gulf, and cross Caney Fork on a foot-bridge, 200 feet long, swaying precariously twenty feet above the river. When the cabin came to view on the other side, behold a group of bright-eyed youngsters, the oldest a little girl sitting in the only chair with a sick baby asleep in her arms. She jumped up to greet us, gave the doctor her chair, and proudly called attention to the fact that baby had the mumps—a pleasing distinction along with the further fact that they were just over the whooping-cough."

If you want to know more, write Dr. May C. Wharton, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, whose devotion to the people of the mountains should inspire many others to do a similar work.

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### Watching Madison's Growth

A PHYSICIAN of wide experience, who was for years connected with a medical institution that grew apace as Madison developed in the Southland, after reading the issue of the SURVEY giving a report of the annual convention of Southern workers, wrote as follows:

"I have just read the report of your annual gathering. It made me stop and think. You certainly have forged ahead and are doing a wonderful work. The report interested me very much. Certainly the Lord has blest you, gone before you, and given you favor with the people. I am surprised at the many activities which you foster. It has been many years since I

have attended one of these gatherings, and I am ashamed to say that I have gotten a little out of touch."

—S—

### Items of Interest

BY SOLICITATION and by individual donations the school family has raised a Harvest Ingathering offering of \$1060, which is above the goal set by the conference for the college.

—S—

It was a pleasure to have with us for a day and a half Professor W. E. Nelson, General Conference educational secretary, and Mrs. Nelson, of Washington, D. C., and Dr. J. E. Weaver, educational secretary of the Southern Union Conference. It was the first visit of Professor Nelson. Together these secretaries went over the work of the college and the high school as well as the elementary department. Following the inspection they met heads of departments, and a profitable discussion of problems followed.

—S—

Early in the month Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Maker, of Norwalk, California, who are interested in the South, paid their first visit to Madison. They plan to see various sections before locating permanently. Dr. Maker, a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, is on the staff of Norwalk State Hospital.

—S—

Sunday Dr. E. J. Helms, executive secretary of Morgan Memorial Cooperative Industries, headquarters at Boston, made Madison a little visit in behalf of a young man he hopes to see in school here. The organization of which Dr. Helms is secretary and to which he has given forty years of service, has auxiliary units

in many cities of this country. It is a charitable organization which, by teaching many industries, enables the disabled or otherwise unfortunate to become self-supporting. With Dr. Helms came his friend, Mr. Adair, of the St. Louis center of Cooperative Industries.

—S—

Dr. Estella G. Norman spent a few hours at Madison as she was going by auto from Battle Creek Sanitarium to the winter home of a group of Battle Creek Sanitarium physicians at Miami, Florida. Dr. Norman divides her year between work on the medical staff of the Battle Creek Sanitarium and the sanitarium in Florida. She is always a welcome guest at Madison.

—S—

After visiting Madison at Commencement time, the father of one of the graduates writes:

"The longer I am away from my visit to Madison, the more I look back upon it with pleasure. I wish to thank you for your hospitality. We were all wonderfully provided for and entertained. I shall always keep in mind the atmosphere of Madison. I am very thankful for what the school did for Catherine."

—S—

*Alumni Officers.* At a recent meeting of Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital Alumni Association, the following officers were elected for the year:

President, Mrs. Violette Wille, Madison, Tennessee.

Vice-President, Mrs. John Peters, Pewee Valley, Kentucky.

Secretary-Treasurer, George Cothren, Madison, Tennessee.

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# The Madison Survey

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No. 43

## Some Facts Concerning the Place of Agriculture in Education

THE story of man's relation to the soil, followed through the ages, affords a clear index of the advancement of the nation to which he belongs. It is more than theory that a nation's progress is proportionate to its agricultural interests. Man, made of the dust of the earth, is forever dependent upon the products of the soil.

Some men are slaves to the soil. They are "hired hands," an opprobrium more expressive than usually thought. It shows work without much exercise of brain power. Other men are masters of labor. To them the soil is the great source of income. There is a sacredness connected with its work. The master agriculturist's mind is open to truth: He is in touch with divine principles whether or not he acknowledges the fact. No richer promise is given to man than that the Lord of Heaven will guide and direct the cultivator of the soil, giving wisdom to do the right thing at the right time.

It is little wonder that Christian schools are bidden to make agriculture the A, B, and C of their curricula. Today, the student rightly educated to care for the soil is equipped to go to the ends of the earth as a worker for the Master, and is promised "standing room" wherever he takes up his abode.

MODERN educational systems are the product of the sixteenth century Reformation. We are in the habit of attributing to the reforms of Luther and his collaborators freedom to use the Scriptures, education in the vernacular rather than in the classical languages, and compulsory education laws that see to it that every child has at least a minimum of education at the expense of the state. These and many other educational blessings came as the result of breaking away from medieval European customs and beliefs.

