

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JANUARY 3, 1940

Madison Faces the New Year With Courage

APPROACHING the end of a year people are prone to take note of their stock in trade, to review the past and to predict in regard to the future.

The year 1939 has been replete with blessings for the complex institution familiarly known as Madison. The past twelve months have brought thrilling experiences. Have the standards and ideals of the institution changed? Is the vision dimmed that led to its founding?

Madison as it is today is the out-working of a well-defined idea, an idea that embraces the education of young men and women for lives of Christian service. Times and conditions have changed materially since the birth of the institution thirty-five years ago. But the fundamental principles of the institution are believed to be of divine origin and consequently are eternal.

Men are forced often to change their technique, to adapt new tactics, to meet new attacks, new theories and methods advanced from varying points of view,

that may spell progress provided the foundations, the fundamentals of truth, are not lost sight of.

Because today one travels by automotor instead of on foot, or on horseback, or with horse and carriage as he did thirty-five years ago, does not mean a denial of faith, or a departure from essential principles. The speeding up of activity may indicate a keener grasp of essentials and a nearer approach to the ideal.

ONE indication of progress is the ability to hold fast to fundamental principles while at the same time keeping pace with rapidly changing conditions. In harmony with this idea we are told that "The essence of all real faith is to do the right thing at the right time." To be able to carry on in one's appointed sphere, working with people, making the most of other people's talents and abilities in spite of their faults and foibles is the essence of leadership, and one of the prime essentials in the development of an institution or industry that serves people.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO leave the old with a burst of song,

To recall the right and forgive the wrong;

To forget the thing that binds you fast

To the vain regrets of the year that's past;

To have the strength to let go your hold

Of the not worth while of the days grown old,

To dare go forth with a purpose true,

To the unknown task of the year that's new;

To help your brother along the road

To do his work and lift his load;

To add your gift to the world's good

cheer,

Is to have and to give a Happy New Year.

—Robert Brewster Beattie

It is the history of nearly every movement that, as time passes, as the work progresses, as the personnel enlarges, and diverting forces are at work, the movement loses some of its pristine fervor. It often departs from the rigid simplicity of its earlier years. This is an experience to be found in educational institutions, industrial enterprises, and elsewhere.

The prediction has been made by some that in Madison's effort to meet standards set by accrediting agencies the institution will lose sight of some of its first principles, some of those well-defined essentials to a Christian training center.

When Madison was in its infancy its future policy was outlined in a way so definite that it has proved the guide for the institution in its later development. Some of these fundamentals, these First Principles, may be listed as follows.

1. Madison educates not only in a knowledge of the scriptures, but it gives a practical training that fits students to go forth as self-supporting missionaries to the field to which they are called.

2. Students are taught to raise their own crops and to care for cattle and poultry.

3. Students are taught to build their own houses.

4. Lessons are given in self-support, and "a training more important than this they could not receive."

5. They are taught how to treat the sick and care for the injured. This training for medical missionary work is described as, "one of the grandest objectives for which any school can be established."

6. School and Sanitarium are to go forward hand in hand, students being benefited by patients and patients benefited by contact with students-in-training.

7. Many other schools of a similar type are to be established — instruction that has been, and continues to be, fulfilled by the establishment of rural centers, referred to often as self-supporting units of which there are more than a score in the Southland.

8. These schools are all to be established on the land and their work with the soil is to be a demonstration of an outstanding educational factor of the institution.

9. This education is to prepare workers for both home and foreign fields, the self-supporting feature of which will give these workers "standing room" wherever their services are needed.

The type of education sponsored by Madison is called "an effective way of proclaiming the gospel." It is described as *one way* of hastening the culmination of the world's history and the second coming of Christ.

10. An outstanding objective of the institution is to develop individual consecration, a spirit of self-sacrifice, for those who successfully carry through the program outlined by Madison must learn to be content with simple food and clothing and to eliminate selfish indulgence and needless adorning.

AS THE years have passed the conception of these fundamental principles has enlarged. The year 1939 closes upon some of the most thrilling experiences in the history of the institution. It greets 1940 with hope and courage stronger than ever to cope with conditions in a world filled with strife and turmoil, yet hungriously and unconsciously for the peace that comes with an acknowledgement of divine leadership — that peace that passeth understanding.

Madison is committed to a program of education that combines activity on the physical plane, the intellectual, and the spiritual. It is educating youth for service in a critical time in world history. Never were the products of Christian education more needed. Never was the field broader, more inviting, for those who are ready to serve unselfishly.

The New Year finds Madison College about to open its mid-winter quarter. Groups of students are returning from a holiday rest at home or with friends. New students are entering upon a new program.

To friends everywhere Madison sends greetings and invites, during 1940 as heretofore, your hearty cooperation.

Madison Foods Entertains

CHRISTMAS EVE heads of departments and employees of Madison Foods and their friends filled the dining hall of Home Economics Department headquarters. E. M. Bisalski, business man-

ager, just home from the Pacific Coast, and his assistants served lunch featuring many of the products of the food factory. There appeared on the menu a fruit cocktail, Nut-meat sandwiches, Soy Sausage sandwiches, olives, celery, fruits, hot Soy-Koff, ice cream made of Kreme O'Soy Milk without eggs.

Mr. Bisalski gave a brief summary of the health food work of the year just closing and outlined projects for the future.

A few days later he left for Chicago where he and the Madison Foods' jobbers in that area were to give a banquet on December 28 for health food dealers and their associates in the LaSalle Hotel, demonstrating that a very tasty meal can be served without the use of meat, butter, eggs, milk, cheese, and coffee or tea.

Mr. Bisalski's subject for discussion at the banquet was "What Does the Future Hold for the Health Food Industry?"

Madison Foods Sends Greetings

FROM the formal Season's Greetings extended to its customers by Madison Foods we quote:

"'He that is greatest among you shall be your servant,' is the philosophy of a great leader. His philosophy had such a profound influence upon society that the celebration of His birth is the world's greatest holiday. His life was devoted entirely to service. He sought to serve. He died to serve.

"Thirty-five years ago a dozen students gathered in a classroom on the present campus of Madison College. Today over four hundred students from all parts of the country and many foreign countries make up the roster of the college.

"Scholarship, proficiency in manual arts, self-support, healthful living, and love toward each other and of God, were emphasized in all the activities of the institution. For many years educators and editors have kept watch on the development of its humble beginning. Occasional articles and pictures of the work of Madison College appeared in various periodicals throughout the nation, but last year *Reader's Digest* published an article that started an avalanche of publicity which has reached the amazing total of over twenty-five million copies in thirty-seven countries.

"Madison Foods has shared liberally in the publicity given Madison College. As an integral part of the college, Madison Foods provides the opportunity for many students to earn their college expenses. Here students are taught how to work and be self-supporting."

Another Interesting Contact

STRANGE and interesting are the ways by which friends are made as the result of the educational and industrial work of Madison. Here is a sample.

HOSPITAL DOS ESTRANGEIROS
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL
December 1, 1939

Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,
Madison, Tennessee, U.S.A.

DEAR SECRETARY:

I am a convalescing patient in the Strangers Hospital in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as the result of an accident on ship "Angola" on which my wife and I came from Lisbon in October, the only means of getting out of Europe that we had been able to find after a very trying experience due to the outbreak of the war.

I have been reading back numbers of the *Reader's Digest* in one of which I ran across an article, "Self-Supporting Col-

lege," describing the remarkable success you have had in the development of a line of food products; the discovering of the best variety of soya bean for use in making soya milk, soy loaf, Vigorost and other Madison Foods.

Having lived in Japan and China I know the great value of soya bean and am anxious to secure full information as to the variety regarded as superior by Madison. I am taking advantage of the first permission I have had to do a little writing that I might ask you to send as much printed matter regarding Madison Foods as may be available, and that you advise me where I can purchase these foods. Is there any firm carrying your products in Miami or Jacksonville, Florida?

I am a retired professor of Biology,

University of Pennsylvania. For some years I have resided in Nassau, Bahamas, B.W.I. to which I am returning as soon as I regain sufficient strength to travel. Kindly supply me with full particulars as to your institution and especially as to Madison Foods.

With unbounded admiration for the good work you are doing, I remain,

Yours very truly,
CHARLES S. DOLLEY, *M.D.*

Campus News

Of the two-hundred twenty-eight nurses who passed the Tennessee State Board examinations during the month of November, 1939, ten were Madison-trained. Thirteen of the number gained a place on the honor roll with a grade of 90, or above; and of that thirteen, two were Madison graduates: Miss Johanna Frank of New York and Russell Herman, the only man nurse in the group who came to Madison from Ohio.

About the middle of November the Nashville Y.W.C.A. entertained and banqueted foreign students attending the various educational institutions of the city and community. The representatives from Madison College were: from Canada, Edward C. Frank, Esther Hornoi, John Kayner, Audrey Kellett, Otto Koenigsfeld, Mary Michael, Dorothy McIntyre, William Rabuka, Orvan Thompson; from China, Stephen Chang, Stephen Chiao, William Kuo, Grace Lin, Francis Woo; from Japan, Mary Hirabayashi, Stephen Ito, Victor Seino, Yoshio Seino, John Suzuki, Masako Yamagata, Samuel Yoshimura. Several out-of-America students were not able to attend.

Associated Lecturers, Inc., announces to the public an attractive line of slides at a very reasonable price. They are prepared to supply the entire set of "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" slides in Kodachrome natural color photographs, exact reproductions of the full size slides with all fine shades, coloring and art work, mounted on cardboard frame, two inches square, at half the price of the larger slides. Glass

slides, two by two inches, may be secured at much less cost than the regular size. Slides on alcohol and tobacco are included in this line. Forty gospel songs are available in the Kodachrome miniature slides and one hundred slides on the life of Christ. Address, Associated Lecturers, Incorporated, Madison College, Tennessee.

During the recent Week of Prayer Pastor B. H. Shaw of Nashville, S.D.A. Memorial Church, assisted Professors H. J. Welch and R. J. Sype of the college Department of Religious Education in the daily religious services.

The family had an unusual privilege about the middle of December, when Arthur White, secretary of the Ellen G. White Foundation, delivered several lectures on the life, work, and writings of Mrs. E. G. White, author of "The Desire of Ages," "The Great Controversy," and twenty other volumes, religious works, many of which have been translated and published in various foreign languages. The lectures are most instructive and inspirational.

Among visitors of recent weeks were Dr. Wellesley Magan and Mrs. Magan of Covina, California, who spent a few hours with relatives and friends on the campus, the first in ten years. Both Dr. and Mrs. Magan were Madison students in the early days of the institution. Mrs. Magan is sister to Professor Nis Hansen, Jr., member of the Madison College faculty. Dr. Wellesley is among the earliest Madison students to take medical training. He is a well known surgeon on the Pacific coast.

During the holiday season between one-third and one-half of the Madison students left the campus for a two-weeks visit with friends and relatives. At the same time other young people paid Madison a visit. Among these visitors were: Miss Iva Fleming who is teaching a family school in the suburbs of Louisville; Miss Lorena Whidden, who has charge of the church school in Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Putnam of Lawrenceburg Sanitarium; Dr. Dale Putnam of Westerville, Ohio, his wife and baby, all former residents of Madison campus.

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Dealing With Realities

ONE hears today much talk of the philosophy pervading economics, politics, religion, and in it all, realism makes strong pretense of leadership in many fields. Nowhere is it more the leading spirit than at Madison.

On the campus are gathered youth from various spheres of influence, young men of widely different racial background who sit together in the classroom and work side by side in campus industries in an atmosphere of realism created by administrators and instructors.

Dreaming of great things in the tomorrow is here replaced by personal contacts with actual problems of today. The necessity for efficiency in work, for constancy, for progressive improvement, patience and courtesy in dealing with companions in service or study, for the economic handling of funds, for the assumption of responsibility not only each for himself but each for the social organization as a whole, its personnel and its property — all this is a very real problem of life.

Here efficiency in hand work, feet well planted on the ground, each individual making the most of inherited abilities and of the facilities afforded, is the student program.

The value of dealing with the realities of life is impressively stated by Boris

Blai, well-known sculptor, director of the Stella Elkins Perkins Tyler School of Fine Arts, Temple University, Philadelphia, in an article appearing in the *American Magazine*, January issue, under the title "It's in Your Hands."

ONE trouble with people today," says Director Blai, "one reason why so many of us are dependent, worried, jittery, is that we are using our heads too much and our hands too little.

"God gave us hands to work with, not to stick in our pockets. And when a man does stick them in his pocket

and lets them grow useless and clumsy, he is trying to buck nature — and he pays with neuroses, nerves, jitters.

"Our civilization has relieved many of us of the necessity of working with our hands for our living; but it has never relieved us of the necessity of working with our hands for ourselves, for our mental and emotional well-being."

There follows the story of a lawyer who found that his profession did not afford complete expression of his personality. Almost by chance he began the use of tools, making simple furniture for his home. Referring to his experience in making his first table, the lawyer says:

"A curious thing happened to me as that table, clumsy as it was, began to take

THE TRANSCENDING POWER OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

THE effort to grasp the great truths of revelation imparts freshness and vigor to all the faculties; expands the mind, sharpens the perception, ripens the judgment, ennobles every thought, feeling and aspiration; gives stability of purpose, patience, courage, fortitude; refines the character and sanctifies the soul.

—*The Great Controversy*

shape under my hands. I had the feeling that I was actually creating something; for the first time in my life I was adding something to the comforts and possessions of my family. As I planned the piece for the top, I noticed the magnificent grain of the wood and I bought some oils to bring it out better. As I rubbed in those oils, and the wood took on a deep, rich luster, I suddenly realized that I was creating a thing of beauty. And I felt a more complete, lasting satisfaction in that thought than I felt after winning my first big case in court."

The same lawyer reported to Mr. Blai: "I am a different person since I started that work. When I am working down in my shop, I lose all thought of time and worry and responsibility, and my mind clears up like the air after a storm. All my energy seems to flow down into my hands, and they take on a sort of independent life of their own."

A FINE EXPLANATION is this of the real value of hand work in the education of youth as well as of men and women of maturity. Director Blai further gives us a philosophy of work which should be the motivating spirit of every student on the Madison campus. He tells us—

"Manual, creative work (in the sense that making anything is creative) has always been an essential part of human nature; it is even more essential today, when the machine age has tended to routinize our jobs, to give us a sense of inferiority by thrusting us into a complicated economic system in which our individual efforts seem to be insignificant, mechanical motions which could be performed just about as well by the next fellow. And particularly in these troubled times, when established values are tumbling all about us, people need the sense of self-confidence, self-respect, that comes only from seeing something take complete form under their own hands.

"Further, it is actually dangerous to disregard your hands. Tests by neurologists at Temple and other universities show that mental ability increases as the ability to use the hands increases; and, vice versa, many cases of mental instabil-

ity can be cured by teaching the patient how to use his hands."

In keeping with this philosophy of education, students on Madison College campus are demonstrating the value of hand work. In the print shop, for instance, they are linotyping this article, putting it through the press, folding the papers, addressing them; in Central Heat young men are "stoking their way through college"; in the sanitarium, in the food factory, on the land, in all the varied agricultural activities, hand work is in evidence. The fine library building and other college buildings are monuments to student activity, types of hand work that constitute a more lasting certification of efficiency than that indicated by any scholastic degree.

Correspondents Say

ENROUTE to Shanghai, on board the S.S. Empress of Asia, C. K. Djang who had spent some time at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, wrote us some weeks ago: "I have thoroughly enjoyed reading THE MADISON SURVEY during my sojourn in the United States. I am returning to China to work at the University of Shanghai and will appreciate receiving your little paper at my new address. I have great admiration for the self-help spirit of your students and hope to carry the idea back to our school in China."

PLEASE accept the enclosed bill as a token of my appreciation of the SURVEY. It is inspiring, enlightening, educational; and I only hope that it will help others as it has helped me. More power to you," writes a friend.

I HAVE been receiving THE MADISON SURVEY regularly," writes Dr. Guerrero, home in Cuba, "and assure you I am *encantado* with it. I am a graduate of a North American university and agree with a New England SURVEY reader who has been quoted as saying: 'There is something lacking in the traditional college that endowments do not provide but that Madison possesses.'"

I AM a graduate of a state junior college," writes a young man, "and had planned to attend the state university this

fall, but it seems to me there is something lacking in the type of training given in these schools. Most of the graduates are poorly prepared for a practical world and rather vague as to ideals and ambitions. I have secured employment at the university but I have a catalog from Madison and have been receiving THE MADISON SURVEY for fifteen months. I have learned all I could from magazine articles concerning the plan at Madison and have become deeply interested in its possibilities."

I LEARNED to love Madison and all it stands for, still do and always will," writes Robert Kemp, who is doing secretarial work in the Chaplain's office, Wheeler Field, near Honolulu, T.H.

Why Should Anyone Question?

A FRIEND living in the West where "The Quiet Hour" is available to radio listeners, sends this:

"If radio's slim fingers
 Can pluck a melody from night
 And toss it over a continent or sea—
 If the petaled white notes of a violin
 Are blown across a mountain or a city's
 din—
 If songs like crimson roses
 Are culled from thin blue air—
 Why should mortals wonder
 If God hears prayer?"

Using Soybean Products

A WELL-KNOWN executive secretary of the American Red Cross, the last of December wrote: "I have always been a booster for Madison College and Madison College products. I have been using your soybean products for a long time and have ordered some of them direct but the most of them come from the Health Food Stores in Kansas City. I thoroughly believe in the soybean mainly because I have made constant use of it since your products came on the market in their refined state. Years ago, there was no pleasure in eating soybeans, but today they are delightful and I not only enjoy them but get considerable benefit from them.

OVER three years ago John Karmy, native of Palestine, became a student of Madison College, coming here from Peru. Now a second-year student in the College of Medical Evangelists, he writes from Loma Linda, California: "I look anxiously to the time when I can go back to the Arabic Field to establish a unit similar to Madison. This is the only way to successfully carry the work in that neglected land. The problems to be met are unique. Several attempts to establish an academy there have failed. We hope to do a work similar to Madison and to employ the same method of approach as you have used in the work of the South. I hope to see some of our Arabic students receive training at Madison."

"I am not the least bit afraid to use them because of any inconvenience which may result. I am one of those patients who survived cancer some years ago and just now as a result of my cancer serums and other treatments I have hypoglycemia and hyper-insulinism. I eat soybean products every day and have managed to keep alive, vital and able to work where others with lesser ailments have not been able to survive.

"I am writing to give you a list of names to whom the Madison College Bulletin should go if perchance you want a mailing list which might be of value to you. I have given you only names of those who can recommend and make good use of the Madison College products. . . ."

REPORTING an interview with Henry Ford, Bernarr Macfadden says, "I asked him about his eating habits." "Nothing for breakfast, except sometimes a little fruit," said Mr. Ford. "If I have anything important to do, I find it better to eat nothing."

And Mr. Macfadden adds: "His food hobby at the present time is soybean soup."

Happenings on the Campus

THE president of Associated Lecturers, Inc., Julius Gilbert White fostering health and character education visualized with colored slides made in their local studios, reported in a recent public address concerning his 1939 autumn itinerary in the states of Ohio and Michigan. For the 15 weeks from September 10 to December 13 the people in his audiences totaled 26,000. One hundred twenty-eight lectures and addresses of various kinds were given including health, temperance, character, gardens, parks, and other types of nature appreciation. These were given in schools, churches of various denominations, women's clubs, garden clubs and other organizations. He related interesting experiences, among them being some work done in the Michigan State Prison at Jackson.

THE Medical Evangelistic Conference has entered its second week. An enthusiastic group of students including a number of mature men and women from various parts of the country, Mr. Wilson of California having come the farthest, are taking courses under Mr. White. Each evening at the chapel hour the entire student body attends his illustrated health lectures.

LIVING on the campus, or visiting it from time to time, are many people whom one finds it a privilege to know. One of the more recent additions to the student group is Joseph Polach of Trnava, Slowakai, who recently entered the United States for college work. Unable at present to use the English language, he is being tutored by Mrs. Perry Webber, exper-

rienced by her sojourn in the Orient, to dealing with such problems.

COMPLETING her college courses at the close of the Fall quarter, Mrs. Lois Lowry joined her husband, Sidney Lowry, Madison graduate '39, who is a freshman student in the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California.

AT THE opening of the Winter quarter came also Mr. Paul Hamelryck, whose home is Watermael, Bruxelles, in the very midst of war scenes. Mr. Hamelryck holds a degree in Tropical Agriculture granted by the Belgian Government. He spent a number of years in the Belgian Congo, directing the work on an extensive estate devoted to experimental raising of cotton. He has been attending Scarritt College, Nashville, under the direction of the Methodist Mission Board as he plans next to return as a missionary to the Congo. He came to Madison on request of the Mission Board to study the general plan of operation here, the food work, the self-supporting unit work in rural sections of the South, and the work-study program of students.

ON THE evening of the eighth friends greeted Roger Goodge and his bride, formerly Miss Genevieve Alexander, both former Madison students who were returning to the South following their marriage at Redlands, California. They spent a few hours with Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge, other relatives, and friends, then continued their journey to Southern Junior College, Collegedale, Tennessee, where Mr. Goodge is a member of the staff in the college printing department.

IN MIDDLE Mississippi is located Pine Forest Academy, a ten-grade school of which Professor George McClure is principal. This little institution has recently added to its operating staff E. J. and Dr. Ada Crawford of Indianapolis who are returning to the Southland after an absence of a number of years. Mr. Crawford's skill as a mechanic and Dr. Crawford's experience in the medical work give added strength to the work and promise of the development of a cottage sanitarium in connection with the school.

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February 7, 1940

Asheville Agricultural School a Monument to a Real Christian Spirit*

By DR. JOHN E. CALFEE

DURING the past twenty-five years I have travelled by train and automobile in nearly every state in the Union, visiting interesting secondary schools and institutions of higher learning. The ones which impressed me most for their educational adaptation and resourcefulness are Berea College, Berea, Kentucky; Park College, Parkville, Missouri; Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia; Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida; and Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

But to my surprise near the end of my travels I discovered in Western North Carolina a school doing something none of the others have been able to do. The discovery of this distinctive feature was almost accidental for who would dream of the possibility of making education pay its own way without charging high fees or receiving tax support, contributions from missionary societies, gifts from wealthy benefactors, and generous endowments?

Unique Plan a Great Success

HERE in our midst is a school that makes education bear its own burdens.

*President John E. Calfee of Asheville (North Carolina) Normal contributed this article to *The Asheville Citizen-Times*, November 19, 1939.

It never campaigns for funds, has no endowment and no church board or philanthropic organization or foundation to give it aid. It pays its bills promptly and specializes in educating boys and girls who have neither silver nor gold. It offers education in exchange for the labor of the hands of youth hungry for an education. This is the regular program at Asheville

Agricultural School, fifteen miles out of Asheville, one and one-half miles off the Asheville - Hendersonville highway. Most people are acquainted with the place by the name of the Mountain Sanitarium and not as a secondary school fully accredited by the North Carolina State Department of Education. It

also conducts an excellent School of Nursing to which both young men and young women are admitted.

It is not the educational feature of the school that I want to describe. This is in many respects similar to that of other schools where students work, but it is the way it is financed that attracts the attention of school men from many states who come to see how it is done. It staggers the imagination of school executives to think of taking the unskilled, immature labor of boys and girls of high school age and giving them in exchange for this an education

WHAT?

WHAT do students carry with them when they leave school? Where are they going? What are they to do? . . . The only education worthy of the name is that which leads young men and young women to be Christlike, which fits them to bear life's responsibilities, fits them to stand at the head of their families.

—*Ministry of Healing*

including room and board and all in the four-year allotted time for completing a high school course of study.

Believe it or not, their books show that it is being done. Many schools have a work-your-own-way department for students without means, but they go out for funds to sustain the department. A college well known for this feature solicits from the public annually eighty thousand dollars to liquidate the annual deficit in the work plan. A mission high school that specializes in practical education draws from the church board treasury around three hundred dollars per year for each work student and feels that it still does not have adequate means for its program.

But Asheville Agricultural School, and a scattering few like it of its own church denomination (Seventh-day Adventist) are the only ones so far as I can find that are able to exchange training of the mind for the labor of the hands on even terms.

Students Learn to Work

WHEN told that eighty per cent or more of the one hundred and fifty boarding students paid only fifteen dollars in cash for a four-year high school course (and this is an entrance fee, in declaration of good intentions and determination of purpose), I sought to find out how it could be possible. Officials of the school assured me there was no invisible source of income from donors or church. They reminded me that the sayings, "Where there is a will there is a way," and that "Necessity is the mother of invention," are exemplified here.

This school has learned from experience that a boy's coming from a farm does not mean he knows how to work. The first thing the school does for a student when he enters is to teach him just this. It places him under a labor supervisor and charges a small fee for training which the student later on pays back in labor. The school believes that people need to be taught how to work just as they are instructed how to read and write. Learning intelligently to use the hands develops ability to concentrate in learning from books and is a saver of time, a vital factor in a school where work and study go hand in hand.

If you have the impression that this is primarily a trades school, I hasten to cor-

rect you. It is more an industrious school than it is industrial. True, the fundamentals of several trades may be learned but a large number of the graduates also go to college and prepare for the professions.

Good Fellowship Prevails

ANOTHER unique feature of the school is the fact that the student is not made conscious of sacrifice on the part of the faculty. There is a contagious family spirit of good will and fellowship that is quickly caught by entering students and felt by casual visitors. Cooperation, and the desire of each to carry his own burden and share that of others, gives not only stability of purpose but added value to all work done.

Students want to pay their way with the best work of which they are capable. They receive from the school from eight to twelve cents per hour for their services. They work from three to five hours daily and attend school a half day. Most of them work all day during the summer months. From their earnings they pay as they go for meals and other expenses, such as room and incidentals.

A number of years ago, realizing that good health is as vital as learning, the school discovered a way to teach health in a concrete manner. Mountain Sanitarium was established in connection with the school. It teaches health, provides a cash market the year-round for the products of student labor in all forms—in kitchen, bakery and dairy, on the farm or campus, or in the treatment rooms of patients.

Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium is an institution conducted without noise or lost motion. It has tied business and education in a human package that is amazing in its efficiency. This could not be attained were it not a sincere deep Christian spirit in the hearts of the teachers, doctors, nurses and students.

Monument to Christian Spirit

THESE people do not work for what they can get out of the institution, but for what they can put into it and for the good they can do.

Through the sacrificial sharing and giving of its own members, the institution owns an eight-hundred-acre farm and woodlands, and a beautiful small campus of forty buildings large and small, consti-

tuting a monument to the prayer life of an adventurous band of cooperative Christian workers.

In these days of anxiety, confusion and uncertainty, it refreshes the spirit to see the faith and poise of a truly great small school. It would be a benediction to have ten thousand more like it in the needy corners of this country of ours. Here are developed men and women of self-reliance and noble spirit.

Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium are operated under the direction of the following official staff: Business Manager, Arthur A. Jasperson; Medical Director of Sanitarium, John F. Brownsberger, M.D., Forrest E. Bliss, M.D., and Arthur A. Pearson, M.D.; Treasurer, James E. Lewis; Principal of high school, Marguerite M. Jasperson; Director of School of Nursing, Elsie Brownsberger, R.N.

Twice Mine

THE story is told of a lad who made a little boat which gave him great joy as he sailed it on the pond. Grief came one day when the little boat was nowhere to be found. Apparently someone had either found or stolen the boat and then had sold it to a toy dealer where the father saw it one day on display in the window.

The lad's happiness seemed complete when he saw the little boat which he purchased from the dealer. Hugging it to his breast, he kept repeating, "O, Little Boat, I love you! I love you! You are mine, twice mine, for I made you and now I have bought you."

Speaking of His redeemed people, the Saviour, in the words of the prophet Malachi, says, "They shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels (special treasure) margin; and I will spare them, as a man spareth his own son."

We are the Saviour's special treasure, His jewels, His "peculiar treasure," His "special people." And why? Because He first made us and then He bought us, paying with His own life. We are twice His—His by creation and His by purchase.

This was the key thought in the vesper service conducted by Dean Welch on a re-

cent Sabbath. A response came from fifty or sixty members of the congregation, most of them students, demonstrating a serious comprehension of the responsibility resting on each one for the privilege of living and working for the Master.

Making New Acquaintances

ADDRESSED to President Sutherland is a letter from W. A. Owsley, head of the Agricultural Department, Connors State Agricultural College, Warner, Oklahoma.

You are to be congratulated for the establishment of a college such as Madison. Young men and women without money certainly need more men who possess your outlook upon their possibilities. My opinion is based upon information secured from an article in the January twenty-fifth issue of *Hoard's Dairyman*.

Mr. Owsley asks a number of questions concerning Madison Foods and the use of the soybean, the dairy, the use made of cannery products, and others indicating his familiarity with the problems of the institution. To illustrate: "In the management of the various minor industries, do advanced students have charge of the operations, or is the management in the hands of an experienced supervisor?" The latter plan is the one followed at Madison.

He asks again, "In the operation of the industries, do you have a record of expense and receipts?" The answer is, Yes.

"How many hours per week is required of each student?" To which the answer is that not all students earn the same proportion of their expenses. The amount earned depends upon several personal factors, such as efficiency, personal thrift and economy, and the amount and type of class-work taken.

A Food Demonstration

SAND MOUNTAIN is a plateau approximately one hundred miles long in the northern part of Alabama. From the brow of the hill on the east one can look across the valley of the Tennessee River to Lookout Mountain in Tennessee.

Near the brow of the hill in Bryant District is the Mountain View School of which J. B. Armstrong is superintendent.

Professor Armstrong is a pioneer who is working for the youth of his community. He began this school with a handful of students, ranging in grades from one to six for which the State paid him. But the need was so great that he

extended his efforts to include students in eleven grades and the enrolment is now two hundred. He began work on a three-acre tract to which he has added seven acres. He is teaching not only the usual grammar grade and high school subjects but he has added poultry raising, orcharding, and dietetics. His pupils are taught the principles of diet from Anderson's "Science of Food and Cooking." Each forenoon he has a worship hour using as a basis for Bible lessons with the children one of our own Bible Readers.

In answer to an urgent request Mrs. Nina Bogar in charge of the student cafeteria and Miss Tennys Ingram, a senior in the dietetics department of Madison College were taken to Sand Mountain by Mrs. Lida F. Scott and for ten days they taught classes in diet and cooking, five hours per day to a class of nineteen girls.

Their work was carried on in a small building erected near the school house for the purpose of teaching household arts. It contains a classroom, a bedroom and a kitchen with equipment secured by solicitation. For the week that the young women were on the mountain other class-work was dropped and full attention was given to the instruction and demonstration in the cooking of healthful foods and the principles of healthful living.

Students came from mountain homes eager for an education. Mrs. Bogar and Miss Ingram marked with special favor the attentive, courteous demeanor of the students which made it a definite pleasure to work with them. Such out-of-field experiences are a real inspiration to Madison College students. It is one indication also of the wide opportunity for practical work in the hill country of the Southland.

News Column

FOR a week beginning the third of February Professor Arthur Spalding of Washington, D.C., Secretary of the Home Commission, S.D.A., gave Madison College family the benefit of his wealth of experience and understanding of the principles and practice of Christian education. At the evening chapel hour, in daily meetings with the teaching staff and department heads and in classroom gatherings he gave a wholesome philosophy of life and service that was refreshing and inspirational.

THE lectures and slides put out by Associated Lecturers, Inc., Madison College, Tennessee, are being used by others besides Julius Gilbert White. William Perkar, Temperance Superintendent, Woodside Methodist Sunday School, Buffalo, New York, a retired railroad man who is using these lectures and slides reports to *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, November 1939: "I am giving the address on 'Health and Alcohol,' illustrated by 125 beautiful colored lantern pictures in the interest of alcohol education so sadly needed today. The lecture covers the Psychological, Social, Economic, and 'Safety First' sides of the Temperance question. The

scientific information needed by every educator, clergyman, church worker and parent, is brought together in this address, and clothed in language all will understand."

THE two weeks Institute in Medical Evangelism conducted by Julius Gilbert White closed Saturday night January 20. Fifty people took the full work of three hours each day and others attended as often as possible. The states from which one or more persons came especially for the Institute are Michigan, Iowa, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kansas, Ohio and Illinois. It is planned that the Institute will be repeated in January 1941.

IT IS a worthy tribute to her Alma Mater that Mrs. Luella Doub, Madison College graduate '38, pays when she selects a young woman for college, becoming personally responsible for her entrance deposit and whatever she may need to supplement her earnings. She says that the young woman of her choice "writes all about her classwork, teachers, labor and everything, saying she was never so happy in all of her life. I am sure she will take the same profound satisfaction in Madison's opportunities that I did. She is mature enough to value them properly. May God continue to bless richly the good work of this school in placing high privileges before our young people."

Mrs. Doub continues to hold her position in Levett's Chapel Independence School, Overton, Texas, of which she writes "My school work is clean and pleasant, with increasing pay; my personal relations with the trustees and school officers are of the finest; I have excellent equipment, complete freedom in the management of my department, I can carry out a most gratifying health education work in connection with it, maintain very high dietetic standards. I have the respect and confidence of the community and a goodly margin of spare time in which to do personal missionary and church work."

From Batavia, Ohio

AS SECRETARY to the President of the Batavia Women's Christian Temperance Union, I am writing for the addresses of the persons listed as representatives from Madison College who attended the Nashville Y.W.C.A. entertainment and banquet," says L. F. Whitacre.

For some time we have had inquiries for literature on Madison Foods, and since it is integral with the College, I personally ask that you supply me with some of your advertising material. The article you published by Charles S. Dolley, M.D., inspires me to solicit information also.

Madison has an enviable record. I read every bulletin coming to my desk with the same zest as though I had been graduated from Madison instead of from Wittenberg, Springfield, Ohio.

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The Madison Survey

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VOL. XXII No. 4

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

February 21, 1940

Lessons In Finance and Economics For Self-Supporting Workers*

IN OUR rural community work, thrown as we are on our own resources financially and otherwise, many serious problems call for solution, not the least of which have to do with the financing of these propositions. In times of stress the Christian finds comfort and direction in the instruction of the Scripture. The Savior set forth principles of economics that, if adopted, will make men today masters rather than the slaves of circumstances.

In His teachings Jesus made it very evident that He is sympathetic with men in their physical needs, that He knows when money and the things it provides are hard to obtain. In His life with the disciples He identified Himself personally with the hungry multitude that thronged Him, and demonstrated the fact that these disciples had some responsibility in supplying these needs. To impress upon dull minds that always He is supplying physical as well as spiritual needs, He fed five thousand. The disciples themselves were His assistants in this ministration.

Read the account as given in the sixth chapter of the gospel of John. Jesus had labored throughout the day without food or rest, but still the multitude pressed upon Him. His disciples finally urged

that He send the crowds away, for the people were hungry and tired. But Jesus said, "Give ye them to eat."

Looking over that sea of heads, Philip, one of the twelve, thought how impossible was the task of providing food for the multitude, and he did not hesitate to voice his opinion.

