

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

January 1, 1925

No. 1

Members of the Family of God

THE apostle Paul had a very clear understanding of the relationship that exists between the Christian and the Father in heaven. He wrote the Ephesians of the "Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named." He told the members of the Ephesian church that it was his prayer, "That Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith."

This membership in the family of God was a real thing to Paul. The experience should be just as real with us.

When a man accepts righteousness by faith, God imputes the character of His Son to that man and sees that man through the blood of Christ. The converted man becomes a brother of Jesus, a member of the family of God.

THIS experience, this transformation, takes place in the heart, or mind, of man. The man's mind becomes the citadel of the Spirit of God. He is strengthened by His spirit in the inner man. It is the studied purpose of Satan to dethrone the Lord from our minds. He attacks the citadel, and one of his methods of attack is to lead man to lose confidence in the relationship with the Father. Can it be that God

accepts us as children, real members of the family in heaven?

We are led to contemplate our own weakness and mistakes. Then we question how the Father can consider us members of His family. The sight of our own shortcomings and sins causes discouragement. But we are not to cast away our confidence in the great truth that we have been adopted; that we are children of the King, brothers and sisters of Jesus, the Redeemer.

We must not forget that Jesus has taken up His abode

in our minds. We need to cling to the promise found in the thirtieth of Isaiah that, although we may have affliction, though we may pass through the waters of difficulty, our Teacher, the Spirit of the Master, will not be hidden from us. With our ears we shall hear a voice behind us saying, "This is the way, walk ye in it." The Spirit of God in the mind teaches us moment by moment, hour by hour, the very way Christ would take were He in our place, living under our conditions.

THE forty-second chapter of Isaiah pictures the experience of one who holds to the truth that Christ by His Spirit will abide in the heart of man and direct all his ways. It gives the experience of the Man, Christ, in His earthly walk, when He

An Example in John the Baptist

IT was John's choice to forego the enjoyments and luxuries of city life for the stern discipline of the wilderness. Here his surroundings were favorable to habits of simplicity and self-denial. From his childhood his mission had been kept before him, and he accepted the holy trust. To him the solitude of the desert was a welcome escape from the society in which suspicion, unbelief, and impurity had become wellnigh all-pervading.

—How Shall Our Youth Be Trained

was demonstrating the privileges of other men in being guided by the Spirit of the Lord in their every-day work.

Note some of these experiences. The Spirit leads a man to exercise good judgment. "He shall bring forth judgment unto truth."

He will not lose heart in his work. "He shall not fail nor be discouraged." Joshua was told, "Every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon, that have I given unto you." There may be seeming failures, but the man who is linked up with God in the close partnership that Jesus illustrated and Paul advocated, will be able to turn apparent failures into success. There will be no such thing as fail. This man will know no such word as discouragement.

The Lord "will keep thee." Working under such supervision righteousness, or right works, will follow.

This Christian, in his real connection with God, will sing. He will have a new song in his heart. He will be cheerful, happy, contented.

It is this Spirit in the mind that makes a teacher out of every Christian. The spirit of teaching takes possession of him. In the words of Isaiah, "I will bring the blind by a way that they knew not." The Christian becomes a leader and a guide to those who know not the way. It is a positive experience, a growing condition.

With Christ enthroned within, the Christian cannot be easily side-tracked. The petty things of life will not annoy him. He has judgment to deal with life's problems in a wise way.

WHAT IS CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

STUDENTS come to our schools not knowing the real meaning of a close walk with the Lord. It is the province of the school to teach students to surrender their minds to the control of the Spirit of God.

The mind that recognizes its relation to truth, and to the Author of truth, will contemplate the word of God. It will seek to know the will of God as revealed in the Bible and in nature. There will be no time for foolish talking and jesting.

The young Christian who has decided to let Christ's mind be his cannot afford to

be taken off guard, to have the close connection with heaven broken by the deeds of careless moments. Success means every-day employment in the things Christ would do were He here. This experience is not a Sabbath-day religion, but an every-day religion. As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so the Christian is no stronger than his weakest day's experience. Success depends upon a constant upward pull.

The student working in a department, who allows his mind to wander in forbidden channels, who indulges in thoughts contrary to the mind of God, loses thought of the work in hand, and not only that, but he is easily subject to accidents. Frivolous thoughts can separate us from the protection of the angels.

THIS principle should be recognized by the teachers and all the students in a Christian training school. The ground of the place should be holy ground. The work of the place should be sacred work. We cannot do the work, or carry our burdens with the approval of the Lord, unless this is our mental attitude. This is a part of Christian training.

It is an easy matter for students to indulge in language that is not becoming. It then becomes the duty of the God-fearing student to pursue a course that will maintain order and decorum. This may call forth some ridicule, a bit of petty persecution possibly, but the student who cannot adhere to the right under these conditions is certainly not equipped to meet sterner duties when subject to stronger temptations.

There is a wonderful lesson for us all. God is waiting for a people who will be true to Him every day in the week; who are willing to take Him into consideration in all the doings of life. When there is such a people, when our students are ready to meet the world in this way, great results will follow. Little companies will be formed to carry forward projects for the advancement of the message.

As a people we have been greatly favored with instruction as to what we should do to meet the mind of the Lord. The simplest can read and understand the message to get on to the land and out of the congested centers of commerce, to farm as

the Lord has directed, to prepare food good for the health, to establish schools and medical centers and health-food places, to teach the people in their homes, and to scatter literature for their enlightenment.

To have a mind dedicated to the work of the Lord, a heart willing to be led daily by the Spirit from above, to do the things which the Master by His life has taught us to do,— this is Christian education.

FROM A SANITARIUM PATIENT'S VIEWPOINT

My Dear Friend:—

MY THANKS to you in this note I
— send

FOR THE pot of flowers that has
reached me.

I HAVE been lonely—and, *so* coffee-
sick—

BUT THROUGH it all I'm deter-
mined to stick.

THESE IDEAS are so new to me—
THERE'S NO telling what this place
may yet do to me.

THIS VERY odd fare, and the baths,
and the slaps

MAY HELP me, or cure me, or kill
me, perhaps.

CELERY, FIGS, lettuce and dates
CERTAINLY SEEM queer breakfast
mates.

THERE ARE baths, hot, cold and
sun baths,

WITH LECTURES on diet and sleep-
ing and resting.

AND LIFE is so simple, and the
people so good,

ONE SOON learns to love *them*, as
well as their food.

H. K. L.

EAT SOME RAW FOOD EACH DAY

WE have been leaving the simple ways of life and in no place is this better shown than at the table. Man pays the penalty for his departure from simplicity by suffering, disease, distress. Many are digging their graves with their teeth.

Some foods must be cooked in order to render them palatable and easily digested; but other foods are more easily handled by the body in the raw state, and

some foods lose valuable properties by being cooked. Cooking may destroy the vitamin content of food, or it may lower the vitamin content. Such foods are better eaten in the natural state.

Fruits and the leafy portion of vegetables which grow in the sunlight are usually rich in those vital elements called vitamins which make the body of the child grow strong, make his teeth develop well, give him the lime for his bones, and the color for his cheeks. Every day a portion of the meal should consist of salad greens, lettuce, celery, and apples, or other fresh, uncooked fruit.

In making the child's lunch, special care should be exercised in this respect. Through deficiency in the lunch-box, the child may be robbed of the foods he needs for growth and study. He may be started on the road to scurvy, beriberi, pellagra, or some other deficiency disease, just as the sea-faring crew may develop these diseases when its supply of fresh foods is cut off.

There is truth in the adage that an apple a day will keep the doctor away. A well-known teacher changed this adage to the maxim, "A raw carrot a day will keep the doctor away." At any rate, some raw food each day should be the precaution used by every mother and housewife. Better by far dispense with the ordinary desert and invest in green things. Cultivate the appetite for crisp salads. Encourage the family to demand a salad.

The results of following the practice of eating some raw food each day may not always be apparent immediately, but gradually a diet of this character is building immunity against the diseases that at any time are apt to attack the community. Children in this generation do not come into the world with a surplus of vitality. Most children have many obstacles in the way of proper physical and mental development. City conditions are against proper development. On every side is the disease-laden air, the almost constant noise, the late hours, the nerve strain of present-day commotion and rapid transit. Children feel the strain as well as the older people. Every precaution should be used to build up a physique that is strong to endure.

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

Raw foods tend also to maintain the alkalinity of the blood, thus preventing acidosis. The cellulose of the vegetables forms bulk for the intestinal tract, one of the best preventives of constipation. The nerve cells cry out for the elements found in the raw fruit and vegetable salads.

ITEMS OF NEWS

RECENTLY Mr. E. B. Hallsted completed the erection of the saw mill and he is now converting some of the logs on the place into lumber.

MR. and Mrs. M. B. Hastings and family and Mrs. Ethel Barager of Grand Rapids, Michigan, spent a few days at Madison as they were motoring to Florida for the winter.

WEDNESDAY Elder C. E. Townsend, pastor of the Toledo, Ohio, church visited the Madison family. He spent an hour with the Faculty, explaining the plans in operation in Toledo to encourage laymen of the church to enter heartily into every-day work for the Master.

SEVERAL members of the School family are taking vocal lessons, Miss Lollie Belle Lee of Trevecca College having charge of the class. In a recital given at Trevecca last Thursday Mrs. Belle Hall, Miss Clio Bell and Messrs McClure and Jensen, a quartet from this class, had a number on the program.

IN answer to a call for help, Miss Ruby Maxwell, member of the Normal Department and Miss Hartsock's assistant in the church school, volunteered to spend six months with the Birmingham cafeteria. So closely associated are the rural schools and the city work that, instead of being an interruption in her training, Miss Maxwell

recognizes the experience in dietetics and health food work as a decided gain in her preparation for teaching.

HURLBUTT Farm School, Reeves, Georgia, has been unfortunate. On the fifteenth of December a fire, set to burn the grass from a nearby field, destroyed the barn and granary containing hay and grain estimated at about one thousand dollars. Professor Boynton writes that while they feel the loss keenly, they are not discouraged.

WITH the opening of the fall term of school a number of new people became members of the Madison School band and orchestra. Among these are Miss Laura Rocke, Mrs. L. N. McAlpine, and Messrs James Allison, Leon Pleasants, William Walker, and Dale and Floyd Rice. The orchestra and band are not only a means of education to the young people, but a source of real pleasure and entertainment to the entire family.

MADISON is an all-year school, operating industries that call for continuous service, so vacations of any length are impossible. Again, the greater portion of its student body lives at such a distance that trips home are out of the question. The regular program was halted for a day at Christmas. Wednesday evening, the eve before Christmas, under the direction of Mother D, everybody had a part in the annual offering to missions, a fitting beginning for the day on which the world attempts to celebrate the birth of the Master.

SINCE Madison is working on a cooperative plan of study and manual work similar to that adopted last fall by the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda, California, the progress of the plan there is of special interest to workers in the South. Elder Staines writes from Loma Linda, "The students have just returned from their first period out, and I think all concerned, students, faculty, and employers, are better pleased than any of us had dared to hope. The longer I am connected with it the clearer I feel that the Lord is leading, and that we have entered the biggest missionary field that this college has ever touched."

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

January 7, 1925

No. 2

Health Teaching in the Schools

IN THE YEAR 1832 Sylvester Graham, from whom Graham flour received its name, "began to call men to repent of the sins of the table." Between that time and 1844 a wave of health reform swept over the country. Oberlin College was one of the leading spirits in this reform. The College took its stand against the use of liquors, tobacco, flesh foods, tea, coffee, and condiments. It accepted the teachings of Sylvester Graham that breads should be made from unbolted grains.

It is interesting to note that the institution went even so far as to rule against the too free use of fats, rich pastries and gravies, and followed the custom of eating whole grain bread, not fresh from the oven as so many like to have it, but after it has been baked twenty-four hours.

At Williams College an association of the students was formed, comprising a majority of the students, "with board based upon the principles of abstinence from tea and coffee, and the use only of foods the simplest in every respect."

In Lane Seminary, "It was the wish of the students to dispense with tea, coffee, and all luxuries, and to live on the principles of Christian simplicity and economy."

These are but illustrations of the agitation of health subjects in the schools dur-

ing the years 1834 to 1844. Horace Mann, leader of the public school system of the day, wrote, "We must pay more attention to the health of the students, not only by teaching physiological laws of health but

by training to an habitual obedience to them. Solomon does not say, 'Teach a child in the way he should go,' but he says, 'Train him,' which means that the child should be required to do the thing himself."

ON every side we have evidence of the fact that we need to pay more atten-

tion to the health of the students. The health should be as sacredly guarded as the character. Physiology should be given a very prominent place in the curriculum, and following the theory of Horace Mann regarding the laws of health, "The child should be required to do the thing himself, and to repeat it again and again, and ten times again, until it becomes a habit." Our schools should turn out students who habitually obey the laws of health.

Not long ago a young woman from one of the schools was brought to our physician for counsel and advice. This young woman showed signs of nerve exhaustion. She had a bright mind and could readily learn her lessons for the day, but she could not retain what she had learned until examination time. There was brain fog, a condition of nerve weariness.

Teach the Health Principles

GOD will work with those who carry out His plans, teaching the people how to bring about a reformation in their diet by the preparation of healthful, inexpensive foods. Every inducement to lead the people to reform must be held out to them. Teach them to make every improvement that they can in the preparation of food, and encourage them to impart to others that which they learn.

—*Medical Missionary Work in Cities*

When questioned as to her habits of life, the young woman said that although whole wheat bread was accessible she chose to eat white-flour bread. She stated that she was not fond of health foods. Her underwear in the middle of the winter was the same as she had worn in the heat of summer. This young woman is attempting to feed her body and mind on a deficient diet, and she is finding it impossible to keep up the necessary nerve energy and body warmth and at the same time carry her studies. She is overdrawing on her reserve funds, and with her present habits of eating and dressing, her earning capacity in physical strength is not sufficient to meet the demand. She is approaching bankruptcy.

The principle is illustrated by the steam pipes running from the power house to a distant building. If they are not properly wrapped in asbestos, the heat is lost in transit and the house remains cold.

IF our people are ever able to carry forward a reform movement in the world similar to the reform of 1844, our teachers, ministers, workers and parents must be deeply interested in the teaching and practice of health principles. All our institutions, and especially our churches and schools, should be strongholds for the propagation of health principles.

One cause for the failure of many workers sent to foreign countries is their ignorance of the laws of physiology. They do not practice the laws of health. They have little love for health-reform, so when they meet the difficulties incident to life in a hard field they cannot endure the strain, and the health breaks.

Oberlin College called men to turn from the sins of the table. It is time Seventh-day Adventist schools were calling students to repent. We certainly should not be behind the standards set by Oberlin ninety years ago. There is something lacking in the instruction and in the practice of an institution when its students are allowed to eat white flour products; when they are not educated to eat greens cooked in their juices, and which are rich in mineral salts and vitamins; when they choose sweets rather than fresh fruits and vegetables, and when the institution does not give the correct mental attitude toward

physical exercise. Unless there is a change it is impossible for our institutions to turn out workers capable of enduring the strain of missionary work.

Some schools have more concern over grades and credits than they do over the diet and the health habits of the students. It is certainly wise for any institution dealing with students to have a faculty check-up at least once a month on the feeding of students. How are they meeting the standard set by the Lord?

AT the present time many public schools, realizing the needs of students from a physical standpoint, are furnishing one well-balanced meal a day at cost to the students. They are aware that it is impossible to get proper returns from an educational effort without good health. Many a young person has gone wrong morally, because he was not building right physically.

Not long ago a student in one of our colleges came under the observation of the physician. He was below par in health. He had a mouth full of teeth displaying elegant workmanship, but those crowns and bridges were laid upon decaying teeth. All about the gold work there was generated enough poison to make any man sick—enough, the dental surgeon said, to kill a man.

That man had been an Adventist for six years, and all that time he had been below par in health. In all his association with the church no one had ever advised him to seek out the cause of his physical condition. It would seem that as a people we are so accustomed to poor health, to a low degree of vitality, there are so many feeble ones among us, that we settle down to the thought that sickness and disease is inevitable. We should arouse from this condition. We should inform ourselves as to the laws of health, and *live* the truth in personal habits as well as in doctrine. We should recognize sickness as a sin.

The ignorance of health principles and the reticence of many to change wrong habits of living, is deplorable. And yet we are well equipped to teach these principles if we put our forces in operation. Every minister should herald the gospel of health. The teachers in our church schools, in the preparatory schools, and in

the higher schools, should all be leaders in the highest sense in all matters that make for health. The reform needs to begin with the leaders, a reform that means much more than giving up the use of flesh foods, tea and coffee. This reform will make physiology, the laws of health, the basis of every educational effort.

CHRISTMAS AND THE ANNUAL OFFERINGS

WHEN the week of prayer was drawing to a close, it was decided to postpone the giving of annual offerings by the Madison School family until Christmas time, and in that way make the Christmas season impress upon the minds of all the real spirit of the Master whose life was one great offering.

Assembly Hall was artistically decorated with evergreens and bright colors. A tree was provided for the occasion and on it were hung presents, but these presents were not for the children, they were not for the grown-ups. They consisted of little bags, and larger bags, containing free-will offerings for missions.

Every body had some part in the decoration of that tree. All the afternoon of Wednesday the offerings came in. In the evening the children gave an appropriate program, reciting stories of the Master's life and paragraphs on the true spirit of Christmas. Mother D and Miss Hartsock had charge of the program, and the children all did well their part.

Then the tree was unloaded of its fruit. Professor Wilson was not a Santa Claus, but rather a fruit gatherer, and the little children were his assistants. Back and forth they traveled from the tree to the basket, until the basket was filled and passed on for its contents to be counted. Not a child asked for anything for himself.

There was an apparent joy in giving which made a deep impression upon the audience. A teacher present from a state institution, in commenting upon the program, paid high compliment to those who had it in charge, and said that never before had the real spirit of Christmas dawned upon her mind. She had known the day only as a time for giving and receiving gifts and as a time of feasting; here the spirit

of the Master was manifest. There were tears in her eyes as she talked. And she was not the only one whose heart was touched.

Some were able to make rather generous gifts; others had but a few pennies to offer. On the tree, the large and the small offerings became fruits of the same size. Nobody knew just where all the money came from, but when it was counted there was found a round three hundred dollars. But more than the money, was the spirit that prompted the gifts and the influence of this spirit in the lives of young folks.

FORMING RIGHT HABITS OF EATING

SUNDAY evening the class in dietetics, taught by Miss Frances Dittes, gave a program. A number of interesting papers were read and various dietetic principles were explained. As a sample of the work of students the following paragraphs are quoted from a paper by Miss Esther Hubbel.

EAT TO LIVE, NOT LIVE TO EAT

A STUDY of the human body indicates that very much of the disease and sickness known to man can be traced directly or indirectly to the digestive tract and to errors in diet. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that we understand and observe right habits of eating.

McCann says, "Live stock and crops are fed according to fixed laws. Infants and children, men and women, are fed in ignorance and caprice." This is true in many American homes. While the farmers are careful to have the right amount of feed for their stock, regular times for feeding, and good soil and fertilizer for their crops, the children are allowed to eat at all hours of the day, and little study is given to the foods which will make them grow into strong, healthy men and women. Children are allowed to grow up in ignorance, and many of them become sickly, nervous men and women, all because the housewives of today, instead of giving simple, nourishing food, pamper to a perverted taste.

Food should be simple. In the beginning, God gave a diet of fruits, nuts, and grains. We should accustom ourselves to

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

natural foods. By rich foods and high seasoning, the taste becomes perverted. The taste organs are impaired, and they constantly call for more seasoning and richer foods. By accustoming ourselves to simple food, we will enjoy its delicate flavors. We should not eat a great variety at one meal. This is a temptation to over-eating. By the common custom of serving the meal in courses, people often eat more than they really need. It is wise to place the food on the table at the beginning of the meal, and if it is appetizing, there will be less danger of over-eating.

Meals should be regular, and they should not be too close together. Most people find it better to eat two meals a day rather than three. Above all things we should not eat between meals. This is a habit often indulged in, and by it the stomach and the digestive tract are kept constantly at work. It takes from three to six hours for the food to leave the stomach. Eat enough at one meal to last until the next. Some people have a faint feeling before going to bed and eat late in the evening. This usually is caused by too much food rather than a lack of food. The organs are calling for a rest.

Food should be thoroughly masticated. When swallowed in chunks extra work is thrown on the stomach and other digestive organs. Food should not be washed down with water or any other beverage.

Not only should the food be simple, but the combinations should be good. Usually, it is not well to eat fruit and vegetables at the same meal. Acid fruits do not go well with milk. In the morning grains and fruits may be eaten, or grains and milk. Avoid much sugar, for sugar is irritating. Grains will be just as appetizing without it if we accustom ourselves to the natural flavors. Dinner should consist largely of

vegetables, with perhaps a simple dessert.

Make the meal hour cheerful. All should take part in the conversation, and a hearty laugh will stimulate the digestive organs. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine."

ITEMS OF NEWS

DURING the days of the intense cold in the North, Tennessee felt the effects of the cold wave. Temperature dropped to about ten above zero, but there was no wind, and the days were bright and clear.

THE family is again favored with a visit by Colonel E. C. Crosland who is spending a short vacation at Madison. It is he who, while visiting here last year, wrote the "Paul Pry" article about the work of the institution. He says that he has returned for whole wheat bread, vitamin broth, and a bit of the Madison Sanitarium quiet, in order to better carry his heavy duties as head of Columbia Military Academy.

SABBATH the family had a genuine fire scare. As the young people's meeting was in session, smoke was seen coming from the basement of Assembly Hall. Investigation showed that a fire had started in the chemical laboratory. It was quickly exterminated. A service of thanks was held the next morning. Everybody realized that if the fire had begun in the night, in all probability this building and other property would have been destroyed. God's protecting hand is over us, for which we are devoutly thankful.

AN interesting letter comes from Brother Julian Gant, former member of the Madison School faculty and now a sophomore in the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California. He makes a favorable report of the new plan of cooperative work and study adopted by the Medical School this year, and says, "Some of the boys are having fine experiences both in medical work and in Christian service. The plan is bound to mean more practical doctors and better Christians. There seems to be a strong determination on the part of many to turn their backs on money-making and enter the Lord's work."

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

January 14, 1925

No. 3

Keep Health Reform to the Front

ONE subject strongly emphasized by the Master in teaching the disciples, and by the same Master in the instruction He has given His church in these days, is the responsibility laid upon the lay-membership of the church. When men and women are converted, when they enter the church, they are expected to change their course of action, to change their manner of living, eating, dressing, and naturally their minds should assume a different attitude toward the business of the world in which they have been engaged. What is conversion but just such a change?

We are told plainly that we have no time now to give our energies and talents to worldly enterprises. "Shall we become absorbed in serving the world, serving ourselves, and lose eternal life?"

Upon the laity rests a large burden for the finishing of the Lord's work in the earth, and at the present time there is a call sounding loud and long for those who have surrendered their lives to the Master to become wholly absorbed in some part of His work.

All heaven is interested in the progress of this work in which we are permitted to have a part. It is the work which Christ came to earth to do, and "Heavenly agen-

cies are opening ways for the light of truth to shine to the dark places of the earth." Lay-members of the church are to a great degree to be the lightbearers to these dark places. Today they are called from the world to do the Lord's work in the earth.

SHALL we refuse to do the work assigned us? That is a grave question. We have the word that all heaven is interested and ready to cooperate. Shall we refuse to cooperate with God and heavenly agencies? "There are thousands who are doing this, who are failing to become one with Christ,

failing of letting the great sacrifice of Christ shine forth in the life, in saving grace that reveals the truth in works of righteousness."

People not knowing the love of God are to learn of that love through the good works of His followers. Men of old doubted the character of God, felt that He was harsh and ready to condemn. Then the Father sent Jesus to earth to live among men and demonstrate what the love of God really means. Christ lived among men, working with and for them. He inspired them to follow the same manner of life that He had adopted.

Heavenly agencies are today ready to cooperate with all who desire to step aside from the worldly pursuits they have fol-

The Work and the Life

THE greater part of our Savior's life on earth was spent in patient toil in the carpenter's shop in Nazareth. Ministering angels attended the Lord of life as He walked side by side with peasants and laborers, unrecognized and un-honored. He was as faithfully fulfilling His mission while working at His humble trade as when He healed the sick or walked upon the storm-tossed waves of Galilee."

—Steps to Christ

lowed and enter more fully the avenues of activity which the Savior followed. And to us He has specified these activities as medical missionary work, healing the sick, feeding the hungry, comforting the afflicted, teaching those who are ready for instruction, doing things that will open minds to truth that may not yet be ready for the teaching. Part of this work is to be for the large cities of the land. "Shall we not set in operation ways and means for the opening up of city work?"

THE question is put to us in a straightforward manner, and then we are told that "many opportunities have been lost through neglecting to do this work at once, through failing to go forward in faith." Everywhere we turn there is a dearth of workers. When some one with means is ready to finance an enterprise of the sort called for by the Lord, the greatest obstacle encountered is the shortage of workmen, consecrated, efficient workmen. It is easier to find means than men.

According to the instruction just quoted, two reasons for the dearth of workers are lack of faith and procrastination. DO IT NOW, is one of the Lord's commands in regard to this work, this city work to be carried forward from a country base. Because we have so long delayed to put health-reform to the front, have exercised so little faith in the instruction of the Lord concerning the responsibility to be carried by laymen as health messengers, there is today a grievous situation in the church. The time is ripe for many, many centers of light in our large cities, and in other places as well, and yet we have not the workers.

It is a serious situation, for the Lord tells us that "He cannot commend the people who, professing godliness, professing to believe in the soon coming of Christ, leave the cities unwarned of the judgments that are soon to fall on the land." By professing but not doing, we are losing influence with the world. By professing and still going on with our worldly enterprises we neutralize the influence which our profession should make. In the day of judgment we stand or fall by what we have done; not by what we have professed.

The Jews were not tested over the subject of Sabbath-keeping; their test came over the acceptance of the Messiah. If the judgment came to us now, and the test came, as we are told it will come, over the question of being in our appointed place and doing the work heaven has appointed us, how many of us would stand?

TIME SPENT IN TRIFLING

SO long as Christians spend their time in worldly pursuits, as thousands today are doing, the coming of the Master will be delayed. "We cannot afford in the few days we have here on earth to spend our time in trifling and nothingness." This is what we are said to be doing,—trifling and nothingness,—when our religion is largely one of profession and is lacking in works; so long as we are spending more time in working for the world than we are in carrying forward the work of the Master.

REASON FOR THE LETHARGY

SOMETIMES, under the most trying circumstances, the Savior found His disciples asleep. When it seems that certainly they would be standing by His side, they were away, apart by themselves, sleeping. It is the same in the church today. The enemy is pleased to see us sleep. It matters little how deep the profession; if we sit still when we should be active, the time passes, the opportunity is lost. Anything that will act as a sedative to the people of God will be used in these days, by the enemy of the great cause of truth.

The health reform message was given to quicken the sensibilities, to clear the spiritual eyesight. "The work of health reform is the Lord's means for lessening suffering in our world and for purifying His church." For this reason we are told, "Keep health reform to the front."

Health reform "bears the signature of heaven."

Health reform "will open doors for the entrance of other precious truths."

Health reform makes "room for all to labor who will take hold of this work intelligently."

BECAUSE of our lukewarm attitude toward health reform, it is easy for us to give our time and talents to worldly enterprises. Laxness in health reform

brings spiritual drowsiness and inertia. Each year there come to our school a number of students from the homes of Seventh-day Adventists who are frank to say that they have had but slight instruction on the subject of right living. They have been using flesh foods; they know little or nothing of the underlying principles of healthful diet.

The health message and the evangelical work should go hand in hand in every gospel effort. This would be as a nail driven in a sure place. Failure to fortify converts on the subject of health reform leaves them ready to turn to worldly business, ready to pass by with little thought the calls from the Lord for active workers in His cause. Because they are not practicing the principles of healthful living they have a veil over their eyes. They are blind to what the Lord would have them do.

Let it be remembered that health reform means much more than discarding certain articles of food. It is a science that calls for thought and study. It implies a balanced diet. It demands the use of mineral elements and vitamins. It necessitates the careful preparation as well as a wise selection of foods.

Our schools should be leaders in the science of right eating. Students in preparation for the important work of missionaries, representatives of the Master's work on earth, need all the backing they can get from proper feeding, and from a thorough knowledge of underlying principles of diet reform. This is necessary in order for them to grasp the real meaning of their training. It is essential to the right choice of their life work. It is a necessary preparation for the stand they should take to turn from common, worldly pursuits and devote their time and talents to enterprises that will hasten the coming of the Lord.

Keep the work of health reform to the front.

THE LIFE OF PRAYER

IT IS as impossible for us to have victory in our lives over trials, temptations, and perplexities, without prayer, as it is for a grain of wheat to germinate without moisture," said Professor J. C. Thompson, edu-

cational secretary of the Southern Union Conference, in his Sabbath morning talk. In part he said further:—

"In Luke 9:38, we meet two classes of individuals, two classes that we find in the world today. Jesus and three of His disciples were in the Mount of Transfiguration where Jesus had been praying. Burdens rested heavily on His soul and He prayed most earnestly until His face was changed and His raiment became bright and glistening. It was here that He talked with Moses and Elijah.

"Through the time of this wonderful experience for the Savior, there was a little group of men who might have shared it with Him, but they were sleeping. Peter was one of those. Jesus knew that Peter needed some definite lessons to fit him for things just ahead. Jesus loved Peter. He was pleased with the way he took hard knocks. He could take a strong rebuke and come up smiling. There was something about that rough and ready disposition that appealed to the Savior, and He sought to help him. But Peter slept.

"There was another occasion, later in the life of Christ, when, after the celebration of the Lord's supper, Jesus went into the garden of Gethsemane to pray. Again that group of disciples had an opportunity to unite with their Master, but they had not learned to pray. They were not serious about receiving the blessing that came only through prayer. Again they slept.

"'Pray without ceasing,' is Paul's instruction. In 'Steps to Christ' we are told that there is no time or place in which it is inappropriate to offer prayer. We should pray as we go about the duties of the day, pray as we meet individuals, and we should pray often alone in our closets with the Lord. It was thus that Enoch walked with God."

ITEMS OF NEWS

SATURDAY evening the English class, taught by Mrs. Sidney Brownsberger, entertained the family. This was the opening program of "Good English Week."

A FIRE that might easily have proved very destructive was discovered in a lumber pile near the food factory boiler house early Friday morning. The quick

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

response of the Fire Department extinguished the blaze before any serious damage was done.

FOR some months Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Banta have been members of the Madison School family. They spent a few days at the holiday season with friends in Birmingham, their former home.

THE band and orchestra has been organized for the new quarter, a number of students are taking lessons on small instruments. An unusually large number are taking piano lessons at present, and the class in vocal music continues.

THERE has been considerable activity at the Ridgetop orchards during the past few weeks. Brother M. W. Wells lives at the orchards, and young men from the school have been pruning and spraying the trees and building fences.

AMONG recent arrivals in the student body are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Goodman, of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee; Mr. Fred Sego of St. Louis, who joins his wife who entered the school in October; the Misses Orphia and Maudella Klaus, of Kansas City; and Miss Blanche Sutton, of Du Quoin, Illinois.

BROTHER J. C. Howell is the general repair man of the place. In a large family with numerous departments represented as at Madison, some one must be free to answer the calls for emergency help, and Brother Howell has been that man. Recently while working, a tiny piece of steel hit his eye, piercing the pupil and causing a great deal of suffering.

KINNE HALL, the School dining quarters, is crowded to the limit. One is reminded of the early days of the insti-

tution when the family grew, and continued to grow. The dining-room became so crowded that chairs bumped against each other, and if one wanted to leave, the room had to be emptied enmasse. That was the condition that preceded the building of Kinne Hall. Now it is necessary either to enlarge the present dining-room, or possibly, to fit up an overflow room in the basement.

THE winter quarter opened the first of January and classes formed on the fifth. Miss Florence Dittes has a large class of nurses taking general nursing. Ninth grade students are with Professor King in business arithmetic which will be followed by algebra. Professor Brownberger has the geometry students. Members of the cafeteria course divide the quarter between bacteriology and book-keeping. There is a class in theoretical hydrotherapy, accidents and emergencies for those who are preparing for treatment room work. The teachers in training have class work in methods of teaching. Later follow classes in chemistry, college physics, materia medica, and so forth.

ONE of the fortunate conditions in the school at Madison is the close association of students and sanitarium guests. We are told that "there are decided advantages to be gained by the establishment of a school and sanitarium in close proximity, that they may be a help one to the other." And it is often demonstrated that they are a real help the one to the other. By caring for the sick, students weave into their characters habits of gentleness, thoughtfulness, patience, courtesy. On the other hand, the sick and the suffering are happy to have the association of the young and the buoyant. After returning to her home a patient wrote, "It would be impossible for me to send any kind of remembrance that would half express my feelings. You have helped me not only physically but spiritually. I am a better woman for having lived in the Christian atmosphere of the Sanitarium."

SEVERAL friends remembered the needs of the Survey publishing fund with a Holiday donation and good wishes for the success of Southern self-supporting missionary enterprises for the coming year. For all the generous cooperation of friends we are most appreciative.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

January 28, 1925.

No. 5

Students Who Stand for Principle

FOR twenty years the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has been an advocate of the principles of health reform. In that time several thousand people have passed through the institution and have enjoyed the diet as it is served to the student and sanitarium families. People not of our faith who come in contact with the school believe that Madison represents the Seventh-day Adventist denominational idea of health reform.

The school is training students to become medical missionaries, in the capacity of nurses, treatment-room workers, and cafeteria workers; it is preparing students for the medical school; it is training teachers and agriculturists. The faculty expects its students when they have finished their training to enter the field as missionaries, to take part in some enterprise that will forward the cause of truth, and, meantime, to stand firmly and intelligently for health reform.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY WORK IN CITIES

TODAY medical missionary work is being carried forward in eight large Southern cities by students from the Madison School who are loyal to the principles of the health message. Besides these city centers, there are a number of rural centers through which the communities are receiving the impression that Seventh-day Adventists believe in health reform,

and that those who carry the message to completion, who are blessed with the power necessary to complete the work will be non-flesh eaters.

At times students enter the school at Madison who are not in sympathy with health reform. It is strange that at this time in the world's history, any one should present himself to a training school to be fitted for self-supporting missionary work who is still clinging to the flesh pots of Egypt.

It is evident, however, that Seventh-day Adventists who are not strong on the diet question usually reveal a weakness on other fundamental principles of character-building.

Students may slip on matters of diet. To illustrate: a student was called home, and before leaving the institution her friends asked that she bring them a feeding of fried chicken when she returned. True to the promise, the young lady returned with the chicken. Presently it became publicly known that a group of young people had been indulging their appetites.

To let this act go unnoticed might give others who are weak along the same line license to disregard the principles of diet for which the institution stands, so those who were guilty of disregarding this ruling in regard to diet were

Personal Responsibility

THOSE who claim to believe in health reform, and yet work counter to its principles in the daily life-practise, are hurting their own souls, and are leaving the wrong impressions upon the minds of believers and unbelievers.

—*The Health Work*

placed in the hands of the Welfare Committee and deprived of the right of free tuition.

