

1930
Madison College

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The Madison Survey

Published by
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison College, Tennessee

Vol. XIX

January 6, 1937

No. 1

Organization and Management of Sanitariums and Hospitals

By LEW WALLACE, M. D.

SCATTERED over the United States there are more than 7,500 hospitals and sanitariums. A few of them are represented in our meeting here today.

Approximately 800,000 patients are found daily in these institutions. Of them 400,000 are mental, 100,000 are tuberculous, and the remaining 300,000 are seeking surgical or medical treatment.

In these same hospitals nearly 800,000 babies are born each year. The modern hospital is not only a place in which sick people are treated, but it is also an instrument for maintaining public health. No hospital is fulfilling its purpose unless it includes medical measures and education tending to prevent the future illness of its patients.

The existence of the hospital depends upon three things: (1) the patient; (2) the administration; (3) its location.

The Patient

NOTHING speaks more eloquently of the success of a hospital than the unsolicited support of a grateful patient. His praise is the best advertising

obtainable. He may not know the price of gauze, nor the tremendous amount of coal and ice used usually to keep him comfortable, nor just what it means to operate a hospital, but like the blind man of John 9:25, "One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see." He comes for relief. He expects it. If it is forthcoming, well and good.

NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-SEVEN

THE year just ushered in will be a successful one for us in proportion as we find our places and fill them under guidance of a Supreme Power, recognizing that it is not hope of future reward so much as a sane solution of present-day problems that makes for present and future happiness. Read Psalms 40:8.

Again our efforts may be as pearls before swine, or as bread thrown upon the water, and our patients as ungrateful as the nine lepers. Be that as it may, we must give, hoping for nothing in return, and must labor

as did the Great Physician. It is said of Him: "On the green hill slopes of Galilee, in the thoroughfares of travel, by the seashore, in the synagogue, and in every other place where the sick could be brought to Him, was to be found His hospital. In every city, every town, every village through which He passed, He laid His hand upon the afflicted ones and healed them."

The Administration

ORGANIZATION and management are equally important. The two to-

gether make for efficiency. It has been said that efficiency is the most common-sense way of doing things. Real efficiency is attained by educating ourselves for the work we plan to do. The successful hospital administrator is an efficiency expert in his field. He has a clear, well-ordered mind. He is receptive and grows with the institution. Likewise he gives opportunity for every individual in his organization to grow also. Preparation is the foundation for his success.

Hospital administrators who are humble and teachable, who know their institution from cellar to garret, and who know their personnel and their community will be recognized as leaders in the community and will do great things for their Creator and for their chosen work.

However, no one man by himself can successfully and satisfactorily manage an institution. Technically he may be the head. This applies to physician, nurse, or layman. Hospital administration is so complex that its proper management depends upon the closest cooperation of several heads.

For example, a man trained for the practice of medicine usually knows little of hospital management. True, he may learn, but he has been trained for something else. He should, however, bear a part of the responsibility. The nurse can contribute a great deal, but again her knowledge is incomplete. A layman may know the principles of bookkeeping and business management, but hospital management is more than hiring and firing, buying supplies, and taking patients' money.

Success depends upon the willingness of all to work together with a clear vision of the purposes of the hospital.

The question arises as to the staff. Should it be restricted to institution physicians, or should it be open to any physician in good standing? A group of doctors practicing out of the institution but who bring their patients to the hospital should be a decided help in furnishing experience for nurses; it should help regulate standards and methods in the institution; and it should be a financial help.

Location

HOSPITALS are best located where they give the greatest service. They must be accessible. It is a mistake to expect a physician to drive ten or fifteen miles to make hospital rounds. A hospital, like treatment rooms, may feed a rural sanitarium.

Generally speaking, we cannot match hospitals of the world with their fire-proof construction, terraza floors, automatic elevators, and latest equipment. We may, nevertheless, give the patient the essentials for health, the sunshine, cleanliness, good food, hydrotherapy, and the radiance that comes from a righteous, happy attendant.

Besides, when a patient goes home he is not talking of the chromium-plated spoon that Dr. So-and-So used in his gall bladder operation, but he does remember and talk of how good the nurses were, of the palatable food, and of the reasonable rates of the hospital.

Sanitariums serve a different class of patients. The ideal location for a sanitarium is rural, preferably on a rather large plot of land and connected with a school. The sanitarium patient is usually receptive to the health principles of the institution. Unlike many hospital patients he deliberately presents himself for treatment. He wants rest and quiet and peaceful surroundings. He is not so sick but what he knows where he is and why.

These patients are the ones who often "hunger and thirst after righteous living." Many small sanitariums are to be established. They may well be an entering wedge for other phases of the work. They offer the most effective avenues for self-supporting Christian endeavors.

The foregoing paper was read by Dr. Lew Wallace, physician and surgeon in Madison Rural Sanitarium, before a group of physicians, nurses, and sanitarium and hospital managers. Most of these are connected with small institutions which are intimately associated with educational centers in the Southland.

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Lawrenceburg Sanitarium Appeals

By MRS. CHRISTINE SARGENT

IT HAS been a long time since SURVEY readers have heard directly from

Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital. We believe many are interested in knowing what has been done since we made an appeal five years ago when our building was destroyed by fire.

The work has progressed steadily. We now have two church organizations, one at the sanitarium and one in the town, with a combined membership of approximately eighty. The little church school is now a junior academy with two well-qualified teachers. We are so thankful for the growth in this department.

The sanitarium operates a free taxi for the benefit of young people who desire to attend a church school. This service has been a real sacrifice, as it means a drive of twenty-five miles daily. However, we feel more than repaid when we see the growth these fine young people are making. Some of our friends may be impressed to share with us in this missionary project.

The hospital still faces the problem of more charity cases than it can afford. It has been our policy never to refuse help when we see life can be saved. Three months ago a mother came to us in a dying condition. An operation was necessary at once if she were to have even the slightest chance of recovery. In the surgery we found a condition which meant months of treatment. Three operations instead of one were performed. Blood transfusions were given several times. There seemed no limit to dressings and supplies needed. Life was saved, but she left owing \$300 and had no funds with which to pay. The only means of livelihood for the family is thirty acres of poor land. Shall we take that?

We could tell of case after case just as pathetic as this one. One man had a portion of his neck and face shot away. The tissues around the jugular vein were full of shot. We expected him to live but a few hours, but under careful treatment he is getting well. His account will be paid in wood, which shows a fine spirit but which does not give us cash for surgical supplies and coal.

The farm has been a real asset. Hay and other feed fill the big barn. Corn for meal and flour made from our own wheat

help solve the food problems for a growing family. Potatoes, sorghum, and other supplies are accepted in payment of old accounts. This also helps, and we thank the Lord for His protection and care.

Here is our greatest problem: At the time of the fire and rebuilding, insurance money was not sufficient to finish the building and purchase needed equipment. We borrowed about \$3,000. With times such as the world has seen during the last five years, it has been a heavy load to keep up expenses and make payments on this indebtedness. However, \$2,000 has been paid. We are anxious to clear off this balance. The interest counts up year after year.

We love the Southland and the work we are doing. We are giving our lives to it. Do you not want to share its burdens with us?

Some may feel that it does not pay to send just a few dollars. But if each one who reads this would send a dollar, the debt would be cancelled and there would be enough for the tractor the farm needs. We know there are many who cannot help at all, but there are others who can do more. We believe the Lord will answer our prayers through you.

We will appreciate your donation, however small. Please state whether your gift is for the taxi fund or for the equipment account. Address, I. H. Sargent, %Hospital, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

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Headlines for El Reposo Sanitarium

AN EXAMPLE of the unsolicited advertisement of some of the rural medical work of the South appeared in *The Florence [Alabama] Times*, of December 29, 1936. Front page headlines read:

Splendid Service Rendered To Patients From Big Area By El Reposo Sanitarium. Plant and facilities for treatments are expanded in new program; institution enjoys splendid growth in 1936.

There followed this write-up by Joe Meeks:

The El Reposo Sanitarium, located on a beautiful hill at the western outskirts of Florence, is truly what its name implies —“The Place of Rest.”

The sanitarium has been operated for the past 10 years by Neil Martin, who came to this district in 1926 from Nashville, where he had been head nurse at the famous Madison Sanitarium, and also had operated a branch of the Madison institution in Nashville.

When Mr. Martin took over the site of El Reposo, the building was of only five rooms, to which he has added three additions, containing in all 13 rooms, the last addition, just completed, containing two steam bath rooms, one for women and one for men, and two guest rooms.

The house has also been covered with beautiful native Alabama rock, which came from the Tuscumbia Mountain. Actual cash outlay for the latest addition was about \$1,500, all of which was provided by donations of public-spirited citizens in the district, anxious to see this beneficial project remain and progress. Cost does not include labor, the major portion of which was done by Mr. Martin.

El Reposo, offering a service which is to be found nowhere else in either Alabama or the neighboring state of Mississippi, cares for about 100 house patients each year, in addition to more than 200 others who take treatments from time to time.

The sanitarium, equipped with every modern convenience, has hot and cold water in each room, steam heat, and the service of understanding nurses, the sole object of whom is the welfare and return to health of each patient.

Among the principal items of the sanitarium's treatment is a supervised diet, which is helpful, nutritious, simple but abundant, wholesomely prepared, without coffee, tea, meat, or condiments. Food is served in a manner which preserves the vitamins and mineral salts necessary to health and the rebuilding of nerve force.

Instructions will be given those who desire it, in hygienic cookery in order that the system of diets may be continued after leaving the institution.

The treatment rooms of the sanitarium offer Russian, Turkish and electric baths,

electric and hydrotherapy treatments. Among some of the diseases benefited by these treatments are: neuritis, rheumatism, acidosis or auto-intoxication, diseases of the heart, kidneys and liver, nervous disorders in all forms, digestive disturbances, high blood pressure, insomnia and obesity. Anemics and those physically run-down are especially benefited.

In addition to treatment and diet control, the sanitarium recommends fresh air, sunshine, pure water, cheerful thinking, proper rest and exercise, as great aids toward a return of health.

El Reposo is an asset to Florence and this district, and should receive the moral support of laymen, as well as physicians.

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In *The Medical Evangelist* appeared notice that Dr. Thomas H. Biggs has recently taken over the practice of Dr. C. Elden Randolph in Brewster, Washington, releasing Dr. Randolph for medical missionary work in Mongolia. Both Dr. Biggs and Dr. Randolph are former Madison students. Dr. Randolph paid Madison a short visit when he was in the East preparatory to leaving for his new field of labor.

—S—

Registration for the winter quarter was December 28. A number of students returned from a brief visit at home and a number of new students entered at that time. One of the latest arrivals is John Karmy, native of the city of Jerusalem, who comes to us from Lima Training School in Peru, South America. It is his ambition to take a medical course in the States, preparatory to returning to his native land.

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Enter College

WITH the opportunities offered at Madison, a college education lies within your reach. The spring quarter opens March 22, 1937. Begin preparations now. For details, address Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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No. 2

Worry Is a Destructive Habit

HEART attacks and cancer are two of the most common causes of death. Both diseases are making terrific inroads on human life. Likewise, worry is the great enemy of mankind, making its attack on the nervous system. The present set-up of the social and economic world is conducive to worry and mental anxiety.

No abnormal condition of sanitarium patients is more frequently or vigorously attacked by the superintendent of the institution, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, than the worry habit. Out of his long experience and deep faith he is presenting day after day a philosophy of hope and courage. Spiritual uplift is the world's greatest need.

"Fret not thy self; it tendeth only to evil," is one rendering of the instruction given by that noted Hebrew poet and philosopher, David. No good results could he see from fretting. Only evil results from worry—evil to the one who indulges the habit, and discomfort and unrest to those who must associate with the worrier.

Dr. George Stewart in his enlightening lecture on "Worry" in "The Call to Youth" program over the National Broadcasting Company network, November 28, 1936, gave his vast audience many facts worth

pondering. Here is his classification of worries:

THE plain truth is that just as there is physical pain that is useless, and pain that is useful, so there are worries that are utterly useless, and worries that can be a

great help. For instance, pain comes as a warning and a preventive, to caution us against over-fatigue, incipient diseases, too much indulgence, and possible disaster. 'Man is an apprentice and pain is his teacher.'

"Just so in the intellectual and spiritual

realm there is a type of foolish worry that gets us precisely nowhere; there is, however, a type of concern which acts as a warning, a preventive, and a reminder, reminding us to change our ways, to act intelligently in shaping our destiny. The wise man therefore sifts out his worries, rejecting those that wear a circular path in his mind, which approach no destination and achieve no end, retaining and heeding those which have a wholesome and corrective effect."

We are mistaken if we have thought that worry belongs only to men and women of maturity. Youth have their troubles and need to determine whether or not they are letting their minds go round and round in that wearing circular path.

RELIEF FROM WORRY

FRET not thyself because of evil doers."
"Trust in the Lord, and do good."
"Delight thyself also in the Lord; and He shall give thee the desires of thine heart."
"Commit thy ways unto the Lord; Trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass."
—Psalms 37.

Dr. Stewart gives several causes of worry. One root of anxiety is distrust of our fellowmen, he says. "We worry a lot through impatience. We want all of life *now*, delivered up, express prepaid at our station. But life is not like that."

He strikes what we consider the key to the situation in these words:

"A more fundamental cause of worry is a lack of contact with God, the kind of contact that leaves room for many mysteries and perhaps for some doubts, but which creates a faith which is no fragile thing, a faith like a tree exposed to all weather which does not break under the ice of winter, whose roots are not washed out by spring torrents, whose leaves do not wither in August heat.

"What was the root of Jesus' serenity? It was His freedom from useless worries. It lay in His estimate of God. . . . For Jesus, God was a Father, just, kind, and able, saying 'yes' when He could do so fairly, but like any wise parent, often saying 'no.'"

DWELLING further on the subject of the serenity of Jesus which guarded Him against useless worries, Dr. Stewart tells us that the root of that calm lay in Jesus' experience with men.

"He had loyal friends, but He also had friends dearer than life itself who betrayed Him. Take even that winsome and impulsive figure Peter, perhaps the most attractive to us of all the Apostles because he was most like us. Here was a man who could not stand the jeers of a little serving maid who cursed and swore that he did not know the Son of Man. Our Lord experienced not only the heights of human friendship but its most degrading betrayals. Yet He believed in man with an astonishing, creative faith. Under the spell of His faith nameless men rose up to accomplish prodigies of travel, teaching, scholarship, and suffering. He could have lost Himself in worry. He chose to give Himself in faith.

"There is a lot of worry," Dr. Stewart tells us, "which, more than anything else, is downright atheism—the outward aspect of an eternal loss of faith in anything less than an adequate God who is the Creator and Sustainer of this universe. After all, we

are not orphans in the storm. We are not alone. Our Lilliputian efforts are but the shadow and faint image of the mighty struggles of God. We are invited to cooperate with Him in making life significant, beautiful, and worthy."

Madison's philosophy of life is freedom from the useless worries. In classroom, in industrial life, everywhere, it is the effort to instill quiet trust in the Master with a training for efficient service in a world-wide field.

—S—

To Borneo as a Missionary

THE family was afforded a rare treat at the vesper hour this week when a visitor, Rev. Paul Schmucker, for six years a missionary in Malaya, addressed the meeting. He is now under appointment by the Methodist Conference as missionary to the heart of Borneo. Mr. and Mrs. Schmucker and their two-year-old son will end their furlough in the United States and sail for their new field of labor in June.

He spoke in intimate terms of Malaya and of Singapore, its metropolis of a half million inhabitants speaking perhaps seventy-five different languages and dialects. People from all parts of the world are found there, many of them coming in search of wealth, rubber and tin constituting two of its leading products. In the schools operated by the Methodists, fifteen thousand students are being educated, and they represent fifty-six different nationalities or spoken languages, a problem of no mean consideration to the teachers.

Interesting experiences were related of work among these people and of the rapid spread of the gospel. Last December the call came from Borneo and he visited the head-hunters of the Island. The place which is to become his home will be ninety miles by river travel from a physician, twenty miles from the nearest white man. And yet he says, "I go with no fears. It will be lonesome, true, with no telephones, no radio, mail once in two weeks, possibly, but I hear the call to carry the gospel of salvation to these backward people.

"My wife and I are going to Borneo to teach these people how to live better lives. They have little conception of home life.

We plan to build our house as a community center. We want to teach the natives how to grow their own food. Now they are shiftless, eating what they can procure, caring little for life. Our work will have to be largely self-supporting, but we have faith that God will take care of us. My heart is on fire with the desire to take Jesus Christ to the people of Borneo. I thank God that He has called me, and I hope that some day some of you, fired with that same spirit, will join us in the work there."

AS THE family gathered at set of sun for its week-end meeting, Mr. Schmucker said that his mind turned back ten years to a time in France when he stood on the spot which inspired Millet when he painted "The Angelus." There was the church tower in the distance. The sun was setting and the laborers ceased their toil.

"Your coming here this evening reminds me of that scene. I have been all over your campus. This morning I awoke early to the sound of happy laughter in the distance. Students were on their way to work. With the setting of the sun you come here for worship. Surely God is here. I find it a place of rest, physical and spiritual rest. The privileges that are yours, thousands of others should covet.

"Not long ago I stood on the campus of a great university. There was hurry and bustle on every side, but apparently little was being accomplished. I come here to find so much being done that is really worth while. Your school is a great missionary center. I hope the day will come when there will be many more like it."

Then in a moment alone, Mr. Schmucker said:

"The things that most impress me about your institution are:

"1. The atmosphere of sincerity everywhere. Faculty members and students alike seem to do their work because of the love of labor. They have found the genuine joy that honest toil brings. That is something the world needs.

"2. The exceedingly high type of students I find on the campus. They have poise and character. They converse with you in

straightforward English without the modern slang so often met. One sees no silly, giggling girls and lovelorn boys loitering about the campus.

"3. Most important is the character training and religious education of the students. I find it a spiritual uplift to be here. Students are looking for avenues for service, and the college offers them opportunity for experimentation along these lines.

"In Egypt I saw the camel kneel at day-break to receive its load for the journey of the day. At night that camel kneels again to be relieved of its burden. So with you at Madison. What a blessed thing it is at the end of a day of honest toil to kneel before the Master and thank Him for the privilege of work."

Madison appreciates these heart-to-heart conferences with men whose lives are touched by the Spirit of the Master. How keen they are to grasp the inner meaning of the institution, its purposes and ideals!

—S—

Health Lectures

OUR Medical Evangelist, Julius Gilbert White, spent the Holidays at home. He reported nine weeks of most interesting work giving illustrated lectures on alcohol and tobacco in the state of Georgia for the W.C.T.U. of that state. He covered four thousand miles, gave one hundred and twenty-five lectures, and reached over thirty thousand people, the most of whom were students. He first attended the annual convention of the Georgia State W.C.T.U. and then went out to the different points as engagements were made.

On this tour he found many opportunities to lecture on tobacco as well as alcohol, and reports that many educators are more concerned over it than over alcohol because it is more widely used.

In one county the Superintendent of Schools brought a thousand students to one point by trucks to hear the alcohol lecture.

The work was interrupted by the coming of the Holiday season, but he returned

to Georgia January 3, to work for two more weeks. His next work will be in Little Rock, Arkansas.

—S—

A Field Biology Trip

FLOYD BRALLIAR

ON THE morning of December 16, 1936, together with Lawrence Hewitt, assistant in the Biology Department, and eight young men—two automobile loads—we started on a field Biology trip. It was the plan to see as many different kinds of plant and animal life as possible, and to lay the foundation for more intensive study later. We hoped also to do considerable collecting of materials to be used in the college laboratories and classwork.

The first day was devoted largely to driving, although we did some work in the Cumberland Mountains and stopped from time to time on the way from Chattanooga south to see things of interest. We stopped overnight with Dr. Julius Schneider at Atlanta Sanitarium, and the next morning spent some time looking over the native trees and plants on their beautiful grounds.

We visited the new Farmers' Market in Atlanta. Here the boys saw a number of vegetables grown almost wholly in the South which were therefore entirely new to some of them. We stopped from time to time that day to see many interesting things in central and southern Georgia.

Crossing the state line a little after dark, we drove almost to Orlando, Florida. Early the next morning we studied the planting on the grounds of the Orlando Sanitarium, and from there gradually made our way to Tropic, Florida, on Merritt's Island. From this center we worked out in different directions.

Of the two days at Cape Canaveral and vicinity, one was spent on a regular shrimp boat with its crew. They continued their fishing as if we were not present. We saw literally scores of varieties of fish and other marine life which the fishermen

brought up in their nets, and we collected much material to bring home.

At Miami and vicinity we had the privilege of visiting some of the finest collections of tropical plants in the world, and saw hundreds of species with which most of the class were wholly unfamiliar.

At the Agricultural Experimental Station in the Everglades, we saw many things being grown, and also saw much of the Everglades that is as yet undeveloped.

The vegetable-growing district through which we passed along the shore of Lake Okechobee is probably the greatest winter vegetable-growing district of the world.

The trip was considered a real success. To put it in the language of one of the boys, "We saw more every day than any one can assimilate." Copious notes were taken by the young men as they are required to write up the trip and their findings.

The conclusion was reached that a class of students interested in Biology will learn more about the field in general in a two weeks' course of this kind than by studying a year in classrooms and laboratories at home.

—S—

The pastor of a Methodist church in Indiana writes: "I enjoy the weekly perusal of your splendid little SURVEY. I am becoming thoroughly sold on your type of work."

—S—

Annual Meetings - Notice

THE annual meeting of the Constituents of Rural Educational Association, operators of Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, is called for ten o'clock, Tuesday morning, February 9, 1937, in Administration Building on the college campus, near Madison, Tennessee. At eleven o'clock on the same date and in the same place will be held the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the same corporation.

M. B. DEGRW, *Secretary*

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No. 3

Dedicating the New Public Address System

THE first floor of Assembly Hall on the college campus has recently been remodeled making very attractive quarters for the Music Department. There are classrooms for children as well as for college students, one for teaching various band and orchestra instruments, and a larger room for band, orchestra, chorus, and choir practice.

The studio, 36 x 21 feet, is acoustically treated, adapting it to broadcasting purposes. In one corner is the central booth in which is located the complete controls of the system, including two microphones, a phonograph pick-up, and a radio receiver. With this set-up it is possible to give the Sanitarium selected radio programs, a wide variety of phonograph recordings, and studio programs directed by the Music Department.

This system is unique not only in that it furnishes these programs to the patients, but it puts at the disposal of the college all the equipment for use at other times.

In connection with the system there is a recording instrument which makes it possible for music students to make inexpensive recordings of their own voices, enabling them more readily to correct their mistakes.

Professor Leland Straw, director of the Music Department, is accomplished not only as a musician but as a mechanic. He and his brother-in-law, Professor Bayard Goodge, reconditioned the out-of-date Public Address System and are responsible also for the remodeling of the studios.

MUSIC AND WORSHIP

HE SET the Levites in the house of the Lord with cymbals, with psalteries, and with harps, . . . for so was the commandment of the Lord by His prophets.

And the Levites stood with the instruments of David, and the priests with the trumpets.

And all the congregation worshipped, and the singers sang, and the trumpets sounded.—II Chron. 29: 25, 26, 28.

AT THE evening chapel hour on January 12, a program was given demonstrating the efficiency of the system. Sanitarium guests who were able to do so gathered in the parlor. Others listened over the phones in their rooms. Following a brief de-

votional service by Dean Bralliar, the broadcasting center was switched to the Sanitarium parlor. Mr. Goodge gave the story of the public address system first installed ten years ago by one of the students, Stanley Hall, and brought the history down to the accomplishment of the last few months.

Dr. Sutherland stated that "with the facilities of this system, patients will receive the benefits of healing through music that will supplement the efforts of regular hospital care. Instead of having to take both the good and the bad in their diet of music, patients will be presented

with the beneficial only. Those presentations of the radio that will not improve the nerves of our patients will be culled out."

He referred to the experience of Saul, who, when he had a nervous breakdown, summoned David to play good music, for it quieted his nerves and brought back his normal state of mind.

Mrs. Scott told of her first contact with the institution as a Sanitarium patient twenty years ago, when she learned the value of music in relaxing tired nerves, inducing sleep, and promoting recovery. She was well acquainted with Mrs. Josephine Gotzian whose later years were spent at the Sanitarium and who received much comfort from the messages that came to her over the Address System. She could hear these better than she could a friend speaking at her side. Mrs. Gotzian was one of the institution's benefactors and long-time friends, and before her death she placed in trust with The Layman Foundation a fund for the material of the new system.

Dr. Droll, of the Sanitarium staff, spoke in appreciation of the new installation. Mrs. Clara Goodge, teacher of voice, sang the inspiring selection, "Trust in Him."

This program from the Sanitarium parlor was listened to by the group at Assembly Hall. The broadcasting center was then switched to the studio where two selections were broadcast by the college band, entitled "One Fleeting Hour" and "Minstrel Man." Professor Straw invited his radio audience to visit the studio. The reception that followed was interesting and educational as the mechanism of the system and the method of installation were explained.

As one becomes acquainted with the activities of the Music Department, he recalls experiences of Israel's King David, musician and song writer, and organizer of one of the world's greatest groups of musicians and singers. "Four thousand praised the Lord with the instruments which I made," said David, "to praise therewith."

It was he who calmed the troubled spirits of King Saul with the sweet strains of his

harp and the melody of his song. He encouraged the education of hundreds of singers, and, according to this record, he was responsible also for the manufacture of musical instruments.

It interests the visitor of our own Music Department to find that the director teaches his students to make some of their own instruments. The cultural and the practical value of education in music is stressed on the campus and many opportunities are afforded for the development of music appreciation. Then what a fine thing it is through the Public Address System to focus into the earphones of a single patient lying in his bed at Madison Rural Sanitarium the best programs produced by the nations of the world.

—S—

Race Degeneracy in CCC Boys

IN A recent issue of *The New York Times* appeared an article written by Brigadier General H. L. Laubach, a retired officer of the United States Army. The following paragraph from him is significant:

"Perhaps no greater change has occurred in the young man of America in the last twenty years than his decadence in leg and abdominal muscles. The reason may be told by one word—automobile. It may explain why many colored boys, so fortunate as not to have cars or the use of cars, are appearing as champions in track sports. Healthy white boys not yet twenty had to be sent home because their legs would not carry them in normal pursuits. One boy in every ten had hernia in some form, or weak abdominal walls, the consequence of indolence and lack of exercise."

—S—

When Is One Too Old to Learn?

ONE of the happy experiences on the college campus at Madison is the mingling of people of all ages in their very close contacts in classroom and industrial departments. Not infrequently someone with ambition for continued training writes to inquire if he or she is too old to enter college.

Mrs. Golda Doub, graduate of the class of '36, a Texas woman whose varied experience as housewife and mother of grown children, gives her a right to speak, asks, "Must our education cease when we leave school in our youth? Is it practical for mature men and women, parents, to resume their school education?"

She answers these questions by telling of her college experience at Madison:

"It is well known that education is not confined to formal schooling. Anyone can continue to expand his intellectual horizon just as long as he has the spirit of mental inquiry, the desire to know and understand. Naturally, however, those who have acquired family responsibilities and who have reached the zenith of their years, have some things to consider.

IT WAS not without sober reflection that I resolved to enroll as a student in Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute for a course in dietetics in the college and the sanitarium, continuing a field of study that was interrupted twenty years ago. It was something of a question how a woman of my age would fit into the program with a youthful student body. How well could I adapt myself to student life and scholastic requirements after such an interval?

"To my comfort I found that age made no difference in my acceptability among the students. I found other mature people taking classwork. Young and old mingled in study and recreation as naturally as do the members of a large family. Never in my two years at Madison did I feel any embarrassment because of age.

"Further, I was quite delighted to find that the passing of time had in no way impaired my mental resiliency. I was able to carry heavy classwork with honor besides earning my expenses by daily labor.

"It is worth mentioning, too, that class distinctions between those who have means in abundance and those who have but little and must make every penny count, were non-existent, for at Madison everyone works, everyone is expected to earn a large part of his expenses. Work is a part of the educational program. It is not offered for remunerative reasons only.

PERHAPS my greatest satisfaction grew out of this practical work program which accompanied the theoretical training. The constant companionship, shoulder to shoulder, with young men and women who were themselves carrying heavy responsibilities, in the supervision of the college cafeteria, and the sanitarium diet service, was to me a joy and a rejuvenation. It was in the wisdom of God originally to place the human family in groups of wide age disparity, for the mutual blessing of young and old. Happy is the educational institution that can preserve that relationship.

"In due time the college gave me a diploma stating that I had completed a prescribed course which entitled me to a baccalaureate degree. It sent me forth with an additional experience and confidence in practical work that was equal in value to the classwork, although a diploma cannot reveal that phase of one's education.

"Today I am finding happiness and success in the management of a large, beautiful school cafeteria. Was it profitable to have returned to school? Decidedly, in every way. One is never too old to learn unless he has lost the desire to learn.

"There are many mature people, perhaps with families nearly grown, who have yet long years of service ahead of them, who might well improve the quality of that service by a period of resident school work such as is afforded at Madison. This college is a place of large opportunity for those of all ages who wish to sharpen their iron, that they may use their talents to better advantage."

—S—

The Little Church on the Campus

THIS does not refer to a building, but to a church organization, for although there has been an organized church since the very earliest days of the institution—a college and medical center—there has never yet been a church home aside from Assembly Hall auditorium.

A half dozen of the charter members of that early congregation still live on the campus. The congregation, now number-

ing approximately three hundred, has as may be expected a large transient population due to the coming and going of students. Moreover, a student congregation has very little earning capacity, if any. The Madison church, however, is active in many phases of Christian endeavor.

Following the year-end report of the church treasurer, R. B. King, President V. G. Anderson of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, complimented the church on the financial indications of life and energy shown by tithes, offerings, and donations amounting to a little more than nine thousand dollars.

A few days ago the faculty and college family were made happy by the receipt of a conference donation and a letter from Charles Franz, treasurer of Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, which reads:

At a recent committee meeting Elder Anderson explained to us your plan to remodel the college chapel, making it larger and more suitable for all gatherings and church services. He stated that almost constantly the college is entertaining missionaries and other guests, and that in this way a great deal of expense is incurred. The brethren felt that as a token of appreciation for this work, together with the fine spirit of loyalty of the entire group of workers there, they wished the conference to have a little part in the remodeling of Assembly Hall. So they voted an appropriation of \$250. You will find enclosed our check for that amount. With it go our very best wishes.

This is indeed a fine gift, a generous gesture in harmony with the hearty cooperation existing between the general workers of the Conference and the college.

—S—

Items of News

At the chapel hour on the evening of January 5, 1937, an enjoyable program of violin music was given by Charles A. Wilhelm, of Orlando, Florida, with piano accompaniment by Miss Hazelton, of Nashville.

The Sabbath morning service of January 10 was conducted by Elder Christman, whose visits to the campus are always appreciated and enjoyed. His wholesome

instruction and sympathetic presentation of scriptural lessons make a strong appeal.

In December Dr. Floyd Bralliar, dean, and head of the Department of Biology in the college, accepted an invitation of the Rotary Club of Russellville, Kentucky, to tell them something of the operation of the college and its distinctive contribution to the field of education. Superintendent C. T. Canon of Russellville City Schools later wrote: "I am very much interested in the institution you represented at our Rotary Club, not so much from the standpoint of the success of an individual institution, but for the service it renders. I have often thought that the day of the private school is over unless one could render a peculiar service. Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute seems to be doing that very thing."

Madison receives additions in more ways than one. Two new babies came into families of faculty members as Christmas or New Year's gifts: Little John Burdick is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Burdick; and little Anne Kathleen Davidson is the daughter of Professor and Mrs. Ralph Davidson. Mr. Burdick is a member of the Printing Department; Mr. Davidson is teacher of mathematics in the college. Earlier in the season a second little Oriental baby was born on the campus, John Edward, son of Dr. and Mrs. Philip Chen.

—S—

Ambitious for an Education

MADISON places a college education within the reach of many who could not have that privilege were it not for a chance to earn a portion of the expenses. It can satisfy the ambition of Christian men and women. Write for details. At present there is special opportunity for two or three young men of experience in the field of plumbing. Address, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee. DO IT NOW.

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Madison's Baby Industry

By FRANCES L. DITTES

BRIGHT and early New Year's morning five Madison women fared forth on a thirteen-hundred-mile trip by automobile into the mountains of North Carolina. Their object was to study methods, ways, and means of operating a weaving industry on a paying basis. For several years Madison has experimented in a small way with this industry, but it has been an expensive enterprise.

These women were headed for Durham, North Carolina, where a classmate of Mrs. Scott in her young womanhood is connected with a government project in weaving. At Asheville, Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson, principal of the high school operated in connection with Mountain Sanitarium at Fletcher, was picked up. ~~On they traveled~~ across the Great Smoky Mountains to the spinning wheels, knitting mills, and weaving rooms at Durham.

Here, to their surprise, they found a group of three hundred women weaving, dying, sewing, quilting, and doing other work under the direction of the PWA. This industry is operated as welfare work for the community, creating remunerative work for women otherwise unemployed.

Eight large looms were humming, turn-

ing out rugs, pillow tops, curtains, scarfs, handbags, and other novelties. Many beautiful colors were made possible by the use of vegetable dyes produced by these mountain women. One large group of colored women kept their sewing machines

going while they sang several of the old negro spirituals. This brought to mind word pictures of ante-bellum days in the old South when colored mammies sang to the music of their own useful labor.

At the noon lunch period all work ceased

during which time the Madison visitors contributed a short program which seemed to open up to these women new glimpses of what might be done with their talents.

The teachers considered this trip very worth while as it gave them a splendid demonstration of what can be done with meager facilities provided there be ready hands and hearts. Durham products are being sold to Duke University students, to hotels and novelty shops, and they are being distributed also among the needy.

Our group came home after an absence of nearly a week. It was a hard drive through miles of rain, but all hearts were full of courage that Madison's weaving department may be a success. It can produce useful articles for the workers and

Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell;
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music as before,
But vaster.—*Tennyson.*

for various departments on the campus.

Madison looms are already working on an order for one hundred rugs for the Sanitarium. Six girls now taking class-work in weaving are making table runners for their rooms. One instructor is ambitious to weave our wet-wash laundry bags. Some have visions of some day weaving blankets for the Sanitarium. There is a desire on the part of students to learn to spin in order to make their own sweaters, mitts, and caps.

We have heard it hinted that Madison should raise more sheep for their wool. They see wonderful possibilities for the weavers. Should you visit Madison do not fail to see the weaving department. You may find students running the looms, Sanitarium patients making baskets, crocheting, and knitting. Soon a spinning wheel will be making yarn from wool shorn from the lambs and sheep raised on the college farm.

Courage runs high with the Madison weavers. We are expecting great things from Madison's Baby Industry.

—S—

Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital

THE annual meeting of the Board of Directors of Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital was held on the sanitarium grounds at Pewee Valley, Kentucky, near Louisville, on the fourteenth of January. Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Mrs. Lida Scott, and her secretary, Miss Fellemende, attended and were accompanied by President V. G. Anderson of Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, whose home is in Nashville.

For twelve years the medical and school center at Pewee Valley has been in the building. Units, like trees, must have time to sink their roots deep and wide before they can bear much fruit. For the past few years this center has been having an unusual experience, and the year 1936, as revealed by the annual report of the leader of the enterprise, J. T. Wheeler, has been the best of all. The following paragraphs are from his report:

The Medical Department

WHILE the year has not shown a large increase in the number of patients

admitted, yet there has been material increase in the income. Two hundred and seventeen patients were admitted, the average patronage being seventeen per day. The average stay per patient was twenty-nine days. The sanitarium feature of the institution is increasing more rapidly than the hospital. Sixteen major and fifteen minor operations were performed, and sixteen babies were born in the institution.

The income of the medical department exceeds that of last year by \$6,000 which is largely the result of increased patronage in the sanitarium. There have been better collections and better business conditions in general. The income for 1936 was practically double that of 1934, due largely to the efficient service of the medical superintendent, Dr. John Peters. Mrs. Peters has given valuable service, as have also two nurses, Miss Bonnie Miller and Miss Edith Jacobson, who have been connected with the institution for a number of years.

In recent weeks an adjoining county has decided to send all its medical cases to us. Plans are on foot to better organize our medical department that we may be able to help more people both physically and spiritually.

The hydrotherapy department, an addition to the sanitarium now nearing completion, has been built largely through the efforts of the group itself, both in the erection of the building and the financing of the project, the funds, approximately \$2500, coming from the operating gain. The next improvement in this area will be the remodeling of the former treatment rooms, providing six rooms for nervous patients.

We face the problem of caring for colored patients. Citizens of the community have expressed their willingness to help finance such quarters.

The School

A TEN-GRADE school is in operation as a part of the group activity. The school and worker group now number seventy-five, sixty of whom are enrolled for classwork. As 1936 drew to a close we were given a privilege never before ac-

corded to us. Professor and Mrs. Ray Jacobs, leaders in the school, were invited to enter a mission field in South America. Reluctant as we are to part with them, we do it gladly, and they are leaving soon for a broader field of activity. Professor Eldred Beardsley, who has been a leader in industrial lines, steps into the place made vacant by Professor Jacobs.

As our enterprise develops it has become necessary to better qualify some of our workers. We have been fortunate in securing teachers of ability to carry the educational program. While we have not made the progress in building lines that we had hoped, yet we have made the best possible use of the facilities we had and are trying to build solidly for the future.

As the school grows there is need of more land for students to cultivate. We recognize the necessity of raising our own food. Otherwise much that would be a profit is spent for high-priced food materials.

Additional school work makes it necessary to improve our school buildings. Last year an effort was made to build a combination school and chapel. At that time the way opened for us to secure the Confederate Home property about a mile from our location. The state of Kentucky spent several hundred thousand dollars on this property which is now unused. We can purchase it for a very moderate price, and since it is so close we can utilize much of the material in our building and equipment. It will give us a good sprinkler system, two eighty-horse-power boilers, pump, radiators, pipe, bathroom fixtures, and thousands of feet of good lumber.

We are planning a new building which will increase laundry facilities, provide a shop, garage, boiler house, and add to the kitchen and workers' quarters. In the past it has often been necessary for us to haul water. If we purchase this property we can easily pipe water to our institution which will give us 20,000 to 50,000 gallons of good spring water a day.

The solution of our water problem would be worth \$10,000 to us. The town of Peewee Valley and the state are anxious for

us to have this property. Citizens of Peewee Valley have donated \$1,500 toward the purchase price.

Added Facilities

OTHER additions to the plant and equipment have been made through the year. A new Chevrolet truck was purchased for \$750, one third of which came from the operating funds. A stoker costing \$250 was installed, making it possible to better utilize the coal supply.

Real improvement has been made in the repair department. We are appreciating Mr. L. N. Nivison who with his wife came to us recently from Madison. Brother Nivison is caring for the boilers, the plumbing and heating, a department of the institution that has suffered from lack of competent help.

Decided improvement has been made on the road leading in from the highway. A large number of trees have been planted which add greatly to the appearance of the property.

In spite of the drouth, farm crops were reasonably good. We harvested two hundred bushels of wheat, a new crop for us. We are handicapped for need of farm land.

We are very thankful for the good spirit that has pervaded the work of the year and for the blessings which God has so bountifully given us. It seems that 1936 has meant more to us than any previous year in our history in the way of cooperative management. A number of valuable workers have been added during the year. In addition to those already mentioned, Miss Naomi George is now handling the family dining quarters; Mrs. Rachel Meadows came from Memphis and is an efficient laundry manager; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dysinger are carrying heavy responsibilities; the growth and improvement of the sanitarium speak well for the ability and hard work of Mr. John Guier.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Martin have been released for advanced work in the college at Madison, and my own work in the institution has been materially lessened as a result of a study-program in the same institution.

A glance over the past year brings to us a deep realization of progress, of blessings and burdens, sent to us perhaps in just the right proportion to give us the development we need

—S—

Is Milk Necessary for Adults?

THE argument usually put forward in favor of the use of milk is the need of lime by the human system, for milk is a valuable source of this mineral. *Good Health Magazine*, December, 1936, states:

"Milk contains twelve grains of lime to the pound—enough for a full day's ration of this element. Milk is also a rich source of vitamin A, which is essential to growth and to the maintenance of a high state of vital resistance. . . It is interesting to note, however, that the bill of fare prescribed for original man in the Biblical account of his creation found in Genesis, does not mention milk and it is well known that all the elements required for human sustenance may be found by careful selection in the vegetable kingdom."

—S—

"The Peptimist Crier"

WE TAKE frequent occasion to call your attention to the editorial work of students at Madison as revealed through the student periodical known as *The Peptimist Crier*. The January issue, just off the press, reflects high-grade thinking by the young people. The happy spirit of students, many of them a long distance from home and unable to spend the Holiday season with relatives, is represented by the contribution by Frank Judson, a student from California. He writes:

Christmast Madison

Neither Californian or Florida could have offered a better day on which to celebrate this famous holiday than did Tennessee. Of course, everyone would have liked to have been at home, but that homesick feeling was soon lost. Those who remained here were kept very busy, but everyone had time for a "Merry Christmas."

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At noon we were again made happy. Mrs. Tibbets and Mrs. Thomas and their helpers had been doing all they could to help bring good cheer. A gayly decorated Christmas tree stood in the center of the dining room. Evergreen and mistletoe hung over each door and window.

The dinner that "Ma" Thomas and her girls had prepared was "just like mother used to make"—delicious. The tables were so arranged that ten people could be seated at each one. That, too, made one feel as if he were seated around the large family table at home.

Loren Lynd skillfully entertained us with Christmas Carols and other selections. He played his harmonica and guitar in unison. Another special feature which greatly added to the merriment of the crowd was accordion music rendered by Hope Kennison. She also played Carols as well as request numbers. A radio furnished the rest of the program.

As we left the dining hall we all felt glad—dened and thankful for the blessings given to us by our Heavenly Father.

—S—

Items of News

On their motor route from Washington, D. C., to Lincoln, Nebraska, Professor A. W. Spalding, well known as teacher and worker with parents, stopped at Madison long enough to greet some of his many friends on the campus. He will teach special courses at Union College for the next few months.

Last week Mrs. Warfield Scott spent a few days with her sister, Dr. Frances Dittes, who is the Sanitarium dietitian. Mrs. Scott was returning to her home in Phoenix, Arizona, after laying her husband to rest in Philadelphia, the home of his son, Mr. Thomas Scott.

—S—

Prospective College Students

OPERATING as it does on the quarter basis, students may enter the college at Madison four times a year. Write for particulars concerning the spring quarter, registration day, March 22, 1937. Special opportunities are offered for earning expenses in campus industries. Address, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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New Life in the Weaving Industry

TWO of the five who made that trip to the weavers of North Carolina have given their views. Last week Dr. Frances Dittes reported from one angle; Mrs. Lida Scott, secretary of The Layman Foundation, active in so many new projects, with her wealth of enthusiasm tells the story from another viewpoint. You will appreciate them both. Here is Mrs. Scott's report.

OWING to a revival of interest in the art of weaving in the college Art Department, a special room has been set aside, the old looms repaired, set up, warped and threaded for action. A class just organized has undertaken to fill an order for a hundred rugs for the Sanitarium, a beautiful blue and white baby blanket, and a set of window curtains,—a good beginning.

The sponsor of this enterprise, Dr. Frances Dittes, head of the college Department of Home Economics, Miss Signe Dyr Dahl, an experienced weaver from Sweden, Mrs. Katharine Simpson, Mrs. Clara Goodge, and I have just returned from a trip to North Carolina made for the purpose of gathering inspiration and information for the development of this industry.

To Madison!

By MRS. MARIAN ANDERSON
Havana, Cuba

If you're feeling rather down,
And are fed up with the town,
Don't just sit and fret and frown,
But go to Madison!

With its rural, balmy breeze,
And its rustic, stately trees,
Few resorts will ever please
As does Madison.

There is something in the air
That one seldom meets elsewhere,
Something wholesome, sweet, and rare,

Up at Madison.

We who live in foreign climes
Feel the urgent need at times
For the blessed peace one finds
There at Madison.

And tho more I'd like to say,
This one tribute let me pay:
There is joy in every day,
Spent at Madison!

In Durham we visited a government project for women on relief. In a large barracks we found approximately three hundred women, white and colored, at work. White women occupied one floor; the colored women were in one large room on another floor. The majority of them were making men's overalls, dresses, underwear, and aprons for the inmates of state and county institutions, such as the county farm and the state penitentiary.

The overalls are made from bed ticking left from the mattresses. Over thirty different useful articles are made from flour

sacks, such as table runners, luncheon sets, laundry bags and aprons, dresses, boy's shirts, and really artistic embroidered bedspreads. Many other things are made of tow sacks. I visualize the small boy who

may become the proud owner of a scratchy but well-tailored suit made from burlap.

Mrs. Cloyd Hobgood is general supervisor, while Mrs. Verna Dunn, her associate, presides over the weaving department. Both women, with their understanding hearts, are remarkably fitted for their jobs. Mrs. Dunn was an intimate friend of mine in our Vassar College days, and it was through Mrs. Dunn that this visit was arranged.

Some clever ideas have been worked out in economy in the use of ordinary waste materials, scraps from the sewing rooms, burlap bags and flour sacks, cast-off clothing, which, through the process of dyeing and weaving under the efficient leadership, are transformed into many artistic and salable articles. Scraps from the sewing room are sewed together for the weft of rugs, bags, purses, table runners, and other articles. Thrift and industry are exemplified. Through working with these scraps the dyers and weavers become experts.

The negro women take to weaving more naturally than do the white women. Mrs. Dunn said, "They are one hundred years nearer the art than the white women. When the early settlers came to this country they did their own spinning and weaving. Later when they became prosperous they left this work to the slaves."

Looper strings from the hosiery mills are used as weft in making purses, bags, and rugs. Beautiful designs in window curtains are more varied because of the many colors used in the warp.

THE dyeing is so well done that all the tartans of the Scotch clans are reproduced even in the cotton warp. Mrs. Dunn, especially skilled in the development of lovely colors, is a patient instructor.

When expensive materials are used such as silk or wool, or even rabbit's hair, as is sometimes the case, the material is supplied by the patron giving the order, and charming results in homespun are attained. Pleasing effects are made by using the University colors from Duke and from the University of North Carolina. These find ready sale as soon as produced.

We learned that it is best not to keep too large a stock on hand, but to furnish samples and take orders, and let purchasers provide the expensive wool and silk materials; also that we should perfect ourselves in the art of dyeing, and use many colors in the warp; and that we should make only those things that people want. If we make the right things, Mrs. Dunn told us, there will be a beaten path to our door.

Mrs. Dunn tells of mailing rugs to a professor's wife in Brooklyn, New York; of sending rugs to Chicago, Princeton, New Jersey, Washington, and Alabama. Since the government does not allow her to compete with other manufacturers, she must develop the sales end of the enterprise as best she can.

THIS active supervisor writes, "We had a Raleigh group over for study. You see, this is in reality a weaving training school. It is most surprising to see the progress from what is lovely to something more surpassingly lovely. Goods made last week does not compare with what is now being woven. Like the nautilus, we leave our outgrown shell, but we do it nearly every week."

Fascinatingly successful experiments in occupational-therapy are being made with those who are crippled in body or mind, or who, suffering some inferiority complex, need help to discover in themselves some ability of which they have been unaware. Old and young, ignorant and educated, can weave, says Mrs. Dunn, and weaving seems to have a reconstructive effect.

Further, she says, "Although we have always been a liability to the county commissioners, they seem reluctant to have us give up weaving. For a time I had over fifty women and the payroll was \$700 per month. I am glad they see something constructive and beautiful in the character-development of these activities."

THE negro workers love the rhythm of the loom. They sing as they weave. While we were there they sang spirituals, the leaders standing while others worked, swinging into the line of song, tossing the parts from one to another, rising and falling in a perfect crescendo. Mrs. Dunn

was telling us that "the very African type of singer was away the day we were there, but that she is a power in song and prayer. Another of my women chants her prayer at morning service. It is dramatic and simple for it comes from her heart. While she chants, others hum the accompaniment."

In an impromptu program given by the visitors, Mrs. Goodge sang "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Tying Apples on the Lilac Tree," and Miss Dittes gave a talk on foods that apparently touched their hearts, for after our return Mrs. Dunn wrote:

"I am sure you were as proud of Miss Dittes as I was. Her talk was marvelous and reached the women as no other words have done. I heard one woman say that she and her family had bought whole wheat bread and that they really like it. Miss Dittes' words are being repeated often and I am urged to invite you to return soon."

Our hearts were touched by the warmth of the welcome. We hope our looms will reproduce some of the goods we saw, and that we will be able to make the college Weaving Department a self-sustaining industry, and the occupational-therapy for the Sanitarium a means of inspiring hope and courage in many who are making an effort to regain health.

—S—

Something New at Madison

By J. G. RIMMER

AT VARIOUS times classes have been conducted in First Aid by Red Cross officials, but a better organized and more permanent effort is in operation this season. At the beginning of the Winter quarter classes were organized to give timely training to the young men and women of the college in physical culture and first-aid work.

These classes meet for approximately three hours per week each Saturday evening in Demonstration Building and are under the general supervision of J. G. Rimmer. The instruction is of such a nature that it entitles the student to a standard Red Cross certificate upon completion of the quarter's work. It also qualifies young men for non-combatant army service if need be.

One hundred twenty students are enrolled. The sections are taught by qualified Red Cross instructors. Those assisting with the men's classes are Messrs. Joseph Bischoff, George Cothren, Julius Pasken, and Glenn Velia.

The women's classes, supervised by Miss Gertrude Lingham of the Department of Health Education, are taught by Mrs. Susan Ard, Miss Audrey King, and Mrs. Dora Nester. Miss Lingham is director of supplies, of which a goodly quantity are required to meet the needs of so large a class. These include a large number of blankets, great quantities of bandages—roller, many tailed, and two sizes of triangular—together with a number of poles for stretchers, wood for splints, and other materials.

Exercises arranged especially for the women are conducted by Capt. C. D. Bush in the earlier part of the evening. The women then return to their classes, and drills and exercises are conducted by squad leaders Charles Derby, Harold Lausten, and D. B. Payne, supervised by Capt. Bush and his assistant, George McClure.

Classes are about equally divided between men and women. Interest is well sustained, making the project well worth while, especially as it is fully in harmony with the medical missionary and health principles for which Madison has so long been standing.

—S—

Items of News

One of the happy experiences of those who have been connected with the institution at Madison for many years is the return from time to time of former students, often from distant lands, representing many interests, but apparently retaining deep in heart a love for their experiences in the Southland. On the twenty-fourth of January, Mr. and Mrs. Louie Hansen, of Corcoran, California, reached the campus. They were guests for all too brief a time of Mr. Hansen's brother, Professor Nis Hansen, Jr. and his family. They were on their way to California by a southern route. Seven years have passed since their former visit, and over twenty years since Mr. Hansen was a member of

the student family. Several members of this Pacific Coast family have been students at Madison, and their father, Mr. Nis Hansen, Sr., has been a member of the Board of Trustees for many years and a substantial contributor to the equipment of the institution.

Just a glimpse of the heroic work called for by physicians when disastrous floods disrupt ordinary methods of procedure, came our way the other day. Dr. E. O. Ewert, one of the College of Medical Evangelists graduates who is carrying forward medical missionary activities in the Southland, has his home at Selina, Tennessee, on the Cumberland Plateau above Carthage. An urgent call came from a home in the highland. Flood waters made it necessary to travel one mile by boat. The doctor found a young man, a woodchopper, in severe pain. A blood test indicated acute appendicitis. The nearest hospital facilities were at Madison. In a flat-bottom boat the sick man crossed the waters. Then by ambulance he came the fifty miles to the Sanitarium and Hospital for surgery. Fortunately, as it is reported, he is doing well.

On the seventh of January Miss Lucille Putnam, whose younger days were spent with her parents on the Madison campus and who is a graduate of Loma Linda School of Nursing class of '36, was married to Kenneth M. Mathiesen, a fourth-year medical student of the College of Medical Evangelists. Their home is now in Los Angeles.

The Australian Record of recent date brings this word concerning a former student of Madison whose career has been followed with interest:

Dr. George Boyd recently returned to his homeland, New Zealand, and is now visiting Sydney. Going abroad some years ago, Dr. Boyd completed the medical course at the College of Medical Evangelists in 1932, secured his British qualifications in Edinburgh, and spent some time in service in a sanitarium in England. The death of his wife through an accident,

prevented his going to Africa, as previously intended. Dr. Boyd will probably be located in Australia.

Madison Sanitarium has had remarkably good patronage for the season. Among recent guests there have registered Mrs. Van W. Arnold, of Florence, Alabama, here for rest and a physical check-up; Charles Womack, a business man from McMinnville, Tennessee; Mrs. F. M. Hollingsworth, of Nashville; Miss Mary C. McCreary, of Knoxville; Mrs. J. A. Patton, Jr., of Chattanooga; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cole, of Rockwood, Tennessee; Miss Elizabeth Otwell, of Culman, Alabama; Mr. Isaac Davis, sugar broker of Parkersville, West Virginia; Mrs. Lee Gibson, wife of Attorney and State Senator of Owensboro, Kentucky; Mrs. T. C. Webb, of Nashville; Miss Mary McCord, of Goodwater, Alabama; the Misses Anna and Millie Mahler, teachers in Central High School, Memphis. It pleases the many friends of Mr. L. F. Davis, of Nashville, who is past ninety years of age and who was for over forty years one of the leading merchants of Nashville, to see him in our midst again. He has spent a portion of each year at Madison for a number of seasons. He is wonderfully preserved for a man of his age, is an example of good cheer, and is reaping in his ripe years the benefit of a wholesome attitude toward the problems of life.

—S—

Madison Can Help You

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The Madison Survey

Published by
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison College, Tennessee

Vol. XIX

February 10, 1937

No. 6

In the Flood Area

FRIENDS in distant sections of the country, hearing the distressing radio bulletins from the flood area of the Ohio Valley, have expressed anxiety as to conditions at Madison. The Cumberland River has been at flood tide, two of the main bridges leading into Nashville were out of commission, but the college campus is on high land and in no danger. For a few days water cut traffic on Neely's Bend Road between the college and Madison Station, but Old Hickory Boulevard affords exit for all traffic in this vicinity.

Nashville is now regional headquarters for the Red Cross. Every effort is being made by all authorities, by churches, schools, hospitals, and by private citizens, to assist those who are being driven from their homes by the floods in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Thousands of people have been transported to refugee camps throughout the South. Often members of families were separated. WSM of Nashville organized a system for locating those who had been transplanted from the flood area and placing

them in communication with friends and relatives.

With the beginning of the distress in Louisville, Kentucky, J. T. Wheeler, superintendent of the school and sanitarium at Pewee Valley, left Madison to assist his

sanitarium in meeting the emergency relief burdens that he knew would come to them. With him went three of the men nurses from Madison, Harry Sorensen, George Randolph, and Glenn Velia, as volunteers for relief work.

Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital is out of the flood area, about seventeen miles from the city of Louisville, not far from the highway that for days was the only one open from the city. In re-

porting Pewee Valley work through a recent issue of THE SURVEY, mention was made of the Veteran's Home near by which they hope soon to own. This large building is now a refugees' camp, while the very sick are in the Pewee Valley Sanitarium under the care of Dr. Peters and sanitarium nurses.

SORROW'S MISSION

I THINK that God is proud of all who bear

Their sorrow bravely. Proud, indeed, of them

Who grope across the dark to find Him there,

And kneel in faith to touch His garment's hem.

Oh, proud of them who lift their heads and shake

The tears away from eyes that have grown dim;

Who tense their quivering lips and turn to take

The only road that leads again to Him.

Anonymous.

THE first mail through from Louisville reached Madison January 31. There had been ten days of anxious waiting for some word direct from friends in the inundated area. One letter tells of the rescue of two little nephews of J. T. Wheeler whose father was one of the relief workers for days and nights. Activities of the Sanitarium family are indicated by such sentences as these:

We are making up beds and cots everywhere to take care of the seriously ill among the refugees. Have dismissed school so girls can help with housework and boys can get wood, as there is a coal shortage and no electric current to run the stokers to the boilers.

We are grinding corn and wheat in the old mill on the place and making hominy, as no money is coming in to feed the added members of the family. We are going on rations so our food supply will hold out.

Another friend writes: "Our lights went out three days ago. We are caring for the sick in the sanitarium by the light of kerosene lamps. One woman is expecting a baby any time. She does not know the whereabouts of her husband or any of her relatives. Refugees are being cared for in churches and school houses, often terribly crowded. There are little children without clothing and many of them are barefooted.

"One colored man had an arm so badly crushed that it was amputated yesterday. Another man had a leg taken off at the thigh.

"We are cutting down on our own meals. We have one cereal for breakfast and soup and corn bread for dinner. But we have plenty to be thankful for. The Lord has been good to us. These things are but signs of the times in which we are living. I am so glad we are living in the country."

RED CROSS contributions taken at Madison on the thirty-first approximated \$100.00. The reading of messages direct from Louisville led to an organized effort to collect clothing and food for the Pewee Valley Unit which is so close to the center of the suffering area and which is doing its bit to help the sufferers.

The horror of the situation in the heart of Louisville, and likewise in Paducah and other unfortunate cities and towns, cannot be imagined. There is no desire to portray

it, but a few paragraphs from a pen picture by Edward J. Neil who writes for *Nashville Banner*, will help our readers who are far away and safe, to realize something of the situation, and the marvelous fight brave men are making to save human life. Writing on January 28, he says:

On the main street of Louisville, in the heart of the blue grass' beautiful Derby town, people were fishing—from second-story windows for food with twenty-foot poles with baskets tied to the ends of them.

It was the weirdest sight I have ever seen this heart of Louisville under fifteen feet of water, bright sunlight streaming warmly down on a fantastic world of eddying muddy water with houses, factories, hotels, warehouses, growing up out of this strange surface.

There were stores filled with food, and yet twenty feet away people were starving. There was nothing but a vast world of water, and still people were choking with thirst.

Mr. Neil made the trip down Broadway in a Coast Guard Cutter from the Great Lakes, dodging telephone wires only a few feet above the water. They were headed for a trainload of food, standing axle deep in the water at the outer edge of the inundated area. Loaded to the water's edge, the boat on its return trip was hailed from housetops by starving people to whom, even against orders, they tossed loaves of bread.

"But," he added, "everybody helps."

—S—

Playing Scarritt's New Organ

OUTSTANDING for its architectural beauty is Scarritt College, located in West Nashville, one of a triumvirate of educational institutions, of which Vanderbilt University and Peabody College for Teachers are the other two. Scarritt College is a missionary training center of the Methodist Episcopal church. Located on its campus is the lovely red stone Wightman Chapel in which has recently been completed a splendid three-manual pipe organ. To supplement the organ there has been installed a powerful amplifying system in the tower of the college building, whereby the music of the organ may be heard for a considerable distance from the college grounds.

On the completion of the organ it was ruled that it should be played only by members of the American Guild of Organ-

ists. For the Christmas Season, Scarritt College through the head of its music department, Dr. Charles Washburn, made request of the Tennessee Chapter of the American Guild of Organists, for the services of a number of its members to preside at the organ, one each day, for a period of ten days.

Madison was pleased to have one of its teachers, Professor James G. Rimmer, invited to take the organ on Sunday afternoon, December 20. For approximately an hour he gave a program of sacred and classical music which from the report of listeners was appreciated by many music lovers of the college and elsewhere.

This organ, Mr. Rimmer tells us, is a modern instrument with many beautiful ranks of pipes and a set of tubular chimes. It is equipped with every convenience to aid the performer in doing his work quietly and well.

—S—

From Waccamaw Institute

ONE of the newest enterprises in the Southland, Waccamaw Institute, located near Bolton, North Carolina, has been making progress slowly through the year. Like a tree intended for long life and much service that grows underground roots before showing much above-ground foliage, this new center has carried forward its activities without much demonstration. Late in December, 1936, Albert E. Smith, of Berrien Springs, Michigan, who divides his time between the North Carolina work and Michigan, reported for the Institute as follows:

ONE year has elapsed since THE SURVEY carried the first report of the beginnings of our work. During this year it has been thought advisable to move cautiously and do considerable experimental work so as to determine the most successful methods to employ under these soil and climatic conditions. The technic of farming here is quite different from that of the North and central West. It is interesting to see large dairy herds on oats, rye, and barley pastures at this time of year without provision for silage or large stacks of hay, and to see strawberry plants and some vegetables being set in December.

We have confined building operations to our immediate needs, sufficient to accommodate a small working force and space for a small school. So far, we have confined our school work to the lower grades and a few academic studies to meet the requirements of several families that have come from northern states and taken tracts of land adjoining the school site of 640 acres.

It will take time and perseverance to develop this large tract of land, but we have the assurance that there will not be unemployment among us. The writer has found unemployment a matter of serious concern among our brethren in large cities of the North which he has recently visited. Many with farm experience who have been lured into the cities are longing for the quiet and security of the country where their children may have a wholesome environment and advantages of a Christian education. A score of families have selected tracts of land the past few months, and where they cannot occupy them at once, are arranging for the school to begin improvements on them.

WE ARE finding influential people of our area very much interested and approving of our work. We have made them thoroughly acquainted with the nature of our work, plans, and the fact that we are Seventh-day Adventists, and they have already rendered us very material support in a number of ways.

Some of our brethren have engaged part time in colporteur and evangelistic work in the vicinity with very encouraging results. We are located in a large and practically unentered territory which offers ample opportunity for missionary effort. Medical work is greatly needed, as the rank and file of the people are practically without medical care. We hope a real missionary physician may soon heed the call to locate in cooperation with our work, as nearby Lake Waccamaw offers a very attractive site for a health unit.

—S—

Madison's Soy Bean Milk

MORE than a hundred years ago soy beans were brought to America from China. Although they were never allowed to become entirely extinct, no one seems

to have discovered their value or how to use them profitably. About thirty years ago the United States Department of Agriculture became interested in the soy bean and began definitely to advocate its use in this country.

Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute became interested in this work in its early days, and, learning that the bean had high food value as well as feed value, experimented with it for food purposes. For the past twenty-five years we have used this bean both in the green state and as a dry bean.

The first milk was made from it fifteen years or more ago. At that time we did not succeed in removing the raw bean flavor, and for this reason it did not become popular.

Something over two years ago we again became very much interested in making milk from the soy bean, especially acidophilus buttermilk, as we learned through work done at the Battle Creek Sanitarium that acidophilus soy buttermilk is of exceptional value for various intestinal disorders, especially constipation.

About two years ago, H. M. Mathews, who has charge of the cannery of the institution, began experimental work, taking the milk as it was made at the Food Factory as a step toward producing soy cheese. He made such good advancement that in 1936 a new building was constructed and equipped for the soy milk industry.

As a result of the year's experimentation, Mr. Mathews is now developing an unusually fine quality of soy milk, both sweet and buttermilk. That this is popular is evidenced by the fact that although our dairy herd is the largest it has ever been, yet an average of sixty gallons of soy milk is used every day.

Many people in the vicinity are beginning to learn the real value of soy milk. Almost every day people visit the plant either to learn something about how to make the product, or to buy a supply.

Several by-products of unusual value have been developed. A special grade of soy cheese, a soy loaf, and a soy spread for sandwiches have been made, for which the demand is increasing.

—S—

Items of News

The last day of January Mr. and Mrs. James F. Cummings, of Lima, Peru, who are in the States on a year's furlough, returned to the home of Mr. Cummings' parents in Muncie, Indiana. They came to visit the institution and friends on the campus. Flood waters in the valley of the Ohio and its tributaries delayed their trip to the North. Mr. Cummings was connected with the Training School and is now accountant in the Inca Union Mission office in Lima. He spoke to the young people at their Sabbath afternoon meeting.

W. F. Rocke and Walter Wilson, members of Madison Faculty, returned to their duties on the campus the last Friday in January after a very enjoyable trip through the state of Florida. They spent three weeks with friends, touching a number of points on the East Coast, Orlando and Forrest Lake Academy in the interior, and returned by the Gulf Coast, Montgomery, and Birmingham.

—S—

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Madison College
Nashville, Tenn.

2-1/54

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GARDEN TOPICS

FOR a number of years Dr. Floyd Bralliar, head of the Department of Biology in the college at Madison, has directed the building of an arboretum on the campus. He speaks frequently to the garden clubs in Nashville and other civic centers, and his articles under the above title appear each week in several Southern periodicals. In the course of the year several hundred people interested in home gardens, both flower and vegetable, in iris growing, and in the growing of other flowers and shrubs, visit Madison, usually as guests of Dr. Bralliar who is authority on these topics.

Here in substance is an article appearing in *Nashville Banner*, *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, *Atlanta Journal*, and *Chattanooga Times* early in February:

THIS spring bids fair to be one in which food will be scarce and high priced. Added to the shortage in many lines will be the high prices of such standard articles as potatoes. Losses by the recent floods have been sufficient to add to the complexity of the situation. Everything indicates the ease with which there might be actual suffering for lack of food. This being true, everyone should plant a garden as early as it can be done with any prospect of growing.