Andrew, another of the twelve, also blind to the possibilities of the great Teacher, bespoke his lack of insight into the methods of the One connected with heaven, his failure in all those years

with Jesus to grasp the fact that one connected with God has access to all things. "There is a lad here," said Andrew, "which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?"

JESUS bade the people be seated that all might be within sound of his voice and within sight of His acts. Then taking what they already possessed, and looking up to heaven, He blessed the food, brake the loaves of bread, and handed it to the disciples with instruction that they in turn should feed the people. When all had eaten to the full, the disciples took of the fragments that remained—twelve baskets full.

He who in His discourses had taught the people the way to secure peace and

TODAY'S THOUGHTS

FINALLY, brethren, whatsoever things are true—honest—just—pure—lovely—of good report—If there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.—*Paul*.

*From a chapel talk by President Sutherland.

happiness had now demonstrated that He was equally thoughtful of their temporal needs.

Christ worked what we call miracles only when by that means He could open blind eyes to see what otherwise was going on all about them. Christ might have spread before the people a rich repast, but food prepared merely to gratify the appetite would not convey the lesson he desired to teach. But no banquet composed of the luxuries of the earth was ever enjoyed as these people enjoyed the simple food which Christ provided for them by the seaside.

Were men today as simple in their habits, did they but live in harmony with nature's law as the Creator intended they should live, there would be an abundant supply to meet the necessities of the human family.

The Savior has not promised us the luxuries of the world. His followers are to be satisfied with simple food and clothing; but His word is pledged that their needs will be supplied.

In the feeding of the five thousand, the veil was lifted, revealing the power that is constantly at work to provide earth's harvests. Through what we refer to as natural agencies, divine power is at work to feed the multitudes of earth. Man prepares the soil, it is true; he sows the seed; but it is God that causes the seed to germinate and grow. It is God's rain and air and sunshine that cause the young plant to put forth "first the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear."

EVERYDAY, God is feeding the millions from earth's harvest fields and man is called upon to cooperate with God in the care of the grain and the preparation of the loaf. Because of this, man loses sight of the divine power and often assumes that power as his own.

Our heavenly Father is seeking to change this mental attitude. He is seeking to quicken our dull senses that we may discern his merciful kindness. The meal finished, the giver of the abundance bade His disciples, "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost." In the great economy of life, saving is as

much a part of the divine method as giving.

The miracle of the loaves teaches the lesson of dependence upon God. In times of abundance, or when we pass through straitened places, we are equally dependent upon our Father. Yet man is to exercise wisdom and judgment in all of his acts. We are not to plunge into difficulties needlessly. We are not to be prodigal of blessings, facilities, advantages that are ours.

Christ's followers today, like the disciples of old, are to obey His instructions implicitly. It is our privilege to believe that the work committed to us by the Lord is His work. If the road we follow grows narrow and the way hard, it is our privilege to believe that what He has begun for our own good. In full confidence we may depend upon God. He will deliver in time of trial. He will provide facilities to meet our needs. He will open doors of opportunity before us. It is our privilege to believe that what He has begun He will carry through to completion.

This conviction, this mental attitude, brings peace, maintains health, engenders confidence, promotes success. These are the principles upon which the founders of Madison have based their confidence.

Why Madison Is On a Farm

IN A secluded bend of the Cumberland River on acres of land bordering that lofty stream of the Southland, Madison has grown from a family home to a senior college offering four hundred students, or more, unusual opportunities for an education in close touch with the actualities of life.

With a city to right of it and a still larger city to left of it, it still maintains a decidedly rural atmosphere. Students and others sometimes question why a rural location was selected when to many the city offers conveniences and certain advantages.

Luther Burbank, the modern genius of the vegetable world, is quoted as saying:

"No boy or girl should see the inside of a schoolhouse until at least ten years old. I am speaking now of the boy or girl who can be reared in the only place that is truly fit to bring up a boy or a plant—the country."

Burbank bases his statement on the philosophy that children, and youth as well, are molded by their environment. He says further:

"A child absorbs environment. It is the most susceptible thing in the world to influence; and if that force be applied rightly and constantly when the child is in his most receptive condition, the effect will be pronounced, immediate, and permanent.

"Pick out any trait you want in your child, granted that he is a normal child, be it honesty, fairness, purity, loveliness, industry, thrift, or what not. By surrounding this child with sunshine from the skies and your own heart, by giving it the closest commune with nature, by feeding it with well-balanced and nutritious food, by giving it all that is implied in healthful environmental influences, and by doing all this in love, you can cultivate in the child and fix there for all its life, any or all of these traits."

Not only does the rural Madison provide facilities for a remunerative student program, a program very much more varied than could be provided in any other environment, but at the same time it surrounds its young people, not children but youth in their formative years, with an atmosphere that is conducive to the development of Christian character.

As Others See Madison

AN ARTICLE dealing with various educational problems, appearing in *Progressive Education*, May 1939, describes the TVA as an educational project of "regional planning, affecting drastically the centralization of peoples, the replacing of shanties with houses, the restoring of wildernesses to forests, of eroded fields to fertile pastures, balancing agriculture with industry, turning idle streams to great reservoirs of power, controlling floods, bettering health, developing recreational resources, perfecting social and economic organization and so lifting the standard and quality of living—the greatest known effort to recondition human environment ever undertaken by a democratic government."

Turning from this stupendous federal project, the writer describes briefly the educational work of Madison and its related rural centers as follows:

"Yet quite as completely, on their own scale, small communities are likewise affecting for the better the lives of their citizens. Take Madison, Tennessee, for instance. There for years Dr. Sutherland* has been building a unique cooper-

ative community of about a thousand acres with health as the central theme and a sanitarium as the central institution, where education goes on constantly in all the problems of individual and group living.

"The farm, remarkable for its efficiency, supplies food for the citizens and visiting patients, and trains farm experts beyond the possible need of this cooperative enterprise. And so boys become orderlies, orderlies go off for medical training. So are produced excess numbers of doctors; correspondingly of trained nurses.

"Then these superfluous leaders go off in groups to start other cooperative communities. Already there are nineteen of them, as at Fletcher and Candler in North Carolina. It is an inspiring experience to visit these places, where the people are not only self-supporting as a group, are keen in their study and contact with the world outside, but are able to extend charity in food and medical care to thousands around who hold on to the traditional and less effective individual pattern."

*It is interesting to note that Doctor Sutherland engaged successively six trained physicians, but came to the conclusion finally that it would be easier for him, himself, to learn medicine than to teach a doctor a social point of view. So at the age of forty-six he left the project in charge of an assistant, went to Vanderbilt University, and at two months less than fifty years of age he graduated with the M.D.

Recent Speakers

IT IS a treasured privilege to be with you again at Madison," said Professor A. W. Spalding, in his introductory talk. "In the days when I was in the self-supporting work in the Southland we came often to Madison as our Jerusalem. I am glad to be with you for a week. I do not want these meetings to be labeled a revival, for to have need of repeated revivals augurs spiritual death.

"If physically every week we needed to be re-vived we would not be much of an asset to the school. We should expect to live normally also a strong spiritual life. I hope that during my stay with you our hearts will be revived by the Spirit; but beyond that, I hope we may find a way to live a higher normal life."

IT WAS a distinct privilege to have with us on Friday evening the 9th, Dr. T. Z. Koo, temporary address, New York City, of St. John's University, Shanghai, a builder of railways in the Orient, but more recently secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Koo came recently from Chungking, temporary captitol of China. He left Hong Kong last December by one of the China clippers and has since been lecturing in colleges and universities in the United States.

To begin with, he played on the Chinese flute, a simple bamboo tube—cost ten cents in his native land, so cheap that it can be possessed by the common people—a Chinese folk air, pensive in type, meditative, representing an old man slowly coming over the hillside and gazing at the setting sun whose rays light up the ripples on the water below him.

His lecture was a description of Chinese student life in the refugee colleges and universities during the three years of the Sino-Japanese War; of the indomitable courage of youth; the persistence of teachers as they labor under difficulties and hardships to maintain their educational system, looking forward to the ultimate victory of their cause. "Out of these 55,000 students," says Dr. Koo, "will come the saving grace for China."

Something to Think About

THE December issue, 1939, of *Monthly Bulletin*, official organ of Indiana State Board of Health, contains an article with this caption which is so pertinent that we pass it on. It was written to a high school principal, presumably by one of his former students. It reads:

Are you still running the harmless, gentle, unnatural institution you did when I was in school in 1930?

Married in '33, on relief in '34, I did not know how to do what was required by those with jobs to offer. There was no demand for factoring or geometrical demonstrations, for translations of Caesar, of Cicero. My knowledge of Wordsworth, my history, did not function. I found no one who spoke my language. Why did you not teach me the language that is right for meeting the kinds of people I have to meet when looking for a job or trying to sell cars? Essays seemed to be confined to educational institutions.

In fairness, I did get something. On the athletic field I learned to take it on the chin, and to protect myself, and I also learned many valuable lessons in good sportmanship and fair play.

I wish I had been taught more about family relationships, child care, getting along with people, interpreting the news, news writing, paying off a small mortgage, household mechanics, politics, local government, the chemistry of food, carpentry, how to budget and live within that budget, the value of insurance, how to figure interest when borrowing money and paying it back in installments, how to enjoy opera over the radio, how to detect shoddy goods, how to distinguish a political demagogue from a statesman, how to grow a garden, how to paint a house, how to get a job and hold it, how to be vigorous and healthy, how to be interesting to others, how to be popular, how to be thrifty, how to resist high pressure salesmanship, how to buy economically and intelligently, and the danger of buying on the installment plan.

How did you expect me to solve these and countless other real everyday life problems with what you gave me? Here's hoping that your faith which seemed unbounded in four years of math, history, Latin, and your kind of English, has weakened; and here's hoping again that you will learn about life as it is really lived so that you may teach it to those who now fill your halls.

Sincerely yours,
A GRADUATE

Without Money

UP IN New England a farm boy, Moses Batchelder, wanted a college education, but the outlook for it was bleak for monetary reasons. Then he learned that down in Tennessee, about eight miles north of Nashville, was a college that did not require a boy or girl to have a pile of money to pay for an education.

He investigated the rumor, and what he learned seemed too good to be true. He found that in addition to being temperate and of good character, the one supreme qualification of a boy or girl in order to gain admission into this institution was that he had to be poor. (Rather, has to be willing to work.) Thus, almost in the twinkling of an eye, his biggest liability became his most valuable asset:

That, in brief, is how Moses happened to be in charge of the 84-cow dairy that is owned by Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute at Madison, Tennessee, and is giving in service what the college is accepting in lieu of money for that much coveted degree in agricultural education that almost became an obsession. That also explains why the four other boys working in this dairy with Moses happens to be there. They are all attending classes and getting not only the theoretical knowledge essential to a course in dairy husbandry, but they are actually getting the necessary experience in work and management of a dairy herd while doing it.

—R. L. Holman, in *The Jersey Bulletin*,
May 3, 1939.

The Madison Survey

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VOL. XXII No. 5

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

March 13, 1940

Rapid Growth of Madison Health Food Production and Consumption

FROM a tiny bit of an enterprise on Madison College campus in the early days of the institution, Madison Foods has grown to considerable proportions, each year adding to its importance as a means of furnishing remunerative employment to college students, as well as carrying farther and farther abroad its work, "Devoted to the protection of your health."

When, the last of November in the year just past, a carload of health foods started for the Pacific Coast—the first shipment of that size—it seemed that a decided step had been taken in the advancement of the health food industry. Milo Frank, Los Angeles, is jobber distributor for the South Pacific. He services 250 health stores in California. The North Pacific region, Western Canada, and Alaska are served by Western Natural Foods, Seattle.

Coming east, we find Health Food Jobbers, Chicago, serving metropolitan Chicago; Sherman Foods, serving metropolitan New York; and Modern Foods, Wollaston, Massachusetts, serving metropolitan Boston.

Madison Foods on the Air

LAST August, Nancy Booth Craig, well known for her daily broadcast program over NBC, sent the manager of Madison Foods a letter saying:

"In response to numerous requests for detailed information on canned and packaged foods, from homemakers who listen to my daily radio program, 'The Woman of Tomorrow,'—broadcast Monday through Friday, 9:05-9:30 A.M. over station WJZ,

Radio City, N.Y., I am inaugurating this fall a new, *non-commercial* service feature to be known as 'ON THE PANTRY SHELF.'"

There follows a request for information concerning the foods placed on the market by Madison, such as

"vegetable milk; soy cheese; nut meat; and literature with regard to the interesting story connected with the management of the firm."

It is her custom to send notification of a coming broadcast one week in advance; so, February 13, 1940, came word—

"This is to inform you that a description of your product, Madison Foods SOY CHEESE, will be broadcast on my program 'The Woman of Tomorrow,' over WJZ, 9:00 to 9:30 A.M., February 19, 1940. Should you have opportunity to listen in, I would appreciate your comment on the program. Yours very truly, Nancy Booth Craig."

A week later came announcement that on Monday, March 4, at the same hour and as part of the program, "The Woman of Tomorrow," Nancy Booth Craig would describe Madison's VIGOROST.

MADISON FOODS

DEVOTED to the protection of your health—this is the slogan of Madison Foods. It is likewise a symbol of the ideals of the founders of the institution well known as MADISON.

This form of free advertising of Madison Foods illustrates a growing interest in Madison products as well as in other health food products on the market.

Health Food Periodicals

THE publicity given Madison Foods by various high-class magazines and trade publications is likewise an indication of the growing popularity of the vegetarian dietary in general and Madison Foods in particular. To illustrate: These foods have received mention in *Food Industries*, a McGraw-Hill publication, Chicago, easily the leading exponent of food manufacturing and food chemistry.

In *Progressive Grocer*, Chicago, leading publication of the grocery trade.

In *Printers' Ink*, a high-class magazine, "The Magazine for Advertising Executives."

Chicago Journal of Commerce, some time ago gave notice—

"ICE CREAM, MILK FROM SOY BEANS

"Tennessee Scientists Start New Industry

"An alert group of chemical and agricultural scientists are doing big things with the soy bean a few miles out of Nashville. 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. . . ."

Health News Reporter, winter issue, 1939-1940, contains an article entitled, "Modern Acceptance Comes to an Ancient Food," by Milo Hastings, in which is this:

The most advanced work of actually introducing soy beans to the American consumer has been pioneered by our own group of health food manufacturers. Among the outstanding developments in this field has been the work done at Madison College, Tennessee.

Speaking further of health food publications, one of the latest, 1939, and possibly the first of its kind, is a book, "Owning and Operating a Health Food Store," by Lelord Kordel, editor and publisher of *Health Foods Retailing*, Chicago, a bi-monthly trade journal for the health food industry; and Herbert Bristol, owner of Morton's Vital Foods, Chicago, one of

the outstanding health food stores and vegetarian cafeterias of the country.

In this appears an advertisement of Madison Foods, starring the eight points of excellence which appeal to those who are selling health foods, such as—

"Quality—standardization

Making a Vegetarian

ONE of the needs of the day is educated food servers who will place before the public a vegetarian dietary appealing and appetizing. It can be done. *Madison Health Messenger*, No. I of the 1940 series, tells the interesting story of the conversion to vegetarianism of H. L. Nunn, President of Nunn-Bush Shoe Company, Milwaukee, a company widely known for its democratic way of dealing with its employees.

Milwaukee's Ambrosia House

Thirteen years ago Mr. Nunn by his fireside was listening to the radio sermon of Dr. Preston Bradley, who stated that Bernard Shaw is a vegetarian because he dislikes the idea of killing creatures to live. Mr. Nunn too disliked the idea of taking life and decided to discard the use of flesh food. After a trial of six weeks, finding no loss of energy, he began to search the libraries for literature on the subject and found that as a vegetarian he was in a company who advocated vegetarianism, ranging from Isaiah and Daniel of the Scriptures, to Einstein and Marconi of modern times. He found, also, that his new ideas were scientifically correct from the standpoint of optimum nutrition and good health.



Beauty of packaging
Protective containers
Consumer acceptance
Economically priced. . . ."

These are some evidences of the dynamics of the health food business. Madison Foods are in the limelight.

Vegetary Attractive

VISITING guests often told Mr. Nunn that if anywhere they could get such food as he served in his own home, they, too, would be vegetarians. Impressed with the need of improved culinary art, Mr. Nunn's pioneer spirit led him to make available to the public of Milwaukee the same fine food his friends found in his home.

He called his new project Ambrosia House. There in the atmosphere of a home of the colonial

**Vegetarian
meals served
delectably**

period, in the heart of Milwaukee's center of art, guests may enjoy the culinary skill they found in Mr. Nunn's own home.

Miss Carolina Sweeney, Mr.

Nunn's niece, a college graduate and a student of dietetics at Battle Creek College, is the manager, the silent hostess behind the scenes who is responsible for the famous foods of Ambrosia House. Her personal touch in the food, the service, the surroundings, and her congenial and accommodating staff of assistants, are all personality factors that bring guests back to Ambrosia House by the hundreds.

Fruits from the orchard, vegetables from the garden, nuts, grains from the field—in fact, all of Nature's natural good foods—are to be found on the menus. Al-

though no flesh food is served, the dinner at this beautiful place is a memory worth mention. The food is of a home-cooked style, served in generous portions by young women of refinement.

Fresh fruit and vegetable juices extracted in their own kitchen; vegetable and cream soups, unexcelled; entrees of cheese, eggs, nuts, mushrooms, and cereal dishes that never fail to please; fresh vegetables at all seasons of the year, cooked to preserve their health-giving properties and delicious flavor; tempting fresh fruit and raw vegetable salads; the dessert specialty—ambrosia, made of fresh fruits, pecans, and freshly grated cocoanut—these, and many more well-seasoned dishes, await the guests.

Madison Foods Offers a Dealer's Contest

The Contest

AS A method of stimulating interest on the part of consumers, Madison Foods offered a thousand dollars in prizes. To the dealers was offered also an opportunity to contest for cash prizes. The conditions put to the dealers were these:

1. Fifty points for the largest percentage of entries made by customers in proportion to the amount of *Madison Health Messengers* and entry blanks furnished to the dealer.

2. Twenty-five points for the best window trim. Neither photography nor the size of a photograph, nor the size of the window, are a basis for judging, but the best display and the most unique presentation of material furnished by Madison Foods.

3. Twenty-five points for the best letter about Madison Foods and the contest. The five stores making the best showing in each of the three requirements would win \$200 in cash. The time limit for this contest was the 15th of February.

The Contest on in Hollywood

THE handling of health foods becomes a means of educating the general public as well as the actual consumers. Under the heading, "Protein in Diet Called Essential," *Hollywood Citizen-News*, January 26, 1940, gave this:

"Taking exception to the extreme position of faddists who believe in eliminating all acid-forming foods from the diet, are dietetic experts responsible for introducing Madison's Soyburger, Vigorost, nutmeat, soy cheese and soy beans, all complete protein foods, featured by Foundation Foods in Hollywood.

"Protein is a complex substance made up of some 20 separate substances which are called "amino-acids," these dietitians point out. "These in turn are essential constituents of all tissue and must be supplied in the daily food ration if proper development and repair of muscle and tissue are to be kept up to par."

"The manufacturer is sponsoring a \$1000 prize contest, blanks for entry obtainable at Foundation Foods here, in which 175 valuable gifts are awarded to the best 25 word or less statement on why the contestant likes his favorite among Madison Health Foods."

A Dealer's Entry

ILLUSTRATIVE of the contributions given in response to condition No. 3 is this (Name withheld for obvious reasons):

"Madison Foods, January 15, 1940
Madison College, Tennessee
"Dear Friends:

"It gives me great pleasure to submit my letter about Madison Foods and the contest now in full swing. As you know, my store is not yet officially a month old. I was working on W.P.A. until July 25, 1939, when I was laid off. When I returned from the Ohio campmeeting, the wife and I invested our last money, \$13.60, in Madison Foods. This was my last small check from W.P.A., plus \$9.60 Christmas Club Savings which we cashed before time. Our purchase was seven cases of WHEATASOY.

"This we disposed of at a prayer meeting and a young people's social. Your account records will show this to be accurate.

"We then invested the money and the profits in a mixed order which included crackers and canned foods. These we disposed of readily. From the original investment of \$13.60 we earned enough to pay the rent and all overhead for one month with Madison Foods alone. Now we have the entire building repaired and redecorated, and an apartment furnished and rented. This covers a large part of the overhead, and our store is well stocked with over 150 different varieties of foods. Many people agree that we have the nicest, cleanest health food store in the city.

"We have invested still more money in the venture since the cash sale of our house trailer, but we owe our start in this paying business to Madison Foods. Madison is our leading food.

So far this contest has increased our sales by 18 per cent, considering all foods, and from 28 to 30 per cent on Madison Foods.

"I hope you won't judge me too hard on my entries, for my customers are not as many as other health food stores have. I have to educate a lot of my customers to use these foods. I have also a literature department.

"We have been using Madison Foods in the family for years and like them. Let me know how you like the snapshots of the store."

It is the human touch in the instance of this man and his wife—people from among the struggling masses—that leads us to choose this story from among many that have been submitted.

\$1,000 Prize Contest

Announcing

FROM the announcement of the prize contest open to all users of Madison Foods as it appeared in *Health News Reporter*, we quote: "For over twenty years Madison Food Laboratories have been developing tastier soy bean foods. In a steady ascendancy the general public have come to regard the soy bean as a food to be advantageously used in the three-meals-a-day menu. Once confined to Oriental dishes, the soy bean in the new appetizing forms in which we prepare it, is being used on the American table for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner.

"More than a thousand dollars worth of valuable prizes—175 separate big prizes—will be given to your consumers who, in twenty-five words or less, write the best reasons why they like Madison Foods."

"I like SOYBURGER because—

It is thrilling to find a *complete protein* food so appetizing, energizing, different; I relish its *healthful*, gratifying meatiness that transformed me into a vegetarian."

"I like SOY-KOFF because—

The flavor is matchless, the after-effects are wholesome, and the name is MADISON, my guarantee of safe, healthful, satisfying food."

"I like WHEATASOY because—

Wheatasoy's sun-ripe whole wheat and soy beans are Nature's executive of my body-bank of health; and I, its largest stockholder, receive 'life dividends'."

This contest, which closed February 15, has brought us many pleasing responses.

The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

March 20, 1940

The Satisfaction of Working for the Master*

NO INSTABILITY should mark the program of the followers of the Lord Jesus. The commission is "Go, ye!" And the gospel according to Mark tells us that He has given "to every man his work."

When once and for all we have settled it that the Lord has given us a task to perform, and have accepted that task as being in harmony with His will for us, the Apostle Paul tells us that we are to "run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith." The Master not only allots us our work, not only *begins* it, but promises to see that it is finished. He is both *author* and *finisher*. Herein lies the Christian's joy and his hope.

As soon, however, as one has identified himself in this intimate way, accepting his appointments from the hand of the Master, he becomes the object of special attack by the arch enemy of the human race, whose business it is to prevent the accomplishment by man of the will of the Master. The controversy was waged intermittently in the life of Jesus, the Master Teacher, and the servant is not greater than his Lord. And so in man, the enemy will use all his machinations to thwart the purposes of God.

The experience is common to man. If we forget, lose sight even temporarily of the fact that our work is given us by the Lord, like Peter when he was walking on the water and took his eyes off the Saviour, we begin to sink.

When we center our eyes on the waves of difficulty about us, we lose faith in the fact that the work is God-given. We consider circumstances, regard hardships, and immediately we lose out in the undertaking.

MANY men owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties.—*Spurgeon*

On the other hand, if the mind is held to the task; if the thought is centered on the goal to be attained; and if we talk our faith in the Author and the Finisher of our task, meanwhile doing all in our power to make the work a success, He will help us over every difficulty.

Why the Struggles?

YOU who are in the line of duty may ask, Why does the way sometimes seem so hard? You have the answer within yourself, for the very effort to overcome difficulties develops a consciousness of one's inability to accomplish in one's unaided strength. It compels us to seek divine strength.

This experience is the only way by which we may be transformed from the

*Based on a chapel talk of President E. A. Sutherland

human to the similitude of the divine. It is these experiences that make us partakers of the divine nature. It is only in this way that we can learn the great truth that He who begins the work assigned to us will carry it through to completion.

It is this struggle that opens to the understanding the philosophy of those sayings: "The trial of your faith worketh patience;" and "Let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing."

You come to the place in your experience where you understand the force of Paul's statement: "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God." Of Jesus Himself it is written that He was made perfect through suffering.

In our humanity, fiery trials are necessary to burn out the dross, the imperfections. It is impossible to develop the character of the Master without doing some hard things for Him. Man may accept His righteousness by faith but he cannot retain that righteousness unless he puts it to use in some definite assignment.

To be satisfied with the first step—righteousness by faith—and to go no farther, leaves one at the foot of the ladder. It lacks the power of development. To faith we must add the other virtues—knowledge, patience, temperance, godliness, brotherly kindness, love.

Activity Is a Duty

EVERY Christian should be actively engaged in some enterprise, in at least one project based on the understanding between himself and the Lord that what the Master has begun He will carry to completion. In that case, when assailed by the enemy of righteousness, he will be able to say, as did Christ in the great temptation: "Get thee behind me, Satan." He will be able to go forward in the promise that He who began the work will finish it.

When one accepts a charge in this spirit, nothing can discourage him. He will never talk doubt or unbelief. Each difficulty will become a promise of divine help. To work in this way, one must not only have faith, but he must have patience—long patience, a patience that endures to

the end, for only such have the assurance of success.

Having entered upon such a course as is here outlined, one has need to learn the great advantage of cooperation. At times, we may be tempted to regard the imperfections of others as a hindrance. It is but a small work one can do alone. One can chase a thousand, possibly; but two will put ten thousand to flight. That is the divine manipulation of figures.

We must keep in mind that if we are working along right lines, adhering to divine principles, our associates will imbibe more and more of the love of God. Gradually they will lose their eccentricities, their imperfections, under our patient dealings with them, just as we become more like Jesus by working with Him in our imperfection.

The Success of an Enterprise

NO WORK will assume any great proportions until those who are responsible for it have settled satisfactorily to themselves the relationship that God bears to that work. Is it of His planting?

Meager is the success of him who forgets that his work is given him of the Lord and that the Giver promises to see it finished; who cannot keep his eyes off the difficulties in the way; who fails to watch for opening providences; who is overmuch affected by the imperfections of his associates and thus loses their confidence and cooperation; who does not see in trials and tribulations a blessing in that they drive him nearer to the Source of all power.

He who cannot talk faith and courage when others see clouds of difficulties, narrows his work to the level of the material. He is living on the human plane.

No work can grow beyond the plane occupied by those who lead in its activities. He who lacks the ability to see Jesus as the author and finisher of his work, his project, the enterprise to which he is devoting his life energies, is, by his lack, destroying the kernel, leaving only the chaff of the wheat which the wind easily blows away.

Many are called as was Abraham of old to carry forward an enterprise. But many fail to recognize the divine philosophy of a

call by the Master, and their enterprise withers and dies. Others, possibly less capable when measured by human standards but working in harmony with these principles, have seen their work grow like the mustard seed, smallest of all but capable of developing into a tree that shelters the fowls of the air.

Madison has witnessed many young men and women go forth, some to success and some to disappointment, according to the attitude of the leaders on this point of divine authorship.

This, too, is a feature of Christian education and experience that is held before the students and workers of the College in all its activities, for, according as one links himself with the great Teacher, so will his success be.

Student Participation in Government

THE instructor who has been reared in an autocratic atmosphere, who is a product of the older type of school, when confronted by the modern progressive demands for democracy in education, quails before the thought and demands, Why should government be placed in the hands of students?

That question is frequently put to leaders on the Madison campus. But if ever in the world's history youth needs to learn self-mastery, self-government, good citizenship, it is today.

R. H. Snyder, writing for *The Idaho Journal of Education*, September 1939, describes what he is pleased to call "five master teachers."

Of the first, he says that the attention of the class never lagged. The second was a born executive. The third, by her broad sympathies and understanding, was particularly suited to the guidance of primary children. A fourth was a wise, kindly, and understanding high school teacher whose English classes were a joy to visit.

But it is to the fifth master teacher that I wish to call particular attention. Mr. Snyder describes her as "a hard-driving, energetic, vigorous elementary school prin-

cipal. She teaches all day long and does an A-one job of it. Her specialty in the subject-matter field is the social science, but she teaches much that is above and beyond that subject.

"Democracy is the key-note of her teaching program. Children move about the room with the utmost freedom. They do all of the things they really want to do, and yet, strictest discipline prevails. Freedom exists because there is order. Boys and girls learn the art of democratic living in an organized society. Pupils come from this teacher's classes with an understanding well beyond their years and school experience. There is no doubt that the product of her instruction will be well qualified to become leaders in American life."

Here is given the secret of successful student-teacher cooperative government—the development of the democratic spirit in the schoolroom. On the part of the teacher it calls for self-mastery, dignity, strength of character, persistence, high-mindedness, deep respect for youth, abiding confidence, the power of leadership.

If student government, or student participation in government, proves a failure, look for the cause of that failure in the teacher's side of the combination. That is the testimony of those who have had years of experience in developing in youth the spirit of democracy which makes for good citizenship when school days are over.

The Altamont Pines

ONCE a leader in Fountain Head Sanitarium and School, Mr. B. N. Mulford is now one of a small group of earnest workers that is building in the woods on the Cumberland Plateau near Coalmont, Tennessee. Recently he has presented his work and its needs to friends in Nashville and has received some very substantial donations.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Edmister, their son Arthur Edmister, and Mr. and Mrs. Mulford constitute the working force in what is described as a "fine mountain community, with no physician within twenty miles and other conditions indicating the urgent need of a health center to minister to the

families living within a radius of thirty miles or more."

The enterprise began in the most primitive fashion, people living in tents and simple cabins or other buildings intended for future poultry raising. But even as simple as was the equipment, the group has cared for as many as five patients at a time during a winter when the thermometer dropped as low as 20 degrees below zero, a cold unheard of within the records of the State.

At times the sick are brought to The Pines; at other times the nurses answer calls coming from miles around, that take them out in the middle of the night or any hour of the twenty-four—but bringing relief and often returning health to the sufferers. In some instances the recovery has seemed almost miraculous as the simple remedies were applied, and human service supplemented the prayers of the workers.

The situation calls for more adequate equipment, primarily a building in which to properly care for the sick and afflicted. Mr. Mulford tells us that manufacturers have already kindly given cement, plaster, rock lath, composition shingles, and siding.

The pressing need now is approximately \$3,000 in cash to supplement the donations of material. It is possible that someone reading these lines may desire to place some cash in the hands of these very reliable workers.

Mr. Mulford says further: "We are interested to get in touch with individuals or families who have some means, and who might be interested in connecting with such a southern community center. And, too, we would like to hear from elderly people who are looking for a home."

A Student from Oslo, Norway

AFTER spending about twelve months at Madison, Arne E. Kragstad, devoting much of his time to the study of health foods, continued his studies in the West, his stay in the United States being prolonged by the war in Europe. As he was leaving us last October, he wrote:

"While a student in a college on the French-Swiss border near Geneva, I happened one day in the library to pick up a little paper, *The Madison Survey*. At once I became deeply interested in Madison, its educational program, and its ideals. Especially was the health education and the health food industry interesting to me.

"I determined by God's help to go to Madison the following year. In the meantime I finished junior college and returned to my home in Norway. Being short of money to meet the expenses of the trip, I found employment on a cargo liner and worked for my passage across the Atlantic Ocean.

"At Madison I found a school in a beautiful environment. I found teachers whose first thought was to help and guide the students. I met a friendly and cosmopolitan group of students who did not have the sent-to-college attitude. They had come for a definite purpose, knew why they had come, and were willing to work for an education. They were earnest and determined to accomplish something worth while in life for the betterment of their fellowmen and for the glory of God.

"The spirit of Madison was truly appealing to me. It was the spirit of Christian service, the spirit of industry and democracy. After spending about one year at Madison, I can say that I am completely sold on the Madison idea. Here, students are given responsibilities in their departmental work and in the discipline of the school. In this way they are taught the principles of self-support and self-control and are prepared for the realities of life in our troublous times.

"Madison has been an inspiration to me. I have received new ideas, a new vision, and a practical preparation for the special work I plan to take up in my home country. I hope that many young men and women from all over the world may come here to catch the vision and the inspiration; and that, as a result, self-supporting units may be established not only in the Southland but in Europe and Asia.

"May the influence of Madison steadily grow. Thank you, Madison!"

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Nursing Education and Nursing Service in Rural Areas

EARLY in August, 1939, Dr. John F. Brownsberger, medical superintendent of Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, known to many SURVEY readers as one of Madison's rural units, gave an address in Duke University on "Nursing Service in Rural Areas" that was widely reported in newspapers throughout the South.

Based on a survey of conditions in rural areas, especially in the South, Dr. Brownsberger reports a growing realization of the needs of rural districts, and an increasing effort to remedy the situation. "A large per cent of public health nurses are working in rural areas. The American Red Cross public health nursing service maintains a splendid nursing service in rural districts. Various church and philanthropic organizations are offering good nursing service to the rural people. Yet, only a fraction of the needs have been met," says Dr. Brownsberger. Condensed from his paper are the following facts:

THE most thickly populated rural areas in America are in the Southern States; the birth rate here exceeds that in any other section of the Union; approximately 80 per cent of all births in the southeastern states occur in rural areas; and half the

farmers of the South are tenants whose economic status is extremely low. The average income of the richest state in the South is far below the average income of the poorest state outside the South. Where the economic condition is poor, there is found increased sickness and a high death rate.

A PHYSICIAN'S DUTY

THE founder of the famous Saranac Sanitarium in the Adirondacks, Dr. Edward Trudeau, friend of man, beloved physician, had as his motto: "To cure sometimes; to relieve often; to comfort always."

It will require the united efforts of state and private agencies, of physicians, nurses, and hospital administrators to bring about any marked change in what seems to be the nation's "Health Problem Number One."

The Midwifery Situation

IN COMMON with all physicians who practice obstetrics in rural areas, I frequently come in contact with the "granny" midwife, both white and colored. The ignorance and lack of training of these women to whom is entrusted the responsibility of attending at birth 10 per cent to 47 per cent of the future citizens of our Southland, is deplorable. In many northern, western, and midwestern states the midwife is practically unknown, physicians attending as high as 99.98 per cent of the deliveries. In the South 10 per cent of all births are attended by the "granny" midwife; and from 60 to 80 per cent of all colored, by the midwife.

Over 21,000 midwives are licensed to practice in the Southern States. Virginia alone licensed as high as 3,600. Careful survey of the work of these women in certain counties, such as Brunswick County, Virginia, where 75 per cent of the births reported were attended by midwives, indicates that the mortality rate of both mothers and infants is high. Ignorance, inefficiency, and superstition reign.

The nurse-midwife is almost unknown in all of these states. Kentucky reported twelve, the largest number of graduate-nurse midwives, all of whom are associated with the Frontier Nursing Service of East Kentucky. All these are British trained. Hundreds of other counties in the South need such service.