SOME REASONS FOR THE OFFENSE

SOME of the statements made by students to the Welfare Committee during the investigation are given here with the hope that they will arouse serious thought and sober consideration by some who may be careless regarding the principles of health reform. Some do not realize how far-reaching is their influence.

One student said; "I see no harm in meat-eating. The same person who led me to give my heart to the Lord was a meat eater."

Another said, "It seems strange that the school should deal with us so severely. I come from a Seventh-day Adventist home where meat is frequently served. We think nothing of eating it."

"I can cite a number of instances in which workers have eaten meat and nothing was said against it," said a young student, while another made this statement: "Nearly every one in our church uses meat."

Many things were said to show that a number of students had not been educated to consider a non-flesh diet a part of their religious and health principles. They were inclined to consider those who take such a stand as narrow and straight-laced and extreme. Those who have given these young people this impression have placed a serious handicap upon them. The sifting time is here and people are grouping themselves into two classes, and these classes are headed in different directions.

IN THE HANDS OF THE WELFARE COMMITTEE

THESE students have been placed in the hands of the Welfare Committee, and there they will remain until they build for themselves a reputation for loyalty to the principles of health reform.

Students who love to read trashy literature more than the Bible and other substantial reading matter; those who wish to indulge in light, trifling, and frivolous conversation; and those who wish to spend their time in games and frolic rather than in study and useful employment, are not wanted at Madison unless they are ready to change their ways.

Students coming to the school with these habits, and who do not reform, soon find their way into the hands of the Welfare Committee. They have a tuition charge for such guardianship, and unless they make a decided change they are invited to withdraw from the school.

The school is conducted at great expense and with much sacrifice in order that students of the right kind may have the privileges of Christian training, at the same time enjoying the privileges of student self-government and self-support. If a reasonable time under the counsel of the Welfare Committee cannot settle them down to straight-forward business, they are considered unqualified for a place in the school.

FOLLOWING THE PRINCIPLES OF MATTHEW EIGHTEEN

SOME people reach Madison who have not the habit of following the principles of Matthew eighteen in dealing with others in a fault. It is quite impossible to succeed in self-supporting missionary work without a practical experience in self-government. Such workers need to know how to deal with one another in a Christian way.

At Madison, when a student refuses to assume the responsibility of self-government in dealing with others whose conduct is objectionable, he himself forfeits the rights and privileges of franchise and free tuition. It is an easy matter for those who refuse to follow the instruction of Matthew 18, by going to the one in fault and restoring him as a brother,— it is easy for such people to indulge in gossip. Small differences are magnified and dissension follows. Under these conditions team work in the church, or in a unit, becomes impossible.

Self-supporting missionary workers must do the strongest kind of team work. It is for this reason that such stress is laid on these principles during the life of the student.

THE TYPE OF STUDENTS WANTED

MADISON is a good place for those who desire strong bodies, and who for the sake of health are willing to obey the laws of God concerning the human body. It is a place for those who are seek-

ing sound minds, and who are willing to study and obey the truth. It is seeking men and women who are willing to help others who may be going wrong. It invites those to become students who are willing to devote their talents to the Lord's work instead of selling their ability to the world for commercial gain. Both men and women with these ambitions will find at Madison many advantages for a practical training.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AT LOUISVILLE

THE Louisville Good Health Institute held its annual board meeting on the eighteenth of the month. Twenty-two people, directly connected with the unit or deeply interested and associated with it, met in the new administration building at the Pewee Valley farm and transacted the legal business of the Association.

During the five years of its life this unit has had a number of very interesting experiences. It is operating a vegetarian cafeteria and treatment-rooms in Louisville, Kentucky, a city with a population of three hundred thousand. They have a country base on a farm of thirty-nine acres in the Pewee Valley.

There are enough buildings on the place to provide suitable homes for the workers, a neat schoolroom for the children, a small bakery, and a combination bathroom and laundry for the workers. There is also a ten-room house that is to be used for patients. A fine spirit exists among the workers.

Brother and Sister C. W. Banta, who have been at Madison for several months, will remain with this group for a time to strengthen their accounting work. Brother Banta and his wife appreciate the value of the unit, because it was through the influence of the Birmingham cafeteria that they became acquainted with the Sabbath and this message.

CITY CENTERS ARE AN EDUCATION TO THE WORKERS

EACH group of workers conducting a cafeteria, or treatment rooms, or the city work and a country base together, is

encouraged to hold regular meetings of the workers. These meetings keep tab on their activities, often sending a copy of the minutes to Mrs. Scott, secretary of the Medical Missionary Volunteers.

An indication of the system in this work and its results may be seen from such experiences as the following. One unit has appointed inspectors whose duty it is to visit each department, such as the kitchen, the laundry, the dining-room, the barn, the farm, and the treatment rooms. The inspectors report at the weekly meeting on the management of the departments, general appearance, apparent needs, ways to economize, and the financial status.

An economy committee calls attention to the importance of turning out the electric lights about the room as soon as the need for them is passed; the need of new washers on some of the water taps, greater care lest coal be wasted, and so on.

In one unit there is a Welfare Committee which has its part in the education of the workers. One of the workers had a late light. She was fined ten cents, and the money put in the mission box. This plan helps the worker keep her health by going to bed on time even though she is carrying on a strenuous program.

The Louisville unit writes of the arrival of coal and its distribution, "two tons to a cottage, using the pig pen material of the former farm owner for making coal bins." Louisville also reports the gift to the unit, by a patron of the cafeteria, of a half-ton Ford truck to carry the workers to the city and home again each evening.

How glad we all are that the principles upon which these people are working receives this practical recognition from one who is viewing it from without.

The Birmingham cafeteria has begun the serving of a second meal each day. Patronage is excellent and the plan is meeting with success. Another helper is needed at Birmingham. Shall they hire some untrained, unsympathetic person, because of the lack of trained workers?

These groups of workers are not getting any fine clothes out of their work, but they get a great deal of satisfaction out of doing some of the things the Lord says should be done by lay-members of the church.

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

AN INSPIRING CHAPEL TALK

FRIDAY at the morning chapel hour, Brother James Hickman, field agent of the Tennessee River conference, gave the family a very practical talk. To him, the growing Christian is a "going" Christian, and a group of such men and women make a growing church that is a light in the world. A church member that is not active is not growing, and this means that he is dead to the Lord's great program for his people.

Many people are watching us and are influenced by our lives. You have heard of the poor old limpy man whose wife finally came to limp as he limped. The raw country boy with stooping shoulders and awkward gait, if in camp for only a short time, will begin to look up, to step in time, and soon he is altogether a different person, due to the influence of the officers. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Brother Hickman said that he had been deeply impressed by the influence of Madison which he meets as he is working with literature, and at the time of the Harvest Ingathering Campaign. He finds people interested in the teachings of the institution and in its methods of operation. He spoke of meeting a physician who had been benefited by treatments at the sanitarium. Then the physician's wife was a patient. Later this physician sent others for treatments, and one of them is now in training as a nurse.

The speaker urged upon us the necessity of carrying always a hopeful, cheerful, constructive mental attitude. His talk was richly illustrated with experiences from his field work as a colporter.

ITEMS OF NEWS

DURING the week Brother Athen Metzker and his family with two friends, seven in all, drove in from Waldron, Michigan. Mr. Metzker and his family will unite with the Lawrenceburg unit. Miss Whiteis and her associates at that place have been waiting patiently for them as Lawrenceburg is needing help.

IT is a wholesome spirit on the part of teachers and students when they gather together for prayer. "Students should band themselves together for the purpose of praying for the management and teachers of the school." There are a number of such bands in the school, some conducted by students alone, others attended by teachers. Dr. Dale and Mrs. Scott have been taking an active part in this work.

PHILADELPHIA has a vegetarian cafeteria and a health-food store, operated by Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Gross at 1508 Fairmount Ave. These young people spent a little time at Madison before opening their work last October. They write that they have been having some very interesting experiences. They are putting out first class whole wheat bread, but they need the assistance of a good baker, for their business is growing and help is limited.

THIS week the Recreation Committee provided an instructive program for the family, showing the construction of the Cadillac automobile. It was an impressive demonstration of skill and accuracy. The film is put out by the Department of Interior. The moving picture machine was loaned the school by Professor Allen of Watkins Institute, Nashville, and was operated by Mr. Rimmer. The ten-millionth Ford was seen also, as it left the Ford shops and started on its tour from Michigan to San Francisco. Efficiency in the industrial work should be a great incentive to a corresponding efficiency in Christian service.

From Friends

APHYSICIAN in an Eastern city recently sent the names thirty-five men influential in the business world, asking that they receive the Survey, because he wanted them to become acquainted with the workings of the institution at Madison.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

February 4, 1925

No. 6

As Seen by a Student

DURING the last three years of my course in High School, I was impressed with the importance of Christian help work, and I believed that my lot would fall in that line. I was new in the faith and wanted to get into the work quickly. I realized the importance of deciding upon the branch of service I should enter, for my future education and training must be based upon that decision. I decided to enter Madison for pre-medical training.

In High School I had learned something of student self-government, the school honor system, and student self-support. All this appealed to me as God's method of government.

A NEW KIND OF SCHOOL

I ENTERED Madison a short time before the opening of the fall term. I thought I knew fairly well the plan upon which the school was operating, but after coming I found that I had not comprehended very fully what was involved in a school management that is self-supporting and self-governing.

At first it seemed strange to find no large dormitories or administration buildings. Most of the buildings here are one-story and modest in size. Little

cottages line the driveways. People could be seen about the campus, but they were busy; no one was loafing or loitering. All had some definite work to do. The noise of machinery came from the print shop, and smoke was pouring from two large stacks at opposite ends of the campus. The whole appearance was different from the schools I had seen before. It looked more like a small rural community than a school.

I was assigned to a room in one of the cottages with two jolly room-mates, who tried to help me understand the organization of the school.

As soon as my work clothes came, I was given employment. My first two or three days were spent with an old brother who had a burden to keep the "Lord's farm" as he called it, clean and neat. While hauling away trash, I was brought in contact with many different departments of the school. I was impressed with the cheerfulness of the workers, and with the spirit of co-operation existing among individuals and departments. That spirit was contagious.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

AT first I was confused by the number of meetings, such as union meetings of the entire family, and committee

Some of the Essentials in Education

MANY of the branches of study that consume the student's time are not essential to usefulness or happiness; but it is essential for every youth to have a thorough acquaintance with every-day duties. If need be, a young woman can dispense with a knowledge of French and algebra, or even of the piano, but it is indispensable that she learn to make good bread, to fashion neatly fitting garments, and to perform efficiently the many duties that pertain to home-making.

—Education

meetings. Gradually, as I watched, I found that faculty and students were practically on an equal footing; there were no preceptors, or faculty policemen. All alike were vitally interested in the government of the school. Matthew 18: 15-17 furnished the basis for operation. It seemed like a miracle as I discovered how wonderfully it all worked.

SELF-SUPPORT

THEN, too, I was paying my expenses.

I was learning to be self-supporting while yet a student. I was healthy and able-bodied. I was so pleased, because I did not like the idea of being dependent upon others for money with which to help myself through school. I had wanted to make my own way, and I was doing it. Before coming to the school, I had recognized the financial strait of the denomination, and I wanted a training that would enable me to enter the work and be like Paul, a self-supporting missionary. I felt there were many laymen who should be about their Father's business, supporting themselves while doing missionary work, because it is impossible for all of them to be sustained in the regular way.

MANUAL LABOR EDUCATIONAL

NOT until my first class began could I fully realize that I was in a school. I had been working in one of the departments and enjoying the good fellowship of the school family, but it was hard to appreciate that this was a school experience. When I began class work I was pleased, for each day we had a long period for study and recitation, and enough time for manual labor to keep me physically fit. A term of study lasts six weeks. During this time I finished a subject. The next six weeks I spent most of my time in manual work. During the entire year we are able to cover the amount of class work usually done in a school year, and by this plan we are able at the same time to support ourselves.

THE SCHOOL CAFETERIA

I WISH to mention the food. Before coming here I was interested in health reform and had begun to practice many of its principles. I did not make a sudden change by coming here. No flesh foods

are served at the school; no white-flour products are seen on the deck in Kinne Hall. Only the most wholesome and well prepared fruits, grains, nuts and vegetables are there. We have breakfast at six, dinner at one, and no supper is served. I have found that two meals a day are better for me than three, and I have been pleased to learn the scientific reasons. On a visit home I was made pale as I looked at the white-flour products.

THE SCHOOL A MISSIONARY UNIT

I AM getting the training for which I longed. Some day if God so wills, I intend to be in His service as a medical evangelist. I heard a brother say the other day that a person can get a training for missionary work here, without even taking a class. I believe it is true. The school is a large missionary unit. The practical work, combined with class work, uniting practice and theory, is an unparalleled method of education.

By the plan that is followed here, a student has an opportunity for personal development. He learns what self-government means. One must control himself. This does not mean to do as he pleases. Rules are strictly enforced by the whole family, and I never saw better discipline. Since we must be self-governing when we leave the school as workers, it seems right that we should be given practice here every day in dealing with ourselves on disciplinary problems.

Religion here is a practical thing, it ceases to be mere theory, and its principles are worked out in our daily lives. There are no professors; all are brothers and sisters. Each one is interested in the experience of every other person. "Good morning, Brother, how is your courage," greets you as you go about the school grounds, and it is no superficial greeting. Students become impressed with the place as a missionary training camp, and they recognize that the work for which they are preparing is going to be strenuous. They settle down for a definite purpose, and strive to get the training that will help them to succeed.

A student who wants only an academic education, who has no definite aim in life, would be lost and out of place here.

I am learning daily that the great principles upon which the school is operated are divine, and I can better understand the meaning of the statement that if many other schools were doing the same thing, the end would come quickly.

—Joe Haskell

THE PROCESS OF FOOD DIGESTION

WHEN the class in dietetics completed its work a number of papers were read at the weekly Food Meeting. From the article prepared by Miss Elizabeth Koppel, member of the nurses' class, we take the following paragraphs.

THE tissues of the human body are continually breaking down and must be rebuilt from the food we eat. It is essential to health that we eat only the best and the purest of foods. Further than that, care must be taken to make wise combinations of foods, for no matter how good the food, or how well it may be prepared, if wrong combinations are made, trouble will follow.

Some common practices make trouble. Starches should not be combined with acid before mastication. The use of acid fruits and coarse vegetables at the same meal is not a good combination, neither is it wise to use acid fruits and milk, or large quantities of milk and sugar together. Fermentation, or formation of crude alcohol, is largely the result of such combinations.

Certain foods are valuable because they alkalize the blood. Vegetables, greens, fruits, and milk are base-forming foods and leave an alkaline substance in the blood after they are oxidized. On the other hand, many processed foods, cereals, eggs, and meat are acid-forming foods, and since the acids thus formed are a detriment to the tissue cells, these foods should be eaten in moderation.

THE principal organs of digestion are the mouth, stomach, small intestines, the liver, and the pancreas. Very little digestion goes on in the large intestines.

The digestive juice found in the mouth is the saliva with its enzymes, ptyalin and maltase. The digestive juice of the stomach is called the gastric juice, and its active properties are pepsin, rennin, hydrochloric acid, and a trace of lipase.

The pancreas secretes the pancreatic fluid and its enzymes are trypsin, lipase, and amylose. The small intestines have their secretions and enzymes, and the liver throws off bile but has no enzymes.

In the colon are found three forms of bacteria; the putrefactive bacilli, the fermentative bacilli, and the colon bacilli.

ACTIVE PROCESSES OF DIGESTION

IN the mouth the food is pulverized and mixed with saliva. It is here that starch digestion begins. The enzyme maltase converts maltose into the simpler form of sugar known as dextrose.

In the stomach, the food is churned and thoroughly mixed with pepsin and hydrochloric acid, and it is here that protein digestion begins. If milk is eaten the rennin curdles it, and the trace of ferment lipase in the stomach begins the emulsion of fats. The presence of hydrochloric acid in the stomach opens the door of the pylorus and the food passes through into the small intestines. Then the valve closes.

In the intestines the food comes in contact with other ferments, which act upon the proteins and the fats and complete the digestion of the starches.

The refuse of the food should pass readily through the colon, but it is often retarded and putrefaction takes place. Poisons are given off and enter the blood stream, causing auto-intoxication, appendicitis, and many other troubles.

It should not take more than twenty-four hours for the food to pass through the entire length of the digestive tract. When it requires a longer time than this, the condition is called constipation. A nervous condition may affect the intestinal tract, causing what is known as spastic constipation. The intestinal muscle may lose its nerve tone, and atonic constipation is the result.

The carbohydrates in the form of sugars pass through the walls of the intestines into the blood stream, are carried to the liver by the portal vein, and converted into liver starch, or glycogen, for use by the cells of the body. The protein enters the blood stream and is carried to the body cells. If the supply of protein is greater than the body can utilize, the balance is held in the

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

blood until it can be eliminated by the kidneys. Protein cannot be stored for future use.

This explains the need of care in the use of proteins, and the frequent occurrence of kidney troubles among those accustomed to the use of a heavy protein diet.

The fatty portion of the food enters the system through the thoracic duct and is stored in different parts of the body as fat droplets. A moderate use of fat is necessary to good health.

EDUCATION THROUGH THE MANUAL DEPARTMENTS

AN unusually interesting program was given by the Laundry Department recently under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Crowder. Mr. Standish had just completed a splendid piece of workmanship in the form of a washing machine. This was operated by electricity, and served to demonstrate the process of washing as it is carried on each week in the laundry.

Mangle, presses, and tables for hand ironing were all in place. Hand washing was going on, and, in fact, all parts of the work in a department handling the laundry problems for the sanitarium family, the city cafeteria and treatment rooms, and a school family of over two hundred.

The workers in this department are combining study and work. They have a daily class recitation in the science of laundry work. A paper was read by Miss Fern Smith on "Fabrics, their Source and Different Methods of Treating in the Laundry." Fred Sego explained the workings of the washer, and the different methods required in handling various fabrics in order to get the best results from each.

The care and sorting of clothes was

presented by Miss Irma Rocke. Miss Orphia Klaus gave a paper on the proper handling of woolen garments, Miss Esther DeFluiter on the care of colored goods, Mrs. Fox on starches, Alstrop Johnson on soaps, Mrs. Artress gave the history of linen collars, and Mrs. Crowder entertained the audience with a recital in rhyme of the articles discovered in the pockets of garments sent to the laundry.

Students, by working in the various departments of the school, have opportunity to make their expenses while they continue their training for some line of missionary endeavor. But the earning of money is not the most important feature of the manual training departments. Students are developing character. They are gaining skill, courage to do things, an all-round education that, we are told, will be of unlimited advantage to them when they really begin the work of a life time.

It is the plan for each department in manual training lines to make the work educational from every angle. Such work makes men and women masters, instead of slaves, of labor. It is a work akin to that of the Master who spent years of His life working among the common laborers in a little country town.

ITEMS OF NEWS

SO FAR, the season has been very mild and open. It is now the last of January. Plowing has been going on, and the first planting of garden peas was reported on the twenty-sixth.

ON the twenty-seventh of January Brother N. C. Wilson and family started for California for a month's visit with friends and relatives preparatory to meeting his appointment to work in Africa. Brother Wilson has made a splendid place for himself in the work at Madison, and it is with regret that he is released from his position as instructor in Bible. At the same time the work in foreign fields makes a strong appeal to all who are in training for a self-supporting missionary life, and Madison is happy to be able to contribute a laborer for the school work in Africa.

"Our interest in your work leads us to send you the names of several friends for the Survey mailing list," writes a friend who adds a small donation to the publishing fund.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

February 11, 1925.

No. 7

Every Man In His Place Or Lot

GOD has a definite place for every one of His followers, and a definite work for them to do. One test of fellowship, one indication of a man's hope of a future life of progress, lies in finding his divinely appointed work and faithfully standing by the assigned job.

The life of Moses gives us a powerful lesson on the importance of knowing what God has for us to do, and being willing to do exactly as He says.

Moses knew that he had been appointed to do a special work for God and for his oppressed people. He was taught that from the cradle. His mother was a godly woman whose faith led her to believe that her son was called of God to deliver Israel. She was living in times of trouble, but she braved death, and the death of her child, because of her faith in the prophecies of the Lord. By miracle she had in her hands the early training of her son after he had been adopted into the family of the Egyptian princess. For twelve years, those most impressionable years in the life of a person, she gave daily instruction that shaped his thoughts and developed his character for the life of a leader.

Then followed life in the Egyptian court. Moses completed a course in the Egyptian university. He was a noted scholar, learned in all the wisdom of the the Egyptians. He had a brilliant mind.

From a chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland.

He was a writer, and as a leader of the army, he aided in the expansion of the kingdom. He was heir to the throne.

BUT the teachings of his mother stayed in his mind. As he pondered the Scriptures and studied the condition of God's people in their slavery, the conviction strengthened that he had a work to do as deliverer. He made the decision to renounce the honors of the world and throw his lot with the people of God.

A Call for Missionary Families

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

—Ministry of Healing

"By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season."

The story is familiar of his first attempt at leadership. "He supposed that his brethren would have understood how that God by his hand would deliver them: but they understood not." In a most human way Moses attempted the deliverance of his people by force. Then because neither he nor they were ready for the experiences that all must pass through to complete the deliverance, Moses lost courage and fled.

For forty years he lived in seclusion with the priest of Midian. Those were wonderful years of education to the man chosen to lead a nation from slavery to a home on the land as an independent people. They were years of struggle with his natural disposition. Even at the end of

forty years, when God commanded him to return to Egypt and begin the active work of deliverance, he halted and asked for an assistant who had the power of speech. It was then that the Lord asked him who made his tongue. But Moses persisted in the demand for an assistant, and the request was granted, although it linked with him a man whose experience did not equal his own, a man whose lack of faith was at times a drawback rather than an advancement to the cause.

WHAT a blessing Moses might have been to Israel in bondage had he been able to live with them in Egypt, their teacher and director in those years preceding their deliverance. But even the man Moses faltered and had lessons to learn for himself. He was frightened by the threats of personal danger, and had not yet learned to stay where he had been placed by the Lord despite the difficulties that might arise. For a time Moses lost his vision and ran for his life. His greatest fault was not the killing the Egyptian, but in losing sight of the fact that, if he made a mistake, he had the privilege of confessing the sin, and then staying by the work God had given him.

When called to work for the Master, all of us are apt to make mistakes. We may make grievous errors, but that is no excuse for forsaking the work. Our faith should lead us to confess the fault, remedy the mistake, and trust God to heal the wound that sin has made, while we go forward with the task assigned us. It is a wonderful experience to have this close connection with the Lord in our work.

Moses looked for the approval of his brethren and was discouraged because he did not have it. Forty years were consumed in his training to overcome this lack of dependence alone upon God. He had to reach a place in his experience where he was willing to go forward when God said, Move forward, even if the whole world were against him. It took just that confidence to make him a successful leader of a race of stiff-necked and rebellious people.

DURING the forty years in Midian, Moses developed strength on those points where before he was weak. He came to the place where nothing could

move him from the work God had given him to do. He developed a gentleness in dealing with people who were wrong in their hearts. He developed a wonderful strength in the leadership of human beings.

Paul speaks of the sin that so easily besets us. With many, that besetting sin is inability to remain faithful to the work given them by the Lord. The sin of quitting always keeps a worker weak. That fault has kept the Lord's work from making the progress it should have made. Before the end can come and the work be finished in this earth, men and women professing to follow the Master must find their places and fill them to the end.

HINTS ABOUT FOOD COMBINATIONS

SIMPLICITY is the keynote of diet reform. "Let your moderation be known unto all men", is a wise injunction to the eater. Simple foods taken so far as possible in the natural state, with an abundance of good water, proper periods of exercise and rest, and a happy, contented state of mind,—this is the only prescription many people need to bring them health.

Grains, fruits, nuts, and vegetables, prepared in a simple and attractive manner, constitute the ideal diet. When a perverted appetite has been re-educated, this diet will prove appealing.

"Eat in due season, for strength and not for drunkenness."

"Eat to live, but do not live to eat."

BOTH fruits and vegetables combine well with grains and nuts. Milk combines well with both grains and vegetables.

One starchy food at a meal is usually sufficient, so choose between Irish potato and bread. Because of the potassium it contains, the Irish potato is a very desirable food, better, perhaps, than too much cereal foods and bread stuffs. Try eating less bread.

Protein foods, such as beans, nuts, cheese, eggs, etcetera, are concentrated, and should be taken with moderation. One dish of this sort of food is sufficient at a meal.

The requirement of the body for fats is small. It is advisable to take the necessary fats uncooked, as they may be ob-

tained from ripe olives, nuts, nut and grain oils, and butter.

Avoid the use of complex mixtures. They tax the powers of digestion. Eat a small variety at each meal, and vary the combinations from meal to meal.

RAW FOODS AS SALADS

LETTUCE, cabbage, cucumbers, carrots, greens, and onions, are so nearly alike in food value that they may be eaten in a variety of combinations at the same meal, and may be counted as one food. Salads made from these vegetables, or from fruits, are excellent because of the vitamin content and mineral salts, and they also furnish the bulk necessary to good digestion and proper elimination.

Such salads eaten with lemon juice, or with an oil dressing, are wholesome and appetizing. Train yourself to take salads in preference to rich desserts. In case something sweet is necessary, eat a few figs, dates, or raisins.

POOR COMBINATIONS OF FOOD

AVOID mixtures of sugar, eggs, and milk. Sugar with milk or cream on cereals is a cause of fermentation.

Acid fruits with coarse vegetables, and acid fruits with milk, are a poor combination.

Acids combined with starches before mastication, disturb digestion. This combination is often found in fruit pies, and makes them objectionable.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

FRUITS and vegetables which can be served raw should be eaten in that form.

Vegetables should be so cooked as to preserve the vitamins and mineral salts, and then they are delicious served plain. Just before serving, they may be dressed with a little butter or cream. They are much more easily digested than if cooked in grease.

Home-ground wheat, rye, and corn preserve the vitamins, the mineral salts, and other valuable food elements, which are largely destroyed by modern methods of milling, and by the use of soda and baking powders.

Nuts and legumes will take the place of meat and eggs, and with them no poisons or wastes are taken into the body.

Malnutrition is more often due to the use of the wrong foods, devitalized foods, and foods improperly combined, than to the lack of food.

ANNUAL MEETINGS IN THE UNITS

TWO weeks ago the group of workers in the Knoxville cafeteria held their annual meeting. About one year ago the Knoxville work was struggling over some weighty problems. Mrs. Scott and two or three young people from the Madison School spent several weeks there. The cafeteria was moved to a more central location. Since then it has been making a steady growth. In August Brother and Sister J. F. Rhodes took charge of this cafeteria. They have a very interesting report, but next summer these good people plan to return to their home in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and there open a cafeteria, so the Knoxville center must soon have some other permanent workers.

Chattanooga cafeteria workers held their annual meeting also. For about one year this city center has been closely connected with the rural work at Reeves, Ga. The work in the cafeteria has been carried very largely by young people from the Madison School. Those now on duty return for class work the first of April. By that time it is hoped to have permanent workers for this cafeteria and for the treatment rooms connected with it. Mrs. Walen will spend a few weeks in Chattanooga, carrying forward a line of public health work that has been called for by people of the city.

A meeting of the Birmingham workers was held on the first of February. Among the older members of this group are Brother M. A. Beaumont and Mrs. Wilhemina Holst. They gave a splendid report of the activities of the past year. They have added about one thousand dollars worth of equipment to the place during the year.

Birmingham has not had the most desirable location, as it is on a second floor, but the cafeteria has been well patronized in spite of this fact, because of good service rendered and the good will of the patrons. Brother Martin Johnson, a student from Madison, has joined the unit to assist in the farm work.

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

CHURCH OFFICERS CONVENTION

THE church officers convention for the Tennessee River Conference held in Nashville the first week in January, was attended by Brother N. C. Wilson, Bible teacher and leader in many of Madison's missionary activities. Nearly fifty leaders in church work attended the convention and received the benefit of the discussion and the benefit of the discussion of church problems.

In addition to the union and local conference officers, the convention was favored on the opening day with the presence of Elder W. A. Spicer of Washington, D. C., president of the General Conference. Later, Elder O. Montgomery, president of the North American Division, was present. Their counsel and instruction was a source of great benefit and encouragement.

Special attention was given to plans for strengthening the Sabbath school. Elder J. S. James, of the Sabbath School Department of the General Conference, was present and gave valuable assistance.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

NINE members of the family, younger members of the school, were baptized on Sabbath, the twenty-fourth of January. The service was held in the Fatherland Street church in Nashville.

THE farmers, the fruit raisers, and those interested in bee culture attended the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society and the Bee Keepers Association, held in Nashville last week.

SATURDAY evening Mrs. Druillard gave the family an interesting history of the different units that are carrying

forward self-supporting work in the South, and of the Medical Missionary Volunteer Band which fosters this kind of work.

SUNDAY evening the family had the pleasure of seeing the very extraordinary film prepared by the Department of the Interior on the work of the honey bee. It is a wonderful picture of the marvelous workings of the bee and its place in the economy of nature.

THE head of the Printing Department, Mr. George McClure, is spending a short vacation period with relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bean, in Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Bean are conducting treatment-rooms in that city, and their work is growing. While Mr. McClure is away William Wieskus, Elton King, and Clark DeFluiter, three boys in the printing crew, are largely responsible for the work in the printing office.

ONE evening this week Miss Anna Wheeler, of Courtland, Alabama, a guest of the Sanitarium, gave the patients a highly appreciated talk on her work as a war nurse. Miss Wheeler gives her occupation as a planter. She operates one of the largest and finest plantations in Alabama. She is a daughter of General Joe Wheeler who took an active part in the Spanish-American war, and she accompanied him to Cuba and the Philippines as a public service worker. She served in Europe during the Great War, and her philanthropic activities give her a breadth of vision and human sympathy that is charming.

From Friends

"I enjoy the Survey. I am sending a list of names. I know they will be interested readers," writes a Western friend.

A friend sends eighteen names for the Survey mailing list with the explanation, "These people are interested in our work. I want them to have the Survey to round them out in the message. Please accept ten dollars to help bear the expense of the paper."

"I have been deeply interested and very grateful for the privilege of reading the Survey as it has been sent to us in Queensland. As I have loaned the paper to friends, the question has often been asked, 'Why does not some one start a work like Madison out here?' It is with the hope of spreading the good work that I am sending names for the mailing list."

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

February 18, 1925

No. 8

The Madison Attitude Toward Games and Sports

THIS know also," says the apostle Paul, "that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, truce-breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God; having the form of godliness, but denying the power thereof: from such turn away.

Here is a powerful portrayal of the character and disposition of men as they will be found on the earth near the end of time. Children will grow to the stature of men and women, but retain the mind of a child. They will carry no more responsibility than a child. To find men and women serious minded and in love with the things of God will be the exception to the rule. Already this condition is apparent.

THE world is wild for pleasure, and for the church to keep its young people it also is catering to the demand for what is commonly called a good time. There are two classes of people, those who are calling for frivolities, and those who are in-

Dr. Sutherland, speaking at the Faculty Institute.

quiring, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Many and many are the families in our very midst that belong to the first of these groups.

We have reached the time when we should be serious minded. The Scriptures are given by inspiration of God, "that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto all good works." Christians are to be known by their good works. Students of the Scriptures will bring forth good deeds, for action is the result of Bible study

Recreation In Labor

THE greatest benefit is not gained from exercise that is taken as play or exercise only. There is some benefit in being in the fresh air, and also from the exercise of the muscles; but let the same amount of energy be given to the performance of useful work, and the benefit will be greater. A feeling of satisfaction will be realized; for such exercise carries with it the sense of helpfulness, and the approval of conscience for duty well done. —*Counsels to Teachers*

of the right kind.

We may try to talk people into lives of righteousness, but it is well to remember that Christ spent about ten times as much of His life in doing things to please the Father as He did in telling others what to do. Young people are anxious to do something. It is part of normal youth to do things, and when their elders do little but talk about religion; when their religion consists largely of saying the same prayer day after day, and giving the same testimony week after week, it is little wonder that the young people become dissatisfied and turn to the world. The sifting that we hear about will separate the doers of the Word from those who are merely talkers of the Word.

Why does Madison taboo sports and games? Students qualified for the work at Madison should be serious minded Christians, who enter the school on a thorough-going business basis to train for some missionary enterprise. The school stands for serious business. It gives students an opportunity to earn their expenses by work. This is a privilege of inestimable value. Many, many of our schools should afford this privilege. Then, we are told, we will become a spectacle to the world, and the work in the earth will be quickly done.

WHEN students enter into the spirit of the plan of earning their way and training for some useful enterprise, they are intensely interested in their studies and equally interested in the activities that afford them an income. They get more real enjoyment out of productive labor than other students get out of games. There is a real joy in doing things.

Many schools are now teaching boys to work with their hands, to build houses, to raise crops, and to care for animals. They are teaching the girls to cook and to make their own clothes. It is a strange thing that so many parents fail to see the real joy in this type of work and education, and spend so much effort to provide amusement for their children. Work rightly directed will bring contentment and happiness.

When parents take the right position on this subject, the schools will have little trouble with the young people. When parents are willing to devote their lives to enterprises that bring them in contact with people for whom they have a message, they will find a response from their young folks, a willingness to assist, to share responsibility, that is most gratifying.

MADISON does not need to make a great effort to entertain its young people. There is pleasure on all sides of us. When I was a boy I would walk ten miles to hear orchestra music no better than the music we hear in Assembly Hall every day. We are in the midst of all sorts of interesting and attractive things. Most children are spoiled in their babyhood by the effort that is made to entertain them.

From infancy they are fed on fairy tales. A taste is developed for the untrue, for the fictitious, for excitement.

Madison is dealing with realities. Its program should be that of the soldier. No one is qualified for student life at Madison until he is anxious to go out as a Christian worker. Students should plan to stay here only long enough to increase their efficiency for active service. Madison's problem is to know how to furnish its students for all good works.

Madison young people should be thorough Bible students. They should be trained to cultivate the soil, to cook, to build, to make their clothes, and in many ways to care for themselves while working for others. They should be trained to do something besides talk their religion.

When Seventh-day Adventists are prepared to do all the things God has said His people should do in the world, and for the world, they will be a most wonderful people. They will be a happy people. They will have good health, and prosperity will attend their efforts. And nothing will be such a help and inspiration to the young people growing up in our homes as to see parents thus engaged. Nothing will so hold children away from the world as parents who are infatuated with work for the Master.

Drop the gloomy side of religion. Become joyous in a wholesome work for God. Associate your children with you in this work. Establish places of good works, and give the young people an active part in the concern. Then they will not be looking longingly to the world for entertainment.

THE FACULTY-STUDENT INSTITUTE

FOR several years it has been the custom at Madison to hold one week-end each quarter an institute for the study of some topics bearing directly on the work of the institution. At a recent institute of this sort the subjects for discussion were Proper Reading Matter, and Games and Sports in Relation to the School Work.

This institute opened with a Sabbath vesper service, Bible Standards in Reading, by Miss DeGraw. Many young people enter school with a love for light read-

ing. This habit ruins the mind for study and for serious Christian work. "The practice of story reading is one of the means employed by Satan to destroy souls. It produces a false, unhealthy excitement, fevers the imagination, unfits the mind for usefulness, and disqualifies it for any spiritual exercise. It weans the soul from prayer and from the love of spiritual things."—*Counsels to Teachers*.