But do we know that progress in agricultural education—the place, indeed, of agriculture in the education of students—has followed the same road of progress? It was Pestalozzi, the Swiss educational reformer, who in the early years of the nineteenth century gave to the world many of the principles of education which have revolutionized the training of children. It was he who revamped the elementary schools of Germany. It was to him that the Prussian government sent teachers for training, who, returning, trained hundreds of teachers for the German empire. It is to Pestalozzi and his teachings that the schools of the United States are largely indebted.

In order to further develop the ideals of Pestalozzi in bringing youth back to

the simple and the natural, one of Pestalozzi's associates, Phillip Emanuel von Fellenberg, a man of wealth, resolved to devote his life and fortune to teaching. He established an institution on his own estate at Hofwyl, Switzerland. He educated the children of nobles and gentry; he established a colony for the education of poor boys; and he operated a secondary school for boys of the middle classes.

We are told that he aimed to provide an all-round education according to the needs of each class. His was no small educational effort, for two thousand pupils, or more, are said to have been educated at Hofwyl. This work was begun about 1805. By 1829 his institution comprised the following:

1. A farm of about six hundred acres.
2. Workshops for manufacturing clothing and tools.
3. A printing and lithographing establishment.
4. A literary institution for the education of the well-to-do.
5. A lower school that trained for handicrafts and middle-class occupations.
6. An agricultural school for the education of farm laborers, and of teachers for the rural schools. (See Cubberley, *History of Education*.)

Cubberley says that "the agricultural school in particular aroused interest. More than one hundred Reports were published in Europe and America on this very successful experiment in a combined intellectual and manual-labor type of education." Further, it is recognized that Fellenberg's work contained "the germ-idea of all our agricultural and industrial education."

The New Standard Encyclopedia, in its article on Fellenberg and his schools, says, "The manual-training movement in which many American institutions had their origin, is probably due to Fellenberg's influence."

Fellenberg died in 1844, that pivotal period in the history of our own educational work, and his family, unable or unwilling to carry forward his agricultural and manual-training school, closed the institution. Cubberley says that the manual-labor agricultural institute of Fellenberg at Hofwyl had "inaugurated a plan of educational procedure which was soon after-

ward copied in Switzerland, France, the South German States, England, and the United States."

Due to the influence of this wonderful man's work in Switzerland, four years after the death of Fellenberg the French government reorganized its instruction in agriculture and gave it a national basis. It ordered the creation of a farm school in each department (or county) of France, a number of higher schools for agricultural instruction at central places, and a National Agronomic Institute for more advanced instruction.

Thomas Jefferson, founder of the University of Virginia, was well acquainted with Pestalozzi and Fellenberg, and was deeply influenced by their ideas when he was formulating plans for the great democratic educational institution of which he was so proud to be the father.

LET us refresh our minds. When Jefferson reported to the Virginia House of Delegates, he stated that they had purchased two hundred acres of land "on which was an eligible site for a college, high, dry, open, furnished with good water, and nothing in its vicinity which could threaten the health of the students." On this site, near Charlottesville, was established the State University, an institution whose purpose was to prepare citizens for a democracy, an institution stressing manual training in many lines.

Oberlin College, mother of a long line of missionaries, was established on a 640-acre tract of land. Mr. Shipherd, the founder, stated: "We are to connect workshops and the farm with the institution."

In the early days of Methodism, the Wesleys and Whitefield, in our own Southland, established their educational work on a 500-acre grant, about ten miles from Savannah, Georgia.

Adams, in his outstanding history, *Jefferson and the University of Virginia*, tells of Emory and Henry College, another Methodist institution, established in Virginia in 1835 on a 600-acre farm "of highly productive land which was paid for out of the first funds raised. It was intended that this farm should be cultivated

by student labor, for which a compensation was to be allowed which would assist in paying the student's expenses."

Between 1830 and 1860 scores of colleges were established on the land with agriculture and other manual arts as part of their curricula. It was a critical period in the history of the nation—a formative period, a pace-setting era in the developing of democracy. Strange to say, very often the manual-training idea faded away, died with the death of the inspired founders of these institutions. The vision that enables groups of teachers to found and carry forward institutions of this sort, calls for a devotion and a sacrifice that it is difficult to maintain. It represents a type of education that has always been open to attack. Industries pull hard on the purse strings. It is more popular with many students, and with a great many teachers, to confine instruction to the classroom and let uneducated men raise the food, repair the machinery, care for the stock, build the houses, and so on.

But religious reform encourages democracy. Democracy is possible only when the masses are educated and when those masses are working with their hands as well as their brains. The manual-training institution has always held, and it still holds, a strategic place in the scheme of education. And among the industries agriculture is fundamental. The place for the school is on the land. Students need to have their hands in the soil. More and more is this evident as the world becomes involved in international controversy.