This is a challenge to all physicians, nurses, and hospitals in the South. These midwives must be trained and replaced as rapidly as possible by better prepared, more intelligent, and younger midwives, preferably the graduate-nurse midwife who will be a credit to the commonwealth.

The area where the need exists is the section in which the training should be given. To my knowledge there is only one midwifery school in America, the Lobenstine Midwifery Clinic and School, New York City. The purpose of this school is to train graduate nurses for organized maternity care in rural districts. The well-trained, superior nurse-midwife could well be the forerunner of physicians and hospitals. Should not the South operate some midwifery schools for graduate nurses?

Other Rural Needs

THERE is the field of preventive activities; health education in the home and school; and the ever-present need of nursing the sick in the rural home. If we are to educate nurses to go into rural districts, endure the isolation, the inconveniences, the poor pay, that education should begin early in the course with a well-planned scheme for the integration of the rural needs throughout the entire basic course. Schools of nursing in rural districts should incorporate the training of rural-minded nurses, introducing the rural idea into all class instruction and clinical experience.

Some schools are making an attempt in this direction. Vanderbilt University School of Nursing, Nashville, maintains a rural teaching center where all its students receive instruction and experience in rural public health nursing. There are others.

In this program of integration, there should be a well-planned scheme for the continuity of rural public health teaching, beginning in the preliminary period and continuing throughout the three years' course.

Suggested Program

IN the first year, the student should be oriented to the rural community in which the school is located; observation visits may be made in the homes of the rural staff, in the Red Cross nursing service, and with all other health promotion agencies in the community; case studies may be made of patients living in local rural vicinities, and student nurses may follow up these cases after they are dismissed from the hospital. Offer a course in rural sociology.

One school doing this utilized county farm agents and health officers to present economic and health conditions of the community. The climax was a visit by the entire class to the well-known John C. Campbell Folk School, in Brasstown, where country living is made unusually attractive. Reading of inspirational and educational books dealing with country life and its problems was required.

The second year, the integration should continue with independent visits to rural homes; follow-up visits to clinic cases; and continued effort to acquaint students with tuberculosis and venereal diseases control, and other social problems.

During the third year, students should have a month's field experience with the public health nurse of the county. The out-patient department of the hospital or sanitarium offers unlimited resources for educating the rural nurse, especially when there is opportunity for follow-up work in the homes. The course in obstetrics affords excellent opportunities for integration of rural public health work, as do rural home deliveries by resident or staff physicians assisted by graduate and student nurses. Prenatal and postnatal

care and preparation for home deliveries may be stressed in the classroom and practiced in the community.

The Nurse Who Succeeds

THERE are but a few suggestions for the integration of the rural public health problem in the formal class instruction, in the clinical experience, and in extra-curricular activities of the school.

But not every nurse is qualified for rural work. The nurse who will make a success must have all the qualifications called for by the well-trained nurse, such as intellectual ability, professional skill, poise, emotional stability, honesty, and integrity; but she must also be rural-minded.

She must understand the problems of country living and appreciate the values of rural life. Rural nursing has many advantages. It offers unparalleled opportunity for the properly qualified nurse—stimulating contacts and a chance to work in small groups in enterprises that command the respect and admiration of thoughtful people.

The rural work may be more conspicuous than a similar work in a city. The rural nurse cannot get into a rut. The overwhelming needs of her field are a constant challenge to do her best.

Another Friend Gone

THE shadow of death had been hanging for nearly three weeks over a member of the College faculty, Mrs. Lydia Droll, wife of Dr. George Droll, staff member of Madison Sanitarium, and sister of Dr. E. A. Sutherland. The end came the night of March 24. Burial was in Spring Hill Cemetery the following Thursday.

Dr. and Mrs. Droll joined the Madison family about ten years ago, coming South from Kansas City, Missouri. Formerly Mrs. Droll was a teacher of the classical languages in Battle Creek College, Michigan and in Walla Walla College, Washington. A lover of children and youth, an ardent worker in the cause of temperance, a loyal member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, active in physiotherapy among the Sanitarium patients, a friend always of the distressed—these characteristics indicate the tenor of her active life.

Tribute to her who sleeps and words of comfort to those who mourn were spoken by Pastor Welch of the Madison College S.D.A. church. The clear, sweet tones of Mrs. Clara Goodge filled Assembly Hall as she sang "Jesus, Saviour, Pilot Me," and she and the choir sang, "Asleep in Jesus." Beautiful floral offerings came from friends and relatives far and near.

Closing the service, representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union gave their accustomed recital, draped a white ribbon about the casket, and sang, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Campus News

A RECENT arrival at Madison is John Liu, graduate of Japan Junior College near Tokio, former student of Dr. Perry A. Webber, head of the Department of Chemistry at Madison, who arrived from Shanghai via San Francisco. Like a number of other Oriental students on the Madison campus, he is here for instruction in Agriculture and other subjects that will prepare him for self-supporting missionary work in his homeland.

ATTRACTED by its agricultural and food manufacturing problems, came for a week's visit Dr. Ke Sung and Miss M.C. Shih, graduate students of Cornell University. Dr. Sung sails soon from San Francisco for China, where he will hold a professorship in Kansu College, Lanchow. Miss Shih continues her survey of educational problems in the division of agricultural economics, Iowa State College of Agriculture.

DURING the winter quarter it was a pleasure to have as a member of the college group Mr. Paul Hamelryck, native of Belgium, who had spent a number of years under the direction of the Belgian government in the Belgian Congo. He had been taking graduate work at Scarritt College, Nashville, and came to Madison to study its food problems, agricultural interests, and general method of operation, prior to his return to Africa as a missionary under the direction of the American Methodist Mission Board. He is attending the rural conference held at Scarritt this week; goes then to Atlantic City

for the meeting of the Methodist General Conference; then, in May he and his wife sail from New York for the Congo via Cape Town, South Africa.

EARLY in March, Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber were called to Climax, Michigan, by the serious illness and death of Mrs. Webber's mother, Mrs. A. B. Verney. Mr. Verney and Miss Donna Verney are now visiting on the campus.

HISTORY'S "Crowded Climax" was the subject of an interesting and very instructive lecture Wednesday evening, February 28, by Arthur E. Maxwell, editor, *Signs of the Times*, Mountain View, California. He presented in a graphic manner outstanding features of the present European situation.

RECENTLY transferred from Fort Worth, Texas, to Nashville as field secretary of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, S.D.A., is C. L. Chastain, who spoke to the family at the Sabbath morning service hour, March 23.

IN HARMONY with the Easter season, the College choir, directed by Mrs. Clara Goodge and Professor Leland Straw of the Music Department, presented a program of sacred music at the Sabbath evening vesper hour, the twenty-second of March. Vocal soloists were Mrs. Goodge, Betty Province, E.M. Bisalski, Jack Just, and Francis Woo. J.G. Rimmer was at the Hammond organ, and Mrs. Alice Straw was pianist.

THE annual meeting of the Board of Directors, Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, N.C., March 14, was attended by Dr. E.A. Sutherland and Mrs. Lida Scott, who were accompanied by Mr. Archie Landon, recently home from a twenty years' residence in Brazil, and by Dr. Bhagat Singh, graduate of the University of Illinois, who is spending some time on the campus. It was the first contact these visitors have had with extension work of Madison. The company also visited Laurel Crag Sanitarium at Banner's Elk.

FROM time to time Madison is called upon to share its workers with rural units in need of help. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bogar decided to cast their lot with the work at Glen Alpine, near Morganton, North Carolina. Mr. Bogar, who has been director of the work in the Sanitarium kitchen, is already in North Carolina, and Mrs. Bogar, matron of the student cafeteria, Kinne Hall, plans to join her husband in the near future.

Word from Druillard Library

READING is not only one of the joys but it is one of the utilities of life. Ability to read should greatly enlarge our capacity for enjoyment, our capabilities, and should improve the personality.

Madison College has a commodious library, and constitutes a major item in the equipment of the institution for scholastic work. It is constantly adding to the number and seeking to improve the quality of its books. Among volumes recently added are these:

- Encyclopedia of Social Sciences
- Cambridge Modern Histories
- The World's Greatest Masterpieces
- Complete Works of Byron, Hood, Goldsmith, Keats, Coleridge, Harte, Bryant, Tennyson, Browning, and Burns
- Realms of Gold
- Memoirs of Tennyson
- Lincoln Library of Essential Information
- Gunther's "Inside Europe"
- Industrial America

Some of the volumes still needed, and which some of our readers may find that they can spare from their libraries, are:

- Synonyms and Antonyms, Allen
- Handbook for the Diplomatic History of Europe, Asia, and Africa, 1807-1914, Anderson
- Harper's Latin Dictionary, Andrews
- Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, Bailey
- Shakespeare's Dictionary, Baker
- Tennyson Dictionary, Baker
- Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers
- Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings, Chaplin and Perkins
- List of Books and Articles, Chiefly Bibliographical, Cross
- Dictionary of Modern Music and Musicians
- Sources of English Literature, Esdaile
- Historical Geography of Europe, Freeman
- Cyclopedia of American Literature, Duyckinck

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Missionaries From Fifteen Countries Visit Madison

SOME ten years ago Cornell University, recognizing the growing demand among missionaries in foreign countries for instruction in agriculture and related subjects, introduced a new course for such workers home on furlough. Later, a similar course was added to the curriculum of Iowa Agricultural College, Ames.

Last year in order to bring into this training work the southern element, as a result of the cooperation of the Agricultural Missions Foundation, New York City, and its able executive secretary, Dr. John Reisner, Scarritt College, Nashville, the Southern Methodist Training School for missionaries arranged for a similar short-term course. Scarritt's first term's work is now in session.

April 1, forty friends from Scarritt, including foreign missionaries on leave in the homeland, men and women under appointment for foreign missionary work, and teachers, under the guidance of Miss Mabel Howell, who heads Scarritt's Department of Education, held an all-day conference at Madison. Dr. Charles Pendleton, Professor of English, Peabody College for Teachers, and Dr. A. W. Wasson, Secretary of the Methodist For-

ign Mission Board, Nashville, were also in the company.

The foreign countries represented by workers who expect to be in their mission field by the fifteenth of June, are:

The Orient: *Burma*—Miss S. M. Maxville, E.M.M. Hospital, Moulmein. *China*—Miss Yu Chen Lin, New Light School, Changli, Hopei; Miss Mary McClure, Fenchow, Shansi. *Korea*—Soon Ye Kim, Methodist Theological Seminary, Seoul; Miss Bessie Oliver, Songdo. *India*—Miss Annette Dennis, A. P. Mission, Mainpuri; George Garden, Methodist

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SERVICE

THOSE who give their lives to Christ-like ministry know the meaning of true happiness. They themselves are growing as they try to help others. How can they but grow when they place themselves in the divine channel of light and blessing?

—From *The Coming of the King*

Boys High School, Hyderabad Deccan; Miss Edna Hutchins, Girls High School, Cawnpore. *Japan*—Mrs. John Cobb, Kobe; Frank Fesperman, Sendai; Hatsu Himura, Hiroshima; Okira Takagi, Nokura. Miss M. L. Rank, for thirty years a worker in Singapore, Straits Settlement.

From South America and nearer points in the Western Hemisphere were: Miss Mamie Baird, Cortazar, Gto., *Mexico*; Miss Agnes Fishback, Colegio International, Oseincion, *Paraguay*; Miss Rose Hansen, Instituto Americano, Cochabamba, *Bolivia*; Miss Florence Prouty, Santiago, *Chili*; Miss Ernestina Sanchez, Cihuahua; Mrs. Carlos Perez, Havana, *Cuba*.

Reported by Dr. P. A. Webber.

Madison's Work and Methods

THE founder of the College in 1904, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, who has been president of the institution all these years, told of the early days at Madison and of the ideals cherished by those who were attempting to build a school on a farm and away from the distracting influences of the city. Among the ideals to be put into practice were student self-support and self-government, and student and teacher participation in the erection of school buildings and in the growing of foods for home consumption.

He discussed the idea of a rational health program from which evolved Madison Rural Sanitarium, where the sick are cared for and restored to health by the use of natural remedies, such as rest, good food, exercise, hydrotherapy, correct mental attitude, and hope in God.

The conventional high school and college, holding the student during these formative years when theoretically he is being prepared for life, are in reality divorcing him almost entirely from the problems of living. Support comes from some other source than the work of his own hands; he expects the teacher to make the rules of conduct and execute those rules. And, meanwhile, he looks forward to the time when he will take his place in the world, forgetting, or never learning, that he is even then a part of the world, and that he should be playing his part while receiving his academic training.

One of the most difficult ideals of achievement is the training of youth to study and work at the same time. Most students do fairly well when devoting the time entirely to study. The same student will do well on a program of work alone. But for a student to do well in the classroom while also devoting a few hours of the day to manual work requires exceptional ability. Many students lacking this balanced program during high school and college days, after leaving college, find themselves unable to maintain a program of progress because they have never learned to coordinate mental and physical activity.

Many a student of the arts, sciences, and literature, students versed in Greek and Latin, students who have tunneled

their way through musty volumes of ancient and mediaeval history, and who have a knowledge of physics, chemistry, and mathematics, lack a practical knowledge of physiology and the simple rules of health.

The Bible teaches that the body is the temple of the Holy Spirit. This is a vital feature of the education given at Madison. It leads to placing due emphasis on the study of physiology and anatomy, personal hygiene, nutrition, and other phases of the health program that are important in the life of the individual and the community.

After attempting for several years to secure properly trained and cooperative physicians to carry out these ideals, Dr. Sutherland at the age of forty-five began the medical course. The result has been the gradual development of a hundred-bed sanitarium and hospital as the medical department of this educational institution.

Nursing Education Program

THE head of the Nursing Education Department of the College, Miss Gertrude Lingham, and Miss Elma Rood, nationally recognized authority on rural and community health education, now professor in this department at Madison, had prepared an interesting exhibit of visual teaching material in their respective fields. Miss Rood and Miss Lingham are authors of several textbooks that are being used widely throughout the United States. Charts, lantern slides, and film strips have all been developed for use in teaching health in the schools and communities. These missionary visitors coming from foreign countries where the health of the people is such a tremendous problem, were intensely interested in the explanations given by the Madison teachers of health.

Touring the Grounds

THE company was divided into three groups and were guided from Demonstration Building, where the first exercises were held, to the various college buildings and department headquarters on the campus.

At Druillard Memorial Library it was explained that this splendid stone structure is a tribute to cooperative student and

teacher labor. All the work, including the laying of the stone, carpentry, making of tables, plumbing, interior decorating, and the making of the tile for the roof, was the work of students under the direction of a mechanic and architect.

Administration Building, housing business and medical offices, was visited. Passing down the corridors one sees evidences on all sides of the combination of education and medicine. Graduate and undergraduate nurses, spic and span in uniforms, were passing back and forth in the performance of their duties. Patients were waiting in the lobby. The pharmacy, physiotherapy, surgery, and X-ray departments were visited.

The guests were pleased with the location of patients' rooms, each opening on to a veranda so that the sick can be out of doors during convalescence. Here again was evidence of the close cooperation of students and teachers in the building of the sanitarium and in the care of the ailing.

The visitors were especially interested in their glimpse of the manufacture of products for the market at headquarters of Madison Foods. Exclamations of wonder were heard as they listened to the explanation of the making of soy milk, cheese, steak, ice cream, and other products of the famous soybean.

Lunching on Soybean Products

THE noon lunch was a demonstration of soy foods prepared by Dr. Francis Dittes, head of the Department of Nutrition, and her well-trained student dietitians and cooks. It was served in the banquet hall of the Home Economics Department. On the menu appeared:

Creamed Gluto-Soya in Timbales
 "Tofu" Croquettes
 Cauliflower au Gratin with Tomato
 Baked Soya Beans in Spanish Sauce
 Soy Butter Muffins Soy Acidophilus Milk
 Curled Celery, Rosebud Radishes, Olives
 Frozen Soyanna Custard with Strawberries
 Soy Cup Cakes Soy-Koff with Cream

At the close of lunch, Mrs. Clara Goodge led in the singing of the soybean theme song, "The Soya Bean," (to the tune of "Dixie") which runs like this:

The soya bean is quite worth while—
 A food that is most versatile!

Looky here! Looky here!
 Both the cream—and cereal!

The Philippino babies think
 There is no better milk to drink.
 Milk of soy feeds the boy
 And the girl—Soya Milk!

The soya bean's an alk'linizer,
 And besides, an appetizer—
 Try it now! It's a wow!
 Here is how—In the soup!

And what means more to us than wealth,
 Strength and vigor, pep and health—
 Get 'em now! Here is how!
 Eat soy beans—for your steak!

REFRAIN:

Soya bean, soya bean,
 Common, lowly soya bean.

The song was dedicated to Dr. P. A. Webber, master of ceremonies of the day, who was the first to introduce the soybean to Madison a number of years ago. He had then recently returned from Japan, having spent several years in the Orient as a teacher in Japan Junior College.

Madison and Agriculture

THIS subject was presented to the group by Dr. Floyd Bralliar, who heads the Department of Biology in Madison College. Since the early days of the institution, it has been the policy, so far as possible, to grow the food used by the campus family. For a time we were able to boast that 90 per cent of the food was raised on the college farm. But the rapid increase of numbers—over four hundred students, one hundred faculty members and their families, and approximately one hundred guests at the Sanitarium—has exceeded the increase in food-production ability. It is not possible, even on an eight-hundred-acre farm, to grow the wheat and soybeans used by the bakery and Madison Foods. These two items alone amount to many carloads annually.

The Vegetarian Diet

AN INTERESTING and instructive paper on this subject was presented by Dr. Frances Dittes, showing how, with a proper selection of vegetables and fruits, a balanced ration may be obtained at a reduced cost. This is especially true with the inclusion of the soybean to take the place of milk, meat, and eggs.

Meat is high in protein and fat but low in minerals and vitamins, while vegetables and fruits are high in minerals and vitamins. When supplemented with legumes and nuts, which are high in fats and proteins as well as minerals and vitamins, such a diet is unexcelled. Quotations from outstanding authorities were cited.

For thirty-five years Madison has served a vegetarian diet with the addition of milk and eggs in the college dining room and to Sanitarium guests. This might be termed a "long-time human experiment," showing that a vegetarian diet is not only practical but desirable.

An attractive exhibit of Madison Foods was on display in the banquet room. Also there were shown the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" slides and visual educational material of Associated Lectures, Inc., which is a campus activity.

Madison's Extension Program

ONE of the co-founders of the institution, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, spoke on "Madison as Projected into the Many Rural Schools, Sanitariums, and Health Projects Scattered Throughout the Southland." More than thirty years ago while Madison itself was struggling to get a start, those early students and teachers began to think of putting into practice in other communities the things learned at the mother institution.

Fountain Head Rural School and Sanitarium, and Chestnut Hill on the Highland Rim, were started. Still others went farther away to Fletcher and Pisgah in North Carolina. Treatment rooms and cafeterias were established in the leading centers of the South. Young people, catching the vision, went into rural communities in groups of two and three families to carry on agricultural, health, and school work. Now, more than a thousand people are employed in these institutions scattered throughout the Southern States.

WE AT Madison will long remember the visit of these representatives of mission work in foreign fields and those under appointment for such work, and will anticipate another conference with

students of the Short-Term School for Rural Workers at their next session a year from now.

Campus News Items

FOR two days following the all-day conference with students of Scarritt College, the campus was quite alive with other visitors—a hundred or more of them—coming from Vanderbilt University and Peabody College Public Health Education Departments and from Nashville General Hospital. These came to see the display and learn of the methods of Miss Rood and Miss Lingham in their Home Nursing Education classes.

THE *Medical Evangelist*, issue of February 15, gives the following items concerning former Madison students: Dr. Russell T. Smith, now interning in Georgia Baptist Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia, is planning to enter the Bacteriological Department of the College of Medical Evangelists the coming year. Referring further to faculty changes at Loma Linda, we are told: "A technician has recently been added to the Department of Physiology in the person of Herbert Henkin. Technicians have also been added to the Pathology and Bacteriology Departments in the persons of Mrs. Hans Gregorius, nee Miss Beverly June Pruett, and Mrs. George Schumacher, known on the Madison campus as Miss Louise Holst.

AN UNUSUALLY interesting and instructive hour was brought to Madison's family the evening of April 8, by Herbert C. White in an illustrated lecture on China—"a true lesson in art, history, and geography," as it has been described. The superb pictures thrown on the screen are the work of the White brothers, Herbert and Henry, who for eight years were engaged in educational and publishing work in North China. It was Mr. Herbert White who, with his Chinese artist assistant, Bert Deng, introduced the making of colored slides, a Madison College industry which has been continued in the Associated Lecturers' laboratories.

The Madison Survey

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VOL. XXII No. 9

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

May 1, 1940

ANNOUNCING Madison College Summer Session

UNLIKE many educational institutions, Madison College offers an all-year program of classwork and a continuous program of labor in the various campus industries. The summer session at Madison is not, therefore, a distinct summer school, but is a continuance of the work of the previous months. At the same time, special opportunities are offered those who enter for the summer — an enriched class schedule, and special privileges for others who desire to carry a remunerative work program.

The summer session for 1940 offers special privileges. The date of registration is June 17. Consult the schedule of studies on the following page.

Who Should Attend

COLLEGE FRESHMEN. The majority of the high schools and academies of the States have completed the work of the current year when the summer quarter at Madison College opens. This gives opportunity for a group of ambitious young men and women to begin their college education without the loss of time. Those who apply NOW may have three month's advantage over those who delay until the fall, which is the usual time of beginning a college course.

Some may register for a full classroom load. Others may prefer to devote a large

portion of their time to a work program to build up credit for future class work, carrying during the summer a minimum of scheduled courses. Summer is a busy season on the campus. Madison Sanitarium, Madison Foods, the farm, the print shop, and other industries must operate at full speed. All afford work for students-in-training.

Freshmen students are advised to apply without delay.

SPECIAL STUDENTS. To the regular offerings of the quarter, a number of special courses are being offered to meet the needs

of special students who come not for college credits but who desire to prepare for "lay missionary work." Courses in Health, and Food and Nutrition, will be open to these students, as well as courses in Bible, Agriculture, and Industrial Education.

TEACHERS ON VACATION. Opportunity is afforded teachers on summer vacation who desire college credit, or who are interested in some practical subjects which will be helpful in their teaching. Of unusual interest to classroom teachers are courses in Health; Food and Nutrition; and Home, School, and Community Health and Hygiene.

Remember the date of registration, June 17, and write at once for further details and application blanks. Definite arrange-

BEGIN

WITH a twelve-weeks systematic study at Madison this summer in a healthful and pleasing environment; comfortable study quarters; progressive and Christian atmosphere—an advantageous opportunity for a well-planned course of training. Date of opening—June 17; convocation, September 1. For details, write Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

ments should be made in advance, for accommodations are limited. Madison has

four hundred students or more on the campus at all seasons.

Courses of Instruction

THE summer quarter offerings in the various departments as scheduled for the coming session are as follows:

Subject	Number	Credit Quarter hrs.			
Biological Sciences			Home Hygiene and Home		
			Nursing	204-A-B	4
			School and Institutional		
			Hygiene	206	1
			The Teaching of Home		
General Biology	101-C	4	Hygiene and Home		
Physiology and Anatomy	103-B	4	Nursing	309-A-B	2
Elementary Entomology	203	4	First Aid, Advanced Course	311-B	2
Advanced Bacteriology	404	4	Individual Problems in		
Nature Study	306	4	Hygiene and Health		
			Education	410	2
Chemistry			Nutrition		
Fundamentals of Chemistry	102-B	4	Dietetics and Meal Prepara-		
Qualitative Analysis	201	4	tion	201	4
Quantitative Analysis	202	4	Food Economics	207	3
Organic Chemistry	203-B	4	Home Management	209	3
			Seminar in Nutrition	418	2
Education			Religious Education		
Principles of Education	110	3	Bible Survey	104	3
Materials and Methods in			The Revelation	206	3
Teaching Elementary Arith-	204	4	Modern Church Movements	302	3
metic					
Materials and Methods in			Social Science		
Teaching Junior High			Mediaeval History	102	3
School Mathematics	321	2	English History	202-B	3
Materials and Methods in			Foreign Relations of the		
Teaching Nature Study	306	4	United States	405	4
Educational Measurements	410	4			
English			Sociology		
How to Use the Library	100	1	Rural Sociology	208	3
Readings in World Litera-			Social and Family Relation-		
ture	212	4	ships	318	4
News Writing	226	4			
Spoken English	302	4	Geography		
Southern Literature	320	3	Geography of North		
Reading Course in Bi-			America	201-B	4
ography					
Fine and Applied Arts			Special Course Offerings		
Printing	360	4	TO the regular courses scheduled in the		
Music, Sight Singing, and			college calendar, the following added		
Conducting	201	2	special courses will be available to students		
Music Appreciation	202	3	of the summer session:		
Piano, Instrument, and Voice (Credit to			*Freshman English	101-A	3
be arranged)			*General Chemistry	101-A	4
			*Food Analysis	402	4
Health and Nursing			*(If the demand is sufficient)		
Community Hygiene	105	3	The Soybean, Its Chemistry,		
Survey of Health and Social			Nutrition, and Use	Special	3
Movements	107	3			

Spanish	101-A-B-C	9
Beekeeping	Special	3
Animal Husbandry (Poultry)	"	4
Feeds and Feeding	Special	4
Agricultural Projects	"	4
Weaving	"	3
Catering	"	3
Auto Mechanics, Acetylene Welding, and Machine Shop, Special		4
Carpentry	"	4
Woodworking	"	4

entrance deposit. This should be arranged by correspondence before coming to Madison.

Opportunities for Work

EACH student is expected to earn at least a part of his expenses. This is a characteristic feature of the Madison system of education. The day is divided between classroom duties and work in some industrial department. The industrious student has the privilege of earning a large part of his college expenses.

This program has been in operation since the earliest days of Madison College. In the beginning, the work was confined largely to farm, garden, dairy, the preparation of food for the Institution's family, and the building and care of school cottages and student homes.

In time a medical unit was established, the Madison Rural Sanitarium, which has developed into a hundred-bed sanitarium and hospital requiring the year-round service of scores of graduate and undergraduate nurses, several physicians, technicians, and other workers. These students, with supervisors and teachers, constitute the operating staff.

The original acreage of the college farm has been doubled. Nearly a thousand acres are now owned and operated by the Institution. There is a dairy of more than one hundred cattle, for which feed must be raised. Forty acres of gardens raise a large part of the food supply for a student body of over four hundred. Vegetables are canned in large quantities for winter use by the Sanitarium and College families. Tree and small fruits are raised in abundance, and much of it is preserved in the College cannery.

There are other campus industries, such as the well-equipped Rural Press with its corps of student laborers. Madison Foods is a flourishing, health food business employing student labor. The Soy Dairy, the broom shop, and other industries afford work to students-in-training.

There are many opportunities for students to earn a portion, or the whole, of their college expenses. But far more important than the remunerative feature of this phase of campus activity is the educational value of a work-study program. It is a vital factor in the education of any young man or woman.

Expense

Each student upon entering should make a deposit of \$60.00. This sum is divided as follows:

Emergency deposit	.....	\$25.00
Entrance fee	.....	10.00
Advance payment	.....	25.00

The emergency deposit constitutes a fund for use in case of illness or other unforeseen events. If not otherwise drawn upon, it may be used in the final settlement of account, or it will be returned to the depositor upon his withdrawal.

The entrance fee is paid by all students entering the college and is not refunded.

The average monthly expense for board at the cafeteria, room rent, heat, light, laundry, general expense fee, and tuition is \$20.00 to \$25.00, payable in advance, either with cash or labor. The first month's expense is to be paid in cash (advance payment listed above).

Tuition per quarter, \$1.50 per credit hour.

All fees must be paid in advance on registration day. If the student has a credit, fees may be taken from his account. Laboratory and course fees per quarter, see charges quoted in connection with description of courses.

For a nurse, the expense of uniforms approximates \$25.00. Students in dietetics courses dress in uniforms costing approximately \$15.00.

Late registration fee	.....	\$1.00 to 3.00
Physical examination upon entrance	.....	1.50
Special class examinations, when required	.....	1.00
Dropping Class	.....	.50
Diploma	.....	2.50

To students who are accepted for an all-day work program for one quarter, or more, some concession will be made in the

Character training is the outstanding objective of Madison College. A strong religious atmosphere is maintained. Jesus, the ideal, is held before the students—He “who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister.” Preparation for helpful service anywhere, everywhere, is the goal to be attained.

Many hundreds of former students and graduates who have received this balanced education of head, hand, and heart, are scattered over the face of the earth everywhere, and are a blessing wherever they have gone.

This unique combination of the three-fold education of man, together with student self-support and self-government, has attracted students from all parts of the United States and from several foreign countries. The student body is unusually cosmopolitan. Chinese, Japanese, and European students join the campus work, study, and other activities, along with students from every state in the Union.

A Glimpse of Madison Industry

THE beauties of spring are everywhere in evidence and nowhere more so than about Madison Rural Sanitarium. The spirit of the “clean-up, paint-up, plant-up campaign” sponsored by the Nashville Chamber of Commerce seems to have reached the College campus. Work on West Hall addition at the Sanitarium is being pushed to meet the needs of an increasing patronage. The programs of the Sanitarium parlor include one travelogue each week, several lectures on dietetics by Dr. Frances Dittes, and health talks by Dr. E. A. Sutherland. These programs have become a distinct feature for patients.

Increase in the business of Madison Foods has made necessary an addition to the building, which adds two offices and enlarges the bakery. Several thousand gallons of plain and chocolate-flavored soy milk are manufactured each month. Soyburger retains its popularity in the family of soybean products. Three times each week Madison Foods are demonstrated in the College Store by Mrs. J. C. Trivett and Mrs. Henry Stephens. Next week the House Wives League of Nashville will be their guests.

A conspicuous building project of the campus is the girls' new dormitory, a building with a hundred-foot front opposite Science Building. The work is done by students under the direction of W. H. Gorich, the campus architect.

The capacity of the Broom Shop is approximately thirty dozen brooms a day, an industry operated entirely with student labor.

To serve the student group a well-balanced diet, Kinne Hall Cafeteria uses, among other products, approximately—

- 100 pounds of Irish potatoes
- 10 bushels of apples
- 200 pounds of bananas
- 15 bushels of greens
- 4 crates of oranges
- 500 loaves of bread
- 400 gallons of milk

The College farm, 789 acres at Madison and 117 acres at Ridgetop, 12 miles distant, has 250 acres under cultivation, with 6 acres in strawberries and other small fruits; 35 acres in vegetables; 50 acres in wheat; and 70 acres in corn. The dairy herd consists of 80 Jersey cows and 25 calves. The daily yield of milk is 135 gallons; the butter fat average for the herd is 4.6 per cent.

Rural Press, the printing department of the campus, has just completed a run of 250,000 four-color labels for Madison Foods and is starting a run of 150,000 copies of *Madison Health Messenger*. Each issue of *The Survey* numbers 15,000. For the Sanitarium it has recently printed 5,000 two-color folders.

In the early days of the Institution, one party line met the needs of the campus family. Now there are four lines to the city and a private exchange—in all, 90 phones. A twenty-four-hour service is maintained with student operators.

The steam laundry on the campus handles each week for the institution approximately 1,200 sheets, 600 pillowcases, 15,000 bath towels. It does the private laundry for 450 students and 30 families living on the campus.

This answers in part what students are doing as they divide their day between classroom assignments and work in an industrial department.

NOTICE—OUR ADDRESS!

Madison College, Tennessee

not

Madison, Tennessee

To avoid unnecessary delay and labor, please address your correspondence to

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

(Our post-office address)

and thereby help us to comply with a request of the Post Office Department.

THANK YOU

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

May 15, 1940

The Place of Agriculture in Education

IT WAS the evening of April 17 that Dr. John H. Reisner, executive secretary of Agricultural Missions Foundation, New York City, spent the chapel hour with Madison College family. The short-term course in Agriculture and related subjects given by Scarritt College, has brought Dr. and Mrs. Reisner to Nashville. Whenever Dr. Reisner is so near it is expected that he will spend a little time at Madison.

Instead of lecturing on one of his favorite topics, Dr. Reisner proposed that he and Dr. E. A. Sutherland have informal discussion before the students. This resulted in giving them a clearer conception than ever of his philosophy of rural life and rural education.

These "two kindred spirits," as they have been described by one who knows them well, were joined on the platform by Dr. Davis, of Tennessee Agricultural School, Nashville, who also is a lover of the country and an ardent advocate of education in a rural environment. He is devoting his life to the education of colored youth.

"I have a philosophy of life," said Dr. Reisner, "which I have borrowed largely from the experience of others. I have gleaned much of it from the Bible. Some

has come to me from the Chinese among whom I lived and worked for seventeen years. Some of it I acquired in my travels in Africa. Although I grew up in a rural area in Pennsylvania, I did not realize, until I was in contact with men in various

parts of the world, that there is a oneness of faith and belief that contact with the soil is vital to the development of mankind."

To this Dr. Sutherland replied: "As I have known you and as I have read the literature you have put out, I am convinced that you are one of the best borrowers I have

ever known. You are giving to the world a wealth of information and a philosophy of life that is very much needed."

Dr. Reisner then referred to Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, chief of research of the Soil Conservation Service, who made a survey of the land of Palestine as civilization has used it, or misused it, and then passed it to the present generation. He read briefly from a contribution to *American Forests*, issue of January 1940, as follows:

The Eleventh Commandment

MOSES was inspired to deliver to the Children of Israel wandering in the wilderness of Sinai the Ten Commandments, to regulate man's relation to his Creator and to his fellow men. These

THE PHILOSOPHY OF GARDENING

IF WE fear mark of soil, the freedom of gardening cannot be ours. Earth is tonic; without, we become didactic, dogmatic, walled in by reasonless rules. With it comes a certain tolerance, a falling away of boundaries, spiritual and physical. As with Antreas of old, "By touch of earth is our strength renewed." — *From Rex D. Pierce's "Garden Catalogue."*

guides of conduct have stood the test of time for more than 3,000 years. But Moses during those forty years in the wilderness, failed to foresee the vital need of the future for an additional Commandment to regulate man's relation and responsibility to Mother Earth, whose cultivation and production must nourish all generations.

"If Moses had anticipated what we have seen in north China, Korea, north Africa, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and our own United States; namely, the wastage of land due to man's practices of suicidal agriculture and the resulting man-made deserts and ruined civilization; if he had foreseen the impoverishment, revolutions, wars, migrations and social decadence of billions of peoples through thousands of years and the oncoming desolation of their lands, doubtless he would have been inspired to deliver an "Eleventh" Commandment to complete the trinity of man's responsibility. Such a Commandment should read somewhat as follows:

"XI. Thou shalt inherit the holy earth as a faithful steward, conserving its resources and productivity from generation to generation. Thou shalt safeguard thy fields from soil erosion, thy living waters from drying up, thy forests from desolation, and protect thy hills from over grazing by thy herds, so that thy descendants may have abundance forever. If any shall fail in this stewardship of the land, thy fruitful fields shall become sterile stony ground and wasting gullies, and thy descendants shall decrease and live in poverty or be destroyed from off the face of the earth."