During the social meeting that followed the study, a number of people told of awaking to the fact that they were slaves of fiction-reading, and of the struggle they passed through in an effort to break the habit. The power of God is required to overcome the bad-reading habit, as well as to overcome the taste for liquor or tobacco, but the Master has said, "My grace is sufficient."

IN his sermon Sabbath morning Dr. Sutherland gave an excellent discourse on the effects of thought on the mind and on the body. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Paul wrote, "With the mind I myself serve the law of God." Before a reformation can be wrought in the physical being, the mind must be right with God. In its last analysis, sin is thinking wrong thoughts. The Master made this clear in His teachings that murder is primarily a wrong thought, and adultery is the same.

How to Encourage Proper Reading in the School; Why not have the Popular Magazines on the Reading Table; Educating the Reading Taste; Reasons for Study of Current Events,—these topics were presented and then thrown open for discussion. Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Spuehler, Mrs. Bertram, Miss Hartsock, Mr. McClure, and Mr. King led in the presentation of these subjects. Mrs. Sutherland talked on The Object of Reading,—whether for entertainment or for education.

One of the signs of the last days is found in the character of the reading matter set before the public. "The time will come," says Paul, "when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears." In these days, ears are itching for the sensational, for the sentimental, and teachers, to meet

the popular demand, often find it necessary to adopt a sensational method of presentation. A love of the sane, the quiet, the devotional in thought, is dying out.

The law of the mind is similar to the law of the body. If the body is fed on sweets it is apt to make a counter demand for pickles. An impoverished diet of white flour products, sweets and devitalized foods, unfits for the sterner duties of life. In a similar manner, much of the reading matter of the day wholly unfits the reader for active service in the advancement of truth.

THE QUESTION OF RECREATION

PROPER Forms of Recreation for the

Students was presented in a strong paper read by Mrs. Druillard, who is chairman of the Recreation Committee. Fortunate is the school that is equipped to give its students work of a constructive nature, for the highest form of recreation comes through wholesome work along lines that will benefit others besides the workers. "If in our schools the land were more faithfully cultivated, the buildings less disinterestedly cared for by the students, the love of sports and amusements, which cause so much perplexity in our school work, would pass away."

Another statement from "Counsels to Teachers" reads, "Diligent study is essential, so also is diligent, hard work. Play is not essential. Devotion of the physical powers to amusement is not most favorable to a well-balanced mind. If the time employed in physical exercise which step by step leads to excess, were used in working in Christ's lines, the blessing of God would rest upon the worker."

The Recreation Committee is planning programs and exercises for the family on the basis of such instruction. We are told that students should have opportunity to tell of the work they have done in various departments, and to relate the lessons they have learned, and on this basis the Recreation Committee in cooperation with departments is shaping up some of its programs.

Profitable recreation for the junior members of the school, who are here with parents that are in training, or who belong to the families of faculty members, was discussed by Mrs. Sargent who advocated

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

a garden work for the young people, and by Mr. Haskell and Mr. McClure.

Dr. Sutherland gave the reasons for Madison's attitude toward games and sports, some points from his talk appearing on another page.

Among the attractions of the day is the radio which may consume a large amount of valuable time that should be otherwise employed. Mr. Rimmer gave an instructive talk on the use of the radio, an invention that may assist in the Lord's work, but which may become a great detriment to a student body.

RECOMMENDATIONS

AS a result of the study a number of recommendations were passed, looking to a strengthening of the work of the school. Among other things, it was decided to place in the next issue of the school calendar, and to publish through the SURVEY, a statement that only such students as favor a high standard in literature, who love the good and the pure in reading matter, will find a welcome at Madison. Students who may enter without this standard and practice in life will be assigned to the Welfare Committee for instruction. If unable to reform, they will forfeit their place in the institution.

Light and trifling behavior, and talk of a similar character, is out of harmony with the principles of the school, and unbecoming to men and women in training for the serious business of a missionary's life, and the same plan will be followed on this point as has been outlined for dealing with those guilty of improper reading.

NEWS IN BRIEF

DURING the week Kenneth Gibson, former Madison student who has been in North Carolina for several months,

paid the school and his sister, Miss Ruth Gibson, a visit. He was on his way to the home of his parents in Ohio where he expects to assist in agricultural work.

THE family regret to lose Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Spuehler from their midst. These young people have been taking the Treatment-Room Course with Southern work in mind, but owing to illness in the family in California, they have returned to their former home in Stockton. Mr. Spuehler is a skillful workman, and Mrs. Spuehler gave valuable assistance in the Music Department and elsewhere. They are motoring West by the Southern route, having left Madison on the sixth.

THE incubator has been set with white leghorn eggs. Lowell Randolph has charge of the poultry at the present time. Mr. Richard Walker, who has charge of the lawns, has been grading the yard west of Assembly Hall. It has been necessary to enlarge the dry room at the laundry. The output of this department has nearly doubled in the last twelve months. Twenty-two hives of bees were added to the Bee Department this week. Mr. E. E. Brink is in charge.

A LETTER from President J. W. Barnhurst of the Ozark Mountain School, Hulbert, Oklahoma, tells of the need in that institution which cares for orphan children, and for children whose parents cannot pay for their education, of a man qualified to assist in farm work. If he has some knowledge of concrete construction and plumbing and can run a stationary gasoline engine, so much the better. Any one who is interested can obtain first hand information from Professor Barnhurst.

Friends Say

"We love to read of the work being done in the South."

"I am always looking for the next issue of the Survey."

"The Survey is the first paper papa reads each week."

A friend in the far North sends names for the mailing list, and asks for other literature, with the words, "These individuals are all interested in the Madison idea and will appreciate the inspiration that comes from the little paper. Many are saying, 'If these things can be done in the South, why cannot they be done in other parts of the country?'"

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

February 25, 1925

No. 9

Combining Study and Practical Work

THE alternating plan of work and study at Madison is carried on in six-weeks' shifts, and the middle of February the adjustment was made for the winter term. This affected the work in all departments of the institution.

The student body is divided into two sections. While one section carries class work, the other is engaged in full day labor. At the end of six weeks the groups alternate.

Madison is one of several schools in this country that is operating on this plan. Antioch College, in Ohio, calls it the "alternating plan;" Others speak of it as the "cooperative

plan." By whatever name it is known, the plan has many decided advantages, and the further the plan has been followed by educational institutions, the more apparent are those advantages.

Antioch College and the Engineering Department of the University of Cincinnati find employment for their students in shops and factories in nearby towns and cities. The College of Medical Evangelists, at Loma Linda, California, which introduced the cooperative plan with the freshman class in the autumn of 1924, has the hearty cooperation of various hospitals and sanitariums which furnish employment along the lines of the students' class work. Madison has an advantage in

that its campus industries supply work to students. The only exceptions to this are the city cafeteria and treatment rooms in Nashville, but these are under the direct supervision of the School.

Christianity a Life of Service

ANY disciple of Christ in any land may and should live with the same glorious purpose working out through his life that filled the life of Moody, Spurgeon, Livingstone and Carey and the Apostle Paul. In the plan of Christ it was never intended that some men should follow a "secular" and others a "sacred" calling. Every disciple is to seek first the Kingdom of God. There are no two standards of moral conduct, one for ministers and missionaries and another for laymen. Nor are there two standards of spiritual obligations. —J. Campbell White in *"Missions and Leadership."*

MADISON and other institutions giving students the privileges of work during the period of their training are frank to tell the public that students, to meet the requirements, must be above the average in intelligence, serious in purpose, sound and clean morally. Students are not desired in these schools who choose them merely because of the possibility of self-support. Madison

is open to Christian men and women who desire to fit themselves for active service for the Master, and who will esteem the privileges of self-support as a vital factor in their preparation, as well as an aid in support.

"Our country needs all-round men and women," says the Antioch College Bulletin, and "Antioch wants only students who are willing to pay the price of preparation for such a life." Madison has been commended for giving "a practical training that fits the student to go forth as a self-supporting-missionary to the field to which he is called," and Madison wants only such students as are willing to answer calls for self-supporting work in difficult fields.

Those going into work of this sort, we are told, will find "standing room," will be on "vantage ground," because of their ability to work on a self-supporting basis, and along with that ability are able also to do a multitude of things for the public that without this training they could not accomplish.

SOME of the advantages of the alternating, or cooperative, plan have been recorded as follows:

"The alternating plan has great advantages for the self-supporting student. Both men and women alternate between work and study, regardless of their financial condition. They work in regular periods, and so avoid the physical strain of the ordinary self-supporting student."

The Coordinator in one institution, that is, the man who adjusts students to their jobs, and looks after the interests of students and the industrial department which gives the employment, says, "Schools and colleges have done a good work, but too often they have stopped half way. Students need to *do something* while in training. Doing something, and standing up to responsibility, develops character."

Another says, "The chief reason for the part-time work is its educational value. The ability of the student largely to support himself is the best possible training in self-reliance."

"It is surprising how well pleased every one is with the plan. The students are simply aglow with the experiences they are having and the things they are learning."

One might think that the plan would work a hardship on the enterprises that furnish the work to students after having employed regular men for these jobs. On the contrary, the superintendent of one large concern writes, "This cooperative plan of education has revolutionized the situation as to hospital orderlies in our city."

A physician, discussing the plan as applied to medical students, says, "If only we could have had such a plan working when I studied medicine, I would have come out a far different physician."

ONE interesting feature of the work in an institution operating the cooperative plan of study and work is the charac-

ter of the faculty which carries forward the scheme. Antioch College has a faculty made up of "practical men and women of wide business and professional experience, who advise with students on their cooperative work."

Madison has discovered that, to operate the plan of alternate work and study, it is necessary to have a faculty differing from that which operates a school on the basis of class work only. Men who can do things and women who can carry enterprises as well as teach classes, —these are the workers which find a place on the Madison faculty.

New times demand advancement in the methods of education. Too long has our country followed the educational methods of mediæval Europe. "It has no dominating impulse to admit colossal failure, and to build itself anew. Where shall we find a new vision which will set up new standards?"

Where shall we find that vision? Leaders in our educational work should have the vision of what is needed today, for the system of education outlined in the Holy Scriptures, that system which fitted Moses, Joseph, Daniel, Christ; for their work, is the system which will carry forward satisfactorily the work of God in the earth today. A vital factor in that system is the preparation of men and women to follow the example of the Savior whose life was filled with good deeds to the children of men.

PREPARING FOR THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

THERE are various channels through which students hear of the Madison School. It was through the SURVEY, and the influence of a reader of the SURVEY, that I came to Madison.

After reaching the institution I had to adapt myself to what is known here as the "Off and On Plan" of study and work. I had been accustomed to study all winter, doing a few odd jobs to make part of my expenses. I fell into line with the plan here and soon found that I could make all my expenses by work. As the weeks and months have passed, I have come to feel that this way is in harmony with the Lord's plan of education.

In the book "Education", we read, "To restore in man the image of his Maker, to bring him back to the perfection in which he was created, to promote the development of body, mind, and soul, that the divine purpose in his creation might be realized,—this was to be the work of redemption. This is the object of education, the great object of life."

With the cooperative method of class and manual work the student has opportunity to put into practice the lessons learned in the class room. There are other interesting educational methods here, such as, the weekly department meetings of students and teachers for the discussion of the work of the place; the association of students with faculty members in committees dealing with the government of the school; the opportunity to carry responsibility in project work in counsel with workers of experience. These all give opportunity for physical, mental and moral development.

There is opportunity also for developing as medical missionaries. Such work is the wedge which opens the hearts of men. Christ bids us follow His method, and He went about doing good. It is my purpose to return to self-supporting work in the South after completing the Medical Course. —Gustav Ulloth

FROM THE BUSINESS WORLD TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL

SINCE coming to Madison, we have received many letters from friends and acquaintances inquiring about the school. This is my way of answering some of these inquiries.

I have known of the Madison School since the work began in Tennessee. As a boy, I listened to Sister Emma Gray tell of the providences of God in the starting of the work, but it was not until a few years ago that I had any special interest in the South.

About eight years ago Sister H. M. Walen, of the Chestnut Hill School, near Fountain Head, while in California told us of the needs of the South. It was then that we began to plan for self-supporting work. Later, Elder C. N. Martin, now located at Florence, Alabama, spoke in the Hanford, California, church. He emphasized the message given by Sister

Walen, telling us the opportunities for laymembers of the church to conduct vegetarian cafeterias, treatment rooms, small sanitariums and rural schools.

That little messenger, the Madison Survey, coming to us week after week, told us of Madison, where men and women could get a brief training in these various lines to work wisely and understandingly with the people.

FOR years I had seen our people meet together Sabbath after Sabbath, listen to a good sermon, and then go back to another week of work to make a living. I have seen young people take their stand for God, and then as they were compelled to go to work, I have seen them drift to the world. I have seen families converted, then, because they had no definite program to work to, they grew careless and indifferent. I have seen our people slow to take a definite stand on the subject of health reform.

I made up my mind that God had a better plan than this for His people who are living in the closing scenes of the world's history. I was not satisfied to spend the greater part of my time making a living. My wife and I decided to take some training at Madison for self-supporting missionary work.

While we were thinking about this, Brother W. F. Rocke came to California from Madison, and we met him. I was doing well with a small business, and I had been advised not to sell for at least another year. Brother Rocke said, "The Lord wants men who are willing to trust Him. In another year you may not be able to sell."

WHAT WE FOUND AT MADISON

WE made the trip from Fresno, California, to Madison in our Ford car, traveling eleven days. It was a wonderful trip. I shall never forget the feeling that came over me as we drove over the hill and the Madison School grounds came into sight.

Madison is a recruiting station where men and women are trained for places of responsibility. Madison not only trains them, but it helps them into the work, and takes a mother's interest in them after they are located.

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

It is a marvelous thing to find over two hundred Seventh-day Adventists, with all their peculiarities in disposition and ideas, living and working together, and carrying forward the different industries of the place. It means more than conducting a school; it calls for the operating of a number of enterprises in an efficient and economical way.

Once each week a meeting is held to study work problems of the institution. Once a week the family meets together to iron out any difficulties that may have arisen. One gets well acquainted with all members of the family, with their strong points and their weaknesses, their joys and their sorrows. And we learn to love one another and to work shoulder to shoulder. We learn to take our eyes off from self, as we hear the pleadings of needy sections that are calling for qualified workers.

If our people in the North and the West but caught the vision, I am sure there would be a great awakening among them. To answer these calls men and women must be trained to work together, to plan and pray together. Every man should be found in his own place, and he must have grace to stay there despite the difficulties the enemy may put in his way.

Not every body should enter this work, but there are many families who should answer the eleventh-hour call and abandon themselves to self-supporting work. By so doing they will receive a blessing in their own souls, and they may save their boys and girls. There is a place in this work for many consecrated men and women. If we fail to heed the call, some one else may step in to do the work and to receive the reward of service. "The angels of God are

seeking to attract us from ourselves and from earthly things. Let them not labor in vain." —L. M. Crowder

ITEMS OF NEWS

ANOTHER wee baby has been added to the family. This time it is a little girl, Lavern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilson. This little Tennessean begins life weighing nine pounds.

FOR a number of years Mr. and Mrs. George Juhl, of Rodney, Iowa, have been interested in the Southern work. They are making a rather extensive trip through this section of the country and plan to spend three months with the Madison School, studying and working with the student body in order to learn first hand the methods of the institution.

THE Sabbath morning service was conducted by Elder G. W. Wells, president of the Southern Union Conference. Professor John Thompson, Educational Secretary, was also out from Nashville. The sale of "Christ's Object Lessons" and "Ministry of Healing" for the relief of debts on our various schools was presented and pledges taken. The Madison family are happy to be free from the bondage of institutional debt, and offered to dispose of over one hundred books for the assistance of sister schools that are struggling for their freedom.

LIFE at Madison is many sided. Students and teachers are closely associated in the class room, in work, at meal time, in the laboratories, in the care of patients, in city work, in fact, all day and every day. The best side, and sometimes the off side, of human nature comes into evidence. It is befitting, therefore, to have a study occasionally on the common courtesies of life, and such was the subject at the Saturday evening recreation hour, under the supervision of the Etiquette Committee.

From Friends

"I see no reason why all our schools, church schools included, should not demonstrate the principles of practical education. Please send me five copies of the Survey each week. I want to place a copy in the hands of each member of the school board. It may help us solve some of our problems."

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

March 4, 1925

No. 10

Self-Government and Character Building

Dr. Mary B. Dale, now a teacher and physician in the Madison School and Sanitarium, is intensely interested in the system of student government in operation at Madison, and has expressed her convictions concerning the value of the system in the following paragraphs.

CHRISTIAN education recognizes as its chief end and aim, the awakening and quickening of the individual student to the possibilities and responsibilities of life. This is the basis for true self-government. The process of education places very fine tools in the possession of one who, by the expenditure of time, is able to purchase them. If the student is not capable of high aim and self-government, he surely is not capable of carrying a large assortment of knowledge, which like sharp instruments, can be used for ill as well as for good.

The Christian school which makes the acquirement of knowledge its chief end, without providing special agencies and methods to strengthen the moral and spiritual qualities of its students, is falling short of its mission. It is in danger of turning out a product which makes of no account the sacrifice of its teaching body.

"The object of discipline is the training of the child for self-government. . . . While under authority, the children may appear like well-drilled soldiers; but when the control ceases, the character will be found to lack strength and steadfastness. Having never learned to govern himself, the youth recognizes no restraint except

the requirements of parents and teachers. This removed, he knows not how to use his liberty, and often gives himself up to indulgence that proves his ruin.

BY following a definite plan of student government a school may become a positive factor in inculcating the prin-

ciples of, and the desire for, self-government. "Some have no definite purpose or fixed principles. They need to be awakened to their responsibilities and possibilities."

Self-government, or student-government, as carried out at Madison, provides the students a basis for working in a cooperative way amongst themselves and with the faculty. Hence the school belongs in a special manner to each one enrolled, and a vital share is felt by each in the aim and management of the school. In this way the character of the student is kept positive, because a legitimate means of action is open for the expression of conscience in regard to group conduct.

The student-government function divides, or sifts, the student body. Those who refuse to become self-governing grow less and less able to stand for truth in any of its aspects, while those who adopt the principle of self-government become strong

COOPERATION and self-government are two principles strongly emphasized in school life at Madison. "Cooperation should be the spirit of the school-room, the law of its life;" and "students should be taught self-reliance and self-control."

in their relations to the many phases of life.

DISCRIMINATION and judgment are developed by the many sides of this school activity with which the thoughtful student has to deal. Strength of will is formed to place justice and truth above personal preference. This is a most important principle in developing leaders, for group action and contemporary opinion are most difficult to face when contrary to individual judgment. To be unable to continue in a straight course because of what others are thinking and saying, is one of the greatest checks on a life which otherwise might be a great power for right.

A basis for unselfishness is imparted through self-government; personal desires are sacrificed to the higher aims of life. An old adage advises, "Learn to sacrifice present pleasures for future good."

This world is a battle-field. "All are called to endure hardness as good soldiers. They are to be strong and quit themselves like men. Let them be taught that the true test of character is found in the willingness to bear burdens, to take the hard place, to do the work that needs to be done, though it bring no earthly recognition or reward. . . . The exchange we make in the denial of selfish desires and inclinations is an exchange of the worthless and transitory for the precious and enduring. This is not sacrifice, but infinite gain."

Self-government develops strength of character. "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city." Prov. 16:32. The word, self-government, implies a governor, or central aim, about which the activities of life center, and from which they radiate. John the Baptist is a good example of this. His was a life of subordination to one great purpose,—to present the character of Christ to the people of his day. Then, when Christ was proclaimed, people recognized in Him the Savior. His correspondence to John's prophecy and teaching and manner of life was so exact that even John's disciples rose and followed Christ without question.

FOR the sake of those who have not yet learned to know Him, whom to know is life eternal, those who do profess Christ should constantly live true to right prin-

ciples, material as well as spiritual. Then as truth is gradually perceived, it is interpreted and comprehended because of these daily object lessons.

The people of John's day having eyes, saw not; and having ears, they heard not. John was the avenue through which the eyes were blessed to see, and the ears to hear.

Today, the world needs a vitalizing force to awaken the senses of men and women, and to make the connection between things which are capable of being seen and heard and senses which are capable of comprehending, but which are dulled by prejudice and disuse.

Character is such a priceless thing that it cannot be developed too early. The wisest king said, "With all thy getting, get understanding," Prov. 4:7. Accordingly, the student might well choose as his motto: With all my getting of knowledge, I will establish, on the basis of personal and group government, a character which cannot be bought or sold. I will give highest place in my life to those things which are of highest and most enduring value.

IN TRAINING FOR HEALTH FOOD WORK

THERE is an inspired statement which reads, "No more surely is there a place prepared for us in heaven, than there is a special place on earth for us to work."

For a number of years I have felt that the Lord had a definite work for me to do. There is no doubt in my mind that I was divinely guided to the Madison School. I consider it a great privilege to be here, and to be in training for the work I feel the Lord has marked out for me.

We have been told that health foods should be manufactured and supplied to the public to take the place of foods that are not wholesome. It is my ambition to help make this kind of work prosper.

Soon after entering school I was assigned to the food factory for my manual work. I found many, many things to learn. At first it seemed hard to remember the composition of the various foods, but every day I am becoming more familiar with the recipes. Often at night when I

am in my room, I think back over the things I have learned during the day.

It is a practice here for each department to set aside a definite time for class work, dealing with the problems of the day. These studies do not take the place of regular class instruction, but are in addition to it.

The project method of teaching aids the student in bearing responsibility. I deem this a very important thing in training people to bear responsibility when they are conducting work elsewhere.

When mapping out a way for us to follow, Christ ministered to the physical as well as the spiritual needs of men. Therefore, if we are faithful in ministering to the physical needs of men and women, many opportunities will arise for us to give spiritual help as well.

Since coming to Madison my conviction has been strengthened that we should not use white flour products, but that the whole wheat is better for all of us. When sin came to this world, the kernel of wheat was given an outer covering to protect it from the changes in weather. This outer coat is not good for food, but with that exception the entire grain was given us to eat. I am interested not only in the whole grain products, but in the canned goods of the food factory, such as, the nut meat, nut roast, vegetarian meat, and so forth.

It is our privilege to assist in the education of the public away from unwholesome foods. The time will come when the prevalence of disease among animals will make it necessary to discard eggs, milk, and butter from the diet. We should know how to make foods to take the place of these articles now in such common use.

It is my plan, when my course of instruction is completed, to return to my home, and there establish a small bakery and food factory for the benefit of the public.

—Horace Port

THE LIFE THAT SHEDS LIGHT

THE Sabbath sermon was given by Elder L. E. Froom, Editor of *Watchman Magazine*, Nashville. He and his wife and Elder Stuart Kime, pastor of the Fatherland Street Church in Nashville,

were with the school family. Elder Froom based his lesson on the words in Proverbs 11:30, "He that winneth souls is wise."

He gave a stirring appeal to the young people to devote their lives to work for the Master. As a military term, *winning* demands tact, skill, and courage. As a financial term, *winning* causes the worker to sit up late and to rise early in his pursuit of success. In the sport world, *winning* does not come by chance, but is the result of patience and strict compliance with rules of the game. The apostle Paul wrote, "Though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more." God calls upon us to give all, that we may win men for Christ.

ENCOURAGING TO SOUTHERN WORKERS

AFTER his recent trip, attending meetings in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, Elder W. A. Spicer, writing a report for *The Review and Herald*, says,—

"On this trip I was again reminded of the blessing it is to these fields where the workers are few, when faithful families move in from other parts to engage in business or in trades while strengthening the membership and the working force in some of the little churches southward. People who are moving from larger church centers in the North to warmer climates should, before turning toward California with its already large proportion of Adventist believers, consider the South and the Southeast, taking counsel with the brethren of those two unions as to where they could be most useful in helping to plant new centers of light or to strengthen some small group of believers.

"Only a few weeks ago we at Takoma Park were glad to cheer forward two young men, builders and contractors, who felt that after years in this Takoma Park center they ought to move on into the Southeastern field. We felt that we were sending missionaries out as we saw them go."

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

ITEMS OF NEWS

A MENDING bee took the attention of the young people Saturday evening, some instruction being given by Mrs. Bertram on the art of darning and mending. Various musical selections enlivened the hour.

A PRIVATE telephone service connecting patients' rooms with the office is being installed at the sanitarium by I. H. Sargent.

SO mild was the weather that before March was ushered in, the blue grass was greening the hills and daffodils were beginning to bloom.

THREE grades of church school children are having class work in agriculture at the present time under the instruction of Andrew J. Wheeler.

THE Lawrenceburg Cottage Sanitarium has arranged to build a small dining-room and kitchen, which will be operated on the plan of a cafeteria for the workers of the unit.

THE green-house is an inspiring sight with its abundance of lettuce which is being served to both sanitarium and school families, and its tomato plants and other beginnings of the garden produce. It is a fine thing for students to have part in such enterprises, and to see the food they consume raised largely on the school grounds.

THE last of the week, Brother A. W. Swift and wife left for Birmingham, Alabama. They came to Madison from Connersville, Illinois. Brother Swift entered the Treatment-Room Course, and Mrs. Swift assisted Mrs. Druillard in the

office. They will connect with the Birmingham unit, which consists of a vegetarian cafeteria in the city and a country base.

MR. M. W. Wells, who has been living at the Ridgetop Orchards, is with the school for a week or more. With the assistance of Brother J. C. Howell he is fitting up a set of French burrs in the basement of the food factory for the grinding of whole grain flour.

UNTIL recently the band and orchestra have been operated on a rather independent basis. This work was organized and had been fostered largely by Messrs A. J. Wheeler and George McClure. They brought the work to a point where the School adopted it and will operate it as it does other departments of the institution.

MADISON was represented at the annual meeting of the American Junior College Association, held at Cincinnati last week, by Dr. Sutherland and Professor Charles Alden. Many of the educational problems of the day were discussed by this company of teachers. It is interesting to note that "Student Government Versus Faculty Government" was one topic on their program.

IT HAD been nearly two years since Brother Arthur Jasperson of the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, visited Madison. Last week he was here for two days. As he went from department to department, he noted the growth and development of the work. He gave the students an interesting talk at the evening chapel hour on Tuesday. He represents a school that combines city and rural activities. The school and sanitarium are located near Fletcher, North Carolina, and in Asheville the company carries on a vegetarian cafeteria and treatment-rooms. Fletcher is in need of workmen, helper in the city and helpers in the country base work. Professor Jasperson was on the lookout for a health-food man.

"Being in sympathy with your work, naturally we very much appreciate hearing from you through the Survey," writes a wholesale produce merchant, who is interested in health foods and kindred phases of the Madison work. With his good words comes a check for ten dollars to help the publishing fund.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

March 11, 1925

No. 11

Student Government Versus Faculty Government

At the annual meeting of the American Junior College Association, held in the city of Cincinnati, Dr. Sutherland was asked to present a paper on "Student Government Versus Faculty Government." Madison's system of government is not strictly speaking a student-government as opposed to a strict system of faculty-government, but, as set forth in the following paragraphs, it is a government in which faculty and students share equally the responsibility of discipline and good behavior.

AMERICA entered the Great War for the avowed purpose of making the

World SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY. What more vital subject, then, for the consideration of educators of the country than the problem of making men capable of conducting a democracy?

A study of world conditions reveals three classes of citizens. First—There

are those who desire to be true to the principles of democracy, and honestly believe that it is the hope of the world.

Secondly—There are those who desire to see imperialism bear sway. They, too, are honest in their convictions that safety lies in their plan.

Thirdly—Between these two classes stand those with the anarchical spirit. They know not law; they are envious of everything that breathes of prosperity and success. With them, every man's hand is against every other man.

These three ideas are like trees whose roots extend to every corner of society. They reach the heart of every home, of every school, of every church organization.

They must be dealt with whether we will or not.

Live The Truth Daily

IF we ever know the truth, it will be because we practice it. We must have a living experience in the things of God before we are able to understand His word. This experimental knowledge is what strengthens the intellect, and builds us up into Christ our living Head. —Counsels to Teachers

Those who believe in democracy must realize that the normal way to safeguard the nation to democracy is through the schools. "Train up a child in the way he should go." Bend the twig as you want the tree inclined. Democracy in the heart of a citizen is the

natural result of implanting its principles in the lives of the student body of the land.

IT is a sad fact that the majority of homes are not democratic in spirit. Many parents seem incapable of training their offspring in the underlying principles of democracy. They are either autocratic in their administration, or they give license to the children. The result is pictured in the Scriptures when the Apostle Paul writes to Timothy, describing the youth as heady, high-minded, lovers of pleasures, proud, boasters, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, and so forth. Something must be done to turn the tide, or this spirit will take possession of the world

in the form of a Red Army. Here is the School's opportunity to become the redeeming factor in society. The School can change this current toward the pacific, toward the law-abiding, the self-governing. That is democracy.

With the idea of self-government is closely linked that other idea of self-support. The great, the all-absorbing problem for our schools is to turn out a class of men and women of sterling character, self-reliant, capable of burden-bearing, strong in the power of initiative. We need leadership; self-government in the school helps perhaps more than almost anything else to develop this leadership.

DEMOCRACY means trust, confidence in one's fellowmen. There is a great lack of trust in the world today, which through the system of student self-government, some of us are attempting to counteract. The Christian principle of brotherhood needs to be encouraged. Am I my brother's keeper? Certainly, if I am a member of a democracy. That is the true, the strong, the loyal spirit we want to inculcate in the hearts of our young people.

The future citizen of America is in the schools today. Those who learn to express an opinion on matters in government among students; who learn to cast a vote, and to vote for the right; who have the moral courage to stand true to their convictions in school, are the ones we may expect to influence the government of the future through the ballot.

How can we expect to turn out true citizens of democracy if the plastic years of childhood know nothing but imperialism, or possibly, bolshevism, in the home and the school room? In many places we are today reaping the results of a government in the hands of men who were warped and dwarfed in their training.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE—It has been my good fortune to have lived for the past twenty years, and more, in a school having a democratic form of government, and where there is complete freedom on the part of the student to practice self-government. All members of the faculty belong to this democratic organization. All, students and faculty members, are on an equality so far as franchise is concerned.

All are brothers and sisters, the faculty being the older members of the family, leaders, but not masters.

We are forced to recognize that in our school the way has been made easy by another system, the plan for student self-support. All this tends to steady the students. It brings to the institution a sober, high-minded, purposeful, teachable class, that is capable not only of working out a system of self-government, but of carrying forward a number of business enterprises that likewise assist in training for good citizenship.

A Mother's Reason

THERE'S a memory hanging o'er me
of an hour of tensest pain.
I was dwelling in the lowlands, not upon
the Christian plane;
Not upon the King's great highway, over which
the Master trod;
Not in patient, loving service making *first*
the things of God.

But entombed within a city; and my boys
were in the lure—
For the city had enchantment; of its victims,
it was sure.
For the rushing throng seemed groaning
with its maddened greed for gain.
It was like a seething caldron. Such life
caused me tensest pain.

And I sought to be delivered from its conscience-
deadening power;
Sought to find the King's great highway and
the duty of the hour;
Prayed to God to save my children, and to help
us find the way.
Came the answer, O, so plainly, through a paper,
THE SURVEY.

Came the clarion call to country,—
from the pavement to the sod;
From the streets of selfish Sodom to the works
of nature's God.
To a school of God's own planting, to develop
in our youth
Power to use both brain and muscle
for the giving of the Truth.

Came the call with steady purpose, written
as in words of fire,
Stirring all the soul to action; filling full
the heart's desire.

So we broke from home and kinsfolk as did
 Abraham of old;
 Seeking for an education worth to us
 much more than gold.

And we traveled from the valleys and the hills
 of Oregon,
 O'er the mountains, through the deserts, past
 the rivers, one by one.

Holding on by faith, we journeyed, heeding still
 that call to me;
 Pressing on to join the workers in the hills
 of Tennessee.

What the message from this haven, now the far-
 off goal is won?
 From my heart to you I answer, "Here 'tis well
 for you to come."

Here you see the message written in the work-
 shop, on the farm;
 Hear it sounded from the pulpit, feel it
 as the strong "right arm."

Flee the cities; shun their fashions; shape your
 business for the Lord.

Sacrifice your ease, or pleasure; let your lives
 reflect His word.

To the hungry souls in waiting, demonstrate
 the gospel way.

Join the Laymen's mighty movement;
 when the Master calls, obey.

Save your sons, and save your daughters. Bind
 them to you, one and all

In a work that takes your money, your ambition,
 and your toil.

Hasten then your preparation for the work
 that's to be done

By a three-fold education. This you get
 at Madison.

Here we learn to be toil's master, not the slave
 of greed or gain.

Here we stress the simple living, copy God's
 creation plan.

Here we're trained for active service,—
 teaching, nursing, feeding men—
 And through all this simple service, just to let
 the message shine.

—Mrs. J. B. Rice

SOME EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

THE American Junior College Association was attended by about fifty men, principals of junior colleges from all over the country. Much time was spent discuss-

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

ing the advisability of lengthening the junior college course from two to four years, by adding the last two years of high school work to the junior college. According to this plan, seventh to tenth grades inclusive will constitute high school work, and all grades beyond the fourteenth will become university work.

This plan will eliminate many of the so-called junior colleges. They will have to strengthen their courses to the point of university work, and the weaker senior colleges will become junior colleges. Many prominent university men are in favor of this change and want the junior college to become a finishing school instead of a preparatory school, as it is at present.

The National Vocational Guidance Association, an organization concerned with the guiding of youth into vocational training, held its annual meeting in Cincinnati at the same time. This organization is doing a fine work by leading schools to a greater appreciation of the practical in education, and by starting young people on their life work while they are yet in school.

One thought stressed was taken from Ruskin. "When men are rightly occupied, their amusement grows out of their work as naturally as the color-petals out of a fruitful flower."

THE object of vocational guidance is self-development and the fitting of the student for the place he is to occupy in life. One speaker made the statement that often the dunce of the school-room is the pride of the shop teacher's eye. It is the hope of these vocational guiders to salvage a good proportion of the present students who fail in academic pursuits by helping them to utilize to the utmost the capabilities they do possess.

One of the Cincinnati papers reporting the meeting said, "The Vocational Guidance Association is urging heads of schools to seek positions for their students where they can do part-time work while pursuing their education. This is called the 'Placement Plan'. This gives students an opportunity to be tried out before they are through their school work. They have the advantage of the advice and counsel of teachers during this trying-out period, for often the students first work in some

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

vocation is unpleasant, and he needs to be encouraged by his teachers who are training him.

"These students are required to record their daily experiences on the job, on a card which is signed by the employer. At the end of the working period of two weeks the student presents this card to the school at the opening of his school period. Follow-up visits are made from time to time to the plants by the teachers."

The pupils often work in pairs. One will work two weeks while his partner is in school; the next two weeks they reverse positions, continuing to alternate during their last school year.

YOU can imagine how I felt as I heard leading educators discussing this plan so similar to the one we have followed for a number of years. I was especially impressed with the plan we now follow of six weeks in class-room work alternating with six weeks as full-time manual laborers.