Even those who are financially able to buy all the vegetables they need at high prices, will be doing much for their fellow men if they grow as nearly as possible all the food they need. This will be especially true of green vegetables. Fortunately they grow very quickly, and it takes a very small space indeed to grow enough green peas, string beans, and similar foods for the ordinary family. Unless weather conditions change rapidly, it will be time to plant our first early gardens very soon.

Frost-proof cabbage plants, onion sets, and onion plants may be set at once. Irish potatoes can be planted almost as early as these vegetables. Twenty-five or thirty cabbage plants, set in an extra rich soil and well cultivated, will give any family as much early cabbage as it will use. It is well to set at least two kinds: one, an extra early variety, such as Jersey Wakefield or Charleston Wakefield; and the other, a round-headed later variety. These plants, set two

INTERESTED IN EDUCATION?

MAY we ask you, please, to read "Madison's Status as a College," page 3, and also the last article in this issue of THE SURVEY. It has information that concerns you.

and one-half feet apart each way, will occupy very little room.

IT WILL pay almost any one to sow a packet of some good early variety of head lettuce, such as Earliest Way Ahead, New York, or Big Boston. These can be sown almost immediately in a box inside. When they come up, thin them to an inch apart each way. It will take four or five weeks from the sowing of the seed to the time when plants are big enough to set in

the open. Place the box in the open air for two or three days to harden up the plants before setting them in the open ground.

Generally speaking, the richer the ground in which we put head lettuce, the more sure it is to make good heads, although it is possible to make ground too rich for anything to grow. In the field, lettuce plants should be set not closer than six inches apart each way; six by eight inches is better. They should be thoroughly cultivated.

It pays with both lettuce and cabbage to scatter a small pinch of nitrate of soda on the ground within an inch or two of each plant about a week after the plants have been set in the field. By this time the plants have made new roots and have taken hold of the soil, and this fertilizer brings them into instant and rapid growth.

Onions also should be set in very rich soil. A few rows of onions across the rose bed will not look bad, and will produce very quickly. If we intend to raise large onions, set them about two inches apart in the row, and the rows from twelve to fourteen inches apart. If we want to pull them for green onions, we may set them twice as thick. If we want to use part of them for green onions and let the rest ripen, set them about an inch apart in the row, pull every other plant when large enough to use for green onions, and let the rest ripen.

THE first early peas may be planted as soon as we can work the soil, provided we use the smooth-seeded varieties such as Alaska or First-and-Best. These round-seeded peas do not have the high quality of the wrinkled varieties, but they may be planted twenty or thirty days earlier and all eaten before the later varieties are ready. Plant early peas about two inches deep, dropping an average of two peas to the inch in the row. It is best to plant two rows six or eight inches apart; then leave a wide row, two or two and a half feet, before planting another double row. Frequent and clean cultivation is indicated if we wish to have quality.

If we can secure cauliflower plants, they should be set about two weeks later than cabbage, and handled in exactly the same way. We will raise just as good cauliflower anywhere in the South as can be shipped in. However, if we put off setting cauli-

flower another six weeks, we are apt to get only a small crop of inferior quality.

We feel safe in predicting that anyone who plants a good kitchen garden early this spring and takes good care of it, will not only have plenty of vegetables for home use but will be so pleased with the results that he will continue to do so year after year.

—S—

Experiences in the Flood Area

THE three young men nurses who volunteered for service at Louisville returned to their studies and sanitarium duties after a two weeks' absence. On reaching Louisville two of them were assigned duty in an emergency hospital for the care of communicable diseases. A sixteen-room school building was converted into a hospital capable of caring for approximately eighty patients—cases of chickenpox, pneumonia, meningitis, whooping cough, and mumps.

As fast as refugees could be located in dry quarters the sick among them were sent to the hospitals. A corps of physicians, nurses, and medical students were in charge. It was all-day duty and often much of the night. As fast as the patient was ready for release his place was taken by another.

The young men report a most valuable experience in organization for emergency work, care of communicable diseases, and cooperation in a crisis.

The third nurse from Madison Sanitarium was located in another school house transformed into an emergency hospital for refugees and his time was largely devoted to giving typhoid shots and assisting physicians.

When word came from Pewee Valley Sanitarium that the town was caring for a large number of refugees and there was need of food and clothing, the Madison campus family was alert to gather supplies. The Red Truck was filled to the top with canned goods, two hundred loaves of bread fresh from the bakery and all manner of wearing apparel. Herschel Ard, of the Chestnut Hill Unit, and M. A. Beaumont took the donation to Pewee Valley.

Flood waters are gradually subsiding. Louisville is carrying forward its stupen-

dous task of rehabilitation, aided by the generous donations of friends everywhere and heavy appropriations of the Federal government. It is times such as these that make men realize how close is the bond of human sympathy and how satisfying it is to lend a helping hand.

—S—

"Tuberculosis Education"

WE ARE very happy to introduce to you a publication just off the press, a book of 125 pages, popular workbook size, entitled "Tuberculosis Education," by Elma Rood, Assistant in Health Department, T. V. A.

The author says:

This manual has been prepared primarily for the use of professional and lay members of community health committees who are planning an educational approach to the local problem of tuberculosis prevention and control.

Health officers, public health nurses, school administrators, teachers, and other community workers will find in this manual, in readily available form, suggestions on:

1. Steps in the development of a community-wide program of tuberculosis education.
2. The content of a preliminary study program.
3. Programs for institutes, and details of exhibits, dramatics, and other visual means of interpreting the various phases of the tuberculosis problem.
4. Contributions of various groups in a co-operative program.
5. Sources of films, slides, and reference material.
6. An evaluation of activities and apparent outcomes of a community program, as a guide and stimulus to future effort.

Miss Rood, who is a graduate of Teachers' College, Columbia University, has had wide experience in the teaching field in connection with university and teachers-college extension courses. She is at present associate in charge of Health Education, United States Tennessee Valley Authority.

Of "Tuberculosis Education" Dr. H. E. Kleinschmidt, Director of Health Education, National Tuberculosis Association, who calls it a "Kit of tools" for educators, says:

"Miss Rood has prepared a handy and much needed manual for the tuberculosis educational worker. It is a fine kit of tools, together with instructions on how to use them. The series of short articles on tuberculosis, for example, can be used in a number of ways: as an informative guide for committee members, for publication in

the newspaper, for radio broadcasting, for talks, and so on. One chapter tells how to make an exhibit on tuberculosis; another gives suggestions for plays. Materials such as printed matter, slides, and movies are carefully listed."

Educators will welcome this valuable aid in their field. Dr. John Sundwall, Director, Division of Hygiene and Public Health, University of Michigan, calls it "a splendid job," while J. Mace Andersen, in *Hygeia*, refers to it as "an arsenal equipped with deadly weapons for a successful attack on this age-known disease."

You who are in the fight against this terrible disease, whether in the home, in the schoolroom, or as a public health worker, will want this manual. It may be secured (\$1.25), from The Rural Press, Madison College, Tennessee.

—S—

Madison's Status as a College

THE question is frequently asked by prospective students and others whether grades given by Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute are accepted by other educational institutions. It seems only fair at this time to set forth the standing of the college at Madison.

For several years this institution has been a member of the Tennessee Association of Colleges as a recognized senior college.

Several years ago the institution was surveyed by the Educational Department of the State of Tennessee and approved as a senior college whose graduates are eligible to certification by the State of Tennessee as teachers on the same basis as graduates from any other college in the state.

Graduates from Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute are accepted for graduate work by the University of Tennessee without question and without discount of their scholastic credits.

The Medical Department of the State University, which is located at Memphis, accepts our premedical students. The Southern Dental College at Atlanta does the same for students entering a dental course.

Louisville (Ky.) Medical College accepts the credits from Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute for their full value.

The University of Alabama has accepted our graduates for graduate work without discounting their credits or in any other way handicapping them.

George Peabody College for Teachers accepts our graduates into their Graduate School.

So far as we know no student who has done creditable work at Madison has failed on the basis of his scholarship to be accepted by any other school or college to which he has applied.

So long as Madison was a junior college no question arose as to its standing because it was then a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The ruling of the Association is that a member institution listed as a junior college but applying for senior college membership, must be dropped from the published list as a junior college. Due to the fact, therefore, that Madison does not now appear on the list of junior colleges some have questioned its status.

To answer such questions the Southern Association, in its *Proceedings of The Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting*, December, 1934, page 74, published the following statement:

"The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, on the Junior College list through 1933, having become a four-year college, is no longer technically a junior college; but the work of the institution comprised in the former junior college has not only suffered no diminution, but has actually improved. It is, therefore, the judgment of this Association that students completing what was formerly the junior college work should be given the same credit by higher institutions as was formerly given."

Writing January 11, 1936, the Executive Secretary of the Southern Association said:

"When the Association makes such a statement as appears on page 74 of the Proceedings it does not consider that it is necessary to reaffirm this statement from year to year. It is my suggestion, therefore, that you refer those interested to the above stated page in the 1934 Proceedings of the Association."

Let us suggest that any one desiring to secure the rating of Nashville Agri-

cultural Normal Institute by any institution of higher learning, during the transition period through which this institution is now passing, write President E. A. Sutherland, Madison College, Tennessee, as he can assist in getting this information across to the institution in question.

—S—

An Important Date for Students

MARCH 22 is registration day for the Spring quarter at Madison.

What does it mean? Just this: Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is prepared to give forty or fifty young men and women, high school graduates, who desire a college education and who meet the standards of the institution, an opportunity to earn a large portion of their college expenses by labor.

Many young people should be in preparation for their life work. Madison desires to help them. This college is in session continuously, four quarters to the year. Four times during the year new classes are organized. Students entering with the Spring quarter have the privilege of completing two quarters' work between this date and the opening of the regular school year in September.

The institution cannot promise that any student will do a specified amount of work or earn definite portion of his expenses, because willingness and ability to work, as well as the health of the students and the amount of classwork carried have a bearing on the amount he will earn.

However, Madison is a school of activities. We have never seen a time when there was a dearth of work for students. It is, therefore, safe to say that active young men and women who have a determination to secure a college education, can earn a large part of their expenses during the Spring and Summer terms.

If interested, write for details. For catalog and application blanks address, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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Facts and Figures From the Field of Chemistry

A PLEASING feature of the work on the campus is the get-together meetings of the faculty when as a body they are introduced to the activities of one department of instruction after another through the presentation of a paper, by demonstration, or otherwise. At a recent meeting of this character, Dr. Philip Chen, head of the Department of Chemistry, presented some practical phases of the science of chemistry. Following are a few paragraphs from Dr. Chen's paper:

SINCE chemistry is a science which deals with all forms of matter; and since matter is anything that occupies space and has weight, it is easy to see that everything we touch, taste, or handle, everything in our homes and shops, bears witness to the activity of the chemist.

The science of chemistry has three chief problems:

1. To take note of the qualities by which different kinds of matter are distinguished from one another.
2. To find means of separating different kinds of matter when they are intermingled or combined.
3. To discover the means and conditions for changing or transforming one kind of matter into other kinds.

These three problems are referred to as problems of identifying, separating, and transforming. To illustrate: The chemist can transform sawdust into sugar, coal into gasoline, and from the nitrogen of the air produce fertilizer for the farmer. Vitamins B and C,

THE FIRST LAW

OH, the laws they make
 May help a little,
 But I still must take
 My share of victual
 From the good brown earth
 And the seeds that fill it.
 I must prove my worth
 By the way I till it.

My bread—somehow
 I must ever find it
 With the sweat of my brow
 And the brain behind it!

No statute writ
 In a legislature
 Can change a whit
 Of the laws of nature:
 With the rain and sun
 I must labor ever,
 And my gain is won
 By my own endeavor.

I must work, I vow,
 As the Lord designed it,
 With the sweat of my brow
 And the brain behind it!

—Berton Braley.

produced originally from vegetable growths, are now manufactured synthetically as the result of the activities of the chemist.

The question is raised, What will the effect be on the agriculturist if the chemist not only prepares synthetically the vitamins to be found in fresh fruits, grains, and vegetables, but also discovers how to raise potatoes and tomatoes without soil and in much larger quantities than are produced by the ordinary processes of farming?

Dr. Gericke, of the University of California, has been experimenting in the growth of crops without soil. By using sawdust or other soft material and supplying the nutrients required by the plant in a solution carefully controlled and at a pre-

terminated temperature, he has produced potatoes at the rate of 2,465 bushels per acre, as compared with the average potato yield of 116 bushels per acre for 1934. Tomatoes grown under these conditions

would yield 700 tons per acre, while the normal outdoor yield was 5 tons per acre.

The British government is seriously thinking of manufacturing ascorbic acid, the chemical name of vitamin C, for its citizens. This one item alone would do away with importing ascorbic acid in the form of citrus fruits, which now take 150,000,000 cubic feet of marine shipping space into Great Britain each year.

THIS work of the chemist will not, however, wreck the farmer. Instead, the chemist comes to his aid by revealing new uses for the products of the soil. For instance, The Farm Chemurgic Council, uniting the interests of the agriculturist and the scientist of the laboratory, now advocates the very feasible practice of converting the farmers' surplus crops into products usable in the industries through the application of organic chemistry.

It is being predicted that the greatest achievements of the future will be in the field of chemistry rather than in mechanics. Experience in a few fields gives great hopes for the future. To illustrate: The soy bean is being used in the preparation of oils to substitute for dairy butter, and in the manufacture of paint and soap, and the protein residue of the soy bean is manufactured into plastics and plywood glue.

Henry Ford makes no secret of the fact that two bushels of soy beans are used in the construction of every car that goes from his shops. Mr. Ford is looking forward to the day when a substitute for metal will be made from farm products. He is quoted as saying, "Some day we will grow an automobile, or grow the most of an automobile."

A PUBLICATION of General Motors Corporation, entitled "Chemistry and Wheels," says:

We usually think of the automobile as a mechanical device made up of rotating and reciprocating parts and which, in some way, burns gasoline to propel itself along the road. But let us look at the automobile, for a time, from a different standpoint, that of the chemist. To him the automobile is a chemical factory on wheels. It uses chemical raw materials which are converted into finished products and by-products by the engine. It has every element of a compact, self-contained chemical factory—storage tanks, mixing chambers, pipe lines, chem-

ical reaction chambers, and waste product disposal.

As chemical factories, automobiles are increasing the world's supply of water by 17,500,000,000 gallons yearly. This is enough water to fill a canal twenty-five feet wide and six feet deep extending across the continent from New York to San Francisco. Perhaps here we find an explanation for the recent floods.

From the 16,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline consumed, the automobiles also produce 2,700,000,000 cubic feet of carbon dioxide yearly. This would make 160,000,000 tons of dry ice. It would take the huge total of 3,200,000 box cars to transport this quantity of dry ice.

—S—

The Mountain Doctor in Flood Times

UPON the highlands of Tennessee, near Celina, is Dr. J. O. Ewert, one of the group of medical men who are working for the good of the people in isolated sections of the Southland. Here in his own words is the story of one night call when the flood waters were making life unusually hard for these people:

The phone rang. "Hello, doctor. This is Ray Jones talking at Buttler's Landing. They want you to come to Bert Hecock's as soon as you can. They'll meet you at Squire Bailey's with a boat."

"OK. I'll be right down."

After driving my car three miles, I arrived at Squire Bailey's where two men were waiting to take me across a two-mile expanse of back water.

"I brought a clean board for you to sit on, doc, so you can keep dry. This river is giving us a heap of trouble, isn't it?" remarked one of the men.

"Is the river still rising?" I asked.

"Yes, it's rising at the rate of three inches an hour. See that sign post over there; the water was just up to the lower edge of those large letters when we passed here an hour ago and now it nearly covers them."

A few minutes later our skiff, propelled by two sturdy mountain farmers, was skimming over the somewhat turbulent surface of the vast inland sea, making two miles in twenty-eight minutes.

"How deep is the water here?" I queried, as we rode along.

"About twenty-five feet. See that little shrub sticking out of the water over there.

That is a good-sized tree. The people over yonder [pointing to a small house all surrounded by water] are moving out today. Mr. Black, who lives on that little knoll over there, is making himself a boat, thinking he may have need of one soon."

Just twenty-eight minutes after we boarded the boat, we stepped out on the shore.

"We brought a horse for you to ride on the rest of the way. She's blind but she's gentle and won't throw you. Just keep her in the road and she won't fall."

A half-mile ride on the faithful steed brought me to my destination. As I stepped into the house, I saw eight or nine people hugging the fireplace to keep warm, but they immediately made room for me to warm up after the long cold ride on the water.

"Charles took sick last night. We thought it was the colic, so we gave him linament, epsom salts, and quinine, but nothing seemed to do any good, so we thought we better send for a doctor," said the mother.

A glance at the bed in the corner of the room left no doubt in my mind that Charles, a sturdy young man of twenty-one, was suffering intense pain.

Examination soon revealed a textbook picture of a case of acute appendicitis. Hospitalization and operation were advised and urged.

"Where shall we take him?" asked the anxious parents.

"I know of no better hospital than Madison Hospital near Nashville. Let's get him there as quickly as we can," I replied.

In a little while four men carried him on a cot to the boat and placed him, cot and all, in it, and off they went for the other side, where he was gently placed on the rear seat of my car.

Post-operative diagnosis about four hours later: "Acute appendicitis."

—S—

In Appreciation of the Nurses

SEVERAL nurses from Madison Sanitarium helped in the relief work at Louisville, Kentucky, during the flood crisis. Pewee Valley Sanitarium and its corps of workers, located as they were

outside Louisville, but just outside the flood area, were able to care for some of the sick and to assist emergency hospitals in the city by sterilizing for them when their own facilities were crippled.

After the immediate difficulty was passed the superintendent of one of the hospitals to which two Madison nurses were assigned wrote as follows:

Dear Dr. Sutherland:

The purpose of this letter is to convey to you our appreciation and commendation for the valuable service rendered during Louisville's flood emergency by two of your Graduate Nurses: Harry Sorenson and Glenn E. Velia.

We took over a public school building and gathered together a volunteer staff of local pediatricians. Equipment and supplies were quickly provided and we opened to receive white patients having communicable diseases, developing in the crowded refugee quarters at numerous locations. Your young men demonstrated their ability and training, and contributed to the service we rendered.

Yours very truly,
Longfellow Hospital

(Signed) J. D. Burge, Superintendent

—S—

Cocoanut Bread

A FRIEND and long-time reader of THE SURVEY, S. H. Carnahan, of Sutherlin, Oregon, who spent a number of years in Cuba and is acquainted with many uses of the cocoanut, asks that we give you the following recipe for making cocoanut milk and bread:

Dig out the eye of a fresh cocoanut and pour out the water. Take the meat from the shell and grind through a food chopper or grate it fine. Over this pour a pint of water, wash out the milky substance and strain, adding the milk from the cocoanut. This may be used as you use dairy milk.

The ground nut meat may be mixed with dough, a teacupful to each pound loaf of bread. Let it rise and bake as you do a raisin loaf. It is rich and nourishing.

—S—

Nurses to Cincinnati

FOR over two years Madison Sanitarium as a training center for nurses has been in affiliation with the Children's Hospital of Cincinnati for work in pediatrics. Nurses usually go in groups of six for a period of four months.

February 1 was the regular date for an exchange, but floods in the Ohio Valley delayed the exchange for a week. By almost

the first opportunity for transportation by train the Misses Bernice Kinser, Mary and Margaret Pooser, Julia Klasen, Frieda Reinholtz and Mrs. Esther Bischoff, left for Cincinnati on the seventh, and the Misses Irene Douglas, Bernice Hiner, Martha Jones, Erma Long, Vesta Pifer, and Mary Vaselanko returned on the eighth to resume their classwork and sanitarium duty on the campus. A very pleasing relationship exists between the two institutions. Madison appreciates the opportunities offered by the Children's Hospital and the sympathetic cooperation of the Director of Nurses in the Cincinnati institution.

—S—

Items of News

It is always a pleasure to have Elder V. G. Anderson, President of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, meet the family. He had charge of the Sabbath morning service January 30.

The president of the Southern Union Conference, Elder J. K. Jones, is a member of the Board of Directors of Rural Educational Association which operates the Madison College plant in all its parts. He met with the Board at its annual session on the ninth of the month for the first time as he recently located in the Southland. After listening to President Sutherland's report of the institution's activities in 1936 and the financial report of the institution for the same period, he expressed his interest in the work of Madison, saying, "I am impressed with the magnitude of your work. You have a bright outlook. For your many industries and activities and for the able management of your staff of workers, you are to be congratulated. I am becoming wrapped up in the work of these self-supporting centers. I consider it an honor to be associated with you on the Board. I want you to know that you have my hearty cooperation and that of my associates."

In the January 14 issue of Murray, Ky., *Ledger and Times* appeared a picture of

the new \$150,000 Mason Memorial Hospital just opened in that city. Dr. Will Mason, whose father and grandfather before him were physicians in the same county, is medical superintendent of this 150-bed institution. Tribute is paid Dr. Mason as "one of the greatest surgeons of the time." Dr. Ora Kress Mason, graduate of the medical school of the University of Michigan, and of the Royal College of Music and College of Arts and Sciences of Sydney, Australia, is a prominent member of the hospital staff.

Tuesday night, the sixteenth, Madison suffered loss by fire of its Mechanical Arts Building, housing the machinery and tools of the Plumbing, Woodworking, and Electrical Departments, and considerable lumber and broom corn. The cause is unknown. The character of the structure and the material all contributed to make it an easy prey to fire. The fire engine of the institution and its crew of student firemen worked like heroes assisted by firemen from Old Hickory and the City Fire Department. Due to their effective work the food factory was saved although it caught fire several times. The loss is partially covered by insurance. Thankfulness filled the hearts of every member of the family that the larger, more expensive buildings of the campus were saved, and that no one was injured in the fight to save the property.

—S—

Madison Can Help You

YOUNG men and women ambitious for a college education may find at Madison just the opportunities they are looking for. Four years' work, a chance for remunerative employment while training for Christian service—these are conditions worth investigating. Spring quarter registration, March 22, 1937. Attractive positions in campus industries for twenty capable students. For details, address Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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The Madison Survey

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Madison College, Tennessee

Vol. XIX

March 3, 1937

No. 9

Home Economics and Nutrition Courses

A FRIEND of Madison, a university professor, once wrote of the varied activities of the institution in this way: "They till the soil, are creating one of the finest arboretums, cook and serve food, and run twenty-seven industries through which the college is supported and the work program of the students is conducted."

It is the training of the cooks and servers that especially concerns us at this time. In recent years the college has provided liberally for the housing of chemistry, biology, physics, agricultural science, printing, and other departments for the education of workers in the Southland. But the Home Economics Department has been operating in temporary quarters, and with most meager equipment, waiting for the hour to strike, for the opportune time to arrive, for advancement.

He who waits, if with patience, is often rewarded above his expectations. We trust it will be so with the Department of Home Economics. Located near the center of the campus, so far as concerns school buildings, is Gotzian Hall, one-time chapel for the entire institution. Finally outgrown and superseded in that capacity, it has been utilized for various purposes, until

lately set free for the housing of this department.

With repairs, remodeling, and equipping, it will become the convenient center of an important feature of Madison's college preparation of students for lives of usefulness.

Madison College is eminently fitted to operate a strong department in Diet and Nutrition. Its medical department, known as Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital, makes a specialty in its treatment of diet in disease. In its Food Manufacturing Department it is experiment-

ing with foods and is placing on the market a variety of health products. Its experimental work with the soy bean has brought it into prominence in that field.

STUDENTS in Diet and Nutrition have the privilege of practical demonstration and daily work in the Sanitarium diet kitchens and in the preparation and service of foods in the College Cafeteria. They are at work with foods in the Food Manufacturing Department, in the Cannery and Soy Milk departments, and it is from the college diet classes that the City Cafeteria draws its cooks and dietitians.

Dr. Frances Dittes, who heads the college Department of Home Economics, has

A Special This Week

THIS issue of *The Survey* is devoted to the subject of

Diet and Nutrition

And presents plans for housing the Home Economics Department of

Madison College

Purpose: To solicit your cooperation.

THE NEW HOME

WHEN remodeled as headquarters for the Home Economics Department, Gotzian Hall will provide ample room for classes in Nutrition, for demonstration purposes, and for the serving of guests.

Location: On the East campus, south of Science Hall.

been Sanitarium dietitian for years. She is author of the cook book, to which you have been introduced, entitled "Food for Life." Something of her equipment for her work both as teacher and writer is voiced in the review of "Food for Life," written by Dr. H. A. Webb, head of the Department of Chemistry, Peabody College, for the Magazine Section of Nashville *Banner*, issue of July 26, 1936. He says:

"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 the vegetarian school, whose life work consists in administering foods as a true medicine to those who seek for health."

By education, by close association with the Sanitarium staff of physicians in their care of patients, and by collaboration with Dr. Philip Chen of the College Department of Chemistry who is also chemist for the Food Manufacturing Department, Miss Dittes has a wide background for training dietitians and for leadership in the Department of Home Economics. Students otherwise qualified and who are interested in food work are unhesitatingly directed into this section of the college.

It is in recognition of the wide field of usefulness open to those who are well trained in food preparation and food service, that Madison College is now preparing to equip new headquarters for this department of instruction, and solicits your cooperation.

—s—

What Students Are Doing

NO better index to the value of an education in Home Economics and Nutrition can be asked than a record of the

doings of students of this department of college training after they leave the institution. Of senior college graduates, class of 1936, we learn that Miss Fannie Cannada, a southern girl, is this year teacher of Home Economics in Graysville Academy, Graysville, Tennessee. Mrs. Philip Chen, wife of the head of the Department of Chemistry in Madison College, is a housewife and the mother of three small children. She has plenty of opportunity to use her knowledge of diet and nutrition. Mrs. Golda Doub, who came to Madison from Texas, is now operating the Everett Chapel School cafeteria, at Overton, in her own state.

Mrs. Violet Jackson-Goodge lives on the campus and teaches in the Demonstration School. Miss Louise Holst went West

THE STORY OF

IN 1909, when Madison was very young Gotzian, was dedicated for chapel and rec Assembly Hall accommodated the constant Hall became Textile Arts Building. With sor and the installation of new equipment, it w

THE DIET AND NU

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HOME ECONOMIC

on graduation to accept a position as clinical dietitian in White Memorial Hospital, Los Angeles. Miss Lillian May is doing post-graduate work in her chosen field. Miss Anna Pearson is connected with the Battle Creek-Miami Sanitarium in Florida.

Representatives from earlier Nutrition classes are widely scattered. One of these, Robert Okohira, returned to Japan and is connected with the Tokyo Sanitarium and Hospital.

—s—

Some Dietetic Principles

AS AN institution including the Sanitarium and College, Madison bases its teaching on certain dietetic principles which are made fundamental in the courses offered in Nutrition.

Dr. Dittes will tell you that emphasis

is placed on the value of a diet built up largely from the "protective foods,"—fruits, vegetables, and milk. At the same time students in the Nutrition classes are given an intelligent study of all substances, including meat, eggs, and fish, as well as the cereals, nuts, legumes, and vegetables. There is need of careful selection of the kind of protein used. Dietitians should know how to select one protein from another in constructing an adequate diet, considering the problem both from the biological value in nutrition and from the economic standpoint.

Authority for a Meatless Diet

THE question was settled to the satisfaction of most physiologists long ago, that a fleshless diet may be entirely

GOTZIAN HALL

Gotzian Hall, gift of Mrs. Josephine for donation purposes. Ten years later, a newly increasing student body, and Gotzian Hall repairs, a rearrangement of partitions, will give commodious quarters for

TRITION SECTION

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S DEPARTMENT

compatible with the maintenance of excellent health." That is the statement of no less an authority than Dr. E. L. McCollum, Professor of Biochemistry, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University. It appears in an article entitled, "Is a Fleshless Diet Adequate?" in *Life and Health*, March, 1937.

"Modern nutrition studies conducted by chemists and discussed from the chemical standpoint," says Dr. McCollum, "present an extremely interesting interpretation of what constitutes an adequate diet.

"Instead of discussing nutritive needs in terms of very complex substances, such as proteins, carbohydrates, fats, and the ash constituents of foods, we now particularize, and consider the nutritive needs of the body in the terms of thirty or more simple chemical substances. It has been shown that the diet may be visualized as

a mixture of certain minute elements which are indispensable. When these are provided in the diet, the body chemistry works smoothly, health is promoted, and successful reproduction with low infant mortality and the maximum of longevity is possible."

An Adequate Diet

IN VIEW of the fact that the proteins of cereal grains do not alone altogether meet the needs of the human diet, Dr. McCollum says:

"The value of these cereal proteins is, however, greatly enhanced if they are eaten with proteins from leafy vegetables, and to a somewhat less degree when eaten along with the proteins of tuber and root vegetables. The leaf proteins are of special value as supplements to cereal proteins. . . . Combinations of proteins from milk and eggs with those of any vegetable foods, are of good to excellent quality for human nutrition.

"There is, therefore, no difficulty in respect to the protein problem in the planning of the diet of the nonflesh eater, provided he includes milk and eggs in his diet."

—S—

Experimental Work With Foods

THE Nutrition Department of Madison College is dealing with most up-to-date scientific findings on matters of human nutrition. Students have access to the findings of the laboratory food experiments conducted by the chemists on the campus.

Specially prepared foods are manufactured and marketed to meet the demands for flesh food substitutes. More and more people are concerned, and not without reason, because of the increasing disease among animals. This affects not only the meat supply but also the milk.

In the College Nutrition Research De-

NEEDED — SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, plus labor which has been promised by the College Faculty, will meet the immediate needs. Home Economics is largely a woman's phase of education, a woman's project, but

We solicit the assistance of both men and women to the amount of \$600. Loyal support before leads us to expect similar results today.

partment experimental work has been going on for a number of years, especially with the soy bean. Soy milk, fresh every day, is used in quantities by the institution. Soy milk in cans is on the market, its sale increasing continually as people become acquainted with the value of this product.

Not only is Madison publishing the virtues of soy milk, but scientists in various places are advocating its use instead of dairy milk. Professor Maddar of the University of Frankfurt, Germany, showed recently that infants fed on soybean milk are able to resist infection to a remarkable degree. This is attributed to the alkalinity of the soy milk, which increases the resistance of cell tissues.

An experiment conducted in Cleveland, Ohio, in the feeding of over 200 infants on soy milk and gruel, shows that the cellulose of soybean gruel relieves constipation. When soybean milk is used, the intestinal flora show a predominance of gram-positive organisms, thus resembling the stools of normal breast-fed babies.

These glimpses into the activities of the Department of Nutrition will explain why Madison is desirous just now of improving the teaching facilities of the Department. It explains why we appeal to you to assist in procuring added equipment up to the amount of \$600.

—S—

Helpers

ONE of the generous-hearted women who have contributed largely to the material equipment of the plant at Madison is Mrs. Josephine Gotzian. With the laying of the corner stone, so to speak, she espoused the cause of the struggling institution. And her generous interest lasted to the time of her death about two years ago.

She is spoken of as the mother of a dozen sanitariums. One after another of our medical centers, especially on the Pacific Coast, was the object of her care. In her later years she was deeply concerned with the manufacture of health foods. It was she who made it possible

for Madison to start the health food industry. To her last years she was aiding that activity.

When experimentation began with the soy bean, she saw in this product a new avenue for caring for the sick and for feeding children. In her very last days she arranged for special funds to be used in further development of soy milk.

We are confident that were she still with us nothing would please her better than to see the Department of Nutrition housed in the building which bears her name. By making it a strong factor in the training of food workers there will continue the activities to which she gave her best thought, her money, her advice and inspiration.

—S—

May We Have Six Hundred?

THE SURVEY goes regularly each week into several thousand homes. Among these thousands of readers we believe are some who will want a hand in Madison's present project to make suitable headquarters for its Department of Nutrition.

Donations of any size will be accepted as evidence of your interest. Some may be able to supply one of the larger items of furniture, such as a stove, or a refrigerating plant. But inability to do the bigger thing need not deter any one who is interested from helping.

The waters in every large river are the combined contributions of a multitude of little streams. So let us have your help. We thank you all. Letters and contributions may be addressed to

The Treasurer, Madison College,
Madison College, Tennessee

COST OF EQUIPMENT

TO MAKE ready for classroom service, the Home Economics Department needs:

4 stoves, \$40 each,	\$160.00
1 60-gallon hot water tank,	16.00
1 large Frigidaire,	192.00
2 large worktable cabinets,	60.00
6 kitchen sinks,	100.00
12 electric hot plates,	72.00
Total	\$600.00

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Madison Activities for Nineteen Hundred Thirty-Six *

By E. A. SUTHERLAND

THE year 1936 brought an unusual number of problems, it must be admitted, but with them has come the conviction that grows stronger as time passes, that the Lord watches over our interests, personal and institutional, and has given a rich measure of his blessing.

With a world full of perplexity, unrest, crime, unprecedented anxiety caused by floods, epidemics, wars—with all these we have been able to carry forward our activities with a surprising degree of composure, with no major disturbances, with few inroads by death, and with safety during the terrible flood experience of the past few weeks.

Those who share the burdens of the institution need a large degree of trust and confidence in the Lord and their fellowmen. As one who stands in a place of responsibility, I feel devoutly thankful, and I think I speak the thoughts of my fellow workers when I say that we are all most thankful, most appreciative, of the spirit of cooperation in our midst; for the willingness of each to share the burdens of others, for the sympathetic interest and helpfulness that is evident here. This makes association in the work of the campus pleasant and profitable. We appreciate also the hearty cooperation between the organized work and our own. The

brethren have shown their confidence in a variety of ways, a confidence which makes a very strong appeal to our workers.

Educational Features

ENROLMENT for the 1936 school year was 335. This student body came from thirty-eight states, with a foreign population of twelve, most of whom came from the Orient seeking instruction in agriculture.

The graduating class of 1936 was the fourth since the institution became a senior college. Sixteen received the baccalaureate degree. There were sixteen nurses in the 1936 graduating class, all of whom received their R. N. from the State; and there were eighteen high school graduates.

Our graduates have been tested by several institutions of higher learning, among which are the University of Tennessee, the University of Alabama, and Peabody College.

Our application for membership is still before the Southern Association of Colleges. We are considerably nearer meeting their standards than we were a year ago. The fact that the Association gave us a three-man committee survey last spring is one evidence of this.

When Madison enlarged its work from the junior to senior college level, its name was of necessity dropped from the Southern Association's accredited list of junior

*A digest of the President's Report to the Board of Directors of Madison College, February 9, 1937.

colleges. This led some to question the status of the institution. In answer, the Southern Association published, on page 74 of its *Proceedings* for 1934, the following statement:

"Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, on the junior college list throughout 1933, having become a four-year college, is not longer technically a junior college; but the work of the institution comprised in the former junior college has not only suffered no diminution but has actually improved. It is therefore the judgment of the Association that students completing what was formerly the junior college work should be given the same credit by higher institutions as was formerly given."

Mr. M. C. Huntley, executive secretary of the Southern Association, under date of January 11, 1936, stated:

"When the Association makes such a statement as appears on page 74 of the *Proceedings*, it does not consider that it is necessary to reaffirm this statement from year to year. It is not intended that the comment on your college be limited to one year. It is my suggestion, therefore, that you refer those interested to the above mentioned page in the 1934 *Proceedings* of the Association."

According to Association procedures, this holds true until reversed by action of the Association.

THE completion of Drullard Library was an acknowledged advance in material equipment. The qualification of faculty members continues, and the strength of the teaching faculty is greater than a year ago. A number of our graduates have done commendable work on the graduate level, three receiving the Master's degree during the year; a fourth was qualified at the Commercial College in Bowling Green for college work in the commercial field; and a fifth is nearing the completion of his work for a Master's degree in the University of Tennessee.

The faculty has been strengthened by the addition of several new members and the return to teaching of others who had been given leave of absence while taking advanced preparation. Among these are three physicians added to the Sanitarium staff, primarily as doctors but giving part time to teaching. Mr. Bayard Goodge was made principal of Demonstration School. Mrs. Bayard Goodge and Mrs. Taylor were added to the faculty as teachers in the grades. J. G. Rimmer resumes teaching after a year's absence.

Lawrence Hewitt and Ralph Davidson are added to the college faculty. Miss Gertrude Lingham is again teaching in the Department of Health.

The college is doing strong work in the science departments under Dr. Chen in the chemistry field, Dr. Bralliar in biology, and Mr. Hewitt, his assistant in parasitology, who has been fortunate in adding materially to the equipment of his department. Mr. Hansen and Mr. Davidson are both progressive instructors in physics and mathematics.

Professional work for nurses-in-training is done by able teachers, several of whom are physicians.

The Agricultural Department has advanced as an educational feature of the college under the initiative of Mr. Jacobsen. A class of enthusiastic young men is in training. Careful study is given to various projects as a part of the educational program. As an industrial center, the Agricultural Department has the added help of George Juhl, farm manager, and J. W. Blair, in charge of garden crops, both of Iowa. C. L. Kendall is recognized authority in forage crops.

This past year Dr. Frances Dittes has been free to devote full time to teaching and department supervision in Home Economics and Nutrition Departments, building up a strong work. Plans are maturing for remodeling Gotzian Hall as the home base for nutrition classes, supplemented by portions of Demonstration Building that are utilized by the sewing and weaving industries.

The Sanitarium

CLASSROOM instruction is but a small part of Madison's educational program. Each industry is a vital educational feature as well as a substantial means of remuneration to the student body.

The sanitarium and hospital is the largest single industry on the campus, the most remunerative department of the institution. Likewise, it is one of the strongest teaching centers. With its corps of six resident physicians, its supervisors, dietitians, and nurses, it is a school of health for both students and patients.

Three physicians have been added to the staff this year. The number of supervisors has been increased by putting Madison graduates in positions of responsibility in the surgery, the surgical ward, the nursery, treatment rooms, and elsewhere.

Dr. Cyrus Kendall is the institution's pathologist. Work in the clinical laboratory has increased. The efficiency of the record offices has improved. George Cothren has been qualified for the work of anesthetist.

The records show 1398 patients in the Sanitarium; 1085 out-patients; 303 major operations; 356 minor operations; 43 accident cases, and 78 deliveries for 1936.

We are cooperating with the County Health Department by doing a large number of tonsillectomies and other minor surgery.

We recently dedicated the new and improved Public Address System which operates from the Music Department, and which places radio programs, health lectures, parlor programs, and other educational matter within the reach of every patient in the institution. It adds likewise to the advantages of students.

A portable X-ray equipment and a gas machine for the surgery represent added equipment. The installation of direct telephone connections with Old Hickory is a decided advantage to outside physicians as well as to our own staff.

For the third year we are having affiliation with the Children's Hospital in Cincinnati for pediatric instruction for nurses. Six nurses are there at a time in four-month shifts.

Food Factory

IN POINT of equipment the farm is second and the Food Factory is the third of the industries. The present method of operation in the Food Factory is the work largely of E. M. Bisalski. Foods have been standardized and a more extensive program of advertising followed than ever before. During the year, Capt. C. D. Bush became manager of the factory, releasing Mr. Bisalski for field work. H. J. Miller carries the burden of manufacturing foods.

Printing

ONE of the oldest industries on the campus is that of printing. This department has passed through various

experiences. For a time it was unwise to do commercial work and the activities of the department were confined largely to the needs of the institution. Food Factory demands are no small item. THE SURVEY has been published weekly for eighteen years. Students are publishing a monthly paper, *The Peptimist Crier*. The Shop printed Dr. Dittes' book, "Food for Life," about one year ago, and this past year put out an edition of Miss Rood's "Tuberculosis Education," for use in TVA circles.

The Broom Shop

THIS department has been the special care of Mr. Rocke. It is operated by George Goodner as a self-supporting unit. During the year it has done a \$11,000 business. It is an asset to the institution due to the fact that it paid cash for student labor to the amount of \$2,000.

Other Improvements and Additions

CENTRAL HEAT has been one of our most perplexing problems. The giving out of two of the large boilers made it necessary this year to remodel the plant at a cost of \$7,000. This has been done under trying circumstances, a large part of the mechanical work being done by two of our own men, Marvin Meeker and Mike Wiley. Mr. Meeker is engineer-in-chief and operates the plant with student labor, a project that calls for skill, efficiency in teaching and supervising, and an endless amount of patience. We are now generating our own electricity and heating with the exhaust steam.

Druillard Library was occupied in October. The cost of material was donated by friends, but the cost of labor, approximately \$5,000, was the donation of teachers and workers of the institution. That is the estimate at our campus wage, and would be three times that amount in terms of the ordinary workman.

The Laundry building, talked of for so many years, is nearly ready to occupy. It is a concrete structure 40 by 60 feet. The blocks were molded by the students, the walls were laid by our own men under contract. With the pouring of the cement floor and installing radiation, the machinery will be moved in at a cost approximating \$3,500.

For years the canning of fruit and vegetables was greatly handicapped for

lack of room and equipment. A cannery was erected near the Food Factory. Adjoining it is headquarters for the soy milk industry and equipment for pasteurizing, separating, and bottling the dairy milk. This added equipment cost approximately \$2,300. Soy milk and soy products are attracting the attention of the public. About sixty gallons of milk are used daily on the campus, and it is planned to put the canned milk on the market soon. Mrs. Gotzian made this work possible through funds handled by the Layman Foundation.

A number of cottages have been erected on the school grounds during the past year. Mrs. Druillard and Mr. and Mrs. Grant Conser built a \$5,000 house on the west side of the campus, adjacent to the new home of Dr. Lew Wallace which is a pleasing addition to the homes of teachers and workers.

Mr. Hansen is building; Mr. Burdick and Mr. McClure have each a cottage; Mr. Juhl recently moved into his new home; an addition has been made to Mother D Lodge, the guest house of the institution; and Mr. Welch has taken a cottage. It is our policy to encourage faculty members to own their own homes as it fosters permanency and contentment.

The Telephones. A rather expensive and prolonged job is the revamping of the telephone system which is now under way. In time we hope to have the sanitarium and central switchboards combined, and an enlarged local telephone service.

Music Department. The music studios have been remodeled and have received added equipment during the year. This work was done in connection with the installation of the Public Address system for the sanitarium, and largely by the head of the department, Professor Leland Straw, and his assistants.

Sanitarium Cottages. What we speak of as the Hankins cottage north of the sanitarium has been remodeled for patients. Miss Dittes' cottage has been purchased and will increase the rooming capacity of the sanitarium.

Administrative Changes

IT IS a major problem to produce sufficient income from the industries to meet the expenses of an expanding institution. In the past it was possible, though not profitable, to operate some industries from the earnings of others more fortunate in the way of income, but that time has passed. It is now the policy of the Executive Committee to place all industries on a self-supporting basis. Each must meet operating expenses from its own earnings, should pay its overhead expenses, lay aside a fund for replacement, and should contribute something to the support of the educational departments. This throws upon each department the necessity of living within its budget.

Labor is one of the largest single items of expense in the institution. Plans are on foot to improve the method of handling the labor, placing it on the same basis as the outlay for operating materials, holding students to definite work assignments, demanding a higher degree of efficiency of those who are earning their way through college, and at the same time encouraging and developing a higher degree of initiative and managerial ability.

Extension Work

THE Layman Foundation continues to operate the cafeteria in Nashville. A School of Health was conducted by Mrs. Scott and Dr. Dittes in connection with the cafeteria. The Foundation has given substantial help to a number of units at a distance; it has operated the tailor shop on the campus, has materially helped in a number of ways, and at present is assisting in the development of several new industries.

Only a few points in the year's activities can be mentioned. I believe, however, that the group carrying the enterprises here is of good courage. The difficulties are but a challenge to greater exertion and to a constant trust in the One who says, "Let not your hearts be troubled."

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Soul Healing Is What Men Are Seeking

ONE who is associated with the sick day after day, who spends hours in an endeavor to pull men out of their depression and to inspire in the discouraged some health-producing hope, finds necessary a superabundance of faith in God and confidence in his fellowmen.

One patient recently handed her physician a newspaper clipping (identity of the periodical not revealed), entitled, "Get Well Inside," by George Mathew Adams. The author's philosophy made an appeal, evidently, and here are his words:

"When trouble begins, it usually begins inside. Then it is that most people call the doctor—a doctor of medicine instead of a doctor of the soul.

"People who are well inside can face most anything. A large part of the ailments of mankind are not organic but imaginary. The heart gets lonely, the spirit falls, and the soul is in for a siege. The doctor of medicine can do nothing—unless he is also a doctor of the soul.

"It is essential to have a healthy viewpoint upon life and its natural obligations. Brooding over lacks, or losses, or shattered illusions will do no good. Pills and dark, bitter medicines will not help. Hardly ever are other people close to one able to

help. You have to become your own doctor and have a rendezvous with your soul. Get well inside and all the glories of the outer world will be yours anew."

That idea of "getting well on the inside," of reaching up for the hand of the heavenly Father and allowing Him to pull one out of himself—that is familiar advice to patients in Madison Rural Sanitarium. It must carry weight, for recently a former patient, now a missionary in a foreign land, who had his physical check-up just before going to the

mission field, wrote of it and its evidence in other places besides the Sanitarium, a spirit permeating even the messages of the SURVEY. For to the editor he writes, "I read with interest your little paper. Your attitude of happiness and optimism has had a great deal to do with the wonderful success God has given you at Madison."

ONE meets the thought in various places,—that need of soul healing, the life that comes from above. Winfred Rhoades, pastor of a Boston church, and a social worker, contributed to *The Forum*, January, 1937, an article entitled, "A Broken Spirit Drieth Up the Bones," from which we quote:

THE love which Christ diffuses through the whole being is a vitalizing power. Every vital part—the brain, the heart, the nerves—it touches with healing. By it the highest energies of the being are roused to activity.—*Ministry of Healing*.

"If you really take in the idea that fundamental health comes from what is built up inside and not from that which is so wistfully sought outside, you will find that it makes a palpable difference in your day-by-day experience. Not the state of the body but the state of the mind and soul is the measure of the well-being of each of us.

"In over half the general hospital cases, the illness is chiefly psychological and not physical, according to a medical man in a position of high responsibility.

"A person is caught in the quagmire of life. He flounders, but struggles helplessly on. In the midst of it he becomes the victim of physical disorders which make it still more difficult for him. He runs for a doctor. The physician finds no organic trouble. What the man needs and has needed from the beginning is a doctor of the soul; someone who can teach him how to look life straight in the face and not be dismayed.

"Let a man make it a habit to refuse pettiness day by day and to choose robustly, and he can little by little develop a soul which shall at last become equal to anything. But people need teaching. That is why every medical doctor needs to be also a doctor of the soul."

"Too commonly religion seems to be thought of only as connection with an organization—perhaps a vague hope somehow involved but, for the needs of daily life, the soul practically starved.

"The soul that knows true religion loses its feeling of having to struggle alone. It puts aside its dreads and fears. It lifts itself up into a mood of confidence in the universe. It learns how to draw conscious vigor from the Source of all life. It not merely believes in God; it lays hold on a power not known before."

Add the words found in the book, "Ministry of Healing":

"Everywhere hearts are crying out for something which they have not. They long for a power that will give them mastery over sin, a power that will deliver them from the bondage of evil, a power that will give health and life and peace."

"To the physician equally with the gospel minister is committed the highest trust ever committed to men. Every physician is entrusted with the cure of souls."

—S—

Dr. Russell's Recital

LATE in February Dr. Howard Hyde Russell, of Westerville, Ohio, was again with us. Dr. Russell, who is the organizer of the Anti-Saloon League, is still, at the age of eighty, a most enthusiastic worker in the cause of temperance, and is active in the present country-wide agitation of that subject. In his young manhood he was associated in the temperance work with Dr. Isaac Funk, founder of *The Literary Digest*. He is pleased, therefore, to call at Madison occasionally, as his busy program permits, to see Dr. Funk's daughter, Mrs. Lida Scott. He finds himself intensely interested in her activities in the Southland through The Layman Foundation.

His own heart throbs in harmony with that of students who are striving for an education. His home is on the borders of Otterbein College campus. He mingles with the student body, encourages their public speaking and oratorical efforts, and at times entertains them himself.

Madison was especially favored this time by the Doctor, who gave them an hour of recitation. He opened with the Scripture story of the healing of the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda, and of the child, "a lunatic, sore vexed." Then followed "Sheriff Thorne," by Trowbridge; "The Pilot's Story," by Howell; Tennyson's "Lady Clare"; and "Pyramus and Thisbe," by John Saxe.

Dr. Russell is making for himself a warm place in the hearts of his Madison friends.

—S—

Ruth Linrud, Harpist and Soloist

By LIDA F. SCOTT

THE harp and song recital of Ruth Linrud on the evening of February 25 was an event that will long be remembered. As a performer on the harp, Miss Linrud has few equals. Dressed in the

costume of her native Norway, she sang to her own accompaniment Scandinavian and Irish folk songs.

She spoke of various composers and explained the themes of the Norwegian songs, giving a description of the customs and the racial background. She gave also the history of the harp, which has been wonderfully developed since 1915. In mechanism it is composed of two thousand parts. Its strength must be equal to the tremendous pressure of the taut strings. The Irish harp, the national emblem which she used in her Irish songs, is smaller and much more simple.

In addition to the folk songs, Miss Linrud played the following harp solos: "Aeolian Harp," by Hasselmanns; "The Music Box," by Poenitz; and Brahms' "Waltz."

The following selections were sung without interlude: "Fiddle and I," by Goodeve; "The Story Book," by Ball; "The Fairy Pipers," by Brewer; "O Sleep Why Dost Thou Leave Me?" and "Largo," by Handel; and Mozart's "Alleluja." Then followed hymn singing, closing with Hikes' "Good Night."

It is impossible to describe the beauty and sincerity of the hymn singing, one hymn following another as though woven upon the warp of the harp by skilful fingers and a beautiful voice. "Jesus Is Coming Again" and "Beautiful Valley of Eden" were among the hymns which seemed to transport us into a purer atmosphere where peace and harmony prevail. After listening, one better understands the words of Scripture: "It came to pass when the evil spirit was upon Saul, that David took an harp, and played with his hand: so Saul was refreshed and was well, and the evil spirit departed from him."

One heard comments like these: "I felt as though I never wanted her to stop." "I felt as if I were being sung to sleep," said a stalwart male nurse. "Words cannot express my appreciation," said a young woman. "It was the best sermon I ever felt," said another. "It was a wonderful message."

There was no intrusion of the personality of the artist. The inspiration of the message called forth the prayer of J. E.

Shultz, editor of *The Watchman*, who dismissed us reverently and thoughtfully. The prayer seemed the response of all hearts flowing into a crescendo of praise as when, at the close of a beautiful day, the sun sets in quiet splendor.

—S—

Fountain Head Invites Help

IN OUR effort to restore the Sanitarium destroyed by fire, other lines of institutional work have been neglected. The farm in particular has suffered. For the work on 315 acres we have only five mules and a nine-year-old Fordson tractor.

Last year near the end of the season the Fordson gave out completely. We are sadly in need of another tractor for the work of the spring. A manufacturer has offered us a new tractor at fifty per cent discount. It will cost us \$500. We know of nothing that would so forward the work of the school and medical work at Fountain Head as this tractor. Any help that readers of the SURVEY can give will be appreciated.

We could use eight strong boys to work up a credit for next year's high school. We have a heavy program of farming, gardening, building, and shop work. We might also use two or three full-time workers on our regular mission basis.

You may address B. N. Mulford, Fountain Head Sanitarium and Rural School, Fountain Head, Tennessee.

—S—

Comings and Goings

E. M. Bisalski, sales manager of Madison Foods, is again at his post on the campus after a rather extended trip through Florida in the interests of Madison Health Foods. He returned with renewed interest in soybean milk and other soy products.

Professor M. E. Cady, of Washington, D. C., addressed a class at Peabody College in Nashville, then visited Madison, where he spoke on his chosen subject of voice culture.

The student body was pleased to hear again from Miss Kathryn Jensen, of Washington, D. C., assistant secretary of the

General Conference Medical Department, who reported her trip to Denmark.

Mrs. Belle C. Hall, for years a member of the faculty at Madison, after visiting relatives in Battle Creek and other points in Michigan, spent ten days at Madison before returning to her present home in Mountain View, California. She was accompanied west by her son, Stanley Hall, and his wife. Mr. Hall is a Madison graduate of '36 who has been in charge of Visual Education on the campus for several years. He will connect with Pacific Press Publishing Company.

Miss Sarah Peck, of St. Helena, California, has been visiting several points in the South in the interests of her work book for use with Bible classes in the church school. She visited her friend, Miss Myrtle Maxwell, normal director of Southern Junior College, who is a student in Peabody College, and the two ladies spent some time at Madison. Miss Peck has had wide experience in educational work both in this country and abroad.

The Southeastern Division of Progressive Educational Association met in Johnson City, Tennessee, the first week in March. A number of outstanding educators were on the program. Mr. W. A. Bass, of Nashville, Tennessee, Commissioner of Education, gave the opening address. The meetings were held at the State Teachers' College. Various phases of progressive methods in education were under discussion. Misses DeGraw and Hartsock, members of Madison College faculty, attended the meeting.

President B. G. Wilkinson, Washington Missionary College, spent the week-end at Madison, giving four lectures on biblical and historical subjects based on his recent findings during extensive travels in Europe, Syria, and the Orient. He is tracing the history of Sabbath-keeping Christians from the days of the Apostles through the Dark Ages and down to the present time.

Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Mrs. Druillard,

and others from Madison attended the quadrennial meeting of the Southern Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists held at Chattanooga the middle of February. Dr. Sutherland gave a report of educational activities of Madison and of related institutions in the Southland.

There are comings and goings with the weather as well as with people. The yellow daffodils were nodding in the breezes. Banks of yellow forsythia, reflecting the sunlight and radiating cheerfulness in every direction, were suddenly covered with a blanket of snow. They shook off the white mantle and seemed none the worse for the cold breath of air that swept down from the North. That is mid-March in Tennessee—this year, but not always.

—S—

A Call for Nurses

AT Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital, located near Louisville, Kentucky, there is need of nurses. Mrs. L. N. Nivison, a member of the group, writes:

"I have been asked by the people here to place a call for nurses in the SURVEY. Pewee Valley Sanitarium has been kept very busy thus far this year, so busy that the working force has been taxed to the limit. We can use more nurses, both graduates and undergraduates. A man and his wife, both nurses and of good reputation, would be very acceptable. If interested, kindly write for particulars to the Superintendent, J. T. Wheeler."

—S—

Young Men and Women

STUDENTS seeking a college education in a Christian atmosphere will be pleased with the opportunities offered at Madison. There are some special advantages here for all, and especially attractive offers to those who desire to earn a portion of their expenses. Catalog and further details sent upon application to Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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Student Activities at Madison

THE modern conception of school differs from that of the traditional idea. Once the teacher was the center. She was the ruler of a little kingdom, the police, if you please, of a group of more or less incorrigibles in some communities. The form was monarchical, the rule autocratic.

But times have changed. The child is the center of the modern school. The teacher is neither dictator, nor is she the center of activity. She no longer teaches subjects; she teaches children. The method of approach differs; the center of influence has shifted; the atmosphere of the schoolroom is changed; good discipline now means, not stillness but the hum of activity, the stir that accompanies cooperative working out of projects.

Pupils no longer listen to the instruction of the teacher, or memorize facts from the text, re-citing these facts to the teacher. Pupils today are engaged in activities adapted to their capacity. Taking advantage of their natural outward-reach for new experiences, guiding their native energy into profitable channels, the teacher becomes a counsellor and director rather than a disciplinarian or even a hearer of lessons.

The natural set-up for the school of

such activity is in some rural section. Here, surrounded with growing things, with the plants and animals, uninterrupted by the artificial that prevails in the city, the pupil, under the guidance of a skillful, educated, unsympathetic instructor, has the best chance

this world affords to develop skills in the tools of education, knowledge that is essentially fundamental to growth into his place in the social fabric, and appreciations of the finer, untainted things of life and nature. It is the natural setting for the development of character, which in reality

is the objective of all education.

HAND work is the natural accompaniment of head education, of intellectual development. Manual activity is considered essential to the complete development of the physical and intellectual man. The rural home and the rural school afford the ideal situation for this combined manual-mental growth. Children so fortunate as to live in an environment where father and mother still hold their place with children as their assistants, companions in labor, sharers in the support of the household, cooperators in the economic problems of life, and who attend a school supplementing this situation, have the back-

ground for the development of a citizenship attitude most sadly needed in this day.

Madison is ideally situated for the working out of such an education. Rural surroundings, an abundance of wholesome work of the most practical nature, not forced but growing out of the situation, out of the everyday life of the community, a close cooperation of mature teachers and department heads with youth in its vigor,—all this is the foundation, the natural setting, for a school of activity such as the founders visioned.

The activities, the problems in which students participate, are those that face the average man and woman of the world—food producing, food preparation, home making, construction work, marketing, caring for the sick, maintaining the standards of an active moving community; these are the things that occupy the minds of college students at Madison. Their work is remunerative, and it is fundamentally educational. It is in line with the most advanced trends in education.

The natural accompaniment of educative activity as a schoolroom method leading to self-support is that other schoolroom activity of self-control, student government. "I used to think of self-government in the student body as a Madison fad," said a young man recently. He has been meeting modern school methods in a class in Education. He and others have come in contact with the principles and practices of student government in other institutions, and true to his conversion, he is now an ardent advocate and active participator in matters of self-government.

Many are not yet acquainted with the National Association of Student Government Officers. The very name suggests youth and vigor. Its publication, *Student Leader*, issues from the Nation's capital. Richard Welling, chairman of National Self-Government Committee of New York City, speaking to students imbued with the idea that they should exercise the right of self-control and self-government, says, "Get a like-minded group together, learn if you can what other schools are doing in self-government, talk over your plans with a sympathetic teacher, and

then present them to the principal. Make sure you have him on your side.

"Before you know it the spark will be kindled into a flame of enthusiasm and you are ready to hold your first of a series of meetings. A good book to read before starting is *Character and Citizenship Through Student Government*, by Lillian K. Wyman."

Madison college students are the center of a community life that makes democracy in government especially applicable. They are beginning to see that the national government is encouraging the students of the country to study democracy that they may be fitted to keep alive the traditions of the country when times are changing.

Student self-support and student government are two indications on the Madison campus of the up-to-date character of its educational procedure. Although rural life and school activities fostered and carried forward by the student body have been in practice for over thirty years, they are still evidences of the appreciation of the most progressive types of education. Our young people are called to meet situations demanding the keenest minds, the ability for leadership, stability, adherence to ideals, all of which are fostered by this type of education.

—S—

A Worthwhile Relief Plan

AMONG educational and economic leaders in the United States the Quakers have ever held a leading position. In 1931, when the depression was keenly affecting numerous groups, "a typical program was started by the Quakers when they volunteered to feed 40,000 miners' children in the coal areas," says *Pathfinder*, March 13, 1937.

The article describes another social service sponsored by the Quakers, saying:

The undertaking, launched on an experimental scale last week, involves a plan much greater in extent than the child-feeding project of a few years ago. As announced through the American Friends Service Committee, it is based on an estimate that 200,000 soft-coal miners never again will find jobs. To meet this situation, the Quakers propose to rehabilitate and resettle them through subsistence farming, education in new trade skills, and introduction of new industries.

To test the proposal, the Quakers have purchased a 200-acre tract about a mile west of Republic, Pennsylvania. The experiment will involve the establishment of fifty coal miners' families on this tract. Each family will receive an acre on which to build a house. In addition, tools, livestock, and seed will be provided. If the experiment is successful, it will be carried out on a large scale.

The plan has been endorsed by private industry, organized labor, government officials, and other groups. It has been started by the Quakers through funds donated by leaders in the coal and steel industries.

THIS is especially interesting to Madison people. For thirty years it has been teaching that the city is not the place to rear children; that each family should have a rural home, and that men and women who have rural homes and land from which to secure their living are kings and queens. Economic pressure and labor troubles serve to emphasize the importance of this philosophy of life.

In the early days of Madison the temptation came to sell a portion of the institution's land and put the proceeds into much-needed equipment. But the management said, "No; all this land will yet be needed to assist people who will leave the cities and will need guidance in rural home making by those who have ability to teach and to lead." This project conducted by The Society of Friends may indicate that our own time for such work is nearer than we have suspected.

—S—

Soy Bean Conscious

UPON his return to the office from a five-week's trip through Georgia and Florida, E. M. Bisalski reports that Floridians are especially receptive to health information, and healthful foods, and that they show a remarkable interest in the soy bean.

For many years Madison Foods has pioneered the exploitation of the soy bean as a human food. The number of inquiries from physicians, chemists, teachers, students, and the laity, the country over, and also from foreign countries, give evidence of a widespread interest in this valuable food. Madison Foods has developed the following soy-bean foods:

1. KREME O'SOY Flour. A toasted whole soy-bean flour.

2. Soy Beans With Tomato Sauce. Free from starch. Alkaline. Rich in minerals. Canned.

3. SOY-KOFF. A beverage which tastes like coffee but contains no coffee or caffeine.

4. Breakfast Crisps. Contains KREME O'SOY Flour and whole wheat, malted. Ready-to-eat.

5. Soy Cheese. The pure protein of the soy bean tastily seasoned. Canned.

6. Vigorost. Used in the place of meat. Ready-to-eat, cold or hot. Canned.

7. Date Stix. A crisp, honey-sweetened biscuit containing soy flour filled with dates.

8. Fruit Stix. The same biscuit as in Date Stix, filled with dates, raisins, figs.

THE soy bean is a valuable food because it supplies many of the elements removed from many foods by the refining processes through which they pass. It is used in infant feeding, special diets where a low starch content is required, and some cases of allergy; it is frequently used where an alkaline diet is sought; as a protein substitute for meats, and as a beverage in the place of coffee.

Madison Foods are available in the health-food stores and restaurants in Florida and also in many of the leading grocery stores in the larger cities. Madison Foods packages lend themselves to attractive colorful displays. On one occasion the manager of one of the largest grocery stores in Florida thought well enough of the Madison Foods window display to suggest that a picture be taken for the newspaper.

Since many of the visitors, and in fact many residents in Florida, are seeking to gain weight, reduce, develop strong muscles, or are convalescing, the matter of eating is given a bit more thought than usual. That people in Florida are health conscious is evident by the patronage of the health food stores and restaurants, the health appeals used in advertising, the volume of fresh fruit drinks, and the emphasis given to whole wheat products. If one is not health conscious before going to Florida, he becomes so before leaving.

E. L. Wickman, state representative for Madison Foods, is a man of wide experience in the field of grocery merchandising. He resides at West Palm Beach where he and his capable wife operate Wickman's Health Center. Specializing in hydrotherapy, massage, and careful eating, they bring health to many. Mr. Bisalski says: "Their buoyant disposi-

tions and wholesome association as earnest hard-working people, is in itself enough to make one feel better. And to visit our many fine accounts with Mr. Wickman who is well known and liked, is a real pleasure."

In Florida, SOY-KOFF is growing in popularity and Vigorost is being served with good success in the health food restaurants to take the place of meats. The demand for KREME O'SOY Flour is increasing.

The cross-section visits with our many partons who migrate to this health haven of the East for the winter season gave opportunity to study the consumer reaction as an index for improvements, sales appeals, and promotion for the coming season.

We are grateful to Florida friends who cooperated in making Mr. Bisalski's trip both enjoyable and successful. As a result, many more people have been touched with the Madison Foods slogan, "Devoted to the Protection of Your Health."

—S—

What Is to Be Found at Madison?

FROM time to time there come to Madison men and women, active workers in foreign fields who are home on furlough, and who while here desire to touch elbows with men and institutions whose program of education correlates with their work. Frequently these visitors are advised to come here by Mr. John Reisner, Executive Secretary of Agricultural Missions, of New York City.

Writing recently to a member of a committee of the Methodist Episcopal church of Missouri which is studying "newer needs and trends in education, especially those relating to rural and farm people," Mr. Reisner said:

"I note you are interested in the question of self-help colleges. I am happy to be able to make one recommendation to you which I consider very important: That is, that your committee, or a delegated representative, make a thoroughly

careful study of Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, at Madison, Tennessee.

"This institution is of college standing and has been so recognized by public authorities. I know of no school like it in the United States for its soundness of educational philosophy or the success with which its educational program is being worked out. It is thoroughly rural-minded and has developed self-help as successfully as can be found in any college of which I know."

—S—

Disaster Unites Hearts

IN HER radio column, speaking out of New York, Dr. Florence Hale, editor of *The Grade Teacher*, bore beautiful tribute to the love of man for man in times when calamity overtakes them. The terrible disaster to the consolidated school in the oil region near London, Texas, rung the heart of the nation. In hundreds of homes some child lay dead or dying. One father, striving to get his wounded son home, stopping for the little fellow to rest, was asked, "Daddy, where are my sisters?" The father, turning from the little fellow for a moment to get control of his voice, said, "They are fine, Georgie; they have gone—home."

As Dr. Hale said, "Great disasters sweep away the petty differences among men. No longer do they ask about religious affiliations, or social standing, or race or color. As one man, they rush forward, asking, 'What can I do?'" Quoting Longfellow:

"Let us be patient! These severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise."

—S—

To College Students

COLLEGE life and education in an atmosphere of activity—that is Madison.

Well-rounded courses for men and women in a Christian atmosphere.