—S—

### Appreciates Health and Temperance Work

THE corresponding secretary of a state Woman's Christian Temperance Union, writes the SURVEY as follows:

"I want to acknowledge receipt of your little paper that has been coming to us for some time. I appreciate the contact this gives us with your schools, and also the references made on various occasions to the work of the W.C.T.U. I thank you for upholding the principles we are trying to inculcate. More than ever now we are

stressing the education of children and youth, and the effect of alcohol on the human system. I thank you again for your splendid articles and wish you Godspeed in your work."

—S—

### A Gift to the Food Factory

RECENTLY a business man in Cincinnati, who has become interested in the food products manufactured on the Madison campus, made the department a present of a high-speed dough mixer, an American Baker Dough-Mixing machine. This is a definite addition to the equipment of the bread-making section of Madison Foods as it will greatly improve the texture of the bread and lessen the time required for mixing.

The bakery is now serving the Sanitarium, Kinne Hall diningroom, and the campus store, and is placing bread in one hundred retail stores in Nashville. Three types of bread are going on the market: a malted whole wheat, 100 per cent; a malted whole wheat with raisins, 100 per cent; and soy bread.

These breads are growing in popularity, especially for the use of toast, zwieback, and french toast. The rich yellow color of Soy Bread, and its nut-like flavor, add variety to the menu. Bakery sales for the month of October were the best so far this year. The bakery is a part of the organization known as Madison Foods. Robert Keller is in charge of bread production. Four students are earning their school expenses in this department.

—S—

### "Food for Life"

THIS is the name of a new cook book. Some one who had seen the book wrote to suggest that it makes a most appropriate gift for brides. True; and an appropriate gift at this season for a good many others.

The *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, issue of November, 1935, ran the following notice:

FOOD FOR LIFE, by Frances Linda Dittes, M. A., Director, Food and Nutrition, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital, Madison, Tenn.; Associated Lecturers, Inc.; pp. 332; Price \$2.50.

This book, "dedicated to those who seek the beauty and power of health," should appeal as well to those who through custom or inclination wish to eschew meats and fish in favor of a lacto-ovo-vegetarian regime. As such, it is remarkably free of bias and, on the whole, sound in subject matter.

The chapter on soybean dishes is especially commended, and the recipes contained therein. The same applies to the section on vegetables and their cookery. More than 200 of the book's pages are devoted to recipes, menus and food tables.

—S—

### Items of News

When a call came for a teacher at Lawrenceburg, George Katcher dropped his college classes for a year's teaching experience in the two-room community school operated by the workers of Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital. Nine grades are offered. Mr. Katcher has the upper grades while Mr. Emil Messinger teaches the younger children. Letters from Mr. Katcher indicate that he is having the most profitable experience of his life.

—S—

It is our pleasure to again have with us as guests of the Sanitarium Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Kreiger, of Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Mr. Kreiger is manager of Evans Chemical Works of Cincinnati. He and his wife come periodically to Madison. They are interested not only in the health program of the institution but in the educational activities of the students. They were boosters in the student campaign for the new library building.

—S—

An interesting letter came from Dr. Margaret Holst-Godfrey, written to her mother and sister who live on the Madison campus, while she and Dr. Merle Godfrey were nearing Columbo, Ceylon, enroute to Sydney, Australia. Both the Doctors Godfrey were students at Madison in their premedical days. Both are graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists, classes of '29 and '32. Later word tells of their safe arrival at Sydney where Dr. Merle

Godfrey will be roentgenologist and physician in Sidney Sanitarium. Best wishes to these young physicians in their far-away new home.

—S—

### Students Ask \$1,000 for the Library Building

LUCILLE CROCKETT

ONE of the outstanding privileges of Madison students is that of cooperating with the faculty in work departments, in dealing with disciplinary problems of the school, and in helping meet, though in a minor way, the expenses of the institution. Since last spring strenuous efforts have been made toward the erection of a new library on the campus. Students have taken a deep interest in this building. It is a step in senior college development which appeals to all of them.

The work on the new building has been progressing very satisfactorily. Students themselves have done the construction work, which of course has done much to create and hold their interest in the progress of the building. The walls are now towering above the campus and it is time for the roof to go on; but funds are low, and money is needed for roofing material. The rainy season is due soon, and it is necessary that the roof be on before then.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation, the students have volunteered to raise \$1000 for this roof before Christmas Eve. The boys and girls are competing to see which group can raise the larger amount.

This notice comes to you as an appeal from the girls. We are asking that you help us with our Christmas gift for the new library building. Every fifty-cent piece will be a step toward victory over the boys! Will you not send us a small donation at once? Send all donations to M. B. DeGraw, Treasurer, Madison, Tennessee. Please specify, "For the girls' campaign!"