The leading thought with these educators is to find a plan that will train students to bear responsibility, that when they leave school they may be ready to successfully fill important places in society.

The College of Medical Evangelists which is now spending its first year on this plan, and Madison, which is in its third year with the alternating plan, have every reason to be filled with courage. Undoubtedly, many other schools will yet operate on this, or some similar plan.

ITEMS OF NEWS

AFTER four weeks' absence, Brother N. C. Wilson and family have reached Madison. They visited friends and relatives in California, and looked after some business matters in preparation for their

trip to Africa in the early summer. Elder Wilson is under appointment of the General Conference to Bechuanaland.

LAST week William Bumby, who came to Madison from the state of Washington, and who has taken the Cafeteria Course, left for Knoxville where he will be associated with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rhodes in the city cafeteria.

WHEN the woman at Jacob's well met the Savior and the love of Christ entered her heart," said Brother James Hickman in his Sabbath morning service, "she forgot the errand she had set out to accomplish, and hastened to tell her people of the wonderful visitor she had met. So today, when God calls us, it is often necessary for us to leave the old ways and take our place in the paths that have been trod by the feet of the Master."

MEMBERS of the Madison family in its early days well remember Sister Lura Davison, who spent some time here, and who built a cottage on the campus. From time to time we have heard from her and her work in Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama. Now she writes from Stockton, California, of her return to the States. With a donation to the publishing fund she says, "The SURVEY has a personal message for me, and I always think of Madison as a kind of refuge to which I long to flee and take with me those I love."

WRITING of the work at Pisgah Industrial Institute, Professor E. C. Waller says, "In getting out the report for our annual meeting, I find that, including some members of the faculty who have taken class work in dietetics and Spanish, the enrollment is exactly one hundred. We are delighted with the prospects of a twenty-four-foot road from the main highway to the school property. In the meantime, of course, we are wading the mud which is naturally discouraging to doctors in Ashville who want to do business with our sanitarium. We have several patients at the present time. I wish you might hear our music. We have a chorus of thirty-five and an orchestra of nineteen instruments. We are planning to use this musical organization in a publicity campaign for the school and sanitarium during the months of April and May."

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

March 18, 1925

No 12

The Cooperative Plan of Work and Study

MY recent visit in the West gave me an opportunity to come personally in touch with medical students in Loma Linda and Los Angeles who are working on the cooperative plan as instituted in the College of Medical Evangelists last fall. I made many inquiries concerning the plan, and have done considerable thinking as to the principles underlying this plan of conducting a school, especially in view of the fact that Madison operates a similar plan.

In Loma Linda the students alternate one month in class with one month in practical work in a hospital or sanitarium. At Madison students spend six weeks in class and the next six weeks in some manual department of the institution.

I find that it is not a sound pedagogical principle for students to spend their time day after day doing the same thing, and especially to spend the major portion of their time day after day in a class room. When the ideal system of education was set forth by the Lord for our parents in the garden of Eden, there was a joy and a satisfaction in all the work that came to their hands that perhaps we know little about today.

from a chapel talk by N. C. Wilson

Study and work alternate in the educational program of these people. "God appointed labor as a blessing to man, to occupy his mind and to strengthen his body." "The true joy of life is found only

by the working men and women. . . The Creator has prepared no place for the stagnating practice of indolence."

ADAM'S school life brought him in direct contact with growing things and made him master of many of the forces of nature. He was a zoologist and a botanist, as well as a farmer. "He held converse with leaf and flower and tree, gathering from each the secrets of its life." He met God

Education in the Days of the Patriarchs

THE people who were under His direction still pursued the plan of life that He had appointed in the beginning. Those who departed from God built for themselves cities, and, congregating in them, gloried in the splendor, the luxury, and the vice that make the cities of today the world's pride and its curse. But the men who held fast God's principles of life dwelt among the fields and hills. They were tillers of the soil, and keepers of flocks and herds; and in this free, independent life, with its opportunities for labor and study and meditation, they learned of God, and taught their children of His works and ways.

—Education

face to face in the garden; he was taught by the angels and by Christ; and he cooperated with his Master Teacher in the daily work of the garden.

Soon after the fall men divided into two classes, the specialists who lived in the cities; and the lovers of the country, the line of patriarchs down to the days of Noah, who received their training by the natural method begun in the days of Adam.

Two types of education have always been in evidence in this world; the one, a stereotyped system, a man-made system;

the other, a plan by which the three-fold nature is developed and men are trained to follow the footsteps of the Master. Abraham was identified with this latter system, and it made him a leader in a great reformatory movement.

Moses, educated according to the first mentioned system in the schools of Egypt, had to break from this system before he could work successfully for Christ as a leader of the Israelites from their bondage. Joseph, who went into Egypt as a beardless youth, made a success of his life because he adhered to the principles of the divine system of education.

Paul carried on a well-balanced program of work, study, and teaching. In the early education of Christ, work and study were combined. Conditions have changed in the world, but even under these changed conditions, God's plan remains the same for the education of workers.

STUDENTS in the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda have been having some interesting experiences in working out a program for the cooperative plan of study and work. They are well organized. Each hospital furnishing work to students fills out a blank, giving a detailed report of the work of the student.

Through a coordinator, the college keeps in close touch with each student during his work period. When he returns to the college, the coordinator goes over these blanks with him, and in this way the student has an opportunity to learn his weaknesses, as well as to see where his work gave satisfaction.

The cooperative scheme is making a medical course possible to many students who heretofore were unable to meet the expense. Students tell me they have made sixty dollars a month above board and other expenses, and by over-time work, some have received as high as one hundred dollars a month above expenses.

The Medical School is receiving a large number of applications, more than can be accommodated this coming year, and a process of elimination will be followed. Prospective medical students need to learn to apply their minds, to be able to settle down quickly to a program of study,

and to enjoy manual work when it is their time to labor.

THE HALEY RELIEF FUND

SINCE the early days of the Madison School people have come to it seeking health. It seemed to be generally known that here they could get good, wholesome food, and that the people here knew the proper diet for the sick. Men and women came, not only from the city, but from the hills and the country round about. Many who came received help without money and without price.

Later, Mrs., Emma Gray and Mrs. Josephine Gotzian made it possible to build a cottage in which to care for the sick. This was the beginning of the Rural Sanitarium. The price for patients was put as low as possible, for the accommodations were meager, but every thing was neat and clean, "spick and span," as people use to say.

People of wealth and those who knew only poverty, both classes were needy, and it was only when there was not a vacant room that admittance was refused to any one. Often the burden fell heavily on faculty members to care for those who came for help.

Those who could pay nothing gave us thanks and prayed God's blessing upon the work. Only a very few failed to show their appreciation. Of the ten lepers healed by Christ, only one turned back to give thanks. We have been treated better than that. The nine have been thankful, and only the one has gone away complaining or finding fault.

The Lord knew we needed encouragement, so he gave us a host of friends. Physicians in Nashville and in other cities of the South have been our friends. They have been willing always to give their time and services free of charge, or at greatly reduced rates, if necessary.

Among those who have been friends for years is Dr. Y. W. Haley of Nashville. A few days ago he surprised us by passing into the office a check for one hundred dollars, stating that he wanted to see a fund created to help the Sanitarium care for some who are needy and who are without means or friends to help pay expenses.

He said he knew that demands made upon the Sanitarium are great, and that often we gave free care to people who are more able to pay than the institution is to give. He wants to help make it possible for people who are needy to have help without embarrassing the Sanitarium. He feels that there are many others who will be glad to contribute to such a fund.

The Sanitarium board has decided to accept Dr. Haley's gift, and to give other friends an opportunity to assist in maintaining such a fund. From time to time reports will be given of the amount received and how it has been used.

We invite those who are interested in this line of work to send gifts to the Haley Relief Fund, that it may be the means of accomplishing much good. We shall endeavor to use wisdom and good judgment in handling this fund.

—Mrs. N. H. Druillard

FROM VARIOUS UNITS

GLEN ALPINE SCHOOL

GLEN ALPINE SCHOOL is located near Morganton, North Carolina. From there Mrs. F. C. Port writes of receiving a box containing several articles of clothing which met a real need in the family. Then she says, "The new dining-room and kitchen are nearly ready to occupy. It will be such a pleasure to have a *real* house. I thought I could never cook and eat in the old log building, but the experience has taught me many lessons, and I am thankful for some of these hard times. We hope to have the new building screened before fly time. The saw-mill work is finished, and we have over seventeen hundred feet of good lumber. With the Lord's blessing, we hope to have another cottage in the near future.

IN EAST TENNESSEE

MEDICAL work and teaching are combined by Mr. and Mrs. Loyd Swallen who are located near St. Andrews. They are both nurses, and many interesting experiences come to them. They write of a man of seventy who was not expected to live, but who improved wonderfully under their treatments. A son of this man wrote, "It sure is a relief to hear of father's improvement. It is all due to the way you

handled the case. You have no idea how we appreciate your efforts for him. We can never repay you."

Mr. Swallen writes of their "biggest little job," the baking of whole wheat bread. People are demanding whole wheat bread and whole wheat sweet rolls, and "some demand that I keep them supplied with home ground flour. Our facilities for doing the work are very limited. We bake fifty pounds of dough at a time, but the oven to the kitchen range is so small the oven in a four-hole sheet iron cook stove, that I call it a big job to do the baking."

The daily program of these people shows that there is no time to waste on the part of self-supporting workers. One day each week is given to Sunday school, Bible studies, and visiting neighbors. Then follows the work of the farm, baking day, the preparation of vegetables and cottage cheese for market, and one day for treatments in the city. Results of the personal touch with neighbors is indicated by the report that one man has recently given up the use of tobacco, and several who have been studying health principles have stopped the use of coffee.

HEALTH LECTURES

ON the advice of a prominent citizen of Chattanooga, Mrs. H. M. Walen, of Chestnut Hill School, located near Fountain Head, Tennessee, has been giving a series of health lessons to a group of women in Chattanooga. She is associated with the young people who are in charge of the vegetarian cafeteria in that city, and the health talks are accompanied by food demonstrations prepared by Misses Morgan and Burke. The women have given a very hearty response and ask for a continuance of the studies.

VEGETARIAN CAFETERIAS IN DEMAND

IN my travels from New York to the West I have found no better place to eat than at the Louisville cafeteria," said a traveling man recently. A patron brought to the cafeteria by a physician had been running a very high blood pressure. In the course of a few weeks, he made decided improvement. So writes Mr. Guy Hess, one of the workers in Louisville.

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

ITEMS OF NEWS

THE nurses-in-training in the City Hospital, Nashville, are having class work in dietetics, taught by Mrs. Sutherland, and Miss Gladys Robinson, in charge of the city treatment rooms, is giving the same group their work in massage.

ON the tenth, Mrs. Scott and Miss Gertrude Lingham left Madison for New York City. They went via Chattanooga and Asheville, so as to visit the cafeteria workers and others in these cities, and will visit other friends on their way East.

ON the ninth, Mr. Bruce Hume, former student of Madison, paid his friends at the School a brief visit. Mr. Hume is doing the X-ray work for the William Mason Memorial Hospital, Murray, Kentucky, and has charge of the hydrotherapy treatment rooms in the same institution.

A number of interesting department demonstrations have been given of late, illustrating the educational side of various campus industries. The Bakery Department demonstrated bread-making, and a film picture showed the process of flour-making from the wheat field to the loaf of bread. Last Saturday evening the Sanitarium cooks gave an interesting program, the literary portion of which was interspersed with demonstrations of salad-making, beaten biscuit, and other attractive foods.

WORD has just reached us that on the twenty-fourth of February Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Scott, living on Sand Mountain, at Long Island, Alabama, lost their house and the most of their belongings by fire. Much of the machinery, a thousand quarts of fruit in the cellar, and a quantity

of seed for spring planting is all gone. Mrs. Scott writes that the loss is a hard one, for they have spent years in building up their place, at the same time conducting a school for the children of the community, but their courage does not falter. They will certainly appreciate any help that friends may give at this time. They are in need of almost everything.

AN inspiring program on the second advent of Christ was given Sabbath morning by a group of students, under the direction of Mrs. I. J. Hankins. There were readings covering the events from "the time of trouble" to the coming of the Savior in the clouds of heaven, the destruction of the earth and the wicked, and the restoration of the earth as the home of the redeemed. One pleasing feature of the hour was the singing of appropriate hymns by the choir, such as, "Faith is the Victory," "Are You Ready for the Bridegroom When He Comes?" "Crowns of Victory We Shall Wear," "O, There'll Be Joy When the Work is Done," and "O, Soon We Shall Enter the Glorious Home."

FROM Brother W. W. Murray comes a message of good cheer. He came to Madison after giving up a position on the railroad. Later, he went to Central America, and still later spent a number of years as a missionary in Salvador. He and his wife are in school work in the Ozarks, near Des Arc, Missouri. As he expresses it, "Des Arc is on the great arc of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, which separates the treacherous Big Creek from the high Ozark knobs and ridges, and climbs the famous Gad's Hill where Jesse James gave the A B C lessons in train robbery." And there they are holding forth the torch of truth, and teaching the children, and older people, too, lessons in healthful living, cooking, and many other things along with the fundamentals of the school room.

Encouraging

"I cannot refrain from expressing my hearty appreciation and approval of the ideals to which you hold in the work at Madison. In these days when the general atmosphere is vibrant with frivolity and foolishness, it is more than gratifying to catch a note of wholesome seriousness such as sounds through the Survey," writes a western friend.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

March 25, 1925

No. 13

The Message to the Cities

DURING the last days of the Savior's ministry on earth He opened to His disciples some things that were coming upon the world. When the multitudes were dispersed the disciples came to their Teacher alone for further information as to the things that had been foretold. "Tell us, when shall these things be?"

Things are happening in the world today that lead the thoughtful to inquire as to their deeper meaning, and as to what should be done by way of preparation by those who love the Master and desire to hasten His coming. It is nearly twenty years since the West was shaken by a terrible earthquake that leveled San Francisco. Men then living in the cities had serious thoughts about getting their families out of the congested centers to more favorable places in the country. But gradually, the idea has been lost sight of. Men drop back into the old ways of thinking and acting. They may even wonder why they were disturbed at all, and why they resolved to change their manner of life.

The latter part of February another section of the country was rocked by an earthquake. This time the great cities of the East felt the ground sway beneath them. Great buildings in New York City, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and

Baltimore were at the mercy of the earth-tremors. These things ought to make men think.

WHEN the city of Jerusalem was besieged by the Roman armies, those who were keen to the signs of the times had opportunity to escape impending doom. For years we have been counselled to find homes for our families on the soil. Children should be educated in schools located on the land, and having land for cultivation.

Conditions in the large cities are such that children should not be left to battle against them. They

need all the benefits of the country for physical reasons, and also for the development of health of mind and soul.

Fathers and mothers grieve over the waywardness of their young people, but what else can be expected? "We are living in the midst of an 'epidemic of crime,' at which thoughtful, God-fearing men everywhere stand aghast. The corruption that prevails, is beyond the power of the human pen to describe. Every day brings fresh revelations of political strife, bribery, fraud; every day brings its heart-sickening record of violence and lawlessness, of indifference to human suffering; of brutal, fiendish destruction of human life. Every day testifies to the increase of insanity, murder, and suicide. The

Work for the Cities Should Be Hastened

THE work in the home field is a *vital problem* just now. The present time is the most favorable opportunity that we shall have to work these fields. In a little while the situation will be much more difficult. Let not the fields lying in the shadow of our doors, such as the great cities in our land, be lightly passed over and neglected. These fields are fully as important as any foreign field. —*The Work at Home and Abroad*

cities of today are fast becoming like Sodom and Gomorrah."

There are mothers today who, like Lot's wife in the days of Sodom's glory, are lured by the attractions of the city. They want their children to have what they call the advantages of a city education. They seem blind to the conditions they are imposing on those children.

TAKING the young people out of the city does not insure their salvation, but in our love for them we need to place them where they have the best possible chance for their lives. And so the instruction is given, "Get out of the large cities as fast as possible."

In "Fundamentals of Christian Education," we read, "Never can the proper education be given to the youth in this country, or in any other country, unless they are separated a wide distance, from the cities. The customs and practices in the cities unfit the minds of the youth for the entrance of truth."

On the other hand, while parents are advised to take their children from the cities, every Christian has laid on him some responsibility to see that people living in the cities have access to the message for this time. And so, as schools are established on the land for the training of workers, those schools that are within a reasonable distance of a city, are to become a base from which to operate city enterprises through which different phases of the message may be taught.

WE have been lax in our efforts to reach the large cities of the land. In addition to its churches, every city should have its treatment rooms for the care of the sick, and as a feeder for a rural sanitarium which will take the sick out into the country. Every city should have access to a wholesome vegetarian dietary. Good cooks and educated dietitians have wide opportunities as teachers of the public along health lines. Medical missionary work will open the doors to the cities, paving the way for the fuller proclamation of the gospel message.

This is largely a work for laymembers of the church. It is the day of their opportunity. "Men will be called from the plow and from the more common commercial business vocations that largely occupy

the mind, and will be educated in connection with men of experience. As they learn to labor effectively, they will proclaim the truth with power. Through most wonderful workings of divine providence, mountains of difficulty will be removed, and cast into the sea."

Sometimes in the effort to carry forward a city enterprise with student help, from some rural-school base, it seems that mountains of difficulties must be overcome. But the promise is given that God will bless these efforts. People will respond to the truth as it is presented, and the workers themselves will receive a training of inestimable value.

ADVOCATING WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

SOME of the vital principles of health reform are receiving thoughtful attention on a large scale through the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Miss May Yates, of London, England, superintendent of the Food Reform Department of that organization, in calling for reports of the activity of the Union in different parts of the world, says:—

"I am glad to say that there is an encouraging increase in the consumption of the whole cereals, fruits and green vegetables, advocated by this Department so many years, as a means of counteracting the craving for alcoholic beverages and for promoting the general health of the community. Medical opinion is confirming the value of these foods, and trade organizations are pushing their sales by means of attractive posters and placards and leaflets distributed in shops, urging the importance of thus securing the valuable phosphates, vitamins, etc., supplied by these foods."

Here is a great body of women, with representatives the world round, that is heralding the value of whole grain products, fruits and vegetables, as the ideal diet. All these things indicate that this is the most opportune time we have ever seen for conducting vegetarian cafeterias. The public is looking for the very diet that these cafeterias are prepared to serve.

When we should be leaders and teacher, there is danger that, because of procrastination, or lack of faith, others will out-

run us in this race for healthful living. There is danger that, as Paul wrote the Hebrew brethren, "When for the time ye ought to be teachers, ye have need that one teach you again which be the first principles of the oracles of God."

HAVING A VISION OF WORK

IN his Sabbath morning lesson, Professor R. B. Thurber, editor of *Watchman Magazine*, took as his text the words in the second chapter of Joel: "Your sons and your daughters shall prophecy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions."

Rapid strides are made in every department of world activity. The young man who makes a success of life needs to have a clear vision, a definite purpose, and work for the accomplishment of that purpose as diligently as the inventor works out the ideal he holds in mind.

Edison has dreams and visions of the accomplishments of electricity, and of vast changes to be made in human life as the result of inventions. God's people need to have visions of the work He would have them accomplish. We cannot do a great work for the Master unless we live carefully every day, so that He can talk with us. We need, by obedience to His laws, to keep alive every faculty, the spiritual along with the mental and physical faculties. The spiritual faculties should control the other faculties.

Of Jesus it is said that He grew, "and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom." His body grew; His mind developed, and His spiritual faculties grew and developed, also. So it should be with our young people. Their vision of what the Lord wants them to do should be definite, and they should be like the Savior, wholly absorbed in that work. A thrill is felt by those who have such visions and who step in to carry out their visions; who dream such dreams, and then go about to fulfill their dreams.

SCHOOL AND SANITARIUM COMBINED

FOR a number of years a small sanitarium, known as the Health Retreat, has been conducted in connection with the Fountain Head Industrial School. Of

the work of the institution Mrs. B. N. Mulford writes as follows:—

"We have had a most excellent spirit in the school this year. Nearly all the students living in the home have a real Christian experience. The enrollment is forty-seven. The young people's meeting is held on Friday evening, and the young people take an active part.

"Patronage at the sanitarium has not been large this year, but our patients have gone away pleased. We have had some really remarkable cures.

"A Japanese young man and his wife are with us now, guests of a member of the Methodist Foreign Mission Board. They are students in one of the Southern Universities, and have been in the country only a few months. It is remarkable how quickly they master the English language. They gave their first talk in English to our students last night. She dressed in native costume and showed many Japanese curios.

"They have asked to go to the kitchen to see us make corn bread without soda. Everything about the place seems wonderful to them. It is interesting to see how the love of Jesus in the heart makes us all one, no matter what the nationality."

NEAR ATLANTA

AMONG the physicians of the South who are interested in and conducting medical missionary activities is Dr. Julius Schneider. He and his wife, who is a trained nurse, are located at Decatur, Georgia, not far from the city of Atlanta. They are conducting a small sanitarium known as Eastlake Health Home. Dr. Schneider writes:—

"This spring finds our place in one hundred per cent better condition than it was a year ago. I am fortunate in having a father-in-law who has given us considerable financial help, and who does a great deal of helpful work about the place.

"Many improvements have been made on the house, and outside as well. We started with twenty pullets last fall. The garden has been improved, and we have spent a good deal for machinery and other equipment.

"At the present time I am meeting with the churches in Rome and Macon one

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

Sabbath each month for health talks, and since September I have given a health lecture at the Atlanta church each Sunday evening.

"The sanitarium work is growing gradually. We would like to begin treatment room work in Atlanta, but want first to bring our rural work to the point of self-support. The time is ripe for cafeteria work in the city, and we are praying that soon it may be started."

ITEMS OF NEWS

THE young men looking after the fruit trees have finished the dormant spraying at the Ridgetop orchards and on the school grounds.

THE first hatching of chickens came out of the incubator on the third of March. This was a seventy-two percent hatch of white leghorns. Lowell Randolph has this work in charge.

DR. Arlie Moon, of the College of Medical Evangelists, who is taking his intern work at Protestant Hospital, Nashville, is spending a few weeks in medical work at the Madison Sanitarium.

THE chemistry and physics laboratories in Assembly Hall have been receiving their finishing touches at the hands of Mr. Joe Meier, and about three hundred dollars worth of equipment has been added.

A Methodist missionary in Persia, reading THE SURVEY, sees mention of a little vegetarian cookbook, and sends to a friend in America for a copy, because they use very little meat and have such fine vegetables.

THE Sanitarium has been having unusually heavy patronage from men patients for a number of weeks. The Nash-

ville Cafeteria, operated as a department of the school, is having the heaviest patronage in its history.

THE school is fortunate in having a competent mechanic in Mr. C. R. Starr, who recently rebuilt the White truck. The saving in labor bills on this job over having it done in the city was approximately two hundred dollars.

BY the middle of March the tractors had plowed about twelve acres on the 100-acre tract, and had broken about five acres of sod land along the main road which this year will be put into cultivated crops, and later will be set to fruit.

THE practice at Madison of holding Sabbath afternoon studies for the Faculty, is a very profitable one. A number of weeks are being devoted to a study of some of the vital underlying principles of the school work. The subject this week was, "Reasons for placing the school on the land, and the cottage plan of buildings."

ABOUT two acres of garden truck is already planted by Mr. Wheeler and his helpers in the Garden Department. Much of this crop work is carried by students on the project plan. Peas planted in February are doing well. The garden is yielding green onions beyond the needs of the family, and the excess is being sold on the Nashville market.

THE building in which THE SURVEY is printed is known as Phelps Hall. This was one of the early gifts to the School, and is named after the donor, Mrs. Lettie Phelps, of Portland, Oregon. In the early days, when the old plantation house stood on the hill in the center of the farm, nearly all enterprises about the place centered in that building. It contained diningroom and sleeping quarters, and it contained the class rooms, also. When Phelps Hall was built it was really the first school building of the new institution. As attendance increased, a larger school building was erected, and the former class rooms were remodeled and converted into headquarters for the Printing Department. A recent letter from Sister Phelps expresses continued interest in the work of Madison and self-supporting enterprises in the South.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

April 1, 1925

No. 14

When Men's Hearts Fail Them for Fear

THE Master told His disciples that a time would come when things happening on the earth would cause men's hearts to fail them for fear. It is not weak men who fear these days, but the strong men, men who are not accustomed to tremble, but who are nervous and shaken with anxiety. and distress Statesmen and diplomats are uncertain and worried over conditions in the political world. Professor Hays, of Columbia University, says "The last ten years of world history constitute a veritable era of storm and stress."

Even the months that are fresh in memory demonstrate this. The recent tension in diplomatic circles over the murder of Major-General Stack of Egypt, is one case. A similar act of a few years past threw all Europe into war, and our own country as well. Ten million men were slain; twenty million more were maimed for life, twenty millions of the very best men of the land. Men had reason to be alarmed over the condition in Egypt.

Turkey is restless and anxious to carry out her own plans. Trouble is brewing in India where the Hindu is rising against the dictation of the West. The far East is waiting the opportune time to assert its in-

From a Sabbath Sermon by Elder N. C. Wilson

dependence. It is felt that changes may come over night that will put the East and the West at swords' points.

Strange things are happening in our own country. Often a morbid state of mind is revealed. Recently in the city of Chicago a king of the underworld, a man of thirty-two years, died, and forty thousand people congregated to watch his funeral. Traffic of the great metropolis stopped before the burial train of this criminal with twenty-six murders to his credit. The casket in which he was buried cost ten thousand dollars. Such things are a sad comment

Every Christian a Worker

MANY suppose that the missionary spirit, the qualification for missionary work, is a special gift or endowment bestowed upon the ministers and a few members of the church, and that all others are to be mere spectators. Never was there a greater mistake. Every true Christian will possess a missionary spirit; for to be a Christian is to be Christlike. The very first impulse of the renewed heart is to bring others to the Savior.

—*The True Missionary Spirit*

on present-day conditions.

THE increase of crime is appalling, and men shudder at the heartlessness of youth. "This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. Men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy.

A judge who has had large experience in dealing with youthful criminals recently said, "Gunmen, bootleggers, thugs are not made in a day. They are the product of homes where laxity and indifference reign. The criminals of tomorrow are in our homes and schools today, impressionable, eager to learn, and looking for a hero to worship and a gang to join. Talks with

thousands of boys in prisons and reformatories bring out almost without exception that they are without religious training, and the work of the churches among the younger boys of today should be surely one of their greatest fields of endeavor."

It is a terrible commentary on our homes. But what else can be said? In one of our large colleges, four hundred thirty-three girls smoke cigarettes, and recently petitioned the school to provide them a smoking room. Spirituality is at a low ebb. It is said that many Christians own a Bible, but read the newspaper. That practice makes lean Christians. Men have a form of godliness, but they are denying the power of the gospel, when the only means of salvation lies in the gospel of Jesus.

CHRIST has said, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." In the midst of the world's strife, the Christian has the privilege of maintaining poise, and equilibrium, that means peace. Christians are invited to take the yoke of service which brings fellowship with Christ. His time was spent with the poor as well as with the rich. You see Him at the marriage feast, and beside the funeral bier. He was often weary from the almost incessant toil, but through it all, He had a peace that passed the understanding of the uninitiated.

With the dangers of the youth growing more and more each day, it is the duty of fathers and mothers, for the sake of the young people if for no other reasons, to accept the call of the Master to a life of service that occupies their time and strength, that puts love of the work of the Lord in the hearts of each member of the family. It should be our prayer, "Use us, Lord." Like the piece of iron that was made into a spring, we may need to be heated and pounded by trials, but if we have the mettle, we will develop in usefulness under such treatment.

THE FURY OF THE ELEMENTS

A TERRIFIC storm, the worst in the history of the country, swept through southern Illinois, Indiana, parts of Kentucky and the northern part of Tennessee,

leaving death and destruction in its wake. Nearly a thousand are reported killed, and another two thousand are seriously injured. This was in the evening of Wednesday, March eighteen.

One article by Associated Press says, "The freakish tornado apparently hit and jumped from one town to another, doing comparatively little damage to the countryside about, but spending its full and violent fury on the more populous districts."

This storm reached almost to Madison, but no damage was done here. Writing from Pewee Valley Farm, the country base for the Louisville unit, Brother J. T. Wheeler says:—

"Just a line to tell you that the storm missed us last night, but we had a close call. It was headed directly for our place until within a half mile of the farm. Then it turned and passed around us so close that we could see it, and after passing, it again took the line it had left. Houses all about us are wrecked. Three persons were killed only a short distance away. If the storm had struck our place it would have ruined it. We are so thankful for the protection of the Lord."

A spirit of thankfulness for the protecting care of the Master characterized the meeting of the Madison family at its Sabbath evening vesper service, when approximately one hundred twenty five persons spoke of their faith and trust in the Lord and their thankfulness for a part in His work.

Other little centers besides the Louisville group had a close call. Mrs. Herschel Ard, of Chestnut Hill School, reports the safety of the school, but within two miles over a score of people were killed.

MRS. SCOTT REPORTS FROM KNOXVILLE

AFTER a visit with the cafeteria force at Knoxville, Mrs. Scott wrote enthusiastically of the work and its outlook. She spoke of the place as having a "very progressive appearance. One of the patrons at dinner told me that the health inspector pronounced it one of the cleanest eating places in the city, a place where

he did not hesitate to eat anything that came out of the ice box. The city officials, recognizing its welfare principles, have been especially considerate in license expenses.

"In the glass show-case in the window there was an excellent display of wholesome, whole-grain foods and bakery products, with health suggestions on the bulletin board. The dining room was spotless. Each table was adorned with a bunch of sweet peas. The uniforms of the servers harmonized with the general color scheme, and the food display was tempting.

"In the basement we found Mr. Bumby, apparently pleased and doing admirably with his work. Later, he appeared upstairs in spotless white coat and apron as bus-boy. The store room was well stocked, and it was evident that the buying had been carefully and intelligently done, and the best prices obtained. A new electric washing machine was in operation for which they are paying in monthly installments out of the laundry bills they are saving.

"It was interesting to see the fine class of patrons that taxed the capacity of the building. Bankers, merchants, lawyers, wealthy people of the city, an intelligent class, who are already suggesting the necessity of enlarging the borders by leasing the next room and doubling the floor space.

"One lady drove to the door, and after making her purchases, as she returned to her automobile was heard to say, 'Oh, they have the best looking things to eat in there.'"

Many questions are asked by readers of THE SURVEY who are interested in cafeteria work, as to the cost of operating, the proper location, what it takes to equip, and kindred matters. These extracts from Mrs. Scott, who spends much of her time with the various units, assisting, encouraging, suggesting methods of work that will increase the efficiency, may help some to understand some of the things that go to make a vegetarian cafeteria a success.

HEALTH WORK IN MEMPHIS

ABOUT nine months ago Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bean, former Madison students, began a medical missionary effort

in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. They had read such statements as these:—

"I cannot understand why our people have so little burden to take up the work that the Lord has for years been keeping before me,—the work of giving the message of present truth in the Southern states. Our people have failed to enter new territory and to work the cities of the South."

"Not all the means that can be gathered up is to be sent from America to distant lands, while in the home field there exist such providential opportunities to present the truth to millions who have never heard it."

"Every city is to be entered by workers trained to do medical missionary work. As the right hand of the third angel's message, God's methods of treating disease will open doors for the entrance of present truth."

Mr. and Mrs. Bean began their work as house-to-house nurses. Later, they had opportunity to rent a small room which was already equipped for giving hydrotherapy treatments. With the aid and cooperation of members of the Memphis church, the treatment room was rented and work began. Soon Miss Phèbè Hackworth, a sister of Mrs. Bean, and a nurse, joined the unit.

Although the treatment rooms are located about fifteen-minutes' street car ride from the heart of the city, they are well patronized. Business men and women, lawyers, judges, and others, drive out in their automobiles. These people have their treatments, and instruction in diet and the principles of healthful living.

The spirit of the treatment room is to "heal the sick," and many treatments have been given without charge to those who needed care, but were not able to pay. Some of these after they recovered their health, or were much improved, returned to pay for their treatments. Such patients have been very appreciative, and have become enthusiastic boosters for right principles of living.

ANOTHER phase of medical missionary work is being carried on by another member of the Memphis church, Mrs. E. Newsome, a former Madison student who for some time was connected with the Birmingham cafeteria. She is

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

baking whole wheat bread. Her equipment is very simple,—just the home cook stove, but she bakes twice each week for members of the church, for neighbors, and for patrons of the treatment rooms.

These are lines of work in which many people may engage. "We have come to the time when *every* member of the church should take hold of medical missionary work."

In the fourteenth chapter of Luke, the Lord compares His last work on earth to a great supper. Servants are sent out to call to the meal all who have been invited to dine, saying, "Come, for all things are now ready."

In the parable, many were found too busily engaged with their own affairs to respond. They asked to be excused. The Lord then instructed His servants to "go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind."

We are told that all the cities should have missionary centers. Cafeterias, treatment rooms, and sanitariums are to be established to heal the sick and at the same time to call the attention of men to the last great message to the world. Of those who work in these lines it is said, "The medical missionary workers are doing the long neglected work which the Lord gave the church . . . *They are giving the last call to the supper which He has prepared.*" —GEO. B. McCLURE

ITEMS OF NEWS

THE class in College Physics, accompanied by Dr. Mary Dale, the teacher, and Mr. Jo Meier, who is a civil engineer, spent a very profitable day at Muscle Shoals, visiting the Wilson Dam,

the electric light power house, and a number of other plants.

BY the aid of moving pictures, the family took a trip through Yellowstone park and the Yosemite last Saturday evening, and then spent a short time with the bird haunts on the coasts of Louisiana. These films, put out by the Department of the Interior, are very entertaining and educational.

FRIENDS in Florida are anxious to see a vegetarian cafeteria operating in St. Petersburg. A sister in Illinois writes that friends of hers who have eaten in some of our cafeterias, are urging her to open a cafeteria in her home, a city of fifty thousand inhabitants. The idea is growing, and this ought to encourage many people having ability for food work, to increase their efficiency by proper training, and then to give their time to this phase of gospel work.

A LETTER from Mrs. Lottie Jasper-Jensen, of the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, at Fletcher, North Carolina, states that in response to an article in the SURVEY, telling of the need of workers in that unit, at least ten different families have been heard from. "These responses came from nearly as many different states, and two were from Canada. We are taking the matter up seriously with a family in Oklahoma. Things look encouraging for the summer, and we are getting the sanitarium ready for summer patients. The building needs painting. I am wondering if there are any among SURVEY readers who may be inclined to help meet that expense." Here is an opportunity for some who may not be able to connect personally with a unit for missionary work in the South, to yet have some share in that work.

YOUR demonstration of the principles of true education pleases me," writes a Survey reader living in British Columbia. From various quarters come letters containing names for the Survey mailing list, and frequently with names come donations of a dollar, or more, to help meet publishing expenses. All these are encouraging omens.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

April 8, 1925

No. 15

The Influence of Vegetarian Cafeterias and Treatment Rooms

IT TOOK the Faculty of the Madison School some time to decide to shoulder the burden of a city work. The institution had a farm; it was operating a sanitarium on the campus, and it was manufacturing health foods for the market, but to send workers to the city seemed a larger undertaking than they cared to handle.