Opportunity for remunerative work while in training. Special opportunities for students of ability who possess definite objectives for lives of Christian service. For details, address Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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Symposium on Agricultural Life

MADISON was pleased to have as guests last week Mr. John H. Reisner, Executive Secretary of The Agricultural Missions Foundation, New York City, and Mrs. Reisner. Mr. Reisner spent the greater part of the year 1936 in Africa visiting the various mission stations in that vast continent. His interest in agricultural education is indicated by the fact that for seventeen years he was dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry in the University of Nanking, China. Love of the soil is deeply rooted in his heart. He looks upon the earth as a gift from the Father, a precious heritage that man should honor and improve by his obedience to the laws of the soil rather than devastate as many are doing today.

In addressing the family at the evening chapel hour, he told of his travels—thousands of miles by train, thousands by boat, nine thousand by plane—including a trip over the Congo and the tropical jungle forests. In all the vastness of Africa the only portion not dominated by foreign nations is the little country of Liberia. There is no country in Africa without its automobiles. Wonderful changes have

taken place in the last two generations of the Africans.

Everywhere man has lived he has destroyed the soil—in China, Africa, and in our own land. In Africa, with the crudest of instruments for cutting trees, the natives have destroyed millions of acres of timber, the finest to be found anywhere. His pleasure of the trip south was marred by the sight of the ruin wrought by erosion of the soil. In his mind the civilization of America will be determined within the next fifty years by the steps taken to preserve the resources of the soil. One of the finest things the government can do is to extend its policy of soil conservation.

“Fundamentally this is a religious matter,”

said Mr. Reisner. “More and more the thought takes possession of me that we merely hold the land in trust. It is a mistake for any one to think of the land as his to do with as he pleases. We must develop a feeling of moral responsibility to the earth. Our economic right to the land is not like that of the ownership of an automobile. The land belongs to the generations to come.”

EVERYONE who seeks to follow the path of duty will at times be assailed by doubt and unbelief. The way will sometimes be so barred by obstacles, apparently insurmountable, as to dishearten those who will yield to discouragement; but God is saying to such, Go forward. Do your duty at any cost. The difficulties that seem so formidable, that fill your soul with dread, will vanish as you move forward in the path of obedience, humbly trusting in God.—*Patriarchs and Prophets.*

Then he repeated the words of Deuteronomy, "The land, whither ye go to possess it, is a land of hills and valleys, and drinketh water of the rain of heaven: a land which the Lord thy God careth for: the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it."

"Those words should be engraved upon the hearthstone of every home. The earth is the Lord's. He created it; He cares for it; He is watching to see how we respect it. Here at Madison agriculture is more than an occupation, more than a means of getting a living; it is a way of life. Your possession of land lays a moral responsibility upon every one of you."

THE next day or two were spent by Mr. Reisner in Nashville in counsel with a group of educators. He himself is largely responsible for the special courses in agriculture offered by Cornell University for the benefit of foreign missionaries, courses that are growing in popularity and yielding a steadily increasing influence.

It is the hope of Mr. Reisner and a number of others to see a similar work carried forward in Nashville with Scarritt College, missionary training center for missionaries of the Methodist church, as the center. The conference held in the city was attended by representatives from Vanderbilt University, Peabody College for Teachers, Fiske University, Madison College, the State Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural College for colored students, and others.

Dr. Reisner told this group of educators that the burden of his soul is to impress the minds of men with the sacredness of the soil. The proper care of the soil means more to him than the increase of commercial wealth. He makes an appeal to religious-minded men, to the leaders in churches and training centers to teach the present truth in regard to the nature of the soil and man's duty to it.

Following his presentation of the subject, Dr. Norman Frost, who heads the Department of Rural Education in Peabody College, expressed his sympathy with these ideas. Dr. Smith, southern representative of the Rosenwald Fund, compared the productivity of the soil in the rural sections of the South that were his

boyhood home with the barrenness of those same sections at the present time. Everyone who can go to town, does so. People depend for their food upon the grocery store instead of the garden.

Mr. G. M. Bentley, State Entomologist, and Dr. Alva Taylor, Professor of Social Ethics, Vanderbilt University, spoke enthusiastically of the ideals set forth by Mr. Reisner. Reference was made a number of times to the type of education offered at Madison College. Dr. Sutherland was invited to present some facts concerning the philosophy and practice of Madison in training men for rural districts of the South. He likened the care of the soil to the care of human health. His conception of man's relation to the soil comes from the study of the Bible. In the books of Moses are the fundamental principles of soil conservation, man's relation to the earth, and the connection between rural living and the health and happiness of the race.

It is believed that as a result of this conference steps will be taken to develop opportunities in the Southland for added agricultural training of men for home and foreign mission fields.

—S—

Looking for a Tailor

THE story of Madison's tailor shop would interest you had we time to go into the history of the past fifteen years. This industrial center on the college campus has converted hundreds of yards of material into suits and coats for men, but some months ago it was necessary for Mr. Niergarth, the tailor, to leave because of illness in his family.

The business of the shop is reduced to repair work, cleaning, and pressing. We need a good tailor who has a vision of the possibilities here, a man who can teach the trade, who is a leader in the industrial spirit of the institution, and capable of uniting with other workers in making this department a self-sustaining unit and a factor in the education of young men.

Madison has a variety of industries that contribute to the operating expense of the institution and that afford remunerative work to college students. The Sanitarium with its many activities is the work depart-

ment for cooks, nurses, housekeepers, office help, and technicians.

The auto service shop, print shop, and central heat attract the mechanically-minded. The farm, gardens, and orchards make an appeal to the rural-minded in our midst. Artistic individuals are attracted to the looms in the weaving section of the Home Economics Department. Our Norwegian weaver has just completed an exquisite blanket, pattern-woven, both warp and woof, of blue and white wool, which we wish you could see. Such products make attractive gifts. The department is in position to accept orders for these.

But back to the tailor shop! Should a tailor recognize in our needs a call to a field of service, let him write for further information to the College Tailor Shop, Madison College, Tennessee.

—S—

The Generous Dorcas Societies

WE ARE pleased to acknowledge the kindness of friends, some of them living as far as the Pacific Coast, who have been sending boxes and bundles of clothing for use of young people in the Southland.

Madison is glad to make use of these donations, either here, or by passing them on to some of the Units. The calls of the Red Cross in behalf of flood sufferers touched the hearts of many. Some of the collections for that cause, good clothing, clean, mended, and ready to meet emergencies, has been on hand when Red Cross necessities passed, and so they have been sent to us for use in the schools. This is a thoughtfulness we wish you to know has been appreciated and for which we extend thanks in behalf of those who have profited by the generosity of others.

—S—

Tractor for Fountain Head

THE notice of two weeks ago that Fountain Head Farm School needs a tractor to help prepare for the season's crops, made its appeal. Mr. Mulford writes that the school has received \$150 for the tractor fund.

The manufacturers are making a substantial donation on the machine. Yet it

will cost the school \$500. There remains still due \$350.

Some men put their money in business that brings small returns. Sometimes money is in the bank and the bank fails. Fountain Head workers are investing their life forces in boys and girls, future citizens and Christian workers. They do not solicit money for personal salaries; but they do ask for help that helps them to help themselves and their students on their highland farm.

While the thought is in mind and the generous impulse possesses you, please give these people a lift. Address B. N. Mulford, Fountain Head, Tennessee.

—S—

Meeting an Emergency

IT IS gratifying to learn that in that tragic disaster of the consolidated school near London, Texas, which hurled hundreds of children into eternity without a moment's warning, one of Madison's graduates was able to lend a helping hand. Mrs. Golda Doub, Home Economics student, class of '36, whose cafeteria work was reported recently in the SURVEY, is connected with Leverett's Chapel School, Overton, Texas, only five miles from the scene of the disaster.

Although not a trained nurse, Mrs. Doub had a course in First Aid while at Madison, and her close association with the diet work at the Sanitarium gave her added ability to face a crisis. She responded immediately to the broadcast for assistants, working first with the injured as they were taken from the ruins and prepared for transportation; then on to the hospital where all worked at feverish heat to save lives that were hanging by a thread.

When she wrote on the twenty-second of March she was still nursing two children, a little boy and a little girl, seriously injured but for whom recovery was hoped, the only survivors of the entire fifth grade. Writing Mr. Rimmer, member of the college faculty who directed in the First Aid classes of which she was a member, Mrs. Doub says:

"Many times I have fervently blessed the day you led me into that First Aid class, as well as for many other prudent

'steers' you gave me during my life at Madison. It has been a desperate experience. I think now I know a little more of what war looks like. I wish I could forget much of what I have seen the last four days."

Then she gives expression to the thought that such happenings should turn the hearts of men and women to their God, but often they do not, and adds, "Oh, for grace to live loyal as a testimony for Him!"

—s—

Visitors and Others

During the past few weeks Madison has had a number of interesting visitors to whom we are glad to introduce you. Late in February our one student from Korea, Tai You, had charge of the Friday evening student service, presenting to the company some of the opportunities of his section of the Orient. On the program with him were two Koreans from Scarritt College in Nashville, Miss Yun and Mr. Pai, both of Penyung, Korea, and both in the United States to better fit themselves for mission work in their home land.

The sixth of March Elder William Steele, of New York City, visited Madison. He was on his way to his new mission field in Tuscon, Arizona, where he will engage in the Spanish work.

Miss Helen Rosser, a native of Georgia, is home on furlough for the second time. Her mission field is Korea. She is taking advanced study at Scarritt College, Nashville. In observation work with the County Health Department she was directed to Madison because of her interest in the soy bean. In Korea soy milk is used by the babies. Miss Rosser was the guest of Miss Gertrude Lingham who heads the college Department of Health. Not only the soybean milk industry interested Miss Rosser, but many features of the educational program made a strong appeal to her.

The spring week of prayer services were conducted by Professor Archa Dart, Edu-

cational and Missionary Volunteer Secretary of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, assisted by Professor Howard Welch. A very profitable series of meetings was held and the young people appreciated the instruction and gave a hearty response.

R. W. Woods of the faculty of Southern Junior College visited Madison last week while attending the sessions of the Tennessee College Association held in Nashville.

President A. J. Olson of Broadview Academy, near Chicago, was another recent visitor who complimented Madison on its growth as indicated especially by its well-equipped science laboratories and its new library building.

Miss Ruth Byerley, friend of former years, home from her mission field in Mexico, spent a few hours at Madison. She accompanied Miss Woodbourgh, a Methodist missionary home on furlough from Shanghai, China. Both ladies are students at Scarritt College, Nashville. Miss Woodbourgh is acquainted with Dr. Miller and our denominational medical work in the Orient, and like many who have known the value of the soy bean in its native country, is interested in the development of soy products at Madison.

Among welcome arrivals is a wee one who has come to stay—the little son, Leland Stanford, born March 13, as a member of the family of Professor and Mrs. Leland Straw.

—s—

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No. 14

Feeding a Family of Growing Children

WHEN I saw this smiling face of one of our campus children seated before a bowl of Madison Breakfast Crisps, I was prompted to ask the mother how she feeds this lad and the rest of the family.

This is the youngest child of Dr. and Mrs. Lew Wallace, both of whom have long been connected with this institution, first as students and then in a professional capacity. Dr. Wallace is a surgeon in Madison Rural Sanitarium. Mrs. Wallace is not only a very capable mother, but she is a graduate nurse and has the reputation of being one of the most thorough teachers on the campus.

I received the following answer to my question. Let me introduce Mrs. Lew Wallace:

WHAT do you feed your children?" is the question often put to a Madison mother of three happy, healthy-looking children.

The answer is fairly easy,—the simplest foods, most of them uncooked and in their natural state. I never give them complicated mixtures or foods that require much fixing to disguise their nature. I rarely use an intricate recipe.

The good old Bible menu of fruits, grains, and nuts (as simple as that!), with the addition of vegetables, many eaten raw, seems to meet the needs in our family.

When it comes to milk, a pint and a half daily is sufficient. I do not force on them a larger amount because it takes up the room of more valuable foods.

For breakfast, we have three or four kinds of fruit, either fresh or dried, less often canned; in winter,

cooked whole cereals—cracked wheat, oats, Minute Wheat, and corn meal, in turns; in summer, the dry whole cereals, puffed or shredded, and Breakfast Crisps. Each



A Child of Madison

child has an egg perhaps three times a week, nuts on the other days.

For dinner during the winter months, I try to have a thick, nourishing soup.—not one that adds overmuch liquid to the stomach contents without much food value. So often, as in taking milk, a child will not have room for really necessary food if he fills his stomach with thin soup. With the soup are served Madison whole wheat wafers, or croutons made of whole wheat bread.

In hot weather, in place of soup the children have a glass of cool concentrated tomato juice, and bran wafers spread with cream cheese. Cooked vegetables or greens always appear on our dinner table. (We always have our large meal at noon.) These often have to be coaxed down, but the ever-present salad, made always of raw vegetables—carrots, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, or cabbage—disappears like magic.

The children love Madison Nut Meat which, although a rich food, has always been easily handled by them. We have dessert frequently, but the eager youngsters may not partake of their moderate portion until the more substantial foods have been eaten.

For supper they may have fruit salads and bread spread with peanut butter, or sandwiches with fruit, or Crisps with their milk and fruit.

Even the youngest, now six, has been taught not to eat between meals. The little candy allowed to them is taken with their meals. They seldom transgress.

The three children have exceptionally good teeth which I am convinced is due mainly to their diet (and my own), a diet well supplied with minerals and fruit acids, and plenty of hard crusts for exercise.

—S—

Emphasis on Vocational Education

TO AN educational institution such as Madison College, which stresses a labor program and makes it possible through its industrial departments for several hundred young men and women each year to attend college who otherwise would be deprived of that privilege, the emphasis being laid upon vocational education by

many educators is a source of encouragement.

"Learn some useful art that you may be independent of the caprice of fortune," is the motto on the cover page of the October, 1936, issue of *School Life*, official organ of the Office of Education. Following are paragraphs from J. C. Wright, Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education, which appear in the same journal:

An Age-Old Precedent. "The need of vocational training in the arts and crafts is not new. In the Book of Genesis we are told that 'Tubal-Cain was an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron,' and in the New Testament we find that the Great Teacher Himself was a master of carpentry."

William Penn's Belief. "William Penn, in founding the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, more than 250 years ago announced the fundamental principle 'that all children within the Province . . . shall be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end that none may be idle. . . .'"

"It was the recognition of the soundness of this principle enunciated by Penn, and of the need for training programs in the arts and crafts as well as in cultural subjects, that eventually brought into being the vocational school as it is known today."

An Indiana Governor's Experience. "When Thomas R. Marshall, former Vice-President of the United States, was Governor of Indiana, he paid a visit of inspection to the new Indiana reformatory at Indianapolis. During his tour he asked the warden what in his opinion was the principal reason why most of those there confined had been committed. 'They have become criminals,' the warden replied, 'because in their boyhood days they were neither taught any useful calling nor compelled to do any useful labor. They were just pampered children who, when they left the home nest, knew no way to earn a livelihood, were disinclined to do any work, and consequently became easy victims of idle and vicious associates.'

"Those who are *trained* to work, who are *willing* to work, who *take pride* in their jobs, are truly 'independent of the caprice of fortune.'"

This is sound doctrine, such teaching as Madison has carried on for over a quarter of a century, a training for work in both home and foreign lands which is guaranteed wherever they locate to give *standing room*.

—S—

Faculty Studies

AS ONE means of faculty improvement, monthly studies are conducted in some field of the educational work by heads of the various departments or those who are specializing in that field.

At the meeting in March the work in parasitology was discussed by Mr. Hewitt, assistant in the Department of Biology. During the fall and winter quarters the class made and otherwise acquired a large number of slides. Some progressive work has been done in the department in cooperation with a specialist in Nashville in identifying the endomoeba histolytica, an intestinal parasite that is responsible for an untold amount of physical indisposition.

The meeting of April 6 was devoted to a survey of the field of nursing as a distinct feature of the college work at Madison, the advantage of having a nurse-training course on a college campus, a teaching staff of qualified instructors, a well-equipped sanitarium and hospital on the same campus and under the same management as the college; the social advantages in such a group with its recreational and educational programs and close association with other students on the college level who have diversified interests and varied programs. This study was conducted by Miss Gertrude Lingham of the College Department of Health and Nursing Education. She stressed also the satisfactory affiliation of Madison with the Children's Hospital in Cincinnati in which the women nurses receive their training in pediatrics; and the hearty cooperation that exists between the training school for nurses and the City and County Public Health Departments.

While there are many things yet to be desired, there are still many things for which to be thankful in the facilities offered by Madison College in the training of nurses. And the field to which Madison especially ministers in the Southland affords ample opportunity for the graduate

nurse to put into practice the knowledge and skills developed.

—S—

Tribute by a Former Student

REFERRING to Madison College and her experience as a student, which was made possible by the industrial program of the campus, a young woman writes:

"The self-supporting work will always have a very tender spot in my heart. No-where can a person be happier than when working with a group of people inspired with one great object—that of giving underprivileged young people, such as I once was, a fair chance in life, something to live for, and a way to make a living; and last, but not least, that of teaching them how much more blessed it is to give than it is to receive."

—S—

The Spring Week of Prayer

By HOWARD J. WELCH

THE College family, students and workers alike, appreciated the help of Elder Archa Dart who was with us from March 22 to 27. His messages at the chapel hour each evening were practical and helpful. His work with the children and juniors in Demonstration School was especially good. Several of the juniors have expressed a desire for baptism and church membership.

During the entire week a spirit of earnestness was manifested. Many voluntary prayer bands were formed, most of which are continuing. The week closed with an earnest consecration service, followed by baptism held in the Fatherland Street church in Nashville.

—S—

What One Hears

VISITORS nearly always spend some time in the Food Factory and at the soy milk headquarters. Soybean products have a fascination not possessed by most food products. After sampling, various remarks are heard. There is surprise to find that soy milk has such an agreeable flavor and that so many desirable foods can be made from the by-products.

A Sanitarium guest remarked: "One of the physicians in our home town con-

siders soy acidophilus buttermilk the best thing he has found to relieve constipation.

At the table, one said to another: "Our family is converted to the use of soy buttermilk. My husband wrote that I should bring home an extra supply. I'm taking three gallons with me. Have you seen the Chinese Cheese? It is the best soy food yet made at Madison, I think. I am taking a supply of it, also.

—S—

Campus Happenings

THE screech of the fire siren and the rush of the fire truck brought the family from all parts of the campus to the vicinity of Mrs. Lida Scott's house on the afternoon of the last Thursday in March. A blaze from a lighted hot-plate spread with great rapidity throughout the building. Valiant service of the men of the campus fire department saved the building, but it is badly damaged, and fire and water together ruined furniture, books, and personal belongings. The building was fairly well covered by insurance. Mrs. Scott had passage engaged for a business trip to Iowa. She left the wreck while she went in search of workers for a needy project in the Southland. Home again, sad over the disaster but not for a moment discouraged, she is already planning living quarters for the newly interested family of Iowa. That characteristic of leadership is contagious. It is that which makes for success in any pioneer work.

It was a pleasure to have as Sanitarium guest Mrs. Sarah Ward Conley, artist and teacher of art whose home is in Nashville. Mrs. Conley has been acquainted with Madison for many years although her busy life with students gives her little time to spend with us. She it was who years ago decorated the dining room, parlor, and lobby of the main building of Battle Creek, Michigan, Sanitarium.

The contacts with missionaries spending a time in Scarritt College are always most pleasing. Miss Howell, member of the

Scarritt faculty, accompanied three ladies on an inspection tour, all missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, two of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the United Presbyterian church. These were Miss Sarah King, for over nine years a teacher of sewing, knitting and housewifery in a school for native girls in Southern Rhodesia; Miss Bertha Ramsey, home after eleven years in Rhodesia as principal of coeducational schools; and Miss Elsie Grove, a teacher for twenty-four years in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The coming of these friends, introduced to Madison by Mr. Reisner, enriches the life of the Madison family.

On the thirtieth of March, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Parsons and three of their friends paid a short visit to Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons were introduced by our friend Mr. Reisner, of New York. They are missionaries of the United Brethren in Christ Church, and are home on furlough from Sierra Leone, West Africa. On their return to Africa next summer Mr. Parsons will become a member of the faculty of Union Training College at Bunumbu. They have been studying this year in the Graduate School of Cornell University. They were spending a few weeks studying rural educational and community centers in the Southland. As they inspected the plans of Madison their greatest interest seemed to be in the fact that Madison is able to give remunerative work to such a large number of students.

—S—

For College Prospectives

THE advent of Spring creates many openings at Madison College for young men and women who welcome remunerative work to help them attain their ambitions. Painters are in demand—competent to handle the brush in Sanitarium repair work. Others, too, may want to know of the chances. For details, address Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

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Student Activities at Madison

By JOSEPH R. KARLICK

SOME of the principles underlying the foundation of Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute—the Madison College—basic principles in the type of education which this institution advocates, are: The school should be located on the soil. Students should learn to love rural life. We should learn to be content with simple food and clothing. Largely, we should eat the products of our own raising. We should raise as large a variety of foods as the local environment makes possible.

It has been the purpose of Madison to so educate young men and women that they will devote a large portion of their time to the betterment of rural sections of the highlands and other rural sections of the Southland. From this phase of the teaching has developed the practice of students, on completing their scholastic course, of settling in some rural community and establishing a "unit" similar in operation to the parent institution at Madison. Today a score of such educational and medical centers are in existence.

To discourage depopulation of the farm,

and to turn the tide that has been moving cityward again to the farm, is a movement that meets with favor with many public-spirited men. It is the vital principle of such federal projects as the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Other educators, such men as Dr. P. P. Claxton, recognize in Madison's type of training a movement of value in the economic world. Dr. Claxton has said of Madison, "I have long regarded it as the best school in the State of Tennessee from the standpoint of education based on principles that are eternal in the development of character."

Madison College is small. It has an enrollment of about three hundred students. All of these have a chance

to earn very much of their way in the campus industries. Self-maintenance is the vital factor in a dynamic system of education. Not only do the industries afford remuneration that puts a college education within the reach of many who could not otherwise have that privilege, but the labor itself is a feature of the educational system at Madison. By its industrial program Madison College is operating in

IT COULDN'T BE DONE

SOMEbody said that it couldn't be done.

But he, with a chuckle, replied
That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one

Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried.
So he buckled right in, with the trace of a grin

On his face. If he worried, he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

—Selected.

harmony with the aid and encouragement the federal government is giving the young people of the country.

REVIEWING the industries operated with student labor, which play an important part in the Madison program, we find a 900-acre farm which produces forage, grain, and garden crops, and orchard and vineyard fruits. The mechanical shops, in which the machinery is repaired, are closely related industries. Theirs is the responsibility of the upkeep of autos, trucks, and tractors.

A broom shop is maintained. A clothes-cleaning and repair shop is operated. A construction crew is busy the year-round. The new stone-faced buildings on the campus are a credit to this group. Their most recently completed project is Druillard Library, said by many to be the finest building of its kind on any small southern college campus.

There is the program of food manufacturing in which students have an active part. Experimental and manufacturing work with the soy bean, making the flour, making the milk, and utilizing the by-products in other foods, has attracted the attention of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as well as firms in this country and abroad.

Madison Sanitarium and Hospital is the medical department of the College, a department that affords much work for students-in-training.

All these activities form a closely knit pattern of industry.

Industry's Twin Activity

SELF-MAINTENANCE has a twin called self-government. At Madison student activities lie in two fields: The one enables him to feed and educate himself by his own earnings; the second has to do with his social relations, and is a factor in fitting him for life in a democracy. With the increase of "isms" in the world, the student body recognizes the necessity of developing loyalty to fundamental principles of government and religion, and a working knowledge of these principles.

We believe, as Dr. Pratt, recent president of the National Educational Association, has said, that democracy should be taught by precept and practice in all

our schools. Teachers who are educating youth to become the future leaders in a democracy must themselves put democracy into practice in the schoolroom.

I am convinced that many of the principles of progressive education are being worked out on the Madison campus through these two avenues. Student participation in government has been in operation here for thirty years. The administration of the principle has varied from time to time, but the principle of student government is as fundamental here as it was in the mind of Jefferson.

Sometimes it has operated as student-teacher government; at other times emphasis has been stronger on student responsibility with the faculty standing in the background, supplementing, counseling, suggesting. Recently there have been some very interesting student meetings. The student body received a charter from the faculty; they drew up a constitution, studied the situation minutely, adopted it, and elected a corps of officers.

The Student Publication

THERE are other activities on the campus, such as the student publication called *The Peptimist Crier*, the object of which is to reflect the spirit of the college. It provides a medium of expression for the students and a medium of exchange between the alumni and the present student body.

The young people who are responsible for *The Peptimist Crier* received their inspiration largely through classes in Education. Many campus publications originate with the faculty but ours is ultra-student. And while the faculty is in harmony with the publication, students carry the responsibility for all phases of the work.

Not only is it an intellectual production of the student body, but mechanically and financially it is theirs. It is printed by the College Press, one of the industries, student manned, which has gained an enviable reputation for its work.

Other Advantages

ON THE Madison College campus students carry forward their work in a Christian atmosphere, in an environment designed to cultivate in them the desirable

qualities of leadership and fellowship. Such an atmosphere tends to bring out the best there is in the young people who are here for an education.

The world is calling for leadership. Perhaps the need is greater today than ever before. The college which contributes to the development of initiative, deep thought, good judgment, and strong power of leadership, is making a distinct contribution to the country.

—s—

The Inaugural Program

TUESDAY evening, the thirteenth, the student body held its first meeting in the new capacity of a reorganized government. The former group of officers stepped down in favor of those newly elected.

There was an outline of the policy of the incoming officers. The pledge of loyalty was administered to officers and committee members by Professor Welch. There were answering responses of good will and cooperation from the floor. Altogether it was an inspirational meeting.

A group of five young men, Joe Karlick, president of the Student Assembly, Roger Goodge, editor of *The Peptimist Crier*, Ralph Martin, Paul Woods, and Albert McCorkle, were just home from New Orleans where they attended the Southern Federation of College Students and Press Representatives. This was their first experience in a large body of students representing the student organizations in many institutions and voicing the sentiments of literally thousands of enthusiastic students. These young men are full of enthusiasm. As they say, once they thought the idea of student responsibility was a Madison "fad," but they have awakened to find that it is a characteristic movement in up-to-date educational centers.

The college band contributed materially to the program of the evening. The May issue of the *Crier* will breathe the spirit of the newly organized government project.

—s—

The Soy Bean Marches On

THERE is a constant hum of motors in our food factory these days to supply the orders resulting from Mr. Bisalski's recent trip to Knoxville, Asheville, Wash-

ington, Philadelphia, and New York. Since eight of the twelve items appearing on the Madison Foods price list contain soy beans, the value of the soy bean as a food is naturally emphasized in the sales program. Attractive window displays, featuring the soy bean as an ingredient of eight Madison Foods, have effectively stimulated sales. Retail stores, cooperating with interior store displays and the distribution of special printed literature and samples, have reached a host of interested people who were amazed to find soy bean foods so tasty and wholesome. The constant increase of business which is far above the normal curve, showing recovery from the depression, is evidence of the whole-hearted acceptance of soy bean foods by the public.

To keep our scrapbook up to date on soy bean articles that appear in the newspapers and magazines throughout the country, is like trying to keep up with the chemists who are finding uses for the bean as food, in plastics, in paints and varnishes, in oleomargarine, as cooking oil, in printing inks, in cattle feeds, in confections, for milk, for cheese, for sauces, for sausage, as a forage crop, and what not. It seems that every part of it except its shadow can be put to some profitable use.

IN THE May issue of *Popular Mechanics*, five pages were devoted to a review of the soy bean since its introduction to the United States in 1804. At that time it was grown as a curiosity. In 1917, less than 500,000 acres were in cultivation; in 1936 the total acreage was 4,380,000. The approximate number of bushels grown is 40,000,000 yearly. The United States imports a very small quantity of soy beans from foreign countries, the peak imports running 65,000 bushels per year.

A soy bean article is not complete without a mention or a picture of Madison Foods. In *Popular Mechanics* one can see the Madison soy bean foods on display. In this picture Dr. W. J. Morse, of the United States Department of Agriculture, stands in front of several sections of display cases where only soy bean foods and other soy bean products appear.

On the level with his left hand three Madison Foods packages (Soy-Koff, Date Stix, Fruit Stix) stand like soldiers in the line of soy bean foods. Four shelves

above can be singled out Vigorost, Soy Beans canned in Tomato Sauce, and, one shelf below, is Breakfast Crisps. Here then are seen all but two of the Madison Foods that are on display in Dr. Morse's rare collection. Soy Cheese and Kreme O'Soy Flour are there also, but they are blocked out with insertions of other type and pictures.

FOR many years Dr. Morse, who might rightfully be called the father of soy bean development in the United States, has been studying this interesting plant all over the world. In Manchuria, China, Japan, Korea, and other countries he has collected specimens of both plants and finished products, and has studied the agricultural, food, and industrial uses and possibilities of this veritable agricultural treasure.

Although the soy bean is one of the oldest known cultivated plants, it is now on the threshold of a new era of popularity. The present demand is greater than the supply. Indications for this year's crop point to the largest soy bean acreage in this country's history.

Dr. Morse is a frequent visitor at Madison and likewise Mr. Bisalski is a frequent visitor to Dr. Morse's Washington headquarters. Last week they were in a huddle over some soy bean problems. Madison's primary interest in the bean is centered on its agricultural and food aspects.

—S—

Campus News

Professor John Thompson recently returned to the Southland as Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference. He was on the campus a few days ago, the first time in thirteen years, renewing acquaintances, commenting on the improvements, and expressing interest in developments of the place in general.

John Stenger, who came south for school work from New Jersey, spent a few days here after an absence of seven years. His wife was with him. They were on their way north after a winter in Florida. He

was checking up on improvements, hunting for old landmarks, and inquiring for former students. To his wife he said, "Madison is different from any other place I know. It is like one big family. Once a member, always a member."

Mrs. T. R. Walsh, R. N., of Paradise Valley Sanitarium, San Diego, California, drove east with a patient, and on her return trip stopped to see Madison. Her husband was a student here fifteen years ago.

Several members of the faculty attended the annual meeting of the Tennessee College Association, held in Nashville on Vanderbilt University campus, March 24 and 25. At that time our sister institution, Southern Junior College, of Collegedale, Tennessee, was welcomed into the organization, previously having been received into membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Married on the evening of March 18, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Lew Wallace, were Simonne Haddad, formerly of Chattanooga, and James Van Blaricum, of Cincinnati. Both had been students at Madison for the past two years. They have joined the Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital group in Kentucky, where they will both carry work in connection with the rural school and agricultural features of the unit.

—S—

"I would like to have a half dozen extra copies of the March 24 issue of the SURVEY to give to friends," writes the business manager of a university in the Southland. "You are doing a good work at Madison and you have my best wishes."

—S—

Preparation for Usefulness

THERE is no reason why an ambitious young man or woman should not have a college education in a Christian environment, provided he wishes it. If you are in that category, Madison has good news for you. For details, address Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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The Madison Survey

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No. 16

A Growing Rural Medical Institution

THE possibilities of a rural medical work are exemplified by the history of The Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital, located at Fletcher, North Carolina, not far from the city of Asheville. The sanitarium is a part of an educational center including also an active agricultural department, an elementary and high school, and a nurse-training school.

After a period of inconspicuous development, during which time the sanitarium was sinking its root deep as does a tree in its early years, the institution has reached proportions and accumulated strength that is commanding attention. It is one of the older members of the group of self-supporting educational centers of the Southland, following in many ways the lead set by Madison, the parent institution.

The annual board meeting of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium was held the eighteenth of March. At that time Dr. Forrest Bliss, member of the sanitarium medical staff, reported for the medical phase of the institution. It is a distinct pleasure to present his report in large part.

Mountain Sanitarium, 1936

IT IS with a feeling of humbleness, and gratitude to our Heavenly Father that I report to you the progress of the work of the Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital during the past year. 1936 was a good year for us. While the record does not show spectacular advancement or unusual achievements, there was a healthy continuous growth; and we find patients are coming to us in increasing numbers as the years go by.

Figures showing growth:

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Patients admitted	210	331	378	423	548	589	689
Patient days	5540	6031	6662	7305	8120	9021	9939
Obstetrical patients							
—In-patients	2	2	20	28	35	40	46
—Out-patients	35	35	39	28	31	52	44
Surgery	48	99	121	112	123	217	193
Out-patient visits	301	1068		1445	2134	2404	2455
Laboratory tests	376	758	834	1890	2436	3310	3361
Average patients, per day	15	16	18	20	22	25	27
Average length of stay	22	18					14
Receipts from San. patients	\$18,503	\$20,180	\$22,644	\$22,248	\$25,659	\$29,632	\$36,397

Since 1930, admissions have more than trebled, and 1936 admissions exceeded the previous year's by one hundred. Patient days for 1936 almost reached the 10,000 mark. The care of the acutely ill has increased somewhat out of proportion to the sanitarium type of patient, as indicated by the gradual reduction of average

length of stay of patients—from 22 days in 1930 to 14 days in 1936. In August, 1936, we admitted 82 patients, the largest number admitted in one month. The high peak of last summer's season brought the patient list up to 49 in one day. Our quarters were necessarily taxed to the limit during the busy summer season. Usually the winter finds us with many empty rooms, but this passing winter brought us more patients than usual for this time of year. With the completion of our new hospital, our rooming situation should not be so acute.

Patients cared for from our own community of course increased more than from any other section. In 1930, 91 patients came from within a radius of 20 miles; in 1936 we cared for 450 different patients in the sanitarium from this same area. Nineteen states were represented in the patient list. Of the 689 admissions, 411 were full-pay patients, some were part-pay, and 125 were charity. There were ten deaths in the institution during the year, or one and one-half per cent. Our out-patient department is active, and continues to serve a large number of patients who are not admitted to the sanitarium. There were 2455 patient visits during the year. Seventy-five colored were cared for in this department also.

FOR the information of some who have not previously known our work, I will state that the Mountain Sanitarium began as a small two-room cottage in 1916, Mrs. Druillard, whom we affectionately call Mother D, loaning the first \$500 which supplied funds for the cottage. Gradually, with the passing of years this cottage was added to, until we are now able, by stretching, to care for forty patients. Our new hospital will give us an additional fifteen beds.

The staff consists of two physicians, eight graduate nurses, a graduate dietitian, an X-ray technician, a laboratory technician, medical librarian, medical secretary, and fourteen student nurses. The institution is fully accredited by the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association, and is a member of the North Carolina Hospital Association. It operates an accredited school of nursing. Regular staff meetings

are held for the physicians, attended by the technicians and some nurses, monthly, at which time difficult cases are studied, and the work of the previous month surveyed. Eleven physicians cared for patients in the sanitarium during the year. We continue our arrangement with Duke University Hospital for pathological examination of all tissues from our surgery.

It is with regret that the sanitarium relinquished Mr. Marquis, who carried the laboratory and X-ray departments at the sanitarium for a number of years, to general administrative work in the institution.

WE FEEL our sanitarium is especially blessed in having a group of consecrated men and women who whole-heartedly throw their energies into the work. The permanency of the workers at the sanitarium tends to make for strength in the organization. For seventeen years Miss Patterson has faithfully served as its superintendent; our dietitian, Miss Knowles, has been with us seven years. Mrs. Lowder and Mrs. Nestell, who took two years of their nursing training with us, graduating later at Madison, are carrying heavy supervisory responsibilities. Mrs. Witt supervises the out-patient department. Mrs. Gilman, with her group of student assistants, has given satisfaction in feeding the patients during the years she has been with us.

THE force of workers has been strengthened in recent months by the addition of a number of experienced medical workers. C. G. Macaulay, with his family, comes to us with years of successful X-ray experience, and is most ably heading the X-ray department and men's physiotherapy. George Kneeland, with his wife, has come to us from Chicago where he spent a number of years in the Research Department of Northwestern University and University of Illinois. He is heading the laboratory and pharmacy in a strong way.

To the nursing force has come Mrs. Florence Ames, recently of the Loma Linda Sanitarium, formerly of Nevada. She is ably carrying the work of day supervisor at the sanitarium. Miss Estell Fox, one of our own graduates, remained with us this year as night supervisor, and we appreciate her services. Miss Caroline Horning, who was day supervisor for a number of years, returns soon from an extended

vacation to develop occupational therapy for our patients. This is a line of work greatly needed. Mrs. Wixson, who came from Indiana, is in charge of the household work.

We regret to lose Elder Sheldon who has recently been called to another conference. He has done good work in a spiritual way with our patients, and we will miss him. Our community and the institution suffered a real loss when Mrs. Sheldon was compelled to give up her work because of illness. We regret that no home hygiene classes were held for the women of the community during the past year. The influence of her home hygiene classes in 1935 was far-reaching. Today our chaplain is holding series of meetings and Bible studies with a number of the members of these classes.

Much time and effort was spent during the year in studying plans for our new hospital building which is under construction at the present time. This building when completed will give us a modern operating room, ample X-ray quarters, an up-to-date obstetrical department, a number of private and ward rooms for patients, and a new dining room and kitchen. We believe we can render much more efficient service to our patients with these additional service departments.

There is real pleasure and satisfaction in building up a work of this kind, humble though it may be. It is my prayer that this medical institution may be of glory to God and a credit to His name.

—S—

Visiting Berea College

ANSWERING an invitation from President Hutchins, Dr. Floyd Bralliar, head of the Department of Biology at Madison, spent three days at Berea College, March 30 to April 1. He spoke three times to the General Assembly and four or five times to special groups of students on nature topics and nature appreciation.

Dr. Bralliar was accompanied on this trip by W. F. Rocke, who has general charge of labor distribution, and W. H. Gorich, in charge of construction work on the Madison campus, both of whom found

many things in the Berea program that are helpful in our own set-up. Mr. Gorich was especially interested in a type of loom used in the weaving work at Berea and brought back the pattern for future use.

Berea, widely known as one of the most positive factors in education of young men and women from the southern mountains, has an enrollment of between 1800 and 1900 students this year. This is a somewhat smaller student body than usual. About one-half the number is on the high school level.

Our visitors were impressed by a number of things; for instance, no student uses tobacco. Its use is considered sufficient breach of school discipline to warrant dismissal.

There are no restaurants, no slot machines, billiard parlors, or similar amusement places within reach of college students. Students are forbidden to frequent such places on pain of expulsion.

The visitors to the Berea campus were impressed with the substantial new buildings added within the past few years, particularly the Agricultural and Science Buildings, both of which are commodious and very worth while.

—S—

Industrial Centers Teach Us

By J. G. RIMMER

IT WAS my privilege recently to visit a large industrial center in the North and to see many things that have a deep significance to us. Most noticeable perhaps of the changes that have come to the cities in recent years is the great restlessness of the masses, and the increase of noise, smoke, and vehicular traffic.

The tempo of life is greatly accelerated. Listening to the conversation, one hears of labor conditions, strikes, demands for higher wages—six, seven, eight dollars a day—the increase in cost of living, and the attitude of those who control the finances of the great industries. Everywhere is unrest, dissatisfaction, fatalism, nervous instability. Apparently people are being ground up in the giant mills of mass-production industrialism. Under these conditions, the future of the race is not pleasant to contemplate.

In many cities huge housing projects are promoted in an effort to relieve the congestion, for in these big industrial centers it is almost impossible to find a quiet place to sleep.

In earlier years when cities were smaller, when the glare of electricity was unknown and traffic was largely horse-drawn, noise ceased at an early hour and life was more tolerable. Today there is almost as much jarring traffic, grinding of brakes, and honking of horns in the wee small hours of the night as at midday. Office buildings are brilliantly lighted the whole night through. Everything is geared to the eight-hour shift.

WE VISITED a great automobile manufacturing plant where huge machines are converting pig iron into the ferrous metal of automobiles. We watched the iron melted and poured. The open hearth furnaces for the production of steel are fed by machinery having huge steel arms and fists. The great rolling mills change square billets of steel into long sheets or bars, as may be needed in the industry.

More thought-producing than these, however, are the great shops in which hundreds of men stand all day long in one spot, performing a single operation probably several thousand times a day. There are many men in glass-enclosed rooms whose duty it is to inspect for precision and hardness the parts made by the machinists.

Then these parts are assembled into engines and axles and bodies by hundreds of men trained to perform one or two operations only. Once assembled the cars are driven out and delivered to the customers.

THE spirit of these great industrial centers, exemplified in its most intense form by the steel and automotive industries, is that of top-heavy instability. How little it takes to make the whole organization unworkable. How easily what seems a great organization can crumble. The whole

situation is detrimental to physical and mental health.

Men working all day under artificial light, in confined space, with bad atmosphere, little or no communion with nature; whose native tendencies toward intemperance are intensified by the circumstances they face hour after hour;—what can prevent a break? Improper diet, highly emotional diversions to break the monotony, intemperance, liquor, tobacco, broker homes, and in place of any hope of bettered conditions, the prospects of increased congestion, more unrest, greater difficulty—this is the picture one faces.

I COMPARED the city situation with the freedom of rural life—a home in the country where God intends that man shall live and rear his family, where the grass is green and the birds are singing, and the air and sunlight are pure and free.

The one who has caught a glimpse of God's plan for the human race need not be told the importance of the message, "Come out of the cities." As intensity is taking hold of everything in the world, so intensity should characterize the activities of Christians and their church organizations. Sanitariums and other medical centers are to be established in many places; young people are to be trained for service. A warning message is to be given to those buried in the turmoil of these great centers of population. Medical missionary work will reach its thousands.

TO DO such work acceptably requires education and training. Madison College, established over thirty years ago, has, as one of its objectives, the training of lay members of the church for work of this type on a self-supporting basis. Not all can be paid from the central treasury. Many should go forth at their own charges, using their own resources and their own talents for the promotion of schools and medical centers.

Madison College offers a training for self-supporting medical evangelistic work. Those who are interested are invited to correspond with the institution.

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Madison Builds Attitudes

THERE was a time when, as Arm-
trout and Wrinkle put it, the chief
business of the teacher was to hold school,
maintain order, assign textbook lessons,
and "hear" the children recite.

But conditions have changed. The time
is passed for merely
teaching subject mat-
ter. Today the child
—not book content—
holds the center of at-
tention. The chief ob-
jective of the modern
teacher is to develop
attitudes, to build char-
acter. Character is the
result of social con-
tacts, individual activi-
ty in an environment
that includes other

people. Character is not formed in soli-
tude, so the school, or the teacher, who is
guiding the child into channels that will
make of him a strong, a desirable character,
must provide for him an environment in
which he can be active.

What is the child as you receive him
into the schoolroom? What does he bring
with him in the way of patterns of conduct
and mental habits? What is his capital
stock? That is for you to find out. He
is a complex little being, made up of some
of his ancestors for several generations
back plus the result of the forces he has
encountered in the home, the dispositions
of his parents, the general atmosphere of

parents, relatives, and companions, and all
the other influences to which he has been
subjected. The more you know about
these elements of which he is composed,
the more nearly you as a teacher can do
justice to him.

THE SIGNAL OF ADVANCE

LET members of the church have in-
creased faith, gaining zeal from their
unseen, heavenly allies, from a knowledge
of their exhaustless resources, from the
greatness of the enterprise in which they
are engaged, and from the power of their
Leader.—*"Acceptable Service," VII, page*
14.

THE problem you
have assumed is
much more than teach-
ing him facts. Facts
he must have, but the
kind and amount de-
pend largely upon his
capital stock. You as
a teacher become his
guide and counsellor.
You can help make his
environment. You can
direct his activities, to
a degree at least. You
can present goals for him to achieve, am-
bitions for him to attain. But he has to do
the work himself.

Since these are principles of growth and
education, it becomes a serious matter how
and where the school this child attends is
located. If he is to love the out-of-doors,
nature, and the God who makes the things
grow, then he needs contact with these
things, and his place is in a rural school.

Madison is dealing with students above
the academic grades, men and women of
some maturity. Nevertheless, they are
subject to influences that will make for
success or failure. It is by no accident
that Madison College is located in the

country. It has as an objective the making of leaders in community life—in rural health, rural education, and rural activities in general. Therefore, it welcomes a farm as the basis of its industrial program. It revels in its equipment for training lovers of the soil, lovers of mankind with a willingness to minister to the necessities of the needy whether in health or sickness.

BY ITS industrial program Madison is developing an attitude of respect for honest daily labor; a correct evaluation of money and of the rights of the laboring man and his employer. The college is developing a spirit of cooperation without which no community can long exist. It is developing the power of leadership and a wholesome spirit of fellowship and fellowship. Each man has his place and the right to command the respect of every other man.

In these days of social and political unrest, these are all wholesome attitudes for youth to possess. Madison teachers and Madison college students do a world of things together. They want to see eye-to-eye, to study problems together, and together work for their mutual good.

It is a vital thing today that a man be able to earn his own way in the world; that he have the skill to support himself and those dependent upon him. The world is full of dependents. Madison's set-up tends to develop a wholesome community spirit in which each carries his share of the load.

We are seeing democracy struggle for existence. Forces are working against it. Madison's program emphasizes the spirit of Christian service and democratic community life. To develop this attitude, students are carrying a large share of the burden of government. They make their own appeal through student organization, to each separate student, to rise to the heights that befit college men and women living in a Christian atmosphere. The attitude to control self and respect the rights of other people, is the essence of good citizenship.

And so by its daily-life program Madison is making men and women capable of leadership, capable of self-support, capable of taking an active part in community

uplift. These are some of the attitudes Madison exalts, and which it is proud to find growing in strength on the campus.

—S—

Loyal Temperance Legion

THE activities of Madison's Loyal Temperance Legion are stimulated by Mrs. Lydia Droll, who is working with the young people in the schoolroom and in the homes. Sabbath, the seventeenth of April, Miss Mary B. Irwin, of Ohio, a National W.C.T.U. lecturer and World's Secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, spoke at the morning service hour. Her subject was "Safeguarding the Future."

At the close of the service several babies were dedicated to the Gospel of Christ and the Cause of Temperance, Elder Welch offering the dedicatory prayer.

The stupendous task which Christians face today is the development of an attitude of faith as basis of good citizenship. Parents and teachers should cooperate in this educational program, for it is useless to depend upon legislation to make a temperate people.

—S—

Education for Peace

THE family again had the pleasure of a lecture by Dr. Alva Taylor, for years head of the Vanderbilt University School of Religion, and an outstanding lecturer in the field of social and human betterment. Dr. Taylor has traveled extensively in our own country, in Europe, Mexico, and Canada.

It was an article by Dr. Taylor, written in the summer of 1935 for *The Christian Century*, that brought forth the evaluation of Madison's system of education which appeared in the Educational Report made to the Five Year Meeting of the Society of Friends by Dr. Coffin of Whitier College, the Report which Governor Mirriam of California presented to the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists in session at San Francisco in 1936.

Stirred by international events, Dr. Taylor at this time talked on the subject of "Education for Peace." Since the World War nations have never been able to re-

cover their old interest in peace. How is it that it is the followers of the Prince of Peace, not the Mohammedans, nor the Buddhists, nor other religious sects, but Christian nations, that are at war.

The only way to abolish war is to educate the children to love peace. If, instead of making warriors our heroes we exalt men of science and religion and good will for a generation, children will come from our schools with a different mental attitude toward world problems. Dr. Taylor was recently in the home of a minister, a superb man whose lovely little son was in the back yard playing with a gun. The lad wanted a gun, so that teacher-preacher of peace thoughtlessly put in the hands of his child a weapon of war.

Instead of building monuments to military heroes, instead of dwelling on military exploits in the history class, let us educate for peace.

Dr. Taylor always succeeds in making us feel his interest in Madison's way of thinking and relating itself to problems of the world. He told the young people that, knowing Madison as he does, were he forty years younger he would select some cove in the mountains, like the "units," and make himself a job.

—S—

The Beauty of the Campus

HUNDREDS of people visit the Madison campus during the year, attracted by the variety of trees, shrubs, and flowers. It was indeed a beauty spot in April. Looking across the grounds the air seemed to be tinged throughout with the radiance of the redbud blossoms. There are some magnificent specimens of this tree, perhaps the largest to be found anywhere. There are two true Judas trees from Palestine, similar to the redbud, but in flower they are larger and deeper in color.

Dogwood and redbud are usually closely associated in their native haunts in southern woodlands. The dogwood is not as abundant on the campus as we wish it were, but there are a number of young trees coming into bloom, and in the collection are two or three of the handsome pink-flowered variety.

Of lilacs there are forty varieties on the campus, and about thirty of these varieties

bloomed during April. They are most attractive and the air was fragrant with their perfume.

Of the iris, which is the state flower, one hundred and fifty varieties are growing on the college campus. The earliest varieties began to bloom in April. They will be in their glory in early May.

The forty Japanese cherries have been blooming since the first of April. The larger and earlier bloomers were among the first conspicuous flowers of the spring and attracted much attention. They stood like mammoth bouquets, the delicate fragrance of the white blooms attracting bees and other insects.

The flowering crabs, twenty of which are in-bloom, have been exceptionally good this year. Most of these came originally from China or Japan. Some of the American hybrids are not only good bloomers but produce a fine edible fruit.

Four Chinese oaks, on the roadway between the Sanitarium and Demonstration School Building, are conspicuous because of the suddenness of the change in their foliage. They wear their last year's garb all winter, then within a few days all the old leaves are shed and they stand forth in their beauty of light green, slender, spatulate leaves, finely serrated. The Chinese elms near Science Building are equally attractive, but they are entirely different in their growth habits. Their sprawling branches sweep the ground.

Spirea Van Houtie is everywhere in great masses with its graceful drooping sprays heavily laden with bloom.

Other flowers are coming on the heels of these, and May will present just as many lovely things to make one think of the Maker and rejoice to be alive.

—S—

From "Survey" Readers

A friend in Texas writes: "I want you to know how very much my husband and I enjoy THE MADISON SURVEY. I find in it so many articles that are worth saving. I used that thought, 'Get Well Inside,' for my Easter talk."

For Age as well as Youth. "I am reading the SURVEY with so much interest. I am past seventy years of age, and I

thought I would write to have it stopped, but instead, I am asking to have the address changed."

The president of an educational institution says, "Through your little paper I have come to have a real affection for your school. I am looking forward to a time when I can visit you."

An Ohio friend writes: "Kindly send ten extra copies of the March 10 issue. The little paper is so concise. I consider it the best advertisement you could have."

—S—

Madison Soy-Bean Products

THE growing interest in the use of soy-bean products as a human food is really quite astonishing. One of the most recent descriptions of Madison Foods which has come to our attention is an article appearing in the March 15, 1937, issue of *Tide*, a semi-monthly review of advertising and marketing.

Under the caption, "Soy Foods," it speaks of "the versatile Chinese bean and its increasingly complex relation to the U. S. diet." It refers to Madison as "the first to start after a wider market" for the soy bean, of its "research in health foods, seeking substitutes for animal proteins and coffee;" and to its "outlets in 27 states east of the Rockies—grocery stores, institutions and health restaurants—including the swank food department of Manhattan's McCreery's."

Tide says, "Chief Madison products are: Date and Fruit Stix, 'sun-ripe wheat and Kreme O'Soy biscuits sweetened with honey'; Breakfast Crisps, 'energy-food made alkaline by Kreme O'Soy flour'; Soy-Koff, a coffee substitute made from whole wheat and bran and soy beans; Vigorost, 'a fine protein loaf with a tasty meat-like flavor'; soy bread, cheese, flour, and soy beans in tomato sauce."

"What they're doing," says *Tide*, "is taking the soy bean out of the class of adulterants and giving it value as a health food in the public mind."

Campus News

A few days ago Mr. Chih-Aug Chiang, teacher in Yangkey University, China, and who is now working on his doctorate in Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, spent twenty-four hours with the Madison family. He is interested in rural life problems and the type of education offered here. He plans to return soon to the Orient where he will continue his work as an educator.

On the eighteenth of March, Roy W. Bisalski, an older brother of E. M. Bisalski, who is a member of Madison's faculty, died at the United States Veterans Hospital, at Oteen, North Carolina. He was in government service both before and during the World War. He was given U. S. Veterans burial at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the home of his mother. Mr. E. M. Bisalski returned from Lancaster and other points in the North early in April.

Citizens of Nashville, and students of George Peabody College everywhere, were shocked by the sudden passing of President Bruce Payne on the twenty-first of April. For twenty-five years Dr. Payne had been the guiding personality of Peabody College. So well known was he by many of the Madison faculty that his death seemed almost like the loss of one of our own. A large portion of his life was devoted to the betterment of educational conditions in the South. Such men lay down their burdens but their works live on.

W. H. Rodgers, a prominent business man of Hartsville, Tennessee, came for a month's rest and recuperation.

—S—

Time to Plan for College

HIGH school graduation is but the beginning of education. Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute—Madison College—can make you an attractive offer. Training for definite Christian service. Employment to assist in meeting expenses. Send for catalog, addressing the institution at Madison College, Tennessee.

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Madison's Objectives

FOR the period of its existence Madison has consistently held to the objectives of its founders—the operation of an educational institution for the preparation of Christian workers for the great harvest field. In the minds of the founders there was a vision of a school in which students of ambition and integrity should have the privileges of an education so practical that the years spent in training would fit them to meet life's problems without any serious change in their program.

In its thirty years of operation on this plan Madison has seen the attitude of educators swing strongly to the side of the practical. With economic conditions trying the stoutest hearts; with great national organizations spending thousands of dollars to make living conditions better for the masses; with one movement after another to exalt rural life and to relieve city congestion, Madison is not doing an isolated work in its rural location and by placing emphasis on the cultivation of the soil as a basic industry.

With the principles of democracy attacked from every side; with the increased pressure from the oppressed masses and the struggles between labor and capital, it is most essential that the young people

in our colleges, and secondary schools, also, be trained for self-maintenance and self-control.

Madison's set-up is in many ways ideal for promoting the principles of self-maintenance. It is becoming popular to ask

for government aid. And not merely to ask for it, but to demand it. Madison, by its program of work and study, emphasizes the educational as well as the economic value of labor and self-support.

THERE is a pride of achievement, a realization of power, an independence of spirit in the student

who is able to live and secure an education very largely by his own resources. At Madison College this is the result of devotion on the part of a group of teachers and a willingness to contribute heavily to an educational idea. It calls for the closest cooperation between teachers and the student body. On the campus there is a group of approximately four hundred who are working shoulder to shoulder to make this thing a reality.

Friends have always been marvelously generous in providing facilities—buildings and equipment amounting to thousands of dollars—for the education of college students. They have done this because

VALUE OF APPLIED EDUCATION

THE usefulness learned on the school farm is the education most essential for those who go as missionaries to home and foreign fields. The knowledge they have obtained in the tilling of the soil and other lines of manual work, which they carry with them to their field of labor, will make them a blessing.—*A Missionary Education.*

they, too, have a vision of students' gaining an education different from that of the traditional type, an education that fits more nearly into the pattern of life. Without such friends Madison could not have existed.

MADISON has been fortunate in the fact that its ideals attract teachers of character, men and women who likewise have faith in these ideals and are willing to devote their talents to the education of a group of students with the hope that these students will promulgate the ideals of the mother institution—duplicate its principles and practices in other sections of the country.

And they have been rewarded. Students, sensitive to the principles promoted here, consecrated to these ideals, have been like fertile seed. There are a score of centers in the Southland where these same principles have taken root and are bringing forth fruit. There may be little in the way of monetary remuneration to the workers in an institution of this character, but there is a reward of effort that far excels any wage of the material sort. The accomplishment of lofty objectives has been the cementing element in this work, making for a permanency in the working force that in return has added to the strength of the enterprise.

THE activities of the campus constitute an interesting educational problem. The high-class work done by students-in-training is a surprise to many who visit the place. The wide range of activities is almost a marvel. The increased ability of students as the result of three or four years under this discipline is thrilling to teachers who are watching the development of skills and character.

Watch a group in some building project and measure the growth. See the results of student work in agricultural lines as they grapple with the problems of climate, seasonal changes, plant pests, dairy problems, fruit-raising, and things too numerous to mention. Spend a few weeks following the program of a group of health workers, nursing the sick, up all hours of the day and night to meet situations in surgery, X-ray, clinical laboratory, by the bedside of the sick, in the treatment rooms, in the diet kitchens—everywhere steadily, quietly carrying on.

That is an education of which to be proud. And not only are the students conscious of increasing skill and intelligent handling of emergencies, but their teachers are proud of them also. They have very much more by which to measure progress and achievement than has the teacher whose efforts are confined to the classroom.

All this is a part of the original plan of Madison. But the plant has expanded far beyond the expectations of those earlier years. Students from the institution are holding forth these principles in many parts of the world. We have lived to see the fulfillment of the prediction that education of this type will give students standing-room wherever they may be called to work.

Madison swings the doors wide to young people, men and women, who are ambitious for such training. Full four years' college work is offered for those wishing to train for teaching, agricultural work, as dietitians, nurses, medical evangelists, or in preparation for entrance to medical or dental colleges. And with these scholastic privileges are opportunities for work in some industrial department that is both remunerative and a desirable educational factor.

—S—

Academic Pen League

THIS year, as on several previous occasions, high school students at Madison competed for the awards given by *The Youth's Instructor* Academic Pen League. The rule of the game this year was that "truth not fiction" should characterize the papers. Four twelfth-grade students, entered the competition. One received third award, \$2.00 in cash, and two others presented usable material.

The editor of *the Instructor*, Miss Lora Clement, writes as follows to Mrs. Florence Taylor, member of Demonstration School faculty of Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute:

"We are very glad to pass on to you the general summary of the *Instructor* Academic Pen League papers received this year and also the record made by the students of Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Congratulations on the award that goes to Venessa Standish. You will

realize that it means superior work when an award is given, as you will notice that we have 224 papers from twenty-six academies.

"You will be glad that two of the papers which you sent are usable. We are pleased to have these on file. They will appear in the *Instructor* in due time when they fit in with our schedule. . . .

"Our Academic English students really did some very fine work this year, and I am sure you will be gratified as you see the productions of your own young people appearing in print. Our judges expressed themselves as feeling that the Academies outdid their seniors in College English in some points."

The paper by Venessa Standish which received the cash award was a description of the historic Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson, a point of interest to thousands who visit the South and which is about twelve miles from the campus. The papers which are considered usable are by Ben Morgan, who wrote on his "Stamp Collection," and Marie Lovins, who wrote on "My Hobby" which is writing poetry. A number of her compositions have appeared in the College periodical, *The Peptimist Crier*.

—S—

Roger Babson Points the Way

THE first page article in *Pacific Union Recorder*, issue of April, 7 1937, contains advice that is most timely. We make liberal quotations. The article contains extracts from the pen of Roger W. Babson, recognized economist of the United States, who after outlining present-day conditions, the unstable financial situation, and the unrest in labor circles, gives such sound advice as this:

"When we look at the situation from this viewpoint, it seems as if the chances are greater than fifty-fifty that you or your children will see trouble. 'All right,' you say, 'what can we do about it?' I will tell you.

"First: We should develop character and health for ourselves and others. In the face of inflation in some form it is utterly foolish to sacrifice one's character or health to make money.

"Second: We should select high-grade church schools and small colleges of the right character for our children. No amount

of time and money is too great to spend upon properly educating and training your children.

"Third: If possible we should not live in the large cities. I really do not see much hope for city families. I sometimes wonder whether children can be truly educated except by working with their parents. This is almost impossible in the city. . . .

"Here is a simple economic fact to remember. The quart of milk which we raise and drink has the same value whether the dollar is worth one hundred cents or two cents. The safest way to save that value is to turn it into character, health, and education. All other investments are very speculative, and that includes government bonds, savings bank accounts, and insurance policies.

"Avoid large cities as you would small-pox centers. Large cities have caused the downfall of every nation which has thus far collapsed. Only a spiritual awakening can prevent the large cities of this country from falling into the hands of dictators."

THE comments offered by the *Recorder* contain statements from well-known denominational literature, some of which are as follows:

"Educate our people to get out of the cities, into the country where they can obtain a small piece of land and make a home for themselves and their children. . . . Ere long there will be such strife and confusion in the cities that those who wish to leave them will not be able. We must be prepared for these issues."

"Get out of the cities into rural districts where homes are not crowded closely together and where you will be free from the interference of enemies. . . . God calls upon His people to get out of the cities, isolating themselves from the world."

IT HAS been with present conditions in mind that for years Madison has stressed the necessity of locating on the land. As an institution it has been training men and women to become leaders in a rural movement. Someone must direct at this time, act as leader, as truly as did Moses in the days of that mighty back-to-the-land movement when the children of Israel left Egypt.

This instruction gives point and purpose to the type of education that prepares laymen of the church to go forth as self-

supporting workers for the Master. Thousands of young men and women should be in training now. Leaders are needed. It is no time to say to others, "Go!" Leaders, willing to make the move and capable of maintaining themselves from the soil, are needed today as never before.

—S—

Campus News

Miss Louise C. Scholz left Madison for New York City after a stay of ten weeks on the campus. For seventeen years she was a medical missionary in India. During the World War and following she spent five years in Europe, much of the time caring for soldiers wounded on the battlefields. May 3 she plans to sail for Berlin, Germany, and later, resume her work in India. She addressed the family on several occasions. Her quiet personality and deep faith made a strong appeal to the hearts of the young people.

Harry Starberg, who is working in General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, stopped to see friends on the campus the ninth of April. He was traveling through the South with a patient and friend. Nearly ten years have elapsed since he was a member of the student body at Madison.

Dr. and Mrs. Will Lindsay, of Madison, Wisconsin, spent the week-end with friends on the campus early in April. They have long been interested in student activities here. They escaped disagreeable weather of a northern winter by traveling in the Southland.

Late in April Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rosenthal, of Rochester, Minnesota, spent a few days at Madison. They were on the way home after a winter in Miami, Florida. They reviewed many interesting events connected with their experience as students at Madison twenty-eight years ago. Old times and friends of former days are not forgotten.

Among recent guests at the Sanitarium were Mrs. H. T. Lathan and her daughter,

Miss Elizabeth Lathan, of Jackson, Mississippi. Mrs. Lathan is connected with the Mississippi State Board of Health in her home city.

E. X. Norton, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, a former patient, returned for a check-up and rest. John D. Jordan, of Woodbury, Tennessee, a prominent business man of that city, was a member of the Sanitarium family. Mrs. C. C. Reid, of Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tennessee, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. C. Ulbricht.

Mrs. Elmer M. Rutledge, who has been coming to the Sanitarium for the past fifteen years, has been here recently for a physical check. Everybody loves to see her come. She is called one of the best boosters the institution has, and that is saying a good deal.

Professor H. A. Miller, of the music department of Southern Junior College, and his chorus of twenty-five young women, entertained the family Saturday evening, May 1, with a concert of sacred music which was very much appreciated. The group is on a booster campaign for their college, which is located at Collegedale, Tennessee.

—S—

Your Opportunity

MADISON COLLEGE is prepared to give forty additional students opportunity to earn their college expenses in various departments the coming year. The Laundry is calling for six young women to add to its corps of workers. The Agricultural Department desires ten more young men. The Construction Department can use twelve more helpers as carpenters, electricians, plumbers, and painters. The Sanitarium calls for twelve students to assist in the nursing and other departments. A cylinder pressman, linotype operator, and proofreader are wanted at once in the Printing Department. The Home Economics Division desires six young women. For further information, address: Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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China Needs This Type of College

By SHUBERT C. LAIO

TWO years ago Shubert Laio represented the Chinese students of the institutions in and about Nashville at the meeting of The Chinese Students' Association of North America, held in Chicago. There he met Mr. Tsu-Sheng Ma, editor of *The Chinese Student*, who became interested in the college Mr. Laio was attending.

Mr. Ma is chairman of the Welfare Committee of the Overseas Chinese and secretary of the Chinese Students' Association of North America. He invited Mr. Laio to describe Madison in an article for *The Chinese Student*. In doing so he said, "Madison College offers most practical courses on a cooperative plan. . . . We should not delay to introduce it to our fatherland—China."

The home of Shubert Laio is Kiangsi, in Southern China. As a youth he attended Shanghai Junior College. In 1932 he was editor of a Chinese daily newspaper in Singapore. He chose to train in Madison College in order to prepare himself to carry forward educational work in his homeland. Concerning his own experience Mr. Laio says:

"As a student in Madison College I am working my way through school. Almost four years have passed since I came here. I should like to take this occasion to express my appreciation of this type of education. I hope many Chinese students will attend this college. I hope, also, that in the near future we will be able to found a similar institution in China. I am giving you a translation of the article which appeared in the April, 1937, issue of *The Chinese Student*."

In large part this follows. Looking at it from the viewpoint of a student, this is the way he put it to his countrymen.

—EDITOR

Concerning Madison

I AM not introducing a famous college with many students and with beautiful and magnificent buildings, but a small college which emphasizes rural, cooperative, and practical training in all kinds of labor. This college, although small, is from the standpoint of education in rural development, very significant. Every educator who comes to visit this school acknowledges that it serves a real need and is a very satisfactory institution. China, the poorest country, needs such a college a thousand times more than does the United States. Therefore, I should not delay to introduce such a school to China. This institution, formerly known as Nashville

Agricultural Normal Institute, is now called Madison College.