The Soil Is Man's Heritage

THERE followed a discussion of eroded lands, such as disgrace large portions of the South, and of wasted, debilitated lives which are the result of crowded city dwelling. Both men and soil need rehabilitation. Both forms of reclamation are included in such federal projects as the Tennessee Valley Authority.

This problem of land reclamation and man rehabilitation is equally the duty of schools and churches. As the salvation of man is a religious duty, so is the proper handling of the soil intimately related to man's duty to God. In the inspired his-

tory of the children of Israel, man's relation to the soil and his perpetual dependence upon it are clearly set forth. When the laws of the land were violated, the nation passed into slavery, into bondage to some stronger nation.

The Promised Land, the home divinely chosen for Israel, pleased the Lord. He blessed the people who rightly treated it. Moses, the great law-giver, told them that they were to inherit "a land which the Lord thy God careth for: the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it."

They were instructed how to cultivate, how to preserve the fertility, when to sow, when to reap, and when to let it remain fallow.

There is a definite relationship between religion, agriculture, and democracy. What happens to the land determines what will happen to the state and the church. Madison is teaching its students to love the soil and to make it a basis for their educational and health work. This care of the soil is the basis of their approach to the communities to which they carry the gospel.

People must get out of the cities. Either they will come out because they are constrained to do so by a knowledge of the laws of life and religion, or they will flee, as are European peoples, in order to escape annihilation.

The man who works the soil should consider himself a partner with the Creator. His work should develop in him a deep love for God and for his fellow men. In fact, to properly handle the soil, a man must have love in his heart. It has been said that "without love no one can be a gardener," and "he who plants a seed, has faith in God." We need to farm because it is a great way of living.

"The farm is the perfect school of personal character," says Warren H. Wilson. And Liberty H. Bailey, author of "The Holy Earth," has said, "One does not act rightly toward one's fellows if one does not know how to act rightly toward the earth."

Meeting of Southern Physicians

DURING the last six or eight years an increasingly large number of young physicians have settled in the Southland,

many of them entering communities that for years have been calling for medical help. The Southern Chapter of the alumni of the College of Medical Evangelists is divided into an eastern and a western section. The semi-annual meeting of the Western Division was held on the Madison College campus on the twenty-fourth of April. The chairman and the secretary-treasurer, Drs. E. D. Fisher and E. L. Garrett, respectively, and Dr. Katherine Fisher are members of the medical staff of Mason Memorial Hospital, Murray, Kentucky. Dr. H. B. Mack represented Pewee Valley, Kentucky, Sanitarium. Dr. M. G. Anderson, of Sykeston, Missouri, for the first time met with the doctors east of the Mississippi. Dr. J. I. Nosberger, Benton, and Dr. Norville E. Green, Calvert City, completed the Kentucky group who were present.

Tennessee was represented by Dr. D. M. Crosiar, who has recently located at Joelton; Drs. David Johnson, Cyrus E. Kendall, Joe E. Sutherland, and Lew E. Wallace, members of the Madison Sanitarium staff; Drs. Kenneth C. Sheriff and John H. Solomon, Nashville General Hospital; Dr. Reuben L. Johnson, Portland; and Dr. Gustaf Ulloth, Red Boiling Springs.

It was an unexpected pleasure to have in attendance Dr. A. Q. Shryock, member of the College of Medical Evangelists faculty. With him came his sister, Dr. Josie Warren, of Loma Linda. Dr. R. C. Darby, of Red Granite, Wisconsin, was also one of the visitors from a distance.

A very profitable program was presented in the afternoon. "A Review of the Use of Metrazol in the Treatment of Psychiatric Patients at Madison Sanitarium" was given by Dr. J. P. Gilbert, of Nashville, member of Madison Sanitarium medical staff. Dr. C. L. Kendall presented a pathological review of two cases of primary malignancy of the gall bladder. Dr. Shryock, with whom all of the young physicians had been closely associated during the years of their medical training, gave an interesting talk concerning the progress of the medical school at Loma Linda.

Dinner was served by students of the department of diet and nutrition under the direction of Dr. Frances Dittes. A

short business session followed. The Ladies' Auxiliary had its meeting at the same time.

The Woman's Auxiliary Meets

THIS year on the third of May the Woman's Auxiliary to the Davidson County Medical Society was entertained by Madison Sanitarium. Sixty-two women, wives of Nashville physicians and visitors, were served a luncheon in the dining hall of the home economics headquarters by students-in-training under the direction of Dr. Frances Dittes, Sanitarium dietitian.

A musical program was presented by the trio, Mrs. H. K. Christman, pianist, Oscar Meissner, cello, Donald Christman, violin. The speaker of the occasion was Dr. Floyd Bralliar who, because of his interest in flowers and gardens, is well known to the women of Nashville. He talked on this occasion of rare varieties of daffodils and tulips.

Fountain Head

FOUNTAIN Head Health Institute and Academy, known as one of the first self-supporting units of the Southern group, has made decided advancement during the past year. The academy is graduating its first class the last of this month. A new chapel has been dedicated recently. This building of hollow tile, later to be stuccoed without, affords a gathering place for a company of two hundred and, on the ground floor, room for the school library and several classrooms.

From the ashes of Fountain Head Sanitarium, destroyed by fire some years ago, a new medical institution has arisen, a pleasing illustration of a rural community medical center. It is equipped with an operating room, X-ray and clinical laboratory facilities, and attractive private rooms for fourteen guests. Dr. Reuben Johnson, who has a private office at Portland, five miles distant, is the medical superintendent.

With its corps of efficient nurses and supervisors, its beautiful rural environment, a background of native trees, its green lawns, fountain playing, and flowers

in bloom, the Sanitarium presents a favorable atmosphere for the recovery of health. It is an inviting home for aging people who need care and attention, as well as for those who are acutely ill.

Dr. Floyd Bralliar

ONE of the most delightful features of the Sunday edition of the *Nashville Tennessean* is the column contributed by Dr. Floyd Bralliar on garden topics. Perennially interested in flowers and shrubs, Dr. Bralliar discusses timely topics in a very readable though scientific style. His topics are in time with the seasons. His subjects are mostly southern plants, their habits, growth, enemies, and care. Dr. Bralliar not only reads about these things, but has the happy position of raising them himself. In his connection with the college at Madison, Tennessee, Dr. Bralliar has unlimited opportunities for growing, studying, and writing about his subjects. He is recognized as an authority in the southern region of the United States, and is available for his most interesting lectures. In connection with his column he conducts a sort of clinic through correspondence with his readers. Specimens of plants and diseases submitted to him are discussed, and the remedy, if any, suggested along with the diagnosis.

Dr. Bralliar graduated from Peabody College in 1922, majoring in agriculture with his life-long friend, Dr. K. C. Davis. He is on the faculty of Madison College at Madison, Tennessee.—“*Peabody Reflector*,” May, 1940.

Campus News Items

THE president of Associated Lecturers, Inc., Julius Gilbert White, an affiliate of Madison College, reports having recently spent a week in the city schools of Richmond, Virginia, lecturing on “Health and Alcohol” for the Virginia State Women’s Christian Temperance Union to a total of 5,000 students. The following week he lectured on Nutrition in the Adventist church in Richmond. He writes from Baltimore, Maryland, where he spent three weeks. He has an appointment in

Hagerstown, Maryland, and five cities in Pennsylvania. This will close the spring lecture season.

MINDS went back to 1928, twelve years ago, when, the past week end, Oscar Pembroke, Company H, Seventh Infantry, now located at Camp Knox, near Louisville, visited friends on the campus. Since leaving Madison he has spent some years in the United States Army in Hawaii. From the timid lad that we first knew, he has developed into a forward looking man of poise with a deep concern for the future welfare of our young men and women who face an uncertain situation in the world of today.

I WANT to express to the Madison faculty our thanks for its kindness in releasing Elder Welch to us for our spring Week of Prayer,” writes Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson, Principal of Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina. “His time with us was a very great blessing to the school. He has a fine faculty of knowing how to reach and interest young people. His contact with the student group was helpful in every way.” Mr. Welch heads the Department of Religious Education on the Madison teaching staff.

On the twentieth of April a group of concert singers from Tennessee State Agricultural and Industrial College, Nashville, gave a program in Assembly Hall auditorium. This was in the interest of the swimming pool, a project for which students are raising funds.

Mrs. Alice Bralliar Rahn, wife of Dr. Paul Rahn, of San Leandro, Calif., and their two children, Alice Margaret and Paul Jr., are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Floyd Bralliar. This is her first home-coming in twelve years and many are the changes in campus and buildings since she was a student here.

A delightful evening of song and instrumental music was presented to the family on the fourth of May, by Mrs. Clara Goodge, teacher of voice, Professor Leland Straw, head of the College department of music, and Mrs. Alice Straw, instructor in piano.

The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JUNE 5, 1940

For Such A Time As This

NATIONAL preparedness is the theme uppermost in the minds of men here and abroad. Imminent danger of physical attack and possible overthrow is responsible for this agitation.

There is, however, another phase of national preparedness that is of great concern. A nation is no stronger than the courage and sterling character of its citizens. Airplanes and armoured tanks cannot take the place of man power and human integrity. To meet conditions now confronting us, how have we been preparing ourselves by the education of American youth?

Three avenues of national defense in terms of stalwart citizenry are the home, the school, and the church. It is quite universally admitted that the home has declined. The great industrial program of which we are a part has the credit, to a large degree, of placing a wedge between the parts of the family, separating parents and children until the home, in the sense that it was once held sacred, is difficult to find.

The school is expected first to supplant the home, when home fails, school is looked to as a substitute for home in so far as preparing youth for life. Have educators been any more far-seeing in their realm than have those statesmen who today are condemned for inertia

while the enemy armed, drilled, and accumulated materials for conflict?

WE ARE familiar with the criticism of the conventional school, the grade schools for children and the methods employed by institutions of higher learning.

Dr. Gus. Dyer, professor in Vanderbilt University for years, "recognized authority on education, and listed among the ten best speakers in the nation," is quoted by The Nashville Tennessean, May 2, 1940, as telling a

"O H, blessed peace of a perfect trust,
A heart with Thee at rest.
That hears Thy voice—a Father's voice
Directing for the best."

group of educators that "we have misinterpreted the training of the human mind. Despite the fact that more money is spent on education than ever before, people have never been so dependent. In a nation that could support five times its present population, people are going hungry and cold. Yet never has it been so easy to make a living."

Dr. Dyer stressed as essentials in education, physical activity—"learning by working, by doing."

The tendency has been to educate away from work, to prepare young people for white collar jobs, or for a life of leisure. Always that has been a mistake, but today the mistake is more evident than ever. We face a situation in which men are wanted who can do things. It is not only men to make and fire guns—soldiers have their part to play in active warfare—but stu-

dents should be educated to be producers in the broadest sense of the term. We need food producers, agricultural experts, capable of feeding the world; mechanics of the soil; conservers of public health; human engineers; chemists; clothiers; physicians and nurses; carpenters and plumbers—men and women capable of fitting into the program of daily living who will play their part like good soldiers.

FOR a third of a century Madison has been operating on a preparedness program. Not blindly, but with definiteness has it worked, guided by such predictions as this:—

“The days in which we live are solemn and important. The Spirit of God is gradually but surely being withdrawn from the earth. Plagues and judgments are already falling upon the despisers of the grace of God. The calamities by land and sea, the unsettled state of society, the alarms of war, are portentous. They forecast approaching events of the greatest magnitude.

“The agencies of evil are combining their forces, and consolidating them. They are strengthening for the last great crisis. Great changes are soon to take place in our world, and the final movements will be rapid ones.”

Blitzkrieg is a new word on our tongues, a word recently adopted by the man on the street, its sense deepening day by day as news of European conditions become headlines in the newspapers, or come from the war front by radio. The realization of unpreparedness is driving the nations to action. Nothing must now stand in the way. No effort is too great, no expense too heavy, no available means is to be unused. And all this is for material preparedness when the enemy is at the gate.

The sound of marching men, the boom of artillery, the bursting of bombs from the air,—these are not the only evidences of overwhelming distress and the slaughter of men's lives.

FOR years, conditions in the world have shown that times of trouble were fast approaching. Quoting further:—

“The condition of things in the world show that troublous times are right upon us. The daily papers are full of indications of a terrible conflict in the near future. Bold robberies are of frequent occurrence. Strikes are common. Thefts and murders are committed on every hand. Men possessed of demons are taking the lives of men, women, and little children. Men have become infatuated with vice and every species of evil prevails.

“The enemy has succeeded in perverting jus-

tice and in filling men's hearts with a desire for selfish gain. Justice standeth afar off; for truth is fallen in the street and equity cannot enter.”

A GAIN and again in these columns has been given the call to come out of the cities. The preparation of men for rural life has been a vital feature of Madison's program. Today, as never in the world's history, events are proving the necessity of withdrawing from crowded centers of population. Today as never before, men need to understand the science of agriculture as a means of providing material sustenance as well as physical safety. Continuing the quotation given above:—

“There are not many, even among educators and statesmen, who comprehend the causes that underlie the present state of society. Those who hold the reins of government are not able to solve the problem of moral corruption, poverty, pauperism, and increasing crime. They are struggling in vain to place business operations on a more secure basis.

“If men would give more heed to the teaching of God's word, they would find a solution to the problems that perplex them.”

The time of trouble is right upon us, such trouble as our world has never seen. To cultivate faith in God, based upon a consistent study of His word, is the only sane course to pursue.

It is for such a time as this that Madison has been preparing its students. How long the institution can continue as it has, God only knows. But the command is: “Occupy till I come.”

Which Are You?

A LONG-TIME FRIEND of Madison, a lover of the soil, of nature in all its aspects and of nature's God, frequently sends clippings that remind him of the problems the college is meeting in its training of youth for lives of service in the great Southland. This friend is S. H. Carnahan of Sutherlin, Oregon and this is one of his recent findings. To whom credit is due, we do not know.

Why One Boy Left the Farm

I left my dad, his farm, his plow
 Because my calf became his cow;
 I left my dad—'twas wrong, of course,
 Because my colt became his horse.
 I left my dad to sow and reap
 Because my lamb became his sheep;

I dropped my hoe and struck my fork
 Because my pig became his pork.
 The garden truck I had to grow
 Was his to sell and mine to hoe.

Why Another Didn't

With dad and me it's half and half;
 The cow I own was once his calf.
 No town for mine, I will not bolt,
 Because my horse was once his colt.
 I'm going to stick right where I am,
 Because my sheep was once his lamb.
 I'll stay with dad—he gets my vote
 Because my hog was once his shoat.
 It's fifty-fifty with dad and me,
 A profit sharing company.

Friends By Correspondence

MANY are the visitors to the Madison Campus, and still many are the friends who are ours by correspondence, people in various walks of life who express their ideas on educational subjects as they learn of the methods and ideals of Madison. May we share a bit with you.

The Business Manager of *THE COMMONWEAL* a weekly publication, 386, Fourth Avenue, New York, referring to *THE SURVEY*, says:

"Mrs. F. R. Lillie of Chicago, one of your great admirers, tells me that you issue a very interesting bulletin of your college activities. Would it be possible to put me on your list to receive it regularly. As you may recall, *THE COMMONWEAL* carried an article about Madison by Richard Deverall about two years ago and we are much impressed with all you are doing."

One whose life is devoted to the cause of education Arthur U. Craig, Consulting Human Engineer, Mount Vernon, New York, a reader of *THE SURVEY*; writes: "Please send me three copies of the April 3 issue." And in the light of his work he adds, "I do not know of any school as good as Madison College."

HERE is a call for help from The Attendance Supervisor of Choctaw County Schools in Alabama, Miss Etta Murphy, who writes:

"I am working in one of Alabama's poorest rural counties where the health problem is one of our greatest. We have a very good County Health Unit, but our people do not take advantage of it as they should. Would it be possible for you to send one of your students who is preparing for medical missionary work, or a graduate from your college? Could one of your strong Christian students work in our

county during the summer vacation? We have no way of paying for such work, but our need is great."

This is an appealing call which Madison hopes to answer through some of its young people who are preparing for community service under the instruction especially of Miss Gertrude Lingham and Miss Elma Rood.

THE Director of the Trade School, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, W. E. Carter, writes:

"Since visiting your institution in December, 1938, I have been a constant reader of *THE SURVEY*. I wish to commend you on the issue of April 17, 1940, for the account of the recent meeting at your school. The descriptive material of Madison was the best I have read and I am passing it on to several other members of our staff. I commend you for the article and also for the very fine work that you are doing at Madison."

ON board S. S. President Pierce, en route to Kansu College, Lanchow, Kansu, China, Dr. Sung, who visited Madison last spring after completing work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Cornell University, wrote:

"I considered it an unusual opportunity to spend ten days at your college. Your teaching staff and student body are demonstrating to the public a great cooperative spirit. Your work-study and self-support program have given me a good example which I hope to see in practice in China in the near future.

"I sincerely hope you will have continued success in your rural movement and in popularizing rural education. Young men and young women need training for the service of human beings in the United States and abroad in this chaotic world.

"I was called back to China by my provincial government to take over a teaching position. In my ten days at Madison I obtained much to encourage me to adopt a realistic and practical program of education, such as you are operating with such success at Madison.

"I am writing only a few lines to express my high appreciation of your work. You should know that Mr. Shubert Liao, a Madison College graduate, and a more recent graduate student of Texas A. and M. College, is sailing on the same boat with me for Manila. He has told me still more about Madison."

Some months ago you were introduced to Dr. Charles S. Dolley of Nassau, Bahamas, B.W.I., who at the time of writing was recovering from injuries received on the way home from war-torn Spain in the Hospital dos Estrangeiros, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where, by accident it would seem, he learned of Madison Col-

lege and wrote for further information.

Later the Doctor wrote of the founding of this hospital by Americans, Southern Baptists, who went to Brazil during the Reconstruction Period of American history. He describes also his trip up the Amazon. The greatest river in the world, where he saw "the capitol cities of the states lying north of Rio de Janeiro, many of which were founded by the early Portuguese explorers, and are remarkable for their fine architecture. It is impossible to appreciate Brazil without seeing it. It is larger than the whole of the United States, and the Amazon is more than a great inland sea, a South American Mediterranean, rather than a river..."

And then Dr. Dolly adds:—

"I am sufficiently recovered to leave Brazil, but I cannot wait to reach Nassau before thanking you for your cordial letter and the literature you sent. Particularly I wish to acknowledge with our best thanks the kind invitation of Dr. Sutherland to visit Madison. I can think of nothing that would give me greater pleasure, as I have conceived a strong admiration for the splendid work being done there—my ideal of what a college should do.

"Although for many years a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, I feel it is much better that educational institutions be located away from the distractions of great cities. I hope you will put my name on THE SURVEY mailing list. I am particularly interested in your food products, and as soon as we reach Nassau, I will send for them."

A New Flag

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 19, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and The Daughters of America, affiliated patriotic organizations of Nashville, presented Madison College with a new flag.

The day was ideal and the family gathered on the lawn near Assembly Hall, the program being divided between the two places.

There was patriotic music by the College Band; a cornet solo by Paul Saxon; a reading, "Your Flag and Mine," by Dorothy Dawson; and an appropriate talk by one of the Boy Scouts from the Nashville troupe. The chairman of the hour, Mr. L. C. Sanders, a veteran of World War I, and

an official in the Nashville Post Office for twenty-five years, is president of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. The presentation speech was delivered by Judge Nobel, for years active in the public life of Nashville, and Dean Welch accepted the flag in behalf of the institution.

Campus Happenings

A YEAR AGO, the senior class of Asheville Agricultural School spent a weekend at Madison before their graduation. About the middle of May this year, the Junior League entertained eleven seniors of Pewee Valley Academy with their chaperons, Professor E. J. Beardsley and Miss Earline Thomas, and three seniors, members of the first high school graduating class of Fountain Head Academy with their chaperon, Professor Ralph Martin. The visiting young people had charge of Sabbath afternoon service, a representative of each school giving a brief sketch of the institution he represented. Sunday, the group toured Nashville, visiting the Hermitage, President Jackson's home; the Parthenon in Centennial Park; Fort Negley, a historic point; Shelby Park; WSM Broadcasting Studio; the Berry Airport; and George Peabody College for Teachers and Vanderbilt University campuses.

AT the Sabbath morning service, on May 14, Elder H. K. Christman gave an inspiring study in harmony with the spirit of Mother's Day and Christian service.

FRIENDS on the Madison campus were pleased indeed to have a visit with Dr. Wayne MacFarland, College of Medical Evangelists, class of '38, now a member of the staff of White Memorial Hospital, who took pre-medical training at Madison. He and his wife had been visiting Mrs. MacFarland's relatives in Chattanooga and were on their way back to the Pacific Coast.

NOTICE

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not
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To avoid unnecessary delay and labor please use
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Thank You!

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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Two Viewpoints Concerning World Conditions*

WHEN men's hearts are "failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth," instinctively they turn to the Lord for direction. It has been so always. In time of deep trouble, men who otherwise depend upon their own judgment for the solution of their problems, seek wisdom from above.

Today, men in high positions are praying for divine direction; nations are asking the prayers of those who have faith that the God of heaven is concerned with the affairs of men and nations.

The Word of God has been given that men may know the way of life for themselves. The Bible likewise presents fundamental principles governing nations. Growth, prosperity, longevity depend upon the adherence to laws ordained of God. Violation of these laws brings retribution. One nation may be permitted to overcome another as a punishment for its laxness, but the hand of the Lord controls. As the waves of the ocean are held in check by an invisible Power, so to aggressor nations the Lord says, "Thus far, but no farther."

In the face of national and international distress it is not to be wondered at that men's minds become confused. Especially since the turn of the century, two ideas have been put forth concerning the course of nations and their relationship to events coming upon the earth.

ONE philosophy, and an appealing one, proclaims peace on earth. It says that nations will not see war any more; they will beat their swords into pruning-hooks; good will shall prevail and nations will prosper.

It was in harmony with this philosophy that the League of Nations was organized. It is this philosophy that has inspired hope that the nations of Europe would eventually become one; or if not that, in their individual right the several nations could live side-by-side, respecting the rights of each other and maintaining conditions that make for mutual growth and prosperity.

Often we hear from the advocates of this philosophy of world history the words of the prophet Isaiah (2:4), "They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

* From a chapel talk by President E. A. Sutherland, Madison College.

Those who repeat these words, however, do so without considering fully the setting of the quotation. Wanting it to be so, does not make it so. The introduction to that quotation reads: "It shall come to pass in the last days. . . that *many people shall say*: . . . they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks . . ." Isa. 2:2-4.

The Second Philosophy

THE other manner of interpreting human events is voiced by the prophet Joel (3:9,10): "Proclaim ye this among the Gentiles: Prepare war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war draw near; let them come up:

"Beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruninghooks into spears; let the weak say, I am strong."

With this agree the words of the Master who, in the instruction to His disciples said, "Take heed that ye be not deceived. . . . When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not terrified; for these things must first come to pass. . . . Nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, and great earthquakes shall be in divers places, and famines and pestilences. . . ."

As the end of earth's history approaches, there is not, according to the words of Jesus, a period of peace, but a time of great trouble, such as never was since there was a nation.

Instead of beating war instruments into agricultural implements, nations will be doing the exact reverse. Just as today every effort is being made to produce war materials, fighting tanks, and bombing machines fast enough to meet the enemy.

Where, Then, is Our Faith?

HOW shall we adjust ourselves to these things? Now as always, peace of mind, confidence, hope, strength for the conflict, comes by placing one's self on the side of right. The Governments of earth are ordained of God. Civil rulers are instruments in the hands of God to create and maintain conditions favorable to the progress of the gospel in the world.

The civil power, rightly maintained, is the dread of evildoers. At the same time it protects the person and property of the law-abiding. It is the duty and the privilege of God's people to support the govern-

ment and to respect its officials because they are His instruments for controlling the wicked and for maintaining conditions that insure safety to the law-abiding.

When the great Apostle Paul was in trouble, he appealed to the Roman Government. When questioned regarding the duty of himself and His followers toward the government, Jesus pointed to the penny, a Roman coin, and explained that His followers should recognize two powers, the civil and the spiritual, and that they should show courtesy and obedience to each in its sphere of authority.

Nebuchadnezzar the Great, ruler of the universal kingdom of Babylon, was brought through adversity to realize that "God ruled in the kingdom of men, and that He appointeth over it whomsoever He will."

Illustrated by City Government

DOWN through the ages it has been apparent that God has a hand in the governments of earth. Christians are law-abiding citizens; their work goes forward best when the government under which they live is righteous and just. But so long as evil exists, the government must exercise power to keep it in control. And, it is the business of the State, not of the Church, to exercise this police power.

If the mayor of a city, and the council, should accept the philosophy that without control all their citizens would do right; that there was no longer need of the police force or the courts; if they should throw away their pistols, close their prisons, and dismiss the legal organization, what would the result be?

When lawless men learned that they were left to their own devices, that civil authority was relinquished on the theory that all men would do right, then those who do not respect law and order would take advantage of the situation and a reign of terror would follow. In despair of their lives, people would demand that their rights and their lives be protected, by civil authorities to the point of using arms if necessary.

It requires a stiff organization, well administered, to put the fear of the law in the hearts of evil doers. That is the duty of city governments. It is likewise the duty of the national government.

The Power of the Church

WITHIN the State, protected by the State, the Church should exist, carrying forward its work on an entirely different basis. The Church has been told to put up the sword, for as Christ explained to His followers, He who wields the sword shall die by the sword. If the Church resorts to the sword to enforce spiritual laws, then the Church relinquishes its place in the world and will perish by the sword.

The instruction to the Christian is, that if asked to go one mile, he is willing to go two miles. If smitten on one cheek, he turns the other, also. The Church and its members are to depend upon God and should handle their affairs within the Church. The Church and the State are on different bases. The requirements of the two are different. The one is spiritual and the other is temporal.

Confused Ideas

THE confusion of men over the province of governments has brought the world into a terrible situation. The power of evil, the archenemy of mankind, is pleased to see men in authority proclaim the doctrine of peace, while every effort is being put forth to arm for war. Today, Europe faces the result of that philosophy.

The uncertainty on this subject is similar to the confused ideas men hold in relation to the coming of Christ. Many are unable to distinguish between the peaceful coming of Christ into the individual heart and His second personal coming in the clouds of heaven to take possession of the earth as King of kings. Inability to discern between the two ideas is equally disastrous in both cases.

The popular theory that the world should have peace; that the way to peace is to dispose of battleships and turn arms factories into peacetime employment, has brought France, Great Britain and the United States to the situation they face today. Adherence to that theory gave lawless nations time to prepare for war and to take others off guard. The mistake is discerned in nation-wide catastrophe. Men are now crying to the Lord for deliverance. France is pleading for help. She is saying that all is lost unless God comes to the nation's rescue.

There is still time for us to turn from the philosophy that is bringing this world

disaster. In fact, men of our country are awakening. We are now endeavoring to forestall disaster by forced activity, by mass production, by the disruption of peace-time activities. This condition might have been avoided had we realized the province of the State to be always prepared to meet the foes of law and order.

Campus Happenings

THE College family has had the privilege recently of illustrated lectures by Elder and Mrs. J. C. Ruskjer, who have spent several years in one of our most primitive missions, the Sutchique Mission Station, near the head-waters of the Amazon. Mrs. Ruskjer, who before her marriage was Miss Mary Martin, was a member of the Madison campus family in the early days of the institution, and was one of the group of rural community workers located at Bon Aqua, Tennessee. Here, with her father and mother, Elder and Mrs. C. N. Martin, and others, she was a pioneer in rural community work in the Southland, a substantial preparation for her future work in a difficult foreign field.

IT was a pleasure to have Miss Louise Batton on the campus for a few days. She was on her way to her home in Florida, after a year in Pacific Union College where she took her senior year's work in teacher training. Miss Batton entered Madison as a freshman college student, seven years ago. She alternated periods of teaching in church school with her college studies and this coming fall returns to her former teaching position in St. Petersburg, Florida.

AMONG recent visitors was President John R. Voris, Save the Children Federation, Inc., headquarters New York City, who addressed the college family at an evening chapel hour. Mr. Voris and his associates are keenly interested in improving health conditions of children in rural communities, providing clothing for those who are in need, and better housing conditions. He gave an interesting description of his work and in talking with students invited a number of them to become prospective workers in the Save the Children Federation.

DURING the annual campmeeting held in Nashville earlier in the month. Madison had the privilege of a number of chapel talks by visitors from a distance. Pastor R. M. Whitsitt of the Louisville, Kentucky, Seventh-day Adventist church, gave a strong challenge to the youth of today. L. F. Passebois, Takoma Park, Washington, D.C., a man of wide experience in the mission field gave interesting incidents connected with this work in Europe, and in Egypt and other Mohammedan countries. Professor C. A. Russell, from the headquarters of Southern Union Conference, Decatur, near Atlanta, Georgia, a veteran worker with the youth, spoke at the Sabbath morning service hour, June eight.

THE summer quarter is opening. A number of new students arrived during the last week, among them two young men, Japanese from California, Taira Shinohara and Shiro Kunahira. Mrs. Luella Doub, Madison College graduate, class of '36, is back for added work. She is a Home Economics major, has been nurse and director of the cafeteria in Leverett Chapel School, Kilgore, Texas, in the oil fields.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Marley of Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, where Mr. Marley is in government work as a teacher on the Indian Reservation, are visiting friends and relatives. Four young people from Mr. Marley's own home are Madison College students. Others here through his influence are Miss Mary Moeller, and Mr. Abe Twobulls, formerly his students on the Reservation.

AMONG additions to the faculty are Mr. Ralph Moore, Madison College graduate as a major in Physics and Mathematics, class of '37, who received his Master's degree from Vanderbilt University a year later, and who taught last year in the military academy at Barnesville, Georgia. He returns to Madison to assist Professor Nis Hansen in the Physics department.

AFTER spending nine months as a student in Wayne University, Detroit, and the University of Missouri, Prof. William Sandborn is resuming his

work on the teaching staff of Madison College. He is now head of the Department of Industrial Education.

Hospital Day

SUNDAY, May 12, was observed as Hospital Day in the Southland. Madison Sanitarium held open house from two to five in the afternoon. The day was all that could be asked for and there was hearty response to the invitations which had been sent to former Sanitarium patients and their friends.

A group of well-trained guides, nurses in uniform, piloted the visitors about the Sanitarium, to Druillard Library, and other points of interest on the campus. The groups returned to the Sanitarium parlor, decorated with flowers from our own gardens, registered, and were served fruit punch and wafers by young ladies of Dr. Dittes' Nutrition classes. A number of the mothers were photographed with their babies born in the institution during the past year. An out-of-door concert was given by the college orchestra.

Hospital Day was observed, also, by our friends of Upland Sanitarium on the Cumberland plateau near Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, where a number of our nurses have assisted Dr. May Wharton, a pioneer in health work for the mountaineers.

From *Upland News* we quote a few lines:

"The big day is over. Hospital Day, May 12th, 1940 has been voted the best in Uplands' history. The weather was about as near perfect as we could ask. Birds, flowers, and sunshine added their quota toward perfection. The hospital grounds never looked lovelier with fresh green grass and foliage, drives and walks bordered with iris and tulips and phlox, while dogwood and wild crab apple trees spanned the landscape with their brilliant floral offerings.

Miss Adshead had sensed the utility of a natural amphitheatre just east of VanDyck. She had christened it "The Salad Bowl" and had constructed rows of stone seats which accommodated about two hundred of our guests for a fine program. Once more she told us of the early days and paid merited tribute to Dr. Wharton and Miss Fletcher for the part they played. A group of school girls whom she had trained put on a creditable exhibition of First Aid. . . ."

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JULY 3, 1940

Health Education Programs at Chestnut Hill Farm School*

A COURSE in community health education is offered by Madison College, intended especially for nurses, teachers, nutritionists, agricultural workers and others interested in adult education in rural areas. In order to provide opportunities for these students to participate in rural community work, advantage was taken of the situation at Chestnut Hill Farm School, thirty-five miles away and up in the hills. This school had already instituted an adult education program for the country folks round about, and welcomed the addition of health to a program of English, music, first aid, agriculture and other subjects of local interest.

Participating in the monthly health programs given by college students, were Chestnut Hill workers, rural people from the country side, the radio specialist of the music department of Madison College, and members of the staff of the Sumner County Health Department.

*This report is submitted by Miss Elma Rood and Miss Gertrude Lingham, teachers in Madison College Department of Health, and co-authors of "Taking Care of The Family's Health—A Teaching Guide for Rural Classes."

The objectives of this cooperative program are two-fold: *first*, to give college students experience in research on the problem selected, organizing material, deciding upon means of interpretation by simple and interesting methods, and finally in presenting these in as finished a way as possible, before a rural group. *Second*, to make a worthwhile contribution to the adult program, and to inform and interest people in local health problems in the hope that it may affect practices in the rural homes.

EXPERIENCE has shown that the program most liked by the average rural

audience is one which includes a minimum of technical lectures and a maximum of visual and dramatic material. So these programs have included a generous amount of demonstrations, playettes, radio skits of the story type, movies, still pictures and educational charts. These last have proved especially valuable in introducing or in summarizing its high points by way of review.

Music in the form of community singing, vocal or instrumental selections prepared in the evening classes, or occasional

IN the common walks of life there is many a toiler patiently treading the round of his daily tasks, unconscious of latent powers that, roused to action, would place him among the world's great leaders. The touch of a skilful hand is needed to arouse and develop those dormant faculties. It was such men whom Jesus connected with Himself. He gave them the advantage of three year's training under His own care. . . . Their words and works were to revolutionize the world. —"Counsels to Teachers."

contributions by students of Madison College, is much enjoyed as an addition to the evening's activities.

BEFORE selecting specific problems for presentation, conferences have been held with the leaders of the Chestnut Hill Farm School, and information on health conditions has also been secured from the county health department in order that the programs might really meet local needs. Up to the present time the subjects have included:

Two presentations on Tuberculosis, one featuring care of the patient in the rural home; the other, the value of sanitarium treatment.

An interpretation of newer methods of pneumonia treatment and care.

Demonstrations of outdoor hazards including poison ivy, black widow spider and snakes.

A demonstration program featuring rural sanitation, and including practical methods of protecting food, milk and water from contamination.

Three radio dramatic skits have been presented by means of the portable broadcasting outfit constructed by Madison College classes. Moving pictures have been provided through the cooperation of the Sumner County Department of Health.

IF the attendance of rural people over a period of time and with road conditions and transportation a problem in winter weather, is one way of judging the effectiveness of these programs, then we may feel that the problems selected have stimulated considerable interest. Attendance has ranged from 50 to 150 which is the full capacity of the building. Many people have walked from two to three miles to attend the programs, carrying lanterns to light the ruts in the road. Some of the same people are present at every meeting. Students from a near-by consolidated school have been attending in considerable numbers. Members of the community are beginning to take part to a small degree in questions and discussions, and there is local evidence that the programs are having some effects upon home practices.