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# The Madison Survey

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## A Hospital and Training School for Colored Nurses

STEPS were taken by General Conference representatives at the recent Fall Council of Seventh-day Adventists to establish a hospital for colored people in the South and to connect with it a training school for colored nurses. This will be the first institution of the kind in the Southland operated by this denomination.

For the past eight years Mrs. Druillard, one of the founders of Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, has operated a small sanitarium for colored patients on the bank of the Cumberland River about two miles from the city of Nashville. This is known as Riverside Sanitarium and Training School because Mother D, in addition to caring for the sick, has given a number of young colored people a practical one-year nurses' course. The story of this work is interesting and inspiring.

ABOUT the year 1890 Mr. and Mrs. Druillard went to Africa as missionaries. They spent ten years in Cape Town where Mrs. Druillard, a strong business woman, was very active in office work at the conference headquarters. Those were the days when Cecil Rhodes opened up the territory later known as Rhodesia, and Mr. Druillard accompanied him on some of his journeys into the interior. Experiences in Africa gave Mrs. Druillard a deep interest in the colored people. On their

return from Africa, she and her husband were connected with Emmanuel Missionary College in its infancy, Mr. Druillard's life ending on the campus of that institution.

When the work was established at Madison, Mrs. Druillard was one of the

first to come to Tennessee. It was with her money that the original tract of land was secured for the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. For years she was an active worker and guiding spirit in the new institution which represented medical and educational work.

It was largely through

her influence that the food manufacturing industry was started at Madison, and by her personal efforts and hand work that industry was put on its feet as one of the avenues for the support and education of students at Madison.

Always there was the conviction, born probably of her years in South Africa, that she should do something in the Southland for the Negro race. In 1922, while attending the General Conference in San Francisco, she was struck down by an automobile and very seriously injured. For eighteen months she was a hospital patient, but gradually made a good recovery. During that illness she promised the Lord that, if she regained her health, her remaining years would be devoted to the interests of colored people.

### A NEGLECTED WORK

SOMETHING is being done for the colored people, but next to nothing compared with what others receive who have had opportunities innumerable, but who have not half appreciated their advantages. What are we doing for the Southern field?—*Missionary Work at Home and Abroad.*

SOME time was spent in securing a desirable location. Gradually there developed on the bank of the Cumberland River across from North Nashville, in an ideal spot for the work, a small medical institution. It consisted of a cottage sanitarium with capacity for fifteen patients with other cottages for workers and living quarters for the students. Physicians from the Madison Sanitarium were at her beck and call. So also were some of her medical friends in the city. Mother D was teacher, matron of the sanitarium, and general mother of the entire institution.

Small as it was, that institution made a name and a reputation for itself. Mrs. Druillard is Mother D not only to the Madison family but to many others, and her philanthropy made a strong appeal to many generous-hearted citizens of Nashville. When it became known that the General Conference contemplated locating a training center for colored nurses somewhere in the South, Nashville was strongly recommended because of the liberal-mindedness of its citizens and its wide interest in educational activities. This attitude is evident from the testimony given by professional and business men of Nashville. Following are quotations from letters written by a number of outstanding men when they were counseled as to the advisability of locating such an institution in their midst.

A prominent physician, whose opinion coincides with that of others, says:

"I think the idea of establishing a sanitarium for colored people similar to your present institution (the Madison Rural Sanitarium) is an excellent one. I feel that it would fill a definite need for both the care of patients and the proper training of colored nurses. In my opinion members of the medical profession would welcome such an institution, for at the present time there is no place where colored people can be cared for by the majority of the local physicians except in the public wards of Nashville General Hospital.

"With hopes that you will be able to carry out your plans for the establishment of such a hospital, I am

Very sincerely,"

From the physician in charge of City of Nashville Health Department came this response:

"It seems to me that conditions about Nashville are very favorable for conducting such a school because of the affiliations they would be able to make with the A. and L. Normal, Fisk University, and Meharry Medical School and Hospital, all three outstanding Negro institutions. . . . The Health Department will be glad to be of whatever assistance it can be in giving these students some insight into the work conducted by the city."

THE Vice-Chairman of the Board of Hospital Commissioners of Nashville General Hospital, after referring to the institutions mentioned in the last quoted letter, says further:

"Allow me to mention the fine feeling of cooperation and interest on the part of the leading white institutions toward these colored institutions; namely, Vanderbilt University, Peabody College, Nashville General Hospital, and a large number of organizations. Probably there are more influential and leading white men and women in Nashville interested in the education and welfare of Negroes than in any other city of the United States. . . .