Madison College is located on an 800 acre farm about twelve miles north of Nashville, Tennessee. It is bordered on two sides by the Cumberland River. Many cedar trees decorate the hills so that even in winter we have a beautiful touch of green over the landscape. The campus is bedecked with a collection of rare plants and flowers brought from all parts of the world. When spring and summer come the trees raise their heads filled with beautiful blossoms and singing birds. This makes those who love the beauty of nature loath to leave, saying, "It seems like a garden of Eden."

THIS college was founded in 1904 by a group of educators, one of whom is our President, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, widely-known educator. Its purpose is to realize a work-study program and to emphasize the development of both hand and brain.

In the beginning they cultivated the ground, and raised poultry and cattle as self-supporting activities. Deliberate planning and constructive work has been in process for thirty years. First, a short course was offered for training young men and women for service in rural communities. Later, they established a sanitarium to care for the sick. The progress in agriculture and sanitarium work made it possible to operate both a high school and a junior college. By 1933 the junior college had so developed as to be recognized as a senior college.

THE college offers courses in agriculture, biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, home economics, health, modern languages, social science, music, nursing and pre-medical subjects. The agricultural department includes the farm, garden, orchards, and dairy. In these departments students receive practical training. The sanitarium provides opportunity for training nurses and pre-medical students. Other courses are developing very rapidly.

Regarding the professors, Dr. Floyd Bralliar is an outstanding agriculturist and biologist who has made substantial contributions in these fields of activity.

Madison College emphasizes both the theoretical and practical in education. When students finish the required subjects they receive the B. S. degree.

School expenses here are lower than in many colleges in the United States. The reason is, first, the school is conducted on a self-supporting policy in order to train students to be economical and independent; second, the agricultural department produces much of food that is consumed.

EACH student has the opportunity to work. He may work on the farm, in the dairy, in the garden, the orchard, the greenhouse, the print shop, cannery, food factory, laundry, or sanitarium. This work is assigned by the labor department.

The student is required to have a healthy body and should be willing to work. To pay his school expenses he must work five or six hours a day. The college will defer tuition for those who promise to engage in the rural movement after their graduation. The laboratory and book fees and personal expenses can be met with \$70 to \$100 if a student is economical. Each one must pay \$35 upon entrance.

College senior and junior students attend class in the morning and work in the afternoon; freshmen and sophomores work in the morning and attend class in the afternoon. With such a schedule, the sanitarium, the various industries, the food-manufacturing department, and farm cultivation have students working continuously without conflicting with the study program.

One should write for the catalog and follow instructions in filling the application blank, sending recommendations from some educational institution or church official. When accepted, the applicant is notified. The student may present his notice of acceptance to secure passport.

Outstanding Features

Financial independence. The income of the college does not come from public funds or government subsidies, nor from solicited money (except that solicited for buildings and equipment). The institution depends upon the income of the sanitarium, the productions of the farm, and other industries.

Cooperation between teachers and students. The administration of the college, the legislation of college regulations, the handling of many affairs, the discipline of the students, and many institutional financial problems are discussed together by faculty and students. Citizenship problems are handled by vote of the Student Assembly. Madison students not only meet the expense of a college education by their labor; they also contribute to the institution's progress. Nowhere that I know of is the spirit of democracy and cooperation more practically demonstrated than at Madison.

The service of graduates. Madison College has become headquarters of a rural movement. Many graduates carry on work

in rural communities. Their object is to improve living conditions, to develop agriculture, to promote public health, to teach the principles of universal education, and to encourage community activity.

There are thirty successful rural units of this type in the Southland. In the Fall of each year they hold a few days' convention at Madison. All units send their representatives to this meeting for the purpose of discussing the development of their rural work.

There are about three hundred students at Madison. This is about the limit with present facilities. Each student takes his part in the work of the institution. These students come from all parts of the United States and various foreign countries are represented, such as Canada, Europe, the Far East, South America, and India. There are five Chinese students here this year.

All foreign students are well treated by the professors as they have a cosmopolitan educational attitude. Madison's labor-study program is an attractive feature. Therefore many educators visit the institution to study the organization and administration. Madison College is similar in many respects to the Fellenberg Institute which drew the attention of European nations in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

—S—

Advertising the Soybean

PROMOTERS of the soybean are active in educating the Public as to the wide variety of uses to which this plant and its manufactured products may be put. Under date of May 5, 1937, Russell G. East, General Agricultural Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, wrote to Madison Foods:

"The American Soybean Association and State Agricultural Colleges in states served by the Pennsylvania Railroad are sponsoring a Soybean Exhibit Car, which we plan to prepare in our shops at Altoona, Pennsylvania.

"Castings in our shops have been made with soybean oil in the core sand. This car will be painted with paint containing soybean oil. Soybean plastics and oil will be worked into such equipment as light

buttons, door knobs, seat arms, window sills, floor covering, etc. Exhibits showing the history, production, farm use, human use, and the commercial utilization will be displayed to show the place of the soybean in American Agriculture, Science, and Industry.

"There will, of course, be no advertising of individual products, but it is planned to display, in some fashion, everything of a practical value derived from soys. This letter is addressed to you with the hope you may have some suggestions which will be helpful in making this undertaking a success.

"The car will be exhibited from New Jersey to Illinois, starting in August and finishing its tour at the American Soybean Association meeting in Urbana, Illinois, September 14-15, 1937."

—S—

News From the Orient

WRITING the last of March, Dr. Perry A. Webber, former member of the college faculty at Madison, now President of Japan Junior College, tells of activities in educational and health food work in his land of labor. Referring to the "Health Journal" they are now publishing, he says, "I know of nothing that has happened during recent years that so cheers our hearts as the birth of this publication. From its articles you will get some idea of the great need of medical evangelism in this great Empire."

He writes at length of a trip he made in mid-winter through parts of China. He is interested in the development of health foods and of soybean products. Quoting briefly:

"Dr. H. W. Miller finally succeeded in getting a food business started. His great burden has been the preparation of soybean milk that can be used largely by the Chinese people. While the American spends on milk one-tenth of every dollar spent for food, the Chinese spends only one-tenth of one cent for milk. The plan is to utilize the soybean as a source of protein and to bring the milk up chemically to equal cow's milk. The milk is being received with much favor in Shanghai where they are selling it as plain, chocolate, and acidophilus liquid milk. It retails

for about one-fourth the price of cow's milk. While in China I drank it with great relish and only wish we could have it everywhere."

Referring to future workers for Japan, Dr. Webber says:

"Several of our young men plan to continue their education in the United States. Two of them have been teaching here. I think that by the end of summer they will be coming your way. One now has his passport and ticket and will be leaving in May. We want him to learn the food business and get everything he can to help in this line."

The Orient does not seem so very far away when we have friends living and teaching there and receive from time to time young people from their junior college into the Madison family for further training.

—S—

Planning Schools of Industry

MEN facing the problem of educating youth to meet present-day world conditions frequently write of their determination to place a practical education within the reach of the young people, with opportunities for them to earn a portion of their expenses.

FROM Mexico comes an interesting experience. A teacher of mathematics ceptance in whatsoever country they may in the high school of Mazatlan learned of Madison through reading the "Preliminary Report of Christian Education," by J. Herschel Coffin, of the Society of Friends, and wrote to learn more. In part he says:

"It has come to my knowledge that your institution has achieved a success which may well serve as a model for similar schools. Having been interested for years in such enterprises without the opportunity to put my ideas into action, a situation has arisen that calls for a thorough understanding in order to save our institution.

"Part of the plan of the school is to prepare the students through actual shop work

for engineering and life. All this is now in suspense. I trust you will be kind enough to let me have details of your activity."

Later this teacher wrote:

"For years I have had an ideal,—the founding of a school along the line of yours at Madison. I even made a start some years ago. Our present school problem induces me to renew efforts toward the establishment of an institution along the lines of your schools. I shall have to publish a lot of data in order to interest the people and get the capital necessary for shops, buildings and other equipment. I am convinced more than ever that such schools can be made to pay if properly handled. The majority of students have such an abundance of vitality that it is a pity to see it wasted on foolishness instead of utilizing it in useful work."

This, and more, shows that teachers in various sections of the country are alive to the value of student employment during their school years; the necessity of providing facilities for productive labor; the need of changing methods of teaching in recognition of conditions our young people must encounter.

It is well to remind ourselves that in the early days of Madison its teachers were instructed that there should be many schools of the Madison order, and that students so educated will find ready acceptance in whatsoever country they may choose to work.

—S—

MADISON COLLEGE is prepared to give forty additional students opportunity to earn their college expenses in various departments the coming year. The Laundry is calling for six young women to add to its corps of workers. The Agricultural Department desires ten more young men. The Construction Department can use twelve more helpers as carpenters, electricians, plumbers, and painters. The Sanitarium calls for twelve students to assist in the nursing and other departments. A cylinder pressman, linotype operator, and proofreader are wanted at once in the Printing Department. The Home Economics Division desires six young women. For further information, address: Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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Where School Activities Touch Life in the Large

IN THESE days when the demand is for schools that link closely with life problems of the everyday, Madison's program is keenly scrutinized many times. And strange as it may seem, it meets so many of the demands for the practical, the vitalized, the integrated program, that those intimately connected with the institution often express wonder. Then they answer one another's inquiring word or glance with the expression: When an eternal principle is employed, it may have a struggle to get a foothold, but patience on the part of those advocating that principle will permit them to see the triumph of truth.

It has been so through the ages. It is equally true today.

In various sections of our own country, and apparently with equal interest in foreign lands, educators are watching with keen interest the development of schools brave enough to depart from the traditional pattern. Years ago Madison was advised that this type of education, the linking of hand-work and intellectual scholarship, would yield a product that the world will welcome, irrespective of the clime or conditions.

A REPORTER for a magazine, the *Illustrated Weekly*, published in Bombay, India, said to have the widest circulation in the Indian Empire, wrote for its issue of January 17, 1937, the story of the South India Training School, located

in Bangalore District of South India, of which Leon B. Losey is principal. This is not a large institution. The attendance is less than one hundred, but the school's industries made an appeal, and by word and picture the story of these activities was sent to the ends of the Empire.

We are indebted to *The Review and Herald*, of May 6, for the following quotations from that reporter's description.

REMOVED from the din and bustle of the city and situated in an almost secluded spot, this school affords ample scope to its students to fit themselves for the battle of life or to become efficient workers in schemes of village improvement.

"The school was started in 1918, and since then has been a center of great activity, drawing its students from all over the world. In fact, it is a great cosmopolitan unit composed of students from Mauritius, Fiji, Japan, Burma, Ceylon,

Overheard in an Orchard

Said the robin to the sparrow,
"I should really like to know
Why these anxious human beings
Rush about and worry so."

Said the sparrow to the robin,
"Friend, I think that it must be
That they have no Heavenly Father
Such as cares for you and me."

Elizabeth Cheney.

the Punjab, Bengal, and Gujarat. Its latest arrivals are three students from the ill-fated country of Abyssinia.

A Work-Study Program

THE classrooms are simple to the point of austerity. Elaborate equipment is taboo. The Dalton plan is adhered to, and students learn for themselves under the minimum sympathetic guidance of capable professors. All distinctions of class, caste, or country are shed when one enters the portals of this institute.

"A distinguishing feature of this institution is the entire absence of servants or menial staff, either in the school, workshops, farm, or hostel. All work, from teaching down to scavenging, is done in turn by students and teachers. They cook, wash, plow, grow, build, and learn. Here the dignity of labor is realized.

"The writer paid a visit to this 'Temple of Work.' The principal, Mr. Losey, showed him around the farm, carpenter's shop, tinker's forge, print shop, radio-repair shop, and the poultry farm, which is a special feature of the training at this school. Students sat quietly at work, undisturbed by our intrusion except to wish us a good morning.

Earning School Expenses

THE activities of the school begin at seven o'clock in the morning, with class recitations occupying an hour. Half an hour is set apart each day for chapel exercises. After the midday meal, work is started again and continues till evening. The object of the school is to 'train the head, the heart, and the hands' alike.

"I saw students at work in the print shop, under the supervision of Mr. L. G. Mookerjee, who is in charge of this. Printing is done in six languages: English, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, and Singhalese. The print shop also undertakes job and book work.

"Mr. Henning, a newly arrived science teacher from America, was attending to a recalcitrant radio set. He teaches the boys radio-repair work, and I understand hundreds of radio sets come in for repair from all over southern India. The authorities are planning to start a special

course in radio servicing, and to erect a broadcast short-wave transmitting station.

"I next visited the carpenter's and tinsmith's shops. A Burmese and an Abyssinian student were making bedsteads for the inmates from steel water pipes. In the tinsmith's shop, 'trap nests' were being manufactured for the school's poultry farm. Many orders are also received from private poultry owners in Mysore state.

"The principal of the school, Prof. L. B. Losey, who is a Canadian, has direct charge of the poultry section. He is well-known poultry judge, and is often called to officiate at shows in Poona and Ceylon. . . .

"Agriculture on scientific lines is taught on the school farm. Rogi, vegetables, lucerne, and pulses are grown on the farm, the yearly income of which is 10,000 rupees.

"Young men who desire to be village-uplift workers study and practice village industries under expert supervision. The theory is learned in the classroom, and each week boys go out to adjoining villages to practice what they have learned."

Professor Losey and his co-workers are to be congratulated for the training they offer these young people. To them it can be said, "If many more in other schools were receiving a similar training, they would become a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men."

—S—

New Cottage for Fountain Head

THE prospects at Fountain Head are the brightest they have been since the fire three years ago. One brick cottage built recently is full of patients. The need right now is another cottage.

For three years a number of the workers at the Sanitarium have lived in tents, and more rooms are needed. If another cottage were built, the financial income could be more than doubled. Already over \$1000 has been donated on this second cottage and \$2000 is needed.

Recently Doctor Sutherland met with the Southern Union Committee and presented the needs of Fountain Head. The cooperation of both the union and local

conference is assured in making Fountain Head a strong medical unit.

You would be pleased if you could see the first beautiful brick cottage already erected. Would you like to have a part in building the second cottage? Any amount will be appreciated. Send your donation to the *Survey* or direct to Fountain Head.

—S—

Health and Temperance Work

THE lectures of Julius Gilbert White, given usually to groups of students or under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. are reaching thousands of young people and others. During the months of March and April Mr. White delivered 34 Alcohol lectures and 40 Tobacco lectures in various Wisconsin cities, addressing over 33,500 students. The happy reception of his instruction by the youth in the schools is most gratifying to him and to many of the school superintendents and instructors.

The first three weeks of the Summer Session at Madison College, June 14 to July 6, Mr. White will conduct a Health Conference. All who are interested are invited to write for accommodations. As on similar occasions in the past, those who desire the benefit of these lectures and the instruction for medical evangelistic work will be given special concessions in the way of student rates for board and lodging during the conference.

Please make arrangements before coming. Address, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

—S—

Letters Tell a Story

AN EDUCATIONAL secretary in South America writes:

"We have a number of church schools and must now provide further educational opportunities for our young people. We should make it possible for many students of limited means to attend. That presents a real problem. For years I have been interested in the work done at Madison as I have read the reports appearing in *The Survey*. I shall be glad to receive a school catalog and other descriptive literature."

FROM Central America a worker writes: "There are wonderful opportunities in this field for self-supporting missionaries who would be willing to follow the plan of Madison. Men and women who are willing to work for the work's sake, and to sacrifice as circumstances demand could carry schools and other activities in this field that would contribute tremendously to the advancement of our work."

A young man who took his pre-medical course at Madison and who is now a junior in the College of Medical Evangelists writes:

"As I glanced over *The Survey*, copy of which was placed before me recently, the recollection came vividly to me of the first *Survey* that was handed me in the Fall of 1926. It was the interesting reports and the inducements offered students that made me make application to join the student body at Madison.

"My experience there changed the whole current of my life. It started me in a type of work to which I had never before given any consideration. It is clear to me now that I have chosen the line of service which makes the strongest appeal to me. With the help of the Lord I hope to complete the medical course and be better fitted to do service for Him. I thank Madison for helping me find my place."

—S—

Items of News

Fountain Head expresses its appreciation of donations to its tractor fund by friends who read of the need in our columns. They are soliciting another notice. Another \$100 will put them across. Help as you can with little or much. Every bit will be appreciated by a school and medical center that is putting forth every effort to meet its share of community needs. Address, Fountain Head Rural School, Fountain Head, Tennessee.

The death on April 26 of Mrs. George Foster, of Aberdeen, South Dakota, will be a distinct loss to her home where she was an active church and community worker. She is a sister of Mrs. R. C. Kinsey, a member of the Madison group for years.

Pewee Valley Sanitarium and School send word that the institution is in need of a large coal range for cooking and baking for the campus family. "We shall be glad to hear from any reader who can secure the donation of this piece of equipment. Address the Superintendent, J. T. Wheeler, Pewee Valley, Kentucky."

Madison College Post Office, now only about a year old, is listed by postal officials in Washington as one of the Tennessee offices to be promoted July 1, 1937, to third class. R. B. King, long a member of the Madison family, is Postmaster.

An NYA radio program was given May 5, over station WSIX in Nashville. Several members of the Madison family took part. Dr. Bralliar, head of the Department of Biology, told of the benefits derived by the institution as a result of work done by students receiving NYA aid. Music was furnished by Mrs. Clara Goodge, soloist, Herbert Hewitt, player of the trombone, Miss Frances Lausten, pianist. Lily Lane, Mildred Powers, Robert Jacobs, and Oliver Rajala spoke of the benefit derived by college students.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brunner of Marquette, Michigan, have been visiting relatives on the campus. Mrs. Brunner is a niece of Mrs. Druillard, Mother D, as she is familiarly known; and a cousin of Dr. E. A. Sutherland and Mrs. George Droll. She has been South in the past but this was Mr. Brunner's first contact with the Southland. The natural beauty encountered at every turn brought forth many comments from him.

Entering Druillard Library from the west, one faces a beautiful oil painting, "French Landscape" after Corot, by Mrs. Sarah Ward Conley of Nashville. "This panel is given," says Mrs. Conley, "to the Madison Sanitarium and College, and through Dr. Joseph Sutherland, in recognition of the kindness and healing of a

young and worthy patient. I hope the painting may give pleasure to the young men and women students there." To Mrs. Conley the entire family extends hearty thanks and its appreciation of her generous and beautiful gift.

A program of music and speech was prepared for Hospital Day, May 12. The College Band played in the rotunda near Administration Building for the benefit of guests. An all-day rain, however, disappointed many who desired to visit the Sanitarium and Hospital on this occasion.

Returning to their home in Hinsdale, Illinois, from Orlando, Florida, where they visited their daughter, Mrs. Mabel Crawford and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Redfield spent the week-end of April 25 with friends in Nashville and on the Madison campus. With them was Mrs. Violet. Mr. Redfield is manager of West Suburban Home for Girls. He has been intimately acquainted with Madison for a good many years and formerly spent some time in the Southland.

—S—

Coming to Madison?

MADISON COLLEGE is prepared to give forty additional students opportunity to earn their college expenses in various departments the coming year. The Laundry is calling for six young women to add to its corps of workers. The Agricultural Department desires ten more young men. The Construction Department can use twelve more helpers as carpenters, electricians, plumbers, and painters. The Sanitarium calls for twelve students to assist in the nursing and other departments. A cylinder pressman, linotype operator, and proofreader are wanted at once in the Printing Department. The Home Economics Division desires six young women. For further information, address: Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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The Madison Survey

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No. 21

Learning is an Activity Process

DOCTOR John Dewey is not alone in promulgating the philosophy that the child learns, not by passively listening to the instruction of a teacher, but by individual exertion. "Learn to do by doing" has become a slogan in the schoolroom, and elsewhere. We are coming to realize that the child is a bundle of activity, that the most natural thing in the world for a child to do is to reach out to accomplish something. It is only the suppressed youngster that accepts without question propositions that are put to him. To handle, to touch, to taste, to contact through some one or more of the senses is the natural method of learning.

We of the older generation were brought up on the textbook method, and like bottled babies we lack some of the vitalizing force that activity introduces into the schoolrooms of today. Moreover, the program of work-and-study, such as Madison operates, is in itself vital to the process of learning. The out-of-doors should be brought into the classroom; or the walls of the school should be felled and pupils should be introduced to the problems that are concerning their parents and the com-

munity as a whole. Only in this outside way can education become an integral part of child life.

A host of things are being done to demonstrate the value of such educational methods, and the conversion of the teaching profession to the necessity of drastic changes in curriculum and schoolroom procedures is rapid.

A TEACHER'S PHILOSOPHY

OUR times call for a steady-going, persistent courage, which accepts the discouragements and failures as they come day by day, resists them, is floored by some, but doggedly arises to enjoy the assault upon the next insurmountable difficulty, ultimately to surmount the insurmountable, to conquer the unconquerable. And thus: "this mounting wave will roll us shoreward soon."

—Bruce Ryburn Payne

Miniature Big Business

THE *Review of Reviews*, September, 1936, contained an enlightening experience, a condensed report of which was printed in *Readers Digest*, October, 1936, from which we quote:

"America has 900 corporations run by 13,000 boys and girls, 16 to 21 years of age. There is none of your 'playing store' about these enterprises. Young directors pay rent, wages, and dividends; the products are sold on a quality basis in the open market. The companies afford ideal training in all phases of business effort."

The beginnings of this movement for the practical education of youth is told thus:

"In 1919 Horace A. Moses, head of the Strathmore Paper Company, realized that with all our vaunted educational system, no provision was made for teaching youth the habits and methods by which they could earn their bread. Why not, he asked himself, help a group of boys

and girls form a small company of their own, and learn business by actual experience? Would not the educational value be enormous?

Mr. Moses gave \$250,000 for the purpose of organizing and guiding the Junior Achievement Companies. Theodore N. Vail gave an equal amount. Rotary raised \$50,000, and so on, the movement beginning in Springfield, Massachusetts, and spreading as far west as Colorado.

A wide variety of articles are the products of these companies. One works in iron, another in wood. In one, boys make chairs, and the girls of the company upholster them. "Other products include toys, desk pads, ash-trays, cigarette cases, book-ends, match-holders, purses, sticks for flower beds, weather-vanes, door-stops, paper-knives, sugar and cream sets, rings, and brooches."

Character Training

THE remedial character of such activity programs is illustrated by the following paragraphs:

"A gang of juvenile hooligans had the citizens of a New York suburb in terror. Various noble agencies attempted to reform them, but in vain. One day a social worker, by some magic touch, gained their confidence. He in turn asked Junior Achievement headquarters to display sample products. Objects were handled. The boys began to be suspicious. The Junior Achievement leader spoke up, 'How would you boys like to make things like that?' They looked at him sharply. They conferred. Their suspicion deepened, but only because they wanted eagerly to make things like that and yet considered the possibility fantastic.

"That was three years ago. The gang became a corporation, and the leader was the first president. They have developed great skill in pewter ware, and the company is doing a land-office business, priding itself no less on the beauty and quality of its products than on its good reputation in the community. The gang has discovered that it is more fun to buy and sell than it is to steal."

Deductions

IF PRODUCTIVE activity will redeem a gang of problem boys, is it not equally valuable as an educational procedure for young people who are not what are called "problem" pupils?

Our young men and women, our children, as well, need first-hand touch with real-life problems. These problems should be introduced into every school. The problem then becomes a basic act, not only

for manual skills, but for efficiency in the tool subjects of education, for a broadening of interests in the fields of science, literature, and history. There is a limitless field for the resourceful teacher.

With its broad acres which contribute to the support of a large group of students and teachers, with its shops and its food manufacturing and distributing centers, with its varied health and medical program furnished by Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital, Madison College is demonstrating the value of an educational program that links school and life together by inseparable bonds.

One of the interesting observations is that it not only teaches students skills, gives them a wide range of valuable knowledge, develops a spirit of initiative, dependability, leadership, constructive energy—it not only does this for the students, but it is a great developer of the teaching staff.

It is a joy to be associated with a student body that is doing things, carrying forward real business propositions, earning their own keep, building community interests, and showing themselves good citizens, capable of meeting new situations in an efficient way. I can say, after years of association with such a group, that it is by no means a sit-down job. It takes all one's ability to keep the pace. Teachers must be up and doing, increasing in ability as the years pass rather than resting on past laurels. It is the greatest motivating force imaginable for both students and teachers. It inspires devotion, faith in God and humanity. It is intrinsically a character-building program.

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Educational Values of Work

A WORK program during college days adds some things to a young man's character, to his outlook on life, and to his evaluation of conditions that do not come through education confined to the classroom.

It will be remembered by students of the history of education that many of the great educational reformers caught a vision of education for the duties of life, education in the school connected with activity

in things of the practical, every-day life. These men were ahead of their day, to be sure. They were harbingers of times to come. Such were Comenius, Basedow, Pestalozzi, Salzman, Fellenberg, and others.

Some went so far as to have gardening, shop work, and agricultural projects as a basis for the sciences and mathematics, and other practical methods.

The industries as an integral part of an educational program have always met with more or less opposition. It has been difficult to put them on a permanent basis. Most teachers either dislike work with the hands, or are so inexperienced in the practical application of real-life problems that they cannot lead students in that path. In other words, the failure of all too many manual labor schools may be attributed to the opposing attitude of the faculty.

Fortunately there have been some exceptions. Some men with a vision have carried the idea beyond the realm of theory. Some are successfully working out practical programs at the present time. From various quarters come calls for educators possessed of the ability to put across a progressive program that will fit youth for what is ahead of them.

George Bookman voices this thought in his contribution to *Ladies Home Journal*, June, 1937, entitled, "Life Begins at Graduation." One paragraph we quote:

"When I first went to look for a job I had the strange, new sensation that I was a commodity with a market value. In college no such idea ever existed. If I did good work I got a good 'grade'; bad work merited a bad grade. But, good or bad, the professor had to read my themes, had to accept me as a member of his class. On the other hand, when I ask an employer for a job he appraises me from a dollar-and-cents standpoint. He asks himself, 'Is it worth fifteen dollars a week to me to let this fellow potter around my office?' I found that it is a hard job to sell twenty-one years of raw young college man to a prospective employer."

Madison College, by its cooperative program of work and study, is helping young men and women to wear off some of that rawness; to develop interests, attitudes, and skills that will have real worth with an employer. It has been said, and Madison has proved the truth of the statement, that an education such as this institution offers prepares students to do acceptable

work wherever they may be called to labor. They are in demand. They are an asset to the community they enter. They have within them an ability for leadership that the world wants.

Madison considers its work program one of the most vitally important features of student training. It is a dynamic force that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Fortunate is the young man, the young woman, who has the opportunity of an education under such a system.

—S—

Operating on Their Own Power

THE idea that mission centers can meet their own expenses, run on their own power, as it were, is spreading. For several years a number of educational and medical centers in the Southland have followed that policy. They are doing a most commendable work and are attracting attention. It is gratifying to read of groups in foreign countries as well as in the homeland that are meeting with success in similar enterprises.

An interesting example of a self-supporting medical group on foreign soil appeared in *The Medical Evangelist*, May 6, 1937, in a letter written by Dr. Rolland J. Brines, in charge of the medical work at Yencheng, Honan, China, to President P. T. Magan, of the College of Medical Evangelists. Dr. Brines writes:

"Yencheng is one of the largest centers of our denominational work anywhere in interior China. We have about three hundred and fifty people living in this one compound. We employ fifty-six in the hospital. The enrollment of the school is about two hundred. The mission headquarters is also here for Honan. We have about as good an all-around mission work in this one place as anywhere in the Far East, and it is right out among the poor, but excellent, farming class of people.

Here we have a self-supporting hospital save for the foreign salaries. Our patients come in from very long distances at times and our reputation is known for several hundred miles around us. I am the only surgeon serving several millions of people in this section of China. Our technique is very simple but very effective. Our Out-patient Department is filled every morning with all types of patients. Here we see the terrible inroads that the slow chronic type of Kala Azar disease makes on the people of this section of the country. The cases in this clinic would make the best teaching material any medical school could ever ask for. The various types of eye

conditions that are seen in a single day astounds one. The efficiency of our nurses, who do much of the work of many interns in the States, shows that these intelligent people can be trained to do good medical work and nursing."

—S—

Christ's Teaching

CHRIST presented the principles of truth in the gospel. In his teaching we may drink of the pure streams that flow from the throne of God. Christ could have imparted to me knowledge that would have surpassed any previous disclosures, and put in the background every other discovery. He could have unlocked mystery after mystery, and could have concentrated around these wonderful revelations the active, earnest thought of successive generations till the close of time.

But He would not spare a moment from teaching the science of salvation. His time, His faculties, and His life were appreciated and used only as the means for working out the salvation of the souls of men. He had come to seek and to save that which was lost, and He could not be turned from His purpose. He allowed nothing to divert Him."

—*Ministry of Healing*, page 448.

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From a Day's Mail

SOME interesting bits of news and words of encouragement come from readers of *The Survey* who sometimes take a few moments from their busy lives to send a line. For years this little sheet has been going into some of your homes, thousands of them, free as the air, a little contribution from Madison. Some folks speak like this:

"Deeply appreciated," says a California reader.

"I've become much interested in your school," says a young man in France.

"I have become interested in the work of Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute through reading *The Survey* for the past two years," an Ohio prospective student writes.

"We are interested in what you are doing to help those with limited financial resources to obtain an education. Please send descriptive literature," writes a South American teacher.

—S—

Another baby is on the campus. An 8-pound boy, Charles Norman, came to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus Kendall on the 25th of May.

R. A. Brett, industrial superintendent of China Training Institute, Chiao Tou Tseng, Kiangsu, China, paid Madison a visit which was all too brief. He is doing an outstanding piece of industrial work for Chinese youth concerning which he told the family at the evening chapel hour on May 23. His time was limited by boat reservations as he was on his way to his home in England, then back to his work in the Orient.

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Wanted: A rural Seventh-day Adventist home for a normal, attractive boy of nine years. An interview will be arranged if possible. Please address correspondence to The Layman Foundation, Madison College, Tennessee.

—S—

Are You Going to Madison?

MADISON COLLEGE is prepared to give forty additional students opportunity to earn their college expenses in various departments the coming year. The Laundry is calling for six young women to add to its corps of workers. The Agricultural Department desires ten more young men. The Construction Department can use twelve more helpers as carpenters, electricians, plumbers, and painters. The Sanitarium calls for twelve students to assist in the nursing and other departments. A cylinder pressman, linotype operator, and proofreader are wanted at once in the Printing Department. The Home Economics Division desires six young women. For further information, address: Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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Demonstrating Fundamental Principles

WHEN Madison was established, over thirty years ago, certain principles of education considered vital in the development of Christian workers were adopted as fundamental. Among these were the value to the institution of a large tract of land and the development of agricultural interests; the close association of a sanitarium with a training school for Christian workers; the manufacture of health foods; the establishment of auxiliary units in strategic sections of the South; and the progressive scheme of self-support and self-government for the student body.

The Farm a Blessing

THE institution was established on a 100-acre tract of land, much of which was badly worn as the result of faulty methods of cultivation. Faith in right principles of cultivation and persistence in right methods have been rewarded. The original acreage has doubled, and at present a family approximating 500 is living on the place and securing its education or its

Digest of a talk given the family by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

living, in some cases both, from the activities of the place.

We can bear witness that the land has responded to good treatment. False witness is often brought against the soil, but he who will till it hopefully, joyfully, patiently, prayerfully, will be duly rewarded for his effort. And the reward will not be confined to increased products of the land, but will be seen in added health to the man who toils, in character development for him and his family, in wholesome mental attitudes, in natural interests, and in skills that themselves are a rich blessing.

Once in the history of the institution there was a temptation to sell a portion of the land. Caution not to do so was heeded. Our acres were to bear a

testimony for truth, a silent testimony in places where words might have little effect. As a result of Madison's attitude toward this phase of education, 6,000 acres are the basis of the combined educational scheme in operation in a score of centers in the Southland.

FRET not thyself that fortune hath not smiled;

But humbly count the blessings that are thine.

And take thou time from striving after wealth.

To make thy home a refuge and a shrine!
Far from the jostling throng, live thou thy life,

Nor heed the phantom voice that bids thee roam.

Stand thou a king of thine own realm, and say . . .

"Behold, indeed, my Kingdom and my Home!"

—Humphrey W. Jones

The founders were urged to proclaim a message for people to come out of the cities. We have seen joy come to many families as a result of their move from some crowded city center to a simple rural home where fathers and mothers and children had the benefit of contact with growing things. Many hundreds of people who have passed through Madison now testify that the principles enunciated in the beginning of this experience were true.

We were advised to conduct a school in which the teaching of the Bible would have a prominent place, in which the laws of physiology and physical and mental health would be given due prominence. Many times it did look dark and forbidding. But there is life and vitality in these principles, and I am here to testify that the Madison as you see it today is the result of God's kindness and His great power.

School and Sanitarium

IN EARLY days we were advised that the school and a sanitarium should be operated in close cooperation. It seemed impossible at first to unite the medical work with a school out on a farm. Today I wish to bear witness that the principle of Christian education which unites these activities is a practical plan. It can be made a success. It is a blessing to the sanitarium to be closely associated with an educational institution with its group of young people; and it is a blessing to the college to have on its campus and in its midst the medical institution.

To start this combination in the face of opposition required a faith similar to that of Abraham as described by the author of Hebrews, a faith that hoped against hope and staggered not. It was believed that what God promised, He was able and willing to fulfill. To accomplish this called for considerable sacrifice. Men, thought too old to go into training, took the medical course in order to make the thing possible. Brave men and women stood by the institution through those hard years, in order that when a sanitarium was possible there would be a growing educational work to receive it.

I am happy to bear witness to the strength of this plan of operation by an

institution established to prepare Christian workers.

Manufacture of Health Foods

A GREAT problem was put up to the faculty group when they were advised to open a food manufacturing department. At a distance of several miles was an abandoned health food factory. It was wrecked and rebuilt on the college grounds.

We were told that God would put into the minds of business men plans for operating such a plant. Today we have such men. The food business was to give employment as well as to prepare food that is needed by the world. Today it is surprising to see the wide interest in the food work centering here. In many places far distant, men are watching these developments which we look upon as a vital feature of education.

We are to shine as lights in the world. We are to relieve suffering, make men more comfortable, teach them to find what their own mission in the world is. All these things are being done.

Paul, the Apostle, compares the church to the human body in which each member has its particular function and all contribute to the efficiency of the body as a whole. That is the figure of the true church. Ezekiel describes another type of organization as dry bones, scattered and inoperative. The Spirit of life brings these bones together, each in its place; it covers them with flesh, pads them with fatty tissue, covers all with skin, and into the united frame breathes the breath of life. It then becomes a living church. Any other form of church is merely a club, or a society, a group making it pleasant for its members. But in the church that is alive each member is active in some good cause, not only day in the week, but every day. I am glad to be associated with a group who are active in this way.

Extra-curricular Activities

SOME institutions have their sports. Madison has a different but distinctive list of extra-curricular activities. The institution provides work, the income from which materially aids students in meeting their expenses. To hundreds of young people who otherwise could not continue

their studies beyond the academy, education is made possible by this work program. Madison is proud of its record in so assisting ambitious men and women to train for Christian service. Each year the facilities for labor increase with the extension of the college industries.

There was a time when as teachers we struggled to find work for students needing it. But that is not the situation at Madison. The problem now is to man all the departments with efficient student workers. The early vision of the possibilities in this field have been more than realized. Month after month throughout the year, 300 students, or more, have all the work they can do and carry their studies. I am glad to bear witness to the value of this phase of the educational enterprise at Madison.

CLOSELY associated with the labor activity is the program of student responsibility in the government of the institution. Years ago that principle of self-control and student responsibility became known. The problem was a difficult one to solve, largely the result of traditional methods of school discipline which have been inherited from the ancient universities.

I am so glad that I can stand before you today and bear witness that our student body has taken the decisive step. With the faculty standing back of it, the group is doing things we have waited long to see materialize. It is refreshing to see these principles of democracy carried on in this institution and in many of the units.

To the extent that an institution is able to carry out these fundamental principles may it expect success to crown its efforts. It takes many of us a long time to interpret the meaning of the Master's mode of living when he explained that His kingdom is not like that of the Gentiles with despotic kings and arbitrary rulers, but, "Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

The world is dividing into two groups, one demanding imperialistic power, the other struggling to maintain the principles of democracy. Madison stands for the distribution of responsibility, giving all an opportunity to share in the operation of the institution.

A Message to Laymen

AFTER thirty years of participation in this work, the fact that laymen of the church should be active in the Master's work presents itself to my mind in clearer manner than ever before. If any are "idle in the market-place," they should know that there is a position awaiting them. It is time for each to find his place in the vineyard, not for the wage, but for the richness of experience that is the reward of those who follow His bidding.

I trust that the students of the college grasp these principles that have been the guiding light of the institution through its lifetime. I like to think that you write your friends of these things, saying to them, "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good."

—S—

Education in the Midst of Beauty

By FLOYD BRALLIAR

THIS Spring has been an exceptionally good one for plantings on the college campus. The excessive drought of last summer caused some anxiety, but it appears that none of the shrubbery was seriously injured.

Much of the shrubbery on the campus has been planted for four or five years, and is now coming to its own. Many visitors and others on the campus express the sentiment that never before has the campus been so beautiful. Patients of the Sanitarium especially inquire almost every day concerning one thing or another, showing their appreciation of the wide range of trees and flowers growing about the buildings. Approximately 1100 varieties of trees, shrubs, and perennial plants are now found somewhere on the grounds. Some are still very small and in some cases there are only one or two of a variety while in other cases they are more abundant.

God set an example for our schools by placing man in a garden in the midst of every tree and plant that was good for food or beautiful to look at. We can do no better than to imitate His plan.

We believe that men and women who are educated in the midst of natural beauty will develop some lasting attitudes and interests, some traits of character that are needed to make a success of life. They

should instinctively strive to ornament their own homes' or institutions' grounds when they leave Madison. We are working on the basis that example in such matters has more weight in character development than mere precept.

Work of this nature can be done at a surprisingly low cost if one goes at it with spirit and love. But it would be worth while if it cost ten times as much.

—S—

A Madison Industry

By BEVERLY JUNE PRUETT

VISITORS at Madison College often comment on the attractive lantern slides which are on display in Science Building. Those who are more than casually interested in these find that the Associated Lecturers, Inc., operate a productive manufacturing division known as the Visual Materials Department. Student labor is employed in producing these unusually beautiful hand-colored lantern slides.

If we visited the department, we would find a busy group of young artists at specially designed desks intent upon their work of tinting the slides. In another section of the room we can observe the slides in process of being matted and bound, and later placed upon the shelves which contain the stock for the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures.

In the dark-room it is interesting to watch the technician expose a milky-looking glass by turning the switch so that light passes through the negative to the slide. He places it in developer and soon we see the picture appearing, as if by magic.

In addition to the regular stock of health slides, this department manufactures special slides for customers widely scattered throughout the United States. The variety of these makes the work always new and different so that it never becomes monotonous.

They have just completed an order of over 250 slides illustrating the magnificent Bellingrath Gardens at Mobile, Alabama. These will be shown at various garden clubs

in advertising the "Charm Spot of the South." Another order just completed was for approximately 1400 Bible Text slides. Nine hundred of these are now in use in connection with an evangelistic effort at Shreveport, Louisiana. From all reports, the workers are having marked success in presenting the gospel message in this manner.

—S—

On May 24, Dr. Frances Dittes, Madison Sanitarium dietitian and head of the Department of Nutrition in the college, reached home after an absence of two months which she spent with her sister, Mrs. Warfield Scott, of Phoenix, Arizona. Mrs. Scott came East with her and will spend some time at Madison.

Elder I. D. Richardson, whose home is in Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., on his return from Florida, looked in on friends at Madison this week. Some years ago Elder and Mrs. Richardson were intimately connected with the work in the South, and had a home on Madison College campus.

—S—

Wanted

BAKERY business at Madison is increasing. There is need of a competent bread baker, some one with interests and ideals in harmony with those of the institution. For details, address: Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

—S—

Prospective College Students

SOME of the best students in colleges today pay their way, at least in part, by labor. Madison is fortunate in having work for ambitious Christian students. The laundry is calling for young women. In the Agricultural Department ten young men may find employment. Carpenters, electricians, plumbers, and painters can be given employment in the Construction Department. The cylinder pressman has not yet come. A linotype operator, and proofreader are wanted at once in the Printing Department. The Home Economics Division desires six young women. For further information, address: Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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No. 23

Madison's Final High School Graduation

A YEAR ago, with the decision to discontinue a senior high school on the campus, plans were laid to permit students then in attendance at the Demonstration School to round out their twelfth grade work and to be graduated in the Spring of 1937. Commencement exercises for twenty-four graduates, held June 10 to 13, was the pleasing climax of this plan.

Consecration Service at the vesper hour Friday evening was led by H. J. Welch, of the college department of Religious Education, and pastor of the Madison church. Consecration was defined as the devotion of the entire individual to the service of the Master. "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."

According to an Old Testament definition, "to consecrate" means "to fill the hands," (1 Chron. 29:5, margin). When the hands are full of the Lord's work, the whole matter of life activity is settled.

The responses of the young people were simple and sincere expressions of their outlook on life and their desire to be true to their class motto, "Follow the Gleam," that Light that lighteth every man's way, if he so chooses.

IN HIS "Counsel to the Graduates," President C. G. Anderson of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, said in part:

"I advise you, 'Present your body a living sacrifice.' 'Be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind.'

"In the words of "The Revelation," 'I counsel thee,' the Lord says, 'to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich.' 'Anoint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou mayest see.'

"Be true to thy Maker. In a student's room was a motto, 'I am third.' When asked the meaning of the words, the young man replied that in his

life program he had determined that Jesus Christ should have first thought, other people should have second consideration, and that his personal interests should come third.

"Be true. You can't cheat God. Follow the Gleam, which is the light of Christ, and you cannot then be false to any man.

"Pray about everything. Nothing is too insignificant to be made a subject of prayer.

"Become well acquainted with your Bible; follow its teachings. That will lead you into some church relationships that will be a source of protection to you and at the same time direct many of your efforts. You have been bought with a price. Be sure you are saved from your sins.

"Be clean in body and mind. If you make a mistake, confess the fault and start over again. The sin is not in making a mistake but in continuing in the wrong course.

"Always tell the truth. It pays to be truthful. A friend of mine had a very serious accident.

THE young people's motto:

"Follow the Gleam"

Their aim: Saving Others

When brought into court he gave a clear, truthful account of the affair. The counsel said, 'That is the first time a truth like that has been told in this court. We cannot convict a man who tells the truth like that.'

"Owe no man anything. If in debt, pay the account quickly. Avoid debt as you would avoid leprosy. Debt makes a slave of you.

"Be industrious. Attend to your business. Make it a point to do a little more than is required to fulfil the letter of the obligation. Then instead of looking for a job, the job will be looking for you.

"Learn to obey instructions. Follow authority; heed leadership. No man can expect to lead others until he has learned the art of taking directions.

"Never be graduated from study. Keep fresh and abreast of the times by continual study and the perusal of good books.

"Be courteous. Smile. 'A smile is worth a million and it doesn't cost a cent.'"

These and other words of good advice rounded out the evening's program.

THE baccalaureate sermon, a timely message, was delivered by Elder George Butler of Nashville. The music of the hour was rendered by thirty members of the Peabody College Chorus, directed by Professor D. R. Gebhart, head of Peabody Department of Music. The Commencement address was given Sunday, the thirteenth, by J. E. Shultz of Nashville, the editor of *The Watchman Magazine*.

Class Night

THE program in which the young people themselves took a leading part was their Class Night on Thursday. This was of their own planning, and a very commendable program it was. One of those in the audience said later that he had attended closing exercises for the past sixteen or eighteen years, but he had never been so favorably impressed, nor had his heart ever been so touched as by the exercises of this evening.

Departing from the traditional high school program the class of 1937 presented topics in harmony with their environment on the Madison campus, topics which revealed a keen appreciation of the fundamental principles of the school and their desire to prove true to the institution of which they have been a part.

In introducing the twenty-four members of the class, Fay Littell called attention to the fact that four came from the North, the farthest point being Canada, the home

of one; the East was represented, the most distant section being China, from which came two of their number; the West was represented by members from Texas, Arkansas, and California; and from the South are natives of Tennessee, Alabama, and Missouri. All have now lived in the Southland long enough to love it and to desire to work for it.

Referring to the future course of the graduates, he said, "Our plans and ambitions include training for medicine, dietetics, medical evangelism, the ministry, teaching, nursing, printing, and office work. Two girls desire to be surgeons, two plan to train for nursing, two young men hope to become physicians, and one anticipates taking a dental course. In finding our several places in the work of the world it is our hope to keep ever before us the true motive of life, which is soul-winning."

Reference was made several times by the young speakers to the value they place on their experience in earning their expenses while taking their schooling. Henry Whitham told of the high school system of self-government, some of their efforts in rounding-up delinquent members, and the effect on students of self-discipline and cooperation in government. For two years the general conduct of Demonstration Building and the classrooms has been in their hands, and attendance and conduct have been efficiently handled.

THE story of Madison's founding, over thirty years ago, on a farm depleted by improper cultivation; of the gradual development of the school to its present status as a senior college; of the improvement of the land, the erection of buildings, the addition of equipment year by year, and of the opportunities the institution affords students to secure a practical education in a wholesome, rural, Christian environment, was told by Frances Harris:

"The world is waiting for you, young man,
If your purpose is strong and true;
If out of your treasure of mind and heart
You are bringing things old and new.
If you stand for the truth which makes
a man free,
And with skill can bring it to view,
The world is waiting for you, young man;
The world is waiting for you."

"The church and the world," said the president of the class, Elwood Sherrard, "is in need of young men and women who hold the standards high and strive to meet them. 'The greatest want of the world is men,—men who will not be bought or sold; men who in their inmost souls are true and honest; men who do not fear to call sin by its right name; men whose conscience is as true to duty as the needle to the pole; men who will stand for right though the heavens fall.' The privilege of fulfilling this need is ours. Tonight the Class of '37 accepts the challenge so beautifully put by Tennyson:

'O, Young Mariner,
Down to the haven!
Call your companions,
Launch your vessel,
And crowd your canvas;
And ere it vanishes
Over the margin,
After it, follow it,
Follow the Gleam!'"

—S—

A Week in the North

ON HIS return to the campus, Monday, Dr. Floyd Bralliar reported various interesting experiences. He left Madison with E. M. Bisalski, sales manager of the Food Factory, who was headed for the Indiana camp ground at Lafayette. Reaching the grounds, Mr. Bisalski was assigned a satisfactory location for his food display. By noon the next day he was ready to serve "soyburgers."

Soyburgers are sandwiches made as are hamburgers except that soy loaf, a soy bean product, is used instead of meat. The sandwiches proved to be very popular. Many who have been accustomed to eating meat sandwiches said that so far as taste is concerned the soy sandwiches are fully as good as the meat. When Dr. Bralliar left the camp, Mr. Bisalski was busy taking orders for Madison health foods. This was the first introduction of many of the campers to soy bean products.

Going on to Detroit, Dr. Bralliar visited the Ford plant, then crossed to the Canadian side at Windsor, finding little difference between that section of country and our own.

At the Plymouth plant he secured a car and drove to Allen, Michigan, home of Mr. Cary, the well-known grower of gladioli. He was found to be deeply interested in religious conditions of the world today, and a conversation lengthened till Dr. Bralliar remained with the flower man for the night. Mr. Cary plans to come South, and desires to see what is going on at Madison.

At Goshen, Indiana, the famous-Kunderd farms were visited. Here are splendid displays of iris and a wonderful collection of peonies, one of the most complete in the United States. He went back to the camp grounds, and then home again.

—S—

I Know He Cares

AFTER five or six years of happy and cooperative association with Elder V. G. Anderson, as president of the local conference, it seemed hard to see him depart. We had come to think of him as really one with us in many of our problems. He answered a call to Colorado, and as he leaves, his brother, Elder C. G. Anderson, not long home from Europe, takes up the duties of President of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, making his home in Nashville.

President C. G. Anderson first addressed the student body at its vesper service June 5. His Bible study made a personal appeal for closer acquaintance with the Master. An Egyptian woman, Hagar, fleeing from her home, said of the angel that met her, "Thou God seest me." God sees each of us, and seeing, He thinks of us. David wrote, "I am poor and needy, yet the Lord thinketh upon me."

What, then, are His thoughts concerning me? Jeremiah answers that question:—"I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil." Wonderful it is to realize that when the Lord thinks of us, His thoughts are those of peace. What emotion do these thoughts create in Him?

The Apostle Paul answers that question in his letter to the Galatians (2:20): "The life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself for me." When He thinks of me, He loves me. And His love was not

mere spoken words, He loved to the point of surrendering His life for those He loved.

Then what is my response to that love? That is the vital question. Like those Greeks (John 12:21) who came to find a Savior, we would say, in answer to that love, "We would see Jesus." As He sees me, thinks of me, loves me, I am led to love Him, and to say, "Lord, take me, use me."

With all the problems that life brings, with apparent cause for discouragement that sometimes sweeps over the soul, it is wonderful to find that Jesus cares.

—S—

Health Food News

MANY happenings serve to convince workers in the Health Food industries that the time is ripe for decided advances in this enterprise. A physician writes from Australia that the prevalence of disease among cattle is causing alarm. It stresses the need of products to take the place of flesh foods in a balanced dietary. Can Madison help?

From Mexico, C. E. Moon, signing his letter, "Yours in the interests of 'An Educational Program in Old Mexico', along with the gospel," sends this word:

"I am very much interested in your food work, and have made several efforts to get something started in this great country of Mexico, where everything is booming and selling prices are high because of the high tariff.

"I believe the Health Foods could be sold here if made in this country. Several months ago I took several cans of Madison Products to the National Officials, and presented them before the Department of Economia. The officials were very much interested and asked many questions. A prominent business man, overhearing the conversation, offered to give four acres of land toward the establishment of a factory.

"The Secretary of the Department said, 'We will give you all the help and encouragement possible. We will do all in our power to encourage such a new industry in this country.'"

Samples of foods are asked for. Rates of transportation are being investigated, and plans are laid for a campaign. Mr. Moon says, "We will soon open up publicly

with the lecture course in Spanish, as Julius Gilbert White gives it in English."

—S—

Help for a Highland Sanatorium

Wanted: To help with kitchen work, a woman of intelligence, good health, interest in diets, and desirous of a home in a rural community and health center. On Cumberland Plateau, highway Alternate 70, between Sparta and Crossville, is a small sanatorium of some 30 beds, established 15 years ago for the purpose of caring for the sick and teaching health to a large countryside. This is a Christian institution, although not Adventist. It is desirable that all workers should be earnestly interested in its aims.

We consider that one of the greatest services to the patients and the institution is given in the kitchen. For that reason we are looking for a woman with vision who wants a home among Christian workers, and who is interested and efficient in kitchen management and work, and who is strong enough to do her share of the work, while acting as chief of the kitchen force. There are two regular kitchen helpers now besides a woman who comes in for a few hours for cleaning purposes. One of these women is leaving. We wish to replace her with one of more experience and social vision. All salaries are necessarily small. One dollar a day is offered with room and board. Address:

Dr. May C. Wharton, Supt.
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee

—S—

Student Opportunities

MANY ambitious young men and women miss a college education unless they find a chance to earn a portion of their expenses. Madison College has exceptional advantages for Christian students in its industrial departments. This summer there is work for those interested in agriculture; for plumbers, painters, carpenters, and electricians; for young men who can earn their expenses in the Printing Department. The Home Economics Department has offers for several young women. Correspondence is invited by Madison College, located at Madison College, Tennessee.

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Fundamental Advantages of Rural Life

THOUSANDS and tens of thousands might be working upon the soil who are crowded into the cities, watching for a chance to earn a trifle."

When were there words more vitally true than today? The cities are becoming lazar houses of crime. Unrest, strife, crime, disease, conditions that are emphasized by congested population, all testify to the necessity for some drastic change in men's manner of living.

The plan of life that God gave to Israel — every man a land-owner, every child heir to a rural household—was intended as an object to men as long as history continues.

Our schools should be located on the land. Students should have their hands in the soil. The experience of raising the foods consumed, the performance of daily duties upon which life depends,—these are factors in education that cannot be over-estimated.

MATCH the prophetic statements of those who have long warned of an impending crisis with statements in the daily newspapers concerning tragic endings of life, the increase of insanity, the

prevalence of violence, craft, injustice, strife between laborers and their employers, and judge where you and your family should live in order best to accomplish your mission in life.

Christian philosophy of life places every man on the land. Fundamental reasons for this are found in the lives of many characters in history. Joseph, the great economist of ancient days, was prepared by the early rural environment of his home for his life-saving project in Egypt.

Moses, outstanding master of law and organizer of possibly the greatest mass movement of men, was prepared for his work under the tutelage of God in a secluded rural environment. His lofty meditations, his self-mastery, his keen vision and devotion to a cause, were developed as he performed the daily round of duties in the land of Midian.

BIOGRAPHERS attribute the strength of David, the great king of Israel, a man noted for his insight, breadth of experience, tact, and wisdom, to his simple life in the hills about Bethlehem, and to his daily work with the flocks combined with an education in a Christian home.

THE HOLY LIFE

A CHRIST-LIKE life is the most powerful argument that can be advanced in favor of Christianity; a cheap Christian character works more harm in the world than the character of a worldling. Not all the books written can serve the purpose of a holy life. Men will believe, not what the minister preaches, but what the church lives.

—For the Coming of the King

John the Baptist, forerunner of the Messiah, was reared on the land away from the turmoil of the city, in close communion with the things of Nature. His daring to combat customs of the day, to rebuke sin among the high and the low, to forge ahead in reform, are evidences of something more than the ordinary in his early education.

Jesus Christ was born into the lowly home of a laboring man. He grew to manhood in the company of a carpenter, sharing the daily toil, contributing to the support of the family, demonstrating a godly life, developing habits of study, meditation, and prayer which were not at all compatible with Roman city life of His day.

Recently there came over the air a broadcast by Miss Clara V. Bradley, Instructor in Home Economics, National Catholic School of Social Service, in which fundamental principles of life on a farm are set forth with such logic that we pass on the following paragraphs from her paper.

A Unifying Force

THE whole life of the rural family is associated with the farm. Farming is not only a means of earning a livelihood; it is a way of life. The members of the family have a common interest in the farm as a family occupation. It is a family business and it tends to affect the whole pattern of family behavior and relationships. Like other industries the farm must face the economic problems of production and marketing, but unlike other industries it makes provision for family life, and that in a very unique way.

"The farm is the natural home of the family. Its members share in the family duties and responsibilities. Shared activities knit the family together and integrate it more closely."

A Center of Education

FARM boys and girls serve a natural apprenticeship under the guidance of their fathers and mothers, and thus acquire an education in living that is not possible for boys and girls who work in shops and factories. There is still a large amount of household production in the

farm home, and girls learn much practical home making. Boys have an opportunity to learn the vocation of farming and often the father-son contact is established, which is relatively impossible in most urban families.

"The real significance of the industry of agriculture lies in the fact that it provides a natural environment for wholesome, vigorous and prolific family life. . . The farm affords an economic setting in which children are an asset. They can make a definite contribution to the family business and consequently do not put the parents to proportionately greater expense.

"The rural family is more stable.

"The life of the rural family is self-contained. Parents and children have much the same intellectual interests and social contacts. They eat their meals together three times a day. There is considerable informal visiting and guests enjoy the hospitality of the whole family.

"There is greater economic security on the farm than in the city. While farm income is not large as a rule and the general level of rural prosperity never reaches the high of other industries, yet real poverty is not a part of farm life, except in a few areas where inferior lands have been brought under cultivation, or where unusual weather conditions prevail. A comfortable standard of living is more easily obtainable on the farm than in the city."

Independence and Initiative

THERE is opportunity for self-expression and there is dignity of position. The farmer for the most part is self-employed and he must develop qualities of initiative, foresight, independence of spirit, self-reliance, and resourcefulness.

"Rural life affords distinct advantages to wholesome Christian living. If country people are at all spiritual they live very close to God."

Why Youth Go to the City

MORE money, earned faster at easier work, for shorter hours, more companionship and good times with perhaps less restraint—the fact that these have been only mirages in the past does not deter new generations.

"What can be done to encourage boys and girls who have been brought up on the farm and have the feel of it in their blood to look for diamonds in their own acres?"

WHAT a vital question! The solution of this has been Madison's burden for over a quarter of a century. Youth come to us lacking that "feel of it in the blood." Fathers and mothers in rural homes may themselves lack some of that spirit. Too often they are looking with longing eyes toward that city, hoping for an easier life, forgetful, as the author quoted says, that such is only a mirage.

Miss Bradley says this is all a challenge to the schools and churches. Madison accepts that challenge. It invites young men and women to a college on the land, to many of the advantages outlined in this article. But, so far have most of our youth been divorced from the simplicity that should characterize the rural home, so far have they departed from the love of the land that contains a wealth not measured in dollars, a wealth which Miss Bradley calls "diamonds of the soil," that a real soul-conversion is necessary to bring us again to appreciate our heritage of broad acres, home grown products of the soil, economic independence, and freedom from much of the iniquity which is destroying the congested centers of population.

"Where there is no vision, the people perish."

—S—

A New Type of Student

JUNE ONE, Dr. Mitchell of Columbia University, New York City, visited Madison College with six students who are registered at the University. They have been making a five-thousand-mile tour, visiting schools that are outstanding for their program of manual work combined with college class work. They are finding a new way in education that will turn out teachers and educators of fiber and courage, and they are ready to roll up their sleeves and tackle hard jobs whether they have salaries or not. They work for the joy of working and their success is their pay.

Dr. Thomas Alexander and Dr. Mitchell have undertaken a project in the field of education at Columbia University and have chosen a large farm called New College about thirty miles southeast of Asheville, North Carolina, on which to demonstrate that students may cooperate in building up a college in which work shares equally with the school program. They arrange classes so that students who work on the farm study agriculture at that time; girls who work in the sewing room study textiles and the art of dressmaking. This same plan is carried throughout the various activities of the school. The students spend part of their time at the University in New York and part at New College, together with other small out-centers.

On this tour they have visited Berea College, Sanitarium and School at Fletcher, North Carolina, Pisgah Sanitarium and School, Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, Fountain Head School, and Madison College.

They were very much interested in our soybean products, especially the milk and cheese. They were an enthusiastic group of young people eager to see, to hear, and to try out any new method of education that will link college training with actual life situations.

—S—

Summer School in Session

COLLEGE classes are continuous at Madison. Life such as that on this campus calls for an all-year program. The summer quarter, opening the 14th of June is, therefore, on a par with the other three quarters, offering a full schedule of subjects.

A number of new students have recently entered, coming from farther South—Mississippi, Florida, and Southern Texas; from Arkansas, Arizona, and California; also from the North and East. Some of these enter upon the regular work-study program that is the rule of the year; others have come as full-day workers in some industry for the summer, accumulating credit for college expenses later.

The Madison program is a full one. The institution easily furnishes employment for three hundred and fifty students. There is a wide range to choose from—

agricultural activities, mechanical work, printing, construction-work, food work of various kinds, the general upkeep of an institution, and the varied program of the sanitarium and hospital.

—S—

News Notes

First, cement blocks were made by students of the construction crew; then the walls were laid, the contract for the labor being let to a young man who employed his own help from among the students. Gradually during the past months new quarters for the steam laundry have evolved as the result of campus industry. Some machinery was purchased to meet increasing needs; the tubs from the old laundry were rebuilt by a student mechanic. And now in a commodious new building, Mrs. Kinsey and her laundry force are carrying forward the work of the institution, forgetting the disadvantages under which they labored while waiting for means and help to make the new situation possible.

Each Sunday afternoon during the summer months college students give the sanitarium patients a band concert under the leadership of Leland Straw, head of the college Music Department. Many are the compliments paid for this out-in-the-open entertainment.

Instead of the usual round of banquets and entertainments the College Seniors this year elected to make a tour of Southern educational institutions. Two cars under chaperonage of Mrs. Lida Scott and Professor Ralph Davidson left the campus on the ninth. Their itinerary took them as far south as Birmingham, Alabama, east through the Carolinas, north to Berea College in Kentucky, to Pewee Valley Sanitarium, near Louisville, and home for the summer quarter's work. College commencement exercises will take place September 3 to 5.

Julius Gilbert White is giving his "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures, illustrated with his attractive slides, in the

evenings the first three weeks of the summer session, with an hour's class each afternoon. Some who are especially interested in Foods are attending these lectures. Others are taking his work as part of their regular summer classroom program.

Dr. Charles Washburn, of Scarritt College, Nashville, training center for Methodist missionaries, addressed the Bible Seminar Friday evening the 5th of June. Professor Washburn is an outstanding authority on hymnology, and our students always find an evening with him most profitable and enjoyable.

Dr. D. A. Swicord and his wife have been guests of the Sanitarium, sent here by the Presbyterian Mission Board. They have been missionaries in Korea for fifteen years and plan to return in a few weeks. It was a pleasure to have Dr. Swicord speak at the Sabbath morning service, May twenty-three.

W. G. Turner, of Wahroonga, N. S. W., Australia, one of the vice-presidents of the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, gave the Madison family an illustrated lecture on missions in the islands of the Pacific, on the fourteenth. While temporarily in the States he is visiting a number of institutions in the South and East. He spent one evening with Fountain Head School.

—S—

Young Men, Here's Your Chance

THERE are special opportunities at Madison this summer for young men who meet the standards of the institution to secure remunerative employment. Special concessions are made for those who desire to accumulate credit to apply on next year's expenses. The agricultural department calls for six men. New building projects will give employment to carpenters, plumbers, masons, and painters. The food departments are still calling for men. For particulars address: Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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A Break in the Inner Circle

THOSE who are acquainted with the history of Madison, and especially of its early days, see always a woman, a moving spirit in the enterprise. It was a very small group of men and women that started the work on a desolate-looking farm in the valley of the Cumberland, but of that group Mrs. Druillard was a leading character.

Having once settled her mind to the task that confronted the group she never wavered. With her small savings she paid the initial cost of the property. Then by dint of hard work, strictest economy, a commanding hand on all the affairs of the little school, a determined policy that no debt should be incurred, she watched the progress of the project.

When friends at a distance rallied to the help of the struggling institution, when buildings were needed, a water system in demand, farm implements necessary, their help was often the result of their confidence in her ability to make a little go a long way, her good judgment, her stick-to-it-iveness and determination to make the

work a success. No sacrifice was too great for her. Personal needs and comforts were forgotten in her love for the work with which she had identified herself.

It was adopted as a policy that the operators must earn their living from the place. Friends kindly donated equipment, but the operation of the institution was the responsibility of those in charge. Students came, drawn in this direction by the opportunities for an education the expense of which could be largely earned on the work-study program. Industries multiplied; men and women of experience joined the original group of operators. It was years before it was known at a distance, but gradually, like a tree deep rooted, it began to spread its branches abroad and to bear fruit.

ALWAYS it was a conviction of Mrs. Druillard that Madison must not become self-centered. Had not the founders come South to reach the needy in isolated sections? Theirs it was to set a pace, and others catching the spirit and imbibing courage during their training, were to go

THE HOUR BETWEEN

WHEN day is done, God sends the shade of night,

I softly fold my hands upon my breast;
And then it seems *one instant* till the morning light

Breaks in the East—so doth my body rest.

When life is done, and I have said "Good night,"—

I shall not know that time has passed away;

God keeps that hour between the dark and light;

I close my eyes—and wake in heaven's day.

—*Florence Belle Anderson*

into out-posts to repeat the pioneer efforts of the parent institution. Scarcely was Madison born until some of its more aggressive spirits went forth to establish other educational centers. First a prospective tour to find a location was made, then they purchased a little property in an isolated rural community where there was need. It was in this way that a number of what today are called "units" came into existence.

Mother D was always an inspiration to those who took these steps. Thousands of miles she has traveled in the course of the years for the purpose of counselling and assisting those who were struggling against great odds to establish an enterprise. And she kept to this program almost to the end of her long and active life. It is only a few weeks since she drove with others to attend the annual meeting of the board of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, near Asheville, North Carolina, or sat with those who were pondering the problems of Fountain Head. All these were her children whom she loved and cherished to the end.

Fifteen years of her later life were devoted to the building of Riverside Sanitarium, an institution for the care of colored patients and for the education of colored nurses. Property investments of her earlier years brought unlooked-for returns which she gave unstintingly to this new work. She loved it, and gave to it all she possessed in the way of strength and means.

For the past two years she has been living again on the Madison campus. Gradually her physical strength declined, but her interest in the work to which she had given over a quarter of a century never abated. She passed from us on the first of July. Memorial services were held at Madison on the morning of the third and she was laid to rest at Berrien Springs, Michigan, where her husband was buried thirty-five years ago.

Many from some distance were in to pay their last tribute to Mother D in person. Among the telegrams received came this from Drs. Lillian and Percy Magan of Los Angeles, California:

"Broken-hearted to hear of dear old Aunt Nell's death. Wish we might be with you, but this is impossible. With deepest affection."

One of her life-long friends was Dr. John Harvey Kellogg of Battle Creek Sanitarium, who wired Dr. Sutherland:

"I want to assure you and your associates of my most sincere sympathy in your bereavement through the loss of your co-worker, Mrs. Druillard. She was a woman of remarkable qualities; a true lover and staunch defender of truth. Truly her works will follow her. The influence of her life will never die."