From the standpoint of benefits that have come to the college students, definite improvement can be seen in the organi-

zation of subject matter, and in individual and group responsibility assumed in the presentation of the programs. Increased enjoyment and interest in adult education in the rural community is evident in campus class work because of the motivation which comes from participation in a practical laboratory field.

A Preparedness Program

A LARGE GROUP of progressive young men in convention in Washington, D.C., representing Junior Chambers of Commerce from cities of the United States, were told by representatives of National Defense that the United States now needs

men—machines—morale.

In the great problem of national defense, the federal government, above everything else feels the need of men who are keen, strong, efficient. In contemplating the needs in the educational world, it is found that the program in operation on Madison College campus is especially strong in producing men to meet such standards, clean men, men of character, poise, efficiency; and women, their running mates, are equally efficient in their sphere.

Madison has always placed emphasis upon those phases of education that will prepare the common people for situations they are destined to meet in life. Individual training forms a large part of this preparation. Now, more than ever, this is essential, and Madison is organizing for a stronger, broader work in the education of agricultural experts, lovers of the soil who are capable of working in harmony with scientific laws and with divine cooperation for the production of crops to feed the world. What a need there is for such men when it is known that pestilence and famine stalk in the footsteps of war! Madison is ambitious that its students should do their part in food production.

Closely associated with soil work are the processes of food preparation—cooking, canning, preserving. More than ever, students now need to be educated to feed people, to cook, bake, and can foods. These processes call for trained men and women.

THIS is an age of machines. Warfare as well as industrialism, is highly mechanized. Germany's conquest is attributed not only to its well organized but to its highly mechanized army.

This emphasizes the fact that young men should know machines, especially automotive machines for defense in peace or war. The world needs mechanics, plumbers, welders. They are needed in the active operation of rural community centers as well as in the larger activities of the world about us. Madison offers class work in these mechanical skills with practical service in shops and on buildings. It is job work plus the study of the science and technique involved. In time of trouble students so trained should be valuable defenders of democracy.

HEALTH WORK assumes larger proportions today than heretofore. Its importance is illustrated by the American Red Cross, that great life saver in the midst of Europe's carnage.

For years Madison College has given strong, and still stronger, instruction, both theoretical and practical, in health preservation, sanitation, home and bedside nursing and surgery. It is equipped to play an important part in this phase of a national defense program. Only recently the executive secretary of the Nashville Chapter, American Red Cross, wrote:

"The Red Cross always counts on Madison College. It stands for everything that is worthwhile in the community. It has been our pleasure over a number of years to be connected with this institution through our First Aid and Lifesaving program."

UNDER the direction of Professor William Sandborn, head of the Department of Industrial Education, Madison College is organizing its industrial departments for a strong cooperative educational program. This involves class work and discussion periods for the men and women who are heading the various industries on the campus. It involves also the breaking up of each industry into well defined jobs which will provide a three-fold individual education, representing skills—what students must do; information—what students must know; and personality education—what students must be.

For all the years of its history Madison

has provided remunerative work for a large group of students. For a number of years, also, it has anticipated developing these industries to a higher educational level. This program is accelerated by the pressure of world conditions and also by the enthusiasm of the faculty member who heads the industrial department and his associate staff members.

This advanced step in Madison College program is going into operation during the present Summer quarter. We anticipate that it will be an attractive feature for future incoming students.

Campus News

FRIENDS of Mr. and Mrs. George Miller of Milton, Oregon, had a happy surprise when they spent a few hours on the campus, their first visit to the institution although they have been acquainted with it for many years. They were both students in Walla Walla College when Dr. E. A. Sutherland was President of that institution and when Mrs. Sutherland, Dr. and Mrs. George Droll and Miss DeGraw were members of its teaching staff.

AFTER looking forward to a visit to the Pacific Coast for a number of years the opportunity came to Dr. Frances Dittes, head of the Department of Diet and Nutrition, Madison College, when, on the 10th of June, she accompanied Mrs. S. C. Dittes and her daughter, Unis Elizabeth, of New York City on an auto trip to Los Angeles and Loma Linda. They attended Commencement at the College of Medical Evangelists where the son, Dr. Albert Dittes, was a member of the graduating class. On the trip, Dr. Frances Dittes visited a sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Davis, Long Beach, California, Mrs. Warwick Scott of Phoenix, Arizona; and other relatives, and met a host of friends and many former students of Madison College.

IN the composite picture of the 89 graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists there appear four former members of Madison College, young men who took their pre-medical training here: Jay Caldwell, of Pennsylvania; Willis Dick, of Kansas; Albert Dittes, of New York City; Lyle Hermann, of Tennessee. Con-

gratulations to these young men. At the end of their internship we would like to see them locate in the Southland.

DURING the month of May Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland made a hurried business trip to the Pacific Coast. While Dr. Sutherland looked after affairs in Los Angeles, Loma Linda, San Diego, and elsewhere, Mrs. Sutherland visited with their daughter and her husband, Doctors Leonard and Yolanda Sutherland-Brunie at Pasadena.

Asheville Agricultural School

THE June issue of *Fletcher News Letter* sparkles with good cheer and radiates the enthusiasm of youth as it reports High School Commencement at Asheville Agricultural School, in the mountains of North Carolina, at Fletcher, a few miles out of Asheville. Stepping buoyantly into life were fifteen graduates. They are facing—who knows what? We quote from the *News Letter* a few paragraphs from Mrs. Jaspersen, Principal of the high school:

"It has been a happy year in so many ways that we wish it might have had a happier ending. We Americans are, without doubt, the most fortunate people on earth. We watched our young people through the commencement program and thought how fortunate we are. But even we cannot be entirely happy as we reach the end of the school year. We are too conscious of the shadow of war that hangs over the world, of famine, sorrow, death and despair that is the lot of millions of our fellow men.

"Said William Allen White in the *Emporia Gazette*, 'Two thousand years of the influence that radiated from the prayer at Gethsemane is waning. There on Golgotha, one man, suffering torture under supreme injustice, dying in agony, cried, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do!" For two thousand years that radiant lesson of humility and love has spread its way around this earth. But this evening over the whole whirling globe the mellowing influence of two thousand years of growth of the philosophy of altruism is crumbling under the madness of a ruthless spirit. That spirit must have blown a blast out of hell itself.'

"We cannot but be saddened by it all. But we need not lose from our own souls the lesson of Calvary. If we cannot be as happy as we could wish, we can still have faith in the ultimate triumph of good."

Fletcher has the faculty of giving its young people not only much valuable training, but many enjoyable experiences. Of the Commencement address by Professor J. R. Perkins of Greensville, Tennessee, they say: "It was unique in its originality and interest." A pre-commencement trip took the seniors to Grandfather Mountain, one of North Carolina's scenes of beauty and grandeur, and another gave them a campfire supper in Pisgah National Forest.

Of that group of high school students, fortunate in having spent some years in the wholesome atmosphere of Asheville Agricultural School and on the same campus with Mountain Sanitarium, a number have been accepted by Madison for their college training.

A Unit in the Making

FOR a number of years, fifteen or twenty, presumably, Knoxville, Tennessee, has been the scene of more or less activity on the part of Southern Self-Supporting Workers. The City Cafeteria on Clinch Avenue was well known. During these years several efforts have been made to develop a community work on a beautiful farm of 200 acres about seven miles from the city.

In the development of community centers, of which there are approximately two score in the Southland, it is not an unusual thing for the initiative to be taken by some member of the Madison College faculty. Recently Professor Leland Straw and his wife became interested in the Knoxville site. They will be joined by two students, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frederick.

Early in the spring a garden was planted on the Knoxville farm, the property of The Layman Foundation. Professor Straw and Mr. Fredericks are now severing their connection with Madison in order to begin active work at Knoxville. It is the plan to have a school for the children, radio work for the public, and they look forward to a rural sanitarium in the future.

Our best wishes to these young people in their new venture.

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Harvest Time for the Laymen of the Church

CRISES, times of hardship or peril, so the record of the ages indicates, often bring the greatest reward in the realm of spiritual activity. If, then, the law holds good, the year 1940 in a war-torn world should witness great advancement in Christian service.

The hope of the church is with its laymen. The instruction to these lay members is:

"Opportunities are opening on every side. Press into every providential opening. . . . There is missionary work to be done in many unpromising places. The

missionary spirit needs to take hold of our souls, inspiring us to reach classes for whom we have not planned to labor, and in ways and places that we have no idea of working."

Still further we are told that God's work in the world will not be finished until lay members unite their efforts with those of the ministry. The hope of the individual church member is in activity. Not that activity saves the man, but a man who is in line for promotion, for salvation, is active. He knows no such thing as spiritual stagnation.

"Those who give their lives to Christ-like ministry know the meaning of true happiness. Their interests and their prayers reach far beyond self. They, themselves, are growing as they try to help others."

Now Is The Opportune Time

A DISORGANIZED WORLD often throws the church into confusion and

breaks its routine, its conventional technique. The flow of funds for the support of missionary work is interrupted, but such times and such conditions present the opportunity of a life time for laymen to carry forward self-supporting missionary activities.

TRAINING FOR SERVICE IN SERVICE

WHETHER you are rich or poor, great or humble, God calls you into active service for Him. It will be by doing with your might what your hands find to do, that you will develop talent and aptitude for the work.—*An Appeal to Laymen.*

In the days of the French Revolution, when conditions prevailed not unlike those today, ministers were often forbidden on pain of death to preach the gospel. John Oberlin, in the garb of a day laborer and under the license

of a mechanic, held his church together in the Vosges Mountains. Today, in many foreign lands and in the face of most terrible and terrifying conditions, laymen are standing for the gospel of Jesus Christ and are ministering to their fellowmen as Jesus ministered. And that same spirit is found in our own country.

Dr. Sam Higginbottom, well known for his activities in India under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, author of "The Gospel and the Plow," has spent the past year in the United States and during that time has acted as Moderator for the Presbyterian church. As the time approaches for Dr. and Mrs. Higginbottom to return to the Orient, Dr. Higginbottom writes of the work of laymen as he has seen it during his year among the churches in our own

land. Concerning the needs he says:

"We have met young people of high school and college age, eagerly seeking to do God's will with their lives, anxious to go anywhere in His service, but turned down because the Church does not provide the means to send them forth. We have been in backward, rural areas where a small group are fighting off, with great courage and faith, the encircling paganism. We have been with home missionaries in lonely and difficult places, who with hope and courage and faith work in the face of appalling difficulties and with inadequate or little equipment. Many of their families lack much of the good things which most of us consider necessities. We have met ministers and officers and Church members that in utter and complete devotion and consecration to Jesus are serving intelligently the community in which they live."

Describing the activity of laymen as he has found it, he continues:

"We have seen women doctors serving tubercular and other patients with poor and ill adapted quarters, insufficient equipment and medical supplies; three women doctors in one little bungalow serving as a hospital, having to use one side of a small kitchen as their offices while food was being prepared for doctors, nurses, and patients. Yet these devoted women work on. . . ."

He tells further of a church which assumed the added expense of a full time ordained minister and his wife in order to care for the needy sick in their community. "Members of the church, doctors, laymen and women, daily give their time and skill and substance to care for these people who can do so little for themselves, and for whom so little is done by any other agency than the Church."

Other interesting findings as described by Dr. Higginbottom might be given. This individual activity breathes the same spirit which permeates the atmosphere in many of our own Southern self-supporting community centers. They, too, are ministering to the poor and needy; they are teaching the children; helping adults to better meet their mission in life; caring for the sick, and instructing them in the ways of healthful living.

Layman's Work In Other Countries

THERE is no single pattern for the layman's work. God has a thousand ways. Men and women who link up with the great Pilot of our lives will be guided unerringly.

Some interesting accounts of work by laymen have appeared in recent issues

of *The Review and Herald*. In the issue of May 25, H. L. Rudy tells of "Layman's Evangelism in Hungary," in the very heart of war-torn Europe:

"Our believers in Hungary have caught the spirit of lay evangelism. During the past year, fifty lay evangelists have prepared for active soul-winning work. Thirty-five are already working, and the others are beginning this month. They have set a goal of one hundred thirty souls to be baptized as the result of their efforts in 1939. Reports have already arrived of interested people preparing for baptism as the result of these evangelistic efforts by lay members of the church.

"The leaders in Hungary believe that lay evangelism is God's appointed method of soul winning in their country where restrictions of public assembly and liberties of worship are so rigid. There is developing a great revival movement in Hungary at present, similar to that in Rumania, and we sincerely believe that as the members of the church join the ministry in aggressive soul winning, a glorious harvest of souls will soon be gathered in."

Often medical work is the avenue for the most productive layman activity. Dr. Ralph F. Waddell writes of personal experiences in Bangkok, Siam (*Review and Herald*, June 27):

"The medical work has proved itself to be a miraculous means of gaining confidence and winning friends, and has helped to break the shackles of heathenism. God has blessed it in a marvelous way in Thailand, the country of temples and yellow-robed priests. Doors that previously had been closed to the gospel have been opened wide, and souls have been won that otherwise might never have heard the good tidings."

The housewife has her place in this program. Cooks and food demonstrators are welcome with their message of healthful living. There is no talent that may not be utilized somewhere.

Madison

SELF-SUPPORTING WORK in rural districts of the Southland, carried on by groups of laymen, following Madison's methods also affords one way by which the gospel message may be given in many, many places. It is a joy to visit such community centers, to see the workers in out-of-the-way places, proving a blessing to others and meanwhile developing in themselves the Christian graces.

For the preparation of such workers Madison exists. Quietly day after day it is instilling into the hearts and minds of youth an ambition to work for others.

and developing in them the needed skills for efficient work, and increasing their knowledge and courage to attack difficult problems.

As world conditions change and established avenues for Christian work are closed a great deal of the work heretofore done by organizations will revert to men capable of working for the Master while at the same time supporting themselves. Foreseeing these conditions, Madison has been training men and women to meet hard and trying times without relinquishing their activities in missionary lines.

Take It by the Tail

by W. E. WILKERSON

THE above command was given by the

Chief Commander to one of the most remarkable men that ever lived. He had just been commissioned to perform a prodigious task and was earnestly protesting that he was unable to fulfill the commission. He was to lead from the bondage of the Egyptians "about 600,000 on foot that were men, beside children." These were the children of Israel, upon whom evil days had fallen in the land of their adoption. The man selected by God, who had seen their affliction and had heard their cry, was Moses, a stalwart, forty years of age. He had been reared and trained under the most singular circumstances.

After suffering the visitation of the most terrible plagues, Pharaoh called for Moses and said: "Rise up, and get you forth from among my people, both ye and the children of Israel; begone."

When this was made known to the Israelites, no time was lost in departing the Egyptian realms, for, they said, unless we get out quickly "we be all dead men."

Moses left with the 600,000 men "beside children and a mixed multitude," the grand total being probably over 1,000,000 souls. Their destination was the promised land, "flowing with milk and honey," inhabited, however, by giants.

The wanderings of Moses, at the head of this motley million, for forty years in the wilderness, infested with hostile inhabitants, is an intensely intriguing story. During this time he built altars, lived close to the Lord his God, carved the

immortal commandments in stone, promulgated unexcelled sanitary regulations, quelled seditions among his followers, made and enforced laws that have been patterned by civilized man ever since, even now being the basis of our criminal code and, in many instances, the substantive law in civil matters.

THE foregoing facts are found in the Record, under the heading, "Exodus," which was written by Moses. It is competent testimony, based on his own personal observations, acts and doings; none of it is hearsay.

From a study of Exodus, the following facts emerge:

1. God tests men who are appointed to do important things. When Moses cast his rod on the ground it became a serpent. God told him to "take it by the tail." It took courage, born of faith, to do this; but Moses rose to the occasion. Stopping his retreating steps, he took the serpent by the tail and it turned to a rod in his hand, thus proving that things are never as bad as they seem, if faced with courage.

2. God and one are always a majority if the one works cooperatively with God. Failure is impossible.

3. "Easy Street" does not lead to a land flowing with milk and honey.

4. Such a land is always inhabited by hostile giants, who relinquish their "vested rights," though evil, only when beaten into submission by the superior force of righteous militancy.

5. God always helps those who stand the grueling test of preparation, who can stand the heat in the melting pot of experience where the dross of vanity and infidelity is burned out, leaving golden humility and a sincere desire to serve God by serving his fellowman.

[One of Madison's staunch friends and consistently a regular reader of *The Survey* is Attorney W. E. Wilkerson of Chattanooga. His philosophy of life fits well into Madison's educational pattern, and from time to time he gives us the benefit of his thoughts. We are happy to present his interpretation of the familiar character sketch recorded in the Book of Exodus. Later Judge Wilkerson will speak to you again. -Editor]

A Legend Concerning Truth

WE wish that all might read the Commencement Address delivered by Attorney Kemper B. Campbell of Los

Angeles before the 150 graduates and their friends, College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, reported in *The Medical Evangelist*, July 1, 1940. It deals in a wonderful way with problems in the social, economic, educational and religious realms of life. We quote one of his striking illustrations:

"In the midst of confusing events in the affairs of men and nations it is difficult for some of us to tell what is true from what is false. In this connection a quaint legend is told. It is related that before Lucifer left heaven there were no such things as virtues and vices. The world was equipped with a certain number of traits which were qualities without favor or disfavor. But when Lucifer and part of the heavenly hosts drifted into their eternal warfare it was agreed that each side should recruit an equal number of these unclassified qualities.

When the captain of the loyal angels had picked Unselfishness and Moderation and Faith and Hope and Abstinence, and Lucifer had called to his side Pride, Gluttony, and Anger and Lust and Tactlessness, there remained only two more qualities to be apportioned to the contending sides. One of them was Sloth who was obviously overweight, and the other was a furtive little fellow with his cap down over his eyes.

"What's your name?" said the captain of the loyal angels.

"Truth," said the little fellow.

"Speak up," said the captain of the loyal angels so sharply that Lucifer remonstrated, saying, "Hold on there; Anger's on my side."

"Truth," said the little fellow again, but with the same somewhat indistinct utterance which has always been so puzzling to the world.

"I don't understand you," said the captain of the loyal angels, "but if it's between you and Sloth, I'll take a chance with you. Stop at the locker room and get your harp and halo."

And so today, the legend continues, even Lucifer will admit, if you get him in a corner, that Truth is the mightiest warrior of them all. The only trouble is

his truancy. Sometimes he can't be found for years. Then he will bob up unexpectedly, break a few heads and skip away. Nothing can stand against him. Lucifer's best ally, Beauty, is no match for him. Truth holds every decision. But the trouble is that he still keeps his hat down over his eyes, and he still mumbles his words, and nobody knows him until he is many years away and moving fast.

At that distance he seems to grow bigger, and he invariably reaches into his back pocket and puts on his halo so that people can recognize him. Still when he comes along the next time and is face to face with any man in this world, the mortal is pretty sure to say, "Your face is familiar, but I can't seem to place you."

Madison Fire Protection

ABOUT twelve years ago Madison College secured service from the Lakewood Water Company. Some three years later in an effort to better fire protection and to lower rate of insurance, a used fire truck was purchased. This did its work well, but the time came for new fire-fighting apparatus.

A 1940 Ford, 95 h.p. 1½ ton truck chassis was purchased, and on it the mechanics at the school installed the pump and other usable parts from the old truck and the other necessary equipment. This was done against the advice, but with the consent, of fire-fighting experts in Nashville. On the ninth of July, however, when the truck was tested and inspected by the engineers of the Tennessee Inspection Bureau, they were surprised with its efficiency, and admitted that Madison had again done what the experts said could not be done.

This gives Madison a fire truck with two extension ladders and one hook ladder, twelve hundred feet of hose, and a pump that will deliver six hundred gallons of water per minute. With its well organized department and efficient alarm system, Madison has fire protection equal to many cities. The new apparatus was designed and built by Mike Wiley and John Jensen.

BAYARD D. GOODGE

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AUGUST 7, 1940

Christian Education Prepares For Democracy*

THIS world is the scene of a hard-fought battle against the principles of democracy, a battle that has raged through the ages. We have been educated to believe that it is only within the atmosphere pervading a democracy that the principles of Christianity can survive. History of modern times verifies this thesis.

Bible students have learned that the good news to mankind, is the divine plan by which men come to recognize and learn to practice the principles of the government of heaven. It demonstrates the Master's way of dealing with mankind. Jesus spent a number of years on earth in order to give a practical demonstration of these principles of human relationships.

He recognized two systems of government—two opposing principles. One, the government of this world, leads its subjects to seek for themselves the highest place in the kingdom to the subservience of others. The second type, of which Christ was a living representative, recognizes as highest those who render the greatest service to others.

The Saviour met these two opposing principles on all sides, even within His own circle of disciples. While He demonstrated His attitude by the ordinance of

humility, girding Himself and serving them at a time when not one of them was willing to serve the others, James and John, two of His most intimate apostles, asked for a place in the kingdom which they hoped He was setting up, the nearest possible to the ruler. They wanted position, authority, distinction. That is the outlook of the man of the world.

ISAIAH teaches a fundamental principle concerning the government of heaven in those verses (chapter 9) which say that the government should rest on the shoulders of the individual. It is the divine plan that each individual shall share responsibility. Divine government deals with the individual.

Organization of peoples should be as natural and as effective as the organization of the parts of the human body. Paul uses this figure. Each organ functions in its place and at the same time in proper relationship to every other organ, and all are directed from the central nervous system and the brain, which itself is so closely related to every organ that the functioning of each one is a display of efficient cooperation.

There is in this divinely organized human body no such thing as one part lording it over others. An organ functioning normally is the highest possible contribution it can give to the whole.

In an organization of men, for each

FOR THESE TIMES

OUR forces must be organized to do a larger work. Laborers are needed who comprehend the greatness of the work, and who will engage in it, not for the wages they receive, but from a realization of the nearness of the end. The time demands greater efficiency and deeper consecration.

—From the Coming of the King

*From a chapel talk by President E. A. Sutherland, Madison College.

constituent to function efficiently, he must love truth and obey it. A true democracy is an organization of people who love and practice truth. The power of the organization, and of each member of the organization, lies in this fact.

Jesus recognized another type of government which is based on lies, brute force, robbery, and murder. But He says, "The truth shall make you free," while devotion to false principles of government makes liars and murderers.

BIBLE students are familiar with the controversy waged in heaven over these fundamental principles of government by Lucifer and his followers. They rebelled against divine law and established another standard of conduct. A certain latitude was given Lucifer to demonstrate his principles, but when open sedition came, he was cast out together with his sympathizers. But he was allowed to establish himself on this earth, and the universe has had the opportunity of watching the working of this counter-organization controlled by the prince of the power of the air.

It is a strange, sad fact that through the ages a majority of the inhabitants of earth have preferred the type of government of which Satan is the author. Time after time, groups have organized on the basis of democracy, of which truth is a fundamental objective, but in time the love of truth is lost, and a government of force replaces the one of freedom.

ONE of the mightiest efforts to establish a government offering freedom to all was on the American continent where "that grand old document, the Declaration of Independence," gave every man the right to worship God according to his own conscience. That was Democracy. Thousands from the ends of the earth came here for the precious gift of freedom. Here there was to be no class distinction, for democracy breaks down all walls of separation.

The growth of the United States is described in the Bible, its outstanding features, Protestantism and Democracy, being the basis of the symbolic picture. It was not built on the ruins of other nations, but rose fresh from the earth. Its leaders

were lovers of civil and religious liberty.

The world has been influenced for good by the United States. It has had a steady effect on other nations. A quarter century ago the controversy became serious, and it looked for a time as though autocracy would dethrone democracy. But the principles of democracy prevailed.

One after another the dictatorships lost out, and democracies were established.

AT the close of World War I, democracy had another great opportunity.

The great weakness of these movements lay in the fact that the democracies considered legislation the only thing necessary. The League of Nations failed to recognize that democracy is based on education and that the nations of Europe could not transfer from autocracy into a democracy.

The existing democracies had an opportunity to teach other nations fundamental principles, but instead of playing the part of the schoolmaster, they worked on the basis that each nation would of itself develop into a self-governing body.

There was need of strong police power to protect the weaker nations, to hold in check the aggressors, giving time for education in the principles of self-government. At the first attempt to over-step boundaries and to reestablish autocratic governments, the Sanctions should have been applied. Democracy should have been prepared to carry out the law.

World troubles of today have come because the great democracies are filled with citizens who in mind are not true to democratic principles. The people have not been trained for democracy. The educational system by which the coming generation is influenced has been largely autocratic in system and method. Commercial organizations are built on the autocracy plan. Even religious organizations have been filled with that same autocratic spirit. Power is exercised from the top down rather than from the people as a whole.

We have taken pride in a form of democracy but the practice of democratic principles has been weak because they were lacking in the home, in the school, and in the church. We are awaking to the

fact that the masses are willing to sell their birthright of civil and religious liberty for a mess of pottage.

The work of educators, the outstanding mission of the church, is to show individuals their responsibility to the divine principles of democracy. The nations of Europe are suffering a terrible punishment. We in America should realize our responsibility to stand true to the God-given principles of democracy.

There is a desire still on the part of many to know and to do the right. Christians in our country and elsewhere are praying that the winds of strife may be held and that another opportunity may be given for principles of truth to prevail.

IF mankind has a future, that future rests with democracy. This is the positive fact which must ever be kept before those who accept all too unthinkingly the immeasurable benefits of democracy.

Allan Nevins, The N.Y. Times Magazine, June 23, '40

Farewell to Madison

SOMETHING over two years ago Mr. Shou Hsein Shiao, of Shansi, China, who was in the United States for educational purposes, learned of Madison College through one of this institution's graduates, Dr. Mark Ma, and arranged to become a student here. Before leaving for his return trip to the Orient, he wrote as follows:

"I have now been here almost three years, but the time has passed all too fast. I like it here and have felt that Madison was really my home. It is an ideal place, such a place as I had hoped to find before I came here.

"Since Madison is so different from other schools, why do I like it so much? There are various reasons. For instance, everybody is expected to work. There is no difference between faculty and students in this respect. The work program enables one to support himself and to study at the same time. I have found here a spirit of love and helpfulness that makes it like one big family. I have not found anywhere else so much of the spirit of social and economic equality, of cooperation, and home-like surroundings.

"It is necessary for me to leave soon. This makes me unhappy, for I am torn between duty and desire. I hope, however, to carry this spirit back to China and to be a help to my own people and country. We Chinese have a traditional idea that separates people into two groups, the one educated and the other uneducated. And the idea prevails that the educated should control the others. The uneducated do the work and expect to be controlled by others.

"That the light of Madison may shine in China is my hope. I go back to work even though I hold a position in the Chinese government. I know well that I am not a good worker, but I intend to do all that I can to correct the idea in my country that educated people and especially those holding high office, should not work. For the time being, good-bye to everybody at Madison, but I hope some day to see you again."

From Recent Correspondence

From Montreal

REPRESENTING the Montreal Boys' Association, Dr. E. O. Millay writes:

"Miss Helen Dingman, secretary, Conference of Southern Mountain Workers, has referred me to you for information concerning the operation of your school.

"The Montreal Boys' Association is considering ways and means of caring for refugee boys on rather a large scale. We have had considerable experience in operating a Farm Training School, Boys' Summer Camps, Caddy Camps, etc., for underprivileged boys. As there is already a demand for institutional homes for refugee boys, a place where they can acquire a practical education, including farm, trade, and industrial training, we hope to extend our work to care for several hundred of these boys. . .

"While we receive financial aid from Federated Charities, Federal and Provincial Governments, and individuals, we could of course administer to so many more if we could make this place partially self-supporting.

"It is our hope to prepare these boys not only to be self-supporting, but to make of them good citizens and loyal, avoiding the experiences of some countries

that have recently fallen. Any advice or suggestions you can give us will be thoroughly appreciated."

In Appreciation

"I AM sure glad I learned to work and study at the same time at Madison," writes Ben F. Styre, a senior medical student. "Last year I worked on one job every evening and another every other night, and still made upper third. I claim it was because of proper initiation at Madison, plus plenty of intestinal fortitude and a desire to help those unfortunates who will need my help."

Thoughts Return to Madison

A YEAR ago Miss Miriam Anderson, now Mrs. R. H. Bischoff, was a Madison College student. She writes from St. Albans, New York: "I am reading the June 5, *Survey*. Congratulations on it and on every issue. I am sending you a dollar I have had in mind to send for long. I wish *The Survey* had a subscription price. I would give it to several friends for Christmas or birthday presents. May I, when I feel like putting a new name on your mailing list, send along a dollar?"

"We won't be at Madison in September as I once planned, but be sure I am often there in thought. For the last three weeks of July I am primary teacher in the Daily Vacation Bible School at Fort Washington Collegiate Church in New York City. I hope that in the fall I can find work in a church which has a daily Bible School.

"Best wishes to you, and *The Survey*, and Madison College as a whole."

Agrees

"Your *Survey* has been coming to me," writes John D. Blaine, of Campbell, California, "since my article appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* of June 17, 1939. I should tell you, even so late, that I am tremendously enjoying it. Your general attitude on educational values of work and morale have my support one hundred per cent."

In the Lecture Field

ONCE more the lecturer, Julius Gilbert White, who is known the country

over as coming from Madison College where he is president of Associated Lecturers, Inc., an affiliate of the College, returns home after an absence of five and a half months.

He reports having given 205 lectures in 35 different cities scattered in 7 states. Much of his time was spent in Maryland and East Pennsylvania.

Lectures were given on alcohol and tobacco in numbers of schools and in churches of various denominations, but the larger part of the time he was giving nutrition and health protection lectures in Seventh-day Adventist churches and schools.

His itinerary for January to July, 1941, is already being laid out in the same territory. Wherever this work is done it creates an interest which calls for more work. People are wanting to know how to avoid sickness.

The autumn months will be spent in Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois.

Wanted - A Tailor

MADISON is especially interested in developing those industries that will enable its students to maintain themselves wherever they may be. We are approaching a time when, if wise, we will be on the land and prepared to raise our food, for the time is near when it will be difficult to secure food without the sacrifice of principle.

The same condition applies in the field of construction and in matters of clothing. In the organization there should be such diversity of talent that, in the language of the Scriptures, it can be said, "The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smoothed with the hammer, him that smote the anvil."

For years Madison has been developing the spirit of cooperation and accumulating equipment which makes self-maintenance possible. It is fairly well equipped except for the manufacture of clothing.

The need at present is for a tailor, a teaching-tailor, a man who sees these great reasons for caring for ourselves. If this call reaches any one who has the ability and the willingness to take part in such an enterprise, he is invited to write Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Madison College, Tennessee.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

AUGUST 21, 1940

Fifty Years of Wedded Life - Fifty Years of Service

FIFTY YEARS of married life and fifty years of practically uninterrupted service in the field of education has been the experience of Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Sutherland. And thirty-five of those years have been spent with joy on Madison campus.

There have been other instances in which a man and an institution have been so nearly one, when the man was so submerged in the identity of the institution that the story of the one was likewise the story of the other. That, too, has been the case with Dr. Sutherland, founder of Madison, and his wife, who have walked and worked together fifty years and whose first thought, whose highest ambition, has been to promote the welfare of youth through a system of education that sets these young people on their feet, fits them eminently to grapple with life's problems.

For over one-third of a century the light of Madison has radiated to darkened corners of the Southland. Torches have been lighted, community centers have developed in the pattern of the mother institution, and they in turn have strengthened the hearts of workers whose privilege it is to give their lives to such service, a service that in many instances has broken life-long traditions of economic bondage, and has set free minds crippled by lack of education.

Little wonder then that for the past few years these unit workers, children of Madison, have cherished the fond hope

that on reaching mid-summer of 1940, they might celebrate the fiftieth year of service and the Golden Wedding Anniversary of their leader.

On the 13th of August the opportunity came. There gathered on the campus several hundred friends, community workers from the mountains, the foothills and the valleys, mingling with students for a few hours of happy concourse.

The setting was ideal. On the green sward of the campus, among the trees and shrubs a flower-decked platform was erected. About it were seated the hundreds as daylight faded into night and the August moon shed her silver light from a cloud-bedecked sky.

The bride and groom of fifty years, accompanied by their immediate relatives, were ushered in by sweet tones coming over the air from the Hammond organ as J. G. Rimmer played the wedding march from Wagner's "Lohengrin." The silence of the twilight was broken by a violin solo, "The Indian Love Call," played by Louis Luddington. Later, rang out the tones of the trumpet in the "Rosary," played by Paul Saxon.

There were vocal contributions: Mrs. Russel James sang, "Absent"; Mrs. Clara Goodge and her son, Professor Bayard Goodge, gave "Sweetest Story Ever Told"; and Mrs. Goodge alone sang:—

"Not that you are fair, dear,
 Not that you are true,
 Not your golden hair, dear,
 Not your eyes of blue.
 When we ask the reason,
 Words are all too few!
 So we know we love you, dear,
 Because you're you."

Dr. Claxton Pays Tribute

IT was a high privilege to have Dr. and Mrs. Claxton attend the celebration, Dr. P. P. Claxton is president of Austin Peay Normal School, whose special mission is the education of rural teachers. Dr. Claxton, for twelve years United States commissioner of education, pioneer in the educational field of the South, has for years been esteemed as a father by members of the Madison faculty in the development of this institution, its counselor and guide. In his gracious way, Dr. Claxton said: "I esteem it an honor and high privilege to celebrate this Golden Wedding Anniversary and to do honor to the man who has devoted years to the education of youth, and to the wife who has stood by his side in these endeavors.

"When invited to come, I said, 'An invitation from Madison is a command.' Mrs. Claxton and I owe much to this place."

THEN Dr. Claxton told of his first contact with the struggling little institution. He was introduced to Madison by Mrs. Claxton, who told him of the old worn farm on which an educational scheme had started, and which she thought held in it the elements of a revolutionizing work. He found here an ideal to prepare youth to master circumstances, an institution destined to give them an ability to apply its fundamental teachings.

Dr. Claxton told of a lesson he learned from Dr. Sutherland. As a physician who desires successfully to treat a patient must know not only that patient's symptoms of disease, but his personal history, traits of character, manner of living, and also his inheritance from his forebears, so also must an educator know intimately his students, their way of life, their inherited tendencies, their abilities and adaptabilities.

Dr. Claxton recalled his experiences when, in 1913, with Dr. Sutherland and Professor Charles Alden, he visited the little hill school at Fountain Head, then in its infancy, where Mulford, student of Madison, was driving the first stakes for a community institution destined to exemplify the principles of Madison.

As commissioner of education, Dr. Claxton frequently sent to Madison visiting educators from foreign lands, advising them to study the principles and ideals of this little place. "I have often told such men," said Dr. Claxton, "that Madison is the best school in the State of Tennessee; in fact, the best school I have known anywhere.

"The sweet spirit, the high ideals, the good example of the leaders in this institution, remind me of the words of that great Teacher who said 'Whosoever will save his life shall lose it; but whosoever shall lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it.' Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland have abundantly found that life. The history of the past thirty years, the scenes we have here today contrasted with what I saw in my first introduction to Madison, prove it. Great is my pleasure in being here."