"As one who is interested in medical welfare of the people of Nashville, both white and colored, I wish you to know that I will do everything within my power to help develop the small but splendid little sanitarium already in operation on Young's Road, the Riverside Sanitarium, conducted by Mrs. Druillard. She is operating this institution on the same general plan that you folks have operated Madison for white people, and I can say in behalf of the business men of Nashville that we would welcome the development of this situation and will give you our earnest support and cooperation."

THIS splendid tribute to the work Mrs. Druillard has been carrying forward almost single-handed, and the hearty approval given Madison Sanitarium by the professional men of Nashville, is indeed gratifying. When it was known that a training school was contemplated for the South, Mrs. Druillard proffered her plan to the General Conference. On the third of

December a committee of General Conference men and members of the Oakwood Junior College Board met at Mrs. Druillard's place, and her offer of Riverside Sanitarium, representing an expenditure of approximately \$40,000, was accepted with the understanding that work will begin on the new institution buildings the first of January, 1936.

Harry Ford, X-ray technician in Hinsdale Sanitarium, Hinsdale, Illinois, has been selected as business manager of the new Sanitarium and Training School. Dr. R. T. Howard, now taking his intern work in a St. Louis hospital, will be a member of the medical staff. Mrs. Druillard has had a substantial part in the medical education of this young physician, and he was planning to connect with Riverside Sanitarium before there was any thought of the transfer of property and change in management.

Through years of quiet service the way has been paved for this extension of medical work and training for service. The burden had been carried for a decade by a woman who is nearing the fourscore-and-ten mark in life. Probably nothing could be a more comforting climax to the work Mrs. Druillard has done during these later years than this opportunity to transfer her institution to a group of men and women who are in a position to broaden its influence and increase its usefulness. Madison rejoices with her, and so do her many friends.

—S—

### Working in India

FROM Faridpur, Bengal, comes an interesting letter written late in October by Roy Hunter, former Madison student. It is a pleasure to follow the work of such men in their far-flung fields of activity. Here are a few paragraphs from his letter:

The SURVEY and letters from Madison always keep me in touch with the work there. It is now five years since we came to India. Mrs. Hunter and I are busy with a boarding school of 75 girls and boys and a dispensary that has seen 46,000 patients in the last two years. Any station with medical work is a busy place. We see as many as 250 patients a day, give up to 100 injections, and make as many as 50 laboratory tests in a day. We have patients coming from more

than 650 villages. How thankful I am for the experiences at Madison and elsewhere in medical and other practical lines of work.

We are fifty miles from the end of the railway and twenty miles from the nearest white neighbor. Mrs. Hunter teaches three hours a day and looks after many duties in house and school. I have the dispensary. We have a small garden plot and a canning outfit for tinning all kinds of produce. For two years we have been experimenting; now we are ready to market a line of canned products. Mr. Mattison, of Ranchi Training School, and I are anxious to start some industry in the two schools that will give work to the boys and girls and be profitable to the schools. We are raising soybeans and shall use them in some of our health foods.

We are very glad to have as president of this work Elder N. C. Wilson who was formerly Bible teacher at Madison. He was telling some of us that many of the problems at Madison are similar to those we meet in the mission field, and that the kind of work done at Madison should be done in many of the mission schools. When we are home on furlough I want to get some instruction in food work, and Mrs. Hunter looks forward to a course in dressmaking. No practical education is a waste of time, especially to those who go to a foreign field. One should know how to use wood and metal-working tools. He should know motor mechanics, blacksmithing, gardening, printing, bookbinding, and anything else of this sort he can learn. There are thousands of men in the cities of India who have their degrees but who cannot earn a living. We shall endeavor to see that no Adventist young person is so helpless. A practical education is stressed by many of our schools, and students from these schools are always in demand.

—S—

### Items of News

Donations for the library building are always welcome. Not long ago a prominent business firm in Cincinnati sent a check for \$100.

—S—

Several members of the Madison family attended the Fall Council held at Louisville the first of November. Mrs. Druillard, of Riverside Sanitarium, accompanied Mrs. Scott. Dr. Sutherland presented to the Council the invitation extended to the Seventh-day Adventist denomination by a score of Nashville physicians, educators, and business men, to locate a training school for colored workers near this city.

—S—

The last of November Elder F. C. Gilbert, of Washington, D. C., paid Madison a very brief visit, the first in

some time. His objective was to help a prospective student from Ecuador who wishes to prepare at Madison for entrance to the College of Medical Evangelists.

—s—

A short time ago Mr. and Mrs. B. J. White, of Lake City, Michigan, visited their son, Byron Steele, and his wife and friends in Nashville. Mr. Steele has charge of the clinical laboratory and X-ray department of the Madison Sanitarium.