—S—

* Mrs. Nellie H. Druillard

A WARRIOR lays down her burdens and sleeps the sleep of the just.

Nellie H. Druillard was born near Waukesha, Wisconsin, December 1, 1844. She passed to her rest early on the morning of July 1, 1937, aged ninety-two and one half years. Her parents, Alex Rankin, who was born in Scotland, and Lydia Newcomb, a native of Nova Scotia, were pioneers in Wisconsin, so that she was reared in the simplicity of the pioneer life of those early days.

She was the third in a family of ten children. The thrifty, godly atmosphere of the home environment laid a substantial foundation on which was built a sturdy character that made for success, commanded the respect of all, and made for her hundreds of life-long friends.

Her father was a Presbyterian and her mother a Methodist. In her early childhood they learned of the Seventh-day Adventist faith through the labors of Elder Isaac Sandborn and became members of the church.

Nellie Rankin received her first education in the district schools near Waukesha. Later, she was graduated from White-water State Normal and began her career as a teacher, first in the rural schools, then as Superintendent of the City Schools of Boulder, Colorado. When her parents moved to Nebraska in 1880, she taught one year in the public schools of that state, then served as superintendent of the schools of Furnace County, Nebraska, for a number of years.

In 1886 Miss Rankin became Tract Society Secretary of Nebraska. In 1890 she was married to Alma Druillard, of Nebraska, and together they went to South Africa as missionaries. This was in the time of Cecil Rhodes when large tracts of

*Sketch read at the Memorial service.

land were given by him to missionary enterprises. Mr. Druillard had an active part in the establishment of the Rhodesian Mission for colored people. It was in the work of South Africa that Mrs. Druillard's strength as a financier became known and where her activity in the temperance cause of the W. C. T. U. began.

On their return from Africa Mr. and Mrs. Druillard lived in College View, Nebraska, until 1901 when they became members of the faculty of Emmanuel Missionary College, at Berrien Springs, Michigan. It was in the midst of their activities there that Mr. Druillard died in the year 1903.

During the days at Berrien, a Southern Band of teachers and students kept the interest alive in the needs of the South. In 1904, a group of interested ones purchased the property at Madison, Mrs. Druillard again becoming a pioneer in a new enterprise. It was she who furnished the money in the beginning. It was her initiative, her economy, her unrelenting zeal and faith, that gave untiring backing to the new project.

She had unbounded faith in young people. Although she had no children of her own yet she was the mother of hundreds when it came to the education of young men and women for the service of Christ. In her Nebraska days she became interested in a young Irish lad alone in a strange land, disowned by his parents. His name, Percy T. Magan, has become widely known, but only a few know that his education began when Nellie H. Druillard sent him to Battle Creek College. To the end of her long life it seemed her joy to assist ambitious young people in their preparation for lives of usefulness.

He who knows Madison knows Mother D. It was here that she was so christened. Her impress, like unmistakable fingerprints, may be traced throughout the building of this enterprise. From earliest days she was treasurer of the new corporation. She has filled every chair, headed every activity, and directed every group of workers, at some time in the history of the school.

When she came South at the age of sixty she often talked of laying down the burdens of an active life. But her interest in seeing people who were sick find the

way to health enabled her to serve as superintendent of the young and growing sanitarium, a rural institution which many thought an impossible undertaking. But she had faith. She had tireless energy. When there were no physicians, she was doctor, receiving matron, trainer of nurses, dietitian, soother, comforter of the mentally and physically sick—a host in herself. And the inspiration of the work seemed to renew her own vitality.

In 1922 she was very seriously injured by an auto in San Francisco. For a time it seemed that she could not recover. But her indomitable will and her trust in God brought her through, and in some respects the greatest work of her life has been done since that time.

Her experiences in Africa and also her connection with Hillcrest School, to the closing of which she never became reconciled, led her, as Madison became strong enough to stand on its own feet, to slip out of the work here in order to devote her remaining years to the promotion of health and health education for members of the colored race.

In 1922 she established Riverside Sanitarium, near Nashville, for colored patients and for the training of colored nurses. An undertaking that would have daunted any one less courageous, was carried on for fifteen years. It touched the lives of many who needed help. It met the approval of business men and professional men in Nashville. She bore the burdens of this enterprise almost alone, investing in it approximately \$50,000.

When her advancing age made her friends know that some disposition must be made of the institution, a fortunate turn of events led her to donate the property to the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, by whom it is being enlarged, equipment is being increased, and a corps of workers put in charge which portends a wider influence and more permanent growth of the institution. It was a happy termination of her long years of tender nursing of this child of her old age.

In the agony of her affliction following the accident that laid her low, she promised the Lord that if given back her life she would devote it to the colored people. That promise she had fulfilled. And she

came back to the campus, to Madison, her first love of the Southland, there to spend in peaceful surroundings the final months of her life. In connection with Mr. and Mrs. Grant Conser, who had been associated with her at Riverside, she built a comfortable home, fit ending, so many have said, of a long and most useful life. During these last months she has attended conferences, board meetings here and in various units, always with the keenest relish, and with the most sympathetic appreciation of the burdens and responsibilities of the workers.

The beckoning angel came; she slipped quietly out of our lives, but long will her memory live with those who have known her. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; . . . that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

—S—

As One of Her "Children" Put It

ONLY a few weeks ago, following Mother D's trip into North Carolina, the following paragraphs appeared in *Fletcher News Letter*, written by Marguerite M. Jaspersen, one of Madison's graduate nurses of earlier days whose life has been materially affected by the one whose life work has now ended. She writes:

AMONG the members of our Board who visit us at the time of the annual meeting, the most picturesque and colorful character is Mrs. Nellie H. Druillard, who comes from her home on the campus of Madison College. Mrs. Druillard, who has already tacked more than a quarter of a century on to her allotted "threescore and ten," has been interested in our institution from the beginning of its history, and year after year, she comes to our board meeting, a welcome guest and cherished friend.

It is good to find her memory so alert, her mind so active, and her interest in everything going on so keen that we feel as if

"Old age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety."

And it is good to think of her long eventful life; of her young girlhood in Wisconsin when it was a pioneer state, of her teaching in country schools, and then a county superintendent of schools. We like to think of her as a college teacher, for one of her students, now a gray-haired man himself, describes the faculty of his

college and then adds what we all firmly believe that "Miss Nellie Rankin was the queen of them all." We like that delightful tribute and share it with all our hearts. And so the years ran with her, fourteen of them in Africa, helping build up a school and sanitarium at Cape Town. There as elsewhere, her firm faith in divine Providence encouraged her co-workers, and her hard, practical business judgment must have been a great asset. Then back again in the homeland she laid away her companion of the trail and carried on alone, starting more schools and sanitariums, this time in the Southern States.

To us all, she has been "Mother D" for many years, loving us or spanking us as the occasion, or her mood, seemed to indicate. And today the faces of strong men soften as they look at this dear familiar figure, who has been so long among us. "You boys" she calls them. She wrote lessons of life so deeply upon our minds and hearts that we have never forgotten them; we do not want to forget them.

God has been good in granting Mother D's life a long twilight. She says her work is done. We are thankful that she is so situated as to be able to drop the burdens of active service that she carried so many years. But we insist that her work is not done, for her children still need her.

—S—

The Heritage She Leaves Us

THIS soldier of the Lord has left to us a trust which is well expressed in the words of Israel's great leader, Moses:

"Be strong and of a good courage, fear not nor be afraid of them; for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; He will not fail thee, nor forsake thee. . . .

"Be strong and of a good courage: for thou must go with this people unto the land which the Lord hath sworn unto their fathers to give them. . . . The Lord, He it is that doth go with thee; He will be with thee, He will not fail thee, neither forsake thee: fear not, neither be dismayed."

She has left to us an unfinished task which demands the best of those who follow on—unflagging zeal, firm trust in God, courage to do the right, complete surrender of every faculty for His service, and the relinquishing of every sin.

"To you with failing hands the torch
we throw.

Be yours to hold it high, nor yet
break faith

With us who die."

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A Profitable Study Tour

By SUSAN ARD

IT WAS felt by Madison College seniors that they might do something of more lasting value than to follow the usual pre-commencement program of banquets and entertainments. They decided, therefore, to substitute a study tour covering approximately 1800 miles, including a number of educational centers they had long wanted to see. Their objective was to see and hear for themselves that they might be the better able to carry out the ideals held before them through their college days.

The group was fortunate in having as chaperons Mrs. Lida Scott, director of extension work at the college, and Professor Ralph Davidson, faculty sponsor for the class.

Lawrenceburg, Sheffield, Florence, and Birmingham

ON THE morning of June 9th we headed south through the section of the Middle Tennessee Basin known as "The Dimple of the Universe." A little less than a hundred miles brought us to Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital, located about a mile from the town of the same name. We gained some idea of the place this little twenty-bed institution fills in the community from the fact that three surgical operations had been performed before our arrival that morning. This hospital, so we were told, serves five counties.

Dependent upon their own resources as is this group of nurses and general workers,

their interests reach out to the children of the community who need to train under a religious environment. They operate a two-teacher grade school, accepting a few students from a distance who work for their expenses on the farm from which the family draws a large part of its food supply.

This is one of the Madison units, the nucleus of whose working force has at some previous time lived and labored at the home base. There we found Miss Samantha Whiteis, pioneer in the nursing field, the Sargents, Lows, and others.

Forty miles farther south, at Sheffield, Alabama, on the grounds of Nitrate Plant No. 1, and operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority, we visited a most unique school, or life situation, where *today* is the most important time, and where life is made as full as possible for the children. A pupil is not merely one of grade III, he is an individual worthy of study, with rights and privileges worthy of consideration.

It is a very happy group that lives there under the guidance of Miss Virginia White James and her assistants. Life is brought within the reach of those children. They enjoy it with the same keenness that the first graders were enjoying the victrola that stood on a low table where the "least one" could make it work.

The children learn by living. A small lad explained in detail the study they were making of soil erosion. His famil-

ilarity with the subject, with causes and effects, his vocabulary, and the ease of his conversation, made us realize that here was an educational experiment of real value.

Sheffield and Florence are twin cities. At Florence we stopped for a glimpse of El Reposo Sanitarium. Neil Martin, the moving spirit here, astonished us with his varied activities. He is builder, he cares for patients, and at times carries on a program of health education over the radio. The building has been greatly improved by a stone veneer and the treatment rooms have recently been re-finished.

The first day drew to a close as we neared Pine Hill Rest Cottage, sixteen miles out of Birmingham. Three Madison graduates and their co-workers made us feel very much at home. This little nine-bed institution where sick find health and tired get rest, reminds one of a picture framed against the dark whispering pines in a setting of green lawn and bright blossoms.

A truck garden and poultry business are live projects here. These workers believe that the ideal home for man is on the soil and that only in such an environment can he live the fullest life.

The Berry Schools

THE Martha Berry Schools near Rome, Georgia, are the happy achievement of Miss Martha Berry, called "The Sunday Lady of Possum Trot." The institution is the concrete illustration of a determination to help boys and girls of the mountains, opening to them the gate of opportunity to a training preparatory to a life of greater usefulness than otherwise would have been theirs. Since our visiting group came from an institution in which student self-maintenance is a basic factor in the educational scheme, they were interested to find Berry students receiving a similar training on the farm and in various other industries.

The log buildings of earlier days are marks of their workmanship, as is also the splendid weaving department in the beautiful new Quadrangle. This college is of national reputation, representing the life-work of a devoted woman. Hundreds of mountain youth have been the beneficiaries of its advantages.

Southern Junior College

WE DROVE long to enjoy the sunset scene from Lookout Mountain at Chattanooga, and a little later the refreshing coolness of another rural school. Southern Junior College, a sister institution of the Southland, gave us a hearty welcome. Here again we found a practical Christian education placed at the disposal of young people and opportunity for self-help as students are trained to meet the problems of life in a way satisfactory to themselves and to the larger social group of which they will become a part when school days are over.

The John C. Campbell Folk School

NEAR Brasstown, North Carolina, a very distinctive educational work is in progress under the guidance of Mrs. John Campbell and her associates. The John C. Campbell Folk School commemorates the life and work of the man who made the first intensive study of the southern mountaineer and his needs, and who gave the best of his life to a sympathetic understanding of these people in their isolated homes. Here is a demonstration of adult education that should be duplicated in many other places. Here a vision is given of the happy, useful rural life and where wholesome purpose is stressed rather than the mastery of facts and figures.

It is a theory here that when the vision is cleared, facts will be gained as needed, very largely by the individual himself. A well-selected library lends itself to such a plan. No time limit is placed on any book taken from this library.

The farm of approximately 200 acres in cultivation is their laboratory and demonstration center for a 300-mile area of cooperatives, influencing 1200 farmers and binding them together in good fellowship.

Recreation plays an important part in this "way of living," though it does not appear in the form of football, baseball, or other sports of the urban type. Rather they turn to those activities which build better bodies and minds and re-create men in the strength of their mountains.

Weaving and wood-carving are taught not as ends in themselves but for their cultural and educational values. At the same time they have an economic value

that develops self-respect through self-support.

To enter this school a student must be at least eighteen years of age. His stay is limited to one year. But in that time he has gained a higher concept of life, a deeper appreciation of the world of which he is a part and of the joy and dignity that may be found in its work.

Students and teachers live very close together in the Folk School. The personality of the leaders pervades the institution. It was a real privilege to have had this brief contact with the work and workers.

Pisgah

TURNING north our next halting place was at Candler, where under the shadow of Mount Pisgah is the beautiful site of Pisgah Sanitarium and Industrial Institute. Nature has given of her best in the way of surroundings conducive to rest and restoration from illness. Over-shadowing trees, flower-lined paths, a small sanitarium and hospital unit with a number of cottages—this is a situation that appeals to any one.

A large farm provides work for students who are attending the eleven-grade school. A new dining hall and classroom is being erected with student labor. Students can the surplus products of gardens and orchards for winter use. Here as elsewhere labor is dignified and students find labor a vital feature of their education. Pisgah is about nine miles from the city of Asheville.

Fletcher

TO THE southeast of the city about twenty miles is Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium. Here we spent a very profitable Sabbath. It is an inspiration merely to be associated with a group of men and women who count no sacrifice too great if it but adds to the education of young folks for Christian service.

The close association of school and medical work solves the problem of support. An accredited high school is in operation here and in connection with the sanitarium and hospital a three-year training course for nurses is offered. One is impressed that here young people are receiving their education in a real life situation. Farm, gardens, dairy, cannery, print shop, woodworking shop, the woods with its saw mill, bakery, laundry, kitchens, and a building program that includes a music studio and classroom building on the hill back of the chapel, and a new hospital unit near the sanitarium—these are student acti-

vities. Such training adds to the dignity and charm as well as to the efficiency of the youth.

Crossnore

Located on 250 acres of land, "most of which is vertical," is Crossnore School where Mrs. Mary Martin Sloop and her associates are doing a good work. As Mrs. Sloop says, their students range "from six years to six feet." The state provides teachers for the regular curricular subjects through twelve grades in proportion to the daily average attendance. But attendance in the mountains is more irregular than elsewhere, so it falls to Crossnore to provide seven other teachers for those not among the "average."

Of the 900 students, 170 live under the cultural atmosphere of the dormitories during the school term. Seventy per cent of these are whole or half orphans. Crossnore has no permanent source of income. Only thirty-six acres of farm land is tillable so it is impracticable to keep students through the summer months. A plan has evolved whereby a well-recommended family can borrow a boy or a girl for the summer. Often this results in a permanent home for the child.

To keep the art of weaving alive and to provide an earning capacity, a strong weaving department has developed. No attempt is made by Crossnore to disqualify a student for his home in the hills. There is not a building on the campus, nor a piece of furniture, that cannot be easily duplicated in any cove home.

Years of contact with the spirit of the hill country has given Mrs. Sloop and her helpers an exceptional understanding and most sympathetic insight into the needs of the young people of the mountains. We shall never pass Crossnore again without wanting to stop.

Climbing Still Higher

HOW we were thrilled with view after view of this wonderful "land of the sky" where "the hills of heaven meet the hills of earth." The mountains spread out before us a panoramic scene, a challenge of vast opportunities for unselfish service in behalf of the dwellers therein. Would our faith and courage be equal to it? As one young man in the company said, "Truly, the qualifications for such work as we are seeing cannot be obtained from books alone." Our camera folks captured some of these fascinating scenes to share with the college family through the projector later.

Laurel View Sanitarium, at Banners Elk, the highest point in our tour, is serving the needs of its community in a quiet way by dispensing health to the afflicted and education to the youth. The little sanitarium is furnished with beautiful hand-made furniture in natural cherry, the work of I. D. Pound, in the workshop on the campus.

At this altitude the summer is too short for all the foods to be grown that we of the valleys enjoy, but wonderful fields of cabbage and cauliflower store up vitamins and minerals for the days when snow will lie two feet deep on the level. We enjoyed greatly the hospitality of these people living "on the top of the world."

Pine Mountain Settlement School

LEAVING the highway southeast of Harlan, Kentucky, we wound four miles up, then four miles down over Pine Mountain, over a road where a few years ago horseback was the only means of transportation. The school was established by two women, Misses DeLong and Katherine Pettit, who had a desire to bring the best of the outside world to this mountain community, not with the idea of attracting the young people away from their mountain fastnesses but to bring a fuller life to them where they are.

One hundred students fourteen years of age, or above, are taken through high school. Grade barriers are being broken and individual needs are met by homogeneous grouping. Although no credit units are given, yet students satisfactorily completing certain ranges of study, and having the urge to continue their education, are admitted to the state university on recommendation, or to other colleges by examination.

Our inspection of the school under the guidance of Mr. Dodd, Acting Director, impressed us with many things in common between the Pine Mountain plan of practical education and that of our own college—the woodworking shop with benches and equipment made on the place; the printing department from which issue two school papers; the weaving department with its school-made looms where vegetable dyes and homespun wool are used.

Because of Madison experiences we were interested in their student government with its Central Committee from which radiate all other committees which are responsible for the smooth operation of all the activities of the school. Pine Mountain students are learning to shoulder such responsibilities as they will meet in after-life. This fall students will sit on the Entrance Committee.

Pine Mountain is a school of high ideals. Smoking is taboo. Young men and women are not allowed to meet after dark.

The dormitories are attractive log buildings furnished in keeping with the mountain homes. A stone chapel with its lovely pipe organ lends a note of reverence to the campus. The log guest-house above a rock ledge made us wish we were staying here much longer.

Berea College

OF THE schools visited perhaps none is better known to a Madison group than Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, of which Dr. William Goodell Frost was president for twenty years. He and Mrs. Frost, President Hutchins, Miss Helen Dingman, and others of their group are esteemed friends.

Time was too limited for our group to get more than a glimpse of Berea's student body of over 1500, and of its varied program. We had to choose from their sixty-seven industries

those in which we were particularly interested. The bakery appealed to our dietitians with its wonderfully clean modern efficiency; the weaving department with its lovely display of articles held the attention of all; and the tour of the hospital was enjoyed greatly, especially by those of our number who are trained nurses as well as college seniors.

Nearing Home

EIGHTEEN miles out of Louisville is Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Junior Academy. Here again a group of former Madison students and their associates are operating a medical and educational center on a large farm. The activities are giving students a chance to earn their expenses while in school. As we watched the sunset from the beautifully-shaded front lawn we were thankful that night found us in such a friendly resting-place.

It was good to hear the note of courage in the voices of those whose hearts have been gripped by the needs which they are able to satisfy. Several of these workers have been our companions in study at Madison as they prepare for stronger service in the unit.

We were nearing home. The last stops were in Sumner County, first, at Chestnut Hill, where for twenty years a community school has been like a beacon set on a hill. It is the result of two families moving into the country that their children might have the advantages of the environment, and interesting themselves in the health, the educational and agricultural life of the community.

At Fountain Head we stopped just long enough to see the new four-room cottage for patients, the well-kept dairy department, and the chair industry. Farm and gardens show good prospects. This little school carries eleven grades and has an enrollment of seventy.

We reached home on schedule time, having made a circle of 1800 miles in eight days. It had been good for all of us to go; it seemed good to be home again. Never will we forget the striking illustrations of devotion to the cause of practical education as we had seen it in different settings. We returned to pledge ourselves anew to the principles for which Madison College stands.

—S—

Student Opportunities

YOU, too, may have a college education. Madison makes this possible even for those with limited finances. A group of young men and women are in for all-day work this summer, and there is a chance for others—especially carpenters, plumbers, and painters—to find work. For particulars, send at once to Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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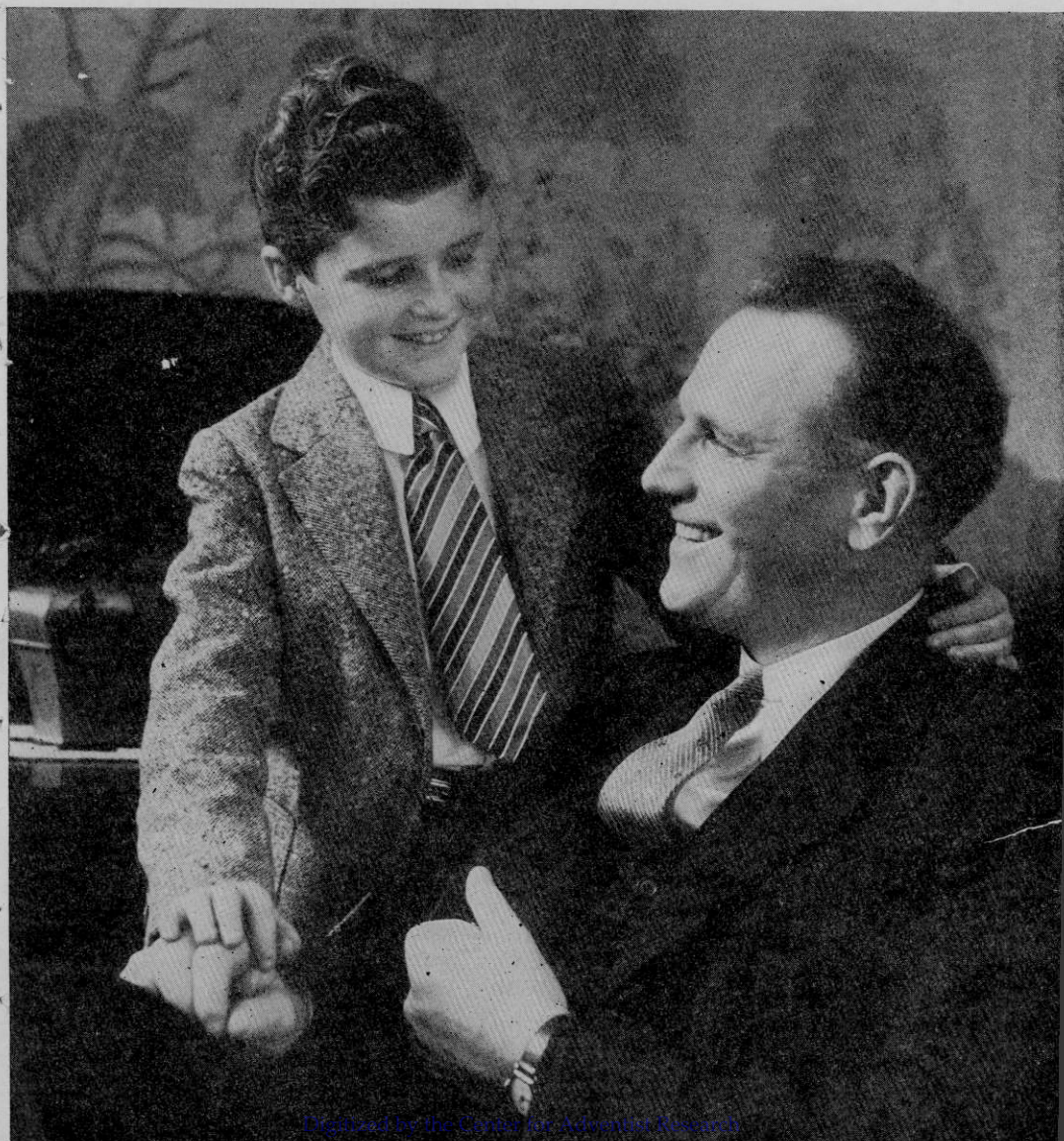
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Field Health Education Workers and Their Materials

ON THE campus of Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is the office and studio of Associated Lecturers, Inc. The majority of its trustees are drawn from the faculty of the college, which makes its affiliation with the college very close. Its slide-manufacturing department constitutes one of the industries for the self-support of students in school. It assists in the training of health workers for the field, and is the exponent in the field of the health education principles taught in the school. The following article is by Julius Gilbert White, the President of the Associated Lecturers, Inc. We send it out as a message concerning matters which are a part of the college program. —*Editor*

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

THE increase in indulgence in these two habits is of momentous importance. The purpose of this article is not to dwell upon the dire consequences which are sure to follow, as the writer takes it for granted that the readers of the *Survey* understand this and feel as concerned over it as he does.

Rather, the purpose is to present a plan whereby something definite and effective can be done about it. Because of the gravity of the situation much time and expense have been devoted to extensive research concerning alcohol and tobacco, to the preparation of lectures summarizing the findings of the world's leading authorities, and to visualizing these lectures with charming colored slides. They are presented as studies in health education and therefore are pleasing to students and educators everywhere.

During the past school year much time has been devoted by the writer to presenting these lectures in public schools in nine states, and in that way he has reached over 100,000 youth. A W. C. T. U. worker in Ohio has talked to 50,000. Another W.C.T.U. worker in Missouri has reached 112,000 in the past three years. Still others are doing similar work. Many more could do so if they would set about it.

HEALTH AND ALCOHOL

THIS lecture is an up-to-date interesting study in physiology, replete with pictures explaining the effects of alcohol.

Our task is mainly that of educating young and old concerning alcohol and physiology, rather than leaving the matter to be settled entirely by law and politics. The masses must be shown what alcohol *is* and *does*. To make it possible to do this in a way that is interesting, attractive,

convincing, and effective, a lecture has been prepared which deals with

Alcohol and Life

IT SHOWS from renowned and scientific authorities what the effects of alcohol are on the various parts and organs of the body and their functions. It is illustrated with beautiful colored screen pictures of physiology and human interest which make it a fascinating story thoroughly enjoyed by both old and young.

In this way the study of physiology is not a matter of "dry bones" but of mysterious life processes. Such a presentation develops in the listener a profound respect for his physical and mental powers, and increases his desire to preserve and develop them to their fullest capacity.

The scientific information needed by every lecturer, educator, minister, church worker, and parent, has been brought together, organized, and made ready for use, and clothed in language which every one will understand. Children will never forget it.

Every Point Visualized

HAVING every point visualized on the screen at the time it is heard with the ear makes it very impressive and convincing. The pictures will never be forgotten, and the lecture becomes a topic of community conversation.

This new and unique way of presenting this subject helps to popularize that which at times may be unpopular. Thus it is possible to present it to groups which with other methods might not be as accessible. We have come to a day when we must approach an old question with new materials and methods, a day of great responsibility and opportunity to those who love men and fear God.

HEALTH AND TOBACCO

THIS is a scientific treatise on the effects of tobacco upon the human

organism of both sexes and upon their posterity. The information presented in this lecture has been drawn from over 1250 of the world's best authorities on this subject in fourteen countries, most of whose findings have been filed away in medical literature but are seldom placed before the reading public.

The lecture is illustrated with 105 beautiful colored slides selected and designed exclusively for this lecture. It is replete with physiology and human interest views; is simple, non-technical, beautiful, entertaining, and convincing. It answers the questions popularly asked by young and old. It arouses interest instead of antagonism and makes a special appeal to the mind of the youth.

Visualized with Pictures

LIKE the alcohol lecture it has been made fascinating with beautiful illustrations.

The rapid increase in the use of cigarettes by almost all classes of society, especially the youth, is alarming educators and others who have the interest of the rising generation at heart. A new day has come when an old problem grown acute must be met with new methods and materials in keeping with the time.

Education Versus Regulation

THE use of tobacco will not be prevented by parental prohibition or school regulations. These are helpful and save many youth, but with an increasing number they only defer indulgence for a time. Regulations do not always enlist the interest or cooperation of the youth. This interest will find as its center the desire of the young to be well, to have able bodies and strong minds that they may master their studies, succeed in sports, enter into the experiences of life unhandicapped, achieve their ideals, and find in life the joys, pleasures, and satisfactions which are the anticipations of every young person.

To know the influence of tobacco upon these verities of life requires a knowledge of physiology and the effects of tobacco upon the human organism. This is work of *health education* of the *highest order*. In this phase of education the home, the school, and the church have all been re-

miss or the use of cigarettes by the young would not be increasing at the present alarming rate.

The situation calls upon these workers to arouse to more intense activity and equip themselves for the mighty task confronting them. The campaign being waged by the tobacco interest to make a cigarette smoker of *every boy and girl* is a mighty challenge to every educator and humanitarian worker.

Tobacco and Disease

THE lecture presents, and illustrates so far as possible, the findings of eminent authorities concerning the effects of tobacco upon the brain, nerves, heart, arteries, blood, kidneys, stomach, liver, lungs, and the systems of glands which activate the life processes of the body. It discusses the influence of tobacco upon diseases of these organs, including heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney disease, nerve degeneration, migraine, impaired memory, insanity, ulcer of the stomach, tuberculosis, and cancer. Its effect upon mental and physical efficiency, athletic fitness, character, and general preparedness to meet life's responsibilities, are briefly discussed.

How to Stop

NOT the least in importance is that section devoted to some very practical instruction on how to conquer the habit; how to shorten and lessen the suffering that sometimes follows stopping the use of tobacco, and so make victory easier, more sure and permanent. Too often this help is overlooked or is not understood when treating the subject. In that case the hearer is left alone struggling with his habit instead of being guided out of it.

Who Can Use the Lecture

IT IS adapted for use by teachers in colleges and schools of all grades down to junior high schools in either classroom or assembly programs, for use by churches and church schools, all sorts of organizations of young men and young women, by the Parent-Teacher Associations, Young Men's Christian Association, and Woman's Christian Temperance Union workers, and public platform lecturers.

Lecture Service

THOSE who desire lectures given in their communities on either tobacco or alcohol should write to the Associated Lecturers, Inc., to see if a lecturer is available in their territory. The personal lecture service of the author can be secured by those who arrange for it in advance.

Ways to Help This Work

THERE are ways in which many of the readers of the *Survey* can aid this work of alcohol and tobacco education. One need that is crying loudly for attention is this:

In the past no literature has been placed in the hands of either teachers or students at the close of the lectures. All they can take away is what they can remember. Their interest has been aroused and if some small piece of literature were placed in their hands at that time they would read it and it would deepen the impression made and strengthen the conviction which is in the process of forming. Many would take it home to their parents and older brothers and sisters and in this way reach many homes, which we are not now doing. These older ones need the information even more than do the younger ones.

This literature should be written by medical men and by persons other than the lecturer, that the youth may see that the lecturer is not standing alone in the matter and that there are medical men who stand foursquare on these questions. Such leaflets exist and are waiting to be printed.

When a lecture is given on alcohol, a leaflet on alcohol can be left, and also one on tobacco. That school may never hear the lecture on tobacco. Likewise, when the lecture on tobacco is given, both leaflets can be left, and in this way every audience of young people will be reached with strong influences on both subjects even though they hear a lecture on only one. This would do an amount of good beyond computation.

These leaflets will cost from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per thousand according to the number of pages in each. The writer could use 100,000 of both kinds during the coming school year beginning September, 1937, if they were available. Too little is being done for these youth. These two bad habits are rapidly increasing among them. Something must be done for them. Will not some one who reads these lines come to their rescue with funds for this work, or take the appeal to others who can and will help? There are many humanitarian-minded people of means who would gladly do this if they only knew about it.

Another Need

THE writer continually has opportunities to present these lectures in schools and colleges where there are no funds for lecture work. Many schools are behind in paying teachers and are operating on cut salaries. In some cases the upkeep of buildings and equipment is impossible. If a lecture fund existed which could be drawn upon at such times a vast amount of good, which is not being done, could be done.

If such a fund were large enough, other trained workers, who would reach many hundreds of thousands of these youth that are the future hope of America, could be put at work in many states. The writer lays this burden on the hearts of those who read these lines. He is devoting a great deal of time to this work, often without compensation, because the need is so great. He will be glad to hear from those who will help, from those who want lecture service, and from those who are interested in using these educational aids in their own localities.



Address: Julius Gilbert White, Associated Lecturers, Inc., Madison College, Tennessee.

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The Madison Survey

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Madison College, Tennessee

Vol. XIX

July 28, 1937

No. 28

The Portent of the Day's Happenings

THOSE who accept the Scriptures at face value find comfort in the promise given in Amos 3:7: "Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but He revealeth His secret unto His servants the prophets."

The times in which we live are perplexing men's hearts. The wisdom of the world's mighty men is not able to suppress the fear that pervades the atmosphere. Struggles unto the death, turmoil in all strata of society, among all nations of the earth; strikes, riot, murder, threatened war on this side and then on that; nations surrendering their youth to the greed of rival nations—it is not to be wondered that "men's hearts are failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming upon the earth."

The Bible Explains

THIS condition has been foretold. It does not come as a surprise to those who are students of the Bible. It is possible, in these events themselves, to determine the proper course to pursue at a time when the world in general is distraught to the point of despair. God does not forget His people; He does not leave them unprotected nor unprepared.

The situation is pictured by the writer of "The Revelation" in these words: "I

saw four angels standing on the four corners of the earth, holding the four winds of the earth, that the winds should not blow on the earth."

By means of the radio, through the medium of the press, comes word of impending conflict that almost causes one to hold his breath. But the fury does not break. There is again a little time of peace. Another period of time is lent to the people of earth to adjust their affairs. The angels holding the four winds are waiting for the

word of God before releasing their hold. For, when once they do set free those forces among the nations, even men themselves—statesmen, scientists, historians—say that civilization cannot survive.

History Repeats

HISTORY records a parallel to this present time. Jesus, talking to His disciples, foretold the destruction of their beloved city, Jerusalem. Those anxious disciples pressed the Master to tell them how and when such calamity would come. He told them that the Roman army would surround the city; then would withdraw for a season; and that this halt in the process of siege should be to them an opportunity to escape the fate of their city.

About forty years after the Saviour's life ended, the Roman army surrounded the city, threatening daily the overthrow of this stronghold. Then for no perceptible reason, as history relates, the army was withdrawn for a brief space, and during that lull in the siege all Christians, recognizing this as their moment of relief, without waiting to settle their business affairs or to secure their personal belongings, fled from the doomed city.

The Roman army returned, the city was burned, the inhabitants massacred. Those who believed Christ's words and acted quickly were saved.

WE HAVE been warned of the things about to come upon the world. We are told that as the removal of the Roman army from about Jerusalem was a warning for Christians of that day, so things happening today in the labor world are to be a sign to us that the time has come to flee from the cities into rural districts where on the soil we may take care of ourselves.

The demands of organized labor are becoming more and more insistent. Personal freedom is gone. The man who joins the Union acknowledges that he does so either for the sake of bread for his family, or because he believes in the principles of autocracy which govern these organizations. In either case he is receiving a mark in his hand or in his forehead.

He who possesses a tract of land from which to supply his necessities is a free man, a proprietor, a king. The wise man is he who recognizes these times and prepares to meet the situation. "Out of the cities," should be the message.

The Laity Need Instruction

AT A time when this message should be sounding from every pulpit, there is a strange, a distressing silence. Many, many people are ignorant of the significance of present world conditions. They know not how to interpret the happenings of the day. Only an occasional voice sounds the warning. As with Israel of old, there should be in our midst wise men who know the times and how they should be met.

In a momentous time when every layman of the church should be instructed as to his personal responsibility; when ways should be pointed out that will enable him to

maintain his own liberty and that of his family, how little instruction is being given. There is lacking an energetic, soul-touching program that will lead to activity.

Laymen need leadership. Men who have ability as farmers, mechanics, financiers, should be enlisted to help others to get out of the cities and into a situation in which they can earn their living from the soil and by work with their hands. There is a promise that although the earth is waxing old, yet it holds hidden treasures for those who work the soil hopefully, faithfully, cheerfully. There is a permanent value in the products of the soil that differs widely from the fluctuating values of gold and silver.

Faith and Courage Needed

THE believing man steps out on the promises of God. But now as in other crises, some say, "My Lord delayeth His coming," and they continue in their present situation. Prophecy tells us that as in the days of Noah the flood caught thousands unawares, so shall it be in the times we face.

The brief lull in labor troubles today should be a warning to us, just as the movements of the Roman army were a signal to the early Christians to save their lives by flight from their city. Here are solemn words:

"Are we to wait until the fulfilment of the prophecies of the end before we say anything concerning them? Of what value will our words be then? Shall we wait until God's judgments fall upon the transgressor before we tell him how to avoid them? Where is our faith in the word of God? Must we see things foretold come to pass before we will believe what He has said?"

"We are to be consecrated channels, through which the heavenly light is to flow to others."
"You are dedicated to the work of making known the gospel of salvation."

"It is not only by preaching the truth, not only by distributing literature, that we are to witness for God. . . Not all the books written can serve the purpose of a holy life. Men will believe, not what the minister preaches, *but what the church lives*. Too often the influence of the sermon preached from the pulpit is counteracted by the sermon preached in the lives of those who claim to be advocates of truth."

We may read farther:

"I heard some one say, 'We knew that the judgments of God were coming upon the earth, but we did not know that they would come so soon.'"

This seems to be the attitude of many who profess to understand the teachings of the Scripture. Some day the agonizing cry will be heard: "You knew! Why then did you not tell us? We did not know."

A Solution

CHRISTIANITY recognizes the rights of the individual. The trend at present is to submerge the individual, to "bind in bundles." The pressure of collectivism will increase until the individual is lost in mass thought and action. We face legislation that will make it extremely difficult for men to maintain their loyalty to principles they consider vital in their relationship to God.

The Scriptures foretell these conditions and offer a way to meet them:

"There should be land for cultivation." "An effort should be made to secure grounds away from the cities where fruits and vegetables can be raised. Agriculture will open resources for self-support, and various other trades also could be learned."

The pivotal point in each man's case will be whether he is ready to relinquish the love of the world and its allurements, ready to substitute for his worldly business a whole-hearted devotion to work for the Master.

"We have no time to give our energies and talents to worldly enterprises. Shall we become absorbed in serving the world, serving ourselves, and lose eternal life?"

Every member of the church should now have some active part in presenting the gospel. Special study should be given "to work that can be done by the laity."

"The work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers."

Get out of the centers of congestion. Place your family on the land. Educate the youth for self-supporting activities that will proclaim the message for the times. To hesitate now is disastrous.

—S—

Junior Leaders' Camp

FOR months children on the campus over ten years of age looked forward to the Junior Camp to be held at Alvaton, Kentucky, as a thrilling experience. Preceding the camp for boys, and then for girls, a Junior Leaders' Camp was held at the same place. This was attended

by several of Madison's teachers and some of the college students. One of the students, Miss Lily Lane, tells of their ten-days' camp in preparation for the coming of the youth.

THE Junior Leaders' Camp was a new experiment for this section of the country. It was conducted by the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, with Archa Dart of Nashville, as director. Judging from comments of those who attended it was a decided success and well worth any one's time, and especially those who are interested in Junior leadership.

The camp location was a lovely spot on the banks of a stream surrounded by wooded hills. Certain hours of each day were spent roaming the hills and woods where interesting and valuable instruction in nature study was given by Dr. Floyd Bralliar, head of the Biology Department of Madison College. Dr. Bralliar also taught gardening which was one of the four vocational studies offered. Miss Signe Dyrdaahl and Mrs. Katherine Simpson, weavers of Madison, taught classes in basketry and weaving. The fourth vocational line, life-saving, was taught by Mr. Clymer, of Southern Junior College. Here, two of Madison College students, Ralph Martin and Albert McCorkle, earned the senior life-guard badge. First Aid and simple treatments were taught by Mrs. Abernathy of Nashville, Mrs. Marguerite Wallace and Miss Edith Winquist of Madison, assisting. A drawing class was taught by J. H. Goodrich, of Nashville, who skillfully showed how to instruct a Junior in the simple lines of art that any beginner should know.

FOLLOWING the morning plunge and exercise, all gathered in a circle for the Morning Watch study by C. A. Russell. Then came the group prayer meetings which started the day in a very lovely way.

A day of activity ended with the circle about the campfire. John Robert led a song service. There followed the intensely interesting story-hour so ably conducted by Professor Russell, Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference.

During the Counsel Hour preceding bed time each evening, many problems connected with the handling of junior boys and girls were discussed. The Juniors need our best care and instruction for in their hands lies the future of the country and of the gospel work.

The camp was a delightful combination of the physical, mental, social, and spiritual features of life, and an uplift and inspiration to all who had the privilege of attending.

—S—

Campus Items

Survey readers will be interested to know that the manual, *Tuberculosis Education*, by Miss Elma Rood, published by the Rural Press, Madison College, Tennessee, proved to be the best seller in the

American Public Health Association's Book Service for the months of April and May.

The evening of July 14 the campus family enjoyed the rare privilege of a first-hand report from war-torn Spain. Evangelist Leo Odom was in Spain at the outbreak of the present trouble and witnessed many of the terrors of the struggle. He stated that nothing described in history exceeds the terrible slaughter and the barbarities of this war. He traveled over a large part of the country in the interests of the church members before being summoned home by the mission board. He reminded the audience that these tragic scenes are indications of the times in which we live and urged all to prepare quickly to carry the gospel to the ends of the earth.

A response to the study tour of Madison College students, reported in a recent issue, comes from Mrs. Elsie Brownsberger, Director of Nursing Education at Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina. She says, "We were very glad to have the young people of the Madison College graduating class. They are a fine group and were much interested in all the institutions they visited. I consider their tour a splendid method of gaining an understanding of the rural work."

It was a pleasure to have as a visitor for ten days in June, Miss Edna Kendall, Madison nurse, class of '24, later a graduate dietitian of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, who is dietitian in Rest Haven Sanitarium, Sidney, British Columbia. Miss Kendall is the daughter of C. L. Kendall, for years a member of Madison College faculty, and a sister of Dr. Cyrus Kendall, pathologist on the staff of Madison Rural Sanitarium.

Nine years ago Frederick Ma came to the United States from his home in China. He had been accepted for student life on Madison College campus. That was before Madison was a senior college, so after two years here he attended Peabody Col-

lege for three years, receiving his baccalaureate degree and then the Master's degree. Today, four years later, he returned from Michigan State Agricultural College, at Lansing, where in June he received the Doctor's degree. His major field is biochemistry. He is visiting friends before returning to China where a position awaits him as research man in the Public Health Department at Shanghai. We are pleased to note the successful termination of his years of study, and pleased, also, to hear him say that the two years he spent at Madison when he first came to this country will never be forgotten because they laid a broad foundation in practical work which proved of value to him throughout his college and university experience.

President Thomas W. Steen, of Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Michigan, who is studying at the University of Chicago this summer, with Mrs. Steen and their daughter, spent the week-end of June 10 as guest of the Madison faculty. Mr. Steen has had wide experience in vocational training in connection with a college program and is interested in the industrial program on the Madison campus. He gave the family a very practical lesson at the Sabbath morning service hour and met the faculty as a group in the afternoon.

—S—

Time to Consider Your College

YOUNG people of ambition are pondering where to continue their education. Where can they best be trained for Christian service? Let Madison help you solve that problem. Then, too, if the financial question perplexes and you seek earning capacity while in training, Madison offers remunerative work. There are openings now for carpenters, painters, and other mechanics; for those interested in agriculture, food manufacturing, or medical and hospital activities. For a college catalog and detailed information, address: Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

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Rural Sanitarium at Madison Offers a Quiet Retreat

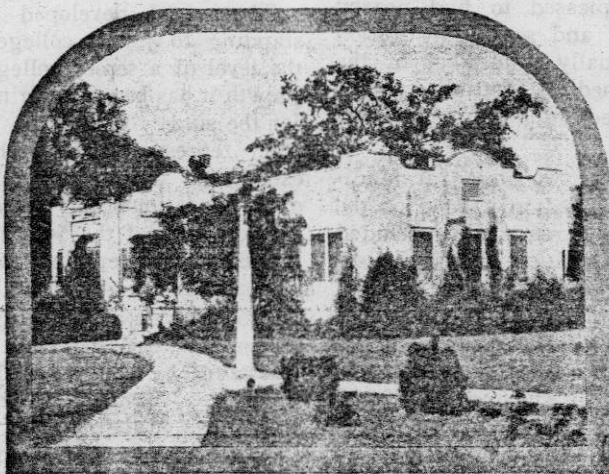
In its Sunday issue of July 18, *The Nashville Banner* presented the story of the various medical institutions in the City and adjacent territory. With a picture of one wing of the Sanitarium building, it gave the following article on Madison Rural Sanitarium. —*Editor.*

THE tradition that a medical institution should be in the heart of a city was broken when approximately thirty years ago the foundation was laid for the rural sanitarium at Madison in connection with Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. There was no preconceived plan to break this tradition. The institution seemed to grow out of circumstances beyond the control of those intimately concerned.

The educational institution of which this sanitarium is the medical department was established by a group of men and women who had previously been closely associated with Battle Creek Sanitarium in Michigan. That institution had drawn some of its most valued patronage from the South. Many Nashville people were its patrons,

and when it was known that an institution was in the building by teachers who were health-minded there was an almost spontaneous turning to them for physical help. The sick came asking assistance when as yet there were no facilities for caring for their wants.

Again, the objectives of the educational institution whose charter name is Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and which is more intimately spoken of as Madison College, were to stress physical development along with mental training. Students were made health conscious not merely by theoretical instruction in the classroom, but by a program that daily divided the time of a pupil between mental and physical activities.



Trained Leaders

AS THESE young people—trained to enter rural districts as teachers of the children, as leaders in agricultural and other forms of community betterment, as public and health workers—entered upon this work, strong demands were made upon them to more fully meet the physical needs of the communities entered. There were calls for trained nurses and the training of professional nurses made necessary a strong medical feature of the school.

Gradually, therefore, Madison Sanitarium came into being, brought forth as it were to meet demands of the community. The improvement of roads, the coming of the automobile and increased facility in transportation, brought Madison Sanitarium within easy reach of the city and of other more distant parts. What was once an isolated situation became a place of easy access.

Ten miles out from the city, approached by Gallatin Pike, one of the best highways of the South, Madison is now in reality a suburb of Nashville. Post war conditions brought Old Hickory into existence. Its physicians were pleased to find nearby hospital facilities, and so the institution has become gradually a member of the large group of medical institutions ministering to the needs of a flourishing section of the South.

Even with cities on two sides of it, Madison Sanitarium, located in a bend of the Cumberland River, is remarkably secluded from the whirl of business and the noises of the city. Located on a large acreage, in the midst of a campus well-known for the beauty of its flowers, shrubs, and trees, it offers a gracious resting place for the sick and suffering in which every advantage may be taken of the curative effects of rational therapy.

Preventive Measures

THE educational phase of medicine is a prominent feature. Curative methods are given due consideration, but always there is stressed the importance of preventive measures. A program of education in the laws of right living, emphasis on the importance of wholesome mental attitudes as a means of preventing disease, are characteristics of the institution.

One rather unusual feature of the sanitarium and hospital is the proximity of the medical institution to the college. On the same campus there are continually mingling those who have broken under strain, or who have been overtaken by physical infirmity, and a group of buoyant, health-radiating young folk. Often patients call attention to the inspirational effect of these Christian young people, college students, ambitious, clean spirited, who are earning a large part of the expenses of their education. Their optimism contributes a vitalizing force to the environment.

On the other hand, ministry to the sick by nurses-in-training, by premedics, by dietitians, and teachers-in-preparation, young people whose education is fitting them for life's problems, is equally good for the students. In a very normal way it injects an element into their education corresponding to that of the clinic and the internship of the medical school.

In other words, the proximity of sanitarium to college is mutually helpful to sanitarium guests and patients, and to the student body.

The school developed from academic standing to junior college level, then to the level of a senior college. During this growth it has been preparing young people for the study of medicine. Graduates and other representatives of the college have established a score of other institutions of an educational and medical character in various parts of the Southland, patterning in principle after the mother institution at Madison.

From the very beginning Madison Sanitarium has had the most courteous consideration by the medical profession of Nashville. Members of the medical staff hold places in the national and local medical associations. It is recognized that the institution should work along lines that command the respect of organized medicine, avoiding fads and cultisms. The institution is recognized by the American College of Surgeons, and is a member of the State and National Hospital Associations.

It is the ambition of the management of Madison Sanitarium to make it a potent factor in an educational center that touches the lives of men and women of all ages—

the student who is facing a life program and the patient who needs rehabilitation and a change of mental attitude in order more effectively to continue his program. To a very large extent the growth and success of Madison Rural Sanitarium is attributable to the wholesome cooperation and support of its friends of the profession in Nashville.

—s—

Reactions to World Conditions

THE presidents of three of the country's oldest, and possibly most conservative universities, tell their graduating classes how they view present world conditions. So reports *Pathfinder*, in its issue of July 3, 1937.

The President of Harvard University, James Bryant Conant, "drew a parallel between the American scene in the spring of 1914 and the one into which 800 Harvard seniors were graduating last week. . . and found one difference." Today, we are aware of threatened events; in 1914, "the situation you regard as usual came with all the blackness and suddenness of a tropical storm," says Dr. Conant. "America's serene and tolerant atmosphere is fast being dissipated."

President James Rowland Angell of Yale University, in his baccalaureate sermon to 600 seniors, referred to today's national scene as "a crisis comparable to the Civil War." He predicted that democracy will soon be "a mere mockery, a mere name."

Harold Willis Dodds, in his baccalaureate sermon to the seniors of Princeton University, spoke of the idea of social security as "incompatible with the ideals of youth." He is quoted as saying that "when we make the mistake of placing our hope in measures of security rather than in a willingness to venture toward larger growth, decay has begun."

—s—

Pleasing Contacts

WITH request for change of address a friend in California states, "We like to keep in touch with the good work at Madison. We find ourselves telling young folks about the opportunities open for them in Madison College. May the Lord continue his gracious blessing upon you."

Another California friend writes, "I receive so much good from your little paper that I do not want to miss a copy. Yours for better education."

The Survey is mailed to any one who desires it without a subscription fee, but friends, knowing the expense connected with the publication of even so small a sheet as this, frequently send a donation to the publishing fund. From one such came these words: "I think a great deal of your institution, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and of the Sanitarium. I very much appreciate the wonderful work you are doing. May the Lord continue to bless."

A college professor writes:

"Many of our people are becoming anxious over the labor situation in the cities and are trying to get out on farms where they can eat their own food and sit by their own fireside. The message given years ago to get out of the cities should be heeded at this time. You people at Madison should be the happiest crowd in the world, knowing that for more than thirty years you have been working in view of just such times as these. You have been the means of educating hundreds of young people for country living. Surely there is nothing better than helping people along the right lines."

A physician who has been acquainted with Madison for many years, writes: "I am encouraging many young people to consider Madison for their advanced training. I suggest a dietetics course by correspondence. That should not be such a great task.

"I have in my possession in the Spanish language the entire set of twelve 'How-To-Be-Well Lectures' by Julius Gilbert White. One reason I have developed such an interest in Madison is because we have one of your graduate nurses, Alfonso Baez, who is also one of my former students, and who is now in charge of Tacubaya Clinic, in Tacubaya, Mexico."

From an Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association worker in Manila, Philippine Islands, comes a message including these sentences: "I thank you for copies of *The Madison Survey*. I noticed the article on the weaving industry in a recent issue. Please let me know fur-

ther what you are doing. I am so glad everything seems to be prospering with you and your wonderful school. May your work continue to be blessed. I know how many lives you are influencing for good, and how many messengers of peace you are sending out into the world. May God bless you in it all."

A reader of *The Survey* handed a copy to a friend of his in the Employment Office of a large Sugar Planter's Association in Honolulu. The recipient of the paper writes: "Mr. M—— of this city has just shown me a copy of your publication dated May 12, 1937. I am so impressed with your objectives that I am asking to be placed on your mailing list. Yours for a finer American rural life."

And so it is we touch the lives of men near and far.

—S—

The latter part of June Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mathiesen visited friends on the campus. Before marriage Mrs. Mathiesen was Lucille Putnam, who as a young girl was a student at Madison. She trained as a nurse at Loma Linda, California, and married a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists. They were on their way to Durham, North Carolina, where Dr. Mathiesen takes his internship in Watts Hospital. The young people visited Mrs. Mathiesen's sister, Mrs. Violette Wille, at Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital in the southern part of this state, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Putnam, at Dahlonega, Georgia. It is good to see young physicians coming to the Southland to swell the number of medical missionaries.

Last week-end it was our pleasure to have with us Dr. J. O. Kinnaman, Professor of Religious Education in Martin College, Pulaski, Tennessee. For nearly thirty years he has been connected with discoveries of the Archaeological Society of Great Britain, has traveled extensively in Europe, Asia, and South America, and is the official lecturer in the United States for the Palestine Exploration Fund of Great Britain. He gave two most instructive lectures, the first on familiar scenes in the life of Christ, and the second entitled, "In the Footsteps of the Apostle Paul," both beautifully illustrated with screen pictures. The greater part of his life has been devoted to the work of the Bible in archaeology. "Never," said he, "has a thing been discovered to cast a doubt or reflection upon the Bible record." It is his philosophy that the education of every child should be rooted in the Word of God. Its foundation should be the

Rock, Christ Jesus. Then it cannot be shaken. Never was such an education more needed than it is today.

Mrs. Warwick Scott, who has been visiting her sister, Dr. Frances Dittes, Madison Sanitarium dietitian and professor of Diet and Nutrition in Madison College, left for her home in Phoenix, Arizona, on the 27th of July. She will spend several weeks with relatives in Minnesota on her way West.

—S—

From the Outposts

THE last of June Mrs. Elsie Brownberger, Director of Nurses Education at Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, wrote:

"We are very, very busy here. The sanitarium has more than forty patients. We are averaging forty-two for the month of June, and our busiest season has not yet begun. The new hospital building is gradually nearing completion. New students are coming in, and in every way we are busy."

From Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital, located near Louisville, Kentucky, is repeated the call of a month ago:

"We are still in need of young men students to assist in our heavy building program this summer and fall. We are interested especially in young men who desire to earn a large part of their way through school. Those who work through the summer will have a good financial start by the opening of school in September. For information write, J. T. Wheeler, Pewee Valley, Kentucky."

—S—

Time to Consider Your College

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Soil is the Nation's Basic Heritage

THESE words are quoted by one of the County Agents in Soil Conservation in a letter urging the necessity of adopting methods of retaining the valuable elements of the soil that in poor farming are lost by erosion.

It seems a part of human experience that many of the most valuable lessons come only in the face of adversity. For years instruction has been "line upon line, here a little and there a little" concerning the dangers to youth, and to their fathers and mothers as well, who seek homes in congested centers. And yet the big cities have held attractions in the form of employment, modern conveniences in living, and amusements of every sort and on every side. There is to be found nervous tension caused by the restless, ever-shifting program that characterizes this modern civilization which many have come to demand because they have lost sight of fundamental laws of life and health.

These conditions have been taking their toll of Christian hardihood. Children have been lost to the cause of truth to which their parents once paid their vows. The inroads of disease, the results of high life and debauchery are manifest on all sides.

And yet facing these ever increasing forces, families remain in these centers of iniquity as if bound there by unbreakable ties.

As in every crisis, so today there are some who interpret happenings, some who forewarn, and some who offer reasonable solutions for existing conditions. One sees this providential interference in many places. Such, for instance, is the halt in dangerous legislation by some prophet of the times raised up, as it were, to stem the tide and recall men to saner ways of doing.

Such, too, are the voices of men crying to the multitude to seek for their families a home on the land. Truly, the soil is the nation's basic heritage, and in these troublous times there are rural reformers, apostles of country life, who are pointing the way to safer means of living. The Agricultural Missions Foundation, with headquarters in New York City, whose capable secretary is John Reiser, is a powerful force through its publications and through its financial assistance, for aiding missionaries who in foreign lands are put in touch with rural activities in our own country.

IT CAN BE DONE

THERE are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,
There are thousands to prophecy failure;
There are thousands to point out to you,
one by one,
The dangers that wait to assail you.
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing
That 'cannot be done,' and you'll do it."

The Tennessee Valley Authority, through its reclamation projects, by its educational program, and by its contribution to the rural population of nature's resources otherwise beyond their reach, is spreading far and wide the message of country life and better living in rural districts.

THE agitation of the question of right living and the back-to-the-land idea comes to us from another source. A new publication appears on the market, *Three Acres and Security*, "The Magazine of Small-area Intensive Agriculture." Thirty years ago Bolton Hall published a book entitled, "Three Acres and Liberty," which pointed to ways of producing a living from a small acreage. *Liberty* was the word then; *security* expresses the hope of the present generation, and under present conditions is probably the appropriate word to use.

The publisher, S. W. Porter, of Elgin, Illinois, states that he was inspired to present the rural problem under this caption by the following paragraph:

"In God's plan for Israel every family had a home on the land with sufficient ground for tilling. Thus were provided both the means and the incentive for a useful, industrious and self-supporting life. And no devising of men has ever improved upon that plan. To the world's departure from it is owing to a large degree the poverty and wretchedness that exist today."

Labor troubles, which affect cities especially, causing distress, cutting off food supplies, interfering with transportation, stopping labor and decreasing the family income, make men consider the advantage of rural surroundings and self-sustaining community life more than ever before. Somebody must point the way. More than that, somebody must teach men of the cities who in any other environment find themselves almost helpless, how to make a living from the soil. It is good to find men stressing the importance of proper cultivation of a small acreage; stressing the wealth to be secured from the soil when it is intensively cultivated in the fear of the Lord.

A Small Tract of Land

ILLUSTRATIVE of the possibilities of a small acreage, the May-June issue of *Three Acres and Security* describes Luther

Burbank's "famous four-acre ranch at Santa Rosa, California, on which that prince of all gardeners lived practically all his active lifetime and developed most of his creations."

It is told that Mr. Burbank's original purchase was four acres of land 'about as poor as could be found' for it had been the bottom of a pond. He drained it with tiles and as manure was very cheap he had eighteen hundred loads hauled on. In this way this very poor land, which nobody had wanted, was transformed into one of the world's chief garden spots.

In 1885 Mr. Burbank purchased an additional 18 acres, at Sebastopol eight miles from his Santa Rosa home. This plot he used as a testing ground. So, this gardener and student with the extensive holdings of twenty-two acres attracted the eyes and admiration of the whole world.

It would be well for those who have difficulty in disassociating greatness from bigness to study the lesson of Mr. Burbank's four acres. It may also serve as an encouragement to those small acreage gardeners who are willing to study their gardening problems.

IN ITS early history Madison was tempted to sell some of its farm land, as money was needed for school equipment. Its managers were advised not to sell an acre because the time would come when men and women would be forced from the cities by labor difficulties and it would then be the privilege of the institution to offer shelter and land facilities.

Instead of selling its land Madison has increased its acreage. Other rural centers have been established with equal facilities for refugees. And already people in trouble are importuning help. The rational way to aid the needy is to put them in a position to help themselves. If the plan for Israel of old had been followed the world would know no extreme poverty; each would have his little spot to cultivate; there would be no opportunity for the marked distinction between wealth and poverty.

"Out of the cities" is my message. And to those who have chosen to live in the country and to whom has come the blessing of productive work will now come the privilege of teaching others who have lacked these experiences. A bigger and broader program of teaching lies just ahead of us.

THE MASTER'S WAY

He talked of very common things,
Those days in Galilee:
The things that folks knew all about,
No puzzling mystery.

To men he spoke of vines and corn,
Of seedtime, harvest, too;
Of catching fish and tending sheep:
The work they had to do.

He talked to women of their lamps;
Of salt and meal and oil,
Of yeast and bread and patching clothes;
He sanctified their toil.

And now, in kitchen or in field
Or in the market place,
We have no echo of his voice,
No glimpses of his face.

O Master, come again to us
In that old simple way!
Touch with thy grace the commonplace
As in that far-off day!

—Floy Lawrence Emhoff, in *Agricultural Missions Notes*.

—S—

Tuberculosis Education

MADISON is very happy over the reception given the new book recently put in circulation by the Rural Press, the college printing department, entitled *Tuberculosis Education*, by Miss Elma Rood. The needs this publication meets and the wide publicity being given it are attested by the following book review which appeared in the April issue of *The International Nursing Review*. Referring to the dearth of information on the subject treated in this book, the *Review* continues:

There have been published many accounts of the cause of the disease, methods of prevention and cure, etc., but we have not, as yet, a wealth of material offering definite programs of action for professional and lay members of Health Committees, as well as for all those who in any way are responsible for health education in communities.

In this field Miss Rood has made a very excellent contribution in compiling her book "Tuberculosis Education," a volume which has been prepared with the definite aim of giving teachers, health officers, public health nurses and other community health workers, constructive plans for an educational campaign for the prevention and control of tuberculosis in rural and other districts.

Taking as the central theme the need for a broad educational program against tuberculosis, the author has provided a treasury of instructions and suggestions as to the conditions under which

cooperation may be sought, and an effective health program carried out by means of study, visual interpretation and group action. The initial steps required for insituting a cooperative tuberculosis program are exceedingly well defined, and the possible outcome of such a program is clearly illustrated, with special attention given to the responsibility of the health department, the school, the home and the community at large. Accompanying this splendid examination of the entire problem, are several short articles on tuberculosis, with suggestions for their use in broadening public knowledge before beginning an educational program.

The author recognizes, also, the unlimited possibilities that exist even for the smallest community, in studying and acting on the suggestions for control of the disease. Her book, which contains scores of useful proposals, graphs, charts, etc., covering a wide range of material related to the main theme, has in addition, an inclusive bibliography, and should be read carefully by everyone engaged in community health work.

—S—

Youth's Hour of Opportunity

THE Sabbath evening vesper service conducted by Ralph Davidson presented the high ideals youth should hold and the fact that no standard is too high for the Christian man or woman to attain provided he is walking in the footsteps of the Master. It was a decided challenge to the student body to do its best in every endeavor, to push forward in the face of difficulties, to be conqueror of difficulties.

At Junior League hour on July 31, H. K. Christman of Nashville, who frequently meets with the students, and much to their pleasure, spoke of the privilege of living at this time, and the responsibility resting on the young people of this generation. There is no place for a passive existence. Everywhere there is call for activity. A university president has said: "Life is still conquerable. The future belongs to you, to your disciplined thought; to your courageous action. You will have the chance given to few generations to blaze new trails as well as salvage and revitalize ideals of the past."

To answer the challenge youth must build on a firm and broad foundation of truth. He quoted from a former president of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Glenn Frank, who, in an address to a graduating class, gave these structural stones as foundation standards:

1. Believe, with a belief that dominates you, that self-disciplined living and self-disciplined action are imperative in this time of confusion and challenge.

2. Remember always that neither a self-centered life nor a self-centered enterprise can long endure; that every right implies a duty; that a man is not worth his bed and board who is forever getting from society without returning to society a high-minded and productive service.

3. Keep your lives vibrant with a living sense of social responsibility.

4. Hold yourself aloof from the seductions of tyrannical majorities or buccaneering minorities when the truth abides with neither.

5. Worship always at the altar of realism.

6. Be willing at all times to follow justice and right into any camp where they may transiently or permanently abide.

7. Keep your spirits free from defeatism.

—S—

Campus News

Mrs. Jennie Hansen Andross, of Kingston, Jamaica, Sabbath School Secretary of the Jamaican Conference visited the family of her brother, Professor Nis Hansen, Jr., the middle of the month. She was on her way to the Pacific Coast to meet her daughters, Barbara and Sophie Andross, students of the year in Pacific Union College. Mrs. Andross was a student of Madison in her girlhood days.

Seven members of the college student group were baptized at a service, the second of the year, held in Fatherland Street Church, Nashville, on the tenth.

Miss DeGraw, of the College Department of Education, and Miss Hartsock, of the Department of English, attended the annual meeting of the National Educational Association at Detroit, returning by way of Buffalo, New York; Cleveland, Ohio, where they visited the Great Lakes Exposition; Columbus, where they looked in on friends at the Harding Hospital, Worthington; and Cincinnati, stopping to see the Children's Hospital with which the Madison Sanitarium affiliates for the instruction of its nurses in pediatrics.

E. C. Jacobsen, professor of Agriculture, and his family, left by auto for his

former home in Southern California for a few weeks' visit.

A recent arrival in the Madison family is little Judith, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joe Sutherland, born July one.

Dr. Paul Christian, Professor of Social Science, Walla Walla College, Walla Walla, Washington, is carrying on a program of education research in the South this summer. His wife and children are visiting Mrs. Christian's mother, Mrs. Grant Conser, whose home is on the campus. It is a pleasure to have Dr. Christian in our midst at intervals as his studies permit.

Among names on the Sanitarium register during the past few weeks are the following:

Mrs. W. C. Hodges, wife of State Senator Hodges, of Tallahassee, Florida, was a welcome guest in the Sanitarium family.