Other Features of the Program

A BIT of the life story of Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland was given in the form of a parable by their friend, H. K. Christman, Circulation Manager of Southern Publishing Association. A friend, whose help and counsel in financial matters measures with the life of the institution, Mr. Everett R. Doolittle, Madison banker, spoke of his intimate and agreeable association with the honored guests of the evening.

Twenty years or more ago, Mrs. Lida Scott became acquainted with Madison through attending an annual convention of its rural workers, followed by a period as guest at Madison Rural Sanitarium. The ideals of the work made such an appeal that she moved to the campus and from then has worked untiringly as secretary to The Layman Foundation, an affiliated corporation, that has lent its financial backing to the numerous rural community centers that have grown up through the intervening years. Her close association with Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, with whom she has traveled thousands of miles in their work with the units, led her to pay special tribute to those in whose honor this gathering was held.

The master of ceremonies was E. M. Bisalski, Manager of Madison Foods and a member of the college faculty, and a real master he proved to be.

From time to time the formal program was interrupted by greetings telephoned or telegraphed in by friends from far and near and broadcast by Mrs. Marguerite Wallace, who sat at the telephone. A few of these greetings will be given later.

Judge Cecil Sims

TO most of those in the audience Judge Sims, of the firm, Bass, Berry, and Sims, Nashville, needed no introduction. One of the pleasing features of the hour was to have him on the platform to receive his greetings.

"For twenty-five years, I am thankful that it has been my privilege to work with Dr. Sutherland and other members of this institution in an effort to solve many of their problems of a legal nature that have arisen out here and elsewhere in connection with their work. I say to you frankly that throughout my experience I have never seen a person of more courage or with a greater will to accomplish the task which he

has assumed than the man by whom this institution was founded, the man who has dedicated his life to this work.

"I am reminded sometimes when the Doctor and I have our discussions, of a story of the old negro, a body servant of Andrew Jackson, who, after the death of General Jackson, was retained for years at the Hermitage. It was the pleasure of this old negro to show visitors about the estate. On one occasion when, as usual, the trip ended where the great president was buried, one visitor said to the old man, 'Do you think Andrew Jackson went to heaven?' The old negro replied, 'Well, he would if he wanted to. Who is going to stop him?'

"As attorney for this institution, I have found that no matter what the law is, if Dr. Sutherland sets his head to accomplish something, there is no thing and nobody that is going to stop him.

"Success is not confined to youth or to age. Success comes at any time in a person's life, if one fights for ideals with courage and conviction. I can summarize the lives of these good people by comparing them to a parent tree. They, too, will bear fruit season after season. You know with me that some of the great masterpieces of art have been pictures of the sunset. Some of the great accomplishments in the history of the world have been accomplishments that came in the afternoon of life. It is a pleasure for me to join with you tonight simply as a friend of Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland and pay my tribute to the inspiration that their lives have been, and I am sure will continue to be throughout the afternoon of life."

Congratulations

A MERE halt in the program and there came over the microphone telegraphic congratulations from another attorney and legal counsellor, Judge W. E. Wilkerson, of Chattanooga, who says of Dr. Sutherland whose "stalwart faith" he commends, "I have seen him when ill winds blew, when those whom he had helped and trusted turned disloyal and sought to hinder and delay the work with which he had identified himself, but he continued to run with patience the race, keeping his spiritual eye on the goal and never stopping to worry over the impediments. Congratulations on your achieving fifty years of married life. You have not reached a period but a semicolon. The clause that will be added doubtless will be more sublime than the clause preceding."

From the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, headquarters, Nashville, in whose territory Madison is located, came this:

"Dear Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland: None of us would know where to turn to find a happy couple whose lives have been more full of vision, full of service, full of ability and full of love for God and humankind. For your life has been

like fifty golden steps up which you have climbed side by side in human endeavor. . . .

"Monuments stand as mute testimony to deeds that are past, but in your years of whole-souled service there has arisen, brick by brick, stone by stone, a living monument that voices in no uncertain terms the quality of service done the Master's cause by the leadership you have long and earnestly rendered. It makes us happy to see that in your fifty years of building, Jesus Christ has been made the Chief Corner Stone. The years reveal a trail of light illuminating your united way. And now the glow that first lighted your path has burst into a blaze of glory. We unite in wishing you added years of joy in serving the Lord and Master of us all and in ably filling the niche where He has stationed you."

Similar greetings came from the Southern Union Conference in session at Atlanta, Georgia.

"Congratulations to you both," wired The Women's Auxiliary to the Nashville Academy of Medicine and the Davidson County Medical Society.

F. M. Wilcox, Editor of *The Review and Herald*, Takoma Park, D.C., sent "Hearty greetings on this your fiftieth wedding anniversary. You have led full lives. I thank the Lord for your loyalty and continued activity. I have always felt very sympathetic with the aims and purposes of the work at Madison. You have pioneered the school work in the South, and the Lord has enabled you to establish many self-supporting units which are rendering excellent service."

And from another editor, author of the column, "From the Shoulder," appearing daily in *The Nashville Banner*, came the wire: "Heartiest congratulations and every good wish for many more years of happiness and contentment together."

(Signed) "Jimmie Stahlman"

"It must be great to have fifty years of such memories as yours," wired Professor and Mrs. A. W. Spalding, Washington, D.C., "giving out to the needy, treasures of knowledge and wisdom and courage and cheer, and catching the gratitude and emulation of thousands of pupils who would that you be granted another half-century of service."

A FELLOW pioneer in southern mountain work, one who in point of time antedates the group at Madison, Mrs. Olive D. Campbell, founder of Brasstown Folk School in North Carolina, sent these sympathetic words: "How I wish I might step in and grasp your hands and try to tell you what you have meant and mean to so many, many people! It is wonderful that you have had these long useful years together. You must be very happy, and your friends rejoice with you. The very best greetings from the Folk School."

From another teacher whose friendship dates back many years, Miss Sarah Peck, Napa,

California, came this: "Fifty busy years of loyal, unselfish devotion to a noble calling entitles you to heartiest congratulations. As you continue your labor of love for the Master, may you find added joy in life's beautiful golden sunset, the end of a perfect day."

From relatives, from scores of Sanitarium patients, from workers in the units, from friends and associates of present and former years, came invariably the hearty congratulations and wishes for many more years of usefulness. Would there were space to give them all!

President Percy T. Magan, of the College of Medical Evangelists, and Mrs. Magan, of Los Angeles, who were partners in the early work at Madison, wired: "Your work together at Madison has been marvelously blessed of God. May it continue to the end."

Dr. Walton C. John, of the Division of Higher Education, United States Office of Education, and Mrs. John, sent this message: "May your anniversary be filled with joy. May you be surrounded by many friends and may you see many such celebrations."

In Response

SURPRISE was Dr. Sutherland's first reaction as the program proceeded, for he had been away from the campus for a number of days. Expressing his appreciation for all his friends had said and their good wishes for continued activity in the work that is his, he said, "But I recognize that the tributes of the hour are not so much personal as they are a recognition of the institution and the place it has filled in the field of education and medicine. Its accomplishments are due not to any one man but under the blessing of God to the united effort of a faithful group of men and women possessing in large degree the ability to cooperate in a cause that has been dear to the hearts of every one of us.

"It has been my happy privilege to be associated with men and women between whom the ties are stronger than those of blood relations, staunch advocates of Christian education who have devoted their lives unstintingly to a work which many of you knew in its infancy and which you have watched develop over a third of a century. I refer to such men as Dr. Percy T. Magan whose life and mine have run parallel since the days we were college students together; to Mrs. Druillard, firmest of friends through years of struggle in the earlier days at Madison; Miss DeGraw, also one of the founders; Elmer Brink, first man on the plantation to hold the fort till a school group could arrive; W. F. Rocke, Dr. Frances Dittes, Mrs. Lida Scott, and others whose faithfulness has been a bulwark all these years without which no man

could have a success in such an endeavor.

"We have worked together for many years. To the Lord we give the glory for all that has been accomplished. As said the Psalmist, so say we, 'Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.' I speak, therefore, for all these when I accept with pleasure the tribute our friends have extended."

Gifts

CAMPUS friends and close associates could not be restrained from expressing their appreciation of the friendship and the services of Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland. There were brief speeches of presentation by Mrs. Marguerite Jaspersen, representing Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, who handed Mrs. Sutherland a handmade couch cover; by Ralph Martin, Fountain Head School and Sanitarium, speaking for Madison College Alumni, whose gift was a four-piece porch set in white; by Royal Reid representing the present student body, whose gift was a floor lamp; by Miss Phyllis Liu, a senior who was spokesman for the Chinese students, who presented a gift in Oriental art; and by Dr. Lew Wallace, staff member of Madison Sanitarium, who, speaking for the College faculty, presented an automatic refrigerator.

Finale

SOMEBODY'S fertile brain conceived the idea that the bride and groom of fifty years ago, who had approached the gathering place of the evening by automobile, should be returned to their home after the fashion of the '90's. The countryside was scoured, a buggy was secured, and after the wedding cake had been cut and handshakes given, out of the shadows appeared the horse and buggy. Dr. Sutherland and his bride of fifty years ago were escorted to their seats, spot lights flashed, and the Doctor gathered up the reins as readily as though long years at the wheel of the auto had not in the least modified the skill of the yeoman of old. Led by Mrs. Goodge, the company sang lustily and happily—

"Put on your old grey bonnet
With the blue ribbons on it,
While I hitch old Dobbin to the shay,
And through the fields of clover
We'll drive again to Dover
On our golden wedding day."

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

SEPTEMBER 4, 1940

Nineteen Forty Commencement at Madison College

THE climax for the college year was reached at the week-end, August 30 to September 1, when twenty-five young men and women completed their college courses and were awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science, and when another group of young men and women were sent forth from the institution as graduate nurses.

As a training school for Christian workers with a goal for Christian service held ever before them in their training it is fitting that the initial program should be a Consecration Service. This was held Friday evening with Dr. J. R. Mitchell, of Atlanta, in charge. Dr. Mitchell is a member of the teaching staff of Atlanta-Southern Dental College, which has done much for our young men who have chosen dentistry as their profession.

At the Vesper Hour

THE devotional service was an impressive occasion. The speaker impressed upon the graduating class the thought that when a man is converted, God gives him a definite call to service, and no Christian enjoys the experience which it is his privilege to have, until he finds his place of service.

There followed brief testimonies of consecration from each member of the

class. It was good to hear these young people give expression to their innermost longing for a life in harmony with the Master. In addition to representatives from various parts of our own country, the college graduating class included five

members whose homes are in the Orient, four Chinese students, and one from Japan. These young people all look forward in time to continue their work across the ocean, and without exception it is their purpose so

far as possible to put into practice the principles of their Alma Mater.

IN his charge to the graduates, President Sutherland continued the thought presented by Dr. Mitchell concerning the consecrated life of service, and urged each graduate to find his God-appointed place; and then to do with a will what the Master wishes done. No Christian should ever feel that his service is too hard. Out of his work should come an inner joy. It should bring him needed recreation. His life should be rich as he works in close cooperation with the Master. Such service calls for an abandonment, physically, mentally, spiritually, to the cause to which one has dedicated his life.

The Baccalaureate Sermon

NEARLY two thousand years ago the Master Teacher, seated on a grassy

THIS IS MY TASK
"TO follow truth as blind men long
for light;
To do my best from dawn of day
'til night;
To keep my heart fit for His holy sight,
And answer when He calls—
This is my task."
--Sung at Commencement

slope with the mountains for his pulpit, and canopied by the blue heavens, delivered the greatest sermon of the ages. That sermon culminated with these words recorded in the 7th chapter of Matthew:

"Therefore, whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock;

"And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock.

"And everyone that heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand;

"And the rain descended, and the floods came and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell; and great was the fall of it."

WITH this thought in mind, Pastor Robert M. Whitsett, of the Louisville Seventh-day Adventist Church, introduced the subject of character building as the great problem of life. Of foremost importance in this structure is the material that goes into the foundation.

The foundation stones in each individual character are laid in the home, but oftentimes the home is little more than a place to sleep, to eat, to hang the coat and hat. We have seen nations fall. France has recently gone down. Why? There was a break in the foundation. Something was lacking down deep.

God has given to each man his intelligence and moral powers, but each must be the architect of his own character. Each has the privilege of selecting the material that will go into his structure. Daniel was putting good material into his building when "he purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat." The widow was putting good material into her structure when she "thrust in her two mites." It was poor material that Peter used when he denied his Lord with curses.

Our heavenly Father does not coddle His children. He wants them in the face of difficulties to come up to the standard. "I pray not," said Jesus, "that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil." We must take our places in the world and forget not that God will be our pilot.

Bridges must be constructed to stand

more than their own weight. The ship is useless, if it is able to sail only on smooth waters. So it must be with us. To our young men and women is committed a militant message: "Go ye into all the world." With Paul let us say: "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation." It was Joshua who said that there was still much land to be conquered. We need greater teachers, greater builders, greater doctors to meet the greater opportunities that are ahead of us. Greater effort is expected of us than of those who have gone before us.

The message which it is ours to carry to the world, makes the conquests of Alexander, of the Caesars, of Hannibal, of Washington, and all others, small in comparison.

IT takes courage to meet the standards set, but these young people are graduates of a school that makes for courage. Paul said, "I am ready to be offered." He was ready to die for Jesus. That took courage next to that of the Saviour Himself. And with it all, Paul could say, "Rejoice in the Lord alway; and again I say, rejoice." That was the mental attitude of this soldier for Jesus.

He never walked; He ran. He never retreated; He always charged. May God give us men who know how to battle for the right. It was Queen Esther who, knowing the danger she faced, said, "So will I go in unto the king. . . . and if I perish, I perish." In our work today we need Esthers.

The crying need of the world is for men whose hearts are burning with the spirit of love which will bring peace among nations. The strength of every nation is in the character of its citizens. May we set an example of citizenship by being citizens of the Kingdom. Livingstone studied the Scriptures and, with his heart afire, worked for the people of Africa. Clara Barton studied the story of the Good Samaritan and became the founder of the Red Cross. Michelangelo pondered the Scriptures and carved out a Moses. Activated by the love of Jesus, Roger Williams did more than possibly any other man to establish the principles of religious liberty on the shores of America.

In spite of weaknesses, in spite of mistakes, we may still have courage to go forward. A broken steel can be welded until it is stronger than before the break. The Lord can make a man whose sins are forgiven stronger than he was before. As flowers hunger for water, as trees thrust their roots deep into the earth after moisture, so should we hunger after righteousness.

Let us cultivate friendship with God, let

us seek for close association with Him, sit next to Him, converse with Him, live with Him. That is our privilege.

The Commencement Address

INTRODUCING Dr. Philander P. Claxton, President Sutherland referred to him as a native of Tennessee, an educator internationally known, whose life work has endeared him to thousands and who for many years has been one of Madison's staunchest friends. Dr. Claxton, for twelve years United States commissioner of education, during which time the nation passed through one of its most trying experiences, is now president of Austin Peay Normal School, Clarksville, Tennessee, the only institution in the state which devotes its attention especially to the training of teachers for rural communities of the South. The graduates of Madison College are honored in having Dr. Claxton with them at this hour.

COMING to Madison gives me faith in fundamental principles of education and a practical education for life," said Dr. Claxton by way of introduction to his timely talk to the graduates concerning the need in education of developing correct mental attitudes. "As an institution you have kept your feet on the ground and your eyes on the stars. You are sending forth men and women trained to grapple with the problems of life and to solve them. One of the most important features of your education, as I deem it, is the training for self-support. You are not to be parasites, not to be a dead weight in society. That is indeed a high plane for any institution.

"Within the last 150 years, knowledge has increased in the world more than in all ages past. Parts of the world hitherto unknown have been explored. Our knowledge of astronomy reveals universes undreamed of. Chemistry, physics, and biology have opened up a complex world unthought of by our ancestors. Time and space are practically done away with. We are now able to cross the lands and compass the seas.

"Science has given us the composition of the soil, and laws by which to control it in order that we may reach the peak

of production. It has given us labor-saving machines. We can now increase production more rapidly than population increases, so that we need not fear famine. We can control the water power until it gives us both light and power at great distances. Man's knowledge is power, but while knowledge comes, yet wisdom lingers.

S'OME years ago a friend said to me, 'Business men, industrialists, and statesmen have failed to meet the needs of the world; it is now up to the school teachers.' Perhaps he was right. It is true that today children know more about the wonderful forces of nature, the things revealed by the sciences, than our parents knew or dreamed of. But have we learned wisdom? Have we developed the right mental attitude?

"These are the questions which education should answer. We have devoted ourselves to service; to search for scientific knowledge and of the laws that control the forces of nature; but what have we done in the way of developing the right attitude toward each other? Is it one of competition, or is it one of cooperation? Do we realize that no man liveth unto himself, but that we are all bound up in life together, and nothing good or ill can come to one without finally affecting all? Have we learned that we can serve ourselves and our family only by serving the community of which we are a part?

"I am convinced that if, as a people, we knew more about what other people are doing and thinking, if in our schools the children were learning the mental attitude of people in other countries, we would all be on more friendly terms. What do the schools in China teach in regard to the United States? What do the children in German schools learn in regard to France? What are the songs they sing on their national holidays? That is a vital question with us as educators. What do we think about other people?

THAT education must begin in the home. How do we deal with our neighbors? Do we treat them according to the golden rule, as we ourselves would be treated? Or, are we teaching our boys and girls, our young men and young

women, to see what advantage they can take of others?

"I knew a man once who objected to the taxation of all the people for the education of all the children. He said to me, 'If all the children are educated as well as my own children, what advantage will my children have over the others?'"

"I have said at times that I hoped to live long enough to see every child, every man and woman, trained for some definite service with a knowledge about some things that would make him a master in that field. If he were a singer, he would sing in a choir that you would want to listen to. The builder would be a master architect of structures that would be both useful and beautiful. Each one would contribute to the building of a commonwealth which would be of benefit to every other man.

"Somehow our school teachers have failed to develop the mental attitude we would like to see in the coming generation. Is it possible for us to get wisdom enough through our schools and other educational agencies to keep us in step with the increase of knowledge? The more knowledge we gain, the more power we have, the more wisdom we need. 'Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.'

"THE only possibility of peace in this world, of safety among nations, is for us in our schools to teach the principles of peace, and to understand our relationship to the people of other countries. President Wilson thought to attain this peace through the League of Nations. He thought of all countries as being equally safe regardless of wealth, or degree of development, or size or power. The little state of Delaware is located by the side of the great state of Pennsylvania, but no man in Delaware goes to sleep fearing that the great state of Pennsylvania will rain bombs on him, or otherwise try to give him trouble. Pennsylvania would gain nothing by following such a course.

"It is far better to have prosperous neighbors with whom we cooperate than to attempt to exploit them. It is only folly to destroy our great national resources.

"And that is the condition that should come to us when our schools and churches develop in man a love for his fellowmen, when one community realizes that it can do nothing without the cooperation of every other community."

MEMBERS of the graduating class almost immediately pick up their new duties about as follows:

Gerald Boynton is a teacher in the Industrial Department of Madison College.

James Blair continues his work in the Agricultural Department at Madison College.

Mildred Davidson-Creighton returns to the mountains of East Kentucky as supervisor of underprivileged children in her home county.

Dorothy Lee Black continues her work in the Dietetics Department of Madison Sanitarium.

Gideon Hochstetter assumes educational duties in Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Mississippi.

Louise Hoyt becomes Mrs. Ira M. Gish, and continues her work in the clinic of Madison Sanitarium.

Tennys Mae Ingram, becoming Mrs. Philip Patterson, joins her husband, who is a member of the printing department of Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina.

Otto Konigsfeld is teacher of agriculture and biology, Enterprise Academy, Enterprise, Kansas.

Cecil Lee resumes graduate work in Michigan State College, Lansing.

Grace Lin looks forward to graduate work before returning to China.

Phyllis Pei-Chen Liu returns to Philadelphia as a nurse in Philadelphia General Hospital, intending later to return to her home land.

Doris E. Meier has already begun school work at Daylight, Tennessee.

Russell Myers, John Suzuki, and Gene Thomas are scheduled for graduate study.

Mrs. Newlon is teaching in the Industrial Department of Madison College.

Patrick O'Callaghan and Francis Woo continue in the business office of Madison College.

Mrs. Ruth Solomon joins the high school faculty at Fletcher, N. C.

Helen Roosevelt takes charge of the school cafeteria at Van, Texas.

Ross J. Sype continues as assistant in the Department of Religious Education, Madison College.

Doris Hansen-Wiley is a member of the Madison campus family.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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Every Layman A Medical Missionary

LOOKING forward to the Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers, scheduled to meet on Madison College campus November 7-10, at which time medical missionary activities for laymen of the church will receive first consideration, Dr.

Sutherland spoke to the Madison College audience, using as his introductory text, words found in Joshua 4:1-6.

"The Lord spake unto Joshua, saying, Take you twelve men out of the people, out of every tribe a man,

"And command ye them, saying, Take ye hence out of the midst of Jordon, out of the place where the priests' feet stood firm, twelve stones . . . , and leave them in the lodging place, where ye shall lodge this night

"That this may be a sign among you, that when your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying, What mean ye by these stones?"

"Then ye shall answer them . . . and these stones shall be for a memorial unto the children of Israel for ever."

It was a custom among the children of Israel, when an important event occurred, to erect a stone monument, plaster over the stones, and write on them a message. The children, seeing these monuments, would then ask the meaning.

YEARS ago we were told: "The plan of schools we establish in these clos-

ing years of the work is to be of an entirely different order from those we have instituted.

"There is among us too much clinging to old customs, and because of this we are far behind where we should be in the development of the Third Angel's message. Because men could not comprehend the purpose of God in the plans laid before us for the education of workers, methods have been followed in some of our schools which have retarded rather than advanced the work of God."

Again, we have these words:

"The school at Madison not only educates in the knowledge of the Scriptures, but it gives a practical training that

fits the student to go forth as a self-supporting missionary to the field to which he is called. The students have been taught to raise their own crops, to build their own houses, and to care wisely for cattle and poultry. They have been learning to become self-supporting, and a training more important than this, they could not receive. Thus they have attained a valuable education for usefulness in mission fields.

"To this is added the knowledge of how to treat the sick and to care for the injured. This training for medical missionary work is one of the grandest objectives for which any school can be established. . . .

"The educational work at the school and the sanitarium can go forward hand in hand. The instruction given at the school will benefit

THERE'S a dream that I dream of my
Saviour divine,
And I know that my dream will come
true;
At the morn, in the night, comes the
vision of light.
With a promise eternally new.
O, this wonderful dream is a secret
of grace,
And I would that this secret you
knew;
For I dream that at last I shall
look on His face,
And I know that my dream will
come true.

—Jessie Brown Pounds

patients, and the instruction given the sanitarium patients will be a blessing to the school.

"If many more in other schools were receiving a similar training, we would be a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men."

We have not erected a stone monument on which to write the events of the past thirty-five years, but Madison has been gathering together some things that serve the purpose of a memorial, an educational and a religious memorial.

And as the institution stands, students and faculty may ask, What mean these methods, these principles, these accomplishments? What are they intended to teach?

SOME things are evident. For instance:

1. We are not to follow the educational plan of the great religious denominations. We are to teach the principles of self-support to the student body. Our students should raise their crops, erect their buildings, manufacture the furniture. Added to, a school giving this training, there should be a sanitarium. In both college and sanitarium, students are to do practical things in addition to carrying their theoretical studies.

Madison has been a monument directing the attention of observers to these principles. Other patients, watching the school in operation, have asked, What is the meaning of all this? Sanitarium guests often tell us that they are profoundly impressed as they watch the work of students and faculty on the campus. The very spirit of the students calls forth favorable comment.

2. As students come in contact with patients, they, too, have many lessons to learn. They catch the spirit of service, of tender solicitude for those who are suffering and in distress. They are impressed to go forth and duplicate the work of the mother institution. This is demonstrated by units such as Fletcher, Wisgah, Pewee Valley, Fountain Head, and a dozen other such institutions where teachers and students are located in rural districts, raising their own foods, operating small schools, and caring for the sick in a small medical institution.

As we see these things going on in the various parts of the South, it is gratifying to know that some people have

caught the vision from Madison as a memorial, and they themselves have gone forth to teach by example. They are setting up memorials in which others will see "the gospel in practice."

This type of visual education is a most effective method of teaching and of preaching. The world in its present state of turmoil is definitely impressed when it meets people with a contented spirit, men and women with a purpose, and with a peace of mind that comes from living "a balanced life," one that is physically, mentally, and spiritually guided in its activities.

THERE is something impressive about finding a religious group that lives and works together seven days in the week. Generally speaking, religious people come together for one day, for a little consideration of religious matters, then they return to their homes to carry on their own individual activities. They are not in any definite way associated in a work for the Lord.

It is a difficult matter for a man or a woman to maintain his religious integrity, if he works in religious lines but one day of the week and devotes the other six days to following a way that is "right in his own eyes." Those who follow such a program often find it difficult to control their minds when they do come together for religious services. It is only by a distinct effort that they can withdraw their minds from worldly thoughts. Sabbath-keeping to them is not a delight, as Sabbath-keeping is intended to be. They wait impatiently for the Sabbath to end that they may be about their own business.

Under such conditions a church is little more than a club, the members of which are together for a few brief hours, but their daily program is in an entirely different field.

What I am trying to impress is that Christian service in its broader sense should be like that of the Master Teacher, a daily, an hourly service. It can best be carried out by groups working together day in, day out.

Self-maintenance will be one of the necessities, and that can best be carried

out on the land. It culminated in a rural home where each has his share of responsibility for raising and preparing the food, providing the clothing, the homes, and the furnishings of the group.

The education of the children and youth is another necessity, so a school is conducted. Any who may be sick in their midst and the sick and afflicted among their neighbors must be cared for, so facilities for medical work are an outcome of the group interests and activities.

Of this type of living and working for the Master, Madison stands as a living memorial. Such life activities are called medical missionary work for the layman. There is need of much more of it in our war-torn world. And it is that broader plans may be developed for medical missionary activities that the program of the coming Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers of the South will be devoted very largely to a study of the subject.

No One Need Be Excused

LAY EVANGELISM is a broad term affording opportunity for every talent that has been committed to men. By group work, by the united effort of two or three families, or more, very much more can be accomplished than where one works alone. "One shall chase a thousand," perchance, but "two shall put ten thousand to flight." So it is that efficiency is multiplied when men lay aside their personal differences and unite under the leadership of the Master.

The spirit of work by laymen is abroad in the world. It is a timely message to proclaim, and we may confidently expect to see the movement swell into a mighty force for good.

Down in Jamaica, Wesley Amundsen reports for *The Review and Herald*, August 15, 1940, that a special effort is being put forth to organize the laymen for service. A census was taken of those present at a counsel meeting to ascertain "the lines of work these men carry on to obtain their livelihood. There were wheelwrights, shopkeepers, culti-

vators, carpenters, planters, tailors, shoemakers, tanners, civil servants, barbers, salesmen, masons, ranchkeepers, blacksmiths, and builders."

Again, writing for *The Review and Herald*, August 22, C. E. Moon describes medical missionary activities in Old Mexico, relating a number of personal experiences of laymen. He then adds:

"The interest in medical missionary work is growing rapidly, and there is a crying need for facilities for carrying out the Lord's plan in a well-represented institution. The work of healing serves to open closed doors to many troubled hearts, and will bring the gospel of the grace of Christ, with all its healing virtue for both soul and body."

William Carey, Baptist Missionary to India, who, as a lad, was trained to make shoes, is quoted as saying that he preached the gospel to the people of India and cobbled shoes for his food and shelter.

This is the spirit of the medical evangelistic work, which will be the topic of study at the coming conference of Southern Self-Supporting Workers, November 7-10, at Madison.

Lot Pitched His Tent Toward Sodom

By W. E. WILKERSON

THE above subject tersely tells of an act by a rich young man that resulted in a tragic ending. The background of the voluntary decision, resulting in the act aforesaid, is briefly as follows:

Abraham (alias Abram) had made a record as a cattle breeder, even unto this day unexcelled. His young nephew, Lot, had followed his uncle from green pasture to green pasture, accumulating withal a fair knowledge of the cattle business and a herd of his own of no mean proportions. In fact, he and his uncle "had herds and flocks, and tents" to the extent that "the land was not able to bear them; that they might dwell together; for their substance was great, so that they could not dwell together."

There was strife between the herdsmen of the respective cattle owners. In this situation "Abram said unto Lot, Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me

and thee, and between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen, for we be brethren." Thereupon, the uncle made a proposal of separation to his young nephew, in substance this: If you will take the right hand, I will take the left, or vice versa.

Then Lot lifted up his eyes and beheld all the well-watered plains of Jordan, in which were located the two cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, the gay life in which appealed to Lot, and, as the record shows, he elected to "pitch his tent toward Sodom." The record further reveals that "then Abram removed his tent, and came and dwelt in the plain of Mamre, which is in Hebron, and built there an altar unto the Lord."

The sad story of Lot and his family henceforth is full of heartbreak and tragedy while the after history of Abram is one of triumph and glory.

The experience of these two men points a moral, pertinent to the present. Men and women today are predominantly "pitching their tents" toward cities. Urban influx is sapping rural population, a sure sign of decadence. Rome was powerful as long as its rural vicinities remained viril and predominant, and its decay set in when farms were deserted for city life and its fall was inevitably foretold thereby.

To check the trend of the pitching of tents toward cities, farm life must be made more attractive. This is being done at Madison by training young men and women in the art and science of agriculture and homebuilding. Madison is sublimating "Gee, Whoa, Haw" and minimizing "hic, haec, hoc." That is to say, it is harmonizing the cultural and the practical so that its students can properly evaluate the spiritual advantages and practical worth of farm life. Other institutions and organizations are picking up the Madison beam and following it, to their credit and to the safety of our country. To appreciate, one must understand.

This is the second article by Judge Wilkerson, of Chattanooga. It was promised

Survey readers some weeks ago. It is a fitting contribution in view of recent city disasters in our own country and still more frequent ones in Europe.—Editor.

Campus News

THE Campus Family is facing the opening of another college year. New students are joining those who have been here for the summer. They come from far and near.

Miss Violet Morgan, from Newfoundland, becomes a member of the faculty, associate professor in the Department of English. She reached here a few weeks in advance in order to become acquainted before beginning active duties. She tells us that she is coming to love the South and the life at Madison.

Madison College alumni entertained the graduates at commencement time. Among those who came from a distance were W. F. Ray and Ralph Martin, teachers in Fountain Head Academy; Leslie Reeves, graduate nurse as well as alumnus of the College, who is connected with Harding Sanitarium, Worthington, Ohio, where he is associated with a group of former Madison students; Mrs. Jackie Soule-Holverstott, who is a member of a community center near Ellijay, Georgia; Miss Lily Lane, who returns to Madison as sanitarium dietitian after a year of graduate study in this field in California; and Mrs. Lorena Whidden-Nichols, whose home is in Louisville, Kentucky. The secretary of Madison College Alumni Society is anxious to complete her list of addresses, and asks that if you are a Madison College graduate who has not received a recent communication from her, you kindly drop a card to Mrs. W. H. Hilgers, Madison College, Tennessee, giving your present location.

Again Mrs. Lida Scott has with her a cousin, Mrs. Ella Anderson, of Toledo, Ohio; and for a day or two there were also visitors in the household, Mrs. Anderson's two sons, Messrs. Tom and Robert Anderson, of Sidney, Ohio, who were surprised and enthusiastic over their findings in the institution.

Faculty members are returning from their vacations: Nis Hansen, Professor of Physics, Mrs. Hansen, and Mrs. Hansen's mother, Mrs. A. N. Andrus, are back from California, their former home. Dr. Ira M. Gish, of the Department of Education, and Mrs. Gish, nee Miss Louise Hoyt, spent a pleasant two weeks in Smoky Mountain Park.

Professor Lawrence Hewitt, of the Biology Department, and Mrs. Hewitt, nee Miss Opal Freeze, of Nashville, spent their honeymoon in New England. Dean H. J. Welch spent a profitable six weeks in the Theological Seminary, Washington, D.C.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

OCTOBER 2, 1940

The Pioneer Spirit Still Lives

By MRS. LIDA F. SCOTT

A PROGRAM in honor of twelve teachers and students about to join units in the Southland was held Thursday, August 29, at Madison College, under the auspices of the Junior Laymen's Extension League. Supper was served on the lawn at the home of Mrs. Lida F. Scott, and there followed a program in Helen Funk Assembly Hall.

On the platform were Prof. and Mrs. Leland Straw, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frederick, Mrs. Ruth Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Hochstetter, Miss Tenny Ingram, Marvin Burris, Miss Gloria Silva, Miss Yvonne Rumley, and Philip Patterson. Each was given three minutes to tell of the field to which he was going.

Professor Leland Straw said that he had long looked forward to unit work as a means of accomplishing great things and also as appealing strongly to his personal desires. His conclusion to withdraw from the Music Department of Madison College, leaving a vacancy that is difficult to fill, came as the result of the Madison spirit in which he has been living. Mrs. Straw said that no offers to go elsewhere have tempted them.

They are locating on a two-hundred-acre farm ten miles east of Knoxville, Tennessee. There is a beautiful site for a

sanitarium on the upper bench among stately white pines. Extending back from this site are rolling fields of cleared land beautiful to behold.

They are accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frederick, each of whom has had experience in practical work. This is dem-

onstrated by the fact that Mr. Frederick is wiring houses near their Knoxville farm, often in exchange for favors that will forward their own plans for an institution.

A little white church in a beautiful maple grove nearby

provides room for church meetings, community programs, and a church school. They are repairing, painting, papering, and reroofing this building.

The community seems well pleased with the plans for the school. Many gifts of books and equipment have been received and are greatly appreciated.

Mr. Patterson and Miss Ingram, who were married a few days later and who left immediately for Asheville Agricultural School at Fletcher, North Carolina, told of their experiences. By reading *The Madison Survey* a desire was aroused in Miss Ingram to make the rural school her life work. Mr. Patterson will head the printing department at Fletcher, and Mrs. Patterson will teach.

OTHERS

LORD, help me live from day to day,
In such a self-forgetful way,
That even when I kneel to pray,
My prayer shall be for others.
Let this my motto be:
Help me to live for othes;
That I may live like thee.

—Charles D. Meigh

Mrs. Ruth Solomon, member of the 1940 college graduating class, after spending a year in the Southland, stated that she is very happy to become a teacher in Asheville Agricultural School. She will be a member of the high school faculty.

Mr. Hochstetter becomes principal of Pine Forest Academy, located on a two-hundred-acre farm, about sixteen miles west of Meridian, Mississippi. With this academy is associated a small sanitarium located among the pines. There are on the campus a dormitory each for the boys and for the girls and a classroom building which includes dining room, library, and an assembly hall. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Burris, both of whom will assist in the teaching.