The instruction was positive that in cities like Nashville people should be afforded an opportunity for treatment and for a healthful diet, but it was left to a small group of laymen to start the work in the city. Later, these workers moved to Madison, the School became responsible for the city enterprises, and students and teachers together have carried forward the work for the past six years.

The work is growing. In March the patronage of the cafeteria was the largest in the history of the work. It is an inspiring sight to face the men and women who patronize both cafeteria and treatment rooms. They represent the active, business people of the city, the thinkers and leaders of public thought. And they come to the cafeteria because they are convinced

that they are the better physically for the diet they obtain there.

Recently, at a family meeting some of the city workers told a few of their experiences in connection with the serving of

foods over the counter and the treating of the sick in the treatment rooms. "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations," is the great gospel commission. "Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." God's people should have the teaching spirit. All of them should be teachers, for that is a part of conversion.

"Wherever the truth is proclaimed,

instruction should be given in the preparation of healthful foods." A part of our teaching as commissioned by the Savior, is to be along the lines of right physical living, eating, dressing, the habits of daily life, and the care of the sick. This outlines the work of the cafeteria and the treatment room.

These city centers are to set forth the principles of right living, and to point the way of city dwellers to more healthful surroundings in rural districts.

Working the Cities from Outpost Centers

OUT of the cities, out of the cities!" This is the message the Lord has been giving me. The earthquakes will come; the floods will come; and we are not to establish ourselves in the wicked cities. . . . We must make wise plans to warn the cities, and at the same time live where we can shield our children and ourselves from the contaminating and demoralizing influences so prevalent in these places.

—*Life Sketches of Ellen G. White.*

WORKERS MUST LIVE WHAT THEY TEACH

THE workers in cafeteria and treatment rooms are actors on a stage; their every word and work is a spectacle to the world. At the most unguarded moments they may be shedding an influence either for or against the truths they are advocating.

This was illustrated by Brother Cowen, a member of the city force of workers who looks after the heating of the building. He told of the man who hauls away the scraps from the cafeteria to feed his own hogs, because we have none. That man has ceased to eat pork and has left off the use of coffee.

A man not far away who has been an invalid all his life, has learned that the cafeteria diet is good for him, and when he cannot come for his meals, he will often send in for a dish of greens. Greens, as cooked at the cafeteria, are a favorite dish with him.

We find men watching the work from all sides. They line up at the decks, and the line extends to the street in front. They are watching from the side alley, and at the back door.

MEET YOUR PATRONS WITH A SMILE

PATRONS of the cafeteria are pleased to find that they are recognized at the decks, and that the servers remember their individual tastes. The hurried business man wants quick service, and if he can be met with a smile from over the counter and a plate with the food he especially fancies, he is sure to return the smile.

One man walks five miles each day for a bowl of cafeteria soup and a dish of spinach. Mr. Whittaker, in his cafeteria experience, always delighted to have that bowl of soup and that spinach ready for that customer. It is no unusual thing for pleased patrons to bring new people with them. They help the new-comer select his foods, and it is remarkable how well they explain the value of each dish and the plan of service. "This is the only place in the city where you get food that is *all* good for you," is the explanation of one man.

"But you cannot smile over the counter," said the smiling Mr. Whittaker, "unless you have learned to smile even in the

face of difficulties back in the kitchen." There is a hurry and bustle and good, hard work for those who are carrying the burdens of the cafeteria, and this is all a part of the practical training for lives of usefulness as given by Madison.

"I learned more in six weeks at the cafeteria," said Mr. Whittaker, "than I expected to learn in twelve. I have been given two good eyes, and I was expected to hear and remember what I was told. There is no place for the poke and the grouch in the cafeteria work."

"It's a great place to have the rough corners knocked off," said Kenneth Sheriff, another member of the Cafeteria Course, and an enthusiastic booster of cafeteria work.

HAPPY IN THEIR WORK

PEOPLE often ask me where we get such a group of happy nurses," said Miss Gladys Robinson, who is in charge of the ladies' section of the city treatment rooms. One hot day last summer, a patient came for treatments. She confessed that she was cross with the heat, but off in the kitchen of the cafeteria she could hear the workers singing, softly singing.

The men's treatment rooms attract the doctors, lawyers, and business men, and the women's division takes the wives and mothers and sisters of these men. A teacher in one of the schools of the city says she always feels that her teaching is a little more effective after she has had treatments at the Nashville treatment rooms.

We are often asked how we get patients. The city centers have never paid a cent for advertising. Pleased patrons pass the word along to others. The wife of a physician was helped physically, and the Doctor was so pleased that he has sent many of his patients for treatments.

The wife of another physician was at first very dubious about taking treatments. Finally she decided to try them, and after finding herself benefited, she told Nurse that she wished she might bring all the Doctor-husband's patients in for treatments.

One member of the Nurses' Course, who has had some experience in the city treatment rooms, feels that no nurse-in-

training should be satisfied until she has spent some time in the city work.

A WIDENING INFLUENCE

IN my work for the institution at Madison," said Mr. Rocke, I come in contact with people all over the city who know the cafeteria and treatment rooms. I find men who walk blocks to get their dinner at the cafeteria. I am often asked why we do not start another cafeteria nearer their places of business. You know why we do not? For the simple reason that we do not have the working force to conduct another cafeteria in Nashville at the present time.

"People express confidence in what we teach them in matters of diet. They come to us without prejudice. They may be masters in their own lines of business, but they come to us as humble learners. The head of a great business concern has been taking treatments. When I go to that man's place of business, I find that the stenographers in the office, the shipping clerks, and practically all the workmen about the place have been given a deep respect for the cafeteria and treatment rooms.

"If you have made a success in life as a business man, the Lord will be pleased to have you consecrate that business ability to some enterprise through which you may glorify Him. If you have been a successful farmer, it is your privilege to consecrate that talent to the Lord, and help forward some rural center for the teaching of truth.

"There was a time when that was a strange doctrine to me. I had been taught to work and earn money to pay the way of others who were doing the missionary work. But we have been told that the Lord's work in the world will never be completed until laymen of the church are ready and willing to unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers.

"I find that the man who puts the most into this work is the man who gets the most enjoyment out of it. There is opportunity in this self-supporting work for every man to find a place."

EXPERIENCES AT ASHEVILLE

SOON it will be five years since the Asheville cafeteria was taken under

the management of the Fletcher unit. During this time we have had many varied and interesting experiences. We have traveled thousands of miles and served thousands of meals. Asheville is fifteen miles from our country base at Fletcher; consequently, the difficulty of transportation has not been a small one. A part of this time a highway has been under construction, and the roads have been almost impassable, but thanks to the progressive spirit of the state, we have now a concrete road to within one mile of the farm.

At present, Asheville is the smallest city in the South in which cafeteria work is carried on. However, it has the advantage of being a tourist center. Each year we have the privilege of meeting people from all sections of the country. Many of them are health seekers, and their exclamations of pleasure in finding a place where our diet is offered, show the need of such work. There are a number of traveling men who always make a point of eating with us while they are in the city, giving as their reason, that it is the place they can find the proper diet. Often we hear such remarks as these; "My, it seems good to get back to some whole wheat bread." Or, "I have indigestion, but every time I come here, my food seems to digest well."

Some of the physicians send their patients to the cafeteria because they wish them to have the kind of food we serve. One physician says she finds many of the working girls under-nourished, and directs them to us. One man says his doctor told him to place himself under the "Good Health Cafeteria" diet, or else he would soon be dead. Another says his doctor told him that anything we gave him to eat would be perfectly all right for him. We felt that we had reached the climax when one man came in and told us that he had prayed the Lord to open such a place in Asheville.

In thinking of the results of the work, the outstanding feature is the many splendid friends we have made. Many people have had their attention directed to our message for the first time through contact with our work. To the workers here, more and greater possibilities are opening for this work.

—A. A. Jasperson

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

A REPORT FROM LOUISVILLE UNIT

IT is a source of encouragement to the workers to look back over the progress of the past year, and especially to the advancement of the last six months. As we compare the present with conditions a year ago, we feel that the Lord has greatly blessed us.

The Pewee Valley farm is an ideal place for a small rural sanitarium. It is noted for its beauty and quiet surroundings. We hope soon to be ready to receive patients, for several people have already inquired when we can take them. This will be the only place of its kind near Louisville. A number of city physicians have expressed their pleasure at the prospects of a place to which they can send their patients.

The farm soil is good and we hope for good crops this season. We have a small bakery at the farm base which is making a name for itself. Last week as I was driving on the pike I took a man in to ride with me. When he learned who I was, he said, "O, yes, I hear you make such good bread over there."

The treatment room work is growing. One man, a banker, who had been skeptical about the treatments, is now sending his friends to us. Recently we counted seven workers from one bank who were taking dinner at the cafeteria.

We are glad to report that the cafeteria is doing better than ever before. We have given the dining room a fresh coat of paint. The needs of Louisville make us feel that there should be other places of this kind in different parts of the city. More workers are needed who will push this work to the front, workers who will stick to the work until they have made a success of it.

—J. T. Wheeler

NEWS ABOUT THE PLACE

THE last of March the air was still cool, but the daffodils and narcissus were a mass of beauty. They blossom by the thousands along the dividing line between the Sanitarium campus and the pasture. The air is fragrant with the scent of the lilac.

THE class in United States history made a profitable trip to the Hermitage, President Jackson's home across the Cumberland river from the School. The building contains many relics of the days of Jackson and Lafayette, and the grounds are spacious and beautiful.

SABBATH afternoon, the young folks enjoyed a walk in the woods and nature study by Dr. Bralliar. Trees and flowers and all the growing things take on a new interest as their peculiar habits are pointed out. The Savior told His disciples to "consider" these things, and He himself often drew His parables from the world of growing things about Him.

CHATTANOOGA cafeteria has been calling for help, as the Misses Burk and Morgan return to Madison to resume their studies after a six-months' experience in city work. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Goodman and Mr. and Mrs. James T. Whittaker left Madison in answer to this call. Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker plan to go on to Knoxville a little later in the season.

CABBAGE-RAISING is a project in the hands of Mrs. O. P. Baessler, until recently a dweller in the city of Chicago. She has about seven thousand plants five thousand of which are now ready for the open field. As she reported this week, over twenty-five hundred plants have been transplanted. Crittenden Home, in Nashville, is raising a garden which is some what under the supervision of our gardener, A. J. Wheeler, and this garden as well as some others, is being supplied with cabbage plants.

From Friends

"I cannot tell you how much my wife and I have enjoyed reading the Survey during the past two years. It has a freshness, and carries a message, not found in other publications. The high spiritual tone is its chief attraction. We have been in the habit of reading every word."

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

April 15, 1925

No. 16

Some Reasons for Student Self-Support

IT was the original plan of the Creator that man should be a producer. We do not find that God divided man's life into a period for study, when others supported the student, and another period of self-maintenance. Rather, man was to live always by the labor of his hands, and he was to be a student throughout the entire period of his life.

Another system of education has been devised which encourages men to think that they are due the best things of life without putting forth much effort to secure them. Christians, if they carry forward the work the Lord has outlined for them, before the end of earth's history will be prepared to do all the things necessary to their comfort and maintenance, and for the forwarding of their mission in the world.

THE system of education outlined for the training of Christian workers is lacking in no good thing, and among other features of superiority, it provides for the self-maintenance of the student. "It reveals cowardice to move so slowly

and uncertainly in the labor line,—that line which will give the very best kind of education." We are

bidden to look at nature, for she contains vast resources for schools on the land.

We may have been inclined to pity the student who found it necessary to work for his food while in training for a life of Christian service, but he is not to be pitied, but rather envied. "This work is essential to the education most favorable to spiritual advancement." It not only makes a man independent so far as his temporal support is concerned, but it is counted one of the most essential factors in character development and spiritual attainment. This point is frequently overlooked.

Conditions Favorable to Christian Work

WHAT were the conditions chosen by the infinite Father for His Son? A secluded home in the Galilean hills; a household sustained by honest, self-respecting labor; a life of simplicity; daily conflict with difficulty and hardship; self-sacrifice, economy, patient, gladsome service; the hour of study at His mother's side, with the open scroll of Scripture; the quiet of dawn or twilight in the green valley; the holy ministries of nature; the study of creation and providence; and the soul's communion with God,—these were the conditions and opportunities of the early life of Jesus.

So with the great majority of the best and noblest men of all ages. Read the history of Abraham, Jacob, and Joseph, of Moses, David, and Elisha. Study the lives of men of later times who have most worthily filled positions of trust and responsibility, the men whose influence has been most effective for the world's uplifting.

—Ministry of Healing

ONE reason the progress in manual training as a part of Christian education has been so slow, is because "some do not appreciate the value of agricultural work. These should not plan for our schools; for they will hold everything from advancing in right lines. In the past their influence has been a hindrance."

From these sentences it appears that a man who does not grasp the importance of agricultural training, and who is not willing to give it due place in the school curriculum and in the daily program of the student, is in danger of losing his vision of the education necessary for Christian workers, and should not be allowed to mold the policy of our educational institutions.

The world is interested in the problem of student self-support. Many of the universities of the land are grappling with it. Many, many of the best men in all walks of life have had to be self-supporting during their student life. No one deserves success who has not earned it. True success cannot come as a gift.

Often students are taught to shun some of the fundamental industries and to choose indoor jobs, what they called the more genteel occupations, because they had not learned "what plowing means, and that the hoe and the shovel, the rake and the harrow, are all implements of honorable and profitable industry."

JOSEPH stands among the world's great men as a financier, a far-seeing business man who met successfully a world crisis. How was he able to do what he did? "A pure and simple life had favored the vigorous development of both physical and intellectual powers. . . Faithful attention to duty in every station, from the lowliest to the most exalted, had been training every power for its highest service." He was a product of the rural home and of industrial education.

The history of the schools of the prophets, as given in the Scriptures, emphasizes the importance of well-directed manual work on the part of the student body. Agriculture and mechanical work were encouraged, and students and teachers cooperated in the support of themselves and the institution.

IT is granted that "education derived chiefly from books leads to superficial thinking," while on the other hand, the tendency of work, conducted in a proper manner, is "to encourage close observation and independent thought." It develops common sense, the ability to plan and execute; it strengthens courage and persever-

ance, and develops tact and skill. It makes men and women capable of coping with emergencies.

These are qualities that any missionary may well work for. The ability of a student to be self-sustaining is spoken of as "a most valuable training." It teaches the value of time, money, strength and opportunity. It encourages economy, industry, self-denial, practical business management, and steadfastness of purpose. "Such training will make the youth masters and not slaves of labor."

These are some of the thoughts and facts developed by Brother N. C. Wilson in his study of the subject of student self-support with the Faculty of the Madison School this week. Unity of thought and action, on the part of those who are carrying the burdens of the institution and having a part in the development of a system of training that will make for strong Christian workers, is encouraged by these studies together of underlying principles of education.

EAT YOUR A B C's

VITAMINS are "subtle substances" produced by plants, which are essential for growth, development and good nutrition. There are three known vitamins, fat-soluble vitamin A, water-soluble B, and water-soluble C. In order to have good health, we are advised to eat foods which give us the needed amount of each of these vitamins.

VITAMIN A has been found necessary to produce growth, nutrition and reproduction. Its absence gives rise to certain diseases of the eye and to rickets. Fat-soluble vitamin A is found in cream, whole milk, cheese, butter, the yolk of eggs, in yellow corn and carrots, in the green leaves and shoots of plants, and in tomatoes. We should cultivate the habit of using greens, such as spinach and other green leaves, which have been found equal to butter fat as sources of vitamin A.

VITAMIN B, a water-soluble vitamin known as the anti-neuritic, or anti-beri-beri vitamin, is necessary for growth, nutrition, and reproduction. As indicated by the names, its absence gives rise to nervous diseases and beri-beri. The chief sources

From instruction given Sanitarium patients.

of this vitamin are the green leaves, the outer coats of grains, yeasts, vegetables, and raw fruits. High milling processes remove from the grain this very important food element.

VITAMIN C, also a water-soluble vitamin, known as the anti-scorbutic vitamin, is most essential to health and proper nutrition. It is the food element which prevents scurvy. It is found in the juices of fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly in lemons, limes, grapefruit, oranges, and tomatoes. Irish potatoes and turnips are found to be rich in vitamin C. All green vegetables contain more or less of the anti-scorbutic vitamin.

Ordinary cooking destroys much, if not all, of vitamin C. The sterilization of milk destroys this vitamin, and the pasteurization of milk injures it. For these reasons some raw fruits and vegetables should be eaten every day. Germinated seeds, such as soy beans, peas, lentils, wheat, etc., are excellent sources of vitamin C. Lemon juice is exceedingly rich in this vitamin, the acid seeming to preserve it.

HOW VITAMINS ARE DESTROYED

1. By the action of heat—Vitamins are rapidly destroyed by heating in the presence of air and oxygen. Their destruction depends largely upon the time to which they are thus subjected to the heat. Prolonged heat destroys vitamin C, and probably much of vitamins A and B. Avoid long cooking of fruits and vegetables.

Of the three vitamins, A is the easiest to preserve. It appears to be fairly stable. In preserved foods it is found that the vitamin slowly oxidizes. Canned foods, with the exception of tomatoes, contain much less of the vitamins than fresh foods. Tinned tomatoes have been found to contain all three vitamins, due probably to the presence of the acid.

2. By drying—Vitamin C is destroyed by drying. Vitamin B may be preserved in the dry state. Whole grains retain these elements for long periods of time.

3. By the action of alkalis—Bicarbonate of soda and varieties of baking powders are destructive to vitamins. Avoid the use of these products in cooking and baking.

4. By high milling processes—Modern processes of milling remove from the

grains the minerals, the vitamins, and the roughage, all essential elements in a wholesome dietary. White-flour bread is almost wholly devoid of vitamins. Eat whole-grain products.

Drink whole milk and eat greens for vitamin A.

Eat vegetables and whole grains for vitamin B.

Eat raw fruits and salads for vitamin C.

For health, get plenty of the A B C's.

PRINCIPLES OF HEALTHFUL LIVING

EVERY Christian belongs to a great life insurance company of which the Master is the director. "The Lord will preserve him and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth." "The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing."

"Thou shalt not be afraid . . . for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noon-day. A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee."

These are precious promises of protection in the presence of disease such as we face these very days. But in order to meet the situation and maintain their health, the followers of the Master need to take heed to the laws of life and health which He has made known. "Behold, I have taught you statutes and judgments . . . Keep therefore and do them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations."

A wealth of information has been given us concerning the proper diet for man, a wholesome, non-flesh diet, consisting of whole grains, fresh vegetables, fruits and nuts. These foods, properly prepared and properly eaten, give good blood, and increase immunity from disease.

EVEN the life insurance companies of the world recognize these principles. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company issues a pamphlet entitled "How to Live Long," written by Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, a well-known authority on foods, who schedules fourteen rules for maintaining health.

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

In his rules, Professor Fisher stresses the importance of living, sleeping, and working in fresh air; choosing the proper foods, having those foods properly cooked, and not over eating; having free bowel movements each day; avoiding the use of poisonous drugs; and keeping free from worry. On the subject of foods Professor Fisher writes:

"In the past, most Americans have not eaten enough fresh fruits and green vegetables—the foods that regulate and protect our bodies. We need plenty of these foods to keep our diet well-balanced and our bodies strong and healthy. Cook vegetables in as little water as possible so you will not drain off the valuable mineral salts. Wash all vegetables and fruits before using. Wash them very carefully if they are to be eaten raw. Raw foods, such as fruits and salad plants, are good for you. You need to eat some fresh foods every day."

And so it appears that in the great program of public education for health, the life insurance companies are contributing their mite through the assistance of scientific food experts. Every church should be a center for the propagation of health principles. Every Christian home should be a demonstration center for healthful and wholesome food preparation; and every large center of population should have its vegetarian cafeterias for serving and educating the public.

It is a great day for the advocate of healthful living. The world is ready for these principles. Madison offers class work throughout the year for students who desire to increase their efficiency as health-food workers. There is a demand for such workers far beyond the supply, so these classes should be filled to the school's capacity. This is a favorable time to enter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Tennessee legislature had before it a nurses' bill, which if passed, would make it "unlawful for anyone to practice as a trained, graduate, or registered nurse in this state without a certificate from the Board of Examiners of Nurses," and providing for the appointment of a Board of Examiners consisting of three nurses and two physicians. The bill failed to pass.

ONE of the well-known faces at the Sanitarium is that of Mr. Thomas Elliott, who has been a member of the family for over three years. After an absence of several months spent with relatives in Nashville, he is again with us. With an experience covering nearly ninety years, and a wholesome, happy view of life, Mr. Elliott is a blessing to all with whom he comes in contact.

THE work of the Spring term began the first of April. Students who had been in class for the past six weeks then took their turn in manual departments. Among recent additions to the School family are Mrs. Ida Tetze, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, of Detroit, Michigan. Both of these ladies are nurses who are seeking advanced work along the lines of dietetics and medical missionary activities.

ONE week ago, Elder Wells, president of the Southern Union Conference, was the speaker at the Sabbath morning service. Before the sermon, he and Professor Sidney Brownsberger sang together the beautiful hymn, "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow." In his sermon Elder Wells stressed the necessity of complete consecration if one is to do successful work for the Master. Paul attempted to work for the Athenians, meeting their logic with logic, and their argument with argument, but it proved unavailing. His converts were few. Later, to the Corinthians he wrote, "I am determined to know nothing among you, save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified."

Looking Southward

"The Survey is surely an inspiration. Ever since I have been reading it I have been anxious to enter Madison for some training."

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

April 22, 1925

No. 17

Rural School Work in the South

A FEW DAYS ago a teacher from a school for mountain boys and girls, a man who is intensely interested in the whole educational problem of the high-land districts, came to Madison at the request of some of his friends, to study first hand the methods followed here for the training of teachers and other workers. He told of some of the hardships of mountain districts, where, in case of sickness, a physician has to travel twenty or thirty miles, and the cost of medical help is almost prohibitive to the poor people. Naturally the medical phase of the training at Madison appealed to him, and the fact that in connection with many of the rural schools we have nurses, and sometimes a small sanitarium, or treatment rooms.

The industries which enable the workers to go into needy districts, cultivate the soil, build their own houses, improve the roads, erect a school building, and all such things which make for the support and comfort of the people of the community,—the teaching of these industries at Madison is a wonderful asset in the education of workers.

A group of men and women who are interested in the establishment of industrial schools among the natives of Mexico, hearing of the work at Madison, is in-

quiring as to methods and results. The Southern section of our own country, with its varied conditions and educational problems, is one of the richest training grounds for workers who look forward to life in foreign lands. And the farm and the industries of the school are said to afford the very best means of preparation.

A Medical Center for Every City

MEDICAL missionary work is the right hand of the gospel. It is necessary to the advancement of the cause of God. Every city is to be entered by workers trained to do medical missionary work.

—*Extent of the Work*

WRITING for the *Review and Herald*, Elder W. H. Heckman, president of the South-eastern Union Conference, makes an appeal for workers

for the rural schools of the South. He says,—

“It is an undeniable fact that the rural mission school has a most important part to play in the giving of the third angel’s message. . . . In many places schools should be established, and those who are tender and sympathetic, who, like the Savior, are touched by the sight of woe and suffering, should teach old and young. Let the word of God be taught in a way that will enable all to understand it.”

“We are glad for the self-sacrificing workers who are at the present time located in these rural districts. They are doing a noble work, the influence of which spreads for miles around. . . . The Lord is manifesting His approval of the efforts which are being put forth by these consecrated, God-fearing men and women who have dedicated their lives to this line

of missionary work. Our great need and appeal is for more such workers to settle in these isolated sections."

After quoting the instruction that families should settle in the South to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, relieve the suffering, and teach, Elder Heckman further says,—

"The clarion call is sounding. It is sent to those who have means and a spirit of service in their hearts. It may be you cannot go to Africa, India, or China, but you have as needy a mission field at hand, one which is easily accessible. The work of the conference is growing and expanding year by year, yet we are sadly in need of earnest missionary families who will supplement our efforts and take up work in the dark countries which are yet unentered.

" . . . The conference is ready to cooperate with all who answer the call and enter the field as self-supporting missionaries. Together we can forward the principles of truth."

These words from Elder Heckman, the president of a union conference, who sees the need of self-supporting men and women to teach in many of the out-of-the-way places of the South, ought to be a great source of encouragement to those who have heard the call to these fields. Some who have been hesitating should now adjust their affairs for a life of such service.

MANY who enter this work feel the need of some training along the lines of self-supporting activities, and for them the Madison School offers special privileges. Here there are conducted a number of enterprises which self-supporting missionaries find it wise to carry forward in the fields where they settle. Here there is opportunity to train for medical work, for teaching, for health-food work. Here it is possible to meet agricultural conditions of the South, and profit by the experiences of those who have been dealing with Southern agricultural problems for the past twenty years.

Conditions in the world emphasize the importance of self-supporting work on the part of our missionaries, and it is in their favor to be able, while taking their training, to meet the problems of student self-

support. The industries at Madison not only afford valuable training along lines that should be duplicated in many rural districts, but they make it possible for a body of two hundred students to make their school expenses while in training.

Many of these rural districts are within reach of a city center, and then it becomes the privilege of the rural work to link up with the city work; for the opening of vegetarian cafeterias and city treatment rooms for the teaching of health principles, the workers living at the country base. It is a big work, and an intensely interesting work, and it is profitable work for those who count profit, not in money but in service for the Master. The SURVEY is more than pleased to pass on the "clarion call" for self-supporting workers, as it is given by Elder Heckman. Correspondence is invited, and literature will be sent to any who ask for it.

SEED THOUGHTS GAINED BY A STUDENT

SOMETIMES we are inclined to feel that school means books, and desks, and the four walls of a school room. But the Master Teacher taught only a part of His lessons within the temple walls. Sometimes he gathered His disciples by the seaside; sometimes, on the mountain top. Sometimes His greatest lessons were given by the bedside of the sick. Again He and His students stood in the open field with broad stretches of waving grain before them. And who can deny that some most valuable lessons were taught by Him at the carpenter's bench?

At any rate, the work-a-day world is filled with just such lessons as He taught in His school in Palestine, and of those who catch the vision of His teaching methods it is written, "Blessed are your eyes, for they see; and your ears, for they hear."

It has been my privilege while at Madison to come in touch with several departments, and as I have worked in these various industries, I have caught glimpses of great lessons which I add to the precious lessons gained from the daily study of the Word in the chapel services.

I was associated with the teacher of the cabinet classes, and I found that before

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

ITEMS OF NEWS

DR. Y. W. Haley, who is living with the Sanitarium family, had charge of a recent Saturday evening social hour. Four young men, friends of Dr. and Mrs. Haley; sang, and the Doctor's daughter, Miss Virginia Haley, gave several readings.

IN the early part of April the Ridgetop Orchards are a beautiful sight. The pear trees have bloomed and faded, but the apple trees are still a mass of white blossoms and fragrance. In the woods about the house the dogwood is in full bloom, and the wisteria and wild quince are coming into their glory.

A PASSING visit was made by Dr and Mrs. H. S. Brown, of Pennsylvania, who are driving east from California. They made this part of the trip in two weeks. This was Mrs. Brown's first glimpse of Madison, and she was especially impressed with the natural beauty of the surroundings.

SATURDAY night, Mr. Rimmer showed the family a three-reel motion picture which graphically portrayed the terrible effects of nicotine poison as taken into the system by the use of tobacco in various forms. A number of visitors were present from the community, and the evening was an enjoyable one as well as instructive to all.

IT is only a few times in the years of its life that death has entered the family at Madison, but on Monday, the thirteenth, we laid one of our young men, Paul Crippin, to rest until the morning of

the resurrection. Paul and his grandmother, Mrs. Belle Crippin, drove South from Roseburg, Oregon, last winter that the young man might have the privileges of the school. His work was cut short by death which followed an illness of about three weeks.

THERE are no vacation periods in the school program at Madison. Students are expected to come in for intensive work, with a definite object ahead of them, and desiring to make the most of their time in preparation for some self-supporting mission center, but from time to time the permanent workers have a short leave of absence. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Miller and their daughter, Miss Bonnie Miller, came South three years ago, and this week left Madison for a motor trip to their former home in Independence, Missouri.

THE gardens are looking fine. The peas, cabbage, onions and cauliflower are up, while most of the other vegetables are planted. In the greenhouse the tomatoes and cucumbers are ready to be transplanted, and this will be done as soon as danger of frost is over. Much of the work in the garden is carried on by people who are taking a project in that department. We find that this develops a sense of responsibility in the workers. It gives them a greater interest in their work, and is a source of education to them, as well as a help to the department.

JOY and sorrow were mingled in the hearts of the family as they gathered together Sunday evening, the Twelfth of April, to say farewell to Elder and Mrs. N. C. Wilson who left Monday for New York, expecting to sail in a few days for Africa. As Bible teacher and as close associate with the family in its many and varied activities, Elder Wilson held a very warm place in the hearts of every one at Madison. Elder and Mrs. Hankins have spent years in South Africa; Mrs. Druillard worked at the Cape for ten years; and now with Elder Wilson and his family in that country, Madison students and teachers feel that they have a close bond of sympathy with the work in that distant land.

any article of furniture is made, there must be a plan, or picture, of the article. But this plan is of value only when it has taken concrete form. This corresponds to the lesson taught at a recent Sabbath morning service. We were told that in our life work, we should have plans and visions of the Lord's wishes for ourselves. We have a right to dream of those plans provided they are in harmony with the mind of the Lord. But the dreams amount to practically nothing unless we go about to carry them out; unless we build foundations under the aircastles we have erected.

We are taught, also, that when we ask God to guide us, it presupposes that we are going somewhere. In all this work we need a definite purpose; we must be headed toward some goal.

Every department has its lessons for the students, but especially is the great-out-of-doors filled with parables for us to interpret. Nature is called a great lesson book, and agriculture the A, B, and C of education.

In preparing the soil as a seed bed, the particles of earth need to be made very fine, so that each seed may come in contact with the moisture that causes germination and the food elements that make for growth. So it is with the mind. It is the soil in which spiritual seed is to be planted. Sin hardens the soil of the soul and makes it unreceptive of the Gospel. The Spirit of God softens the soil, and with the aid of the medical missionary and the health food workers, it is prepared for the message of today.

When the body is properly nourished, and when diseased members are eased of their pain by treatments given by men and women whose aim is to help humanity, the heart is softened, the affections are won, and seed planted under those conditions has opportunity to grow.

As I work the soil in the garden, I am thinking. The land here grows a cover crop in the winter. This is plowed under, and since it is a crop rich in nitrogen, it adds a much needed element to the soil. It adds humus, also, which aids in the releasing of other plant foods, such as potash and phosphorus. Soy beans, vetch, and other legumes, plowed under in this way,

are enriching the soil for future crops. They are really giving, not for themselves, but for the benefit of future generations.

So in our study in school. Much study is a weariness to the flesh, but the daily study of the Scriptures increases the mental capability and enriches the mind, making it possible for one to do more and better work of all kinds.

These are a few of the seed thoughts I have been getting, and which add interest and enthusiasm to my work.

—Florence Fentzling

AN IMPRESSIVE SERVICE

ON Sabbath, April eleven, Elder H. E. Lysinger, of Nashville, gave a very interesting and instructive sermon at the morning service hour. He dwelt on the thought that when a man is called into the service of God he will feel the burden of souls. He should be a keen student of the Scriptures. He is a watchman on the walls of Zion who is to speak boldly and warn the people of their sins.

It is the privilege of these workers to have a divine call. Then they should have a divine preparation for their work and knowing where God wants them to labor, they should never turn back. When the Lord said, "Whom shall I send," Isaiah replied, "Here am I, Lord, send me." Then the Lord touched his lips with a coal from the altar, and dedicated him to a work that took all his time and all his talents.

When Abraham heard the call of God he departed from his former home and associates. He "went forth", as it is written in the twelfth chapter of Genesis, to the land of his future activities. He "passed through the land," and "journeyed on" until he found the site for the work God had in mind for him. With him, there was no question as to climate or other physical conditions. When God spoke, he responded. He who does this today is said to have the faith of Abraham.

Following the sermon, Elder N. C. Wilson, who was about to leave Madison for his future field of activity in South Africa, was ordained to the ministry, Elder G. W. Wells, Elder I. J. Hankins, Elder Lysinger, and Elder John Thompson, taking part in the ordination.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

April 29, 1925

No. 18

Interesting People in Rural Schools

ONCE each year it is the custom to consider the rural school problem in our churches and solicit donations for the rural schools of the South. Southern educational problems are made complex by the variety of conditions that have to be met. There are two races calling for distinct schools. There are city problems and rural problems, and the great mountain regions of the South, isolated as it has been from the rest of the world, has given rise to what we here speak of as the rural, or highland, school problem.

As an illustration of the opportunities for work in these highland districts, Elder W. H. Heckman recently told readers of the *Review and Herald* that of 397 counties in the Southeastern Union Conference, there are two hundred ten that work not even a little company of our workers. So much for the southeastern portion of the South. There are other vast stretches of country that are calling for schools, for medical work, for cooks and dietitians who can educate them to care for their health.

IT is little wonder that the rural mission school is said to have "a most important part to play" in the work of today. Elder R. I. Keate, president of the

Carolina Conference, says that two great needs of rural districts of the South are leadership and money. "A rural mission school helps greatly in solving both these problems." The rural school molds the community and educates the people for Christ.

Elder B. F. Kneeland, president of the Cumberland Conference, encourages the establishment of permanent community work in the form of the rural school, because "very little can be accomplished by the worker in mountain districts, until he has become acquainted with the people and has won their confidence. Here is demonstrated the wisdom of the counsel of the Spirit of prophecy

which has instructed us that loyal, godly families of Seventh-day Adventists should move into these communities and do self-supporting work. The soil, when properly farmed, is productive, and the people are responsive to our methods. Medical missionary work proves a very effective opening wedge, and a school is in demand almost immediately. People who have heard of our work are begging us to start schools in their communities."

So these men, closely associated with these sections of the South, are calling for

City and Rural Work Go Hand in Hand

IN preparation for the coming of our Lord, we are to do a large work in the great cities. But in our planning for the extension of the work, far more than the cities alone must be comprehended. In out-of-the-way places are many, many families that need to be looked after. Those in the highways are not to be neglected; neither are those in the hedges. —*Words of Encouragement to Self-Supporting Workers*

means to carry forward the schools already started. More than that, the call is sounding for godly men and women, imbued with a desire to give their lives to the Master, to train for work in these out-of-the-way sections of the earth. They are called to give of their talents, their time, and their means, to forward the work. "There is much that can be done by lay-members of the church."

"The whole church needs to be imbued with the missionary spirit; then there will be many to work unselfishly in various ways as they can, without being salaried."

FOR a number of years a group of consecrated men and women have been carrying forward these rural schools, but only a small work has been done compared with what should be done. "We need schools that will be self-supporting, and this can be if teachers will be helpful, industrious and economical." The conferences are calling for the assistance of men and women who are willing to conduct community work, such as schools and medical missionary centers, largely on a self-supporting basis.

When a group of workers join hands to conduct such centers they often need some financial assistance to get the work started. They need money to build a school, a treatment room, or for tools and machinery, or for furniture and school-room equipment. These self-supporting workers are not asking for a salary. They are willing to live most economically. They till the soil for their daily food. Often they are helped to clothes from some barrel or box sent by friends. It is no uncommon thing for them to help clothe the children who attend the school.