Miss Marguerite Forstling, member of the staff of Teachers College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, spent some time here as a Sanitarium guest.

—S—

You Are Thinking of Madison ?

THESE are days when you should be thinking seriously of college work for another year. If ever young men and women needed to train for the practical duties of life, it is now. Students at Madison are expected to carry a program that combines class activities and industrial duties. There is work for over three hundred who meet the standards.

An all day program of work is possible for a group of both men and women who need a paying job between now and the opening of the Fall quarter, September 20, 1937. Carpenters and construction men of other types; food workers; agricultural men; young women for laundry, kitchens, sanitarium. For details, a college catalog and application blanks, address: Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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Two Great Mysteries

WRITING to the young man Timothy, his son in the faith and co-worker, the Apostle Paul closed his instruction concerning the organization of the church with the words: "Without controversy great is the mystery of godliness." Paul makes the statement without exception. There are no two sides to this question. "Great is the mystery of godliness."

The Scriptures mention two mysteries: the mystery of sin and the mystery of godliness. It has always been a mystery how sin entered the universe with a righteous God at the head of all creation. Although that is a mystery there are some things about it that we can understand.

The fourteenth chapter of Isaiah tells of Lucifer, "son of the morning," one of the loftiest beings in the creation of God, holding a high position in the heavens. He became dissatisfied with the government of God, accused God of injustice, and wanted to improve the order of things. Back of his philosophy was the exaltation of self. "I will exalt my throne above the stars of God;" "I will sit upon the mount of the congregation;" "I will be like the most High."

A portion of the sermon by Professor W. E. Straw, of Emmanuel Missionary College, at the Sabbath morning service, Madison, August 7, 1937.

THAT exaltation of "I" is the philosophy back of all iniquity. Self-glorification is the basis of all sin. Self-idolatry is the foundation of all iniquity. Every sin starts with self love. Whether it be theft, or murder, or adultery,—back of all is love of self. And in the Christian, it is the self that must be crucified.

Paul stated that even in his day that spirit of rivalry, self-exaltation, competition, dictation, was at work. Its working is one of the mysteries of which we catch only a glimpse in this life, but which will be understood in its fulness as the redeemed study in eternity.

IN CONTRAST, is that other great mystery, the mystery of godliness: "God manifest in the flesh." How is it that God was willing to give *all* for humanity? Jesus surrendered His place by the side of His Father, took upon Himself the form of man, lived as man lives, subjected Himself even to death on the cross. This too is a mystery.

As Jesus, whose place was by the side of God, Creator of worlds, stepped down from His place, made Himself of no reputation, went to the depths for man's sake, so God will exalt Him to His own throne, and before Him every knee shall bow.

Jesus walked the road that leads to power and exaltation.

The ordinary man is resentful if injured by another. But Jesus, denied by His closest friends, mocked by the rulers of His own people, brought to an ignominious death, bore no resentment, forgave them to the uttermost. "Without controversy great is the mystery of godliness."

ONE of the greatest mysteries in the life of Jesus is that, with divine power at His command, He restrained that power and was "tempted in all points like as we." He placed Himself absolutely in our place, subject to all that comes into the life of each man, and yet without sin, that by His life of righteousness, those who believe may be partakers with Him of the glory of the Father. That is the mystery which through the ages will be a subject of study.

How far below the plane to which we might attain are we content to live! Paul, seeing the struggle, the almost overwhelming difficulties in the battle with iniquity, exclaimed, "O wretched man that I am!" He was without hope until he caught a glimpse of the mystery of godliness, the life of Christ, "God manifest in the flesh." Then he could say, "I thank God through Jesus Christ." "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."

In spite of the almost universal rule of sin, Jesus came to demonstrate that there is no excuse for sin. He condemned sin. The reason we have sin is because we are not willing to give up self and live in touch with God as Jesus lived.

"Let not your heart be troubled," said the Saviour as He was about to leave the disciples. He promised to send them the Comforter, His Spirit, to guide into truth and light.

THERE are but two powers at work in the world, only two forms of government among men—the government of force, which the devil advocates, and that of democracy which is the government of God. Men range themselves on one side or the other. God never compels. He says, "Choose ye."

The devil accused God of tyranny. It was impossible to disprove these statements

to the angelic host. So God said to Lucifer, demonstrate your theories. Try out your plan. Men were given an opportunity then to choose between the two plans. The devil says, if you have rules and regulations, laws to obey, you are restricting liberty. God says that rules are necessary. Law is a protection, a guide to right living.

Youth is very apt to accept the reasoning of Lucifer and to rebel against rules and regulations. But those who follow in the wake of this philosophy have a terrible time. The devil deceives them and says, do as you please; that is liberty. The story of Job illustrates that God finds some men who are true to His principles, men who will stand firm in the face of overwhelming calamities, personal suffering and great loss.

Heaven watches the working out of the two great mysteries on earth. Every man is a center of interest. Ever since Jesus risked His all for man's salvation, angelic hosts have been deeply concerned in man's response. In order to enjoy the protection of angels and association with them, man must have the attributes of Jesus. The "I" must die; Jesus must be exalted in our lives. We are never to be elated by applause, nor discouraged by censure or disappointment. To become partakers of His glory, we must follow in His footsteps.

"Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." When Jesus comes into our lives, He will live out the same principles He did when on earth.

—s—

Friends Pass the Word Along

MADISON'S most effective method of advertising has been the good words of its guests. To illustrate: In June Miss Virginia Moore, member of the Home Demonstration Division of Florida State College for Women, who has been a frequent guest of Madison Sanitarium, wrote:

"I had dinner at 'Goodwood' Saturday evening, at the home of Mrs. W. C. Hodges, who has definitely decided to go to Madison. She has a niece and a friend who plan to go with her, and I think Judge Ellis is also going. I have told these people much about the wonders of Madison.

"You will be delighted to know that I have been made a delegate to the International Housing and Town Planning Congress in Paris July 5 to 12, with study tours in rural France, England and Scotland later. This will mean much to me in my work, and as one of my Washington friends said, it will be worth more than two years of school. It is a real honor that I want you to know about. I am feeling fine and plan to sail from New York on the Columbus."

Miss Moore's friends at Madison are happy to know she has this trip to Europe. The friends of whom she wrote were members of the Sanitarium family for a time. Judge William H. Ellis is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Florida, an eminent jurist of the South upon whom Stetson University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at commencement time last May.

"Without the advantage of a college education, Judge Ellis, with determined will and great native ability, became one of the able lawyers of the state. He was attorney general for five years; general counsel for the trustees of the internal improvement fund; participated in litigation as the state's counsel, which settled some great principles of industrial relations and saved the state and the school fund many hundreds of thousands of dollars," says one of the leading newspapers of Florida. It states further that Judge Ellis, without collegiate training is a member of two Greek letter fraternities of college affiliation, and the recipient of the honorary degree at the hands of a great educational institution."

It was a pleasure to have the genial Judge in our midst. His attainments are an inspiration to the student body at Madison, a living witness of the results of well directed self effort.

—S—

PRAY

BE NOT afraid to pray—to pray
is right,
Pray if thou canst with hope, but
ever pray,
Though hope be weak, or sick with long
delay;
Pray in the darkness, if there be
no light.

Far is the time, remote from human
sight,
When war and discord on the earth
shall cease,
Yet ever pray for universal peace.
Whate'er is good to wish, ask that
of heaven,
Though it be what thou canst not
hope to see;
Pray to be perfect, though the material
leaven
Forbid the spirit so on earth to be;
But if for any wish thou dar'st not
pray,
Then pray to God to take that
wish away.

—Hartley Coleridge

—S—

A Visitor From West Africa

IN THE Spring, at the suggestion of Mr. John Reisner, Executive Secretary of The Agricultural Mission Foundation, New York City, Richard Caulker paid Madison a short visit. He was interested in the rural problems of the institution, the plans by which students combine a work and study program, meeting first hand life's ways while still in training. But the activity that most attracted him was the use being made of the soybean.

Later arrangements were made for him to spend six weeks on the campus as a guest yet working hours each day just as the student works. Most of his time was spent in soy milk headquarters and in the food factory. He was learning all the processes for making soy milk, soy flour and the various products of which the soybean is a part.

This privilege of seeing the inner workings of the food department was Madison's contribution to the far off country of Sierra Leone, West Africa. Instead of sending our representative there, an educator from there sojourned in our midst, alive not only to the food products being made but in the whole set up of the institution, the self-supporting missionary background, and its cooperative activity on the part of students and teachers.

Richard Caulker is a native of Mambo, Shenge, Sierra Leone, a teacher who has spent six years in the United States in preparation for more effective work in his homeland. He received his Bachelor's degree from Otterbein College, at Westerville, Ohio, and his Master's degree from

Oberlin College in May of this year. He called the six weeks at Madison a post graduate course during which he learned to like soy milk better than he does dairy milk.

In Sierra Leone dairy cattle do not prosper. Dairy milk is scarce, the population depending largely on imported condensed milk. But the soybean grows there and the making of soy milk will be a boon to them. So Richard Caulker, who plans to sail for the West Coast of Africa in October, will take this knowledge back with him. His parting words with us were that he hoped to put into operation in his home land a school of the Madison order.

—S—

Campus News

Captain Sam W. Felts, of Nashville, who plies barges on the Cumberland River, making frequent trips around the institution's property which touches the river on the south and again on its north border, dropped his duties for a week's rest at the Sanitarium.

Mrs. C. Woods, of Decatur, Alabama, whose son is director in one of the six federal districts of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been a guest for a few weeks.

Mr. C. H. Krieger and Mrs. Krieger, of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, who come whenever they feel the need of rest and treatment, have been with us again. Mr. Krieger is a prominent business man in Cincinnati.

F. K. Henderson, principal of Warner School, Nashville, again spent his vacation on the campus. He is within easy reach of his home, yet enjoys the seclusion often found only at a distance.

H. H. Votaw, Member of the American Temperance Society, Washington, D. C., made his first call at Madison on July 18th. He was lecturing at the Kentucky-Tennessee annual campmeeting held at Lebanon, Tennessee, and gave us a few hours from his crowded program.

Mrs. Marcel Colin, of Washington, D. C. has been with her father, L. F. Davis, who has passed his ninetieth birthday and who is one of the oldest merchants of Nashville. He spends a part of each year at the Sanitarium.

Mrs. H. L. Hunter, of Lees College, a Junior college in the foothills near Jackson, Kentucky, visited the institution for several days. She is interested in the diet problems of the institution and especially the use of soybean products.

Dr. David Johnson, of the College of Medical Evangelists, class of '36, joined the medical staff of Madison Sanitarium the first of July.

Among recent Sanitarium guests have been Mr. and Mrs. Asa Fuller of Cullman, Alabama; Claude Burke prominent business man of Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. Mabel Kirk, official in Commerce Union Bank of Nashville; H. B. Cochran, banker of Columbia, Tennessee; Elder and Mrs. Leo Odom and their children, recently returned from Spain.

The first of July Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland returned from a month's business trip which carried them as far north as Minnesota and west to Colorado.

—S—

You Are Thinking of Madison ?

THESE are days when you should be thinking seriously of college work for another year. If ever young men and women needed to train for the practical duties of life, it is now. Students at Madison are expected to carry a program that combines class activities and industrial duties. There is work for over three hundred who meet the standards. Work is a vital part of the educational program as well as a financial benefit.

An all day program of work is possible for a group of both men and women who need a paying job between now and the opening of the Fall quarter, September 20, 1937. Carpenters and construction men of other types; food workers; agricultural men; young women for laundry, kitchens, sanitarium. For details, a college catalog and application blanks, address: Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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Another Phase of Madison Life

IN *The Nashville Tennessean* of Sunday, August 8, 1937, appeared another story of Madison campus activities under the caption, "Romantic Story of a Bean Unrolled in Madison Sanitarium Test-Tube as Milk, Meat, Coffee." A reporter interviewed Dr. Philip Chen, Professor of Chemistry, whose skill and knowledge carries over into the food manufacturing department. Under his photograph taken in his laboratory, is the legend, "He brought the learning of old China to the aid of modern science in wresting its elusive secrets from the humble little soy bean."

Another illustration is that of a student making use of delicate scales in the laboratory with this legend: "Set on a foundation of bed rock and unaffected by vibrations set up around them, these scales are called by Madison officials among the most sensitive in the country. They will weigh an atom of a molecule, or the marking of a pencil." The article by Ben Brost reads:

THIS is a story about a bean. It is a little thing about the size of a pea and it is perhaps the only competition which Bossy the cow has ever had.

The soy bean, the cow, Nashville and China are the characters. The "March of Chemistry," is the play.

The scene is any of a group of buildings comprising the industry known as Madison Foods, located near the Madison

Sanitarium, ten miles northeast of Nashville. The directors are an alert group of chemical and agricultural scientists who began recently to market an amazing array of products derived from the soy bean, and their growing concern promises to become a major industry for Nashville.

The men are E. M. Bisalski, manager of

Madison Foods, his staff of assistants, and Dr. Philip S. Chen, research chemist from China.

It all started twenty-five years ago when some agricultural chemists at small, quiet, self-supporting Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute started some experiments with the soy bean, then used principally as forage and for nitrogenizing soil.

This member of the bean family started out with natural protection, which for a long time kept it off the list of edibles. It has a tough, three-layer coating which

MY ENDEAVOR

TO BE true—first to myself—and just and merciful. To be kind and faithful in the little things. To be brave with the bad; openly grateful for good; always moderate. To seek the best, content with what I find—placing principles above persons and right above riches. Of fear, none; of pain, enough to make my joys stand out; of pity, some; of work, a plenty; of faith in God and man, much; of love, all.

—Selected

turns to rubber the instant it is heated and becomes impervious to water. Hence when it was put in the pot along with Boston's famous bean, the score remained unchanged.

And that is where China comes into the story. For the Orientals who had fire-crackers and a multiplication table when we Westerners were still swatting each other with maces, also had a soy bean milk. That was 3,000 years ago.

Neutralized Flavor

STARTING out with the raw milk the Chinese had, it remained for the Madison chemists to neutralize the bean flavor and approximate that of Bossy. That has taken time—about 20 of the 25 years.

Before that though (and here is a bit of irony), the little legume was used as a good dairy feed. Bossy thrived and produced under concentrated extract of the soy bean. It was found to be superior to any other meal used, both cottonseed meal and bran. It contained more nitrogen, more protein, was better balanced.

That was the last kindly thing the bean ever did for the cow.

First of all, experiments with the bean milk, which the biochemists were able to produce, showed that generation after generation of rats, living on it exclusively, grew strong and produced prolific offspring in the institute laboratory.

Then, after years of experimentation, they were able to duplicate milk flavor, so that now it is difficult to distinguish it from the white fluid it so closely resembles. Moreover, it was contended that soy bean milk, completely processed from bean to can or container, can be produced more cheaply than dairy milk, and that it can be produced under conditions of chemical sterility, almost germ free. Homogenizing seems to affect it in no way, and since it is a test-tube product it may be guarded all the way through.

Another claimed advantage was its lack of lime content, one of the few things medical authorities dislike about Bossy's product as baby food.

Beef Out of Beans

Having edged into bovine territory as milk producers, the alert staff next sought to compete with cattle as food producers in the form of beef. Gluten, which is what

you have left when you munch a grain of wheat for awhile, is, as one of the institute's chemists put it, "about the closest thing to meat old Mother Nature ever made."

Using this principle, a product called soy-burger has been produced and is now being marketed. It tastes so much like hamburger that Wimpy himself would be taken in. The product is far less expensive than natural beef.

They have made a cheese which is the closest thing to pure protein now known to chemistry, without ever touching anything that lows. It tastes exactly like Switzerland's famous product, costs only a fraction as much.

Ice cream, they have, and butter-milk and even chocolate-flavored milk. And now the poultry industry is being invaded. Already something, not as yet named but resembling mayonnaise, is being produced on a small scale without the use of eggs!

Coffee, Too

THERE is a caffeine-less coffee, flavored more like coffee than any substitute found so far, on the market from the Madison wizards. There is loaf bread which has a delicious taste.

In short, the soy-bean becomes, in the hands of a capable staff, a masquerader. It already is being used in the Ford automobile plant for inside fixtures, and its usage is growing as chemical knowledge increases.

The Madison group is not the only organization to use the soy bean, but it is a pioneer in the field. The industry at Madison is growing. The market at the moment is largely in the East, but it is spreading rapidly. Important advances are expected as time goes on.

The time may also be coming when Nashville will be famous for her affiliation with that little bean. At any rate, if foresight and perseverance, coupled with ability and intellect, count for anything, the modest group who have labored so long and patiently in the college laboratories will achieve their end.

—S—

Rural Education Speeds On

FOR thirty years young men, Madison trained, have caught the spirit of rural community needs and have gone into

isolated sections, selected a tract of land, and have given themselves to the improvement of community interests.

Nurses, teachers, ministers, men of the medical profession, who first caught their inspiration for community service in the Southland when in training as premedics at Madison, are ministering to children in the schoolroom and to homes.

Madison is happy to be one of a number of agencies that is speeding educational work for rural districts. Its own happy surroundings are rural. It preserves the rural atmosphere by its simplicity of buildings, low roofed, single storied, open wide to the sunlight and breezes. Young people in training face broad acres. They listen to discussions of farm products, agricultural problems, road building, trees, shrubs, lawns, and flowers. Their walks are across the fields, by the river banks, through the woods.

The disadvantages of city life are becoming more apparent as labor troubles increase, as financial conditions become strenuous, as men find themselves out of employment. Rural life becomes more enticing. Rural movements attract more attention. New movements are created to improve rural conditions.

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Chairman, American Red Cross, speaks through *The Country Home Magazine*, May, 1937, of "rural volunteers who wage a new fight against highway death and suffering." As the automobile has invaded the quiet of the countryside, calamities increase and the Red Cross is on hand to help. Mr. Grayson says:

ALREADY the Red Cross has set up over thirteen hundred rural first-aid stations in forty-eight states. They are served by men and women of the neighborhood. They are located in farm homes, crossroad stores, in garages, filling stations and tourist camps; in any suitable place which is owned or operated by reliable people likely to remain permanently in the community. They are places which usually remain open or have someone in attendance a maximum number of hours each day, and all of them are equipped with a telephone.

Not less than two trained people are on duty at all times. But that does not mean that only two trained residents are needed in each neighborhood which organizes a station. The more who are trained in the locality the better, for it insures adequate help at all times. Many communities, realizing this, have recruited as high as twenty-five volunteers for training.

Once the group is recruited the Red Cross furnishes the training. It offers its standard course to those who apply to its thousands of chapters or branches which carry this service.

When the neighborhood group has completed its course of training, application is made for the establishment of the station. When the site is selected and approved, the equipment arrives. In it are all the instruments and accessories which the attendants have learned to employ—everything from bandages and iodine to splints and tourniquets. To speed professional medical aid a special list of available hospitals, ambulances and doctors is supplied.

Madison aids in this endeavor by giving the training that prepares for Red Cross certificates.

ONE of the five teacher-training institutions of Tennessee, Austin Peay Normal, at Clarksville, whose President, Dr. P. P. Claxton, is one of the leading rural-minded men of the country, is devoted to the rural teachers of the state.

The July issue of *Bulletin of the Department of Health*, Commonwealth of Kentucky, tells of forty nurses in training at the University of Kentucky this summer, twenty-five of whom "have definitely stated that rural public health work is their first choice." Some will continue their education "with the view to emphasizing the importance of teaching in rural public health work."

The spread of the rural-life idea is evident from the experience of this outstanding group of nurses. One has had ten years' experience as teacher in rural schools; twenty have had rural public health experience; eleven have taught classes among rural women; three have served in the U. S. Army; one has worked in a Newfoundland outpost, one hundred miles from medical aid, and is planning to return to teach other nurses to do a similar work; two are members of the Rural Health Department of Manitoba, Canada; one who comes from Constantinople, Turkey, is preparing to do pioneer public health work in Bulgaria; one is a member of the staff in the U. S. Indian Service, and is working among the Chipewewa tribe.

What a challenge to our own nurses to dedicate their lives to bettering rural life in America by their knowledge of health laws and their skill in caring for the sick. Truly, the rural movement speeds on.

A Visitor From the Orient

IN THE course of a year several hundred people visit the Madison campus. Some come to pay their respects to friends who are guests of the Sanitarium. Often groups represent some garden club, interested in the trees, shrubs, and flowers that adorn the grounds.

Nashville is on the highway for so many travelers passing from the far East to distant points in the West, that a halt at Madison is a very natural thing, especially if members of the family are here as students. And so Madison has many guests who are interested in its educational program and come to see the working out of a work-study routine for students. Or, they are interested in its food manufacturing projects and come to learn more of the foods it is putting on the market.

About a year ago Mr. K. C. Lee of Shensi Province, China, came to the United States to study agricultural problems. He spent the past year specializing in the study of cotton culture in Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Next year he is to study irrigation projects at the University of Arizona. At home he spent six years in the Department of Agriculture of Shensi Province, and it is the provincial government that sent him to the States to study cotton growing and problems of irrigation.

During his vacation he visited cotton centers and experiment stations of the South. He read of Madison in *The Chinese Student*, published in Chicago, to which an article was contributed by one of the Chinese students living on the campus. So Mr. Lee came to see what is going on at Madison. Often during his visit he referred to his special interest in the rural life idea of the place. That made a strong appeal to him. He is interested, too, as are many others, in the use of soy beans in the manufacture of human foods.

His visit brings to mind the visit years ago of a group of Chinese educators who came here at the suggestion of Dr. Claxton, then United States Commissioner of Education. After going all over the plant

and into many of its methods, they summed up their conclusions by saying, "There is a religion behind all this activity." And they took with them a dozen books such as "The Desire of Ages," "Steps to Christ," "Patriarchs and Prophets," "Education," and others that contain principles of life and education which have been like a guiding star in the growth and development of the work at Madison.

This is one way by which Madison becomes known in far away places. Mr. Lee's visit was one of many happy contacts.

—S—

During the summer months a number of additions have been made to the College family. Mr. and Mrs. Karl P. McDonald and their two children came South from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. McDonald is now a member of the Food Factory force. Early in July R. Doyle Kaylor, his wife and two little girls came in from Fort Morgan, Colorado. Professor Kaylor will assist Mr. Welch in the Department of Religious Education and in his pastoral duties in connection with the Madison church.

—S—

Your College Program

It may seem that Madison College over-emphasizes the work program of the student. Everybody works at Madison, it is true. Work is offered for work's sake—for its educational value; not alone for the remuneration it brings. If students had an unlimited amount of cash, still they would devote some time to the industries because it is an objective of the college to prepare men and women for self-support.

Consider, then, that there is opportunity this fall for others, who meet the standards of the institution, to find education and remunerative work. All are invited to send for details of course, special advantages for Christian training, and opportunities for work. Address, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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The Educational Council

IN the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains, fifteen miles east of the city of Asheville, North Carolina, is the well-known Chautauqua grounds of the Y. M. C. A. Graduate School. A group of fifty-five buildings, colonial in architecture, are located in the woody hillside about Robert E. Lee Hall, whose white columns may be seen for miles, backed by the steep hills, and facing the picturesque Swannanoa Valley and still higher peaks to the north.

Here, Black Mountain College carries on its work for nine months of the year, and the Y. M. C. A. Graduate School transfers its classes from Nashville for its summer session. Its rooming capacity for a thousand guests is shared with various organizations which hold shorter sessions throughout the summer. It was the meeting place of the Youth's Conference two years ago. Between the first week in June and the last of August nineteen groups of Christian workers will have made this their gathering place.

The Educational Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, August 17-26, enjoyed the hospitality of Dr. W. D. Weatherford, founder and promoter of Blue Ridge Association, and brought together educators of its colleges and secondary schools from

the country over. This was the first educational council of the denomination since the gathering at Colorado Springs fourteen years ago.

EACH day opened with the presentation of some phase of the spiritual work of the schools. The morning sessions were of a general nature covering a wide range of subjects vital to the work of leaders in Christian education. Sectional meetings, covering the work of the leading departments of instruction in college, and administrative work of principals, deans, financial

leaders, and registrars, occupied the afternoons. The days closed with business meetings and committee reports.

One of the presentations that brought forth favorable press comment was the lecture on Mental Hygiene by Dr. George T. Harding, Associate Professor of Medicine in the University of Ohio, and Medical Superintendent of Harding Sanitarium, Worthington, near Columbus, Ohio. "Mental hygiene," said Dr. Harding, "is a subject that is assuming more and more importance in the program of the teacher." *The Asheville Citizen*, August 24, quoted as follows from his address:

"It is natural for children to have feelings of fear and inferiority. These may be increased to

THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

LET us now come to the Highlands, a land of promise, a land of romance, and a land about which, perhaps, more things are known that are not true than of any part of our country.

—John C. Campbell, quoted in *Fletcher News Letter*.

a dangerous degree by faulty examples set by adults and by resorting to fear as a means of obtaining desirable behavior. Fear decreases self-confidence and security and often leads to abnormal behavior of the child. Many children who try to show off or act the part of a bully are merely trying to conceal from others the sensitive feelings of inferiority which plague the youthful heart. In the normal development of the individual, these feelings of inferiority are greatly overcome, although many remain until long after adult life is reached.

"Giving the child responsibility at an early age, teaching him to face his problem squarely will enable him to make the adaptations of life much better than if he is provided with the protection of a doting parent. Each success which comes to the individual helps to give him added confidence and contributes to his development, while repeated defeats tend to rob him of the self-confidence so essential to a normal and healthy mental growth."

Two hundred seventy-five delegates plus the wives of many, and other friends, brought the attendance at the conference to over four hundred. It was stated that these came from 46 states and fifteen foreign countries.

Black Mountain, the name of the conference location is only about thirty miles from Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, at Fletcher, and Pisgah Institute and its medical department, Pisgah Sanitarium and Hospital. Scores of instructors and conference workers visited these two units, many of them seeing this type of work for the first time. These are two strong self-supporting units of the Madison order of schools, stressing the rural idea, and combining agricultural work, the rural school, and medical practice.

A leader in educational work on the Pacific Coast was heard to say after his return from Fletcher and Pisgah, "We need twenty centers of this very sort in the West." Addressing a staff member of one of these institutions, he asked, "How can it be done?" It calls for devotion, for unselfish work, persistence, and vision as to the objectives to be accomplished.

The August issue of *Fletcher News Letter* came out in time to welcome the delegates to the Council. The spirit of this center of activity is reflected in its first paragraphs which we quote.

"Howdy Stranger"

WE GREET you, educators of the world, in the vernacular of our mountains. For

almost a year we have anticipated this occasion which would bring you to us over many a long trail. And now we welcome you heartily to "the hills o' Caliny." We like them, and hope that you will like them too. It is our privilege and very great pleasure to have you here. Many old friendships will be renewed, and many new ones, we hope, will be formed.

We would remind those of you who visit our State for the first time that you are in the land of Daniel Boone, of the gallant courtier Sir Walter Raleigh, of the famous baby Virginia Dare, of Andrew Jackson, and Andrew Johnson. You are among the descendants of the heroes of Kings Mountain, where the men of the mountains broke up British plans for the Revolution. Back in our mountain coves you had best not smile at primitive speech. Listen carefully and you will find a strong Shakespearian note.

You have heard of Southern hospitality. Well, "we're pore, but we're powerful clever." And when the committee meetings get too long, or the sessions, perchance, a trifle monotonous, may we hope that many of you will hie yourselves away for a visit to our Southern School and Sanitarium. In other words, "You all just come on and go home with us," and learn for yourselves that Southern hospitality is a fact.

The numbers who accepted are not recorded, but for years to come the memory of Fletcher and Pisgah its twin to the other side of Asheville, will remain fresh, and we venture to predict, the center of many serious comments.

A dozen members of the Madison faculty had the privilege of attending the conference, and then on their return had the pleasure of welcoming scores of friends who paid Madison a visit as they went to their homes to the West. Among these visitors was Elder Eric Hare, for years missionary in Burma. He gave the family an illustrated lecture on the land of his mission. Principal E. E. Bietz and his wife of Plainview Academy, Redfield, South Dakota, and R. R. Bietz, Educational Secretary of the Colorado conference, were especially interested in the college buildings, and the fact that the cement blocks and tile for the roofs in their construction are home made. They were pleased to find a group of former academy students taking college work at Madison.

Arthur Hallock, Paul Shepler, and Miss Rosma Whalen, pioneers in Hylendale School, Rockland, Wisconsin, looked in on the campus and friends, their stay cut short by pressure of home duties and the proximity of their fall opening.

Dr. G. F. Wolfkill and Mrs. Wolfkill, members of the faculty of Pacific Union

College, Angwin, California, had made many promises to visit Madison. They were accompanied by Elder Lee, missionary from Korea, and Miss Katherine B. Hale, Preceptress of Nurses in Glendale, California, Sanitarium. The beauty of Madison Sanitarium grounds at twilight brought forth exclamations of pleasure.

Melvin Oss, Principal of Shelton Academy, Shelton, Nebraska, found here a number of his former students. He was accompanied by W. L. Adams, Educational Secretary of the Inter-American Division of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, whose home is in Balboa, Canal Zone; Frank A. Moran, Bible teacher in Loma Linda Academy, California; President W. G. C. Murdoch of Newbold Missionary College, near Rugby, England; and Principal J. A. Simonson of Hawaii Mission Academy, Honolulu.

Dr. F. W. Gardner, professor of chemistry in the College of Medical Evangelists and Mrs. Gardner spent a little time with friends on their way West. Dr. A. W. Johnson, professor of history in Pacific Union College, gave the students a very profitable lesson at the Thursday evening vesper service.

—S—

Sadduceeism in the Church

THE key note of the Educational Council at Black Mountain was sounded by J. L. McElhany, President of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, in his address at the morning service on the twenty-first, which he entitled "Sadduceeism." In part he said:

THE Scriptures do not give a lengthy description of the Sadducees, but the references are sufficiently clear to give a distinct idea of the peculiarities of this sect of Jews in the time of Christ. Matthew 16:1 introduces them in connection with the Pharisees concerning whom we know very much more.

The twenty-third verse of Matthew 22 makes a statement that occurs in nearly every reference to the sect. It reads, "The same day came to Him the Sadducees, which say that there is no resurrection." They did not believe in the resurrection.

Here was a division of the Israelites that rejected a great fundamental truth, a truth taught from the days of Abraham to the time in which Christ stood before the world as its Redeemer. Jehovah through all these years had been their leader, their guide. They had been rebuked, instructed, encouraged. The ideals of religious belief had been given them. In it all the outstanding thought was of the coming Messiah. Every Jew was familiar from his youth with the teachings of the prophets.

This principle of their faith had been established by the promises of God from the very beginning of history. They now had in their midst the visible evidence of the coming of Messiah. The sanctuary service, given in the wilderness and continued in the temple service, all pointed to His coming. And now He stood in their midst, the consummation of Israel's hope. But what a reception! "He came unto His own and His own received Him not." He stood before Pilate, the Roman governor, and His own people said, "We have no king but Caesar. Away with Him. Crucify Him."

WHAT brought this climax, this tragic ending? What caused to develop in the midst of Israel, the chosen of God, this sect, that denied the very foundations of His truth? It is unbelievable, yet there stands the fact. Was it a sudden switch in loyalty of this people? One can not believe it was that.

History explains the situation. As the time approached for the coming of Christ, as prophecy was fulfilling and the attention of the universe was centered on the great event of the ages, the faith of God's people was poisoned by contact with the world. There was a gradual infiltration of the teachings of the Greeks which transformed this people, which clouded their vision. Gradually they were paganized by the false philosophy of their worldly teachers until, despite all the teachings of the Word, they were ready to deny the fundamental principles of the Lord. They were ready to glorify Caesar, or Herod, a man who personified the wisdom of this world.

A LEADER in a well-known religious organization recently made the statement that "today the issue is between Christianity and paganism." The statement was made recently at a mission conference that the church of today faces the same issue as it did in Christ's day. The voice of the Caesar is considered the voice of God. Amid all the confusion of today, we need to hear a voice proclaiming the coming of the Messiah.

We operate schools to train youth to proclaim that message. Shall we change the aims and objectives of this movement? No, we must go forward. But there are forces at work that, unchecked, will make us as unprepared for coming events as were the Jews for the personal coming of Christ. Sadduceism is at work. It is our duty to see that the door is closed against this spirit that undermines faith in the word of God. If any one can do this, it is the teachers of our youth.

It is easy for the spirit of worldly conformity to so change our work that we lose the spirit of the whole movement. I sometimes wonder if in our slowness to grasp the situation, our dullness in recognizing the trend of events, we are letting the mantle, that it is our privilege to wear, fall upon others. Are others picking up the work of reform? The times call for something unusual.

IN MANY cases the young people are confused. Their faith is broken by what they see in the lives of their elders. They know the principles of truth that should guide our lives, but often they see these violated in the lives of parents, teachers and leaders. We need not fear the assault of the enemy from the outside half as much as the gradual departure within our own midst from fundamental principles.

It is alarming to see those who think they are sailing in the right direction, yet little by little deviating from the true course. How to help these is the problem. We are the neediest people on the earth. We need a power to stem the tide of Sadduceism among us. Teachers need to

check up on classroom material and methods lest they be leading students away from the charted path. The social life and activities of our schools need more serious consideration. The parade of worldly conformity should stop.

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. And be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind."

These principles should be the ruling thought in our educational institutions. Let us be done with the spirit of compromise.

I KNOW the lure of the world to youth. Let us give them an example of leadership in the right direction. If Jesus were in our midst would He recognize us and the work we are doing? It takes but a little stream of worldliness to pollute the spring. It is vital that we drive from our midst the spirit of Sadduceism.

I am anxious as I watch trends in our teaching. As teachers, you are facing thousands of young people. How are you leading them? And where? We need in our midst a revival of primitive godliness. Lip service will not suffice. There must be a change in practice. We must take our eyes off the world; we must uphold Jesus and His principles.

Youth needs a revival, a mighty outpouring of the Spirit, in order to do its work in the world. The future of this movement is largely in the hands of the teachers.

—S—

For College Students

Registration for the Fall quarter at Madison College is Monday, September 20.

There is still time for those who desire to train for Christian service to make application, but it must be done quickly.

The advantages? Senior college education; opportunity to prepare in a number of fields, such as, agriculture; for teaching in elementary or secondary schools; as dietitians; as nurses; as medical evangelists; as premedics.

And there is a program of remunerative work that makes possible a college education at a minimum outlay of cash. For catalog and application blanks, address: Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tennessee.

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A Lawyer's Plea For Christianity

MY text is found in the third chapter of First Peter, the fifteenth verse: "Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear."

This is a flash out of the fiery heart of the Apostle Peter. In the fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles—the Acts of the Holy Ghost by the Apostles, as one commentator calls it—Peter gives cogent reasons why he was a Christian. When he returned to his friends and associates in Jerusalem after witnessing the resurrection of Jesus and His ascension, he charged the Sanhedrin with taking the life of the Son of God, the Corner Stone of their religious structure. The record is that three thousand were converted and baptized as the result of his message. Peter kept his own injunction to be ready always to give an answer to every man that asked him of his hope.

IT was in 1883, fifty-five years ago, that the Spirit of God touched the heart of this stiff-willed young lawyer, won him to Christianity, and made known to him that henceforth he was to bear witness for the Master.

It was clear to me that I must witness. So I began to give publicly my testimony,

my reasons for becoming a Christian. As a result, in a short time three other young lawyers of my town gave themselves to the cause of Christ.

You at Madison are living in a Christian environment but the world is struggling

with the spirit of infidelity. Two great forces are contending. It is a question of Christianity vs. infidelity. I will give you four reasons why, as a lawyer, I am a Christian.

CHRISTIANITY is an institution while infidelity is a destitution.

I stand in a great library with its thousands of volumes. What a mighty tome it would make if all that relates to Christianity were put in a single volume. There is the story of the early church fathers. In the days of the Reformation and following, there were the writings of the three Johns, John Knox, John Calvin, and John Wesley. The libraries are filled with books relating to the influence of Christianity. Regarding the accomplishments of infidelity but little can be found. The writers are few. One is surprised to see how few.

Here, then, is one reason for being a Christian: Christianity is an institution that has affected beneficially every phase of life. Infidelity is a destructive force.

LOVE DIVINE

O Love that will not let me go,
I rest my weary soul in Thee;
I give Thee back the life I owe,
That in Thine ocean depths its flow
May richer, fuller be!

—Matheson

Of infidelity I ask, Who made the world? Who made me? It has no answer. Christianity replies: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. God created man in his own image, in the image of God created He him."

What shall be my rule of conduct? Infidelity says, "I do not care," while Christianity says, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."

Is there escape from sin? Infidelity is silent. Christianity shows the dying Christ on Golgotha, and sounds to all mankind: "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

What is my destiny? Again infidelity is silent. Christianity answers: "In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you."

And so I accept Christianity. It answers my questions; it satisfies my yearnings.

Christianity is Constructive

CHRISTIANITY is constructive; infidelity is always destructive. Christianity has been building through the centuries. Its founder was born in a manger while angels heralded His coming. He grew as a child. His was a constructive program. From His teachings has sprung the Christian churches, the great cathedrals. Christianity touches the human tongue and makes it eloquent with its divine message. Whitefield preached to 40,000; Dwight Moody preached to thousands the simple story of Jesus. Christianity inspired men to produce the masterpieces of music, the great anthems and oratorios. It touched the brush of the painter and the chisel of the sculptor. In the art gallery hangs the picture of Christ before Pilate. Throngs pass it; all classes of men stop to gaze on that form. One day a group of boys entered the gallery, sat quietly before the picture, then sang, "What a Friend we have in Jesus." That is the secret: Jesus loves us. That is why Christian art predominates in this world. It is the constructive power of art.

In prayer He taught His disciples to

say, "Our Father." That touches the heart of His philosophy. That makes all men brethren; that is the root of all philanthropy. I am a Christian because Christianity is only constructive.

Christianity Reforms

BY Christianity the human character is reformed. By infidelity it is deformed. One of the most worthy examples of the transforming power of Christianity is the Apostle Paul. Stiffnecked, rebellious, persecuting the followers of Jesus, he became upon conversion the leading missionary of the early church. He and others whose lives were transformed by the power of Christianity have turned thousands from their evil ways.

In a city mission Jerry Macauley, born a trickster, guilty of crime that put him in Sing Sing prison, was converted as was the Apostle Paul. Back he went to his Water Street friends, equipped his mission and gave them the message of salvation. "If God can save a sinner like me," he would tell them, "He can save you." Hundreds were converted.

Christianity is Everlasting

INFIDELITY is effemeral; Christianity is everlasting. If this life were all we could hope for, Christianity offers far more than anything else for joy and profit. But think of the things to look forward to when Jesus comes to gather all nations. You and I want to hear His words, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

I remember long years after the death of my mother, which occurred when I was a mere lad, I visited the place of her burial. With a Christian's hope in my heart, I repeated the words, "When this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

"Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Infidelity can give no help. It is ef-
femeral, fading, vanishing. Christianity
is everlasting. Let us be on the side of
Christianity.

—s—

The Y. T. C. Encampment at Madison

ONE of the happy features of Madison
life is the number of interesting
people who visit the campus. One is
surprised on taking inventory of the year
to find how wide a range of experience
has been covered by those who address
the student body. It was a distinct
pleasure to the family this past week-
end to have the annual encampment of
Youth's Temperance Council held in our
midst.

This is one of the various sections of
the Woman's Christian Temperance
Union. Madison young people have
had an organization for the past two
years, Mrs. George Droll being their
sponsor and counsellor. The encamp-
ment brought together approximately
twenty of the State's workers including
Miss Betsy Jocelyn, President of the
State Y.T.C.; Miss Helen Byrnes, Nation-
al General Secretary; Mrs. Clara B. Up-
ham, General Secretary for the State of
Tennessee; Owen Baker, head of the
Citizenship Department of the Kentucky
Y.T.C.; and Philip Hinerman, a theo-
logical student of Asbury College, who is
State President of the Kentucky Y.T.C.

Miss Byrnes addressed the company
at the afternoon session on the subject
of "Elevated Living," which, as she says,
"weaves definitely with the absence of
alcohol." She referred to Christianity
as the greatest organization the world
has ever known; of the power of faith
and hope and prayer. And she gave a
challenge to the young people to devote
their services to the cause of righteous
living and total abstinence.

The session opened with a Bible con-
test, seven young people repeating Scrip-
ture selections: The story of the birth
of Jesus from Luke's record; the fifth
chapter of Matthew; the fourth chapter
of Philippians; the thirty-seventh Psalm,
the ninety-first Psalm; the twelfth chap-
ter of Romans; and the twentieth of

Exodus. A group of campus children,
members of the Loyal Temperance
Legion, contributed to the program.

The first day closed with a Fellow-
ship Supper, served in the Home Eco-
nomic Department's new quarters by Dr.
Frances Dittes' class in Table Service.
Mrs. Droll was hostess. The President
of the State Council gave her address.
The decorations were the blue and white
Y.T.C. colors, and artistic place cards
bearing the Y.T.C. emblem were made
by Hans Gregorius, member of Mad-
ison's Visual Education force. State
officers were elected for 1938. Miss
Sarah Elizabeth Ellis of Memphis gave
an interesting report of the World's
W.C.T.U. convention held in Washing-
ton, D.C. in June, to which she was a
delegate.

This pleasing social hour closed, as
is the custom of the Y.T.C., with a short
Scripture study and prayer. Thus the
group went to their rest with a benedic-
tion.

A walk over the campus in the after-
noon under the guidance of Mrs. Susan
Ard, President of the College Y. T. C.,
gave guests an opportunity to see the
physical background of the student body,
their productive work in the form of
buildings, sanitarium duty, and other
settings of Madison-College.

The Morning Watch hour on Sunday
was held in South Park grove, a spot of
beauty to which all hearts responded.
In the devotions there and at the eleven
o'clock hour the theme of the instruction
given by Mr. Hinerman was, "At Any
Cost I Choose Christ."

The Council closed with an apprecia-
tion meeting in which many testimonies
were given of the value of the gathering
and pledging fuller consecration to the
principles of temperance and physical
righteousness and Christian living.

—s—

Reflections

AFTER the week-end company had
passed on to their homes, the influence
of the gathering and the high character
of the young people who constitute the
Council remained like some sweet essence
in the atmosphere. Speaking of his new

contacts, one of the young men students on the campus referred to the genuine pleasure he had derived from meeting young people whose standards of life are similar to his own.

The price of discipleship is sacrifice. If I take the step, says one, I may have to give up a husband, or surrender the affections of a child. It may mean to another the surrender of cherished church affiliations in which he has grown up. Andrew and his brother put aside their occupation to follow the Savior. These are thoughts passed on by one of the speakers.

The privilege of choice is one of life's greatest gifts. The will is a wonderful thing; but what a tragedy it is when it is not used aright. Christ chose us in the hour of Gethsemane's consecration.

The disciples would have missed the joy of the Mount of Transfiguration had they not been ready to follow the Master.

The latch to your heart is on the inside, and you only can open the door.

I want to know that Christ is definitely in my heart.

The young man who finds joy in Christian service, so we learn, was reared in a home in which family worship was a part of every day's program.

—S—

An Honor Guest

BY a happy coincidence Dr. Howard Hyde Russell, whose home is under the shadow of Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio, was at Madison for the weekend that brought the Youth's Temperance Council into our midst. Dr. Russell, who bears his eighty years with such dignity, and whose voice is sounding from the Atlantic to the Pacific in protest against the liquor traffic, is always a welcome guest at Madison.

Dr. Russell was a friend and fellow-worker with Dr. Isaac Funk, Founder and first President of Funk and Wagnalls Publishing Company, New York. Together they organized the Anti-Saloon League. Dr. Russell in his youth was

a lawyer in the state of Iowa. When his heart turned to the Master, his was a thorough conversion and his long life has been devoted to the cause of civic righteousness.

He spoke to a full house in the Assembly Hall on the campus Sabbath forenoon. On the rostrum with him were Bishop H. M. Dubose of the Methodist Church, Nashville, who is President of The Tennessee Anti-Saloon League; A. E. Clement, Vice-president of the same organization and National Director; and Robert S. Tinnon, Superintendent of the Tennessee League.

Dr. Russell's call to Christianity and his ringing message for temperance fitted admirably into the program of the Y.T.C. which was in session on the campus. Of his sermon in the City the next day, *The Nashville Banner* said in part:

DECLARING that "the return of saloons will be the ruin of American children," Dr. Howard Hyde Russell, of Washington, D.C., founder of the Anti-Saloon League, delivered a sermon on "The Horrors of Intoxicants" to more than 250 people in the East End Methodist Church yesterday morning.

Dr. Russell, former law student at Des Moines, Iowa, said the American public was a jury and the case before them was "Church vs. Booze."

"We must return a verdict of guilty against booze," he said, "and you will have your chance to do this September 23, when the referendum is put before you."

Dr. Russell gave a short history of the League's work since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Dr. Russell has been the League's leader against open saloons since he organized it in 1897, and has earned the title of "Father of the League."

A Nurse-Training Course

DOES this reach any young woman, or any young man, who has completed the pre-nursing course and has not found admittance to a Nurse-Training School?

Madison College can receive a limited number of students thus qualified. It offers a three-year's training that prepares for State Board examination and the R. N. An added year in college may qualify for a Bachelor's degree. Send at once for particulars. Address: Madison College, Tennessee.

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The Madison Survey

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Commencement At Madison

Preparation for Service

It was the good fortune of the graduating classes, their visiting friends, and the Madison family as a whole, to have with them Thomas W. Steen, former President of Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Michigan, who spoke at the Sabbath morning baccalaureate sermon hour. In part he said:

SINCE the first of June 100,000 young people have marched in procession from the institutions of higher learning in our land. As many more have issued forth from the academies, technical schools, nurse-training institutions, and similar educational centers, to meet the world and its problems. What an army of potential workers! It is well to give thought to the significance of what they are about to do.

The words of the Scripture found in the fourth chapter of Esther, the fourteenth verse, seem especially applicable to this class. A newly-elected queen in the great Assyrian capital, a Jewish girl without mother and father, cared for by a relative, was chosen for this place of responsibility at a time of crisis in the history of her people.

And her uncle Mordecai sent to say unto her within the palace, "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" This was the challenge. And that young woman, taking her life in her hands, went before the king to make request for the lives of her people with the words, "If I perish, I perish." In the line of duty, I go.

WE may offer the words of Queen Esther to these graduates, these young people as they go forth to assume

wider responsibilities. We are living in a time of unprecedented confusion, a time of supreme need. As one scans the papers and listens to the radio he recognizes the perplexities of the times, the confusion on all sides. In war-torn Spain it is a struggle between fascism and communism. There is great conflict in the Far East. It is not known whether the winds of strife can be held or whether the conflict will compass the world.

In the economic world men have been inclined to think that the dollar was one thing they could count on. But without warning in 1933 we awoke one morning to find all the banks of the country closed. An intelligent-looking man stopped at the door of a friend of mine, asking for food. "Why didn't you save some of your money when you were earning?" asked my friend, "and put it in the bank for the time of need?"

"That is what I did, and now the banks are closed." And he was begging on the streets.

We live under strange conditions. The rain falls, the crops grow, harvests are abundant, knowledge increases, facilities for production are multiplied, and yet the world is full of poverty and distress. Why? Men are confused. They do not know what to do.

What is responsible for all this? Has education failed? Or are there some forms of education that have not failed? Is there an education that makes it possible to solve the problem?

THINKING men, seeing the trend toward infidelity in educational centers, tell us that to save the situation leadership must come from those that "visualize a coming kingdom." You believe in that coming kingdom.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, tells us that "our civilization is broken into a hundred pieces."

James M. Gillis, Editor of *Catholic World*, is quoted as saying, "Ours is a bankrupt materialistic education. Our systems of philosophy cancel each other to zero. We have the greatest educational equipment and the most crime."

Clarence Darrow, the most noted criminal lawyer in the country, has said, "If I were a college student, I would commit suicide for there is nothing worth living for." Darrow does not believe in God.

Rector James H. Ryan, Catholic University of America, speaking before the Association of American Colleges, 1935, said, "Colleges and universities have made no progress whatever in the last twenty-five years in developing moral control. There is nothing in human nature to make us moral. We must have a moral code and philosophy of life."

Glenn Frank tells us that in his opinion, "we are morally adrift, without rudder or compass. The youth of today walk with hats on into the Holy of Holies."

ONLY those who have a knowledge of God's word can possibly find the way out. I congratulate the members of this class because they have this type of education.

Of Esther it was asked, "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" To you, I would ask, Who knoweth but you were brought

to this school for just this particular time?

There is something significant in the self-supporting principles inculcated here. You are taught to realize the value of work. You are not dependent upon employment by another nor upon the wage check. There is something in the training you have received that makes for fearless leadership.

Older men and women whose lives have paralleled the growth of our work are stepping out of the picture. Their places must be taken by young people like yourselves. These duties must be picked up by people who are not always assured a wage. The work cannot stop because of difficult economic situations. I congratulate this class for this type of education. Thou hast come to the kingdom for such a time as this.

THE fact that you have a medical institution here is significant. You have opportunity to minister to people who are distressed in mind and body. You are working with needy people. You are learning the possibility of standing on your own feet. You have the privilege of participating in your own government. The only true government is self-government. A man is pretty weak who has to be told what is right and held to it by others. Self-control is the need of the hour. You are fortunate in having a part in making your rules of conduct and then the privilege of carrying them out.

The measure of your success is the degree of your consecration. You may not know when you are taking various courses just how they will fit into your future program, where you will use the German you have learned, or the science, but if the heart is consecrated you will be led to a specific field of usefulness.

And so to this class I say again, "Who knows but you are in the kingdom for this particular time?"

The Price of Freedom Is Responsibility

Another distinct pleasure of commencement season was the presence of Dr. George T. Harding, Medical Superintendent of Harding Sanitarium, Worthington, near Columbus, Ohio, Professor of Medicine in the University of Ohio, who gave the commencement address.

Dr. Harding prefaced his address with personal reference to his acquaintances with Madison as an institution, with members of the faculty, and his association with students of this college in his own institution. In part Dr. Harding said:

THERE are many bonds that connect me to Madison. My father received the inspiration and courage from Madison that he needed in the establishment of a sanitarium in Ohio. He liked the courage and confidence of Madison and found comfort in talking with President Sutherland, Mrs. Druillard, and others. It was through contact with the work here that he was able to carry that which at times might have failed but for the encouragement he received here. For this I have a feeling of gratitude and obligation to Madison.

There are bonds that result from our common faith in the gospel and our religious training that unites us in heart as well as in a great work. Then there are other and more personal bonds that tie me to Madison. Through the years I have numbered as very dear friends people who had their training in this institution. There is the young man who came to us with his young wife and a babe-in-arms. They made a place for themselves in our institution. Later, he took the medical course in our State University and is now the medical director in one of Madison's Units. I doubt if he and his faithful wife ever realized how they were helping other people by their real inspiration for work and their loyalty to the ideals of Madison.

Many who have come and gone in our institution might be singled out in a similar way. Sometimes you are inclined to think that students who do not enter directly into the work in the Southland are lost, or perhaps have lost their vision. But that is not always so. I am thinking of one outstanding example, a young man, at one time connected with Madison, who, because of his experience here, is developing a group of medical institutions. He is following the Unit system of Madison.

There is something at Madison—a peace and a quiet and rest—that is not to be found everywhere. As you walk among these buildings the environment becomes commonplace to you. You do not realize how far-reaching is the influence of the institution. I know that at times your work becomes a drudgery as it does in

every other institution, so you need to be reminded occasionally of the success of your efforts, of the great influence exerted here and of the individuals you are preparing for service.

Your work extends to the ends of the world. I believe you need to be reminded how worth while are the efforts your faculty is making.

The Meaning of Freedom

FOR a good many years, I venture, most of you have been saying what you will do when you have finished this college course. You have been looking forward to a time of freedom. You long to be free from the restraint of classes and teachers. As children, we longed for the time when we would be free from the dictates or suggestions of our parents. We wanted more privileges than were ours in high school. Still we are all looking forward to freedom, a time when we can do as we please.

But like the rest of us, all through life you will find that these freedoms you long for, these liberties you crave, are just a little farther ahead. And then your experience will be like mine. Instead of the supervision of two or three teachers, or the college faculty, I am subject to the wishes and demands of fifty to sixty patients and their relatives and friends.

I wish you might change places with Dr. Sutherland for a few days. You would find that responsibility does not spell freedom. You are tied down by more objections and restrictions than you ever dreamed of. We have to pay the price of responsibility. You chafed under restraint as a child. But as you assume the role of manhood you must become your own disciplinarian. You must make your own decisions with no set rules to follow.

We are free, but we must pay the price of freedom with its burden of responsibility. When we accept responsibility we begin to realize that we must do what is expected of us even though it hurts us to do so. That is not so easy to do, and yet I cannot imagine how anybody can live at Madison without learning that philosophy

better than most people have learned it. Your educational system gives a better training in carrying responsibility than do most others.

Living With People

WE do not always realize the real meaning of liberty and that our personal liberty ends where the other man's privileges begin. We must learn to recognize the rights of others. Here at Madison you have opportunity to associate with people of all ages and under a great variety of circumstances. In other words, you learn to live with people.

A young woman, a senior in the university, came to me for consultation one day at the suggestion of the dean of her institution. After a half hour's effort to locate her difficulty I asked her what was troubling her. She was an intelligent woman on the honor roll in college, but the dean had sent her to me that I might help her, if possible, to know how to live with people, how to make herself interesting to others.

I have a friend, an important man in the business world, a man who employs hundreds of other men. He is eighty-two years old a splendid specimen of the vitality that endures to an advanced age. One day he may be in conference on the Pacific Coast; the next he may have flown to New York to meet a business appointment. He may talk in South Africa one day and the next hold a conference in Cairo.

I asked him, "In what way are you having the greatest difficulty in getting young people to work? How do you go about finding executives?" His answer—

"I have no difficulty in finding trained men, men who have brains; the thing that gives me trouble is to find young men who have the vision to look beyond the sit-downs, the labor troubles, and the economic pressure of today; men who can go on building in spite of these difficulties. That is the only problem we face."

That is a good problem for these graduates to ponder. You are going out into

a world full of wars, strikes, threats. What you need is ability to look through these things. We should not be surprised when these things come upon us. I hope these graduates will go out with that spirit—that the work must be done; that it cannot stop. Industrial plants may close down, but this work of which you are a part must go on.

A TELEPHONE message from Boss Kittering of General Motors stated that he had a relative in the hospital, a young man desperately wounded in an accident. Physicians were despairing of his life. It seemed that nothing more could be done. The second physician summoned was counseled to see Kittering before entering the room of the sick man. As they talked Mr. Kittering told the surgeon that it had been a rule of his life in every difficult situation not to give up until he had exhausted every conceivable possibility.

And so he advised the doctor as he took the case: "Don't give up until you have exhausted every conceivable possibility." The young man lived.

I want to pass on to these graduates the thought, "Never give up." Fight until you have exhausted every conceivable possibility. Work through even though the situation seems hopeless.

In spite of the fact that there are wars and rumors of wars and endless troubles, I know the world will welcome these young people if they give themselves unselfishly to the service of their fellow men. The price of freedom is service, responsibility



In your life, religion is not merely one influence among others: it is to be an influence dominating all others. Be strictly temperate. Resist every temptation. Make no concessions to the wily foe. You have a victory to win. You have nobility of character to gain.

—Counsel to Teachers

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On Madison College Campus

TO MANY, life on the campus is a continual joy and inspiration. The population of approximately five hundred, housed in cottages scattered over an area of a hundred or more acres in the center of a large farm, represents a variety not often seen in so small a community.

Between ninety and one hundred sanitarium guests are recipients of general attention. The sanitarium buildings form a semi-circle about the Administration Building, cottage type, Spanish style, in cream stucco finish, single story, each room opening upon a porch, which extended, links the buildings into a single structure.

Out-of-door life is a natural result of the situation, secluded courts affording retirement for those wanting to be alone; more open spaces appeal to the socially inclined. Youth adds vigor to the scene as uniformed nurses, both men and women, pass to and fro in the discharge of their duties. Meals are served in individual rooms from a central diet kitchen. A professional air pervades this section of the campus. Patronage has been good throughout the summer.

The school year of 1936-37 closed the first week-end in September. A fortnight of vacation for some and extra duties for others; the coming in gradually of new members for the next school year; the hum of business in the print shop, the food

factory, the cannery, are all indications that the young people are actively engaged in a work program that contributes to their support and education.

The cannery, under the direction of W. M. Mathews, is an unusually busy place. Extra help has been employed there as fruit and vegetables are prepared for the coming

winter. Into the storehouse have gone 5,000 quarts of grape juice, from fruit grown on the place, 2,000 quarts of blackberries, and other fruits and vegetables in proportion. Several thousand gallons of corn, tomatoes and fruit have been canned on shares for neighbors. The canning season is just beginning for greens, pears, and apples.

Broom-Making

NOTHING has pleased this institution more than the growth of the broom factory during the past year. The prospects for the fall of 1937 and 1938 are

THE TOILER

IN THE garb of a common laborer the Lord of life trod the streets of the little town in which He lived, going to and returning from His humble toil; and ministering angels attended Him as He walked side by side with peasants and laborers, unrecognized and unhoñored. When He went forth to contribute to the support of the family by daily toil, He possessed the same power as when on the shores of Galilee He fed five thousand hungry souls.

—Counsel to Teachers

the brightest that we have had since the opening of the broom factory. We are very proud of our broom shop which is a brick building, as fire-proof as possible, and steam-heated.

There is opportunity for six or more young men to earn their way in this industry. We have just added to the force Henry Stephens, of Texas, who has come in early to line up for college work. Perhaps there are many other young men who would like to do this same thing and be assured of work in the broom factory through the coming school term.

Those who are interested in this type of work, may address Madison College for further details.

Building and Repairs

THE building known as the "barracks" has been remodeled, bathrooms added, and made generally desirable for married students. A general clearing out of congested quarters east of Gotzian Home, following the occupancy of the new cement block building by the steam laundry, has greatly improved that section of the campus. For several weeks Calvin Bush has been making cement blocks for the new men's bathroom soon to be under construction.

A continuous program of building affords young men a profitable type of labor. A few who are too late to register for fall quarter courses may find employment until the second quarter. Madison will be glad to hear from any to whom this is an attraction.

Fall Opening

BY THE time this issue of THE SURVEY is in your hands, classwork of the fall quarter will have begun. Students have been coming in all summer in order to build up a credit. Many a lad would be deprived of a college education were it not for this opportunity. To instructors it is interesting to watch some of the transformations in character and attitudes as these young people find their places in the busy centers of the school.

There is closer association of students and faculty at Madison than is possible in a college that meets the young people only in the classroom or in some of the social functions of the institutions. Day

in and day out members of the Madison family, old and young, are meeting actual life problems. Economic problems as varied as the membership of the group, health problems, educational problems, and citizenship problems are tussled with in an every-day way and under circumstances similar to those prevailing in the home and community of which these young people will form a part when school days are over.

In a distinctly religious atmosphere students are forming habits of character, as the result of decisions they must make. They are adjusting themselves to social conditions that make for good citizenship, helped in this by active participation in the government of the campus.

—S—

Don't Be a Menace

AS THE fall season approaches it is easy to catch cold and then to cough and sneeze. One of the leading physicians of the South, a national character in the field of medicine, Dr. William D. Haggard, of Nashville, Professor of Clinical Surgery in Vanderbilt University, says:

"Stifle the germs in the folds of your handkerchief instead of spraying them into the faces of your family or office workers. To hold the line of health, America must learn to check the common cold. If people could be educated to be quick on the draw with their hankies, the spread of the cold from which may come influenza and pneumonia would be checked."

Dr. Haggard suggests as a protection against scattering germs, frequent plugs, patterned after football yells, like, "Block that sneeze," or "Hold that cough."

It is difficult for many who have formed the habit of coughing and sneezing without protecting others to realize what a menace they are to the community and public.

It may be well for those who are health-minded in family, school, or community, to read this several times to those who are concerned. Then if some one forgets there may be found some more drastic method of curing the offender.

—S—

Attends Chemical Society Meeting

Back from Rochester, New York, where the fall meeting of the American Chemical

Society was held, Dr. Philip Chen, Professor of Chemistry, in Madison College, reports very profitable general sessions and sectional meetings of the Divisions of Organic Chemistry, Biological Chemistry, Agricultural and Food Chemistry, and Medicinal Chemistry.

Members of the society took side trips to various industrial centers: the Eastman Kodak Company, the world's largest manufacturers of photographic materials; the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, America's largest and leading manufacturers of optical products; and Corning Glass Works, the world's largest manufacturers of technical glassware, where they saw the first 200-inch reflecting telescope lens. They visited also the Taloy Winery and the Pleasant Valley Winery at Hammondsport.

Nearly 3,500 chemists attended the meetings in Rochester where many problems of vital interest to the health and comfort of the nation were discussed.

—S—

The 1937 Convention

EACH year Madison and the other rural centers of the South doing a similar work meet in convention sometime in the autumn. They have been doing this for over a quarter of a century.

In early days these meetings were attended by all the workers. Sometimes it meant the selling of a yearling heifer to get the money for the trip. Often it took two days or more to make the journey by mule team. But despite hardships and sacrifice the effort was deemed worth while. Convention time offered inspiration for the rest of the year.

Travel has changed. Distances from the mountain regions in which some of these centers are located are now not so formidable. The automobile has wrought a wonderful change. Workers from the mountains of North Carolina, if pressed for time, as they often are, make the trip overnight. The doctor may have a last-hour operation; the school may be taught to the close of the day, and then the company is off. Howsoever it may be, the coming is always a happy occasion.

It is nearing time for the annual counsel of 1937. When a group from Madison attended the Educational Council at Black Mountain, the middle of August, it had been suggested by some that possibly the self-supporting teachers, farmers, doctors, and others, would better postpone the convention for a year. But do you think the idea carried? By no means. It was decided that we cannot afford to miss a "coming together." The meeting should come early in October.

In spite of the protest that this date crowds close upon the opening of the Fall quarter of the college, it was the consensus of opinion that it should be the middle of the month. So, prepare to be with us at Madison from Wednesday, October 13, until the following Saturday evening.

It is very much better to write if you are coming than to come unannounced. Please do this, for you come into a big family with over-crowded quarters and a bit of time for adjustment is necessary. But you are cordially invited. The ideas discussed by these workers may appeal to you and you may want to come South for a similar work.

It is by catching glimpses of what is being accomplished that some already here got their first vision of the opportunities and the blessings to be found in these highways and byways of the world.

So plan to load up the car and come. Put in some bedding, for the nights are growing chilly. You will be lodged free, but you pay for your meals at student rates at the college cafeteria. In writing, address, The Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

—S—

Medical Evangelism

FROM many quarters comes the thought that the world with its present-day perplexities is sick and that the healing comes only as Christ is presented. What men need is a knowledge of Christ and His principles of living.

As a distinct feature of its preparation of young men and women for Christian service, there is offered a strong and attractive course in Medical Evangelism. Beginning with the fall quarter a two-years

course is outlined in this field designed to fit students of intellectual ability and consecration of heart to participate in public work in the fields of Bible and health. Classes in these particular subjects are supplemented by courses in closely related fields, giving a thorough understanding of principles and practices of healthful living.

Madison makes the generous offer of college work at a minimum outlay of cash to qualified students in this department. An outline of the course and further details are yours for the asking. Address, Madison College, Tennessee.

—S—

With the Students

AN all-year program closed with the summer session of Madison College and commencement exercises September 3 to 5. Seventeen seniors were awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science, and fifteen nurses received diplomas signifying the completion of three years' professional training which prepares for state registration.

In the presentation of diplomas, President Sutherland called attention to the range of interests represented by the college graduates. Mrs. Susan Ard rounds out her college work following years of pioneering as teacher in Chestnut Hill Farm School located on the Highland Rim. Chancey Beebe has a background of teaching in government schools on an Indian reservation in South Dakota. He returns to that work.

Roger Goodge, who has spent several years on the campus, is an expert in the printing trade and is interested in teaching. Stanley Harris of Plainfield, New Jersey, whose recent marriage to Miss Vaughtie Chapman makes this a doubly eventful era in his life, left immediately to teach in the upper grades of the church school in Savannah, Georgia.

John Jones, assistant laboratory technician, plans for further college work. Irma Jackson of Hinsdale, Illinois, majored in Nutrition and has accepted a position as dietitian in the Mason Memorial Hospital, Murray, Kentucky.

George Katcher, of New Jersey, will teach this year. Joseph Karlick married Miss Ruth Province, nurse of '36, and left before graduation for Loma Linda, where he becomes a student in the College of Medical Evangelists. Audrey King, who has spent the most of her life at Madison, received both a nurses' diploma and her degree, and will teach in the Nurses Training School operated by Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina.

Delbert Liu, whose home is in the midst of war-torn China, plans to take graduate work this year before returning to the Orient as a teacher. Dorothy Mathews, whose parents came South for rural school work, has grown up in this environment and has teaching in view. Ralph Moore assisted Professor Nis Hansen in the Physics Department where his special skill was needed. He plans to take graduate work in Vanderbilt University.

Helen Sandborn resumed her college work two years ago after she and her husband had operated treatment rooms in Quincy, Illinois. She has been assistant to Dr. Frances Dittes, Sanitarium Dietitian, and remains with the institution.