Miss Yvonne Rumley, formerly a member of the Madison group, has been teaching music at Chestnut Hill Farm School, near Portland, Tennessee, and taking an active part otherwise in the adult education programs of that institution.

The song "Others," rendered by Mrs. Russell James, was especially appropriate to the occasion. Mrs. Clara Goodge, who, for the first time, is being separated from her daughter, Mrs. Alice Straw, and Professor Straw, sang "Look for the Silver Lining." And she sang it from her heart, for she has become very much interested in the new Knoxville unit.

The World's Need

THE stern realities of the crisis which is upon us call, as never before, for vision and loyalty. They call for all the strength of hand, of mind, and of spirit that we can muster. They call for self-reliance, for self-restraint, for self-imposed and freely accepted discipline. They call for the kind of national unity that can be achieved only by free men, invincible in their resolve that human freedom must not perish. They call for unselfish service today if we are to win through to a secure and bright tomorrow. . . .

A responsibility seldom equalled in gravity and danger rests upon each and every one of us. Neglect or delay in as-

suming it, willingly and fully, would place in mortal danger our way of life and the sacred cause of human freedom.

Were we to fail in that responsibility, we would fail ourselves; we would fail the generations that went before us; we would fail the generations that are to come after us; we would fail mankind; we would fail God.—*Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, quoted by Nashville Tennessean, June 22, 1940.*

Courses in Lay-Evangelism

THE experience of last winter in conducting short courses at Madison College for students of medical evangelistic work leads to a presentation of similar courses during the winter quarter this year. These courses will begin Friday, January 3, 1941, continuing through March.

In counsel with local and Union Conference leaders, courses similar to those of last year will be offered, augmented by additional classes. Among the offerings are these:

"The Learn-How-To-Be-Well" Lectures, correlating with classroom study, by Julius Gilbert White, 2 weeks.

"Lay Evangelism," 8 weeks.

"Principles of Church Leadership," 2 weeks.

Concurrent with these, will be offered the following classes:

"The Speaking Voice"

"Music Directing in Public Service"

"Hydrotherapy and Home Nursing"

"Red Cross First Aid"

"Practice Courses in Elementary Diagnostics and Meal Preparation"

The First Aid classes will carry the student through the standard course to the instructor's course, which leads to an official Red Cross instructor's certificate for those who qualify.

This work will be held on the Madison College campus. Board and room will be furnished at regular student rates. No tuition charge is made for "The Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures and classes, but other courses will carry tuition charges if taken for college credit. The library

and all other student facilities of the college will be available to registrants. College credits will be allowed those who are qualified.

If interested, make early arrangements to attend. Communications should be addressed to Howard J. Welch, Dean, Madison College, Tennessee.

Tribute to a Group of Teachers

NOT entirely different from the work of teachers in isolated rural communities of the Southland is the work of other teachers of the Inca Indians in Peru and Bolivia, described by a visitor, N. W. Dunn, who writes for *The Review and Herald*, September 12, 1940.

Climbing to an altitude of 12,000 feet, or more, he found missionaries, national and foreign, laboring for hundreds of Indians who crowd into adobe churches, "listening with rapt attention to the preaching of the Word." Concerning the schools, Mr. Dunn says:

"I was especially interested in the work that is being done by our mission schools in Peru and Bolivia. In these schools, conducted by Indian teachers, more than 5,000 pupils are enrolled. Through the influence of these consecrated teachers, many souls have been won to Christ. Speaking of the work being done by our mission schools, the Honorable Carlos Beltran Rojas, a senator in Bolivia, former superintendent of the municipal schools in the national capital, made the following statement in an article written for the official educational journal of Bolivia:

THE Seventh-day Adventists have succeeded in transforming completely the lives of thousands of Indians. . . . Educated in an Adventist school, the Indian learns to appreciate the value of certain habits and customs and is a decided friend of the bath . . . He keeps his hut clean. He abstains from the use of alcohol in all its forms; he stops chewing the coca leaf; and he devotes himself wholly to the fulfillment of his obligations. . . .

The Adventist teacher addresses himself to his task with a definite religious unction, and, through kindness, endears himself to his pupils. Thus he succeeds in developing in them a character capable of withstanding the vices and superstitions so prevalent among them. . . . May the Adventist mission continue its work of

love and sacrifice. Our country will some day recognize the value of this noble work of redemption wrought on behalf of the Indians. We as teachers should encourage and cooperate in this noble work."

As Seen by Others

"THERE has been steady progress in Madison's growth in the five years I have known it. In a period when the country cries, 'No opportunity for youth,' Madison is an oasis of activity and progress. It is a challenge to the nation," writes Dr. Edgar H. Myers from Miami Beach, Florida, after a recent visit to the campus.

"We have enjoyed immensely reading the tributes that were paid during the anniversary gathering of the half century of service, as related in *The Madison Survey*," writes Dr. O. E. Hoffman, Director, Dental Hygiene, Iowa State Department of Health. He adds:

"It is not difficult to see how such a friendly atmosphere and cooperative arrangement may continue to exist down through the years at Madison when one realizes the high purposes of the institution and the physical results of maintaining the body on natural foods."

"I shall never forget the thrill I had when I visited your institution. It still remains with me," writes Dr. William G. Wirth, of the College of Medical Evangelists, Los Angeles. "It is one of the monuments of faithful service in the cause of God."

"You people at Madison seem to have a firm hold on some fundamental principles of education either forgotten or neglected by many educators," writes President P. P. Claxton, Austin Peay Normal School, Clarksville, Tennessee, who adds: "You are doing a wonderful work, which seems to have in it a kind of spring of eternal youth."

Campus News

MADISON FOODS still hold a place in "The Woman of Tomorrow" program of Nancy Booth Craig over WJZ, Radio City, New York. Monday, July 1, was the twelfth

time foods manufactured on the college campus, including soybean products, have been given publicity through this avenue.

A letter from Rev. John Thiessen, missionary in India under the auspices of the Church of the Mennonites, now home on furlough with his family, writes from Bluffton, Ohio: "After long traveling among the churches in South Dakota and Minnesota, I came home to find a box of Madison Foods. We have sampled them in the family, in the neighborhood, and with the local merchant of the Home Store Line. I enclose a family picture as a reminder from one who thoroughly believes that Madison College is doing something which all educational institutions in the whole wide world should follow. We are sure it has encouraged us to carry on with new vigor in India."

"May I express my very thorough appreciation of the soybean products included in the large box sent to us here at Berea College," writes Miss Elizabeth Barnes, of Berea College and the Conference of Southern Mountain Workers. "We were all very curious to try the various 'soyies'; have been surprised and thoroughly enjoyed them all."

Additions to the Madison Sanitarium staff for a year of residency, coming in midsummer, are Dr. Russell B. James with his wife and two daughters, coming from California, and Dr. James G. Mead, who interned last year

in Massachusetts, and Mrs. Mead. It is a welcome we give these new arrivals.

Among visitors more or less recent are R. A. Anderson, instructor in Bible, La Sierra College, California, and Mrs. Anderson; Miss Farnsworth, teacher of music in the same institution; President John C. Thompson, of Southern Junior College, Collegedale, Tennessee, who spoke at the Sabbath morning hour, August 17; Elder and Mrs. Mansell, missionaries home on furlough from the Azores, who are looking to our schools for the education of their two sons.

Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson, Principal of Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina, took graduate work at Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, during the second half of the summer quarter, living meantime on Madison College campus, where her son Robert is a student.

Early in September a group of Chinese students coming from eighteen southern states, members of the Chinese Student's Association of the Southern United States, held their fourth annual convention on Madison College campus. Five of the group have been members of our own student body during the past year. Business meetings were followed by a Chinese night program given at the First Lutheran Church and again at the First Baptist Church in Nashville.

Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers

THE program committee is announcing that the time of the coming annual convention, Thursday, November 7, through Sunday, the 10th, will be devoted very largely to the study of medical missionary activities.

Various phases of the subject will be presented. There will be discussions and reports. Among listings on the program are such interesting topics as these:

"How It Happened in a City Church"

"A Vital Contact With a Rural School"

"Accomplishments in a Rural Rest Home"

"How Two Mountain Sanitariums Do It"

"Saying It With Health Foods"

"Wayside Health-a-terias"

"Reaching the Community Through Health Programs"

Men and women of wide and varied experience will be present. Representa-

tives from the various units will report doings of the past year that bear especially on the medical missionary aspect of their work. Plans will be laid for special classes in preparation for such work and for strengthening and coordinating the work in various parts of the Southland.

The critical times in which we are living make more essential than ever the education of laymen of the church for medical missionary activities.

Attendance at an Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers affords an unusual opportunity for those living at a distance to become acquainted with this work and the workers. A cordial invitation is extended to those who are interested. It is essential that those who plan to come make room reservations in advance. Address communications to Mrs. Lew Wallace, Madison College, Tennessee.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

OCTOBER 16, 1940

The Beginnings of Madison and Its Outpost Centers

By MRS. MARGUERITE JASPERSON

AT the 1939 annual gathering of Southern Self-Supporting Workers, Mrs. Jasperson, Principal of Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina, gave the story of the Layman's Movement as illustrated by Madison College and its rural units. Her introductory paragraph had to do with the founding of the city of Nashville.

"One hundred fifty-nine years ago there came to the Valley of the Cumberland, a band of pioneers from over on yon side the mountains. . . . In log houses, they began the settlement which is now the city of Nashville. . . . History has told their story; probably there is not, nor ever will be, a more heroic story to tell."

In condensed form her story follows:—*Editor*

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FOUR years later, another band of pioneers came to the Valley of the Cumberland. They, too, came from yon side the mountains. The visions that guided them were visions of Christian service, of education for a forgotten people. They had come to build not a commonwealth but a school. The foes they met were ignorance, poverty, and misunderstanding. The fields that the pioneers had cleared were worn out and depleted by neglect, the fruit of the slave system, and war that had impoverished the South.

In an old plantation house from which the glory of antebellum days had departed were these pioneers to find their home. They, too, had a great leader, Edward A. Sutherland, whose name would be linked with educational progress and Christian endeavor at home and beyond the seas. There were also his wife, Sallie V. Sutherland; Miss M. Bessie DeGraw; and Mrs. Nellie H. Druillard, who bore

the scars of hard-won battles in many fields; Percy T. Magan, who would figure largely in the medical education work;

REMEMBER

THE Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers, Madison College, Tennessee. Begins the evening of Thursday, November 7; continues through Sunday, November 10. Those coming should make reservations in advance.

and Elmer E. Brink, whose skill in dairying would perhaps save their lives. They built their homes, fertilized their fields, and began to teach. They, too, were to toil, to sacrifice, and to achieve. From this settlement smaller groups spread out, not far away at first, but near enough to the parent institution for counsel and

help, but spreading farther and farther as time went on. Newspaper syndicates and other journals have told their story. Probably the annals of educational progress have not a more unique story to tell.

* * * * *

THE teachers who arrived in 1904 had pooled their fortunes, such as they were, to buy the land for the school farm, and were therefore faced immediately by the problem of self-support. But they were a resourceful crowd and Dr. Sutherland always had a way. Southern corn pone was

cheap. To learn to eat it, even to enjoy it—on this hung one's popularity. Yea more, it was a test of fitness. When the family tired of milk toast made of toasted millends and the scared milk from which the cream had forever been removed, someone, for the sake of variety, introduced a new dish called "bruis," which lingers in my memory as the same toasted millends, but a little smaller, and the same scared milk, a little scarer.

The considerable drove of hogs that went with the farm did not become an Adventist property. Practical Mother D., aware of their economic possibilities, personally sold them at the Nashville stock market, thereby adding substantially to a diminishing treasury and setting herself up for all her days with a story which she told with variations.

While the women of the group were struggling with problems of high finance and housekeeping on an unbalanced budget, Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Magan were exploring new fields of psychology afforded them by the southern beast of burden of which Mule Henry was a typical representative.

The dairy cattle on the place were at once a source of income. The milk and cream were delivered to the cream cellar behind Plantation House, where Dr. Sutherland, with student help, churned the cream and made the butter, which Miss DeGraw carried to Nashville in the milk cart and sold in return for sugar and salt, ice, and other necessities.

* * * * *

CLASSWORK in the new school was directed toward the definite immediate and pressing problem of earning a living. By the fireplace in Old Plantation House, teachers and students studied together the problems of southern agriculture. It would have been hard to tell which was which, for the problem was new to all. Government bulletins and other publications on agriculture and education in the South, the Bible, and writings of Mrs. E. G. White were the textbooks. From their study they evolved such basic principles as country life, a work-study program, student government, self-support. These students were to become teachers. It was the purpose of their instructors to establish a training center from which light would radiate throughout the Southland.

Early students had the privilege of sharing intimately the problems of working side by side with the leaders. We helped Dr. Sutherland churn; we helped Mother D. in the kitchen. We put on the great pot and seethed pottage for "the sons of the prophets," and as we sat together in the dining room, we discussed vital questions.

* * * * *

IT was not strange that the out-school movement should begin early. It seems significant to us now that, humble as those beginnings

were, they were in the forefront of the developing rural school. The first out-schools were started by Charles Alden at Goodlettsville, a few miles from Madison, and Braden Mulford at Fountain Head, about thirty miles away. The closest connection was maintained between them and Madison, for the ability of its students to start other work would test the workability of the Madison plan. Hill schools we called them then, and when at Madison we prayed "God bless the hill schools," these two were the sole beneficiaries of our prayers. That was before we had become "units."

A small group would purchase a piece of land, and with their hands would earn a living even as did the people whom they came to serve. One of the number would teach a child or two, possibly her own. Rural schools of that time left much to be desired, and soon others in the neighborhood would ask that she also teach their children. The school would grow, and, in time a small, neat schoolhouse would appear.

In many communities these little schools were harbingers of educational progress. They were a stimulating example to public schools. If the public school system in the South today no longer needs the private school, that in itself is evidence of the part they played as leaders in educational progress.

The aims of this Layman's Movement were never narrow. One of the first out-schools was in Cuba. The Kinsman family from Austin, Minnesota, were early friends of Madison, and their son, Calvin Kinsman, and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Orin Wolcott started a school in Cuba during the first five years of Madison's life.

The Walen and Wallace families went to Chestnut Hill on the Highland Rim. The Woodmans and Whites located in Sequatchie Valley; the Martins and Artresses near Bon Aqua in West Tennessee. In North Carolina the Brownsbergers and Spaldings, starting at Fletcher, were soon followed by the Pisgah group, the Waller, Steinman, and Graves families. The Tolmans and Scotts were on Sand Mountain. The striking thing is that so many of these early centers are still in existence, with a story of growth and influence.

Each school was a center of Christian help in the community. Of necessity each early became somewhat of a medical center. The women nursed the sick and cared for the injured. Southern rural communities are densely populated, and many were the demands made upon the folks at the school. A mountain woman once said of a teacher, "She nursed our sick, laid out our dead, and taught the best school we ever saw."

* * * * *

THE objective of the schools was to provide education for young people of limited resources but who were willing to work. Industries were operated by which students could earn their expenses, carrying a program of work and study.

Students at Madison and in out-schools have had many financial struggles. Across my entire experience in the self-supporting school I see the word "SHOES" written in large letters. There were my own problems in student days. At Madison the rocks wore out shoes fast. In my first school, where I walked three miles a day over a rocky mountain road, I spent nearly my entire meager salary on shoes. Mrs. Brownsberger, Dr. Blanche Noble-Nicola, and others had problems involving shoes.

I needed the experience to give me sympathy for young people who were so many times to say to me, "I have no shoes." And since I once threw my worn-out shoes into the Cumberland, whenever I cross that river, I am conscious of something other than Longfellow's romantic reminiscences. Perhaps, too, I may be understood if I share the emotions of a primitive race who long for a heaven where "all God's chilluns' got shoes."

Certainly no story of the Southern work could be complete without the barrels of clothing such as people used to send us, before the depression made a lot of them wear out their own clothes. In one school the opening of the barrel took place after faculty meeting when we were all present, each looking after his own interests. Talk about a style show! How the appearance of the very serious treasurer was changed as he strutted about in a gay kimono. And the hats! What marvels of creation! Sometimes it might be a Paris frock in which we dolled up; again, it might take a lot of Rit and remodeling. But wonderful were the possibilities of those barrels, and marvelous the resourcefulness of the self-supporting woman. A pocket could cover an impossible spot, a bit of trimming a mended place; a collar added could cover a multitude of imperfections, and when we were finished, we felt mighty virtuous and put up a brave appearance indeed when we came to convention.

* * * * *

BEFORE the Madison institution was five years old, its eleven-bed sanitarium was a model of simplicity and efficiency lighted by kerosene lamps, and heated by coal stoves in which a schoolboy lighted the fires each morning. Yet to it came the elite of Nashville. Their broken bodies were healed; their broken souls restored. Much of the work would not bear the light of modern professional standards, but it produced results and set a pattern of what could be accomplished in other places. Mother D.'s methods in sanitarium work might be described as a mixture of hydrotherapy, gump-tion, and the fear of the Lord. Since no physicians were available to head up the medical work, two of the teachers rose to the situation. Professor Sutherland and Professor Magan mounted their motorcycles and went to the university for medical education.

From this small beginning an unbelievable growth has been made. Dr. Magan was called

to the medical school in California, the College of Medical Evangelists, where his influence has turned many young physicians southward. During recent years, scores of young doctors have located in needy sections of the South.

Following the development of the first schools, there was a marked interest in sanitarium and treatment room work. It presented an answer to the economic problem which was ever present. It is interesting to note that the schools that did early incorporate the sanitarium idea, have become the largest centers. There are now in existence eight sanitariums, of which five are connected with schools.

* * * * *

FEW developments in the growth of the Layman's Movement have had the far-reaching influence of the arrival in 1914 of Mrs. Lida F. Scott. By that time the institution at Madison had become so large as to take the entire time and strength of the Madison faculty. Someone was needed who could give more time to extension work. When, in 1918, Mrs. Scott connected permanently with the work at Madison, it was with an understanding heart, a sympathy with the work, and a very large interest. She brought considerable means, which she has expended generously. More than that, she has given untiringly of herself. No place has been too remote for her to visit, nor too crude for her to see its possibilities. Never has she broken a bruised reed nor quenched one little wisp of smoking flax. Wherever she has gone, she has elevated the standards. How glad we have been to see her come with counsel, help, and encouragement, and how much we have come to love her. No doubt she, too, has received considerable education in sundry fields that Vassar neglected. That she has had a good time in her work, none of us will question.

To give permanency to this work, The Layman Foundation was organized in 1925. To this organization many enterprises are indebted for help, financial and otherwise. It has made the weak strong. All its dealings are on a sane, level, conservative basis, which has created confidence and developed a solid business foundation.

Feeling that the work should be carried to the highways as well as to the byways, in addition to its interest in rural districts, The Layman Foundation has promoted treatment rooms and vegetarian cafeterias in a number of southern cities. By various means these centers conducted a program of health education. Usually the city center had its roots in the country where the workers lived, and where there were probably growing up at the same time a school and sanitarium.

Often an hour before daylight, and before the city people whose breakfast they were to serve were awake, these rural dwellers living from ten to fifteen miles from the city, would be loaded into their conveyances. It was the day of the Model T when an auto was a convenience, not a comfort. In cold, in storm, in sleet or rain,

workers from Madison, Birmingham, Fletcher, Louisville for years went daily, never failing the public who looked for them. It was an ambitious project in the face of many obstacles. For one thing, we lacked trained workers, and because of this, everybody in the unit had at some time or other to take a hand at the cafeteria.

But the seeds that were sown in inexperience, and sometimes in sorrow, have yielded rich returns in a wide circle of business acquaintances and friends.

In Asheville, the food store and treatment room continues with Richard Hollar and his wife in charge, the whole a very satisfactory business. In Memphis, Harvey Bean has had a food store and treatment rooms for fourteen years. In Springfield, Missouri, the Cave and Biggs group have treatment rooms. In Durham, North Carolina, this past year treatment rooms and a food store have been started.

* * * * *

RECENT years have also witnessed the development of many new places, now in varying stages of growth. Lawrenceburg, in South Tennessee, is doing a fine hospital work, with Miss Samantha Whiteits still actively engaged. In Pewee Valley, near Louisville, Kentucky, the Wheelers and Peters are developing both medical and school work. Near Chunky Mississippi, Pine Forest Academy is developing both features. On Sand Mountain, Reynold Peterson and his company carry the work begun by the Tolmans and Scotts years ago, now a ten-grade school. Dr. Julius Schneider's place near Atlanta is entirely medical work, as are also Neil Martin's place at Florence, Alabama; Pine Hill at Birmingham; and Red Boiling Springs in North Tennessee.

There are a number of small rural places that carry on either health or school work, or both. At Banners Elk, up among the tall peaks of North Carolina, Brother and Sister Pound have remodelled an old farmhouse and made it a place of beauty, equipped with Brother Pound's exceptionally fine home-made furniture; Glen Alpine is in the foothills, where Dr. Amy Humphrey and company care for several patients. There are a number of places where a family cares for a patient or two, or a family conducts school, as the Mulfords and Edmisters at Altamont, and Swallens at Monteagle. It has become a great work and represents great progress and achievement.

We are proud of Madison, our senior college with over four hundred students. Pisgah, Pewee Valley, Fletcher, Fountain Head, and Chunky aggregate 280 academic students. There is a sanitarium and hospital bed capacity of 300 beds and 140 nurses-in-training. All over the South are lives that have been influenced by the work of the Layman's Movement. Recently

there came to our little branch Sabbath School a young woman with her children. Years ago, she had been a student in a rural school. She had never been able to forget what she had learned there.

"Where's Tolman?" inquired one day a tall, lank mountaineer who was painting a signboard. We asked where he had ever known Brother Tolman, and were told that in boyhood he had gone to his school on Sand Mountain. Then he modestly confessed that "The Advents taught me all I ever knowed." That very thing is true of many a girl and boy. In humble mountain homes, mothers tell their children stories they were taught years ago in one or another of our "hill schools." The work has gone to the rich and to the poor, to city home and humble mountain cabin. So has been fulfilled the Master's command to sow beside all waters.

* * * * *

HOW could I better end this story than with the Annual Convention, perhaps the most unifying factor of the Layman's Movement? These yearly gatherings date back to 1908, when the workers came in wagons. But they had a great story to tell. Thrilled by Mrs. Mulford's stories, I determined that I would start a school and come back to convention to tell my story. When I've failed to be here, the Fletcher crowd will tell you it was no fault of mine!

Convention time was a great event for us early students. Mother D. was at the helm and in her glory, giving orders for the care and entertainment of guests. "Child," she would say, "they are hungry;" or, "Get those women out of that bed; I was saving it for Brother So-and-So."

The wagon days are gone, but there is no other gathering on this earth like Annual Conventions. We discuss our problems and gather courage and inspiration from one another. The most attractive feature is always the reports from those who are at work in the various groups. The resourcefulness of these workers, their courage, and faith are always a wonder and inspiration. Let one who doubts the goodness of God listen to the multiple instances of His love and guiding hand. Each year there is something new, fresh, and vital. Ever since Brother Swallen fared forth in the Model T with one cylinder, determined to start his work wherever his car broke down, I have listened to his story and wished he wouldn't stop.

There are speakers also from other divisions of our denominational work, and others come to acquaint us with progress in fields outside our own.

One of the most remarkable and admirable features of the Layman's Movement has been its ability to change with the times, to meet new conditions, and to keep up with modern progress.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

NOVEMBER 6, 1940

Contributing to Community Welfare and National Defense

IN this turbulent period of world history it is little wonder that youth is asking, What is there in store for us? The European situation encroaches upon the life and thought of the average American despite his efforts to avoid it. The air is permeated with the spirit of strife and the necessity of developing some system of defense. What is the attitude on Madison College campus?

Operated as it is by a group of Seventh-day Adventists, faculty and students are recognized as a noncombatant group. The *Pathfinder*, in its issue of October 12, 1940, contained the following paragraph:

Adventists and Defense

IN a war-torn world, the 186,611 U. S. members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church are placed in a difficult position. Contrary to popular opinion, the church does not officially teach pacifism. But its members are barred from traditional defense roles in the armed forces because, like a few other religious groups, they conscientiously object to taking human life.

However, Seventh-day Adventists, recognizing that "warfare is unavoidable," support defense measures and, to reconcile this view with their conscientious objection against bearing arms, they are currently engaged in an unusual program. In 11 of their educational institutions, 85 sanitoriums, and many churches, thousands of them are being trained for non-combatant service. With the approval of the War Department, and the cooperation of the Army, National Guard, and Red Cross, the church's youth is being instructed in caring for wounded soldiers

and in similar tasks allied to behind-the-lines defense.

Madison's Medical Cadet Corps

IN cooperation with the local conference of Seventh-day Adventists, a camp was pitched in South Pasture and a month's intensive training was given some sixty men who gathered in from various

parts of Kentucky and Tennessee.

This proximity to a college and a medical institution—Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital—with a staff of teachers and a medical staff, with delightful October

weather, such as Tennessee often affords, afforded ideal conditions for the practical training of this group of young men.

The course of instruction included 144 hours of Basic and Technical Military Training; 60 hours of Emergency Nurse-Training; and 18 hours Religious Education, including chaplain's devotional services; studies in noncombatancy; Sabbath observance; obligations of Christian citizenship.

The work of the forenoon was under the supervision of Captain C. D. Bush, retired army officer, whose home is on the Madison campus; and the afternoon medical instruction was directed by Dr. David Johnson and Professor James G. Rimmer, members of the Madison College faculty. Each of these supervisors was assisted by

WHAT IS YOUTH'S ANSWER?

WHERE, and to whom, can youth turn if war is thrust upon it, if not to God and the religion of its fathers? Asks ANNA STEESE RICHARDSON in *Woman's Home Companion*

capable instructors from various departments of the college and the sanitarium.

The course was intended to introduce the young men to the discipline and duties required in army service and in which they will receive further and fuller instruction if, or when, inducted into the national service. Motion pictures, both silent and sound, obtained from the United States Army, demonstrated various phases of army life, such as, First Aid; Medical Corps units; signal communications; defense against chemical warfare and aviation attacks.

Military courtesies and military discipline were observed in the maintenance of camp order and the daily goings and comings of the cadets.

Various groups of Nashville citizens, such as the fire chief, leaders in First Aid instruction, and others, were especially interested in these activities on the college campus, as illustrated by the following paragraphs which appeared in the *Nashville Tennessean*, issue of October 28, under the caption—

Adventists Hold First-Aid Meet

A DEMONSTRATION of methods of evacuating wounded from the field of battle in warfare, will be given by a class of 65 men of draft age at Madison College and Sanitarium at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The men, from all over Tennessee and Kentucky, are all members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, whose religious faith forbids them to go to war. The purpose of the class is to teach the men of the church, whose ages are within the draft limits, the methods of rescue and first aid to the wounded.

The demonstration Wednesday will climax a month's instruction in military medical corps work. Dr. David Johnson and J. G. Rimmer, members of the staff at the hospital, are in charge of the first aid instruction; Capt. C. D. Bush, U. S. Army, retired, is in charge of the military instruction.

Captain Bush said that the demonstration will be given under actual war conditions, with none of the men knowing what is to happen in advance.

The officer said that simulated injured men will be scattered over the field of operations with tags on them stating what their injuries are. The job of the rescue crew will be to give the wounded first aid and remove them from the line of fire. In some cases, Captain Bush said, the men will have to be carried far behind the lines to the base hospital.

The mythical battle will rage over very rough country and rescue will be difficult

in many of the cases, he said. The enemy artillery, he added, will probably locate the operations base of the rescuers and a removal to another place will be necessary.

THIS demonstration, witnessed by friends from Nashville and elsewhere, was carried out on a wooded hillside near the Cumberland River.

Instruction and training for medical cadets will be given students throughout the 1940-41 college year in perhaps a more complete way than it was given last season.

A New College Year

Freshman Week, beginning September 18, witnessed the registration of approximately 175 new students on Madison College campus and their introduction to their program for the coming year. Interviewing new students is an interesting procedure, especially in a cosmopolitan group such as one meets at Madison.

Forty-three states are represented in the student enrollment. One registrant comes from Mexico; six are here from Japan; two from China; eleven from Canada. Chung-Jen Koo (with us he is Robert Koo) for instance, the son of Dr. T. Z. Koo, a well-known lecturer on Oriental topics in American colleges and universities, came direct from Shanghai, China. His purpose is to secure a college education, majoring in agriculture. His first contact with Madison came as a result of a visit to the institution by his father a year ago.

From Japan came Miss Shiuko Yoshimura, who joins her brother as a member of the college family. She is especially interested in the study of music and nutrition.

Various trades and professions are represented by these students. One lad, whose home is in the city of New York, has been earning his living by electroplating. He desires courses preparatory to work as a chemical engineer. Another young man, whose life has been spent on a farm, comes for the biological sciences. His objective is forestry.

Newcomers were introduced to the various instructors. Student guides showed them about the classrooms, the library,

and elsewhere. In the evening, President Sutherland in his inimitable way complimented them on being *freshmen* and humorously pointed out the sins of upper classmen. And then he set forth the basic philosophies of Madison as a training center for Christian workers, stressing the importance of following Bible principles of education; the value to youth of student self-government, the principles of Christian fellowship, and the practice of the fundamentals of physical and mental health.

One evening chapel hour was occupied by the heads of college departments, who outlined briefly the opportunities they offer students. It was a serious-minded group that met at the vesper hour to welcome in the Sabbath; possibly for some it was their first introduction to a religious service in which each member of the congregation is privileged to take an active part. A very practical presentation of Christian life by Dean Welch was given a hearty response by the young people.

An enjoyable hour was spent together by faculty and students on the closing night of the week. It was a get-together meeting punctuated with song and speech.

Madisonites in California

LATE in August there were as guests on the college campus Mr. J. C. Roche, brother of our own W. F. Roche, his wife, his daughters, Mrs. Laura Roche-Winn, Miss Erma Roche, and their son, Alfred Roche. The three young people are former Madison students, who were visiting friends here after an absence of from eight to sixteen years.

Many are the changes noted in the campus as well as in the personnel of the family. Like others who return after an interval longer or shorter, these young people were interested in the developments of the institution. They brought with them a photograph taken in Sycamore Grove near Los Angeles, where approximately seventy former members of Madison College held a picnic.

The group gathered on short notice, and, as Miss Erma reported, might have been double the size had a little longer

notification been given. It was a happy group which discussed varied experiences in connection with life in the Southland. Many in the group are either physicians in practice or students in the medical school. Some in that picture knew Madison twenty-five years ago.

So pleased were these young people to have a get-together meeting of former Madison students that it was voted to make it an annual affair. The 1941 picnic is planned for Elysian Park the last Wednesday in next July, at 7:30 P.M. Mrs. Willis Baughman and Mrs. Jay Caldwell are in charge of plans and may be reached at White Memorial Hospital, 312 North Boyle Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Former Madison students living on the Pacific Coast are invited to get in touch with Mrs. Baughman or Mrs. Caldwell.

The Popularity of the Soybean

FOLLOWING are extracts from a letter written in October to Madison Foods by George M. Strayer, Executive Secretary, American Soybean Association:

"No crop has ever made such rapid strides in production or usage as has the soybean during the past two decades. From a negligible acreage and a very few bushels the production has soared to almost the 100,000,000-bushel mark this year. The number of uses has increased rapidly, especially in the commercial fields, and the bushelage used in the fields has increased tremendously.

"Yet, I believe we all realize that we have merely scratched the surface in the greatest of those fields of use—that of human consumption. You are using soybeans and soybean products in your plant. You have a finished product which is of interest to every soybean grower, handler, and processor in the nation.

"Beginning November 1, The American Soybean Association is starting an official publication to be known as *The Soybean Digest*. It will have an initial guaranteed circulation, of at least 5,000 copies. They will go to all association members, to processors, and dealers in soybeans. Every man who reads it is vitally interested in soybeans and in the products being made from them. Every man who reads *Soybean Digest* is a potential customer of yours, if he knows of your product and where it can be secured."

Not long ago a teacher of ten-year-olds in a city public school wrote for information concerning Madison soybean pro-

ducts as she plans a year's program in which the soybean is the basis of study. She was introduced to the new periodical, *Soybean Digest*, and was sent literature and sample food products from Madison.

Nurses' Alumnae Meeting

ON the evening of September 12, the Alumnae Association of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing entertained the members of the recent graduating class at a dinner given in their honor in the dining room of the Dietetics Laboratory of the College. Each graduate was presented with a booklet, *Steps to Christ*. During the evening, tribute was paid to the late Miss Florence Dittes, former director, who did much to improve the status of the training school and to inspire her students and fellow teachers. Albert McCorkle, president of the class, in lighting a candle before her picture, pledged the loyalty of the class to the Christian principles upon which the school was founded. The secretary presented each guest with an Alumnae membership card for the current year.

At the September meeting of the Madison Alumnae, held at the home of Miss Elizabeth Windhorst, it was voted to send Mrs. E. R. Moore as delegate to the convention in Memphis, and Mrs. Freda Zeigler as alternate. The members are planning to devote time to layettes sent out by the Red Cross. Plans were laid for a big meeting of the Alumnae to be held in November, the annual homecoming of former students. —*Tennessee Nurses' Bulletin*, October 1940.

Campus News

Dr. Kenneth Sheriff, for a number of years connected with the Nashville Cafeteria, a Madison College activity, and later a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda and Los Angeles, closed his internship in Nashville

General Hospital the first of July. Accepting a position with Los Angeles County Health Department, he and Mrs. Sheriff motored to the Pacific Coast at the close of state board examinations. Dr. Sheriff is again in Nashville for a three month's course given by Vanderbilt Hospital.

Miss Grace Lin, Madison College graduate '40, has been invited to head the music department in China Training School, Hong Kong. She plans to spend six months in Windber Hospital, Pennsylvania, devoting a part of her time to the study of music before returning to China.

One of the unusual pleasures of recent days was the visit to the campus of Elder N. C. Wilson, President of Southern Asia Division, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. He was visiting the family of his brother, Walter S. Wilson, member of Madison College faculty, and friends, for before entering work in foreign fields Elder Wilson was Bible teacher in Madison College. He gave the student body a glimpse of the beauties of the Himalayan Mountains, following these views with three reels of moving pictures covering the medical, educational, publishing, and evangelistic work of the Seventh-day Adventists in the great land of India.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR GRADUATE NURSES

World conditions are making it more than ever important for graduate nurses to have a Baccalaureate Degree. In the present student group on Madison College Campus are a number of young women who have been in the nursing field but who have returned to complete a four-year college course.

Doubtless there are other graduate nurses who are looking forward to the completion of their work for a Baccalaureate Degree. There is opportunity at Madison for several such students to carry forward their profession in Madison Sanitarium, while continuing their studies in Madison College.

If interested write for details. Address Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

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The Madison Survey

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VOL. XXII No. 22

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

NOVEMBER 22, 1940

Self-Supporting Workers of the South Meet at Madison

THE thirty-first annual gathering of unit workers and their friends at Madison, the parent institution of the movement, November 7-10, was an occasion long to be remembered. During the third of a century since the first of these conferences was held, there has been steady development—a strengthening in numbers and in efficiency, and a broadening of vision that was apparent in this 1940 convention.