A day in some of these homes would serve as an eye-opener to some of our good people living at a distance, both as to the needs of the workers and as to the possibilities for doing good through these schools. God has pronounced His blessing upon these workers, and it should be a pleasure to brethren and sisters living at a distance and blessed with a good share of earth's comforts, to share with the workers on the frontiers.

BUT beyond the gift of money we want to call special attention to the need of workers. The call is sounding for con-

secrated men and women. The Madison School sounds this call, because it knows the needs, and because it knows the blessing that comes from having part in this work.

Madison's training is for those who desire to fit themselves for self-supporting missionary efforts. There are a variety of activities that enable us to come close to the people with the message of truth. By settling in rural districts, a community work can be developed that reaches for miles. If the school is within twenty miles of a city, it is now the practice to carry on treatment rooms and a vegetarian cafeteria in the city, the workers living at the country base. Rural sanitariums are in demand in all sections of the country. In a number of places in connection with schools, small sanitariums are being conducted. Physicians are sending their patients to these little retreats. One sick person who finds health passes the word on to another sick person, and so the patronage grows.

The problem these days is not how to find patrons, but how to find workers to carry these enterprises. Where are the men and women with physical strength, with spirits to work, with hearts tender to the world's needs?

As you help the rural schools with your donations this year, remember the broader call for workers. Perhaps there are members of your own family who should enter this work, or begin training for it. Let us help them in their preparation. Perhaps, as a family, you should consider the call to a field of opportunities. Is there anything that Madison can do to help you?

NOTES

A MAN in North Carolina, who has been getting whole wheat bread from the Food Department of the Madison School, wants to know if there is any place nearer home that bakes this kind of bread. He is referred to the Asheville Vegetarian Cafeteria, on Patton Avenue.

Readers of the SURVEY living in northern Wisconsin, write to inquire for some one qualified to conduct treatment rooms in their home town. What can we do for workers in these distant places

when it is impossible to meet the demand for trained workers in our own Southland?

A friend, and former patient of the Sanitarium, has read of the Haley Relief Fund, and sends a donation for this fund with the words, "I think it is a splendid thing. I wish I might send a check of some size, but will do a little, anyway. I have a fellow feeling for the sick person who is not financially able to get the needed attention, and I think it was great of Dr. Haley to start this fund at your place. I never fail to speak a good word for Madison."

For many years Mrs. A. S. Steele, formerly of Boston, has been carrying forward a work for colored children in the South. She has educated several hundred children, giving most liberally of her means. She is interested also in the work of Madison for the education of white students to work in the mountain sections of the South, and elsewhere, and recently started a fund for students not able to make their entrance deposit. From this fund students can borrow a portion of the required deposit, returning it to the fund later, to be used by other students seeking a training for missionary work in the great Southland.

A STUDENT'S INFLUENCE

TWO or three years ago a young man attended the school at Madison. He came South from a seaboard city in the East, took the cafeteria course, and returned to his home. The principles of healthful diet, and the love of the country, took deep root in his heart. His parents had city property, but while in the South he often told of his desire to lead them out into the country.

Recently the mother of this young man wrote of the SURVEY and of other matters. She says, "What a blessing the message of the little paper has been to our family. When my boy talked of going to Madison I thought him crazy to go so far from home, but I have since thanked God with all my heart that he went, and that he came back with such wisdom for the rest of us.

"He told us of the importance of getting into the country, and we moved from the city. In fact, several families in our

city church have bought places in the country. I am hoping for an opportunity to take about three months' training at Madison in cooking, and about the same amount of training in nursing. I have done a little nursing in the city, and I do not care how hard it is for me to learn, I like the work. It was hard for me to change my manner of eating and living, but I praise the Lord for the strength He gave me to overcome wrong habits. And now I have a double blessing, for my husband is interested, also, and we want to spend the rest of our days in work for the Master.

"Tell me what it will cost to get the training I want. I have been wishing for this for three years, and I now see the way clearing ahead of me."

WRITING TO A FRIEND

A PARTIAL review of the work about the place runs like this. The plums promise a good crop. Pears bloomed heavily and promise well. Apples are comparatively light all over the state. The road approaching the Ridgetop orchards has been put in better shape. Strawberries are in bloom. The young men who have the fruit in charge have done well and every thing looks fine. The garden is in better shape than usual at this season of the year. A. J. Wheeler has certainly done good work and we are proud of it. The irrigating system is under construction. The finishing touches are going on the new greenhouse which is a creditable looking affair. Mr. Standish milled all the frames and sash, and as usual they are a good piece of work. He put in ventillators and clean-out doors. He is now getting the mill work out for the new poultry house.

Painting of the city building, the cafeteria and treatment rooms, has begun. Much of this work must be done at night as meals cannot be interrupted, neither can the giving of treatments. On the farm practically all the land is broken and thoroughly worked, and disced and harrowed at every opportunity. Thirty-five acres has been rented from a neighbor to increase acreage for forage crops.

With the central heating plant, work has been moving rather slowly. One boiler

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24,
1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee,
under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of post-
age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-
ber 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

is in place and is being bricked in. For the benefit of Dr. Sutherland the boys have been asked to keep an account of the goats' antics. The sheep are doing exceptionally well, and good reports come from the dairy. Mr. H. L. Robey is the faithful operator of the water system, and is on the job day and night if necessary to keep up the water supply. The White truck has been doing valiant service since it was rebuilt, and it has been some time since any criticism has been brought against the Auto Department. More or less painting and repair work has been going on about the Sanitarium, and the institution is full to the limit.

This shows something, but not everything, that goes on in a school of activities where workers are in training for lives of Christian usefulness. It is just a glimpse of the life that is lived at Madison.

ITEMS OF NEWS

ON the afternoon of the thirteenth, Mrs. Druillard, affectionately called "Mother D" alike by students and patients, left for a short vacation. She plans to visit her sister, Mrs. Grant Conser, in Los Angeles, and other relatives and friend in the middle West.

VESPER services this week were conducted by Dr. Arlie Moon. Dr. Bralliar gave the Sanitarium patient, two interesting lectures on nature subjects. The Sabbath morning service was conducted by Elder G. W. Wells of Nashville.

AMONG Sabbath visitors were Miss Mary Moore, of the Southern Publishing Association, Miss Smith, a returned missionary from China, Dr. Blanche Noble, from Protestant Hospi-

tal, and Elders G. W. Wells, H. E. Lysinger and J. C. Thompson, all of Nashville.

THE nurses have been enjoying class work in materia medica under Dr. Y. W. Haley, a Nashville physician who is spending some time at the Sanitarium, and who has always taken a keen interest in the training of Madison nurses. The same young people are taking their class in theoretical hydrotherapy with Miss Florence Dittes.

LAST Sabbath a group of people went to Chestnut Hill School, at Fountain Head, Tennessee, for Sabbath school. At present Mrs. Walen is away helping in the cafeteria work at Chattanooga, and Mrs. Susan Ard, her daughter, is carrying on the school work at Chestnut Hill. Everything on the Hill seems to be growing nicely, and the work is going well.

THE band concert given a few evenings ago was a delightful occasion for the family and such friends as came from a distance. At present the band consists of eighteen pieces, with Mr. Charles F. Davis of Nashville as director. The ability of the young musicians is a splendid demonstration of the power of accomplishment in the midst of an otherwise crowded program. Messrs George McClure and A. J. Wheeler deserve credit for the persistence and patience in developing the use of small instruments. The band and the orchestra have become permanent factors in the education of students, as well as a means of much very wholesome entertainment.

LAST week Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Scott and their two daughters joined the Madison family. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were students here in the early days of the institution. For thirteen years they have conducted a small rural school on Sand Mountain, in the northern part of Alabama. Not long ago fire destroyed their home on the Mountain, and they plan to spend a little time in school again, adding to their efficiency as self-supporting workers by taking some subjects along health-food lines. Mr. Scott will assist with the fruit work at Ridgetop orchards. Sabbath afternoon, Mrs. Scott gave an interesting account of their work in the rural school.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

May 6, 1925

No. 19

The Lord Gave Israel a Lesson on Flesh Foods

FOLLOWING a period of captivity and slave life in the land of Egypt, the Lord took the children of Israel through forty years of school life in preparation for homes in the land of Canaan. "What an industrial school was that in the wilderness." Law, organization, industry, co-operation, sanitation, health principles,—these are some of the lessons that were taught that great multitude of men and women, children and youth.

Human nature as displayed by those students was similar to human nature as we find it in our homes and schools today. Some in the camp were quick to learn, keen of perception, teachable, happy in carrying out instruction; others were dull of comprehension, slow in response to instruction, grouchy if corrected, complaining in spirit if things crossed their path.

If they were to prove a success when they entered the land of promise, the field of their missionary endeavors, they had lessons to learn on the way over to that field of activity. And so the Lord permitted difficulties to come in their way, for strength to accomplish things in this

From a Sabbath evening study.

world is developed by overcoming obstacles. Some of these people would have considered themselves quite prepared for a place of prominence in the new land, as loyal subjects, and ready to act as leaders, had they not faced some problems in the wilderness that revealed to themselves their lack of development. Some of them went into their graves as a result of the examinations that were given, of the physical tests that were made.

NOT the least of their trials came over the food question. They had been accustomed to dieting themselves in Egypt, but their system of eating was

not altogether conducive of health. So, according to the record given by Moses in the book of Numbers, the Lord took oversight of their food and drink supplies. Everywhere the company camped, there flowed beside them a bountiful supply of pure water. Men and cattle slaked their thirst as a direct gift of the Master. The flow of living water by the camp was typical of the water of life, of which if a man drink, he shall never again thirst.

Many who drank daily of that living water did so with little thought of its significance. Many drank with no thanks in

Diet and Religion

TRUE religion and the laws of health go hand in hand. It is impossible to work for the salvation of men and women without presenting to them the need of breaking away from sinful gratifications, which destroy the health, debase the soul, and prevent divine truth from impressing the mind. . . . Let those who have obtained a knowledge of how to eat, and drink, and dress so as to preserve health, impart this knowledge to others." —*Educate the People*

their hearts. They took it as we take so many things in life, as a natural consequence, the thing that the world owes us. It was the same about the food supply. God gave food fresh every morning, and the people gathered it as it lay like hoar frost on the ground. But after they had gathered for a while, it came to seem a natural thing for the manna to be there. Many lost sight of the presence of the Lord, just as we today forget that the bread we eat is a direct gift from the Master, and a sign of His presence and readiness to bless.

IF you and I had been back in that school, would we have acted differently from those students? Not unless we act differently today when questions of eating and drinking are presented to us and we have the problems of diet to solve. "The people complained," and their complaining was a displeasure to the Lord. He heard their words of disrespect and complaint, just as He hears such words when we utter them today. As a result of their mental attitude, the people fell sick, and a fire consumed them throughout the camp. Moses prayed for them and the fire was quenched, but the lesson was not yet learned. "The mixed multitude fell a lusting." It is a mixed multitude that cries for forbidden foods, an unregenerate heart and an uneducated stomach, or appetite.

They called for flesh as they had eaten it in the land of Egypt, and they cried for the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic. The food furnished by the Lord had too little taste. They were accustomed to more seasoning. They wanted something that tickled the palate and made the digestive glands secrete more fluid to dilute the strong flavors. That had been their diet in Egypt; why couldn't they have something of the sort now? They loathed this food, this manna. They did not want to leave Egypt, anyway.

IT was a most uncomfortable place for Moses to occupy as leader of that people when many of them were groaning and complaining because they had no beef steak, fish, or oysters. It sent Moses to the Lord in prayer. He said, "Whence should I have flesh to give unto all this

people? For they weep unto me, saying, 'Give us flesh, that we may eat.'"

One would think those people were half starved because they had no flesh foods, and yet all that time the Creator of heaven had been feeding them a diet well balanced and adapted to their every need. The food God gave was good for them physically, mentally, and morally. Strange that they could not see this. When the appetite goes on a strike, especially for forbidden articles of food, the mind is strangely dense. It seems almost impossible under those conditions for one to see any reason in the Lord's requirements. And so it was with those people in the camp. They made it miserable for themselves, for Moses, and for everybody else.

It was not in the Lord's plan for His people to have a flesh-food diet, but when they groaned and made such bitter complaint to Moses, the Lord told Moses to say to the people, "Ye shall eat flesh." "Ye shall not eat it one day, nor two days, nor five days, neither ten days, nor twenty days; but even a whole month."

MOSES wondered how the Lord would furnish flesh food for that multitude in the wilderness. He asked, "Shall the flocks and the herds be slain for them, to suffice them?" From this it is evident that these people were not living on a vegetarian diet because they had no cattle to slay and eat. The Lord did not feed them manna because He lacked flesh food for them, for when they complained at the food of His choice, He provided flesh food for them as readily, and in as great abundance, as He had supplied the food of His choice.

God fed His people a non-flesh diet, because He considered that the best food for them. It was according to the original diet for man, the diet which conserves health. This experience on a fleshless diet in the wilderness was for the purpose of weaning them from the diet of Egypt; for the sake of breaking bad habits and preparing them for a meatless diet in the new land. They might be in a land "flowing with milk and honey," but that was no indication that they should feed upon the flesh of animals.

GOD was beginning with fundamental principles in the education of His people. He was taking the children before they were born. By educating the parents, He was preparing a generation of reformers, a generation of missionaries through whom the world was to know of the power of God. The nations around them were to find them a "wise and understanding people." They were to be leaders of the world in arts and sciences as well as in morals and religion. There was a reason for restricting their diet. God knew what was for their good, as well as for the glory of God.

Moses continues his story by stating that the Lord was true to His promise and sent meat. Quails visited the camp by the thousands, and the people slew them all day, all night, and all the next day. They were determined to have their fill, and they had it. They ate, and as they ate they grew sick. A plague struck the camp. The people paid for the flesh they ate; they paid for it with their lives. Thousands went into their graves.

Further comment is unnecessary. God gave them the food of His choice. When they were dissatisfied, He allowed them to eat the food of their choice; but they paid the price, and the price was death.

A SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIES

A STUDY by the faculty of the "School of Industries" was conducted recently by three of the men leading in industrial departments of the institution, Andrew J. Wheeler, who is a leading spirit in the gardens, H. E. Standish, leader in construction work, and R. B. King.

As a part of its educational system, ancient Israel required every child to learn at least one trade. A similar practice was responsible to a large degree for the strength of the German empire. If, as a denomination, we had made more of this phase of education in the training of workers, we would today be able to do much more efficient work as missionaries.

Often men and women go into foreign fields with no idea how to build a house, and how to do many other things that we are told will give our missionaries standing room. The student who really earns

his way through school in preparation for practical life as a missionary in a hard field, gains something that other students miss. The student who actually earns his way is a help to the institution that educates him, and he will likewise lighten the burden that rests on the denomination that is sending him into the field.

We need to do more in these days than ever before in the way of preparing workers to support themselves in the field of their labor, because of changing conditions in the world and the approach of times that will make it very difficult to maintain missions unless they can be largely self-supporting.

"Industrial education should include the keeping of accounts, carpentry, and everything that is comprehended in farming. Preparation should also be made for teaching blacksmithing, painting, shoemaking, cooking, baking, laundering, mending, typewriting, and printing. Every power at our command is to be brought into this training work, that students may go out equipped for the duties of practical life. Cottages and buildings essential to the school work are to be erected by the students themselves."

The work outlined in this paragraph has been a guide to the Madison School in the development of its industrial system. It is recognized that "the students are in our schools for a special training, to become acquainted with all lines of work, that should they go out as missionaries, they could be self-reliant and able, through their educated ability, to furnish themselves with necessary conveniences and facilities."

These are some of the thoughts developed by Brother Standish. In a more recent faculty study Miss Hartsock led in the subject, "Teaching of the fundamental subjects in connection with the one-study system." Each instructor is expected to strengthen the student in spelling, reading, composition and penmanship, coordinating the work with the regular subject of the hour.

In the study of this week, Dr. Mary Dale led in the presentation of the subject of dress, and the attitude the school should take on this subject. Neat, well-made, plain apparel, adapted to the needs

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

of the work, or occasion, and free from fad and display, is the rule of the institution.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A CAR-LOAD of lumber for the school was unloaded at Madison station the last of April. This comes from a mill in the Cumberland plateau near Palmer, Tennessee.

AN automobile load of Madison people including Mr. I. H. Sargent and family and Mr. Arthur Mills, who is visiting friends here, spent the week-end at Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky.

AFTER visiting friends in Brockton, Iowa, Milo Fuller writes that he reached his home in Zenda, Kansas. Mr. Fuller completed his pre-medical studies the first of April, and it is his plan to begin the Medical Course this fall.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been attracted by the work of Mr. J. C. Howell on the burr-mill stones which he has been putting in shape for the mill in the basement of the food factory. The mill will be fitted with an elevator which delivers the flour to the main floor of the factory.

ON Sabbath, the twenty-fourth of April, the morning service hour was occupied by Elder J. D. Smith of Nashville, who has been doing evangelistic work in rural districts. He told the family that he meets the influence of the school, the sanitarium and the city work for miles as he travels through the country.

FOR a number of years Miss Rilla Boynton, who is now living in Los

Angeles, California, was connected with the office work at Madison. On the twenty-second of April she wrote of meeting Mother D face to face as she went from the White Memorial Church on Sabbath. "You can imagine my surprise at seeing her and to think she had come West alone. She is looking very well."

MADISON has some students who have families, and there are other little folks in the homes of faculty members, so a kindergarten department has been organized as a part of the church school. Mrs. A. E. Putnam has charge of these little ones, and these beautiful days she may often be seen with her little group, roaming through the pastures, picking the wild flowers, and having a general good time in the out-of-doors.

A SUBSTANTIAL donation of four hundred dollars came from a friend who asks that his name be withheld, for the assistance of various lines of work in the Southern field. "Knowing the needs of the South, and having been kept in mind of them through the little SURVEY, we are sending a check. We hope it will fill some need and lighten some burdens." Such expressions of friendship and cooperation are deeply appreciated by the workers in this field.

LAST week Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Crowder joined the Madison School family after an absence of two years during which time they have been living at Canaveral, Florida. These young people came to Madison from California, and took some medical missionary training. As Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Crowder, who have had charge of the Laundry Department, are leaving to connect with the Asheville Agricultural School at Fletcher, North Carolina, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Crowder will step into their places in the laundry.

A YOUNG man writes, "I have been receiving The Survey for some time. At first it was untouched; then I glanced through its pages; then I found it had something for me. I am now interested in the school, and want to become better acquainted with your system of training. I am particularly interested in the opportunities afforded pre-medical students."

"I consider the Survey one of the best among our many good papers, a live advocate of principles to which many of us need to be awakened."

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

May 13, 1925

No. 20

Are You Standing in Your Place?

IN order to enjoy the full blessing of the Lord, the Bible emphasizes the fact that it is necessary for God's people to stand in the lot, or place, which He has appointed for them to occupy. It is our privilege to believe that the Lord is interested in the welfare of each individual in His kingdom, and when we do bear that relation to the Master, we have to realize that He has appointed a work for each member of His family, which is necessary to the completion of His work in the earth and necessary, also, to the growth and development of the individual.

It has always been difficult for the professed people of God to realize fully this relationship of themselves to heaven, and to the Lord's work on earth; their relation to the world, and to other people in the world. But the only way a man can determine his attitude toward the Lord is by measuring his attitude toward his fellow men. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me," is the enunciation of a divine principle.

The human body with its close relationship of parts and organs is taken as a symbol of the church. Each member has a

Chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland.

relationship to the whole which is as definitely prescribed as is the relation of each organ in the body to every other organ. Imagine the condition of the human body if each organ had power to change its position and its function at will. Health depends upon the proper functioning of each organ; on the constant performance of duty by each cell, as well as organ, of the body.

ONE of the most effective methods of attack the devil can make on the work of God is to cause dissatisfaction on the part of God's people with His plan

for them. He tempts them to be unhappy with their surroundings, or with their employment. We find an illustration of this temptation of the children of Israel recorded in the fourteenth chapter of the book of Numbers.

The children of Israel had been urged by Caleb and Joshua to go up at once and take the good land. Satan persuaded the people to study the difficulties of the situation, until they refused to go where the Lord was calling them to go. A little later, after refusing to go, they made up their minds to go, when the Lord had told them to remain where they were. They had the experience of always wanting to do the thing in a different way, or at a different time, than the way, or time, appointed by their great Leader and Master.

Activity Expected of Christians

INACTIVITY is registered in the books of heaven as opposition to Christ's work, because it produces the same kind of fruit as positive hostility. Not to fill our place because we love our ease, because we would avoid care and weariness, is not to shine; and how terrible the guilt, how fearful the consequence!

—Counsels on Health

Christian character

This method of work by the enemy is not confined to the past, nor to the children of Israel. Today, when a man is not in his appointed place, or when he is dissatisfied with the place to which he has been appointed, it is evident that he is passing through a temptation. He needs to look out for such temptations, for the man out of his appointed place will bear no fruit for the Lord.

Israel out of its place was revealed to the prophet Ezekiel as a mass of dry bones. The prophet watched until the Spirit of the Lord worked on those scattered bones, and he saw them come together, bone to bone. These were the individual church members, each one finding his place. Then flesh came on these bones, and life was breathed into them, and they lived and worked.

IT has been my privilege recently to visit a number of companies of our people. It is surprising to find so many who admit that they are not in the place of the Lord's appointment. They are not working for the Master.

On the other hand, it is encouraging to find so many who say they are ready to make a covenant with the Lord by sacrifice, ready to cut loose from worldly employment, to cease making excuses, and seek their place in the work. This is a strong omen of the nearness of the time of the "latter rain." Before the Spirit of God can come on the dry bones, these bones must be rightly related to other bones. Each bone must be in the proper place for activity. The Thirty-sixth chapter of Ezekiel teaches that before the rain which ripens the work, God's people must each be in his place and performing his share of the work in the world. Not only must we get into our places, but we must learn to work where we belong with a happy, contented spirit, and must not feel that this work is too hard for us.

All through history the people of God have had to put forth some special effort to accomplish great things. The books of Daniel, Ezra, and Nehemiah all teach that sacrifice was necessary for God's people to get out of Babylon, away from the world, and into the land of promise. It was only a remnant that carried out the plan of the Lord in those days.

THE Lord is calling earnestly to every laymember of the church. He asks them to surrender their worldly pursuits and devote their time to some activity that will count for the salvation of souls. To work in the world merely for a living is no credit to any one who claims to understand the message for this time.

There are various lines of work open to those who desire to work for the Master. There is not much inducement in these activities from the standpoint of money, but the Lord promises those who work for Him a simple living. They must have the spirit to take "what is right," as we read in the parable of the vineyard. We are living in the days when men and women should go into the vineyard and work without reference to wages, for the work is urgent, the need is great. It is a dangerous thing for any man who knows the times to excuse himself from work. It is possible to form the excuse-making habit, and if that habit becomes fixed, a man will lose his chance in the last great movement.

It seems that there never was a time when so many men and women in the popular churches were anxiously inquiring, "What will the Lord have me to do?" They are waiting to have the way pointed out to them. God would have His people ready to lead the way in activities that will bring a blessing.

"The kingdom of heaven is like unto a merchant man, seeking goodly pearls; who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold all that he had, and bought it." It costs something to get into one's place, but it is worth the price. There is no more important experience for those professing faith in the message, than to find their places in the work of the Master. In these days nothing should prevent us from finding that place.

THE COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL PLAN

MADISON is nearing the close of its third year on the cooperative plan of operation. This means that students devote a block of time to study, alternating this with an equal length of time devoted to manual labor.

The school is in session fifty-two weeks in the year, and, according to this cooperative plan, a student may do a year's academic work and meanwhile earn his school expenses. Another thing in its favor is the fact that he is closely associated with some practical missionary enterprise similar to the work he intends to pursue when his course of training is complete.

Dr. Sutherland recently visited the College of Medical Evangelists, at Loma Linda, California, where the freshman classes in medicine and dietetics are carrying their work on the cooperative plan. He had the privilege of talking with nearly all these students, and he finds them enthusiastic over the plan.

He talked with many of them as they were actively engaged in practical work in some sanitarium or hospital. The college is not able, as we are at Madison, to give employment to the entire student body on the campus, or in institutions under the direct supervision of the college, but as he visited with these students he took particular pains to ascertain their mental attitude toward the plan, and their impressions of the value of this method of education. He found practically every one pleased with the scheme.

He had thought that possibly some would find it difficult to pick up the class work after the break made by a month's manual work, but almost without exception students said, "We go back to our studies with greater zest because of the practical experiences we have had while out. This work gives us a better understanding of the subjects we are studying." They find, too, that after a month of intensive study it is a rest to have a month in practical work.

The Doctor had the privilege of talking with a number of hospital superintendents and directors in institutions where the medical students are employed. Without exception he found them warm supporters of the plan. Several of them stated that if they had been given a similar chance as they took the Medical Course, they would have come through with a better preparation for their profession than they did.

One reason the plan appeals to us at Madison is because it makes burden-bearers of students in many of the departments of labor. It gives the teachers opportunity to test out the ability of students; to find the weak places in their character, and strengthen these weaknesses so that they are more capable workers when school life is over.

The cooperative plan has this advantage, also. It makes it possible for the student who is willing to put forth the effort for an education, to receive the training and make school expenses at the same time, so that no one need excuse himself for lack of training on the basis that he could not afford to attend a training school.

HELP IN THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

FOR some time another sanitarium cottage has been contemplated, but the building force has not been sufficiently strong to begin the work. The arrival of Brother George Wallace from California this week is a source of encouragement. Brother Wallace spent a number of years in the South and considerable time at Madison. He was the architect and builder of the Helen Funk Assembly Hall on the campus at Madison. With the sanitarium full to overflowing and a waiting list of patients, it is a pleasure to have Mr. Wallace with us and another cottage in view.

Mr. Wallace believes in using his ability as a carpenter in harmony with the Lord's instruction. We are told that "it requires more grace, more stern discipline of character, to work for God in the capacity of mechanic, merchant, lawyer, or farmer, carrying the precepts of Christianity into the ordinary business of life, than to labor as an acknowledged missionary in the open field. It requires a strong spiritual nerve to bring religion into the workshop and the business office, sanctifying the details of everyday life, and ordering every transaction according to the standard of God's word."

There are many men and women who possess trade gifts who should unite with others who are carrying forward the Lord's work, for their ability is needed in building up some missionary enterprise.

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

ITEMS OF NEWS

PLANS for Big Week were laid on Sabbath by Elder Lysinger of Nashville who met with the family at the morning service hour. Some members of the family will sell books, others, who cannot leave because of duties, will help by donating the wage of a day.

MR. LIDA SCOTT is home again after an absence of about two months. She spent several weeks in the East with relatives and friends in the interest of Southern work, and then made a trip to Los Angeles, California, to attend a counsel meeting on medical missionary activities. There she met Mrs. Druillard and a host of people interested in self-supporting missionary work in the South.

AFTER an absence of several weeks spent in Mexico and California, Dr. Sutherland reached home on the fourth. The beauty of the School farm was especially impressive as he approached the place. He finds the gardens doing well. The family had its first picking of strawberries, about eighty quarts, on the day of his arrival. The prospects are good for a bountiful crop.

THE first of the week Mr. and Mrs. George Juhl, of Rodney, Iowa, who spent three months in class work and becoming acquainted with the plan of operation at Madison, started on their return trip. They will visit several points of interest farther south, will go by boat from Savannah to New York, and will touch Washington and other cities in the East. They are pleased with the work in the South and hope later to return to this field.

IT is gratifying to hear that Mother D is improving in health since she has been with her sister, Mrs. Grant Conser, in Los Angeles. About three months ago Mrs. Druillard received an injury while riding in an automobile which caused her much pain, but those who saw her recently say that she is getting back to normal. Mrs. Druillard has been connected with the work at Madison from the day of its foundation, and has been closely associated with the various departments of the institution, so when she is away, she is missed more than many others might be.

FOR six years, or more, Mr. and Mrs.

R. A. Leslie have conducted treatment rooms at Red Boiling Springs, a summer resort in the northern part of Tennessee. This week Brother Leslie and Mrs. Leslie's father, Mr. Bailey Shilling, visited Madison, and Mr. Leslie purchased a forty h p boiler for his plant. Their work has steadily grown, and by patient, persistent effort they built a small sanitarium and developed a good community interest. It is one illustration of the good work that can be done by nurses and others trained for service, who are willing to give their lives in unselfish service to the Master.

ON the night of the twenty-ninth of April, one of the older buildings on the campus of the Lawrenceburg Cottage Sanitarium, near Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, burned to the ground. No one was injured, but Mr. and Mrs. Glen Smith and Mr. Hinds, who were sleeping in the building, lost their personal belongings and some furniture. The kitchen furnishings of the sanitarium burned and the water tank which supplied the sanitarium building. Miss Whiteis, who is in charge of the work, visited Madison, presented the matter to the school family, and a donation was taken up covering dishes, cooking utensils, and so forth. The Faculty and students voted to sell their first strawberries while prices are good and donate \$100.00 to Lawrenceburg. It is felt that friends at a distance, interested in such medical missionary work, will be willing to assist by rebuilding the tank and tower, which will cost approximately \$100.00. They are invited to send donations to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Madison, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

May 20, 1925

No. 21

Begin Your Training Work this Summer

MADISON is an all-year school, and the work of the summer term is fully as interesting and important as that of any other portion of the year. In fact, there are some very decided advantages in entering the school at this season of the year. The summer term opens July one and continues three months, closing the last of September, in time for the fall opening the first of October.

In a school of industries, where students have the chance to make a large part of their expenses in the manual labor departments, the warm months offer the most abundant opportunities for work. At this season the farm and gardens are calling for laborers. The building department is on the boom. At Madison, the central heating plant construction must be pushed through the summer. The sanitarium is full to the edges and patients ask why we do not have larger accommodations. Nurses do not lack for work; cooks are in demand; there is a place for farmers, mechanics, printers, painters. There is a place for men of capabilities along all these lines.

The days are long and the work is abundant; expenses are lighter than

during the winter months; it is possible for a number of students to work up a credit during the summer that will help with expenses next winter. These

are some of the reasons for entering now. For the pre-medical student, it is essential that he enter the first of July in order to complete his work in time for the fall opening of the College of Medical Evangelists.

WITH many students, life in school has very little connection with the life they are to live when the period of their education is passed, but at Madison

students are closely associated with various activities which are operating along lines they expect to follow when they go into the world as workers. If they are interested in health-food industries and in training for health-food work, they find themselves associated with a group of health-food manufacturers in the Food Department of the institution. Or, they find themselves members of the corps of cafeteria cooks and servers. They are making the trip to and from the city each day; they are carrying their part in an enterprise that is actually putting food before the public. There is an actual experience. There is no play-

Do the Thing at the Right Time

IT is the very essence of all right faith to do the right thing at the right time. God is the great Master-Worker, and by His providence He prepares the way for His work to be accomplished. He provides the opportunities, opens up lines of influence, and channels of working. If His people are watching the indications of His providence, and stand ready to cooperate with Him, they will see a great work accomplished. —*Extension of the Work in Foreign Fields.*

work about it. In no sense of the word are they receiving an abstract theory. Head and hand work are associated in the closest possible manner.

If by chance the student is interested in farming, he finds himself on a large farm that is carrying forward different lines of agricultural work, not for him but with his help. Fruit, general farm crops, garden crops,—he has a chance to deal with them all. Last year the canning department put in cans for the State and Community Fairs, a sample of every garden product on the place, and they canned over sixty varieties of foods. It was students who raised those foods, with the assistance of their teachers.

The mechanical departments are responsible for the building enterprises of the place. Practically every building on the campus is the product of student labor. Students are helping to build the big dam for the reservoir and the tile block boiler house; they paint the cottages; and just now a group of them are doing the interior painting of the cafeteria and treatment rooms in Nashville.

MUCH of this is man's work, but the women are just as busy. The sanitarium affords work for a group of about forty nurses, both men and women, and those who have chosen to devote their lives to medical missionary work have the privilege of practical training on the school campus.

It is impossible to enumerate all the activities of the place, to picture all that students-in-training are doing, but there is work for the ambitious student who is mature enough to have chosen his life work, and who desires to combine the practical with theory in his training. The school invites correspondence with all such people.

OPENINGS FOR WORKERS

WHAT is ahead of the Madison-trained student? This question is sometimes asked. The education obtained here fits the student to enter upon some self-supporting missionary enterprise, some line of work through which he can assist the needy and at the same time make his own living.

Health-food work for the cities, medical missionary work in sanitariums or

treatment rooms, rural school teaching with the different activities that group about a rural community work—these are the special lines which are stressed in the training at Madison. And for workers fitted for these enterprises there are calls more numerous than we have ever yet been able to fill.

The South is a rich field for the self-supporting worker. Cities in this section of the country are ready for the health work, and rural as well as city districts are inviting the consecrated teacher, farmer, mechanic, nurse, doctor. This is a section in which the pioneer spirit can be developed better than in many other places. The South is called a training ground for work in foreign countries.

IT is impossible for the Lord to cooperate with His people until they have a desire to sacrifice their ease and personal conveniences. Self-supporting work teaches men to economize, to be self-reliant, to restrict their wants. Self-supporting missionary work is a real blessing to people who want to do the Master's way, but have not yet learned some of these lessons. In many of the home fields, proximity to a well-supplied base makes self-supporting work seem unnecessary. In many foreign fields, distance from the base of supplies makes it difficult to equip for self-support. But in the South distances are not great, supplies are within easy reach, and still other conditions encourage the spirit of self-support on the part of Christian workers. The South bears much of the same relation to other sections of the country as Samaria bore to Jerusalem.

And so it is that experience in the South in self-supporting mission centers trains for a similar method of work in more distant lands. Those who are wise-hearted will not lose time in seeking the training for this work.

WHERE IS THE MONEY

SINCE the last great war extravagance has marked every walk of life. People spend thousands where formerly they spent hundreds. Governments are lavish beyond expression in their expenditures. Religious organizations are carrying on their work on an extravagant basis never before known. But a reaction may be expected. There is call for reform, and the

mission movements that can operate on a self-supporting basis will have a foundation not obtained on any other basis.

Men of means do not feel called to invest their wealth as things are now going. They are waiting to see a movement headed by consecrated men and women who know how to practice economy, who know how to meet emergencies with a small outlay. This wealth will yet be given generously to workers who have learned the lessons to be learned by the self-supporting missionary.

It is not wrong to accept a wage for service, but the time will come when those who are engaged in the work of the Lord will carry it forward because of the love in their hearts, and, if necessary, at their own charges. They will have learned to work on a self-supporting basis, and therefore they are counted worthy to handle the means that God will direct into the closing up of this earth's work.

It is time to return to more simple methods, to the pioneer spirit in the work of the denomination. It is time for many who have the love of the truth in their hearts to be in preparation for such work as will hasten the coming of the Master. Madison will be glad of your cooperation and pleased to assist in your preparation.

THE MECHANICAL ARTS DEPARTMENT GIVES A PROGRAM

THE educational value of the Wood-Working Department was well demonstrated at the recreation hour last Saturday evening by students working under the direction of Brother H. E. Standish.