Glenn Velia is the second member of the senior group that received a nurse's diploma as well as a degree. He has been accepted as a student of medicine in the College of Medical Evangelists. J. T. Wheeler was in the nurse-training course seventeen years ago when the call came to take charge of treatment rooms in Louisville, Kentucky. That was the first step in the development of Pewee Valley Sanitarium, now a flourishing institution which operates an eleven-grade school on its campus. Mr. Wheeler is still superintendent of this rural center.

Miss Elsie Wrinkle, private secretary to Dr. Sutherland and recording secretary to the faculty, grew gradually into her place of responsibility and has been qualifying for more efficient service at Madison. Tai H. You, the one Korean student, took his college preparatory work in Perkioman School, and now has a medical course in view.

To these college graduates and the class of nurses Dr. Sutherland gave counsel at the consecration service. In their frank responses each told of his ambition to go forward in his chosen profession and to devote his life to the Master's service.

Madison gives them to the world for wider service, thankful for the privilege of thus contributing stalwart, onward-looking young men and women whose efficiency has been increased by their sojourn in the institution.

—S—

IT IS interesting to note that five of the nurses of the 1937 class expect to be in California by the first of November. These are the Misses Floy Miller, Mary Vaselenko, Marie Jones, Viola Carleton, and Josephine Rand. They have positions as graduate nurses in White Memorial Hospital, Los Angeles. Miss Martha Borg, who has been Director of Nurses in that institution since its infancy, was one of the early graduates of Madison's Nurses Course.

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The Beginning of a New Scholastic Year

MADISON differs from those institutions that operate nine months out of twelve, and for the remainder of the year are closed to the public, with lawns neglected and doors barred. Possibly an attendant keeps lonely vigil; possibly a few students, considered unfortunate because they are earning their expenses on the farm, in the cannery, or some other manual department, are trudging to and from their duties, looking forward to the coming of a student body when school time arrives.

Madison is never a deserted campus. Always it has an active body of students. Its campus reminds one of a prosperous village where everybody is acquainted, where all are so full of business that there is no time to loiter, and where things are happening daily, worth while things always. That business-like attitude characterizes an educational institution that operates a food manufacturing department, a sanitarium and hospital, and an extensive but not remote farm, in the midst of which all the other activities are going forward.

At all times the dining room is well filled, the chapel service is attended, classes

are taught, the work program is in full swing. Yet in the fall of the year there is a greater influx of new students than at other quarter openings. It is a dividing line between scholastic years. Graduates have been leaving for their new fields of labor, some on the Pacific Coast, some to the schoolhouse and a group of children they will teach during the coming months, and some have entered schools of higher learning to continue their preparation. Our blessing goes with them wherever they may be.

—Education

IDEALS FOR A SCHOOL

FOR the schools God provided conditions most favorable for the development of character. Men who held fast God's principles of life dwelt among the fields and hills. They were tillers of the soil, and keepers of flocks and herds; and in this free, independent life, with its opportunities for labor and study and meditation, they learned of God and taught their children of His works and ways.

THEN for days there is the arrival of new students and the return of those who have been on vacations. When the first census was taken this fall, forty-one states were represented. Here they are from the East and West, the North and the South. They came from Oregon, the Dakotas, Maine, and North Michigan, and from Florida, Louisiana, and Texas on the south.

There are a number from the Far East, one young man and one young woman arriving from the Orient scarcely a month before reaching the campus. There are others who have been in the country longer

and who are cut off from home connections and communication by the Sino-Japanese War. It is a trying experience to know that mother and father are driven from the family home in Shanghai. Yoshio Seino has spent most of his life in Japan Junior College of which he is a graduate. He comes bringing greetings from Dr. Perry Webber, President of that institution, who, with Mrs. Webber and the two sons, was for a number of years a resident on this campus. Dr. and Mrs. Webber were members of the Madison faculty.

These students are an attractive group. One needs to know them intimately to appreciate their real worth. Working side by side, students and teachers form some firm friendships. There are young people here who are meeting the Madison type of education for the first time. They have come, some of them at least, on advice of friends who have met the situation here and who recommend the institution because of its practical education with remunerative work furnished by a variety of industries.

THE quarter opened with an orientation program that included a presentation of characteristic phases of the college program; its campus life and student participation in government; the social or campus citizenship problem; a history of the institution, showing the development of ideals through a period of thirty years that makes possible the present opportunities for three hundred and fifty college students; and the labor program as a distinct feature of the educational system in operation here.

The American Council of Education Psychological Examination was administered to the student body as a whole and the Council's Cooperative English Test was taken by freshmen students as one of several factors in the program of student guidance. The general policy of the college is for students to continue on the college level the work of the secondary school during their first two years, with specializations in the junior and senior years. A limited number of mature students are admitted as specials with class work adapted to their particular needs and the work they have in view.

It is encouraging to find so large a group distinctly interested in agriculture, who look forward to rural community work either in this country or abroad. An unusually large number have entered the pre-nursing year to be followed by the three years' professional training that prepares for State Board Examinations and the R. N. certificate.

This fall a group of Madison students have accepted teaching positions in church schools both in the North and in the Southland and approximately thirty students have registered for teacher-training courses. The field of usefulness is wide for trained dietitians, for medical evangelists, and others for whom Madison offers special advantages.

THE Vesper service at the end of the first week of the new quarter was an impressive occasion, for the mingling students, from widely separated sections of the country, with marked uniformity of thought expressed their hopes and aspirations. The Bible teacher, H. J. Welch, read the experience of Israel in the days of Samuel when faced by Philistine enemies who were put to rout by the presence of the Lord. Under their leader's direction the army built a memorial of stones, "and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord led us."

These words touched the hearts of the assembly and there was an unusually hearty response from the young people, many of whom were spending their first days at Madison and away from home. Over and over the conviction was stressed that the hand of the Lord had marvelously prepared the way for college entrance. A note of quiet happiness pervaded the room as one after another consecrated himself to a life of service.

"I have enjoyed every moment of the two years I have spent here," said one who is entering upon his junior college year.

"I am convinced that the greatest blessing that has come to me," said another, "is the opportunity to train for service."

"I am thankful for the beauty that surrounds us here, for the peaceful spirit of the place, for the friendly attitude of campus dwellers, and the spiritual atmos-

phere I find here," said one who a few days ago was almost a total stranger to Madison.

"I am intensely interested in the relationship of Christ to us," was the expression of a young man. "That relationship is our measure of success. I want to make an unconditional surrender to His service."

More than once the thought was expressed that some great Hand has been guiding youth to the institution. They have come from nearly every state in the Union and from far corners of the earth. What a tremendous power for good we may be if, as students and teachers, we keep God ever with us.

—S—

The Dean of Women Speaks

SOME points in relation to campus citizenship were given the students by Mrs. Sutherland, Dean of women, whose instruction ran like this:

Adaptability is one of the chief objectives of education. The young person who enters college after spending the greater portion of his life as a member of a small family, has much to learn of the fine art of living with people. The college dormitory, the community dining room, and the labor departments are all laboratories for teaching this fine art. The school that provides individual rooms for students and maid service and all the comforts of home to those whose parents can pay the price, is not designed to prepare young people to make their way unaided in a world of laboring people.

In that classic school, the Wilderness School of the children of Israel, the students lived in a rural environment; their quarters were temporary; they carried their fresh water from the spring; old and young lived in close association; all who were able to do so gathered their daily food before the heat of the morning sun under penalty of having no meals for the day if they over-slept.

At the sound of the trumpet—there were no bells in those days—they arose, went to worship, moved their living quarters, or followed other instruction. Cleanliness of person, of living quarters, and of grounds was insisted upon.

AT MADISON students have active participation in the government. A kind-hearted, indulgent house-mother or father, ever ready to give counsel and comfort, appeals to the student away from home for the first time, and even to some seniors who prefer to shift to others the responsibility of making decisions as to their own conduct. This situation is handled differently at Madison.

All faculty members live on the campus within easy reach of the students and are ready always to give assistance. The pastor of the church has an office that is easily accessible. Physicians at the sanitarium are ready in case of need to give medical counsel and care. Your major professor is ready to supplement the counsel of the academic dean in dealing with class problems.

These officers are not expected to follow you about to give you advice. One evidence of intelligence is ability to take advantage of facilities provided. We do not seek to perpetuate in adult years the supervision of the parent nor the dependence of the young person upon the parent after the years of manhood and womanhood. Rather, we encourage self-control, self-government, self-help.

The monitors in various sections of the campus are members of the student body whose duties are not those of either parent or dictator. In a sense they are the servants of all. They care for the physical upkeep of their section, attend phones, act as hosts or hostesses, check on comings and goings of us all as needed, report late lights, late hours, and disturbance of any sort to the proper officers of the government. Their duties are as definitely assigned as is your work.

There are often in a family the size of ours some who have difficulty with their roommates, or those who have trouble with the heads of departments. Some even disagree with classroom teachers. They are the unfortunates who need to be reeducated socially.

As a bit of advice I would say to college students that it is a mistake for David to select his Jonathan to the exclusion of friendships with other boys. Girls are often satisfied with one dear friend and lose the opportunity of discovering and appreciating the virtues of many other girls.

When a girl and a boy become so interested in each other that they are left to themselves, they, too, are making a great mistake. College is the place and time for forming life-time friendships, rather than limiting associations to a select few. To learn to make and keep friends, to establish happy and helpful relationships with those with whom you room, and work, and study, should be one of the most profitable features of your college education.

—S—

Chinese Student Conferences

ONE of Madison's Chinese students, Shubert Liao, attended the Conference of the Chinese Students' Association of the Southern States, held at Memphis, Tennessee, the last of August. He also represented Madison College at the Convention of the Chinese Students' Association of North America, in Chicago, September 1-4. Of these meetings he has this to say:

More than sixty Chinese students are attending twenty-six colleges and universities of the South. These young people realize the need of an organization that will foster friendship among Chinese and American people, and that will promote acquaintance among students from China and American-born Chinese. The improvement of academic scholarship and the spirit of service are likewise objectives of the Association. I was delighted with the success of the conference at Memphis and was pleased to serve as chairman of their Committee of Academic Studies.

Dr. Bralliar suggested that I take samples of our soybean milk with me to the meeting of the Chinese Students' Association of North America. I was pleased to have opportunity to present this to a representative. He was surprised to learn of Madison's successful experiments with vegetable milk. As sixty delegates sat together in round table discussion, I served them soy milk. The delegates were pleased, as they feel that the soy milk should take the place of dairy milk in China.

The delegates at this convention represented 2,100 Chinese students who are attending the colleges and universities of the United States and Canada. The most of them are taking special courses preparatory to serving their homeland.

—S—

A Rival to the Rye

THE *Clarion Ledger* of Jackson, Mississippi recently called attention to the general cultivation of the soybean, stating that although this legume is one of the newest crops, the production in the United States this year almost equals the production of rye, that old and established cereal.

Referring to this rapid growth in popularity of the soybean, the *Nashville Banner*, September 4, 1937, calls attention to the advertising campaign for the soybean and soybean products put on by the Pennsylvania Railroad. We quote:

An air-conditioned passenger coach is making a tour of the communities of eight states along the system to demonstrate to manufacturers as well as farmers the manifold use of the soybean.

The coach houses a comprehensive exhibit showing the production, processing and commercial utilization of soybean for livestock, human consumption and industrial purposes in America. This coach, furnished "from roof to rails" with soybean products, says the *New York Sun*, is

being shown in more than twenty-five cities on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The coach itself, according to the *Sun*, reveals several of the every-day uses which industry has found for the soybean. Soybean oil was utilized in core sand at the foundry in Altoona where the steelwork of the railroad car was made. The roof of the exhibit car, its sides and its trucks are painted with soybean paint, and soybean varnish gives many of the fittings a glossy finish. Doorknobs and other such items in the car are made of soybeans, and the plywood finish of the car has been put together with soybean glue. Literature distributed to visitors was also printed with soybean ink.

Madison Food Manufacturing Department is widely known as one of the progressive centers for the production of human foods from the soybean. Literature and samples are for the asking.

—S—

News About the Campus

Miss Hazel King spent the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. King, who have been campus residents for many years. She is a Madison College graduate, class of '35, and is one of the pioneer teachers in Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Mississippi. Following summer school on the graduate level in Peabody College, Nashville, she returned to her teaching the first of September.

Neil Martin, Superintendent of El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama, visited friends on the campus early in the month. His institution for the sick, located on a commanding eminence near the city, yet a charming environment of quiet for the ailing, has made for itself an enviable reputation.

Many compliments were paid those who participated in rendering the beautiful music provided for commencement exercises the first week-end in September. Notable was the choir of thirty voices that rendered "Spirit Immortal," by Verdi, on Sabbath morning. Leland Straw, professor of music on the college faculty, and Mrs. Clara Goodge, instructor in voice, were in charge.

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Student Life at Madison

A MAN who had been connected with campus work at Madison for a number of years left recently as he thought the road here was too difficult. He went in search of richer pastures. He writes back, "I have found the things I thought I wanted, but there is something missing; it is Madison."

This friend is traveling a road that is broader, easier, in many ways more pleasant, and yet he confesses that he is not happy. Something makes him long for the rugged road he was on as a member of the Madison family.

In Madison College students do much more than carry their classwork. They have the privilege here while carrying a strong program of scholastic work to keep their feet on the ground, as we say, and to deal with problems of life as they come to the common man. While studying, the student is expected to earn at least a large portion of his living.

MADISON students carry a large part of the responsibility that in many other colleges is borne by their parents and by the faculty. Why emphasize this method of education? Because the world needs men and women who can *do* things, who are prepared to grapple with actual

problems, who can make a success of life wherever they may be located, who will find standing room even in foreign lands without the support of the church or other home organization.

Talk faith!
The world is better off without
Your uttered ignorance and
morbid doubt.
If you have faith in God,
or men, or self,
Say so; if not, push back
upon the shelf.

—Wilcox

Life calls for ability to adjust one's self to many and varied conditions. College should develop this adaptability. It should train for leadership. It should develop initiative, the spirit of proprietorship, self-maintenance, and self-control. When these young people

connect with an organization, they should add to its strength rather than to be a burden. Men are wanted, as Higginbottom found in India, who can make two blades of grass or wheat grow where one grew before.

CITY life is swallowing up the masses, crushing out physical, mental, and spiritual vitality. There should come from our institutions of higher learning men who, like Moses, have a distinct vision of the needs of the hour and who can themselves lead from the cities to homes on the soil. Students having the proper education will be able to care for the sick and suffering. It becomes their duty and pleasure to make people more comfortable wherever they are. They will be leaders in spirit-

ual matters, outstanding men and women through whom the light of heaven shines in their good works.

Such people have words of encouragement for those who are discouraged and down-hearted. They have learned to adjust themselves to circumstances, and they have a faith that enables them to meet the perplexities of life and not complain that their lot is too hard.

TO carry forward enterprises for which Madison is preparing workers calls for faith that will not fail; for willingness to spend and be spent for the good of humanity; for ability to live and work happily with others, and get along with simple food and clothing. There is need of long patience, for often seed-sowing is not followed immediately by the fruit.

A life of this type is the result of self-discipline, of the development of poise, courage in the face of adverse conditions, and a vision of things to be accomplished. For the development of character such as this, the program Madison has adopted has been judged superior.

Thousands of men and women who have passed through the educational institutions of this country are accepting government dole. They are unable to care for themselves; unable to meet the problems of life with success. They may have been good students in the sense that they recited well. They enjoyed the educational program, but when face to face with the realities of life, they are found lacking.

The student who carries a work-study program is facing a life situation. He is shouldering responsibilities that put something into his character that is not to be obtained merely from classroom experiences. Participation in the government of the institution, thinking through the problems of civic righteousness on a college campus, vitalize the life of the student as no mere book-work will do.

IN earlier days the pioneer spirit of our country led to the establishment of homes in new territory, the endurance of hardships for material gain. It laid the foundation for the material prosperity that placed our country in the lead among nations. Men recognize that the spirit of initiative, that pushing into new and un-

tried ways, has largely disappeared, and that an easier road is usually chosen. Most men are content to enjoy the benefits of the labors of their forefathers.

Educational institutions have had a similar experience. But the seeing eye discerns events ahead that call for all the virtues that the pioneer spirit can develop. Youth faces a situation not far ahead that demands all the power of initiative, all the spirit of leadership, the ability to endure hardness as good soldiers, all the constancy of purpose and persistence of vision that has characterized great leaders of the past.

IT is to the schools that the nation and the church have a right to look for such men. It takes a peculiar type of education to put out into the world characters of this sort. Such men have learned to stand on their own feet in the face of hardship. They have a seeing eye, they are willing to dare much for the cause they represent. They are able to carry men with them because they share in the toils, the hardships, and possibly the deprivations of their fellow workers.

To develop such leadership is Madison's ambition. For over thirty years, almost the span of a generation, it has been hewing along the lines of student self-support, self-government, the work-study program, the exaltation of basic industries, such as agriculture, as features of education vital to the life of a nation or a church.

The records of history are encouraging, for down through the ages, especially at crucial times, similar movements have brought results. The Master Teacher faced similar problems, and dealt with the same vital principles. Men like Thomas Jefferson have been willing to sacrifice to the limit to put into practice these same principles of education. It calls for whole-hearted service on the part of both students and teachers, but the goal is worth the effort.

To the young people is put the proposition: Choose ye this day whether your's is the easy road that is the choice of multitudes, or the more strenuous road, the upward climb.

Madison a Boon to Students

A TEACHER from one of the large centers of the Pacific Coast spent some time in the Southland during the summer months, and after reaching home wrote of his impressions. Among other things he says:

During my travels this summer in connection with the American Corporation, it was my privilege to recommend your splendid institution to several young people of my acquaintance and also to recommend them to you. I sincerely hope they will make good with you, for like many young people today, it would be difficult for them to attend college were it not for the opportunity to earn much of their expenses.

I have found no other institution that is equipped to give the instruction you are giving, especially in some specific lines, while at the same time giving the students an opportunity to earn their way. I have come to appreciate Madison College more than ever before. I am happy to look forward to an opportunity to contribute my bit to the excellent work you are doing.

—S—

Soy-Bean Products

THE soy-bean and its varied possibilities are being published to the world through a number of channels. A *Survey* reader wrote recently of an article in the *Indianapolis Star* in which reference was made to a number of Madison soy-bean products, including the soyburger and cheese. He himself is a raiser of soy-beans.

Ten soy-bean foods put on the market by Madison that are now attracting special attention are:

Soy-Beans with Tomato Sauce or Plain—Canned.
Soy-Koff—A Beverage Without Coffee—Never Gets Your Nerves.

Soy Cheese—For Sandwiches, Salads, Omelettes, Etc.

Kreme O'Soy Flour—A Whole Soy-Bean Flour (No oil expressed)

Vigorost—Use In The Place of Meat—Contains No Meat.

Breakfast Crisps—Ready-to-Eat Malted Soy Crumbles.

Date Stix—A Soy Biscuit Filled With Choice Dates.

Fruit Stix—A Soy Biscuit Filled With Figs, Raisins, Dates.

Kreme O'Soy Milk, Plain—A Rich-Bodied, Homogenized Vegetable Milk.

Kreme O'Soy Milk, Chocolate—A Pure, Tasty, Chocolate Vegetable Milk, Homogenized.

An interesting comment concerning both the plain and the chocolate Kreme O'Soy Milk came recently from a pioneer in the health food movement, Dr. Benedict Lust, who says:

"We just gave both of them a test and we think they are two wonderful additions to the list of soy-bean products. So many people want the soy-bean milk ready to use, many have no hot water to make soya bean milk from powder; and I therefore think that your selection was a very happy one and practical at the same time, so that we have both milk and cream, food and drink, for everybody who lives the soya bean way."

—S—

First Glimpse of Unit Work

By William S. Wirth

When appointed a delegate to the Black Mountain, North Carolina, Educational Convention this summer, I was delighted with the prospect of seeing the South and the medical work that has been carried on there through the years. This great field has been an inspiration to me and has carried a very definite appeal, but never before have I had this first-hand contact

Arthur A. Jaspersen, Business Manager of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, kindly piloted me to that institution. Its beauty and facilities for self-supporting work are very pronounced. God is certainly blessing the men and women there as they carry on for Him. They are constructing an addition to the sanitarium building to accommodate the increasing patronage. A fine-appearing chapel has been erected, containing the auditorium, classrooms, and library. In its coziness and artistic atmosphere it is a very definite addition to the place. Dr. John Brownsberger, Dr. Bliss and the nurses are giving fine service in the field of medicine. The group of workers at Fletcher is making a distinct contribution with their educational and medical missionary activities.

Later we visited a branch work the Fletcher institution is conducting at Banners Elk, in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains. A more beautiful and desirable spot it would be difficult to find. The verdure-covered mountain slopes and the well-laid-out fields of corn and other garden foods presented an inspiring picture.

The workers in this station are truly like a city on a hill, holding up the banner of truth. Their influence is felt in a very positive manner.

When the convention was over, Doctor Sutherland took me to Madison by way of Chattanooga where we saw Lookout Mountain and other historic places of the Civil War. On we went through the mountains of Tennessee, stopping at various out-stations of the medical work that Doctor Sutherland and his group are encouraging. Roy Edmister and family entertained us over night. They are doing valiant, pioneer, self-supporting missionary work in a beautiful Tennessee mountain section. We know that God will bless him, his wife, and boys as they carry on for Him.

Arriving at Madison, the direct charm and efficiency of the place is immediately felt by the visitor. It is difficult to over-estimate the amount of good this institution is doing by demonstrating to the people of the South the great fundamental principles for which this cause stands. Madison is practically self-contained, carrying on twenty-seven different industries, a fine college, and the Rural Sanitarium and Hospital. One is conscious of a very deep, earnest, consecrated, Christian spirit here. Many young men and women have been trained for community service as teachers and agricultural men. May God further bless this place.

That the Southland is in need of the distinctive medical evangelistic service represented by their institutions, there is no question. Any young man or young woman who desires to enter upon a life of Christian activity can find no better field for the performance of this trust than in this region. May a kindly God continue to bless the efforts of these valiant warriors as they battle against the hosts of sin and sickness in the Southland.

—S—

Unit Workers in Convention

FROM mid-afternoon on Wednesday, the thirteenth of October, through the

sixteenth, Madison College will be the host of a group of Southern Self-Supporting Workers and their friends from various sections of the country.

It is the twenty-sixth gathering of this character. Down through the years these conferences have been bright spots in the year's work for those fortunate enough to attend. This year they will mingle on the campus with a group of college students, many of whom are meeting for the first time those who are working out on the firing line in what we have come to refer to as the "Units."

Some come direct from the highlands, isolated places, referred to as "the top of the earth." Some come from centers located in the valley. Some place particular emphasis on medical work, some on educational activities, and still others operate centers that combine agriculture, sanitarium and hospital work, and schools for the children and youth.

All these constitute a courageous, forward-looking group of capable men and women, keenly interested in the project which they firmly believe constitutes their allotted work in the world drama. With such a group it is a pleasure to associate.

—S—

It was a distinct pleasure to welcome Miss Ruth Johnson to the campus. For seven years she has been a medical missionary in Angola, West Africa. So interested is she in the work in that far away land that she plans to return in the course of a few months. A number of years ago as a young woman upon whom rested the responsibility of educating four motherless brothers, Miss Ruth came to Madison with the lads. After graduating as a nurse she carried on her professional work for several years in the Southland, in the meantime helping the brothers with their education. Then she answered a call to Africa. Two of those brothers are agricultural workers in their home community in Mississippi. Two are graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists. Dr. David Johnson is now a member of the medical staff in Madison Rural Sanitarium, and Dr. Reuben Johnson is spending his intern year in Chattanooga with a view of joining the group of Southern physicians connected with self-supporting centers.

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Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers

A TENDER feeling of kinship exists between those who are carrying forward the program of self-supporting community centers located in various sections of the Southland. It is a pioneer project that calls for self-sacrifice, devotion, hard work, progressive attitude, ability to work in the harness with others. When this group gathers annually at Madison, as it has for over a quarter of a century, there are always expressions of this affection that approach those intimate relationships of family life. It was appropriate that Dr. E. A. Sutherland, father of the movement, welcome the delegates and their friends.

Delegates Welcomed

MANY thrilling experiences have come to the world since our last meeting. One of the most serious situations is that growing out of the lack of confidence in one another on the part of men and nations. Agreements are but scraps of paper. Nations are plunged in death struggles without the formality of a declaration of war. But the situation as met on all sides should but encourage us to go forward with our program of self-supporting work.

This is no time for men to remain idle in the market place. We are not to hesitate even though the Master calls us into difficult fields. You are familiar with such statements as these: "Some of the methods used in this work will be different from those used in the past, but let no one because of this block the way by criticism. Sometimes He selects unlearned men, but their lives inhale and exhale the fragrance of godliness In the future men in the common walks of life will be impressed by the Spirit of the Lord to leave their ordinary employment and go forth to proclaim the last message of mercy. Not for one moment does God lose sight of them."

The units represent a layman's movement. These workers have come together to cheer one another in the onward way. Always this is a home-coming. Many of the unit workers have at some time been members of the Madison family. We welcome you all back, regarding you as our loved and honored guests. Life is

simple here, accommodations are in no way elaborate, but all that we have we share with you.

You will find yourselves in the midst of a group of newcomers, the student body, which represents future additions to our ranks as workers on the frontiers. We want you to get acquainted with them, and we want them to catch the fire of your own enthusiasm. We depend upon you to impregnate them with the self-supporting missionary spirit.

WE have reached a most critical period in the history of this work. There is greater need now than ever before for workers fired with the love of humanity and prepared to meet world needs. It is estimated that one third of the people of the United States are now on government relief. What a time for the demonstration of self-supporting principles. What a timely thing it is to teach youth to meet the problem of self-support.

Thousands even of our own people are painfully near the limit as they contend with adverse conditions in the city. The call to come out of the cities has sounded for years. The work in our units has been a preparation for such a time as this. To know how to meet the situation, to know how to do for those in straightened circumstances who need direction, should be topics of study at this meeting. As a representative of the Madison family, I extend to you and to our many friends a hearty welcome as we sit in counsel over problems of educational and social importance.

An Overview of the Convention

THE session opened Wednesday afternoon, the thirteenth, with Dr. John Peters of Pewee Valley Sanitarium, president of the Layman's League, under whose auspices the convention is held, as presiding officer. Following the welcome of Dr. Sutherland, Albert McCorkle, president of the Student Assembly of Madison College, gave a student welcome to the delegates whose coming means much to a body of young people in training to carry on in the lines these delegates have pioneered.

The response in behalf of the unit workers was given by Herbert Ferciot of Bolton, North Carolina, representative from the comparatively new center known as Waccamaw Institute. Mr. Ferciot was a student at Madison twenty years ago and was "home" for the first time since then.

The loss of two outstanding workers of this group since the last convention made it appropriate to pay tribute at the opening session to Mrs. N. H. Druilard, for over thirty years a strong factor in the development of the layman's work, and to Elder W. C. White, friend and counsellor through all these years.

Conference Representatives

FROM early times when those two well-known leaders of the denomination, S. N. Haskell, and George I. Butler, fathered the efforts of the little group that was breaking the trail for a new project in the field of education, the conventions have been favored with representatives of the conference organization. This year it was a pleasure to have in attendance the president of the Southern Union Conference, J. K. Jones, of Atlanta, who gave a ringing message, full of encouragement to the workers out on the firing line.

This work begun in sacrifice, toil, and hardship, may now be referred to as a sturdy oak with its branches radiating in every direction. Great and strong institutions have sprung up in many parts of this union. The work of these institutions has brought the name of Seventh-day Adventists into high favor in the South. They are training schools for our people and lighthouses to those in darkness. They are doing what the organized work is not equipped to do. But the splendid work you are doing is only a beginning of what you may do and will do in days to come if you continue in the spirit

of the pioneers who started in simplicity and earnest perseverance to establish centers of Christian education in the Southland.

W. H. Teesdale, one of the Educational Secretaries of the General Conference, was present from Washington. His first direct contact with southern self-supporting centers was made at the Educational Council at Black Mountain last summer. He visited the work at Pisgah and at Fletcher, two centers that are very much alive, and two that combine in a strong way the educational, agricultural, and the medical features of unit work.

Miss Kathryn Jensen is always a welcome visitor, and, representing as she does the Medical Division of the General Conference, has a special message for the nurses-in-training and for the teachers and supervisors in medical departments. This time she made a distinct contribution to the discussion of the Agricultural Division in its message of rural life.

Since coming South as Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, C. A. Russell, zealous advocate of schools for the children of the church, and friend of every effort to meet the needs in the educational field, has entered heartily into the spirit of the units. He and Mrs. Russell came from the meeting of elementary school teachers at Birmingham, where twenty out of the one hundred teachers in attendance were former Madison students. His spirit of cooperation is evident from such words as—

I am so glad to be with this group of unselfish workers. I am extremely happy to be here. Where would our work the world over be today were it not for this self-supporting work in the Southland?

The president of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, C. V. Anderson, of Nashville, spoke at the Sabbath morning service. He referred to the units as carrying on "schools of inestimable value. They are scattered over the United States and are found also in far-flung fields of the world. I praise God for every one of your doctors, for every one of these teachers in the Southland. Give us more of them."

Reports from the Field

AS Field Secretary of the Layman's League, Mrs. Lida Scott presided when representatives from the outpost centers reported briefly of their activities

for the last twelve months. She herself has close contacts with these workers, visits them, assists those who have almost overwhelming problems, and more than once has turned the balance in the right direction when courage seemed to be on the wane. Her report dealt with fundamental principles and came from the heart.

Some whose faces we have come to expect at convention were not able to attend this year, kept away often by the pressure of work at the home base. Among those who answered the roll call with words of hope and courage were—

Neil Martin, El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama, who has practically grown up with the self-supporting work of the South and who always brings a characteristic report of progress and good will.

Roy Williams, Pine Hill Rest Home, near Birmingham, Alabama, one of the smallest medical institutions of the group, but a distinctly interesting center.

Hazel King of Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Mississippi, where Thomas Strickland and wife, George McClure and wife, and others, are building a work in the pine woods, a pioneer effort in every sense of the word.

Dr. Julius Schneider of Georgia Sanitarium, Decatur, near Atlanta, one of the earliest physicians to settle in the Southland as a result of the self-supporting movement.

Dr. John Peters, Mrs. Peters, and John Guier of Pewee Valley Sanitarium, near Louisville, Kentucky, a thriving center that supports a growing school as well as a medical center.

Ira Wallace and Mrs. Wallace of Lockport, Kentucky, whose experience in developing a very much needed medical work in the mountains is attracting attention and bringing assistance.

Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson, spokesman for a dozen representatives of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina. The efficient secretary of the convention, Mrs. Elsie Brownsberger, is director of nurses in the Nurse-Training School of this unit. Dr. and Mrs. Forrest Bliss, Mrs. Bender, and others were heard from. It was young people from this center who entertained the convention with a graphic rural life scene.

Herbert Ferciot and Mrs. Ferciot with others came from the deep black soil of the Atlantic Coastal plains, near Bolton, North Carolina, where beginnings have been made for the development of school and medical work by a group of Northern teachers.

Dr. Will Mason reported the rapid rebuilding of Mason Memorial Hospital, following almost complete loss of that institution by fire. Dr. Mason is well-known as a successful surgeon of the Southland, and his institution for its nurse-training school.

Mr. and Mrs. Herschel Ard both reported encouraging experiences from Chestnut Hill Farm School, that center which in a literal sense is a light set on a hill, which for years has been a vital factor in a rural community on the Highland Rim of Tennessee.

Dr. Amy Humphrey sent a written report from Glen Alpine, North Carolina, as she was not able to be present.

Harvey and Helen Bean of Memphis treatment rooms were able to come only for the weekend, but they are always expected even though they carry their load quite alone and care of the sick with them takes precedence of all else.

Miss Samantha Whiteis spoke for Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital, whose history has been a part of every convention for many years. A graduate nurse from Battle Creek Sanitarium, Michigan, Miss Whiteis served in her profession in India for a number of years. She was one of the pioneers in sanitarium work at Madison, her unostentatious devotion to duty making its impression on many a young life. She was loaned by Madison for the starting of a new work in the southern part of Tennessee and for years has been the standby at Lawrenceburg.

Roy Leslie and Dr. Gustave Ulloth were present from Red Boiling Springs, a distinctly rural section of northern Tennessee.

Dr. Paul Delay sent greetings from Knoxville, where he and others are developing a medical center.

Mrs. H. M. Walen spoke for Madison Health Center, the vegetarian cafeteria and treatment rooms of Nashville.

Departmental Meetings

THE convention studies centered about three fundamental principles: Agriculture and the rural problem of getting out of the cities; the distinctly educational or school features of the units; and the various phases and problems of the medical work.

Considering country life problems which face lay workers, Dr. Floyd Bralliar of Madison College discussed why our people should leave the cities. The increase of crime makes the city an unsafe place for the rearing of children. The cities are the center of labor troubles, riots, and strikes, making them a menace to the laboring man. Hundreds and thousands of city people are out of employment, dependent upon government relief. The most important gospel that can be preached today is that which has been sounding for thirty years, to get out of the cities.

It is not necessary to have a large amount of land in order to supply the

needs of a family, but city people do need to learn how to produce a living from a small acreage. The Mormons have set others a fine example by taking their people off government relief because of its deleterious effect on the morale and placing them in the country where they work out a system of self-relief.

TO BE ABLE to help city people to earn a living from the soil when they have left the cities is the most important phase of the out-of-the-city message, according to Herbert Ferciot. Without vocational training to some degree only a small per cent of the city people will make a success of rural life.

Prosperity will be the reward of those who assist people of the cities to homes on the land. There are among us Christian farmers and mechanics, who will assist those who make the move in faith. Industries should be established to give employment to those who heed the call to live in the country.

To accept charity, in the sense of help given without effort, is demoralizing. True charity consists in helping people to help themselves. We must develop a faith that will not falter. We are to cultivate the soil cheerfully, hopefully, patiently, gratefully, believing that it contains wealth far beyond the expectations of most people. The units now face the situation of helping city people secure homes in the country. These are thoughts presented by Dr. Sutherland.

Dr. Alva Taylor, formerly professor of sociology in Vanderbilt University, now Educational Director of the "Save the Children Fund," gave the convention strong arguments in favor of rural life and a home for every man on the soil. Many rural life movements are themselves so complex and so expensive that they do not fall within the reach of the ordinary man. Simplicity of home, a reasonable investment that can be met in a reasonably short time, should be fundamental principles in a relief pro-

gram. "Ownership gives hope; ownership turns sand into gold, creates a sense of security on the land," said Dr. Taylor, and added that "most of the resettlement plans are too elaborate. Give a man a small piece of land; teach him how to cultivate it; let him have a few chickens and a cow, and then say to him,—'This is yours provided you can do so and so,' putting those requirements within his reach—then your efforts will be fruitful."

The rural life studies led to the adoption of the following recommendations:

1. That as a convention we express our deep concern over the problem of getting city people into the country, and that we offer ourselves and our facilities to assist in this movement.

2. That we ask Madison College to offer short courses, as there may be a demand, for people who desire to locate on the land.

3. That The Layman Foundation act as clearing house between those who wish to leave the cities and those in rural districts who can give assistance.

4. That a revolving fund be raised to assist in this movement.

5. That a series of leaflets be issued dealing with this problem.

DURING the discussion of educational features of the rural work consideration was given to the objectives of our schools in meeting community needs, in meeting the demand for spiritual uplift; as teachers of democracy; and as centers of self-support.

The value to teachers-in-training of experience in a rural school unit was discussed from the elementary school angle by Mrs. Ard and Mrs. Jasperson as representative of the secondary school. "Democracy vs. Autocracy in Institutional Management" was a convincing presentation by Dr. Sutherland, based on world history. H. J. Welch, Madison's Bible teacher, reported his experience in developing a rural school in the Ozarks a few years ago, showing the wide opportunities of the teacher in a small rural school for reaching the needs of a community.

(Continued next week)

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Self-Supporting Workers Convention

(Continued)

The Mission of Our Schools

MADISON has set the pace for a new type of school. The institution was established for a definite purpose, and as the years have passed it has adhered to that purpose. It has done this in spite of changing conditions. These changing conditions make the way harder, add to our responsibilities, call for keener minds, stronger faith. In fact the demand is for high-powered workers. But the results justify the effort.

In the beginning of this enterprise we were told that schools of the Madison order should be established in many, many places. The units represented here today testify to the effort to follow that instruction. Only a beginning has been made. The world, like a farmer's field ready for seeding, is prepared better than ever for the contribution our schools should make.

1. *The call is for schools that minister to the community.* As Mark A. McCloskey, Director of the Bureau of Recreation and Community Activities, New York City, is quoted by *Educational News* as saying: "The educational work carried on in the school cannot have its maximum efficiency unless it is woven into a community life where all educational factors are being worked into a design for higher community living. The school may well be thought of as the hub around which much of the social and civic life of the neighborhood might turn."

Our rural schools are a part of the community in which they are located to a greater extent, perhaps, than are most other types of schools. Their program includes such problems as health educa-

tion, agriculture, self-maintenance, the education of the children and adult education.

2. *The call is for spiritual uplift.* President H. C. Byrd of the University of Maryland puts it like this: "One great need in students of American universities is a spiritual awakening. Universities [schools on any level] are not meeting their obligations in giving students an understanding and appreciation of spiritual values."

Our schools should be preeminent in this respect. Teachers cannot meet the requirements in such institutions unless religious convictions motivate their activities. They are called upon to mark out new paths, follow new methods. Often they are misunderstood and criticised, but for spiritual development these instructors have unbounded opportunities.

3. *The demand is for schools that uphold a fast disappearing democracy.* Clear-minded men see that we are losing the spirit and even the form of democracy, the government for which our fathers fought and bled, for the establishment of which they gave life, thought, wealth—everything. These thinkers turn to the schools and demand that they operate on a democratic basis, teaching children and youth by theory and practice to govern themselves, to pass appropriate legislation, and then to enforce their own legislation. The office of education of the federal government issues publications in the interest of democracy in its schools. Books are written to stimulate student self-government. Conventions of student-government organizations are held—all for the purpose of emphasizing the importance of including the principles of democracy in the hearts of youth.

Madison and schools of the Madison order were born of the democratic idea. They are pledged to teach these principles.

Any who do not do so to the full extent of their ability are remiss in their duty, and to that extent are not meeting the purpose of their existence.

As conditions in the world become worse, as communism, Fascism, or some forms of dictatorship, takes control, our school centers should be outstanding for their adherence to pioneer principles.

4. *If democracy is a vital feature, self-support is equally so.* Economic conditions of the world are driving us in our mission work to find some other way than we have followed for the maintenance of our workers in foreign fields.

To our schools we must look for the workers of the future. The work is not to close because banks fail or organizations lose their funds.

THESE four objectives—meeting social needs of the community; the development of the spiritual in education; the promotion of true democracy as a saving grace in a nation; the education of self-supporting workers—these four aims or objectives will make our educational system an irresistible force in the church and in the world.

This convention should clarify our minds, renew our faith, strengthen our determination, revitalize our efforts, to carry out the tenets of self-supporting work in the Southland.

The Medical Session

UNDER the leadership of Dr. Lew Wallace, medical problems of the units were rather extensively treated. The development of a small rural medical center was presented by Ira Wallace of Lockport, Kentucky, with whom Dr. Elliott and Mrs. Elliott, who is a nurse, have recently united.

A number of the sanitariums report shortage of nurses. With increasing patronage Madison and other medical centers need efficient supervisors. Miss Hulda Gunther, recently from Washington, D. C., stated that in the North women nurses often express a desire to find positions in Southern institutions. The opportunities of the South should be made known.

There was discussion of such institutional problems as making financial arrangements with patients, collections, adherence to fundamental prin-

ciples of health, methods of treatment, recreation for patients, health education for patients, occupational therapy, pathological service in small sanitariums, fostering a spiritual atmosphere in our medical institutions, and kindred topics. Some of these ideas were framed into recommendations encouraging aggressive work during the coming year with higher efficiency in view.

Meeting Objectives

THE outstanding objective in all the unit work is the betterment of human life and social and spiritual uplift. Sincerity of purpose and unselfish service is the primary demand upon workers. These enterprises are of such a nature that they demand faith in the promises of God and consecration of time and life forces to the cause that has been espoused. Thrown upon their own resources for support, these workers have the keenest need of divine guidance in meeting their responsibilities, in the education of children and youth, and in the care of the sick and afflicted.

The wholesome effect of operating a school and sanitarium on the same campus and under one management is very evident in the history of such institutions in the Southland. Patients profit by association with groups of buoyant, health-radiating young men and women. The happiness of the Madison college family is a matter of frequent remark by guests of the sanitarium.

The teaching of the medical institutions, their principles of health, rural life, methods of eating and general attitudes toward problems of life make a deep impression on many of those who seek treatment in our institutions. Again and again letters from former patients testify to the change in individual and home life that comes as a result of their stay in the sanitarium. These transformations are a finer reward for the effort than could come in any other way.

Music Contributions

A DISTINCT contribution was made to the pleasure of convention guests by the Music Department of Madison College under the direction of Professor

Leland Straw, director, and Mrs. Clara Goodge, leader of the choir. The program of sacred music by orchestra and choir at the vesper service Sabbath evening gave a thrill of pleasure, and was at the same time a demonstration of one of the cultural features enjoyed and participated in by the students of the college.

Several solo numbers on piano, organ, violin and trombone, by John Robert, James G. Rimmer, Donald Christman, and Hans Gregorius, were appreciated.

The convention of 1937 was a profitable and pleasing occasion. It was good to be here.

—S—

Tribute to Elder W. C. White

SINCE our meeting in Convention a year ago, two of our best known and highly esteemed workers have passed away. It is fitting at this opening session of the 1937 Conference of Self-supporting Workers that we pay tribute to Mrs. Druillard and Elder W. C. White.

On the first of September we were startled by a telegram from St. Helena, California, stating that Elder White died that morning following a brief heart attack. Only a few days before, his family and friends had gathered at the Elmshaven home to celebrate his eighty-third birthday. It was a happy gathering with no apparent evidence of his approaching end. Thus closed quickly the life of a man of constant activity, a life that almost measures with the history of our denomination.

Born August 29, 1854, into the home of James White and his wife, Ellen G. White, he knew all the vicissitudes of a young and struggling cause. His parents, both physically frail, were in such straightened circumstances, that, despite the fact they were leaders in denominational work, pioneers in a publishing work which today astonishes the world, his father worked in the hay field at the low price of a farmhand to secure food and clothing for the family, and money to print the early literature of the denomination.

The struggles of those early days built into his character a firmness of purpose that enabled him bravely to face difficulties all through his long life. Perhaps it was these early privations that made his heart

so warm and his emotions so tender toward our own unit workers in their early struggles. Mile after mile has he driven over rough roads into out-of-the-way places, to bring a bit of encouragement and cheer to some family struggling alone, or some group of workers pioneering in a new center in the Southland.

Elder White's youth antedated our denominational schools. Moreover, the poverty of the home interrupted regular school attendance. He gathered his education in fragments. But he sensed the need of training for our children and youth. He saw Battle Creek College established, closed, and then re-opened as it struggled to stem the inroads of worldliness.

He accompanied his mother to Australia where he took an active part in the establishment and early history of the Cooranbong School, that institution which took such an active part in developing fundamental principles of education. Returning to the United States, he was an active participant in the moving of Battle Creek College to Berrien Springs, Michigan, near the turn of the century. He was always a friend to those pioneers in their effort to elevate the industries in the educational program and to give due emphasis to rural life in the field of education.

A few years later when conditions were right for the development of these same principles on a broader basis, and a move to the South was planned, W. C. White was with the pioneers in that movement. He and his mother led in the selection of the farm on which Madison has grown up. Each of them was a charter member of the Board of Trustees, and each remained on that Board to the end of life.

OF THE twenty-eight conventions of self-supporting workers, it is few that he ever missed. We always expected him here. Often his words of encouragement have been heard from this platform. There is scarcely a unit but what has felt the influence of his faith and courage.

In earlier days when workers at Madison were often misunderstood, he would champion their cause. He attended meetings where in all probability he was the only one interested in the educational

efforts of the Madison group. If the work was criticised, he accepted the challenge in its defense. Many a battle was fought for us by him. No one knows what the results might have been had he not been the faithful supporter of this work. As a group we sincerely appreciate his co-operation; we miss him from our midst.

A few years ago Elder White spent a number of weeks at Madison at various times, gathering material and putting it in form for publication. Four pamphlets, *The Southland Bulletins*, were the results of this effort. These bulletins did a great deal of good.

It was through Elder White's effort that in the early days of Madison the pamphlet known as "The Madison School," and the leaflet entitled "An Appeal For the Madison School," were published, giving to our people the assurance that our work in the South was conducted on right principles.

The latest effort in this direction for the self-supporting missionaries was the compilation and editing of three pamphlets:

1. "An Appeal for Self-supporting Laborers."
2. "A Call to Medical Evangelism."
3. "Sketches of the United Work of Small Schools and Sanitariums."

These present the experiences of earnest workers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, and elsewhere. They are monuments to his loving interest and earnest efforts to help those who had the courage to go into the highways and byways of the South, establishing schools and sanitariums in rural communities.

In reference to our work he occupied a position similar to that of John C. Campbell, pioneer in the work for the mountaineers, and Warren H. Wilson, leader in Presbyterian rural church efforts throughout the mountains of the South.

No effort seemed too great for Elder White to put forth in behalf of our Southern workers. He never complained over

the difficulties of the situation. Always he was looking for opportunity to help. Buoyant and courageous, his presence brought good cheer. For over thirty years he has been as a father to us, a counselor, a genuine cooperator. His name is engraved on our hearts. Madison bears in many tangible forms the evidence of his untiring efforts and whole-hearted interest.

In the words of the Angel we may say: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works will follow them."

—S—

In Memory of Mother D

PAINFULLY conscious of a vacant place, we pause to pay tribute to our beloved Mother D who for the first time misses our convention. Our thoughts go back to the early gathering when, strong, active, and forceful, she attended personally to the entertainment of the guests.

We see her, a host in herself, marshalling her young helpers and directing their work. In convention her resourcefulness and hard business sense helped solve many a knotty problem. Always her firm confidence in divine guidance encouraged us in our work.

What variety of life we saw in her life and work. First, there was the young and struggling Madison to be put on its feet. Then came the "children," the smaller centers that grew out of Madison—Fountain Head, Pisgah, Fletcher, and others. They all called for her help and counsel. Finally, there was the colored work.

Then come years when time had slowed her steps, but still she came to convention, and our faces softened to see her. If any word from this gathering might echo in the tomb where her body rests, I would wish it to be, "We will carry on." How otherwise could we be true to her? With deep devotion to the work she taught us to love, "until the trumpet sounds and Christ's glorious kingdom comes," *we will carry on.*

—Marguerite Jasperson

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Back to the Soil

THE key thought in the recent Convention of Southern Self-supporting Workers, a thought expressed by men in different walks of life and from different points of view, was that the time has come to invite city dwellers to find for themselves a home on the land. The increase of strife and distress in congested centers adds weight to other arguments.

Years ago when Madison was in its infancy there was a proposal to sell a portion of the school land, as money was needed for equipment. But the advice of saner counselors was that all the land of the institution would in time be needed to meet its problems. We were told that because of our rural location we would be in a position to assist refugees from the cities.

In a quiet way all through the years the institution has been assisting families who have seen the advantages of a rural home for themselves and their children to find desirable locations. By various means these families have been assisted and encouraged. In some cases the original family has become a center of a community activity with an ever widening influence.

With increased pressure caused by social

trends, it becomes the privilege of the self-supporting units to take a more active part in a back-to-the-land movement. It is the privilege of this group to set in motion plans for assisting many who have a desire to better their conditions. When

we have gone to the limit of our ability, we may claim the promise that merchant princes of the world will continue the work.

A fundamental step is to have people thoroughly converted to the idea. A religious conviction that the divine plan for man is a home on the soil, is a strong motivating factor. Un-

less all concerned are distinctly in harmony with this plan, very little can be done for them. A love for the idea will give courage to surmount many difficulties.

Those who contemplate a move to the country must believe that when they have done their best in an intelligent way, divine power will help solve their problems. There is need of the closest cooperation with Heaven.

It is encouraging to know that there are large-hearted men and women of wealth and influence who are willing to help people to homes on the land when the people themselves are ready to make an

HE CARES

HE WHO waters meadow lilies
With the dew from out the sky,
He who feeds the fluttering sparrows
When in need of food they cry,
Never fails to aid His children
In their stress, though great or small,
For His ears are always open
To their faintest far-off call.

—Selected

honest effort in their own behalf. But first a man must do his best.

Charity is demoralizing, so the movement must be of such a nature that men can be helped without losing their self-respect and desire for independence. Those who most need to make the move cannot afford to involve themselves to any great extent. When money is loaned, it should be in modest amounts, at a low rate of interest. The money must be wisely invested so that a small income will provide the necessities of life.

CHRIStIAN farmers, mechanics, and other thrifty families, if properly organized, can help city people to a home on the land and can assist them in learning the ways of rural life, methods of land cultivation, the care of stock, and kindred matters of vital concern to a man who is entering upon a new undertaking.

The establishment of enterprises such as food factories, sanitariums, and other industries that will provide work to supplement the earnings of the man on the land, should be encouraged.

There are lessons for us in the experience of the government homestead movement. In many cases the investment made for the people has been too liberal. Instead of helping, it imposed a burden of debt which was discouraging. The work before us must be done in the wisest, most economical manner.

The units are ideally located to assume some responsibility in this movement. They have had experience in cooperation; they have had experience in teaching by precept and example. They have developed the spirit of leadership to a larger degree than have many others. This is but another opportunity for broadening their activities.

Some organization should lead in this work. It has been suggested that The Layman Foundation, which for years has been engaged in a similar work, should act as clearing house between city people who need guidance and rural people who are in a position to assist. Very thorough investigation should be made. Plans must be laid with care and investments made with wisdom.

We need the lesson the Master taught His disciples when they fished all night and caught nothing. They were ready

for His instruction when He told them to cast their net on the *right* side of the boat. Obedience was rewarded with a full draught of fishes.

Success can be ours only as we keep in closest touch with divine principles. But a faith similar to that of Caleb and Joshua will be rewarded.

—S—

The Bible and Agriculture

AS A farmer in India I have come to regard the Bible as a new book, larger and better, especially the Old Testament. Cattle raising, sheep and goat herding and agriculture in modern India are in general very much the same as they were in the times of Abraham, Joseph, Moses, Isaiah, and of our Lord Himself. I have gained a deeper respect for the Old Testament as I have studied it here in the Orient."

This title and these words were penned by Sam Higginbottom from his rural home in India, Allahabad Agricultural Institute, and appeared in the November, 1936, issue of *The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin*, of the Agricultural Missions Foundation, with headquarters in New York City.

Sam Higginbottom went to India as a minister. Finding the natives so in need of instruction in securing a living from the soil, "making two blades of wheat grow where one was now growing," he returned to the United States for a course in agriculture, then resumed his work in the Orient as a farmer missionary.

He expresses his philosophy in these words: "Agriculture is the basic industry of the world. The furrow is the dividing line between barbarism and civilization."

SINCE "Back to the furrow," is our message, we are interested in the words of Mr. Higginbottom, his experiences on the soil, and his faith in the promises of the Scriptures to those who cultivate the soil with hope and courage. He says further:

"I would point out that almost all the great characters in the Old Testament were intimately related to the soil. . . . Not only were the prophets familiar with animal husbandry, they were also familiar with the growing of grain. They ploughed their fields, they kept orchards and vineyards. They knew what to do to make

the soil produce. They knew the uses of cultivation and manure. They knew the value of irrigation water. The striking figure of the 'water of life' is taken directly from water poured on dry soil, bringing it to life and productivity. . . .

"I write this in the hope that it will send more to study the Word of God. If men today would only take the Word of God seriously, and put its teachings into practice in all parts of our life, our ordinary business life as well as our spiritual life, we could then expect to see the new heaven and the new earth—the Kingdom of God here and now among men, for the coming of which our Lord bade us pray."

—S—

The Mormons Handle the Situation

SOMETHING over a year ago, so it is reported, 84,000 Mormons were receiving federal relief or were on relief work rolls. Realizing the demoralizing effect this was having on the character of the people, the leaders of the church became alarmed and decided that something must be done.

The church instituted its own public works program, sought jobs for the unemployed in private work, and called upon farmer members of the church to give a percentage of their produce to help the worthy poor. Due to the efficiency of their organized effort, today there is not a member of the Mormon church on federal relief.

This is a truly wonderful accomplishment, the spirit of true Americanism. It would be a blessing to other communities to adopt a similar procedure. It was not the expenditure of large sums of money that brought results. Cooperation was the remedy.

—S—

Visual Education Aids

IT IS interesting to note the progress of new ways and means of presenting the gospel, and the success of these various methods. Enthusiastic reports have been coming from ministers who are using Bible Text Slides in connection with their evangelistic meetings. Recently we had an order for a number of these slides from Clarence J. Goodman in Alaska. He

is finding them a very effective means of presenting the gospel.

One minister writes: "It has been proved that people retain very little of what they hear, slightly more of what they read; but when they read and hear at the same time, they retain a large percentage. That is why Visual Education is becoming so important. These Bible Text Slides can be a great help to ministers, because they impress the minds of the people far more than is possible by the mere spoken word."

These slides do not merely contain the text material, but they are placed in attractive art borders which are hand tinted, making the presentation beautiful as well as instructive. Any one interested in obtaining these slides may address, Associated Lecturers, Inc., Madison College, Tennessee.

—S—

Growing Interest In Medical Evangelism

AN UNUSUAL program was given at the Junior League meeting on Sabbath afternoon. Four of the Japanese students, three of whom are taking the Medical Evangelist course and the fourth majoring in chemistry, took an active part.

The first to speak was Joshua Seino, a student and then a teacher in Japan Junior College of which Dr. P. A. Webber is president. He told of the activities of Dr. Webber, and of the need of Japan for medical evangelistic work. It is his plan to complete the course as soon as possible and return to his home land.

Toshiuki Hirabayashi is an American-born Japanese who desires to prepare himself to work among his countrymen on the Pacific Coast. Approximately 500,000 Japanese should be reached through medical evangelistic work.

William Mizukami, who has been at Madison for several years, visited his home in Japan and is again on the campus. He and three others sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" in the Japanese tongue, which was a beautiful and touching presentation.

Mr. Mizukami reports that he delivered seventy health lectures in Central Japan. While at home he wrote a book in his

native language, entitled "Leader of Health," and on reaching San Francisco gave several more health talks. He plans to complete the medical evangelistic work at Madison, complete the course for a Bachelor of Science degree, and then make Japan his field of labor.

It is pleasing to see these young men from the Orient together with a group of home students preparing for active service as medical evangelists. The course is sufficiently elastic to meet the needs of workers in different fields.

—S—

Personal Mention

George Cothren, anesthetist in Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, member of the Nurses' Class of '25 was recipient of the Mental Hygiene Contest Award of ten dollars, for the best paper submitted on "The Life and Work of Dorothea Lynde Dix." This award came through the Tennessee League of Nursing Education and was made possible by the gift of Dr. Julia Donahue, of Ohio.

The President of the Tennessee State Nurses' Association, Miss Aurelia Potts of Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, writes that Miss Gertrude Lingham's contribution to their panel discussion on "Objectives for Community Service" was an outstanding piece of work which was greatly appreciated. Miss Lingham is Professor of Health and Director of Nursing Education in Madison College.

Dr. George Boyd, student of Madison for his premedical work, a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, and then a student at Edinburgh, Scotland, writes from Corrimal, New South Wales, where he has recently opened a medical office. Interesting experiences are related and he refers to his Madison life as a profitable chapter in his preparation for his life work. "Some day," he says, "I hope to write of some of the principles Madison instills into its students."

On the thirteenth of October, Donald Hunter, former student of Madison who is home on furlough from India, where

he is Superintendent of Felugu Mission Field, gave the family an interesting story of his work. He pointed out the need of thorough practical training on the part of candidates for foreign mission fields along with a genuine Christian experience. He spoke, too, of the value his Madison training has been to him.

—S—

In Tennessee

TWO or three sharp frosts the latter part of October made it necessary to dig the sweet potatoes and bring in the late tomatoes and string beans. Then followed days of autumnal glory and brilliant foliage. Avenues of yellow maples shed a glow of sunlight. Oaks are dressed in bronze and the sweet gum is a dark rich red.

—S—

For College Prospectives

IF FOR any reason you failed to enter college in the autumn, it is not necessary to lose a year's time in your education and preparation for your life work.

Madison College operates on the quarter basis, is in session the year round, and admits students for registration at the beginning of each quarter. Some, dependent on their earnings in the institution, find it advisable to enter before the opening of a quarter, spending the intervening time in a program of all-day work. They may in this way pay their first month's expenses with labor instead of cash.

Some remodeling on the campus and other readjustments in living quarters will make room for a few women to enter for the winter quarter opening December 27, and for a few more men than women. There is an almost continuous building program on the campus which calls for carpenters, masons, plumbers and painters.

It is none too early to make definite arrangements. Details will be given upon request. For young people desiring to train for Christian service Madison provides a college education at a minimum outlay of cash. Over three hundred students are given remunerative work. Write of your ambitions and of the work in which you are proficient. Address, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

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The Madison Survey

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With the Housewives' League

MADISON was invited to present the program for a recent meeting of the Housewives' League of the City of Nashville. This presentation was to include a description of the institution, the college and its objectives, and a demonstration of Madison foods. Mrs. Clara Goodge, member of the college Department of Music and teacher of Voice, was asked to take charge of the program and to sing.

Dr. Lew Wallace, of Madison Rural Sanitarium staff, read a paper entitled, "The Importance of Plain Living." Dr. Philip Chen, head of the college Department of Chemistry and research chemist for Madison Foods, gave enlightening facts concerning the food value of the soybean.

Dr. Frances Dittes, head of the college Department of Nutrition, and six students of dietetics, served to the two hundred fifty ladies present a luncheon consisting of a congealed vegetable salad, a soy bun filled with "Soyburger," buttered muffins of soy, Soy-Koff, soy ice-cream, and Fruit Stix.

Education for Life Situations

UNDER the heading of "Education for Life Situations," Mrs. Marguerite

Wallace, homemaker for a physician and three children, and teacher in the Department of Health of Madison College, described Madison College, its objectives, and its effort to meet those objectives in her characteristically interesting manner.

The speaker pointed out that the farm is the ideal location for an educational institution whose objective is to prepare young people to meet real life situations. She then described the activities on Madison College's eight hundred acres. Here are some of the high points in that portrayal:

An important feature in education for good citizenship is student government. Madison College was pictured to the audience as a town, population approximating 500, in which the work is done by the student body in cooperation with the faculty and department heads, and is governed by the students.

Clustered around the main college buildings—Assembly Hall, Druillard Library, Science Hall, Demonstration Building, Gotzian Hall, headquarters for the Department of Nutrition—are approximately 100 smaller buildings. All have been built

THE NATURAL EDUCATION

I BELIEVE that most of the novel and important steps in the growth of human culture are due to the changes in emphasis and attention, rather than to the introduction of explicitly new principles or concepts Included in natural education is the process of learning through individual experience," says Arthur E. Morgan, in "Dawn of a New Education."

Madison changes the point of emphasis, and stresses learning through individual experience.

by students under the supervision of the head of the construction department. Among these were enumerated a post-office, store, pharmacy, automobile service station, dry-cleaning establishment, tailor shop, laundry, dairy, cafeteria, bakery, food manufacturing buildings, cannery, and central heating plant.

There is in his proper place a plumber, a steamfitter, and an electrician. There is equipment for generating electricity, water and sewage systems, a switchboard operating twenty-four hours a day, a telephone system, a fire engine, a system of roads, and even a stone-cutter and steam roller for up-keep of the roads. There are thirty-two family homes and about forty student cottages.

In referring to the various business enterprises carried on in this little educational community, mention should be made of the 350 acres in farm crops—wheat, corn, barley, alfalfa, Sudan grass, lespedeza—enough to feed sixty-four head of cattle and fifteen head of horses and mules. There are also quantities of soybeans, clover and sorghum cane. There go with this a reaper, a binder, a tractor, an ensilage cutter, and a grist-mill.

Forty acres are devoted to garden crops used almost entirely in the feeding of the family of 300 students. A vineyard covering ten or twelve acres produced last year 500 bushels of fruit. A 200-acre fruit-farm produces in good years 1,000 bushels of pears, apples, plums, and peaches according to the season. The dairy herd is producing daily 350 quarts of milk. The dairy is equipped with separators, homogenizer and pasteurizer.

Madison Sanitarium and Hospital

NINE buildings, connected by a half-mile of covered porches, contain rooms for one hundred patients. Each room is equipped with telephone, radio plug, the local public address system, toilet and lavatory. There are, as one would expect, the departments of X-ray, surgery, clinical laboratories and physiotherapy. In addition, the institution is equipped to give Battle Creek Sanitarium treatments, hydrotherapy and massage, and it has an out-door solarium.

There is a resident staff of four physicians, a surgeon and a pathologist, two interns, and seventy nurses. The diet

kitchen requires the labor of twenty-one students who divide their time between manual duties and their classwork. Seventeen other students, on a similar program, care for rooms and linen of the institution. Workers at the sanitarium not only treat the sick but they are teaching the patients to so live that they will keep well.

The Print Shop

A PRINTING department, known as the Rural Press, is equipped with five presses and two linotypes, and is publishing 8,500 copies of the little college paper known as the MADISON SURVEY. One thousand copies of the *Peptimist Crier*, a student publication, come from the press semi-monthly. The print shop does the label work for Madison Foods, the calendar, and other circular work for the institution. It has printed "Food for Life," a cook-book by Dr. Frances Dittes; "Tuberculosis Education," by Miss Alma Rood; A Nursing Manual, and "The How-To-Be-Well" lectures.

The Broom Shop

THE broom shop as a campus industry provides remunerative work for a dozen students. It makes approximately 40 dozen brooms a day. The handles are enameled and the labels are printed on the place.

Visual Education

FOR a number of years an attractive work has been carried on by Associated Lecturers, Inc., an organization concerned with putting health material before the public. The department makes beautifully tinted slides to illustrate the alcohol and tobacco lectures. The character of their work is indicated by the fact that at present they are working on an order for 900 slides of the Bellingrath Gardens of Mobile, Alabama, which are to be used in garden-club work over the country.

Textile Work

HIGH-class work is done in the tailor shop for both men and women. Campus residents are fortunate in having at close hand an efficient dry-cleaning and repair establishment. A sewing department operates, and rugs, scarfs, baby blankets and other articles are products of the weaving rooms.

Manufacture of Foods

MADISON is giving a message of healthful living to the public, and in this program the food factory bears an important part. Among the products it is placing on the market are crackers of various composition; protein foods to use in the place of meat, such as, Vigorost, Soy Cheese, Soybeans canned with Tomato; a beverage to take the place of coffee called Soy-Koff. Kreme O'Soy Milk, plain and chocolate, is also on the market in cans.

Thousands of gallons of fruit and vegetables are canned for home consumption. The factory is playing an active part in research work with the soybean, and its products are widely known. Whole wheat and soy bread, packaged and canned goods are delivered daily in the city by truck.

Madison College

IN THE midst of this industrial activity a group of three hundred students are receiving their education in a Christian atmosphere and with facilities at hand for earning a large portion of their expenses while in training. The college maintains departments of the natural sciences—Agriculture, Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, English, Modern Language, Education, Social Science, Diet and Nutrition. A well-developed music department affords education in voice, piano, and a number of small instruments. In connection with the sanitarium and hospital a nurse-training course prepares for State Board examination and registration.

Only a glimpse of the activities of the organization known as Madison can be given within the limits of our time. The setting for this educational center is an attractive location on the banks of the Cumberland River. The campus attracts many visitors throughout the year because of its plantings of over a thousand varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers.

In the up-keep of its work the institution spends annually \$200,000 with Nashville merchants. Its interdepartmental turnover approximates \$500,000.

One of Nashville's educators described it to the readers of a popular periodical as a "unique college in the environs of

Nashville." Its doors are open always and it welcomes visitors from near and far.

—S—

Beautiful Pictures of Bellingrath Gardens

THURSDAY evening, October 28, Sam H. Lackland of Mobile, Alabama, showed colored moving pictures of the Bellingrath Gardens to the students and faculty of Madison College. These gardens are situated twenty-two miles south of Mobile on the Isle-Aux-Oies (Fowl) River. The development of the Bellingrath Gardens has taken place under the direction and supervision of its owners, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Bellingrath. What was originally a hunting and fishing lodge has been transformed by the Bellingraths, who erected a magnificent new home and developed these gardens as a hobby.

Many varieties of the camellia japonica were shown in natural color. There are azaleas in great profusion, and we can readily see why Mirror Lake is so named, as the reflections in the water are most enchanting. From the two miles of flagstone walks can be seen not only azaleas and camellias but also beautiful live oaks heavily festooned with Spanish moss, fountains, rock gardens, and many charming spots. These gardens are beautiful the year round since flowers of some type are in bloom nearly every month.