—s—

One of Madison's last year's students, Mrs. Mary Bailey, of Elmira, New York, spent a portion of the summer at Mont-eagle, the well-known summer resort on the Cumberland Plateau. Later she was with a patient on a large cotton plantation in the delta of the Mississippi River. She wrote the SURVEY as she was about to leave with her patient for Seattle, Washington, saying, "I am quite thrilled with the thought of a trip to the Northwest. I think of Madison so much. It has a permanent place in my heart."

—s—

The recent visit of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Shull proved to be a reunion of Mrs. Shull and Mrs. Lida Scott after a separation of seventeen years. Before her marriage Mrs. Shull was Verna Stowe, who as a little girl was taken into Mrs. Scott's home in Montclair, New Jersey, as foster sister and companion for an only daughter, Helen Scott. With the family Verna Stowe visited Europe and Bermuda. After completing her high school education at Washington Missionary College, she took the nurses' course in Washington Sanitarium. After her marriage she and her husband went to China, where for fifteen years they have had a very active life as missionaries near Shanghai. Their work was described in a recent issue of the SURVEY.

—s—

Early in December Mrs. E. R. Moore, Miss Edith Winquist, Mrs. Marguerite Wallace, and Mrs. Violette Wille, teachers

and members of the Madison Sanitarium nurses' staff, were guests of the Nashville General Hospital Alumni. Mrs. Wallace responded to a request to talk on the subject of the Madison Sanitarium diet.

—s—

The annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, held in Indianapolis, Thanksgiving day and following, was attended by Miss Florence Hartsock, professor of English in Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. She spoke enthusiastically of several features of the meeting.

—s—

A recent issue of *The Student Movement*, published at Berrien Springs, Michigan, brings word of the death of Professor J. H. Haughey, one of the oldest teachers in the denomination's college field. Friend and father of students for nearly fifty years, he was intimately connected with Battle Creek College and Emmanuel Missionary College for the greater part of their history. His last years were spent close to the campus whose student body and faculty he loved.

—s—

Chaplain S. T. Hare and Mrs. Hare, of Loma Linda Sanitarium, California, paid their first visit to Madison last week. They were returning to the Pacific Coast after a trip through the East.

—s—

### \$1,000 for the Library Building

THE Library Campaign is progressing nicely. Don't forget, the boys are also in it. We are striving to raise the largest share of the \$1,000 goal. With the help of our kind friends, we will soon be able to put a roof on what is going to be one of the finest buildings on the campus. The girls appealed to their friends last week, so the boys take the opportunity this week. Every donation, be it large or small, will be appreciated.

Address M. B. DeGraw, Treasurer, and kindly specify "For the Boys' Campaign."

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# The Madison Survey

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## A Liberalizing Spirit in Education

THE history of schools and the educational system in the United States has revealed a struggle always between the bondage of a stereotyped program that grinds everyone through the same mill, and a more liberal policy that recognizes that each child is an entity needing individual guidance and instruction.

In a multitude of ways, schools of today are attempting to analyze their problem of student guidance. Teachers are advised by eminent educational authority that one half of their attention could profitably be given to the study of the pupils and the other half to guiding their learning processes. The child, as he comes to school, is the product of heredity and of the influence of a complex environment. Everything about the home—the social relationships of the parents, the financial status, the health problems, the daily rations, the child's contacts with those of his own age and those of mature years—plays its part. No one can measure the weight of each influence, but the nearer a teacher approximates an understanding of the background of the pupils, and then the freer he is to meet the individual needs of those

pupils, the nearer is he approaching the ideal for their education.

No longer is there any excuse for "holding school" in the traditional sense of the term. School hours should be highly inspirational. Learning should be a creative process, encouraging personal initiative to the highest degree. The modern teacher is expected to be in closest touch with matters of practical concern to the pupils, and to make the school not a place of seclusion but an integral part of life. The teacher must be an active, moving figure in the life of the community. The problems of the world belong to the schoolroom. The occupants of the schoolroom are soon to be active in



### A CHRISTMAS MEDITATION

OUT of the pain of the world,  
Christ shall return to men;  
Out of the night of the world,  
Morning shall come again.  
Out of the hate of the world,  
Love shall at last arise;  
Out of despair there shall come  
Hope, as a sweet surprise.  
Out of the war of the world,  
Christ shall come forth as King;  
Out of the hurt of the world,  
Rivers of healing spring.

—Jessie Brown Pounds.



making the history, a part of which they now are studying daily in the classroom.

The rigid curricula of the elementary and secondary schools of the country are due to the demands of colleges and universities. High schools are preparing for college entrance. Hence, their curricula must coincide with entrance requirements of the college. Elementary schools must coordinate with courses offered on the secondary school level. Diversion here will throw the entire program out of gear.

And so it is that the colleges and universities are dictating the curricula for all the schools on lower levels.