The platform in Assembly Hall was converted into a carpenter shop with work bench, planer and tools. Some students illustrated the way careless people handle tools, in contrast to the respect shown tools by the man who knows their worth.

The diversity of work done in the repair shop astonished some people as they saw the array of articles of furniture and musical instruments brought in to be doctored.

Seven of the junior boys, bearing letters spelling "Tennessee," exhibited articles they have made from native woods, such as, waste paper baskets, tie holders, and

book racks. They described the woods, told where they grow, and the various uses to which each is put.

Several smaller boys described in detail the parts of the bit and brace, hammer and plane, taking tools to pieces and putting them together again.

This was another of the series of industrial department programs given to impress the value of a thorough knowledge of common things and the dignity of work.

CAFETERIA WORK IN KNOXVILLE

THE interest manifested in the vegetarian cafeterias in various Southern cities is illustrated by a report from Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rhodes who are located in Knoxville. Recently a representative of one of the city papers, seeing their crowded condition, offered them room in the newspaper building, in spite of the fact that an ordinary restaurant serving meats is not permitted in that building. He stated that the vegetarian cafeteria does not offer the objection in food odors that is brought against other eating places.

A physician who was confined to the hospital by illness sent to the cafeteria for whole wheat bread and took the treatments in hydrotherapy and massage.

Class work in cooking and health-food principles has been conducted with an intelligent group of colored people. They have opened a small lunch room for their people and hope to see it develop into a cafeteria.

The health inspector gives the Knoxville cafeteria a high grade for cleanliness. His only adverse criticism at the latest inspection was to call attention to a bulged can of fruit on the shelf.

A patron whose home is in Atlanta, offers to give some financial assistance if the proper people will start a vegetarian cafeteria in his city. Speaking to the Knoxville workers, he said, "We need a place like this."

STUDENTS READY FOR THE PRE-MEDICAL COURSE

ATTENTION is called to the fact that students desiring to take the pre-

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

medical course in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute should enter for the term beginning July 1.

This course requires two full years' work above high school grades, and can be covered at Madison in twenty-four months. The student spends alternate periods of six weeks in class and manual work, but in order to complete the work in time for entrance to the College of Medical Evangelists, with its cooperative plan of work, the students should begin his course here in the summer.

It is important, therefore, that students entering this season, with a view to taking a medical course either one or two years hence, should begin their work at Madison on the first of July, the date of the opening of the summer term. Let us have correspondence with those who contemplate taking this work this season. Address E. A. Sutherland, Madison, Tennessee.

ITEMS OF NEWS

A BROTHER owning property in Loma Linda, California desires to exchange his interests with some one living in the South. He has an equity of \$4800.00 in twenty-two acres of fine soil with irrigating water. Any one interested may address Mr. C. A. Stebbins.

TEN miles out from Knoxville, Tennessee, near the little town of Newberts, Brother L. M. Wilson and family have a farm on which they planned to establish a medical work. Failing health on the part of Mrs. Wilson makes it necessary to dispose of the property, and it is the wish of these workers, if possible to have the

place pass into the hands of people interested in a similar work. The farm consists of eighty acres, with one seven-room house, three tenant houses, and a new barn. For price and other details, interested persons are asked to correspond with Mrs. L. M. Wilson, Newberts, Tennessee.

APRIL in Tennessee had most unusual growing weather. The first picking of garden peas came the last week in the month. Tomatoes were set in the open field on the twenty-fourth. One green house is full of cucumber and tomato plants, small seedlings in flats. In the new green house, one half of the space is occupied with sweet potato plants and the other half with egg plant and tomatoes. The school is having a splendid supply of spinach, mustard, turnip, and chard greens, and an abundance of asparagus and lettuce. The last of April the first planting of string beans were up and looking fine.

THE last week in April brought summer temperature, but May day a warning of coming frost was given out by the weather bureau. All the garden crops and the fruit was so tender that much damage might easily be done, but the family believe that the Lord has a watch care for the place, and that it is our privilege to present our difficulties to Him just as He instructed the children of Israel to pray for rain when they needed it. At the Friday evening service many of the Bible promises were read, and in spite of the unusual cold of what is known as "blackberry winter," gardens and orchards suffered no damage.

WE have with us at present Dr. D. D. McDougal, of Cincinnati, who has been given a month's leave of absence by the hospital with which he is connected. He will spend the time with the Madison student body, working side by side with students in the mechanical department. Dr. McDougal is intensely interested in the type of education in practice at Madison, and chooses association with the teachers and students as a desirable form of vacation.

"I read each number of the Survey with interest," writes a friend who sends a donation to the publishing fund. Do not wait to make large donations to this fund. Many small sums together make possible the weekly visits of the little paper.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

May 27, 1925

No. 22

Destruction Threatens The Cities

YEARS ago when the message to leave the cities and seek homes on the land was first given, one reason assigned for the movement was the fact that the cities are subject to calamities from which Christian people, men and women who trust the Lord, have a right to escape.

Men are inclined to put their trust in well-built structures and to feel secure in buildings of modern construction. At the same time we have been warned that the sky-scrapers of our cities can easily crumble to the ground, and the very materials which have been considered fire-proof sometimes become the means of the destruction of multitudes.

Earthquakes form one of the dangers of our seaboard cities. The danger is not confined to the coast cities either, but if we think it needless worry to contemplate the danger from earthquakes for the cities of our country, and especially the eastern portion of the country which has been in the habit of calling itself comparatively free from such catastrophies, then note the following data.

FOR years we have read that "the ungodly cities of our world are to be swept away by the besom of destruction. In the calamities that are now befalling immense buildings and large portions of cities, God is showing us what will come upon the whole earth."

The Engineering Economics Foundation is an organization with headquarters in Boston, which is studying the situation in the world, and its conclusions are quoted thus:

"Earthquakes must be added to the risks of life in cities of eastern United States. . . . Eight distinct shocks have been felt in this section of North America since September 30, 1924, indicating that this region is in the grip of a periodic readjustment of the earth's surface." This is the

City Conditions

THE world over, cities are becoming hotbeds of vice. On every side are the sights and sounds of evil. Everywhere are enticements to sensuality and dissipation. The tide of corruption and crime is continually swelling. Life in the cities is false and artificial.

—*Ministry of Healing*

opinion of Dr. K. F. Mather, of Harvard University, a member of the Foundation.

Dr. Mather says this section of the country has experienced earthquakes nearly equal in intensity to the San Francisco earthquake in 1906, and "there is no reason to believe there will not be others."

So in earnest is this Foundation and so firm is its belief in the future fate of our eastern cities, that it is providing for the preparation of earthquake maps for each city. It is studying such problems "as how transportation could be carried on in an earthquake emergency when subways and elevated roads may be put out of business."

In case of earthquakes in congested centers, we may expect that "elevators and other stationary machinery would be jammed; pipe lines of water, oil and gas

will be liable to rupture and fires break out; oil freed from reservoirs would add to the fire hazard, and the population would suffer from shock, panic, death from fires and wounds, disease, exposure and famine."

THIS organization to meet such conditions shows that the danger is considered a real one. "Measures preparatory for such an emergency have occupied the special study of the Foundation, which holds that public education is the only insurance against confusion and greatly increased death tolls in time of earthquake disasters."

With all that man may do to save life and protect himself from the destructive elements, there is in this no suggestion that the safer place for men to make their homes is on the land, and that the saner method of living takes the family to a home on the soil. If there was ever a time for those who know the significance of events transpiring to be active in teaching, alert in the demonstration of their faith, it is now.

"Out of the cities," is my message, and when that is really the message, we will want to be ready to assist people who are in danger of fires, earthquakes, disease, and pestilence, with a truth which will place them in homes where God has said they should dwell and where they should rear their families. Schools are to be established on the land; health homes and sanitariums are to be located in country places where natural surroundings will aid in the recovery of health. The cities are to be worked from out-post centers, the workers living in a rural home and carrying the message of health to the cities through treatment rooms, health-food stores and vegetarian restaurants, and by the distribution of literature, all the time calling the city dwellers' attention to more wholesome surroundings in the country.

For years it has been our privilege as a denomination to give this phase of the message, but lacking faith, the message has not had the spirit and force that it might have possessed. Now the public press is sounding the warning, "Get out of the cities." Now men of the world, scientist and scholars, are foretelling the fate of these populous centers, and are

preparing to educate the public to meet the catastrophe with the least possible loss of life.

In the days when the Savior Himself was foretelling the fate of the Jewish nation, the people of God were warned to withdraw from Jerusalem, lest they lose their lives in the destruction of the city. Those who were alert and mindful of the prophecy, were able to read the signs of the times and save their lives. Others were blind to events about them, deaf to the words of prophecy, and the Roman army closed in around them making escape impossible. "Today, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts."

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT CHRISTIAN

ONE of the problems for our young people to solve," said Mrs. Sutherland in addressing the Young Peoples' Society, "has to do with the question of diet. In the early days of the human race it was possible to trust to appetite as a guide, because the appetite of man had not been perverted by wrong habits of eating. Today it is not always wise to eat all we may want so far as quantity is concerned, nor all the different things we may want, for our wants are not always right.

"A woman weighing about two hundred ninety pounds came into the cafeteria a few days ago and asked for advice about reducing her weight. She is a lover of greasy foods. She eats fat pork and hot biscuit. True, she eats greens once in a while, but the greens are cooked with hog jowl, and her hot biscuit are drenched in butter. As I talked with her, suggesting the advisability of restricting her appetite, choosing certain kinds of food and rejecting other fat-producing foods, her reply was, 'I don't want to eat that;' or, 'I don't like that food.'

"We laughed over the matter, and she took what I said in good part when I finally told her that if she were determined to follow her 'wants' she must be content to live with her weight. Not infrequently our wants are a poor guide to what we should choose for a diet.

"When the body is not well nourished, the appetite may make a vigorous call for some abnormal things, such as fudge. pic-

kles, or something else that is not good for the health. In these cases the temptation does not come from without, but from within. The trouble is that when we eat the fudge, or the pickles, or the other questionable articles, the craving is not satisfied. There is still a call for more. We are but nourishing a perverted appetite. It is possible in this way to keep the nerves all upset and in a jangle.

"You can tell pretty well when a baby is well nourished and properly fed by the way it sleeps and by its disposition when it is awake. An undernourished baby does not sleep well. It is cross and irritable. People begin to say, 'That baby is spoiled.' Then we bring out the scales and weigh the baby. He has not made the normal amount of growth the past month. He is not gaining as he should. Something is wrong with his food, with his digestion. Then the diet is changed and baby loses his restlessness. His irritability disappears. He laughs and coos, and we say, 'What a good baby!'"

Young Christians should be noted for their adherence to the principles of right eating. All members of the Young Peoples' Society signified their desire to be one-hundred per cent Christians. This means that they need to be sound in body, sound in mind, sound in spirit. The body should be well nourished by good food. The mind should be well fed and full of good thoughts. The spirit should be anchored to the Lord and happy in His service.

We need to study how to feed the body in order to keep it fit, a real temple for the indwelling of the Spirit of God. We need to know what to eat and how much to eat; when to eat, and when to refrain from eating. This is one of the ways by which we are to work out our salvation, for the principles of healthful living have been given for our salvation.

A LITTLE GLIMPSE OF MADISON

ONCE in a while we find ourselves described by some one living within the family circle who perhaps did not know that the description would ever reach beyond the friend to whom it was directed. Such is this case. Dr. Mary Dale, for the past year, and more, a member of the Madison School faculty and a member of

the class of '23 of the College of Medical Evangelists, is quoted by *The Evangelist* in part as saying—

"Madison is a beautiful place in the spring time. The weather, except for a few days of snow and heavy frost in the winter, and for two and a half months of humidity in the summer, is very much like California with this addition,— the seasonal changes are very marked. Autumn is a wonderful three-months' season of temperate weather and sunlit days. Spring is incomparable. At present the fence line by the pasture, as you go up the road to the Sanitarium, is spangled with multitudes of bulb flowers,— daffodils, jonquils, narcissus. Everywhere the ground is embroidered with the most delicate little leaf forms and flowers. All the song birds of the United States are represented. One by one they have been returning, and now the mornings are resounding with their songs. There is an endless variety of trees and shrubs. Many beautiful trees grow on the School grounds and around the Sanitarium."

"The Sanitarium is an ideal place for patients. It is now well recognized as a health resort by the physicians in Nashville eight miles distant, and by the smaller communities not only of this state, but of contiguous states. The capacity is always reached, forty patients, with a waiting list so that one patient no sooner leaves than another enters. During the summer there is such a demand for rooms that two relatives or friends, frequently room together, and students' rooms are pressed into service, so that during the hot months the patronage often increases to fifty or sixty.

"To say that I am interested in the work here is putting it mildly. I am fascinated and absorbed by it. Not only the Sanitarium, but also by the School and educational phase. This student body of 200 members is a most earnest and consecrated band. It is an inspiration to work with and for so many who have a definite purpose for service, and who are willing to go to any lengths to obtain the training for that service.

"Each year many go from here into most difficult fields; some into cafeterias and treatment room work, some into the rural

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919

school work, and still others into unobtrusive community work. . . .

"There is great need for more medical work,—especially in the country. Large areas are without the services of a doctor. Many of the small units established by Madison students are now in a position to start and sustain medical work if there were physicians ready to connect with such work. The giving of medical attention to those isolated communities is a great problem, which can well be met by this cooperative plan,—sanitarium, school, industrial center,—as the units which have been formed are carrying it out.

"This earnestness of purpose and definiteness of preparation makes a forceful type of young person. As the patients come in contact with nurses and students, they are impressed with their lives and with the spirit of the place. Instead of seeking to impart our peculiar religious beliefs to those who come to us in search of health, quite often they become curious as to the manner of spirit which underlies all that they see and feel, and they make very earnest inquiry into different aspects of our religion and educational policy. Christ said, 'I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me.'"

ITEMS OF NEWS

SABBATH afternoon Mrs. I. J. Hankins gave the faculty an interesting Bible study based on the prophecies of European history recorded in the thirty-eighth chapter of Ezekiel.

THIS week Brother Rocke's cottage has been on the move. Professional movers took it from its site near the Sanitarium to a more secluded spot on the west side of the

main road. A new cottage for patients is planned for the place thus made vacant.

AMONG recent visitors are Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Smith, who motored from Hawthorne, California, to see their daughter, Miss Fern Smith, and to study first hand the methods of the Madison School. They are interested in various phases of medical missionary work as represented here.

THE strawberry crop is at its height the middle of the month. Quantities of berries are consumed by the School family. The market extends to the Sanitarium and to the city cafeteria, and the surplus is canned for winter use. Over seven hundred quarts were picked the first day of this week.

FROM Fountain Head Health Retreat comes word that this little sanitarium is more than filled with patients, the overflow being cared for in student cottages. Mrs. Mulford writes that things along agricultural lines are prospering, and that they are in the thickest of the strawberry season.

CHILDREN of the church school, with their parents and teachers, had a picnic at Glendale park on the fourteenth. The day was ideal for an out-of-door meal, and the pleasure of the company was enhanced by opportunity to visit the zoo. The dinner was prepared almost entirely by the children themselves in their cooking class. They made their own sandwiches, baked their own cakes, and picked their own strawberries.

FRRIENDS will be pleased to hear of the marriage in Nashville, on the seventeenth, of Miss Dorothy Bell to Mr. Gaines Lowry. Both young people have been students at Madison. Mrs. Lowry took her training as a nurse here, and Mr. Lowry since leaving the School has been connected with the X-ray department of the General Hospital in Nashville. After a visit with relatives in Murray and Hazel, Kentucky, they will return to Nashville.

"We have been receiving the Survey for several years and surely do enjoy it," writes a western reader, "We are interested in your health-food work," writes another. "I appreciate the opportunity Madison offers students in the way of training for Christian service and a chance to make expenses," says a third.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

June 3, 1925

No. 22

Watch for the Leadings of Providence

THE life of the Christian is so bound up with the program of the Master in His work on earth, that it is his privilege to look for the hand of the Lord in all the happenings of life. The story of providential leadings and the providential arrangement of affairs is told again and again in the character sketches of the Bible.

Elisha was a teacher in Israel, and his duties carried him on an itinerary through different parts of the kingdom. Time after time he passed by the house of the woman of Shunem, and as he passed he was invited to eat at the table with herself and her husband. Finally the generous spirit of the housewife led her to propose that they build an extra room to the house for the man of God to occupy as he passed that way. A number of years later the woman of Shunem reaped the reward of her act of kindness. Her son fell sick and died, and calling for a servant, she drove with all speed to Elisha. When the man of God found her heart burdened with sorrow he went with her, and through the blessing of the Lord the son was restored to life. The story of that healing spread through the kingdom, and paved the way for other interesting experiences.

Following the healing of her son this woman of Shunem went from her home

to the land of the Philistines, and dwelt there for seven years because of famine in her home country. When she returned to Shunem she made application to the king for the restoration of her property. Whether or not she made the appeal through Ge-

hazi, Elisha's assistant in the educational work, may not be clear, but it is told that the king was in conversation with Gehazi when the women entered the court. "And the king talked with Gehazi the servant of the man of God, saying, Tell me, I pray thee,

all the great things that Elisha hath done."

THIS king needed to know the doings of the great teacher of the times; and of the various activities of the school, under his supervision, and probably no one was better able to give him inside information than Gehazi, the close associate of Elisha. Among other things, Gehazi related the raising to life of the son of the Shunemite woman, and as they were in the midst of the narrative Gehazi looked up to see this woman herself. And he said, "My Lord, O King, this is the woman, and this is her son, whom Elisha restored to life."

How nicely the Lord timed these events, and yet no better than He times events in the lives of His people today. The king talked with the woman herself, got fu-

Study the Bible

THE Bible is the great lesson book for the students in our schools. It teaches the whole will of God concerning the sons and daughters of Adam. It is the rule of life, teaching us of the character we must form for the future life. Every lesson reveals to us the Father and the Son.

—*God's Purpose for His Institutions*

ther details concerning the sickness and restoration of the young man, became interested and appointed an officer to look after her property matters, restoring to her the land and the income of the property since the day she left it.

If one looks at it from the mercenary point of view only, it pays to be generous, philanthropic, kind to the distressed. From the spiritual standpoint, it means a great deal more to have these characteristics of the Master. Nothing merely happens; the Lord times all the events in our lives.

HELP THE POOR TO HELP THEMSELVES

ELISHA had many experiences similar to those we meet today. One of the students died, leaving a widow, two children and a debt. The wife came to the teacher of the schools of the prophets, stating that her two sons were about to be taken as bondsmen. How shall she meet the situation? Elisha was well acquainted with the king and might have asked aid or this widow, or mercy for her from the creditors. Instead, he instructed the woman and her sons to follow a course which would bring relief in a business like way.

They were bidden, "Go, borrow thee vessels abroad of all thy neighbors, empty vessels; borrow not a few." And she sent the boys out to borrow vessels. They went to all the neighbors asking for the loan of empty vessels. The neighbors asked what was to be done with the empty vessels, and the lads probably told that they were in need of money and the prophet had advised them to do this, and then to fill these vessels from their limited supply of oil.

Interest was aroused, and when the vessels were finally filled with oil, the neighbors who had loaned the bottles were ready to buy from the widow. The Lord not only miraculously supplied the means of getting money to meet the needs of the family, but he gave a method of labor that naturally brought quick returns for the efforts the woman and her sons put forth.

It is worth noting also that the amount of oil these people had for sale was limited only by the faith they exercised in the matter of borrowing vessels for the Lord to fill. All these are profitable lessons for workers who are giving their time and

means to the work of the Lord. He has not only promised to supply all our needs, but he gives wisdom to meet the conditions under which we live. He wants laymen to lean on Him, following His methods of work, trusting Him to fulfill His promises. He wants to time the events in our lives for the benefit of His people and for His own glory.

THERE IS NEED TO CONTROL THE THOUGHTS

THE wicked, we are told, "will not seek after God. God is not in all his thoughts." "The wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt."

The devil delights to gain possession of the mind. We are living in the land of the enemy, and it is only as the result of eternal vigilance and by giving our minds to the Lord, that we can have peace and happiness.

Thoughts coming from God are full of joy and peace. When we find ourselves easily upset in mind, when we become discouraged and down-hearted, we may know that we are not led by the mind of the Master.

It is the experience of the days as they pass, the accumulated experiences of the days as we are at work, that measure our relationship to the Lord. Jesus carried the mind of His Father with Him into the carpenter shop. He was as much the Savior of the world then as when He stood in the temple teaching, or when He healed the sick. As a day laborer He was full of the peace that passeth understanding. He mingled with men and women who were full of worries, but He was at peace. He lived in an age when men lost their reason and wandered about uncontrolled. He came to restore wandering, disordered minds.

It is unsafe for us to think our own thoughts or do our own ways, for "the carnal mind is enmity against God: it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." We may let our minds run riot for a time, and may think that we can bring them back under control at will, but the test will come at some unguarded

From a chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland

moment. When a severe trial comes we will sink beneath the burden.

Our safety lies in committing our ways absolutely to the Lord, and letting Him work through us in the same way that God worked through His son Jesus.

A GLIMPSE OF THE WORK IN VARIOUS UNITS

SOON after her return from the West Mrs. Scott, accompanied by Dr. Blanche Noble, visited several of the centers that are carrying forward educational and health food work. Something of the problems to be met in this work may be gained from a letter describing the trip, from which we quote in part—

Dr. Noble and I wanted to go up Sand Mountain. We could not give the time of our arrival, so we took chances to get some one to drive us up from the valley. We found plenty of automobiles at Trenton, for a campmeeting was in session there, but we could find no one willing to risk his car on that mountain road.

It was four o'clock in the afternoon and no return train until eight. Our luggage was heavy, and we could not walk the six miles up the steep grade to the plateau sixteen hundred feet above us. But we started out hoping to find some one willing to drive us up the mountain. We had not gone far when to our delight we met Mr. Harbolt from the school on the plateau, and he took us into his Ford.

The climb up that hill was rougher riding than I thought even a Ford could endure, and as we passed over some big boulders I wondered what kept us on our wheels. Part of the way was over a corduroy road, and I was surprised that that little jitney did not fall to pieces like the wonderful "one hoss shay." I thought every bolt and nut would be rattled from its place. When we reached our destination, everybody seemed pleased to see us, and we held a little meeting with the workers that night.

It surprised me to see how that little group of workers stand by their post, and in spite of discouragements, look with hope and courage to the future and anticipate growth and development. I for one am ready to stand by them.

WE visited the Chattanooga and Knoxville cafeterias, and were pleased with the progress that has been made. Brother and Sister Rhodes have done well at Knoxville. For a time, after paying their help they could not pay themselves any wage at all, but now they have made that up. Such a crowd is coming to them that some have been turned away unfed. We do not see a remedy just now, as the room next door is rented for a year.

Since Mr. Bumby, the baker, feels that he must be away for six weeks, Knoxville is appealing to Madison for help. If possible, they want another permanent baker, so they will have help enough to develop a bread route. There is a demand for the whole wheat bread and buns, corn sticks, cakes, pies and health foods delivered at the homes of the people. Mr. Bumby is enthusiastic over developing this phase of the work. A Ford car has been provided for that purpose.

Instead of increasing the wage, this cafeteria force has used its income for further equipment. They have purchased dishes, silverware, a large pressure cooker, an electric washing machine, and a glass case for the window.

When this unit can have the assistance of other strong workers, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes desire to develop a similar center in Florida. There must be, somewhere among us as a people, strong men and women willing to carry a work of this sort for the good of humanity, making personal interests and commercialism entirely secondary. They need a vision to extend the health work, such as these workers possess, which expresses itself in cafeterias, city treatment rooms, and a country base for educational extension work.

Brother and Sister James Whittaker had intended to connect with the Knoxville unit, but they are needed at Chattanooga and decided to remain there for the time. Mrs. Walen has just completed a two-months' class with the workers in this city, covering some of the subjects they intended to take at Madison. They have a neat and attractive place. Besides acting as teacher, Mrs. Walen has been a real blessing as leader during the transition period in the work in this city, and as an organizer and spiritual director

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919

After five months in the city, Mrs. Walen is returning to her own home work at Chestnut Hill Farm School, Fountain Head.

There is a place in this work for a small host of consecrated people. We are looking for them, encouraging them to train for greater efficiency at Madison, and praying that they will not keep us waiting too long. Now is the time of opportunity in this type of self-supporting work.

ITEMS OF NEWS

THE large windows of the textile arts building have been fitted to screens made by the Mechanical Department, and a new roof is going on this same building under the direction of Mr. Jo Meier.

DURING the iris show in Nashville, a number of iris growers were out to see Dr. Bralliar's flowers growing on the School campus. Dr. Bralliar is among the iris fanciers of the South and has developed a number of new varieties of the flower.

SATURDAY evening Dr. Sutherland gave the family an interesting account of his trip in Mexico illustrated with pictures thrown on the screen. The Dr. is enthusiastic over the development of educational interests in Mexico. He met a number of people there who are ready to cooperate in a substantial way.

FOR nearly a year Madison has had the assistance in its building department of Brother Walter Jensen, a skilled cement worker. Brother Jensen has also been valuable help with the young people's vocal music work, and as he leaves

the school it is with plans to increase his efficiency along this line. He loves the work in the South.

ONE friend sends a check for twenty-five dollars to assist the Lawrenceburg Cottage Sanitarium workers who lost a building and utensils by fire recently. We hope others will remember the needs at this place and help. Miss Samantha White is and a group of generous-hearted people are developing a rural center for the care of the sick. You may not be able to do such work yourself, but you can have a little part in it by helping with your means. The contributions may be sent to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Madison, Tenn.

THERE is a pea-shelling "bee" nearly every day. So abundant is the garden pea crop that it is necessary to press into service all hands to pick and shell. Seventy-five people for a half hour can do what the kitchen force could not do in a forenoon, so this method of cooperation spells success and, in this case, generous orders of peas for dinner. These "bees" sometimes extend further, as was the case when Mr. Wheeler made the statement that the sweet potato plants must go out, and the entire force of men turned out to put the job across, planting taking the place of the weekly meeting of the department.

A GATHERING of friends was held on the lawn Sunday afternoon, for a little farewell meeting with Professor and Mrs. Sidney Brownsberger, who were leaving that evening for Los Angeles. Professor Brownsberger was the first president of Battle Creek College, and for a number of years he was president of Healdsburg College. He was the first teacher in the denomination to make the industries a part of the curriculum. He and Mrs. Brownsberger were connected with the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium in the early days of its development, and for several years have been members of the Madison School faculty. They are given a hearty God-speed as they go West for commencement at the College of Medical Evangelists from which their two sons, Drs. John and Sidney Brownsberger, graduate with honor.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

June 10, 1925

No 23

Cooperation of Parts in the Human Body

PAUL, writing of the church, likens it to the human body, saying that "as the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body, so also is Christ." In order to grasp the full significance of the figure one needs to understand the mechanism of the body and the functions of the different parts.

In his labors, Paul was closely associated with Luke, the physician. He was himself very active in medical missionary work, and undoubtedly had a clear conception of the workings of the human frame and great admiration for this masterpiece of the Creator. In a Sabbath morning lesson, Dr. D. D. McDougall of Cincinnati, gave a number of interesting facts concerning the structure of the body, which tend to illuminate the statement made by the apostle Paul.

THE body is composed of fifteen parts, life and health depending upon the harmonious action of all these parts. When the cooperation is perfect, the song of life is sweet and the disposition is amiable and sweet-tempered, regardless of how rough and thorny the road may be that leads to perfection of character. Lack of harmonious action in the body brings irritability, a spiteful, unforgiving spirit and bitterness. The Spirit of God can operate much better through a body

functioning normally than through a disordered mechanism. He wants us to think of things that are lovely and true and pure.

David was a student of physiology and anatomy, for he wrote, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made." For instance, the bony structure of the body forms a frame work and supports the other parts, enables it to move about, and in the marrow of the long bones, manufactures the blood, which "is the life." Yet the

Bearing Responsibility

MEN must learn to bear responsibilities. Not one in a hundred among us is doing anything beyond engaging in common, worldly enterprises. We are not half awake to the worth of the souls for whom Christ died.

—Go Forth into Many Places

bony portions of the body are helpless without the assistance of muscles and nerves. The nervous system, the arterial system, the veins, the lymphatics, the connective tissues, and the skin, are all important parts of the human mechanism, but all are absolutely helpless working alone.

Dr. McDougall spoke of the arterial system as "setting the table, as it were, for all the tissues of the body, regardless of how remote they may be from the heart, while the venous system renders the more menial service of washing the dishes, and carrying away the dish-water with many poisonous wastes. The veins are aided by the lymphatics and finally the impure blood is passed through the lungs, where the impurities are removed and it begins again its life-giving journey throughout the body."

Think of the length of blood vessels in your own body, enough, scientists say, if placed end to end, to circle the world twice, and more. Think of the marvelous work of the connective tissue, the finest job of which is seen in the making of walls for the red blood cells, three million of which can stand on a needle point. These microscopic parts of our body, always active, work at such a rate in supplying air to the tissues, that it is estimated eight million die each second. That certainly keeps the connective tissue system busy supplying new cell-wall material.

THIS is sufficient to demonstrate the activity of the parts of the body, and the close cooperation of those parts, which Paul used to illustrate the activity the Master wants to see in His church. For efficient Christian service the body should be sound. Great laws of health have been given us which are as sacred as the decalog. If we live in harmony with these laws the effect is felt by all parts of the body. Violation of these physical laws disorders the body, and interferes with the mental and spiritual powers.

Dr. McDougall concluded his remarks by saying, "From the observations I have made during a very profitable and pleasant vacation spent in your midst, I can say that your program and methods, so harmoniously arranged and so amicably complied with by the student body, approach the nearest to the apostle Paul's inspired idea of unity in Christian service that I have ever seen.

"The ambition of the students, and their good character, is shown by the joy they express in service. I hear no jazz tunes sung or whistled, but I often hear groups of young people singing hymns while at their work. Your method of training young people develops in them a splendid foundation for efficient work in the Lord's great vineyard, and qualifies them for excellent citizenship as well."

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

A SCHOOL on a farm has many interesting experiences that are unknown

to students attending a school that lacks agricultural facilities. For the proper education of workers who have a present-day job as missionaries in this and foreign countries, the training offered by the farm is considered most essential.

A young man enters Madison after spending several years of his life as clerk in a drug store. He can satisfactorily serve sodas over the counter, but that is no indication that he can meet the requirements of a student assigned to the garden or the farm, the dairy or the poultry department. It is a test of good health and wholesome ambition to be on the dairy force and report for duty in the early hours. It does not take long to find the measure of a student when he works behind the plow, has the care of the teams, is sent to the orchards to spray the trees, or runs a tractor.

The Lord placed man in the garden, with farm work as his earliest occupation, because He recognized the environments best suited to the development of human character. The plans of the Savior have never changed. Today He wants the stalwart man, the dependability, the original thought, the power of initiative, that are the result of well-directed work with the soil and in the shops. Madison has a wholesome atmosphere for the ambitious student.

This year, in addition to large gardens under the supervision of A. J. Wheeler, Mr. Putnam is carrying the farm activities. For the sake of raising more forage crops he has planted over eighty acres, mostly river bottom land on an adjoining farm, to cowpeas, soy beans and corn.

Weather conditions the past week were ideal for hay-making, and Mr. Putnam and his force of boys were busy early and late taking in alfalfa, orchard grass, and oat hay.

The project plan is working admirably in the garden. That department is an inspiration to all who come in contact with it. The school has about four acres in tomatoes, and four in sweet potatoes here with another acre of sweet potatoes at the Ridgetop orchards.

Closely associated with the actual working of the soil and the raising of the crops

are the mechanical industries of the place, auto work under the direction of R. C. Starr and Walter Wilson, plumbing under the direction of I. H. Sargent, and mill work under the direction of H. E. Standish.

A carload of lumber came in this week. It is the practice to purchase lumber in the rough, sort it, and work the better grades into door and window frames and other types of mill work, and as siding, cornice, and other forms of finishing lumber. In this way the school makes a great saving over the price that must be paid on the market for finishing lumber, door frames, and so forth. At the same time this method has strong educational advantages.

THE EDUCATION THAT COUNTS

SOME people have the idea that school life is vastly different from after-school life, but that is not the case. There may be things now which we feel that we cannot overcome, but we look forward to the time when we will overcome them. It is doubtful if we ever find a more advantageous time than the present to become masters.

Many young people spend years in our schools, pass well in their studies, and come up to the time of leaving unprepared to enter the Lord's work. They were postponing the real preparation of mind and heart until the end of their course. The work we do in school should be but a part of the work we plan to do when we leave school.

Education is not always a real advantage to a person. Education that does not give a vocation lacks a vital element. School should prepare the young people for the station they are to fill in life. Carey cobbled shoes while preaching the gospel. We need to be able to work with our hands while teaching the message of the day.

That education which trains the head without training the heart is lacking in essential elements. It matters not how difficult the problem in geometry you can solve, nor how readily you can analyze a

sentence, if you cannot control your self, your training has been lacking.

Education lacks something when it fails to train for service. Jesus came to serve. His was a service-filled life. Education should inspire us to imitate Him. I know that at Madison you receive a training that prepares you for work and that gives you the spirit of service.

NEWS ABOUT THE PLACE

SEVERAL years ago Mr. Charles Jensen of Nevada, Iowa, was a member of the Madison student body. He has since married and has been living in California. This week he and his wife and two young sons came South on a visit. He is interested in the activities of the place and contemplates locating in this section. He is visiting his sister, Mrs. I. H. Sargent, his mother and another sister, Miss Esther Jensen.

THE struggles of the young chick as it comes from the shell, and other processes of incubation, were shown by pictures on the screen last Saturday evening. This film was followed by one illustrating methods of culling poultry. A third showed the muscle action of horses in their various gaits, a very interesting and instructive study. These films are put out by the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, United States Department of Agriculture.

MR. Neil Martin and family returned to Madison after a ten days' visit with friends at Southern Junior College, Florence, Alabama, and other points in the South. Mr. Martin has charge of the men nurses at the Sanitarium. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Miller and Miss Bonnie Miller returned to the school after a visit with relatives in Independence, Missouri, and with friends at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are connected with the Food Factory Department.

FOR two years Miss Eva Wheeler, who counts herself a member of the Madison family, but whose time is devoted almost exclusively to Florence Crittenden Home in Nashville, has been developing

From a chapel talk by Professor W. J. Bradley, Educational Secretary of Southern Union Conference.

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

garden work at the Home for the benefit of the girls. This has proved a very strong educational feature in that work. The gardens are attracting considerable attention. Recently greens from there were picked and stemmed, and then canned by the Food Factory force at Madison. A most excellent product was the result.

FOLLOWING a number of health studies conducted with the family by Dr. Mary Dale, the young people are keeping score cards of their own health habits. The motto is, "A misuse of the body shortens that period of time which God designs shall be used in His service." Credit is given for brushing the teeth, the daily bath, eight hours' sleep, regular meals and no eating between meals, eating fresh food or greens daily, limited use of sweets, drinking an abundance of pure water, sleeping in fresh air, at least two bowel movements daily, and daily devotions. It is a wise plan to cultivate such habits of health.