The illuminated map which faced the audience in the auditorium showed over fifty community centers in the Southland, some new and small, some with a life-span of a quarter of a century, but all standing like beacon lights in the fields of industry, education, and the healing art.

Convention brings representatives from most of these centers—there were three auto loads from Fletcher, North Carolina; nearly as many from Fountain Head—and scores of friends who are interested and cooperative, some of whom traveled long distances in order to meet with the group. This was the largest gathering of the sort in the annals of Madison. Over 600 crowded into the auditorium at the best-attended session.

Those who have followed these confer-

ences through the years can predict with a degree of certainty a large number who from year to year represent such units as Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Academy; Chestnut Hill Farm School and Health Home; Pine Hill Sanitarium; Lawrenceburg; Laurel Craigs Center; Glen Alpine and its surrounding family-workers; Altamont Pines; Dogwood Valley; Celso, in the Valley of the Moon; Pine Forest Academy; Fountain Head Sanitarium and Academy; Parvo Sanitarium at Paris; Pisgah; Fletcher; Knoxville; El Reposo; Monteagle; and others.

Other familiar names appear on the register of guests: W. D. Frazee, George McClure, and others of the company who have recently transferred their city work from New Orleans to Baton Rouge; Dr. George Harding and others from Harding Sanitarium, Worthington, Ohio; W. E. Straw, Herbert White, and several others from Emmanuel Missionary College; Dr. Blanche Noble-Nicola of North Hollywood, California, former member of Madison faculty, whose interest in the work in the South never flags; Dr. H. M. Walton, medical secretary, Seventh-day Adventist General Conference, Washington, D. C.; local and union conference men from

THE LAYMAN'S OPPORTUNITY

MEDICAL missionary work is the pioneer work of the gospel. Many would be willing to work if they were taught how to begin. There should be schools of health, cooking schools, and classes in various lines of Christian-help work. —*Ministry of Healing*

Nashville and Atlanta; L. E. Sevison, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Ora Williams, Takoma Park, Md., and others.

The South has been favored by the location in its midst during recent years of two score medical men who are bringing to needy communities a leadership, education, and health centers long needed. Convention at Madison presents an opportune time for the alumni, Southern Section, of the College of Medical Evan-

gelists, the training center of many of these physicians, to hold a business and social session. Luncheon service in Demonstration Building was rendered by the college home economics students. Madison College alumni gathered about the table for service in the Diet Laboratory; and Madison graduate nurses had a very pleasant evening together in the parlor of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

Medical Missionary Activities

IN TIMES of national calamity and world stress, the church has more than its normal duties to perform. World history reveals that such times have seen church organizations arise to the emergency, thereby strengthening their own faith and spirituality while proving a savor of life unto the world.

From many sources comes the word that what this world needs today is a revival of simple faith in the gospel, a living, working church membership. As intensity increases in the world, an even greater intensity must characterize the lives of workers for the Master. For the gathering of the world's harvest we have a right to anticipate a strong spiritual experience, resulting, as the Scriptures say, from the downpour of "the latter rain."

The convention of 1940 was moved perceptibly by this spirit. The congregation responded wholeheartedly to the message given by President Sutherland, of Madison College, veteran worker in the field of education and medicine, who welcomed the homecomers and other friends, and sounded the keynote of the conference: "A Better Organization of Lay-Members of the Church for Missionary Work." In part, he said:

WE are in the midst of one of the world's most tragic struggles. Armies are now moving toward Armageddon. Yet the Lord's work must be carried forward. We now see more clearly than ever the value of the training for such times as these which we have been gaining in the self-supporting service as laymen in the Southland.

We are seeing churches and other institutions closed, funds cut off, and workers forbidden the privilege of open service, and yet the Lord's work in the earth must increase in intensity and virility. Our Christian workers must have the ability to wrestle with difficulties, to take the initiative, to enter new places, and to meet problems often without the financial support they have had hitherto.

The Spirit of God has been teaching us daily in actual service to carry on under trying circumstances a work for the salvation of souls. This training is one of the greatest assets a Christian can possess.

In the world, in the church, a program of preparedness is the need. In the world, preparedness means equipment for war; in Christian service, preparedness means having on the whole armor of God in order to

fight His battles. The need of this preparedness is emphasized in each of the following familiar quotations:

"Missionary work should be a part of the work of every church in our land."

"Genuine medical missionary work is inseparably bound up with the keeping of God's commandments."

"Medical missionary work will give you access to the people."

"Soon there will be no work done in ministerial lines but medical missionary work."

"The education of students in medical missionary lines is not complete unless they are trained to work in connection with the church and the minister."

"The usefulness of those who are preparing for the ministry will be greatly increased if they become intelligent on the great and important subject of health."

"Medical missionary work is God's work and bears His signature."

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"Helping Others
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4. "Openings Th Rooms"
5. "Through Gar People"
6. "By the Bur
7. "By Distribut —R. E. Cra
Studies:
"The Saving Po Health"
"The World's Ne Missionary Move
"Principles of M

THAT there should be organized effort in this field of medical missionary activity, is evident from the following quotations with which most of you are already familiar:

"Arouse your associates to work under some name whereby they may be organized to cooperate in harmonious actions. Get the young men and women in the church to work. Combine medical missionary work with the proclamation of the message. Make regular organized effort to lift church members out of the dead level in which they have been for years."

"Organize the working forces of the church so that men, women, and youth of various temperaments in various callings and positions will take hold of the work that must be done, bringing their God-given talents into most solemn service for the Master."

THROUGHOUT its history Madison has been educating young men and women for service as medical missionaries. We cannot, however, be content with what has been done in the past. Years ago an organization was created here known as the Medical Missionary Volunteers. Its purpose was to carry out the instruction I have just read to you. This organization encouraged church members and officers where self-supporting enterprises were located to carry forward genuine medical missionary work with their neighbors, and for people living in the large cities for whom they worked through treatment rooms and vegetarian cafeterias.

Later, there came into existence the organization with which you are familiar, known as The Layman Foundation. The Foundation has made possible a large amount of work by furnishing financial assistance and by giving moral support to self-supporting groups.

Still later, there developed at Madison what is now well known throughout the country as Associated Lecturers, Inc. It was sponsored by The Layman Foundation, which donated and loaned funds for its development. To this organization Julius Gilbert White has devoted himself untiringly. He has prepared material for lecture work in schools and in churches. His efforts have been very successful, yet the Associated Lecturers as an organization has not been able to put the rank and file of church members to work.

WITH the consciousness that the goal has not yet been reached, we have approached

this convention with the conviction that definite steps should be taken at this time to launch a genuine medical missionary organization that will afford opportunity for Christians to make use of their varied talents in medical missionary activities.

Men may labor by themselves, but the spirit of the gospel is that while one may chase a thousand, two will put ten thousand to flight. Properly organized work will make use of the ability of each member and greatly strengthen and multiply the results of one working alone.

This call for organized effort in the field of medical missionary work as presented by Dr. Sutherland met with almost unexpected unanimity on the part of the congregation. Committees were appointed to study the subject in detail, to outline procedures, list minimum standards of membership, and otherwise formulate plans for an organization.

Reporting Medical Missionary Activities

THE program for the convention had been so arranged that reports came not so much from unit groups as from individuals who have been carrying forward activities in their own communities, which well illustrate what can be done by hundreds of others working out from their homes or from larger groups.

The real spirit of the convention can be realized only as one listened to the thrilling experiences of young men and women, of older men and women, who are meeting life's problems face to face, often under the most trying circumstances, in needy sections of the Southland.

Topics in the program indicate the wide variety of activities that were presented—work in highlands; work for the poor and distressed; work from the farm as a center; work in health food lines; work in the public schools, in the rural schools, in the highways and the byways. Everywhere, on every side, with the white people, with the colored people, with all races and conditions of men, with the rich and poor, with them all, there is an opening for the man and the woman whose heart is sensitive to the needs of his fellow-men, whose life is one of self-forgetfulness. Such were the stories, the reports, with which Dr. Sutherland's call for organized effort was supplemented and borne home to the hearts of the convention.

WORK

- ... E. A. Sutherland
- ... cooperate"
- Julius G. White
- ... James G. Rimmer
- Dr. Frances Dittes
- ... School"
- son, Mrs. Zollinger
- ... lines"
- ilford, Mrs. Sharpe
- ... Guier, C. D. Dye
- ... Foods"
- E. M. Bisalski
- Will Do"
- Mrs. Swallen
- ... etables"
- Mrs. Acuff
- Help Themselves"
- Ira Wallace
- Rural Adults"
- Lingham, Mrs. Ard
- ... Missionary Work-
- J. T. Wheeler
- ... ary Work:"
- ew for Laymen"
- Dr. H. M. Walton
- ... ties"
- George B. McClure
- Rural Community"
- Dr. John Ewert
- ... City Treatment
- Edith Winquist
- Work Among Colored
- Mrs. Annie Witt
- ... rse"
- Caroline Port
- ... literature"
- Mrs. C. B. Sharpe
- ... of the Gospel of
- ... us Gilbert White
- ... Laymen's Medical
- W. D. Frazee,
- ... H. K. Christman
- Evangelism"
- Neil Martin

The Laymen's Health Service

DILIGENT STUDIES by the committees, each in its specific field, supplemented by a joint session of the committees, resulted in a report which was unanimously accepted by the conference, the substance of which follows. In brief, it was voted:

1. THAT the name of the organization be "Laymen's Health Service."

2. THAT a statement of minimum membership requirements be presented for signature.

3. THAT the headquarters of the Laymen's Health Service be Madison College, Tennessee.

4. THAT the officers be—President, Dr. John F. Brownsberger, Medical Superintendent, Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina; secretary, Mrs. Marguerite Wallace, Madison College, Tennessee; and that the Executive Committee be Dr. Brownsberger, chairman; Mrs. Wallace, secretary; and the other members, Dr. George Harding, Harding Sanitarium, Worthington, Ohio; Julius Gilbert White, Dr. David Johnson, Perry A. Webber, H. K. Christman, J. G. Rimmer, Mrs. Lida Scott, all of Madison College; E. C. Waller, President, Pisgah Institute, Asheville, North Carolina; J. T. Wheeler, Pewee Valley (Kentucky) Sanitarium and Academy; Ralph Martin, Fountain Head Sanitarium and Academy, Fountain Head, Tennessee; Arthur A. Jaspersen, Superintendent, Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina; W. D. Frazee, city mission work, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Neil Martin, Superintendent, El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama.

5. THAT there be a minimum membership fee of \$1.00 a year, which will include a subscription to the monthly publication of the organization.

6. THAT the *Laymen's Health Service Bulletin*, issued monthly, Mrs. Marguerite Wallace, editor, be the official organ, and that the first issue of *The Bulletin* bear date, January, 1941.

7. THAT the first meeting of the Lay-

men's Health Service be held at Madison College, March 27-30, 1941.

The further formulation of plans was referred to the Executive Committee, which plans to meet at Madison College, January 16, 1941.

THOSE attending the convention had the privilege of becoming charter members of the general organization. This privilege was extended also to workers in the units who were not at the convention, provided they signified their desire by the 20th of November. As *The Survey* goes to press, 300 have registered as charter members.

Anticipating that friends who were not present when the Laymen's Health Service was organized will want *The Bulletin* readers are invited to send name and address at once to Mrs. Marguerite Wallace, Madison College, Tennessee.

Local Chapters

EACH church, or community unit, or school is invited to cooperate with the general organization by having its own chapter. Representatives of the various units returned to their home group to organize in each a chapter. The faculty of Madison College, its students, medical workers, and others, have already organized the Madison College chapter with the necessary officers, and have outlined a plan of study and service.

The *Laymen's Health Service Bulletin* will serve to coordinate the work of the various chapters. Those who do not have access to a local chapter are invited to become members of the central organization, headquarters at Madison.

THUS was formulated a "program of preparedness" for Christian service. Your cooperation is solicited.

A wide field of usefulness lies before such chapters and before each individual in these chapters. The meeting called for next March will reveal the life of the movement and the speed of its preparedness program.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

DECEMBER 4, 1940

Where Shall We Make Our Homes?

IN the recent gathering of unit workers at Madison, as reported heretofore, particular emphasis was placed upon the timely subject of medical missionary activities for lay members of the Church. In order to expedite this work and unify efforts, the Laymen's Health Service was organized.

An outstanding feature of this layman's movement is the message to leave the cities; to seek for the family a home on the soil, not only for reasons of health, but likewise for the proper education of children and youth and as a solution of the vital problem of self maintenance.

Reasons for Leaving the City

THE present world struggle for existence is proclaiming the out-of-the-city movement in no uncertain tones. What in times past might have been done in comfort must now be done in haste and under most difficult circumstances, at least in many parts of the world.

An editorial in the *Atlanta Journal* of November 19, 1940, gives in a very terse way an answer to this question as it is coming to thousands of people in this time of stress and ruin. In part we quote:

"A fleet of bombers rains death on crowded Coventry—the crowded city in Mid-England. The ancient place is ruined in a single night. It could be so ruined because it was crowded

into small space. A Coventry, scattered over a country, would be little hurt.

"War once decreed that cities should be crowded into little space. Now war decrees that cities shall be scattered far and wide. Death comes now, not through a wall, but downward from the sky. There is no way to wall the sky away. There is a way by scattering the target to baffle the enemy in the sky.

"His bombs can hit but a single spot. Let the city scatter the spots and the bomber is undone. Could you bomb the scattered cornshocks in a field?

"The cities of Europe, as this war goes, will be wrecked. The war over, they will be rebuilt. The prostrate city will rise again. But it will be no

such city as the old. They will be spread out wide. No skyscraper will present a target now. Industries and homes and stores will be so broadcast no Hitler could make bombs enough to blow them down. . . .

"England and Europe, the war ended, will be pressed to build their new cities in the light of the new need. The war, say of it what else we will, will give Europe, if men to build them are alive, modern cities built for modern needs.

"America has missed the war. It will continue to miss it if it can. Can we muster, without the compulsion of war, the energy and vision to modernize our cities as unhappy Europe, under that compulsion, will modernize its towns?"

Take the Children to the Country

Modern commercialism has deprived children and youth of its heritage—a home on the land. Says Luther Burbank, the genius of the vegetable kingdom:

DISCOVERY

Every morning God discovers
Something new to Nature-lovers;
Every evening He displays
Some new wonder of His ways.
Cloud and snow and flower and star—
Beauty near and beauty far,
Tell me, brother, what are these?
Proof that God both hears and sees.

—Henry Van Dyke

"No boy or girl, should see the inside of a schoolhouse until at least ten years old. I am speaking of the boy or girl who can be reared in the only place that is truly fit to bring up a boy or a plant—the country. . . .

"A child absorbs environment. It is the most susceptible thing in the world to influence; and if that force be rightly and constantly applied when the child is in its most receptive condition, the effect will be pronounced, immediate, and permanent.

"Pick out any trait you want developed in your child, granted that he is a normal child, be it honesty, fairness, purity, loveliness, industry, thrift, or whatnot. By surrounding this child with sunshine from the skies and your own heart, by giving it the closest communion with nature, by feeding it with well-balanced, nutritious food, by giving it all that is implied in healthful environmental influences, and by doing all in love, you can cultivate in the child, and fix there for all life, any or all of these traits."

A Verification

AN outstanding illustration of the value of rural life in the development of sterling Christian character is seen in John the Baptist, forerunner of the Christ.

"The greater portion of his life was spent in the wilderness [country], that he might not be influenced by beholding the lax piety of priest and rabbis, or by learning their maxims and traditions, through which right principles were perverted and belittled. . . .

"It was John's choice to forego the joys and luxuries of city life for the stern discipline of the wilderness [the country]. Here his surroundings were favorable to habits of simplicity and self-denial. Uninterrupted by the clamor of the world, he could here study the lessons of nature, of revelation, and of providence.

"To him the solitude of the desert was a welcome escape from the society in which suspicion, unbelief, and impurity had become well-nigh all-pervading. He distrusted his own power to withstand temptation, and shrank from constant contact with sin, lest he should lose the sense of its exceeding sinfulness."

IT was in his rural home, in the hill country of Judea, amid the beauties of a land especially chosen of God, near, if not identical in location with, the farm from which came those magnificent samples of grapes, pomegranates, and other fruits brought from beyond Jordan by the spies in the days of Moses.

Which shall we choose—to seek a rural home because of its attractiveness, its educational value, or be driven out of cities by the terrors of war?

Guidance

THERE are to those who live on the Madison College campus some special privileges. Such, for instance, were the studies given by Dr. Lynn Wood, professor of Bible history and archaeology in Theological Seminary, Takoma Park, Washington, D.C., who, between November 17 and 24, led in the exercises of the Week of Prayer. Dr. Wood gave a series of nine well-developed lectures dealing systematically with the great essentials of the plan of salvation. Outstanding among his lectures was his presentation of God as man's Guide in life.

1. He guides as a father directs a child who is passive in the hands of his parent, not knowing how to think for himself. Job 38:32 "Canst thou guide Arcturus. . . ."

2. He guides in the sense that an archer throws his bow, placing it on the ground, stepping on it, and threading it to give it power. "The meek will He guide." The less I can do for myself, the more He will do for me, giving me the strength I need to work for Him.

3. Like the shepherd leading his flock, "He leadeth me beside still waters," guiding, like the leading of a stream between its banks.

4. His guidance is a disciplinary process, character-forming. He has a goal toward which He urges us, pushes us if we are slow, in order that we may get there on time.

5. "I will guide thee with mine eye," like the master mechanic who gives direction to those who work with him, watching their progress, noting their failures. He wants to be so close to us that He can direct us by a glance.

6. As a husband with his bride forgets all else for the welfare of his loved one, Christ desires that close relationship of husband as He guides us in life's way.

7. He will "guide thine heart in the way;" so direct us that, like the arrow to

the target, we will hit the mark. His counsel, His guidance will bring eternal prosperity.

8. He will guide as an attorney directs his client, skillfully defending against the attacks of the enemy.

Interesting Contacts

GOING as it does to thousands of homes, *The Madison Survey* brings the college which it represents in contact with many interesting people. To illustrate: a few weeks ago reference was made to the arrival of Robert Koo, son of Dr. T. Z. Koo, an eminent Christian leader who has lectured in many colleges and universities of our land. He spoke to the Madison College family, and met here a number of Oriental students through whom he became interested in the opportunities afforded by the college for practical Christian training.

Dr. Koo presented the Madison situation to Mrs. Koo and their son, who were in China, and in the course of time, Robert enrolled as a Madison student.

This week a most interesting letter comes from Miss Ida Mead, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, who is personally acquainted with Dr. Koo and therefore interested in the college which his son is attending.

The North Adams Transcript, issue of August 8, 1940, contains the pictures of two little refugees from China, a boy of five and his three-year-old sister, who now have a home with Miss Mead in Williamstown, concerning whom we read:

"Between poses for the photographer, Naytan and his sister clattered about in their hard-soled Chinese shoes. Once the boy hopped to the piano momentarily to practice and the reporter found his "Nearer My God to Thee" quite recognizable. Not to be outshone by her big brother, Voy, at a nod from Miss Mead, later sang a few lines of "The Star-Spangled Banner," a song with which few American children of her tender age are acquainted.

Naytan and Voy managed in some way (Miss Mead doesn't know just how) to get to Hongkong from their home near Canton, a village on which 130 bombs were dropped in a single attack recently, according to word received by air mail."

Medical Cadet Training

REFERRING to the intensive training of the Medical Cadet Corps on

Madison College campus, month of October, President C. V. Anderson, Kentucky-Tennessee Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, writes for *Southern Tidings*:

"As a conference interested in its young men should they be called to active service for their country, we feel greatly indebted to Madison College for its response to our request to put on such a course of instruction for us."

Reference is made to various features of the course and to the instructors. Then follow such quotations as these from the cadets:

"Besides building me up physically, the course has taught me to obey immediately and without question."

"The course has helped me to develop more self-control."

"It has been a big step for me in character-building."

"An outstanding feature of the course was the training received in the First Aid field trip. I have appreciated also the instruction in Sabbath observance and the counsel as to conduct and discipline in the army."

"It gave me a better grip on the problems to be met by an Adventist in military service."

"It gave me a more sincere desire to do right."

"The religious uplift was fine."

"No other four weeks of my life have been so well occupied."

Madison Soybean Products

WRITING from Canada, Department of Agriculture's Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Mr. F. Dimmock, who is especially interested in the development of the soybean, writes MADISON FOODS:

"We have in the course of preparation an exhibit of soybean products. This exhibit will take the form of an attractive panel upon which will be placed small samples of such products as we are able to collect. Its purpose will be purely educational. While it is to be kept permanently at this division, it may from time to time be displayed at some of our larger fairs, such as the Canadian National Exhibition, and the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, Ontario. Our panel will be similar in many respects to that prepared by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which you may have seen.

"We were wondering if you would be willing to donate small samples of your products for the above purpose. Any contribution that you may make will be very much appreciated."

And so Madison soybean products go to Canada. And while speaking of the soybean, since many inquiries have come concerning the American Soybean Association and its publication, *The Soybean Digest*, mentioned in an earlier issue of the *Survey*, let us suggest that for further information you address George Strayer, Executive Secretary, Hudson, Iowa.

“MEN die to give us a voice in government, let’s live to make it wise and effective. Let’s go back to work—capital and labor—and let’s go together. Let’s try for self-reliance again, a united purpose. Let’s cast off our chains, and rise with a giant strength to uphold the sacred fire of freedom, human dignity and progress, and give it to all the nations of the earth.”

—Channing Pollock

Friends Who Have Helped

NUTRITION LABORATORY, headquarters for the Department of Diet and Nutrition, says Dr. Frances Dittes, head of this department, has been built up almost entirely by donations from friends, many of them readers of the *Survey*.

Last week, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Fuller, of Cullman, Alabama, who have previously given articles of equipment, presented the Laboratory with a very attractive floor lamp, a gift which we very much appreciate.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company, as is its custom, provides sewing machines for the Home Economics classrooms. A few days ago, Messrs. Jones and Shackleford, representatives of the company, presented the Sewing Laboratory with two extra Singer machines. This enlarges the facilities of this department. Our thanks to Singer Sewing Machine Company.

IN a letter to Dr. John Brownsberger, newly elected president of the Laymen’s Health Service, Dr. H. W. Walton, Medical Secretary of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Washington, D. C., said:

“I appreciate very much having attended the Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers at Madison, and becoming better acquainted with the work and workers and the problems in the Southland. I assure you that it is my desire to work very closely with you. I appreciate your efforts in promoting the interests of medical missionary activity at the time of our alumni banquet. It shall be my purpose to follow up this interest, seeking to enroll a larger number of our medical worker group.”

Medical Evangelism—Short Course

BEGINNING January 3, 1941, Madison College will offer a short course in Medical Evangelism for lay members of the Church. This course is open to college students and others. College credit is available to those who are qualified for work on the college level.

Of particular value is the opportunity thus offered for the study of the Learn-How-To-Be-Well lectures under the guidance of their author, Julius Gilbert White. The first two weeks of the course will be thus employed.

Other desirable courses are “Lay Evangelism and Church Leadership,” by Howard J. Welch; “The Speaking Voice”; “Music Directing in Public Service”; “Hydrotherapy and Home Nursing”; and Red Cross First Aid classes, carrying through from the Standard to the Instructor’s Courses.

Various practice classes will be offered in such subjects as Elementary Dietetics and Meal Preparation with Dr. Frances Dittes. Other courses may be chosen from the college curriculum for the Winter Quarter.

Board and room will be furnished at regular student rates. College tuition will apply to all courses taken, with the exception of the Learn-How-To-Be-Well classes, provided they are taken for college credit. The facilities of the institution will be available to registrants of these special courses.

Definite arrangements should be made in advance. Address inquiries to Howard J. Welch, Dean, Madison College, Tenn.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

DECEMBER 18, 1940

Some Reasons for the Combination

MANY things about Madison provoke inquiry. Why this? and Why that? These are the words on the lips of visitors as they see students at work on various projects; see a college in the center of extensive acres and agricultural activities on every side; see a food factory manufacturing and distributing health foods through the length and breadth of the land; see a well-equipped medical institution carrying forward its activities on the same campus as the college students in uniform going here and there, mingling freely with others not in uniform—what sort of institution, or multiple institution, is this?

Some educators have said, "It does not fit into any pattern with which we are acquainted, and yet it has life and vitality, produces a student product of which we would like to see more, is able to maintain itself without State subsidy, fills an important place in the community, turns out citizens that are not only law-abiding, but even more—they are a progressive type that possess ability to go into unpromising places and duplicate this parent institution." What really is the secret

of the life and vitality of this project? **The School-Sanitarium Combination**
ONE outstanding factor in the success of Madison as a training center for men and women who for their life work must possess a high degree of executive ability, lies in the fact that the education of youth

ANOTHER YEAR-END

THE Season's Greetings from Madison to *Survey* Readers the world over. May peace be yours. Living in what is frequently referred to as the most momentous year in modern history, it is fitting to say, as did the Master with present-day disciples as well as others in mind, "I pray not that Thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldst keep them from the evil."

on the Madison campus is conducted by a group of college and medical men who possess to an unusual degree the ability to cooperate for the well-being of the student body.

Madison is a small college, but Madison in all its aspects is a large and complex institution, and among its assets is a sanitarium and hospital operated under the same management as are other departments of the institution. The value of this cooperative college-medical combination may not at first be understood, but new as it was when Madison made its entry into the educational field, time has demonstrated the value of the close co-ordination of the two types of training.

In its early days Madison was fortunate in having wise counsel not only on matters of location, curriculum, and other vital features of an educational institution, but also on the necessity to success of

its undertaking in the training of Christian self-supporting workers, of having a sanitarium on the campus, between which and the school would exist the closest relationship. The benefit of a sanitarium and school combination was stated in the following words:

"Whenever a well-equipped sanitarium is located near a school, it may add greatly to the strength of a medical missionary course in the school if the managers establish perfect cooperation between the two institutions. The teachers in the school can help the workers in the sanitarium by their advice and counsel, and by sometimes speaking to the patients. And, in return, those in charge of the sanitarium can assist in training for field service the students who are desirous of becoming medical missionaries. As the workers in each institution plan unselfishly to help one another, the blessing of the Lord will surely rest upon both institutions."

This instruction came in the earliest years of the school. A year later, when no move had been made to establish a medical department, this further instruction came:

"Had a small sanitarium been established in connection with the school, this would have been in the order of God; and these two institutions would have been a mutual help."

Continued Counsel

ANOTHER year passed, and because the efforts to procure medical assistance that was willing to operate a sanitarium in connection with the school had proved futile, we had hesitated to begin a medical work. For the third time the advice was given, this time in these words:

"It is essential that there shall be a sanitarium connected with the Madison school. The educational work at the school and the sanitarium can go forward hand in hand. The instruction given at the school will benefit the patients, and the instruction given to sanitarium patients will be a blessing to the school."

THIS emphasis on a coordinating school-and-sanitarium, and the difficulty of finding suitable medical help, led two of the promotors, two men who had already spent years in the educational field, Percy T. Magan and Edward A. Sutherland, to take the medical course.

Soon after completing the course Dr. Magan was called to a responsible position in the then newly developing College of Medical Evangelists, in California, and he has seen that institution, of which he is the president, gain national reputation for the character of its work.

Dr. Sutherland remained with the work in the South, adding to his duties as president of the college those of medical superintendent of Madison Rural Sanitarium. With a clear vision in harmony with the counsel referred to above, Dr. Sutherland gathered about him teachers and a medical staff whose purpose it is, not only to care for the sick and to teach them how better to adjust themselves to life and its perplexities, but to carry forward a definite program of education for the youth of the college that will develop in them the ability themselves to promote these ideas in other places.

A distinct objective of Madison has been to prepare young men and women to enter needy sections of the country, rural communities as educational and medical leaders. This extension work calls for strong initiative, workers imbued with the spirit of the mother institution and its promotors, an administrative ability that will hold together a group of workers who do not have the usual bond of cohesion represented by the pay check. It demands loyalty to a principle of education, power of initiative to institute new methods, forge new links, break out new highways of educational progress.

The earlier counsel had said:

"The class of education given at the Madison school is such as will be accounted a treasure of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields. If many more in other schools were receiving a similar training, we as a people would be a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men."

A third of a century has passed since the initial steps were taken in this program, years filled with experiences that have been a test of faith in God and the principles. But they have demonstrated the wisdom of the plan and the strength of character which is the result of faithful

training under the combined school-sanitarium program.

This method of operation, this close association of a college with a medical institution in which there is unselfish cooperation on the part of teaching and medical staffs, has the effect also of developing a strength and beauty of character on the part of the workers which prepares them to answer calls to more difficult fields of labor.

As world conditions become more perplexing, as the demand upon Christian workers is heavier, and the test of faith is keener, we are more strongly convinced than ever of the wisdom of closely coordinating educational and medical work in the preparation of self-supporting missionaries.

Pleasing Responses

AFTER spending a few days in the home of Mrs. Lida Scott, Secretary, The Layman Foundation, her cousin, Mr. Tom Anderson, of Sidney, Ohio, wrote:

"Bob and I want to thank you for the very delightful visit in your home. We came back to Ohio thrilled with your big idea of work and service to others which pervades the campus of Madison College. I do not know why, but the old Bible song, 'Work for the Night is Coming,' kept ringing in my ears all the way back to Sidney. Perhaps it was because I realized the big contract you have set up for yourselves in your endeavor to reach as many mountain girls and boys as possible in the years allotted to you and Dr. Sutherland. I feel sure an appreciative Creator will extend your years of service. May God bless you in your work for others."

And Cousin Bob wrote:

"Driving my mother to Madison certainly let me in on a very interesting development. I enjoyed myself thoroughly. I now have a better understanding of your work. I was greatly impressed with the sincere enthusiasm of your many friends. It is not difficult to understand why Mother has been so keen to visit you."

Barrister Howard S. Ross, of Montreal, having become acquainted with Madison some time ago, recently wrote:

"I have read your pamphlets with great interest. Madison is doing a splendid work. Some years ago I got an act of the Legislature incorporating the Seventh-day Adventists in the Province of Quebec. I frequently speak at their church. With all good wishes for the work being done by you, I am. . . ."

The annual gathering of unit workers in October deepened the interest of a good

many friends in Southern self-supporting missionary activities. Comes this from Dr. George T. Harding, Columbus, Ohio, addressed to Dr. Sutherland:

"I did appreciate the hospitality I enjoyed, but even more the inspiration of the meetings and the stimulation to greater effort along missionary lines, which came with the reports of the various individuals and outlying units. Surely you are doing a great and good work, and I know that it must be a satisfaction to have lived to see the fruits of your labor which has been so effectual. I can assure you of our interest in your work and the satisfaction in knowing that there is a mutual interest and desire for cooperation which should increase with the years. I want to extend an invitation to you and the rest of the Madison family to visit us at Worthington."

Health Education

A REFLECTION of the instruction Madison College students are exposed to in the field of Health Education is seen in the following paragraphs condensed from an article by Mrs. Arch Trawick appearing in *Tennessee State Nurses' Association Bulletin*, December issue:

Health Education for Adults was the subject of the first session of the American Public Health Association at the meeting in Detroit in October. The opening number on the program of the section was a dramatic skit by three well-known workers in the field of health education in Tennessee. Elma Rood, Professor of Health Education, Madison College; Gertrude Lingham, Director of Nursing Education in Madison College; and Mrs. Susan Ard, Principal of Chestnut Hill Farm School in Sumner County, were the members of this talented cast.

"Mrs." Lingham was planning to establish a small college, but she had not been in touch with recent trends in health education. So the two specialists explained methods that were being developed at Madison College in the classroom and in the field, in rural health education projects, carried out by students working in rural schools and communities.

Simple home equipment, maps, charts, graphs, posters, movies, models, and pictures adapted to the needs and problems of rural areas were shown.

A set of excellent home-made charts, posters, and models had been effective in the problem of communicable disease con-

trol. The college students have developed simple material to show the causes, spread, control and prevention of malaria, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis.

Mrs. Ard, as a community worker, brought out the value of this program as shown in improved home sanitation, better care of the patient, and protection of the family and the community against the spread of infection.

Miss Rood discussed the interest of students in preparing outlines for radio talks and discussions, in making models, maps, charts, and movies, and in developing new visual material.

"Mrs." Lingham kept up a fire of questions, with penetrating and devastating remarks on the difference between the old formal lecture method and the modern experimental ways of teaching and learning. She was deeply impressed with the student participation plan as it was worked out in Chestnut Hill Farm School.

Adaptable visual material, simple, definite, and well-organized statements, a human and understanding approach to a fundamental problem, combined with imagination and a keen sense of humor, demonstrated the brilliant teaching that is done in health education.

From Hither and Yon

"I ALWAYS have had, and always will have, a very deep interest in Madison," writes Miss Ruth Frye, formerly teacher of modern languages in Madison College, now living in Honolulu. "I am teaching English and French classes in Hawaii, and I have charge of the library. Our students, numbering approximately four hundred, seem eager to learn and are very appreciative. Honolulu is an exceptional place from the standpoint of beauty, climate, and near preparedness. The aerial moan of a bombing plane seems almost continuous, and we see many mock battles in the sky."

At the annual membership meeting of the Nashville chapter of the American Red Cross on the 10th of December, James

G. Rimmer, of Madison College teaching staff, presented pictures taken at Madison College in its First Aid class. Concerning this Mrs. Ruth Moore, Executive Secretary, wrote:

"The pictures were good, and your explanation of them especially fine. Many who are interested in First Aid expressed appreciation of this part of the program. We were indeed happy to have you, Captain Bush, and Mr. Cothren with us. We are grateful for the splendid work being done at Madison College. If at any time we can be of service, do not hesitate to call on us."

In presenting this subject Mr. Rimmer stated briefly our denominational principles of loyalty to the Government and the willingness of our young men to serve in any noncombatant service. He described the military cadet training given last October. The pictures referred to were taken during that course by Professor R. H. Libby, of Nashville.

In November the family had the privilege of listening to Elder Manuel Sorenson, missionary in Ethiopia for sixteen years, who told of the development of Seventh-day Adventist missions in that land, of his visits with Emperor Haile Selassie, and the emperor's gifts to that work.

Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland attended the Fall Council held at St. Paul, in October, and Dr. Sutherland also attended the meeting of the Medical Division of the General Conference of S.D.A., at Boulder, Colorado, in November.

A group of faculty members and department heads spent a number of days at Battle Creek, Michigan, guests of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, which is fostering an outstanding health education project in Battle Creek and seven counties in the State of Michigan. This includes the physical care of the children, the improvement of school buildings and equipment, and education of supervisors and teachers.

The activities of Madison College cannot cease even at the Holiday Season, so it is the custom of students to take their vacations in relays. Term examinations over, there was a general exodus of those whose privilege it was to spend Christmas at home. A trip to the Pacific Coast was made possible for a number of young men who had the privilege of driving cars through for Western purchasers on the Eastern market.

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