**B**UT a liberalizing spirit appears from time to time. For the last few years there has been evidence of a change of thought in the associations that accredit the schools of higher learning, and a recognition on their part of individual aims and purposes of colleges and universities. Institutions should not be judged by some set standard that applies to all, but the measuring rod should be flexible enough to admit of recognition for outstanding work of more than one kind.

Such relaxation in methods of handling educational problems comes slowly. Educational bodies are naturally conservative and pride themselves on their caution when it comes to innovations. But there are unmistakable signs of increasing liberality.

Most colleges still adhere closely to the adopted policy of admitting only such students as have credentials showing the completion of prescribed courses in high school. In its modification of methods and policies, the University of Chicago last year announced a "new plan" for admitting students.

In *The Nation's Schools*, issue of September, 1934, appeared an article entitled "University of Chicago Extends New Plan," which is well worth consideration. We quote:

Extension of the new plan of the University of Chicago to permit students not candidates for a degree to become students-at-large was announced recently by President Robert Maynard Hutchins, following approval of the policy by the university senate.

The University of Chicago becomes the first major American institution of higher education to admit any student who can demonstrate ability to profit by university opportunities to do so without having to meet requirements for a degree or otherwise becoming entangled in academic red tape. The Chicago plan will greatly extend existing facilities for adult education and its influence in this field is expected to be far reaching.

Under the new plan, the qualifications for admission to the university have been broadened so that the old requirement of a certain number of high school units no longer controls, particularly in cases of students who can demonstrate training or experience that gives promise of

satisfactory college work. In the last three years, students who have not completed high school, but whose records demonstrate ability and fitness for advanced work, have been admitted, and several candidates for higher degrees have been admitted despite a lack of formal entrance requirements. The success of this experiment led to the adoption of the students-at-large plan.

The university's latest departure from traditional academic paths follows as a logical development of the new plan, Dean of Faculties Emery T. Filbey said. Under the Chicago plan, a student no longer graduates when he has passed a specified number of courses, but when he has demonstrated achievement by passing examinations, for which he may prepare by attending class or through study on his own initiative.

The students-at-large will have even greater freedom to follow their intellectual interests, but the university educators believe that any individual sufficiently interested in obtaining an education to study in this classification will make exceptional use of the opportunities. It will be possible for students desiring to do so to become candidates for any particular degree by taking the general examination.

**H**IGH schools meet a similar problem.

State Departments of Education demand that all high school students take specified subjects in order to graduate. Not all students fit into this rigid program. Is it possible for some students to do satisfactory work on the high school level who may lack ability or inclination to master some of the required subjects? Should a student, for instance, who is well equal to many of the courses but who is backward in mathematics be refused the privilege of graduation?

Perhaps the liberalizing spirit appearing in some of the institutions of higher learning is a portent of greater freedom on other levels.

—S—

## NUTRITION RESEARCH

### The Lowly Kale

FRANCES L. DITTES\*

**M**ONTH by month interesting reports of nutrition investigations appear in the various journals of research. The results of many of these investigations are

\*Dr. Dittes is author of the new cook book, "Food for Life," \$2.50, distributed by Associated Lecturers, Inc., Madison, Tennessee.

of vital concern to the health of those who are using little, if any, milk, eggs, and meat in the diet. Diet reform should be progressive and should benefit from the splendid results of modern research.

In *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, July, 1935, appears a report of an investigation on vegetable calcium made by Dr. H. C. Sherman and his co-workers at Columbia University. Because of conflicting evidence on the availability of the calcium (lime) of vegetables, this study was made in which the utilization of the calcium of spinach and kale greens was compared with that of skim milk.

The experiment was arranged in such a manner that one group of albino rats received almost all of their calcium from skim milk, while the others were placed on diets in which half of the skim milk was replaced by enough dried spinach to provide the same amount of lime. Still others were on diets in which half of the skim milk was replaced by dried kale. At the end of the experimental period the animals were killed and their bodies analyzed for calcium. The results of these diets show that calcium of kale is nearly as well utilized as the calcium of milk. The calcium of spinach is very poorly utilized, if at all. It is thought that the failure of spinach to be effective in this respect is due to the presence of oxalates.

The lowly kale, which many dainty eaters have rejected, may come to the head, serving as one of our best sources of available lime. Those who are unable to use milk will be happy to know that kale, if taken in proper amounts, may become one of the best substitutes for milk in supplying calcium to the body. As well as being a good source for available calcium, kale greens are also among our best sources of vitamins A and G. They are rich also in iron and phosphorus.