Mr. Lackland, a retired hotel man, was the originator of the famous "Azalea Trail" in Mobile, which was visited last year, it is estimated, by 80,000 persons.

It is the Bellingrath Gardens that have supplied material for a large order of hand-tinted slides to be made by Madison Visual Education. In the course of his lecture Mr. Lackland referred to the superior work this department is doing.

—S—

Congressman Atkinson Speaks

AT THE evening chapel hour October 21, the family had the pleasure of an interesting address by Hon. Dick Atkinson, United States Congressman from this district. He talked on business transactions and how laws are made in

Washington, giving many details that are interesting to laymen yet are not often known by them.

He emphasized the seriousness with which the present congress attacks its work. He stated that a large majority of both senators and representatives feel deeply the responsibility of their position, and that no longer do congressmen go about their work as if it were an ordinary job.

He stressed the thought that, while they are called back to Washington for a special session of congress to enact certain bills for the benefit of the agricultural population and general financial conditions of the country, yet the vital purpose is to handle war legislation. "The present congress," said Mr. Atkinson, "is determined that the United States shall not be drawn into any foreign entanglement if it is in any way possible to avoid it." He made it equally emphatic, however, that everything indicates a general European and Asiatic upheaval within the next few months.

—S—

Institute for Church School Teachers

IT WAS a distinct pleasure for the teachers in the church schools of the eight southern states constituting the Southern Union Conference, to meet in convention at Montgomery, Alabama, early in October. It was the first gathering of this group in the Southland and proved to be a profitable occasion. Three days were devoted to the study of educational problems and methods.

The key thought of the institute may be expressed in the words, "True education is the harmonious development of the mental, physical and spiritual powers." The objectives held before teachers is the development of a program that becomes a real problem of living by teacher and pupils.

To so educate pupils that they will take their place as leaders in the world, teachers

must be conversant with the conditions of the world in which they live; they must teach the principles of right living by precept and example. They need unbounded faith and ability to carry on even in the face of difficulties, limited equipment, small wages, loneliness. To achieve success a teacher must possess that supreme type of loyalty and devotion which characterized the Master Teacher.

The importance of character education was emphasized as was also greater thoroughness in the fundamentals. Professor E. G. Truitt and Mrs. Truitt demonstrated a number of ways by which intellectual work may be improved by a proper correlation with hand training.

Mrs. Zona King and Mrs. Susan Ard, teachers in Madison College Demonstration School attended the institute. They were interested to find, among the one hundred in attendance, twenty former Madison students, now teaching in schools from the mountains of North Carolina to the Gulf coast of Florida.

—S—

Mrs. Lida Scott, Director of extension work on the Madison campus, is home after a week's absence that took her to St. Louis, Chicago, and Toledo, Ohio. She brought with her for a few weeks visit a cousin and companion of her youth, Mrs. Ella Anderson.

Miss Florence Hartsock, College Registrar at Madison, spent a few days in Chicago as a part of a research problem in education on which she is working.

—S—

A Chance for College Education

IF YOU have not yet attained your ambition for a college education; if you are looking for an institution in which to receive Christian training for service; or if you need financial aid to continue your education, let Madison College give you information concerning opportunities on its campus. Address, Madison College, Tennessee.

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Preparing for Leadership

THE Layman Foundation in cooperation with Madison College is preparing men and women for, and is assisting them in, locating in places of possible development in the system of Southern self-supporting work. These activities demand a degree of initiative, of leadership, to which the methods of Madison College especially contribute. In this institution students "are brought face to face with primary elements of life," and are being taught how to solve problems for themselves.

Following are a few paragraphs from a paper dealing with phases of this problem, read by Mrs. Lida Scott, Secretary of The Layman Foundation, at the October Convention of Self-Supporting Workers.

Characteristics of Leadership

LEADERS may be born, but they also must be made. A true shepherd does not flee because of lack of appreciation, nor because of disagreeable duties, hardships, danger, or suffering. He yields to the discipline that will increase his efficiency for his task, which to him is of more importance than matters of self-interest. He becomes gentle, cooperative, and kind to those less qualified than himself. He is not a "boss"; he leads. He is able to gather about him a loyal group of intelligent men and women who, instead of being time-servers, have the spirit of proprietorship.

Many well-conducted demonstrations in hill and mountain communities are proving a revelation of these principles. Expansion of the "unit" idea calls for more trained laymen, who, if they would become efficient, must pay the price of

GET ON TO THE LAND

NO UNEMPLOYMENT insurance can be compared to an alliance between a man and a plot of land. . . . The average man will make good if he knows how. It is the business of schools to show him how.

—Henry Ford.

leadership, submit to the baptism of fire, as you who are now in this work have done, going into the highways and hedges, depending upon the Lord for direction. Here, in words familiar to you, is the call:

The cause needs men who are self-made, who, placing themselves in the hand of the Lord as humble learners, have proved themselves as workers together with Him. Let those who have shown themselves to be men, move out and do what they can in the Master's service. Let them step into the ranks of workers, and by patient, continuing effort prove their worth. It is in the water, and not on the land, that we learn to swim. Let them fill with fidelity the place to which they are called, that they may become qualified to bear still higher responsibilities. God gives all opportunity to perfect themselves in His service.

Out-of-The-City Movement

WHILE some should remain in the cities until their work there is done, others should be taking their families

out as fast as possible. Why are we so slow to heed the rumble of an approaching storm? For years we have been counseled what to do.

Educate our people to get out of the cities into the country where they can obtain a small piece of land and make a home for themselves and their children. Ere long there will be such strife and confusion in the cities that those who wish to leave will not be able.

"Buy a farm," Roger Ward Babson, oracle of the 1929 crash, advised last week, "just in case," said *Literary Digest*, June 19, 1937. In his weekly market letter, Mr. Babson put it this way: "We have never advised farming as a money-making scheme. . . . However, we do advise small farms as *insurance*. Every family should have such a farm to which it may go if it does happen here." ("If it does happen here," refers to inflation.) And, the article referred to adds, "A few years of rapid inflation would precipitate a stampede for farmlands by city people."

There Is Plenty of Land

THERE is plenty of room on the land," says a recent *Digest* editorial.

"America has millions of acres of undeveloped, cheap land. If we could annex some other country we should think we were getting somewhere, but we have an idle country within our own boundaries, greater than that which Italy grabbed from Haile Selassie or Germany's lost colonies, and we have the people to populate this empire—if only they would. And such a development would create thousands of other jobs. *All we lack is the men with the will.*"

Should our people obey, it would offer one solution to the rehabilitation problem for the people of the world.

The Challenge of the Southern Highlands

THERE are numerous communities in the mountains of the South where, if the church fails to lead the way, many in despair will turn for guidance to communism, Fascism, or to some other radical co-operative-isms. We should be more active in directing our youth from petty, careless, negative lives. Rather, lead them to accept such a challenge as rings from the pen of Dr. Edwin E. White in his book entitled, "Highland Heritage."

Some of the most competent leaders in religious education and young people's work are needed in the mountains. . . . Every community needs leadership and there are thousands of communities. . . . Many believe that one solution to the problem of leadership lies in finding and preparing many *lay leaders*. With training and

an earnest spirit and working under supervision, persons engaged as farmers, merchants, homemakers, postmasters, or teachers could provide much of the local leadership needed for a great program of religious and community work.

They need a real knowledge of the Bible, of the main facts of the Christian religion, of a worthy church program, of religious education and young peoples' work. They would need some special acquaintance with agriculture, home economics, sanitation and health, and community organization as applied to the mountains. . . .

Some church or churches might well venture on a training school in the mountains that would specialize in this sort of program. If its work could be combined with that of a normal school, it would perhaps be most fruitful of results, for the teacher is the natural leader in the little mountain community. If he is equipped to provide religious and community leadership and is filled with the desire to do it, he can accomplish great things.

Do Our Schools Meet the Need

IN CHRISTIAN schools such as those you advocate, no subject should be presented unless it has some vital bearing on these calls to service. They should place upon students a sense of personal obligation and responsibility.

Madame Chiang Kia-Shek, wife of China's generalissimo, recently analyzed a situation in China similar to the one we face. She is distressed to account for China's slow awakening, and says:

People ask, what about the students you sent to foreign universities? Why do they not lead the way? Is it largely the fault of old-time officials who would not cooperate? Or of the American universities? I am certain that too many of the returned students have not been taught to think; they were ill-prepared to cope with work-a-day problems. My observation is that as a rule, with note-worthy exceptions, the returned students are not willing to suffer hardships. They prefer the flesh-pots of the coastal cities to laboring in the interior, where the movie, the night club, and the soda fountain do not exist. They loathe being thrown on their own resources for amusements and pastime. Is it that their colleges have neglected character building? They abhor rolling up their sleeves and abandoning their "white-collar" attitude.

Christian Education Imparts Power

THE crying need in all this work is for men and women imbued with the culture and power that come only with a knowledge of the Scriptures and divine principles of living. As Dr. Howard A. Kelly, emeritus professor of surgery, Johns Hopkins University, is quoted as saying:

"If only half the people will accept and apply the Bible whole-heartedly, myriads will be won to Christ and the terrors which threaten our

nation today will all vanish, and peace with her attendant blessings would reign."

To us as workers comes this sound advice:

Young men and young women, gather a stock of knowledge. Do not wait until some human examination pronounces you competent to work, but go out into the highways and hedges, and begin to work for God. Use wisely the knowledge you have. Exercise your ability with faithfulness, generously imparting the light that God gives you. Study how best to give others peace, and light, and truth, and the many other rich blessings of heaven. Constantly improve. Keep reaching higher and still higher. It is the ability to put to the tax the powers of mind and body, ever keeping eternal realities in view, that is of value now. Seek the Lord most earnestly, that you may become more and more refined, more spiritually cultured. Then you will have the very best diploma that any one can have,—the endorsement of God.

The age frontiers are passing to you, young friends. You have the talent of youth and the training. What are you going to do about it?

—S—

Interested in Madison and Its Soy-Bean Products

ALLAHABAD AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, Allahabad Christian College, Allahabad, India, is an American Presbyterian Mission, whose founder and promoter is the well-known Dr. Sam Higginbottom, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Higginbottom went to India as a minister. There he was faced by the tremendous needs of the common people who were unable to care for themselves physically. He returned to the United States, took a course in agriculture and went back to India as a missionary farmer. Allahabad Agricultural Institute is the center of his work.

From one of his teachers, Mason Vaughn, comes a letter which indicates, as many other incidents are revealing, the increasing interest in the soy-bean. Mr. Vaughn writes:

"I have read with great interest copies of your MADISON SURVEY which have come to Dr. Higginbottom in recent years.

"I have been particularly interested in recent references to your soy-bean food products. While we have a large variety of split-peas and similar crops, I have felt that there was still need for a better

variety, so have been interested in trying to introduce the soy-bean to this part of India. Our experiments are going with growing methods and finding the best varieties, and it seems likely to me that the crop will become important here. We are at present especially interested in vegetable varieties which are suitable for table use directly, but it is quite likely that some of the other varieties will give a better yield.

"I am interested in the possibility of introducing manufactured foods also as a part of our program here. At present we are doing some fruit preserving, mostly along the lines of things that can be preserved by sugar. We neither have can-making equipment nor can we buy cans cheaply, so we are a bit restricted in the use of tinning as a method of preserving.

"I would greatly appreciate any information you can give me as to the composition formulas, processes, and equipment required for the manufacture of the foods you produce. . . . While I am at present more interested in the products which can be handled in cartons dry, information about canned products would not be unwelcome. We are trying to do here so far as possible many of the things you are attempting and apparently doing so successfully there."

And happy we are if able to give any assistance to such friends in the mission field.

—S—

Chinese Students Observe Anniversary

EIGHT Chinese students at Madison, joined by two others from Peabody College, Nashville, met at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Philip S. Chen on October 10, to observe the twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic. Dr. Chen, who is Professor of Chemistry at Madison College, presided over the ceremony.

A Chinese dinner, including rice and noodles, bamboo sprouts, mushrooms, and soy-bean products served with soy-bean sauce, was dispatched with chopsticks which one of the group had brought with him from China.

After dinner, the party went to Shelby Park, where they sang the Chinese National song and listened to the reading of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's will. Dr. Sun was the revolutionary leader and founder of the Chinese Republic.

Speeches were made by Dr. Chen, Shubert Liao, and Stephen Chiao, emphasizing the responsibility of such a group of Christian Chinese young people to rightly represent their nation as well as the spirit of Christianity wherever they may be. Special lessons were drawn from unselfish Christian service found among the Southern self-supporting workers. The speakers hope that a similar type of work may be started in China upon their return.

Those taking part in the gathering were Dr. and Mrs. Philip Chen and their three children; Professor B. A. Liu, President of China Training Institute, who is now taking work at Peabody College, Nashville; Nelson Ging, Delbert Liu, Shubert Liao, Bert Deng, Stephen Chiao, Grace Lin, Grace Feng, Mark Ma, and Francis Woo.

—S—

Personal Mention

From Madison Sanitarium *Alumni News*, issue of November, 1937, is gathered data concerning a number of former students who are graduates of the College Department of Nursing.

Stella Handy, class of '31, who is doing office nursing in Chattanooga, attended the State Nurses' Convention held in Nashville the middle of October.

Dr. and Mrs. John Peters, class of '18, of Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital, near Louisville, Ky., and Harriett Shutt, class of '25, attended the annual conference of Southern Self-Supporting Workers at Madison the middle of October.

Hazel Baxter, class of '35, is taking post-graduate work in obstetrics in Chicago Lying-In Hospital.

Dr. and Mrs. LeMaster, class of '35, are living in Bakersfield, California, where Mr. LeMaster works in Kern General Hospital.

Mrs. Mildred Boynton-Brueckner, class of '26, was guest of her aunt, Mrs. Floyd Bralliar, recently. She was on her way to Florida where her husband, Dr. H. H. Brueckner, is resident

physician in Florida State Hospital.

Alice Faudi and Lydia Wenzel, class of '36, both of Porter Sanitarium, Denver, Colorado, were in Nashville recently for Tennessee State Board Examinations.

Mrs. Ruby Wade-Jensen, class of '26, whose home is not far from the College, has two children in the grades of Demonstration School on the campus.

Audrey King, class of '37, is connected with Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital, Fletcher, North Carolina.

Theodore Just, class of '33, is nursing in New York City.

Marvin Faudi and Mrs. Hazel McConnell-Faudi, class of '36, after a brief visit with friends in the South, returned to their work in Hinsdale Sanitarium, Hinsdale, Illinois.

E. M. Bisalski, foreman of Madison Foods, is home after an extended trip through the Middle West in the interests of soy products and other Madison foods now on the market. He gives an encouraging report of the food business. Never has there been a keener interest in the uses to which the soy-bean can be put. As evidence of this interest is a letter from a missionary in Nigeria, West Africa, which reads: "Please send information on the preparation of soy-bean food. Our mission is working in a rural area of northeast Nigeria where the native diet is lacking in protein. I am especially interested in soy-bean foods which can be prepared in the home as we have no funds for factory equipment. Can you put me in touch with some one who is growing soy-beans in the tropics? American grown seed does not do very well in this region."

—S—

A Chance for College Education

IF YOU have not yet attained your ambition for a college education; if you are looking for an institution in which to receive Christian training for service; or if you need financial aid to continue your education, let Madison College give you information concerning opportunities on its campus. Registration date for Winter quarter is Monday, January 3, 1938. Address, Madison College, Tennessee.

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The Importance of Plain Living

A MEETING of the Housewives League of Nashville, to which Madison was asked to contribute a program, was referred to two weeks ago. To that group of active women of the city, Dr. Lew Wallace, member of the medical staff of Madison Rural Sanitarium, presented the topic which heads this article. Dr. Wallace believes that the secret of good health and personal and family happiness lies within reach of many if they are but willing to observe some simple rules.

Simple Rules of Right Living

LET us suppose that the average American family is composed of three or four members — father, mother, and one or two children. Presumably they are a reasonably happy group. They may lose their money, their home, or even their friends, but the most serious enemies of their happiness are sickness and death.

When this thought comes another. Why do our family groups have what seems to be more than their share of sickness? The solution is not always easy, but evidently there is a reason, a cause, of which sickness is the result. We may blame the weather, or the way we have to live, or even the doctor, when in reality we ourselves are at fault because we are violating some of the simple rules of right living.

There are some things in the matter of living comfortably and well that you and I must do for ourselves,—some things

LIVE FOR SOMETHING

LIVE for something; have a purpose.
And that purpose keep in view.
Drifting like a helpless vessel
Thou canst not to life be true.

Half the wrecks that strew life's ocean,
If some star had been their guide,
Might have long been riding safely;
But they drifted with the tide.

that all the doctors, all, the vitamins and health foods of the world cannot do. It is our privilege and ours alone to adopt a plain, wholesome manner of living for every day as it comes, day after day, every day in the year.

Consider what it means to establish ourselves on this program of plain living. It starts even before we are born. A right

prenatal experience does much to fortify any child against the vicissitudes he must encounter when his life as a separate individual begins.

For her own sake as well as for the sake of her child every expectant mother should place herself under the care of a physician. His instruction will be such as the average mother can easily follow. This instruction will probably include a diet program of an abundance of plain nourishing food, regulated periods of rest and exercise, cleanliness, sunshine, fresh air, cheerfulness, and periodic examinations.

Not every mother can lay claim to the best heritage herself. But even though the thread of life is easily broken, she can strengthen it in the life of her offspring by doing her part in giving him a good start. His birthright is a healthy body and a strong nervous system. See that he receives this heritage if it is at all possible.

Feed the Baby

MY observation leads me to believe that the majority of children are well when they are born. But, being helpless, the continuance of their well being depends upon their postnatal care. A baby's immediate needs are not materially different from those of his parents. He must have food and shelter.

During the first six months of his life a baby should sleep from sixteen to eighteen hours out of every twenty-four. If he cries at night the chances are that he is either hungry or has indigestion. Here you need to decide an important question. Will you give him a few drops of paregoric, or some one of the neighbor's favorite prescriptions, or will you remove the cause of his discomfort?

Remember that I have nothing against paregoric, and certainly nothing against good neighbors. My point is that neither can be a substitute for plenty of the right kind of food and good digestion. Whatever is to be his lot in life, the young child merits food of the sort to make him strong.

Form Right Habits Early

YOU are familiar with the problems of habit-forming and the value of right impressions made in early life, and that their influence is paramount in the years that follow. Someone has passed on the thought that the future of the race marches forward on the feet of little children. Therefore it is important to teach the little ones to guard the health as sacredly as the character. Teach the children the simplicity and the importance of daily health habits.

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November 24, 1937

No 44

The Importance of Plain Living

A MEETING of the Housewives League of Nashville, to which Madison was asked to contribute a program, was referred to two weeks ago. To that group of active women of the city, Dr. Lew Wallace, member of the medical staff of Madison Rural Sanitarium, presented the topic which heads this article. Dr. Wallace believes that the secret of good health and personal and family happiness lies within reach of many if they are but willing to observe some simple rules.

Simple Rules of Right Living

LET us suppose that the average American family is composed of three or four members — father, mother, and one or two children. Presumably they are a reasonably happy group. They may lose their money, their home, or even their friends, but the most serious enemies of their happiness are sickness and death.

With this thought comes another. Why do some family groups have what seems to be more than their share of sickness? The solution is not always easy, but evidently there is a reason, a cause, of which sickness is the result. We may blame the weather, or the way we have to live, or even the doctor, when in reality we ourselves are at fault because we are violating some of the simple rules of right living.

There are some things in the matter of living comfortably and well that you and I must do for ourselves,—some things

LIVE FOR SOMETHING

LIVE for something; have a purpose,
And that purpose keep in view.
Drifting like a helpless vessel
Thou canst not to life be true.

Half the wrecks that strew life's ocean,
If some star had been their guide,
Might have long been riding safely;
But they drifted with the tide.

that all the doctors, all, the vitamins and health foods of the world cannot do. It is our privilege and ours alone to adopt a plain, wholesome manner of living for every day as it comes, day after day, every day in the year.

Consider what it means to establish ourselves on this program of plain living. It starts even before we are born. A right

prenatal experience does much to fortify any child against the vicissitudes he must encounter when his life as a separate individual begins.

For her own sake as well as for the sake of her child every expectant mother should place herself under the care of a physician. His instruction will be such as the average mother can easily follow. This instruction will probably include a diet program of an abundance of plain nourishing food, regulated periods of rest and exercise, cleanliness, sunshine, fresh air, cheerfulness, and periodic examinations.

Not every mother can lay claim to the best heritage herself. But even though the thread of life is easily broken, she can strengthen it in the life of her offspring by doing her part in giving him a good start. His birthright is a healthy body and a strong nervous system. See that he receives this heritage if it is at all possible.

Feed the Baby

MY observation leads me to believe that the majority of children are well when they are born. But, being helpless, the continuance of their well-being depends upon their postnatal care. A baby's immediate needs are not materially different from those of his parents. He must have food and shelter.

During the first six months of his life a baby should sleep from sixteen to eighteen hours out of every twenty-four. If he cries at night the chances are that he is either hungry or has indigestion. Here you need to decide an important question. Will you give him a few drops of paregoric, or some one of the neighbor's favorite prescriptions, or will you remove the cause of his discomfort?

Remember that I have nothing against paregoric, and certainly nothing against good neighbors. My point is that neither can be a substitute for plenty of the right kind of food and good digestion. Whatever is to be his lot in life, the young child merits food of the sort to make him strong.

Form Right Habits Early

YOU are familiar with the problems of habit-forming and the value of right impressions made in early life, and that their influence is paramount in the years that follow. Someone has passed on the thought that the future of the race marches forward on the feet of little children. Therefore it is important to teach the little ones to guard the health as sacredly as the character. Teach the children the simplicity and the importance of daily health habits.

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Some Advantages of Rural Life

Kinship With the Soil

SOME men love the farm, the country, the soil; some men make of life in the country such drudgery that it is death to them and to all who contact them. Which shall it be, Friend, with you and me?

I love to think of the intimacy which it is the privilege of every one who cultivates the soil to have with the great Farmer, the Creator of this world and of us. He made us of the same constituent elements as the soil that grows our crops. And strange enough, these elements are in much the same proportion whether found in the human body or in the soil under its feet.

Man is God-breathed. Therein lies the difference between the human body and the plant-growths by which it is nourished. A kinship exists between man, the soil, and all it produces, that is a very beautiful relationship if we but take cognizance of it. Really living with that thought makes all the activities connected with rural life assume a sacredness. And there are men today who have this mental attitude, and into whose minds there has come a rest and joy that others, seeing and lacking may well envy.

First, give attention to that close re-
Chapel talk by M. B. DeGraw

relationship of man to his crops and the soil that bears them, as portrayed by the poet-prophet, Isaiah.

He tells the farmer that it is his privilege to have a divine director in all his agricultural activities; that he need not

have failures because he does not know *when* to do this or that piece of planting or harvesting. If he will but follow directions, spoken to him individually and at the time each process is due, he may prepare the soil, plant the seed, cultivate and harvest, all at exactly the *right* time. And doing

things in the right way at the right time is the essence of success and righteousness.

Here are the words, spoken by the Master himself, as presented by Isaiah:

"Give ye ear, and hear my voice; hearken, and hear my speech.

"Doth the plowman plow all day to sow? Doth he open and break the clods of his ground?"

We answer, Yes, Lord, that is the way we farmers do.

Then He asks further: "When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not cast abroad the fitches, and scatter the cummin, and cast the wheat in the prin-

FINDING GOD

DEAR Heart, perhaps you cannot find
God's hand

Or see His face through some hour of
despair.

Do not be grieved, go seek the good,
clean land,

And you will find Him there.

—Grace Noll Crowell

cipal place (margin), and the barley and the rye in their place?"

That is all very clear. Then comes the strange part of it to most of us: "For his God doth instruct him to discretion and doth teach him."

There is still more of it in that twenty-eighth chapter, but these few words are sufficient to give the thought. God is ready and willing to teach farmers individually just how and when to perform all the processes of food production. The only condition imposed is contained in these words, "Give ye ear, and hear my voice; hearken, and hear my speech."

Hope and Cheer Make for Success

THE life of the farmer may be to him one continuous lesson in spiritual growth. As the farm is the best place in the world to recover lost health, so it is the logical place to develop good health, sound mental faculties, keen judgment. The skill of the professional man, the economic sense of the banker and his business colleagues, the aesthetic culture of the artist, are all in place with the man of the farm. They are needed in his work; they may be rightly developed in his environment if he but molds circumstances as it is his privilege to construct them.

The trouble is that for long years the farmer has accepted the idea that he has an inferior mentality; that he is a *hand* and not a head; that he is a drudge for other and more fortunate individuals. And thinking so has made him keep just that level in all too many instances.

These are days when men's minds are turning back to the land. Conditions in the cities are forcing the conclusion that families must seek the country. It is time therefore, to bring about a reformation. Change the tradition. Educate the farm boys. Encourage them to become leaders in the community. Give the girls a chance. Hold out to them the advantages that belong to the well-balanced, keen business woman who is master of her acres and its products. Some outstanding things are being done by progressive rural women.

The Joy of Knowing the Land

A WELL-NIGH worn-out city man escaped to the country and it restored his health, and so he writes: "In all these writings I have glorified the life of the soil until I am ashamed. I have loved it because it saved me." So speaks David Grayson. And you should read his "Adventures" for yourself, if you have not done so recently, in order to broaden your outlook and cheer your heart. Let me quote a sentence here and there which may entice you to seek farther into his philosophy.

"Joy of life seems to me to arise from a sense of being where one belongs, as I feel right here (on this farm): of being four-square with the life we have chosen."

"There is an indescribable satisfaction in answering, 'Present!' to the roll-call of Nature; to plant when the earth is ready, to cultivate when the soil begins to bake and harden, to harvest when the grain is fully ripe. It is the chief joy of him who lives close to the soil that he comes, in time, to beat in consonance with the pulse of the earth; its seasons become his seasons; its life his life."

Born and reared in the city, I had to learn to love the land, but thirty years on the farm at Madison has given me a philosophy of living very different from the philosophy I held before. And so I have the heart to tell you students that there is something in the life of the farmer, man or woman, that together we should exalt here at Madison. It is the spirit of the college, a fundamental principle in its growth, and now it becomes our pleasure to stress its value more than before.

Finding God on the Farm

I HAVE a friend who thinks often of our rural life and Madison, and his thoughts often take form in clippings from periodicals; bits of philosophy, stories of rural progress, or something else that he knows will meet a response here. I want you students to share a portion of a recent contribution of his. I shall read a few paragraphs from an article which appeared in the October issue of the *Country Home*, from the pen of a farmer's wife, Georgia

William Moritz, entitled, "God Lives on a Farm."

THREE years ago my husband and I planted a little mulberry tree. When it was four feet high one of the farm mules spied it, and in her attempt to nip off the crown leaves at the top the little trunk was bent almost into a right angle. It was not broken and it did not die.

Of course we should have cut it off at the bend. This we neglected to do.

The next spring, one day before the leaves appeared, we came to a sudden realization of what had happened.

The little tree was again beautiful, almost a perfect shape, with a lovely curved contour. To balance the top-heaviness, fourteen new limbs had grown out on the side opposite the direction in which the tree was leaning. Only four had grown out, and upward, on the leaning side. But three branches had come out from that side, and, for the sake of balance, had twisted *around* the trunk, then had shot upward with the others.

What had been the main stem of the tree, growing sidewise, had become, to all appearances, merely one of the limbs. In short, the tree had created a new top.

Curiously, I examined other trees; but not one other did I find where a branch grew out on one side of the trunk and turned around it. That was a special adaptation to meet an emergency, to overcome an accident, to make the tree stronger and again beautiful.

No one could explain that to me in any way except to admit that, behind that little tree, stands a Supreme Being, directing its growth, and that one law by which He works is Beauty.

I want to tell here, if I can, of some of the manifestations of Him that exist on my farm—on any farm. Seeing them must surely create in any mind a firmer belief, in any heart an ever-deepening reverence.

I plant little hard, round seeds, and several weeks later gather juicy, tender, delicious turnips. I ask myself, how could that tiny spark of something we call Life, in each of those seeds, have awakened, developed roots and stems and leaves, and produced a ball of nutritious food, if there were no all-wise Being directing?

A few minutes ago a humming bird came fluttering about the honeysuckle vines by my window. He dipped his beak into the deep, slender throat of the flowers, to get their honey. Only a beak such as his could possibly reach into the narrow depth of these blossoms. They seem made for each other. Those two pieces of the puzzle fit together.

I LEAVE it to the men farmers to tell you technicalities of farm life. There is much of that at Madison. But you see in college campus life here a conscious plan to surround you city-born young people, many of whom are seeing the country for the first time, and you rural lads and

misses who have been blind to many of the things you should have seen—with beauty of flower and tree and shrub, green sward, singing birds, and an abundance of life of all sorts. It is all done to awaken in you a response to the higher things of life. Together here we are to become better within and without because of our close association with the Maker of all things and some of the things of His making.

—S—

Stay On Your Farms

UNIVERSAL Press quotes Premier Mussolini as advising his people to stay close to the soil. The *Toledo News-Bee*, Ohio, October 28, 1937, gives this paragraph from the Premier's talk to 3,000 peasant families who "distinguished themselves in farming":

"When I go to your houses and visit your farms, or sit at your tables, I hear interesting conversation, certainly more interesting than the stupid chatter one hears in the salons of the big cities," Il Duce told 612 farmers at the Palazzo Venezia, to whom he personally distributed cash prizes.

He urged them to be "faithful to the land," adding that six thousand years of history has demonstrated how peoples who neglected the land were sooner or later enslaved by others. "City life is infinitely harder than country life, I know from experience."

—S—

World Fellowship Dinner

IT IS customary from time to time for the foreign students in the colleges and universities of Nashville to gather for study and social uplift. On November 17, the Y. W. C. A. of Nashville entertained this group of students. Of the forty-one guests representing Vanderbilt University, Peabody College for Teachers, Scarritt College, Ward-Belmont, and Madison College, twenty are students at Madison.

Mrs. Malcom Williams, president of the City Y. W. C. A., presided. Miss Susie McWhirter of Nashville is Chairman of the World Fellowship. Dr. Roger T. Nooe, pastor of Vine Street Christian Church, Nashville, told of his recent jour-

ney around the world, of his visits to Y. W. C. A. headquarters in many of the large cities, and made a plea for world peace and Christian fellowship.

Miss McWhirter welcomed the visiting students and introduced the different nationals. Short responses were made by two of the Madison students, Hans Gregorious of Germany and John Karmy, whose home is in Jerusalem, Palestine.

This fellowship meeting of students from many sections of the world, and their friends, was a very happy and profitable occasion, although a note of seriousness was evident, a reflection of the disturbed world conditions of which many of these young people have all too much personal knowledge.

—S—

Words of Appreciation

THE October 20 issue of the SURVEY was especially interesting. We have friends who plan to move from the city. Your definite plans to help city people to find homes in the country where they can support themselves are most encouraging. May I have a few more copies of this issue for circulation, writes a reader in the far West.

Another Western man writes: "Each week I enjoy the visit of the SURVEY. Each copy is passed on to three families who plan a trip to Madison soon. They want to see the place for themselves."

"I have been receiving the SURVEY for a long time and would miss it very much as it keeps awake in me a sincere interest in the educational work in the Southland. Please accept this small donation to the publishing fund as a token of my appreciation." This was from a friend in Michigan.

—S—

Personal Mention

Bert Deng, whose skill in the making of pictures and tinted slides is well known here and elsewhere, addressed one of the Garden Clubs of Nashville, which met at the home of Mrs. Newman Cheek. He

showed beautiful pictures of China's scenery and public buildings. Later the college family had the pleasure of seeing these same pictures on the screen.

Miss Howell, member of the teaching staff of Scarritt College, Nashville, recently brought visitors to the Madison College campus. She was out this week with three missionaries from foreign lands who are spending a part of their furlough in the South.

Elder Sophus Borg of Santa Ana, California, stopped to see friends. He was a student at Madison in earlier days. Several years have passed since he was on the campus. He expressed pleasure at the improvements and growth of the institution and was especially pleased to find among the students a number of young people of his acquaintance in the West.

Mrs. Whitney Smith of San Francisco, California, who has been in Ohio for a number of months, and her daughter, Miss Marjorie Smith, visited Mrs. Smith's sister and niece, Mrs. H. M. Walen and Mrs. Susan Ard, last week. This was their first glimpse of Madison and of Chestnut Hill Farm School on the Highland Rim. The character of the work and the variety of activities in these educational centers brought forth expressions of surprise and deep interest.

—S—

Wanting a College Education

MADISON College offers young men and young women opportunities to secure a practical training for Christian service in both the home and the foreign field. The Winter quarter opens Monday, January 3, 1938. Cash expense may be reduced to the minimum by securing a position in some one of the campus industries. Ambitious students who are capable of meeting the standards have a chance to earn a large part of their way. In writing specify your experience in self-support. For details, address, Madison College, Tennessee.

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It Is Becoming to Give Thanks

THE eve before Thanksgiving, chapel hour service was devoted to a review of the blessings of the year and a rehearsal of some of the things for which the Madison family has reasons to be especially grateful.

The quiet of the surroundings, the calm that settles over the grounds with the approach of night, are features noted by many who visit the campus. With anxiety, unrest, agitation on every side, it is a distinct advantage for a group of young men and women to have a rural environment in which to carry forward their educational program. It is an ideal place in which to form character habits of stability, endurance, and thrift.

The passing year has been especially free from such disasters as storm and flood and fire. With a daily program that presents many possibilities for accidents, no major troubles have occurred. When one reviews the work in the various departments, it is with a spirit of thankfulness for the hearty cooperation of department heads, men and women who together are putting across a project of

education and remunerative work for a company of approximately three hundred students.

IT IS well to take inventory at times. With the ever-present anxiety of the world comes the conviction that life is impossible for any of us without a close walk with the Master, a daily feeding on His word. As the body grows weak and incapable of performing its functions except as it is nourished daily, so the spiritual man languishes unless regularly fed.

If in our daily contact with men we are not able "unto him that smiteth thee on one

cheek to offer also the other; and him that taketh away thy cloke forbid not to take thy coat also," there is something lacking in our spiritual diet. We are not partaking of the vitamins and minerals needed to bring forth in us the good works that should characterize the followers of Christ.

To be a Christian means to think the thoughts that Christ thought. We live together as students and instructors on a college campus, one of the best places in the world to test spiritual fiber. We are here for discipline as were the disciples who spent approximately three years in the school of Jesus. It is the part of

THE SPIRIT OF THANKFULNESS

O GIVE thanks unto the Lord,
for He is good;
For His mercy endureth for ever.
Let the redeemed of the Lord say so,
Whom He hath redeemed from the hand
of the enemy.
Praise ye the Lord. O give thanks unto
the Lord;
For He is good; for His mercy endureth
for ever.

—The Psalms

From a talk by President E. A. Sutherland.

wisdom to avoid grumbling and complaining. Such conduct is evidence of a lack of spiritual fortitude, it bespeaks a deficiency diet in spiritual food. You students have the making of the environment of the college largely in your own hands. If things are going wrong, better them. There are ways to right the wrongs. If they cannot be changed and you cannot live happily with others, then withdraw to some more congenial atmosphere. At any rate, do not waste your strength and stifle the hope of others by grumbling.

Judas symbolizes the complainers, the type that are better in their own eyes than is anyone else. As a member of the Saviour's school, he posed as a co-operator, he accepted a position of responsibility in the organization, but all the time in his thoughts Judas was undermining the principles of the institution with which he had voluntarily united. The kiss he gave the Master the night of the betrayal was not his first act of disloyalty.

IT is possible for us as students to be surrounded with conditions the very best for our development but fail to appreciate our privileges. Blindness of this type often leads one to take a most unwise course of action. Recall the experience in the life of Christ when He fed five thousand people on the seashore of Galilee. So thrilled were they with this physical manifestation of His power to minister to their needs, that they conspired to make Him king.

For long had they looked for deliverance from Roman rule. Here was the deliverer, the Redeemer. By force they would have crowned Him king. But Christ had not come to reign as a temporal king. He Himself had said, "My kingdom is not of this world." But the multitude could see nothing but the temporal, the physical, and when Jesus quietly slipped out of their midst, leaving them arguing how they might make him their ruler, they forgot the blessing He had bestowed and began to complain.

The disciples, disappointed in their hopes, went out on the sea with the grumble spirit in their hearts. Thankfulness for their knowledge of Him and their possibilities for spiritual advancement were lost sight of until a storm

swept across the lake and threatened to drown them. Rebellion in the heart is often responsible for storms in life that come near destroying.

When the Master appeared walking toward them, they were still so disturbed in mind that they did not recognize Him. Strange how blind we can be! His words, "It is I, be not afraid," brought them to their senses. Then the impulsive Peter, possibly leader in the harsh words of criticism of the previous hour, called out across those stormy waves, "Lord, if it be Thou, bid me come unto Thee on the water."

When the Master said, "Come," Peter started out boldly. A self-satisfied feeling took possession of his heart. He was doing something the others had never done. "See . . ." But before he could go farther he began to sink.

How the ghosts of trouble loom in the darkness when we have not the Spirit of the Master within! How weak and inefficient our efforts and how easy it is for us and our man-made enterprises to sink when self is the center of our thoughts.

Life among us as a college group is as full of vital experiences as were the lives of the disciples. We need clear vision of our relationships and our connection with the Truth. It is well to take time to express our thankfulness for the blessings, both temporal and spiritual, that have preserved us and made possible our individual and collective progress of the year.

—S—

A Youth's Temperance Council Meeting

MADISON'S program of simple living, rational treatment of disease, a diet without the use of flesh foods, abstinence from tobacco, stimulating drinks of all sorts, and the use of tea and coffee, gives the young people of the campus a background that coordinates well with active organizations that are struggling to educate the children of this generation in the principles of temperance.

For several years there has been an organized Y.T.C. among the students, sponsored primarily by Mrs. George Droll, who acts as a connecting link between the W.C.T.U. and the youth's work. Last summer a meeting of the

organizations of several Southern States was held at Madison, much to the edification of the young people.

The twenty-third of November, Madison College Y.T.C. met with the Nashville branch in the City at the home of Mrs. W. I. Judson. A general report of activities was given by Miss Betsy Boyd Joscelyn, State General Secretary. A very active campaign of education through the public schools is now sponsored by the W.C.T.U. and by the Y.T.C. Miss Mary Grimmett explained these modern methods and gave a sample alcohol lecture.

A ten-year program of education is under way on "What Alcohol Is and What It Does to the Human Body." A scientific approach to the subject will be employed. A large amount of effective data has been collected. It is interesting to note that in countries where beer and liquor are freely used, and have been for a series of years, the life expectancy of man is declining. In Germany, for instance, the life expectancy of men is thirty-six years; that of women forty-two years.

The thirty students and teachers who attended the Nashville meeting received inspiration for stronger work in their own organization on the campus.

—S—

Some Principles of College Life

ANTIOCH COLLEGE, Yellow Springs, Ohio, was established by Horace Mann in 1853. Mr. Mann, known as one of the founders of the Public School System of the United States, was outstanding for his advanced ideas of education and his practical application of those principles.

In 1835, while Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman of Tennessee Valley Authority, was still President of Antioch College, he addressed a group of educators in New York City concerning the aims and purposes of the college. Antioch has given Madison some splendid examples of forward educational methods and has been a continual inspiration to our institution in its development of the work-study program and other features of an education to meet the problems of life before leaving the college campus.

Note some of these characteristics as given by Mr. Morgan:

Competitive sports. The athletic and physical education programs have succeeded to a very considerable extent. Intercollegiate athletics have been eliminated by student action, but nearly everyone participates in intramural sports. A regard for personal health has been developed, though there is still much ground to cover.

Student responsibility. The cheer-leader type of college spirit is almost wholly absent. Courtesy and good manners have markedly increased through the years. There has developed a considerable degree of student responsibility. Disciplinary problems are infrequent, and when they do occur they are almost always handled by the students. Student government is active and has many functions.

Self-government. The so-called "honor system," under which students are trusted to act with straightforwardness and honesty in various relationships, has in a large degree succeeded at Antioch, and at the present time is usually taken for granted. This element of the program is of very great importance. Our modern life is becoming too complicated to be managed by surveillance, and unless the honor system can become established as a life habit, our social and economic structure will break down. In working with this element of the program, we are dealing with the very texture of modern life.

Antioch students carry a program of work and study, alternating periods in the classroom with periods of practical service in some industrial concern. Madison's plan of operating contains many of these principles, developed in a different manner, of course, as may be expected. For each institution must modify methods and operating plans to suit its particular environment and student group.

The simple fact that these principles prove a success, that some educators have set their goal to give students a chance to meet life fairly and squarely while they are still in training — this is indeed a source of inspiration to fellow educators.

—S—

Importance of the Out-of-the City Movement

MANY social factors of the day indicate the importance of giving city people who realize the necessity of bettering their conditions the message that the time is ripe for sincere Christians to find for themselves a home on the land. The problem is being approached from various angles.

Under date of November 3, 1937, the Tennessee Office of The National Emergency Council sent out a circular letter from Memphis, which contains facts concerning cities of the nation and giving recommendations for bettering the situation of city dwellers.

A nation-wide survey of cities was made by The National Resources Committee and reported to President Roosevelt. Knoxville, Memphis, Chattanooga and Nashville are leading cities of Tennessee which were included in this survey.

According to the report, between 1900 and 1930, the city population of the United States increased two hundred and thirty per cent, or from 30,000,000 to 69,000,000. This marvelous growth is responsible for many of the modern city problems such as, juvenile delinquency, organized crime, commercial rackets, fantastic real estate booms, problems in housing and complicated financial conditions. In the words of the report, it is "in the Nation's cities that the shadow of economic insecurity is the darkest."

This economic insecurity, more prevalent and more threatening in the large cities, is the tragic feature that emphasizes the fact that we should do all in our power to make country life attractive and place it within the reach of those who face this insecurity.

Madison is blessed with a rural location. Its situation is ideal for the development of industries and for solving problems of self-maintenance. Its work-study plan of operation, the fact that students are learning day by day along with their classroom studies some of those more important economic lessons of life, emphasizes to them the necessity of helping others to meet the problems they are facing in the large cities.

WE HAVE BEEN all too slow about accepting this responsibility in its broader sense. Madison has been quietly instilling the idea in the minds of its students for a quarter of a century. It has been instrumental in the establishment of a score of other rural centers of

Christian activity—schools for the youth, agricultural centers, and health and medical institutions. These small institutions are centers of light and influence. Not the least of their work is the education of their own corps of workers for the crisis that seems about upon us.

The physical change of city families to locations where they can escape the crushing conditions of unemployment and numerous attendant evils is but a part of the movement. There is in it a spiritual uplift, a deepening of conscious dependence on the power of the Master Teacher comparable to that of the great back-to-the-land movement of Israel of old, when Moses led them from Egyptian darkness.

The following paragraph, appearing in an earlier issue, may well be quoted again. It appeared in *Pacific Union Recorder*, issue of April 7, 1937, as a quotation from the Bulletin of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, date, April 6, 1904. This indicates how long the thought has been before us, concerning conditions which each year become more critical. Here is the instruction:

My warning is, keep out of the cities. Educate our people to get out of the cities into the country where they can obtain a small piece of land and make a home for themselves and their children. Ere long there will be such strife and confusion that those who wish to leave will not be able. We must be prepared for these issues.

—S—

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Studying Educational Problems of the Southern Mountain People

THE Western North Carolina Regional Conference for Educational and Church Leaders, the last of three such conferences held recently, offered opportunity to study the problem of education, elementary and adult, in the Southern mountains, and the relationship of public and private agencies at work on its solution.

In the words of Miss Helen Dingman, director of adult education and extension work in Berea College, Kentucky, this was "a health clinic for education in the mountains." The first of the three conferences was held at Berea, Kentucky; the second in Norris, Tennessee, the new center that has developed about Norris Dam; and this third was a gathering at Asheville Normal and Teachers College, Asheville, North Carolina.

Spiritual Capacity of the People

DURING the past fifteen years decided changes, social and economic, have come to this vast mountain region. Some of these changes come in the form of constructive opportunities; others are the result of demoralizing influences that are present in many features of modern life.

"The mastery of the technique of material things without the spirit of Christ is the most destructive force in the world," said James K. McClure, President of the Farmers Federation, Asheville, in his paper on "Social, Economic, and Industrial Changes in the Mountain Area."

IN SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS

AMONG the treasures to which the mountain people have held during their long isolation are independence; a real love of freedom that is willing to give up much that others consider important in order to be free; a fundamental democracy based on the sense of the worth of man as man; a deep love of home and family; the courage which folk who live close to nature must have in order to face bravely whatever life brings; a quiet patience like the patience of the seasons; a fine human dignity; a sense of the reality of God and of things unseen.

—Edwin E. White in "Highland Heritage"

He continued by saying that nowhere in the country do we find a more valuable type of people than in the population of the Southern mountains. These people have initiative and power. They should have a chance for material development, but it must go hand-in-hand with spiritual improvement. The mountain people are peculiarly gifted in spiritual capacity.

"Their ability to recognize the Power that governs, guides and guards, is found in their very bone as it is not found anywhere else in the United States." And, he added, that no civilization has ever, after passing its spiritual peak, survived any length of time.

The Type of School Needed

ON the economic side of the question Mr. McClure stressed the importance of introducing supplementary industries

to the mountain sections. If this is not done by ourselves it will come from some other source. The mountain areas need internal development, not cigarette-paper factories operated by some company that does the same thing in France.

The past quarter-century has greatly increased educational facilities provided by the state. Private schools that once met a decided need now face the question of their need. They are called upon to decide whether or not they are adequately fulfilling their original purpose.

The President of Western Carolina Teachers College, Dr. H. T. Hunter, of Cullowhee, North Carolina, spoke on "Trends and the Future of Public Education." He is interested in schools that are trying out industries in cooperation with the school work, schools having a program of "in school and in work at the same time." He paid tribute to the private schools which stimulated educational activity in North Carolina. It is often true that such schools blaze a trail, because of their freedom to do experimental work in newer fields, thus opening the way for the public schools to follow.

A part of his prophecy of the future of the public schools places vocational training in every school. Not all pupils will continue their education on the higher levels, but all will be faced with the problem of earning a living. Their education should fit them for self-support. As he put it, each one should be able "to carry his own weight."

Bring Life Problems into the School

IT IS recognized that to do this the educational structure must be made over and tied inseparably with life problems. Too often during the years spent in school, the student lives in an artificial set-up in which the problems of the every-day life are largely forgotten. According to Professor Plemmons of Lee Edwards High School, Asheville, this order of things should be changed. "The home and the community have turned over to the school the project of propelling youth to a place in life, and it is still a question whether the school can stand the strain and meet the situation." In his own school some practical experiments are being made to fit youth for the life they are facing. It is found that in many schools even subjects

like manual training fail to connect closely with actual every-day needs. The curriculum is still remote from the life of the pupils when it should be a natural outgrowth of their environment.

The Purpose of Adult Education

THE expression of Dean Leo K. Pritchett of McRea College, Banners Elk, North Carolina, is that "education in the school should be like the life out of school."

Miss Dingman, whose experience is broad in the mountain work, told of a splendid work being carried on by the Co-operatives in Nova Scotia, stressing the benefit of allowing the program to grow up from the lives of the people, under able leadership, rather than having the curriculum imposed upon them.

Adult education in North Carolina was presented in a very appealing way by those who are directing in that field. Dr. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, is quoted as saying that the future of democracy lies largely in adult education. This should go even beyond the college, if the situation is to be fully met.

Adult education in the mountains is intended to be an enrichment and adjustment of the individual. Leaders in this field of educational activity need not the language of the psychologist. They need to talk in parables as did the Master Teacher. Miss Dingman gave a thrilling account of the Opportunity School centering at Berea College in Kentucky, and what these educational advantages mean to their four hundred alumni.

Dr. Alva Taylor, with whose work for the mountain people we are already familiar, told of the help now being given by the "Save the Child Fund."

The Province of the Private School

IT IS a question of the moral problem of this section that confronts these educators. If the private schools relinquish their work, can the public schools meet the situation? The future of the private schools seems to lie primarily in education for leadership. A social-religious combination with education is the recognized province of the private school. Here church and school can cooperate and concentrate their efforts. Too few mountain workers have been trained *in* mountain work *for* the mountain work. Christianity

should be taught in terms of the environment of the mountain school.

In the second place it is recognized that the private school has a freedom to develop new and often better methods of educational work in a way that is not permissible to accredited schools. In the words of Dr. Hunter, "Our democracy needs our private school Christian training."

THESE thoughts from this valuable meeting of men and women deeply concerned with a vital feature of the nation's educational problem come to us from Mrs. Susan Ard, who had the pleasure of attending the conference at Asheville. The judgment of this group of educators, that the private school has a distinct mission, is an inspiration to our own units that are battling day after day with the problem. It is encouraging also to the parent school, Madison College, whose students have been answering the call of the mountain regions for years, and some of whom are doing an outstanding work. Undaunted, they are pushing forward, conscious of the needs, thankful for the privilege of making a contribution through their centers which combine agriculture, education, and health and medical work.

—S—

Chinese Students on Thanksgiving Day

By Shubert Liao

WRITING for the *Chinese Students Monthly Magazine* in April, 1937, I said that I hoped many Chinese students would attend college at Madison. We are glad to find that the number in college this year is a hundred per cent increase over the enrollment a year ago.

We Chinese students do not feel far away from home, nor do we suffer from homesickness, as the young men and women often have opportunity for discussion, recreation, and to meet at meal time. Thanksgiving dinner was an enjoyable time for the entire student family, including the Chinese students. We were pleased to have President and Mrs. Sutherland with us.

Fifteen Chinese men and women gathered about one large table in Kinne Dining Hall. We spoke in our own tongue. At Dr. Sutherland's suggestion we had a group picture taken. His long life of

active teaching is an inspiration to us. We can understand how happy he is to see the growth of the student family, with representatives from distant parts of the world who come here for the work-study program which develops both hand and brain.

For over thirty years he and his co-workers have been sowing the seeds of an educational philosophy and today they are reaping the fruit. We were pleased on this Thanksgiving day to express our thankfulness for the Madison type of education. It is our determination to take back with us to China this spirit of the pioneers. We are pledging ourselves to do our best for the service of Christ and our fellow men.

—S—

In Need of a Little Help

MADISON has outgrown its meeting place for daily chapel services and for the weekly gatherings of the larger congregation on the Sabbath. In other words, Assembly Hall had to be enlarged.

The growth of the institution can be measured by the changes in the size of its main school building. Once the little two-hundred-fifty-dollar cottage housed the school, classrooms, and all. The family increased, and Mrs. Gotzian gave us the Hall which still bears her name. It seemed, when moved into, that it would meet the needs for years to come. In a few years, however, that building was outgrown and Mrs. Scott built for us the Helen Funk Assembly Hall, in commemoration of her daughter.

That has been the center of campus activities for a dozen years. It housed the library as well as affording seating space for all the larger gatherings on the campus.

With the new Druillard Library, liberal gift of a number of friends and named for the largest donor, came relief of an area that with the present remodeling provides a seating capacity for approximately six hundred.

This is the center of our story. The building is being revamped and we are ready for seats. For years the family has looked forward to better accommodations for students and guests. By good fortune, so we think, we were put in touch with a company having theatre chairs for

sale, a chair that originally cost \$6.00, but which will cost us laid down at Madison about \$1.75 apiece.

The expense of remodeling the building, \$1,700, has been provided for. Always when facing a need, some friends of the institution proffer help. The committee has felt that if this present need of money for chairs were made known, some friends would find it in their hearts to donate the funds.

It is Christmas time, the gift time of the year. Some of you have been so close to Madison that you feel the heart beats of the institution. It is our hope that you will send a check for one or more chairs as a Christmas present to the institution.

You will be happy to have a chair in Madison College Assembly Hall which through the years will be occupied daily by some student who is preparing for a life of service for the Master.

We thank you in anticipation, and ask that you address the institution at Madison College, Tennessee.

—s—

More About the Soybean

WITH the idea of developing community agriculture, Madison College farm, in cooperation with Madison Foods, planted a number of the newer varieties of soybeans during this season. In the early summer a crop of corn in the muck bottomland along the Cumberland River was turned under as unsuccessful. This same piece of land was prepared for soybeans. The Rokusun variety was chosen because it was late in the season and early fall rains might result in a heavy loss if the season were true to form. The Rokusuns produced well on this land which would not grow a successful crop of corn.

The Rokusun is a large flat bean much like a baby lima. This variety is especially desirable for green canning and may be left to mature sufficiently to be threshed with a regular wheat equipment by using a larger screen. If the beans are threshed green, it is almost impossible to remove

them from the pods in which they are imbedded. Therefore the average bean thresher will mutilate many of the beans at this stage. But by allowing them to mature sufficiently for threshing, this difficulty is eliminated to a large extent. At this stage the beans must be canned immediately or they will spoil.

If the beans are permitted to mature fully they may be handled much like a lima bean for cooking purposes. Soybeans as a whole should be soaked longer than navy or lima beans and must also be cooked longer. Some varieties require pressure cooking. The Rokusun variety does not require pressure cooking. Another thing in its favor is its distinct departure from the rather odd flavor characteristic of many varieties of soybeans. Rokusuns are "down right good eating," as the Southerner puts it, either in the green state, the semi-green stage, or mature.

Some experimental plantings were also made of other new varieties: Bansie, Jogun, Hayto, Easy Cook. So few Bansies, Joguns, and Haytos have been planted by any grower that we purchased them at great difficulty by the peck. Therefore, seed for these varieties is very scarce if at all obtainable. Due to the small quantity of seed obtainable and to a limited yield, we do not have sufficient seed for a sizable planting for the coming season. The Easy Cook variety may be obtainable from The Funk Brothers Seed Company, Bloomington, Illinois; and from The Charlton-Davis Company, Inc., 207 Southern Produce Building, Norfolk, Virginia. The Rokusun variety are obtainable from Charlton-Davis.

It is to Dr. Morse, whose ability as a student, chemist, agriculturist, organizer, and one who can cleverly glean the practical from the theoretical, that the soybean owes much of its progress in the United States. Madison College is deeply grateful to Dr. Morse, and also to the United States Department of Agriculture, for many helpful suggestions and for their untiring assistance.

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Undying Principles of Education

IN THE FACE of all the changes that come with the years a student of the history of education cannot but be impressed with the fact that certain principles are so dynamic that they appear at intervals all along the way. Such fundamentals, like truth in other forms, are prone to meet opposition and may succumb to the attacks of opposers, for a time at least, but with a cessation of open attack they recur, and again set a pattern for a fuller system of training for social fitness.

Agriculture and Rural Life

EDUCATIONAL work of the Middle Ages was carried by the monks through the monastic schools. To many it is a new thought that these monastic schools were "seldom established in towns. Their site was in the river valleys and in the forests, and the monks became the pioneers in clearing the land and preparing the way for agriculture and civilization."

Pestalozzi, the educational genius who did much of his work in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, living at the time of our nation's birth, and in the days of Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin, was a farmer-teacher, promoter of a system that calls for the training of head, hand, and heart. It was his belief that "real

education must develop the child as a whole—mentally, physically, morally."

One of Pestalozzi's associates in the educational work was Philip Von Fellenberg. He was a wealthy and highly educated Swiss who was convinced that the

only safe procedure for any state was the proper education of its youth. He devoted his life and his property to working out some of the methods advocated by his friend Pestalozzi. He established a school on his estate, a farm of 600 acres. This rural

school had shops for the manufacture of clothing and tools, a printing establishment including lithographing, and an agricultural department.

"The agricultural school in particular," says Cubberley, "History of Education," "aroused interest. More than a hundred Reports were published in Europe and America, on this very successful experiment in a combined intellectual and manual-labor type of education."

It was the interest aroused by Fellenberg's agricultural school that led many schools in the United States between the years 1830 to 1844 to establish agricultural and manual-labor schools. A generation later his ideas fruited in our country in the agricultural colleges and insti-

THE PASSING OF TIME

OUR next meeting will be in the new-born year.

Nineteen Thirty-Eight will be here. May it bring you special blessings of health, wholesome activity and spiritual prosperity.

We wish you Godspeed.

tutions for teaching mechanical arts.

In 1823 John Griscom wrote of his travels in Europe and among other things tells of his interview with Fellenberg at Hofwyl, Switzerland. He quotes Fellenberg as believing that in the education of men for permanent usefulness and happiness, "agriculture affords opportunities and advantages of the greatest importance, and next to this are the mechanical arts."

Interesting, is it not, to learn that the boys in Fellenberg's school earned a large part of their expenses by work on the soil and in the shops.

Southern Schools Follow the Lead

THE purchase of a 200-acre farm was the initial step in the establishment of the University of Virginia by Thomas Jefferson. The early teachers in that institution, founded to perpetuate the principles of democracy, lived in simple cottages along with members of their student body, and with each cottage went a tract of land for a garden.

Oberlin College, alma mater of hundreds of missionaries in the homeland and abroad, was established on a 640-acre farm. Mr. Shipherd, the founder, said, "We are to connect workshops and the farm with the institution."

Emory and Henry College, a Methodist institution, established in Virginia in 1835, on a 600-acre farm, "was called a manual-labor college, an institution of learning in which pupils were to be trained to labor as well as to think."

A work program, often with agriculture as a basic industry, was the core of a number of institutions of learning, representing the advanced ideas of educators in different denominational groups in the United States.

The Bible in Education

ON THIS POINT we quote from a forceful address given before the Commission on Secondary Schools at the annual meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Richmond, December, 1936, by J. P. McCallie, Headmaster of McCallie School, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Speaking on "Character Education" he says:

The Bible is an indispensable text-book of education. All other texts may change, but this one never. My school has been in existence

thirty-two years, and absolutely the only text we have now that we had when the school was founded is the Bible. The study of this Book only will better fit a man for happy, successful, and efficient living than will all other text-books combined.

Quoting Dr. McCallie further:

The Jewish lad of our Lord's time was taught the Bible and a trade; thus was the Lord taught. The head and the hand were trained, while the heart was made tender to the obedience to the Laws of God. The Lord learned to use the carpenter's tools, and Paul learned to make tents, while Moses was a great shepherd. *We need tremendously to get back to this simple method of teaching.*

That is a striking testimony by a modern teacher made at a time when many instructors turn otherwhere than to the Word of God.

IN THE "Story of Oberlin," by Leonard, is given the experience of that training school for Christian workers with reference to the place the Bible should occupy in education. Leonard says:

The Scriptures . . . were considered to possess the highest educational value, and as such, they should be studied first, last, and everywhere between. The Bible should have a place in every scheme of education from the primary school to the university. . . . Oberlin decided to restore the Bible to its place as a permanent text-book in the whole course.

The standard at our own Madison College is expressed in these words:

"Above all other books, the Word of God must be our study, the great text-book, the basis of all education; and our children are to be educated in the truths found therein irrespective of previous habits and customs. In doing this, teachers and students will find the hidden treasure, the higher education. Bible rules are to be the guide in daily life. . . . A new purpose must be brought in and find place, and students must be aided in applying Bible principles in all they do."

The temptation of the day is to place false values on material things; to look for happiness in terms of money earned and material possessions, in ease and abundant leisure. It is refreshing to find eminent teachers, therefore, such as Dr. Henry C. Link, Director of the Psychological Service Center of New York City, in his work with men and women who are in trouble with themselves, saying to them, "The greatest and most authentic book on personality is still the Bible." And

throughout his book, "My Return to Religion," this author is pointing to the teachings of Jesus as the source of the "abundant life."

Madison has good reason for having a rural location: a farm and many mechanical activities; its variety of practical duties that accompany the training of the mind; its opportunities for self-maintenance; its simplicity of daily living; its emphasis on proper physical habits and mental attitudes and for making the Scriptures the guide in daily living.

—S—

The Gift of Giving

SOMETIMES the original spirit of the Christmas, celebration of the Master's birth, is lost in gift-giving to ourselves and our special friends, in feasting and frolic. Visitors returning from one of the Units, located high in the mountains where the summer is short at best and this past season was unusually abbreviated by early frosts, reported that the food supply for the family of workers and the children dependent on them was decidedly limited. And so the inspiration came among our own children of the Demonstration School, to make a Christmas offering to this Unit.

Joy, what joy there has been among the younger members of the campus family as they gathered canned goods from Madison Foods and from their own home supplies, brought together dried fruits, cherished personal belongings, and other gifts. A cedar tree from the woods was decorated on the auditorium rostrum and the gifts piled high. Friends and relatives gathered Thursday evening to listen to the program of song and recitations given by the children. Professor Welch in prayer dedicated the gifts to their purpose of blessing a needy group, the audience sang "Silent Night," and dispersed, conscious, as the poet says, it is

Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds
three,

Himself, his hungry neighbor, and Me.

A Little Bare Christmas Tree

THE December issue of the *News Letter* comes from Asheville Agricultural

School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, with a little story under this caption.

Last Christmas Eve as our big truck-load of young people went from home to home in our community, singing carols and carrying Christmas cheer in rather a substantial way, they visited a very poor home, where there were four little children. In a corner stood a little bare pine tree they had brought in and set up, the only reminder of Christmas they would have. Just a little bare Christmas tree! The young people decorated it as best they could, leaving a toy for each child, and a generous treat. Then they went away in humbleness of heart, with the memory of a little bare Christmas tree and four wistful child faces, to be carried throughout the year.

And so as the Christmas season comes to us, we are not thinking only of ourselves. The past week a committee has been at work collecting clothing, food, toys that can be repaired and repainted, and funds for a Christmas treat. Our students and Sanitarium guests have caught the spirit and are cooperating in a fine way. Down at the Sanitarium we find people who have forgotten their own troubles in the pleasure of making red net bags and dressing dolls. We have nearly one hundred names of children on our Christmas list. The early winter has been cold. There is real need in many homes. It is our hope to be able to furnish warm clothing as well as toys to many children.

And so is the real Christmas spirit at work in our school, encouraged often by the memory of a little bare Christmas tree.

—S—

The Week of Prayer

ONE of the objectives of Madison College is to provide for higher educating of young people for Christian service in a distinctly religious atmosphere. In harmony with this spirit and to promote this end, the family set aside the week of November 13-20 as a special season of devotion.

Services were held at the chapel hour in the evening under the direction of Elder Howard Welch, teacher of Bible

and pastor of the Madison College church, assisted by Professor R. D. Kaylor, and other members of the faculty. Practical daily living for Christ was the prevailing theme.

Classwork was lightened a bit and time was set aside for prayer bands. These bands, led by students, were successful in developing a spirit of earnest devotion. At the Sabbath evening vesper hour a large majority of the student body told of having found a more satisfactory religious experience.

The final meeting of the week was a consecration service in which teachers and students renewed their determination for a closer walk with the Master and a more abundant life.

—S—

Campus News

Vesper service the last Sabbath evening of November was conducted by Mrs. S. V. Sutherland, who gave the young folks a heart-to-heart talk touching her own experiences in adjustment to college life, her conversion and consecration to a life of service. Since then she has been almost continuously associated with students as teacher and counselor. As dean of women and as a classroom teacher she is still close to the lives of the young people on the campus.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, November 24, Miss Khort, graduate of the University of Minnesota, gave students of the Dietetics Department, other guests, and members of the faculty, a profitable and entertaining demonstration of improved methods of using electricity for cooking. She skillfully showed how better food service can be procured with a saving of time and fuel. The guests were pleased with her skill and efficiency and the good things she made.

A new, two-hundred-dollar Sandborn graphic metabolism tester was recently presented to the Department of Nutrition, a generous gift from women friends who are teachers in other colleges and teachers

in Madison College. The class in Advanced Nutrition has been enjoying its study, which involves the use of this machine.

During the week ending December 16, F. C. Gilbert, Director of the Jewish Department of Home Missions of Seventh-day Adventists, Washington, D. C., gave a series of addresses at the evening chapel hour on the sanctuary service in the Jewish dispensation, making clear the basis here for the interpretation of the prophetic portions of the Scriptures relating to present world history. A large and attentive audience bespoke a deep interest in his splendid presentation of portions of Old Testament history and the interpretation of prophecies of Daniel.

On the seventh, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rocke returned from a vacation of two months which took them through portions of the Middle West and to the Pacific Coast. They met many relatives and friends. It is surprising the number of former members of the Madison College family he encountered and from whom he brings back a good report.

On the ninth, Mr. M. C. Huntley, of Birmingham, Alabama, Executive Secretary of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, made his annual visit to the institution. One of the substantial improvements noted in the college area of the campus is Druillard Library which affords ample study room, well lighted and ideal in many ways for the students.

It is always a pleasure to have Dr. A. J. Harris of Nashville address the family as he did on Sabbath morning, the eleventh. Throughout the thirty years and more of Madison life he has come periodically. His interest is with the youth who are preparing for service.

Already new students are arriving for the winter quarter, which is scheduled to open Monday, January 3, 1938.

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The Center for Adventist Research

James White Library
Andrews University
4190 Administration Drive
Berrien Springs, MI 49104-1440 USA
+001 269 471 3209
www.andrews.edu/library/car
car@andrews.edu

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