Their potency for these minerals and vitamins, together with their value as roughage, places kale greens among our most valuable vegetables. If the fiber is objectionable, the raw or cooked kale may be ground to a pulp, the juice squeezed from it and used as such, or added to soups or gravies. The family of so-called "greens," especially such varie-

ties as kale, turnip, mustard, chard, collards, spinach, and leaf lettuce, should be looked upon by the housewife as an indispensable article of diet. Since these greens are easily grown in the Southern states it is possible to secure them fresh during most of the year.

The time may come when, on account of disease, we shall not be able to use milk as freely as we do at the present time. Valuable information given to us through experimental research should be gratefully received as an educational factor in cultivating our taste, as well as our minds, to accept the foods which contain the dietary essentials.

—S—

### Fountain Head Sanitarium Plans to Rebuild

THE attractive building of Fountain Head Sanitarium burned in the early spring of 1935. The loss was an almost overwhelming one for the little group of workers that had operated the medical institution for years and for those same years had been ministering to the community children through their rural school. This hospital was the only one within a radius of thirty miles.

The *Examiner-Tennessean*, published at Gallatin, Tennessee, county seat of Sumner County, in which county Fountain Head is located, contained after the fire an article by B. N. Mulford, representing the wishes of the Fountain Head staff to rebuild the lost sanitarium and asking the cooperation of the community served by the institution.

The response of friends was most encouraging. The November 29 issue of *The Portland Herald* contained an article written by H. L. W. Hill, president of Portland Commercial Club, entitled "A Community Without a Sanitarium." He referred to Mr. Mulford's article as one in which every member of the community should have a personal interest.

As president of the Portland Commercial Club I am vitally interested in rebuilding Fountain Head Sanitarium. I feel that I voice the sentiment of our entire club. As president of the Strawberry Crate Company, I would state that our company is vitally interested in the rebuilding of the hospital and sanitarium. It is a help not only to our company but to the

entire community. Before the fire not a single employee of our company was ever refused treatment by the institution at a very reasonable expense. We are glad to hear that plans are on foot to rebuild.

Mr. Avery Clark, the president of Gallatin Chamber of Commerce, made an appeal through *The Sumner County News* in an article entitled, "Let's Rebuild Fountain Head Sanitarium." Among other things Mr. Clark said:

The work done by the former institution was in many ways more than could be expected. Its work was carried on by men of excellent character who are skilled in the type of service they render. The cost is lower than the same service elsewhere. The personnel of the institution have an unusual desire to be really helpful to all who come to them for treatment.

From every standpoint we feel that the new Fountain Head Sanitarium should be supported in every consistent way by every citizen of Sumner County. The burning of the building was a distinct loss, not only to the trustees but to Sumner County and to Middle Tennessee. Gallatin Chamber of Commerce wishes highly to commend the good work of Fountain Head Sanitarium and to express the hope that sufficient help will be forthcoming to replace the buildings.

—S—

### Items of News

IT WAS a pleasure to have a short visit with Elder J. L. McElhany, vice-president of the General Conference, when he was in the South recently. He was at one time connected with the Southern Union Conference and a frequent visitor at Madison. In a chapel talk he told of conditions in a number of foreign mission fields as he met them in his tour of the Orient. Everywhere is to be found an unusual interest in the Gospel message.

Classes in the high school on the campus closed on the thirteenth. They will reopen December 30. The fall quarter of the college completed its work on the seventeenth. The winter quarter is scheduled to open January 1. The program at Madison is an all-year one, but the young people have the privilege of a two weeks' vacation either in mid-winter or at the close of the summer quarter. A year-round

program is necessary in a school of industries and for a student body that is largely earning expenses by work in campus industries.

*A Correction.* Unfortunately an error was made in the report of China Training Institute, concerning its location as given in the SURVEY of November 27. This institution is located at Chiao Tou Tseng, Kiangsu Province, about thirty miles south of Nanking. If you noted the size of the strawberry crop, please change the notation from 40 to 20 tons. Sorry for the exaggeration.

—S—

### Library Campaign Goes On

LUCILLE CROCKETT

SOBER faces and crowded libraries give proof that examination time is here; inquiries about buses and telegraph rates indicate anticipation of joyful vacations to come; but in the midst of it all the library campaign goes on. The campaign must continue, if we want our library roof to go on! The mail is heavy not only with holiday greetings but with requests for donations to our Christmas present for the new library.

Last week we told you of the competition between the girls and the boys in this campaign. This week we are glad to tell you that the girls started off first and are still a good many strides ahead of the boys. We appreciate the cooperation of our friends and relatives in this matter, and we urge that you continue your assistance. It is not just a matter of group pride. Of course we want the girls to win, and of course the girls *will* win, but for the sake of us all this building must be finished.

We know of no better Christmas gift you could send us, individually or collectively, than a contribution for this library fund. May we not receive such a remembrance from you? And remember, please, to specify, "For the girls' campaign!"

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