MADISON has very much appreciated the friendship and cooperation of Professor J. C. Thompson, for several years educational secretary of the Southern Union Conference. He has been called to a General Conference position which takes him to Washington, D. C. The move severs his direct connection with the work in the South and his membership of the Board of Directors of the Rural Educational Association, which we regret. But it is fortunate to have a man with his experience in the South connected with the official work at headquarters, and we

expect this field to still be the beneficiaries of his thought and interest. Professor W. P. Bradley has been appointed to the position made vacant by Professor Thompson's leaving.

AMONG recent visitors at Madison may be noted the following: Professor M. E. Cady, from the General Conference Offices in Takoma Park, who is visiting schools in the South, spent a few hours with the family, and spoke on Wednesday evening. Professor W. P. Bradley, science teacher from Southern Junior College, Ooltewah, Tennessee, paid Madison his first visit this week. Mrs. M. L. Kellar of Philadelphia, left after three weeks with the school, during which time she was studying methods of operation here. Mr. Henry Ulloth, graduate of Clinton Theological Seminary, spent a few days with his brother, Gustav Ulloth, one of Madison's premedical students. Miss Samantha Whiteis, in charge of Lawrenceburg Cottage Sanitarium, is spending a few days with the school family.

THE Food Factory is putting out a laxative fruit cracker that is meeting with unusual favor. Whole wheat is the only flour used in any of the crackers made by this department. It is one of the means Madison uses to educate the public in the use of whole grain products. Not long ago a man wrote that his wife had been eating at one of our vegetarian cafeterias and now refused to eat meat. "Is there any food that will take the place of meat?" he wrote. "Can one live and keep strong without meat?" We told him that hundreds and thousands of people are living without the use of flesh foods, and called his attention to such products of the Food Factory as soy beans, steamed whole wheat, vegetarian meat, and nut roast. We are glad to send lists of these foods to people who are interested.

IT is a pleasure to send the Survey to its many readers without any cost to them. The publishers appreciate contact with a large and intelligent class of men and women. They are thankful, too, for the donations that come from time to time to assist in meeting publishing expenses.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

June 17, 1925

No. 24

In the World Yet Not of the World

THE prophet Daniel was given a view of the world near the end of time, when "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." We find ourselves living in a time of marvelous inventions. The minds of men have sought out many wonderful things, and we literally run now whereas in former days we went at a moderate pace. This applies not only to modes of transportation, but to many of the activities of life. There is an intensity about all we do that puts the brain and the body to a continual stretch.

Paul also prophesied of these days, for he told the Romans that the Lord "will finish the work, and cut it short in righteousness: because a short work will the Lord make upon the earth." Many who expect to see things go on at the pace of former years will be surprised at the rapidity with which the closing work will be done. Men will have to run instead of walk to keep pace with the progress of the message. Great things will be done by the Master through His people, and often almost before we awake to the fact that these things have been accomplished.

THE time of intensity in which we are now living was foretold by the Savior, and in the seventeenth chapter of

From a Sabbath sermon by Dr. Sutherland

the book of John we find the Master praying for His followers. He knew they will meet with many perplexities; they will have many opportunities to get into the things of the world. It will be an easy matter for them to become entangled with the world in its business and in its pleasures. But the Savior, talking with His Father said, "I pray not that Thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldst keep them from the evil." They are to be in the world, active, working, striving to demonstrate the truths of the Master, yet not of the world.

When things become intense, when so much is demanded of the Church, when the requirements of each Christian are so great, physically, mentally, and spiritually, some may be tempted, as some Christians have been in the past ages, to take themselves away from the activities of the world. They may seek seclusion where alone they may study and care for themselves, and carry on activities primarily for their own salvation. Men did this in the past, and the time when they did it to the greatest extent is called the Dark Ages.

On the other hand, men who claim to be followers of the Master sometimes become infatuated with the world. They become selfish in their interests, working for

The Need of Industrial Education

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

—*Ministry of Healing*

practically the same objects as the world. The things of the world become their idols. They forget that, living in the world, they are to be separate and distinct from the world in their ambitions and activities. The Lord has asked them to be the salt of the earth, a preserving element; a light to the dark corners of the earth, but they hide their lights under a bushel.

We must face these two conditions: whether to withdraw from the world and work primarily for our own salvation; or, whether living in the world, we will be swallowed up by the things of the world. Ever since the organization of the Christian church God's people have been like a pendulum, swinging back and forth between these extremes.

THE Jews were given laws that if obeyed, would have made them leaders of men, and yet would have kept them distinct from the world. At times in their history they mingled with the world to such an extent that they lost their identity. They intermarried with the world. They engaged in worldly pursuits until finally they were swallowed up in captivity. When released from Babylon, they determined to live to themselves, and they then built a wall of protection about themselves and shut everybody else out. When the Savior was on earth, He found His people selfishly thinking themselves the center of divine love and care. All others they called dogs.

Jesus went to the woman of Phoenicia whose little daughter was sick. When the world called He was ready to answer to the needs, but His own disciples, men who had associated with Him for some time, were so filled with the popular idea of seclusion for the Jews, that they begged Him not to work for the "dogs." They were not trying to save the world; their great object was to save themselves. He who seeks to save himself will verily lose his life.

The Syrian woman knew of this prejudice on the part of the Jews. She knew that she belonged to the class considered outside of the fold, the "dogs," and so she said, "Truth, Lord, yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their masters' tables." And that reaching out after truth,

that faith, brought healing to her household.

There are hundreds of men and women in the world today who are hungry for just the crumbs of truth which the people of God are apt to pass by almost unheeded. The church may be overfed, and lacking proper exercise in the things of God, may lose its vision, may stagnate. The Lord sees out in the world a multitude of fresh minds, hungry folk, who need the very principles that some of us have known for years but failed to appreciate.

IF a Jew ate food that had been touched by a Gentile he considered himself unclean. The Lord had given His people great laws of sanitation but they had so perverted these laws that they were shutting both themselves and the world away from the light. The Savior told them that if they made converts to that way of thinking, the convert was seven times worse off than before they converted him. Their philosophy was wrong. They were seeking to save themselves by a formal adherence to doctrines and by seclusion from the people of the world. That passive attitude is abhorrent to the Savior. He can do more for the one who is wholly in the world than for the man who thinks he is a follower, but who is inactive in the things that demonstrate the Master's manner of life. "I would thou wert cold or hot," He is saying to His people today.

It is a difficult problem to know how to stand in the world, recognize the good that the world may be doing, stand stiffly for the things the Lord would have us represent, select the good and reject the evil. It is easier to withdraw altogether, to make for ourselves a cell to live in that will protect us from the world. But the Master's prayer was not that we be taken out of the world, but that we live in the world as lights to the world, yet be kept from the things of the world.

THIS requires personal connection with the Lord. One must hear the word behind him saying, "This is the way." Too many are willing to follow a leader and do little thinking for themselves. If we keep our eyes on man we are apt to run in the ditch. Jesus says, "I am the

way, the life." It is unsafe to follow the crowd. The Lord has an individual work for me. He may make demands upon me that the crowd does not see or understand. As the Lord called Peter from fishing, so He is calling men today away from the business of the world. He asks them to throw themselves without reserve into activities that will hasten His coming.

We should keep pace with the needs of the world. Our methods should be modern. The gospel should be a part of every activity. Paul preached the gospel as he made tents. Christ was a Savior while doing the work of a carpenter. The farmer should put the gospel into his crop raising. It is our privilege to let the world see the gospel in all activities with which we are connected. All of God's people should be workers for Him, not a part of their time, but all of their time.

PISGAH INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FROM the *Asheville Citizen*, the issue of May 26, we quote in part concerning a musical given by the members of Pisgah Industrial Institute, in the city of Asheville, North Carolina. The Institute is located seven miles from the city, and is carrying on educational and health work. Pisgah Sanitarium is beautifully located in a cove facing the mountains. Professor E. C. Waller is principal of the school.

"An unsuspected wealth of latent musical talent was revealed by the students and faculty of Pisgah Industrial Institute in their splendid concert at the auditorium. The orchestra numbering twenty boys and girls, under the leadership of E. C. Waller, made a remarkable showing, displaying a fine conception of rhythm, tone color and interpretation.

"During the intermission Mayor Cathey made a short talk, speaking in the highest terms of the remarkable work done in the field of education by the faculty and students of Pisgah Industrial Institute. He stated that of the eighty students, forty are working their way through, and twenty of the others are partially self-supporting. He commended the self-sacrifice and consecration of the teachers. The students of this school are

admitted on examination to the leading colleges of the country, and their work ranks among the best done by any educational institution in the state."

BREAD RECIPES

SO many are interested in the making of whole grain breads, and so frequent are the requests for recipes, that Mrs. Rimmer, Madison's baker of whole wheat loaves that attract so much attention in Nashville, and elsewhere, is furnishing SURVEY readers with a number of recipes.

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

1 cake Fleischmann's yeast
4 quarts whole wheat flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ quarts potato water
3 tablespoons salt

Boil three medium size potatoes, run through the colander, and add enough cold water to make $1\frac{3}{4}$ quarts of liquid. Soak yeast in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup warm water to which is added 1 tablespoon sugar. To the potato water at 90 degrees, add the yeast and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar. Have the flour in a pan; make a well in it, and add the liquid mixture, stirring in enough of the flour to make a batter. Set in a warm place until light.

When the sponge is light, add the remaining ingredients, mix well, and knead until elastic. Allow it to rise once, and then mould into five $1\frac{3}{4}$ pound loaves. When light, place in the oven. The oven should be hot enough to brown the bread slightly at the end of the first ten minutes. The temperature of the oven should then be lowered a little, but kept a steady heat. Bake for one hour.

WHOLE WHEAT MUFFINS

1 cup whole milk
1 egg
1 cup whole wheat flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar

Place the milk, salt and sugar in a mixing bowl and add the egg. Beat a few moments and then add the flour. Pour into hot iron gem pans which have been well oiled and bake in a moderate oven. This makes one dozen muffins.

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919

CORN BREAD WITH YEAST

- 1 cup corn meal
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cake Fleischmann's yeast
- 1 cup warm water
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 2 eggs

Have the dry ingredients warmed a little and mix together. Rub the shortening in the same as for pie crust. Add the warm water and yeast, and then the egg yolks. Fold in the beaten egg whites. Place in a flat pan. Let rise about 20 minutes before baking.

CORN BREAD WITHOUT YEAST

- 2 cups corn meal
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 4 tablespoons shortening
- 2 eggs
- 2 cups boiling water

Have all the dry material warm and add the boiling water. Stir in the shortening and egg yolks, and then fold in the beaten whites. Bake in a flat pan in a hot oven.

BRAN MUFFINS

- 1 cup milk
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons shortening
- 1 tablespoon molasses
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white flour
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cup bran
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup seedless raisins
- 1 egg

Mix the molasses, salt and fat in a bowl. Mix the bran, flour and raisins; then add

the bran mixture to the liquid, stirring until smooth. Add the egg yolk, then fold in the beaten white. Bake in a medium oven in hot muffin irons.

STUDENTS FOR MADISON

WHEN some students are taking their summer vacation is an opportune time for others, especially those who desire to make expenses by work, to begin their school program at Madison. This institution has its doors open the year-round. It offers unusual privileges along the lines of nursing, rural school teaching, health-food work, treatment room work, mechanical training for the rural worker, and so forth.

The summer term is the time for students to enter who plan to take their pre-medical training at Madison. July 1 is the date of the summer opening.

Students who are now planning to enter in the fall may be interested in the work of the summer. If not wanting to take class work during the following three months, they may devote that time to accumulating a work credit, which will be to their advantage when the fall term opens the first of October.

Madison never closes her doors to Christian students who are looking for a practical training that will fit them for missionary service. Eighteen years is the minimum age limit. Those who enter should be interested in fitting themselves for self-supporting work, especially in the Southland. Calendar and other data, with application blanks, will be sent upon request. Address the Secretary of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

LETTERS from Elder N. C. Wilson and his wife, written after they left England, indicate that they are having a pleasant voyage to their new field of labor in Bechuanaland. Madison's best wishes follow them.

THE SURVEY finds its way to the Fiji Islands, and from that far away place come letters of appreciation and a donation to the publishing fund. We return greetings to the workers in these fields beyond the seas.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

June 24, 1925

No. 25

Madison Described by a Visitor

Last fall, Mrs Louise Clough, Editor of *The Life Boat*, visited Madison at convention time. She gives us the privilege of quoting from an editorial entitled, "The Growth of an-Idea." SURVEY readers will appreciate her attractive way of describing various phases of the work at Madison and in the hill country. In part, she writes:

IT was five o'clock in the morning. Glancing out of the window we saw young men and young women hurrying here and there. —they had already begun their day's work. Further investigation discovered a new up-to-date bakery nearby. A little farther down was a well equipped laundry. Across from that was a food factory, and stretching out acres and acres beyond was the most attractive garden one could ever hope to see. Nearby was a store house filled to the roof, as we learned later, with fresh fruit packed in barrels and cases. Adjoining the house we were in, which was the original plantation home remodeled, was another cottage where the large family of some two hundred young people gather for their meals. On the farther side of the campus was a quiet, modest institution for the sick,—more a home than an institution, for it seemed to ramble in and out among the tall trees of the grove as though it always belonged there. This home, with its wide verandas on all sides, forms an ideal spot for invalids to recover.

Industrial Training Worth What It Costs

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

Twenty-one years ago Doctors E. A. Sutherland and P. T. Magan, who at that time were not medical men, but were in charge of a large educational institution in eastern Michigan, felt a call to go South and establish a rural industrial training center where young people could receive a brief training and go out to work for the neglected masses in the rural districts.

Small centers of activity soon began to spring up back in the surrounding woods and on the hilltops. In the years that have passed some twenty or more of these mountain schools have become an integral part of the community in which they are located. From these stations workers have gone out to care for the sick and dying and neighboring children have been taken in and educated. In more recent years a special effort has been made to establish health cafeterias and treatment rooms in many of the large cities of the South.

Once before, I visited this place, thirteen years ago in company with Doctor Paulson. Today the beautiful hillside is dotted with cottages, there being a large

college building centrally located, containing up-to-date class rooms, laboratories, domestic science rooms, and a primary department, as well as a large assembly hall. Young people were hustling around, intent on their individual tasks, making their expenses by working while in training to establish other units, either a health cafeteria in the city or a school and rural sanitarium in the mountains.

Of the company of workers who originally established the institution at Madison, there remain with it Doctor Sutherland, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Bessie DeGraw and Mrs. Drullard. Among the many who have joined the faculty at Madison we should mention Mrs. Lida F. Scott, who with her means and her ability as an organizer is helping young people to become thoroughly established in their own little centers.

FINDING THE NASHVILLE CAFETERIA

UPON arriving at the depot in Nashville we asked a gentleman traveler the way to the shopping district of the city. He said, "Come along with me. I am going that way." A few paces up the street, I asked, "Where is a good cafeteria in this town?"

"Well, I'll tell you. There is a splendid one over here, the best in town. They serve the most wonderful foods that you get anywhere. They are fine people. They are vegetarians and do not serve any meat."

When we reached the corner by the department store, he said, "Do you see that corner right down there? Well, you turn down that street and in the middle of the block you will see the sign of the vegetarian cafeteria. You can't miss it." Later, when we reached the cafeteria we found this same gentleman enjoying a good wholesome vegetarian dinner.

A SAMPLE HILL SCHOOL

I VISITED the hill school and sanitarium started by Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Walen, who spent a year with our work at Hinsdale some ten years ago. They are located on Chestnut Hill, near Fountain Head, some thirty-five miles north of Madison. We approached this spot from the highway below, climbing

up through a ravine and suddenly coming out upon a grassy hilltop overlooking the valley and mountains beyond. A more quiet, restful spot could not be found anywhere. The first building we came to was the little sanitarium,— just a mountain cabin hung on the brow of the hill with a wide veranda facing the valley, and a few cots and equipment for hydrotherapy treatment inside, yet many a poor nervous individual has found health in this simple retreat. Up at the house were several bedrooms for the sick and a more complete treatment room.

We hurried to the little school house as school was still in session. Here were gathered some twenty children, big and little, some coming from a distance of three miles, this being the only school accessible. Mrs. Walen's daughter, Mrs. Ard, was teaching a class when we entered. Bright, rosy-cheeked youngsters looked at me as I talked to them a few moments.

This great work of unselfish ministry appealed to my heart. Here, without money and without price, these people were laboring to train that group of children in the right way. At the dinner table we saw some of the results of their work. Three boys from one family sat down with us and seemed to be right at home in the teacher's home. The mother of this family died some years ago, and Mr. and Mrs. Walen took the responsibility of educating the children, although the children remained in their own home. Now they can look with pride on these fine young people, all Christians, the oldest a young man, who after graduating from their mountain school, continued his education at Madison, and is now home a graduate nurse, preparing to marry a nurse, also from Madison, and then start out to minister to the people of the hills, his own people.

The influence of Madison has permeated the entire Southland. No one who is willing to work is turned away. Not money, but ability to work, is the entrance requirement at Madison. The system of industrial education practiced here has attracted the attention of leading educators of our land. Training of the hand as well as the mind, developing in stu-

dents the ability to think for themselves while in contact with real life, and with it holding up the highest standard of spirituality, has made Madison one of the choicest educational centers in our country.

METHODS OF TEACHING FOR THE SABBATH SCHOOL

SEVERAL hours of a recent Sabbath were devoted to the study of the qualifications of Sabbath school teachers and methods that will make students of the Bible. Teachers in the day schools are expected to be up-to-date in their methods of presentation, and the Sabbath school should be characterized by teaching that is not one whit less efficient. We are told that—

“Our Sabbath schools should be made more interesting. The public schools have of late years greatly improved their methods of teaching. Object lessons, pictures and blackboards are used to make difficult lessons clear to the youthful mind. Just so may present truth be simplified. . . . Few teachers seem to understand the importance of this branch of the work. The modes of teaching which have been adopted with such success in the public schools could be employed with similar results in the Sabbath schools, and be the means of bringing children to Jesus and educating them in Bible truth.”

A study given by Dr. Sutherland developed the following principles:

Class work should be so conducted as to inspire thought on the part of students. An efficient teacher is not content to lecture to the class, but he arouses thought and leads the students to express themselves.

An efficient teacher does not confine himself to the questions in the lesson book. He will study the subject until he is familiar with it, and will be able to adapt the questions to the students of the class. The question book is intended merely as a guide.

It is well to address questions to the entire class, rather than to an individual, then signify the member who is to answer. In this way the attention of the entire class is held to the subject. Some teach-

ers have the habit of repeating a question, but students should not be encouraged in inattention by this habit. Do not repeat the question unless the class as a whole failed to understand it.

A student may not always be able to answer a question, but he should be able to repeat the question put by the teacher. It is a wise practice to require the student to repeat the question which he cannot answer, and then have this student call upon some other student for an answer. This develops alertness and holds the attention.

Students in the day school arise to make their answers. Why not follow the practice in the Sabbath school? It is well for a student to stand on his feet. Most young people need to learn to think on their feet. Teachers should ask few questions that can be answered by Yes, or No. The answer should require thought and call for an expression of an idea. When the student has such an answer in mind, it is a pleasure to stand while he recites.

There is something about the modern system of education that suppresses the asking of questions. Little children are usually full of questions, but as they mature they find it hard to ask intelligent questions. Teachers should encourage members of his class to ask questions based on the Bible, and should encourage the students to find answers to these questions in their Bibles. The lesson hour will not seem long when this method is followed. The teacher who uses this method will have plenty of interesting matter for his class.

Teachers should be in close touch with the daily life of the student. This adds greatly to the efficiency of the instruction. The lessons should be pressed home to the heart of the student, for nothing is really learned until it is put in practice. The Scriptures are a guide to daily living, and every lesson of the Sabbath should find demonstration in the life of the student. One indication of efficiency on the part of a teacher is the degree to which he leads the students to demonstrate what he teaches them.

The Savior found many in His classes who, having eyes, could not see; and having ears, could not hear. It is a statement

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919

of a divine principle which reads, "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

MADISON TRAINING CONSIDERED GOOD FOR A MAN

WITH the passing of the years many young men and women trained at Madison have gone out into the world of activity. From time to time some of them visit the mother school. Such was the case last week when Dr. Shaen Magan spent a few hours at Madison.

Before students and teachers gathered in Assembly Hall, Dr. Shaen recounted some of his experiences as a student. He left Madison eight years ago after taking the greater part of his preparatory work for the medical school as well as his academic training in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Since graduating from the College of Medical Evangelists he and his brother, Dr. Wellesley Magan, have carried on an interesting and steadily growing medical practice at Covina, California. It was things in his life at Madison that entered into his future work that stood out prominently in his mind as he talked with the students.

Madison was in its infancy when Dr. Shaen Magan entered as a student. He lived here with his parents and was an active participant in the various duties assigned to students. As a boy he was up early to milk the cows. If he overslept, as he says, he paid for it later. He took his turn at the plow, or worked in the garden, helping to raise food for the family. Speaking of these things, he said, "These experiences taught me to apply myself, to

stay by the hard job, and not to be afraid of hard things.

"The place was small in those days. There were only a few cottages and life was very simple, but it taught us to make the most of what we had and to get along with meager facilities. There was a good spirit on the part of the students. Everybody seemed to feel that the place belonged to him, and there was a desire to share responsibility. Certain things were drilled into us by the teachers and heads of departments that I have never forgotten, and that have gone a long way toward making me what I am today. The ordinary young person is in the habit of shifting responsibility. Here he must bear burdens or lose prestige in the school. It was good for us to have to do things, and do them right. Sometimes we groaned and thought we were having a tough time, but I have learned since that I was not working half as hard as I have to work now.

"When working with things owned by others it is easy to grow careless and leave the tools in the field or the rake in the road for the handle to be broken. But if a student considers the place his own he will be careful of the little things. I feel that the reason I have made a success of my work is because I had this training at Madison. I owe my life to Madison in two ways. It was here that I was nursed back to health when I was desperately sick, and it is here that I received some of my most vital lessons for meeting life's problems. If I had my school life to live over I do not know of any place I rather spend it than at Madison."

A FEW weeks ago donations were solicited to the amount of one hundred dollars to assist the Lawrenceburg Cottage Sanitarium replace a water tower and tank that had been destroyed by fire. Eighty-five dollars has been sent in by friends. The workers at the little sanitarium are thankful for this, and they expect in the near future to receive the remaining fifteen dollars. It is not a large donation they are asking, but for a simple little work of this kind it means a good deal to have that tank in place soon. Donations may be sent to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Madison, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

Announcement of
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
and
The Madison Rural Sanitarium

Calendar

1925-1926

First Quarter

October 1, 1925-December 31, 1925

Second Quarter

January 1, 1926-March 31, 1926

Third Quarter

April 1, 1926-June 30, 1926

Fourth Quarter,

July 1, 1926-September 30, 1926

Rural School Press
Madison, Tennessee

who may have had some business experience and wish to operate a medical missionary center. Students desiring to qualify as registered nurses must take the three-years' Nurse-Training Course.

Cafeteria and Food Factory Course

This course requires two years. It prepares workers to conduct vegetarian cafeterias and restaurants, or for the manufacture of health-foods. Students preparing for cafeterias have their practical and project work in Kinne Hall kitchen, the bakery, and the Nashville cafeteria. Those who wish to specialize in the manufacture of health-foods take their practical work in the food factory conducted by the Institute on the school campus. The keen demand for cooks, dietitians, and other health-food workers makes this an attractive course.

Home Economics Course

Women who plan to connect with a rural industrial school, or with the country base of a city work, or who desire to be of real help in community work, will find this course of great value. Two years' work is offered.

Business Course

With the development of city cafeterias and treatment-rooms, rural sanitariums, rural industrial schools, and rural bases for these various enterprises, there arises a demand for qualified book-keepers and stenographers. The requirements for entrance to this one-year training are ten years academic work, aptness for clerical work, and a well-defined purpose to enter some self-supporting missionary center.

Agricultural Course

The Agricultural Course is based on the "Farm Enterprise," or "Project" plan. Subjects, therefore, are taught in their seasonal sequence. The school farm, containing approximately five hundred acres of limestone soil in Tennessee's fertile central basin, provides an adequate laboratory for all cultural endeavor. All students in this course carry either projects or practicum, or both. A student's credits and grades depend largely on the way in which his supervised project is handled.

Printing Course

The School Printing Department is equipped with cylinder and job presses, linotype, power stitcher, cutter, etc. The one-year course in printing prepares students for printing and binding pamphlets and leaflets, for the padding and binding of blanks, and for simple job work such as may be done in a small printing plant. The requirements for admission to the course are ten grades of English, aptness for type-setting, and a purpose to prepare for missionary work.

Mechanical Arts

The institution erects its buildings with student labor, thus affording ample opportunity for practice combined with theory in construction work, and the various shops afford all-year work in cabinet-making, blacksmithing, machine repairs, and auto mechanics. This course is not offered to prepare men for the commercial world. The movement among laymembers of the Church to increase their efficiency for missionary work, while supporting themselves by manual labor, leads men to look for such training as this course offers.

STUDENT EXPENSE

THE conduct of the school is such that the student is, to a large degree, responsible for the expense which he incurs. The following rates are quoted on the basis that each member of the Institute works two hours per day without pay to aid the Institute in meeting general expense; that he remains until he has completed his course; and that during that time, he makes school expenses by work at the scheduled rates. For those who remain less time than this, and who do not make expenses by work, the regular charge for board, rent and fees is double the figures quoted below.

Entrance deposit.....	\$35.00
Board, two meals per day, per month averages	\$7.00 to 9.00
Rent, per month.....	2.00
Reading-table fee, and other fees, per month.....	.75
Annual library, music, and recreation fees.....	5.00
Fuel and light for private rooms, according to use	
Laundry, charged for by the piece.....	
Piano or organ rent, per month, 40 hours.....	1.00
Music, painting, and tutor fees, per hour.....	.30
Transportation to or from Madison Station.....	.25
Baggage, per piece.....	.25
General physical examination.....	1.00
Tuition, per month, in case of disfranchisement.....	5.00

WORKING TO PAY EXPENSES

THE work of the institution is performed by the students and teachers. Students receive credit for all work satisfactorily done, above the two-hour time previously explained, at the rate of ten cents per hour. Each year a large number of mature students make expenses by work, and a premium is placed upon so doing by the 50 per cent rebate, at the end of a completed course with an uninterrupted stay, of the regular charges paid by those who do not. On the same basis, a proportionate rebate is given all who earn over one-half their expenses by work.

In all cases, the expense of clothing, books, and incidentals must be met in cash. Students not earning their entire expenses by work must be prepared to meet the deficit in cash.

BOARD

ALL members of the school family board on the cafeteria plan at Kinne Hall. Two meals a day are served. They are paid for at the time of service with coupons. These are issued at the business office. Friends are requested not to send food to students, fruit excepted.

Students furnish tray, dishes, and silver. These may be purchased at the school, approximate cost, \$2.50.

Students entertaining visitors may meet the expense from their own coupons for two days. Visitors remaining for a longer period are asked to make arrangements at the business office for their own expenses.

EXAMINATIONS

EACH student's ability to apply his knowledge is tested before he is classified. Examinations also close the work of each term.

A physical examination, costing one dollar, is given each student by the physician. Special rates are made in case laboratory examinations and other tests are deemed necessary. *Eyes and teeth should be put in good condition before entering the school.*

ROOMS

MEMBERS of the Institute family live in cottages. Two students are expected to occupy the same room. On reaching the school, a room is assigned, and any change made must be in counsel with the Faculty. Students are expected to keep rooms and surrounding grounds in a neat condition, subject to inspection.

WHAT TO BRING

EACH student is expected to provide at least three sheets, a pillow and three pillow cases, a bed spread, the bedding necessary for cold weather, a table spread, twelve towels, four table napkins, suitable work and rainy-weather clothes, and such rugs, curtains, etc., as may be desired to make the room homelike. Students unprovided with articles when they reach the school will be obliged to purchase them here. *All articles that pass through the laundry must be plainly marked with the owner's name in indelible ink.*

HOW TO REACH THE INSTITUTE

TICKET to Madison, Tennessee, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, if possible; otherwise, to Nashville, Tennessee. The Gallatin Interurban Railway gives hourly service between Nashville and Madison. However, students coming via Nashville will find it most economical to check baggage to Madison over the L & N Railroad. Students desiring to be met at Madison Station, should call the school by telephone, 3-1789 R.

THE MADISON SURVEY

Vol. VII

July 8-15, 1925

No. 28-29

Published weekly, with no subscription price, by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

FACULTY AND COMMISSIONED WORKERS

E. A. Sutherland, M.D., President and Medical Superintendent

M. Bessie DeGraw, Sec'y-Treasurer

Floyd Bralliar, Science and Mathematics

Mary B. Dale, M. D., Physics and Biology

Blanche Noble, M. D., Chemistry and Physiology

Mrs. S. V. Sutherland, Home Economics and German

*.....Bible and History

*.....English

Mrs. Olive Wheeler, Sup't Food Dep't, Surgical Supervisor

Florence Dittes, Director Women Nurses, Ass't Physiology

Neil Martin, Director Men Nurses, Hydrotherapy

Roy B. King, Commercial Department

Florence Hartsock, Demonstration School

Chas. F. Alden, Director of Agriculture

Andrew J. Wheeler, Ass't in Agriculture

Alice Bralliar, Ass't Home Economics

George B. McClure, Printing

Joe E. Sutherland, Horticulture

E. E. Brink, Dairy and Bee Raising

A. E. Putnam, Field Crops

Mrs. K. K. Bertram, Dressmaking

Mrs. G. F. Knapp, Weaving

Mrs. Laura Rimmer, Baking

George Wallace, Carpentry

C. R. Starr, Farm Mechanics

W. S. Wilson, Auto Mechanics

Jo Meier, Ass't Mechanical Arts

A. A. Robey, Mechanics

Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Extension Work

Mrs. N. H. Druillard, Extension Work

Eva Wheeler, Extension Work

Mrs. R. B. King, Assistant Mathematics

Francis Dittes, Dietitian

H. E. Standish, Mechanical Arts

I. H. Sargent, Plumbing and Elec. Work

J. C. Howell, Carpentry

W. R. Tolman, Commissary

Gladys Robinson, City Treatment Rooms

Jas. G. Rimmer, City Treatment Rooms

Esther Hubbell, Stenography

Richard Walker, The Campus

G. F. Knapp, Food Department Ass't

J. H. Miller Food Department Ass't

Mrs. J. H. Miller, Food Department Ass't

Mrs. Stella Robey, Chaperon of Girls

W. F. Roche, Purchasing Agent

Mrs. Belle C. Hall, Sanitarium Receiving Matron

Mrs. I. H. Sargent, Gotzian Treatment Room Matron

Elizabeth Windhorst, Medical Office Attendant

Mabel Robinson, Sanitarium House Matron

Mrs. Ethel Tolman, Cottage Matron

Mrs. E. A. Putnam, Kinne Hall Matron

Mrs. Mertie Bralliar, Leave of absence

*To be supplied

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute

Otherwise known as The Madison School and Rural Sanitarium

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is located on a five-hundred-acre farm near Madison Station, and about ten miles from Nashville, Tennessee. It was established in June, 1904, and the following year was incorporated under the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee, "for the teaching and training of missionaries, teachers, and farmers, who are willing to devote at least a portion of their lives to unselfish, unremunerative missionary labor for the glory of God and the benefit of their fellow-men."

Tennessee was chosen for the development of this training station because of the liberal attitude of the South toward progressive methods of education, and because of the abundant opportunities afforded in this section for patrons of the school to carry forward educational and medical missionary enterprises.

The education of teachers for rural school work in the highland districts was at first the leading objective. Medical missionary work, health-food work, and certain lines of mechanical work, have since been added. Rural and city work have been closely linked together by the establishment of city vegetarian cafeterias and hydropathic treatment rooms, operated from a rural base.

The development of the institution has called for a great deal of sacrifice. The land was purchased, many of the buildings were erected, and much of the equipment has been provided by liberal-hearted friends who wish to place practical education within the reach of Christian students who are desirous of fulfilling the spirit of the charter. The teachers have been men and women willing to spend their lives in the training of such workers. In this way it has been possible to place Christian training within the reach of a large body of students who, unless able to earn at least a large part of their school expenses, would be deprived of such privileges.

The school is the parent of a number of centers of activity, such as schools, sanitariums, or rural rest homes, vegetarian cafeterias, and city treatment rooms.

VOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

IN THE principles it advocates, and in the methods it pursues, the Institute is identified with advanced methods of education. Farm, garden, and shops form part of the laboratory equipment. Among the industrial educational enterprises are farming, dairying, gardening, orcharding, greenhouse work, viticulture, carpentry, shop work, metal work, printing, weaving, sewing, cooking, and the manufacture of health foods. Emphasis is laid upon household economics, and practical training is given young women to fit them to meet life's duties and to teach others to do the same.

DEMONSTRATION SCHOOLS

A COMPLETE Nurses' Course is given in connection with the Madison Rural Sanitarium, a department of the Institute, which prepares students for the State Board examinations for registered nurses.

The farm and gardens of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute afford ample facilities for students in agriculture to carry on projects in connection with their class instruction.

A demonstration school is maintained in connection with the Teacher-Training Department for the purpose of giving students practical experience in teaching children according to methods given in the class-room.

Schools of Health are conducted in connection with the Rural Sanitarium on the Institute grounds, and in connection with the Nashville vegetarian cafeteria and treatment rooms.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR STUDENT LIFE

THE Institute is a training school for Christian workers. Its courses prepare teachers, farmers, and mechanical workers for rural schools, and medical missionaries and health-food workers for home, medical institutions, and vegetarian cafeterias. Its specific field is the Southern section of the United States.

The minimum age limit is eighteen years. Applicants should possess an active Christian experience, which will make them positive factors with an uplifting influence in all their connections with the institution.

Good health is essential in order to meet the demands of class work, manual duties, and regular attendance upon all school exercises. A limited number of people may be accepted into the institution who desire to prepare for missionary work but who are not physically equal to the regular program, but these will be assigned to the Sanitarium Rest Home and treated as student patients. All the expenses of these people must be met in cash, unless by previous arrangements they are granted the privilege of reducing their expenses by work. Students who prove physically unequal to the regular program may be placed in the student-patient class by the Faculty until they are able to resume their place in the school.

Students are expected to conform to the principles of healthful dress adopted by the Institute. Neat, plain apparel is the rule, and extremes in fashion are prohibited. A leaflet on the subject of dress will be sent with application blanks.

Students otherwise qualified for life at Madison are expected to be equal to self-government. Those who, after reasonable trial, prove that they are not self-governing thereby sever their connection with the institution.

Students should enter with some definite object, or line of work, in mind which is in harmony with the courses of instruction offered by the institution. Those who are undecided when they enter are given three months in which to enroll in one of the courses scheduled.

PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS

EACH prospective student should file a written application with the Faculty, and should not come to the school until he receives notice of his acceptance. With the application should be sent a letter of recommendation from one, not a relative of the applicant, who can speak intelligently of his character and of his work and student qualifications. Application to enter is considered a guarantee that the applicant is in harmony with the principles and rulings of the school, and that he will assist in promulgating them.

GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE

THE government is a school democracy, and all members in good and regular standing share equally the right of franchise. Rules and regulations, based upon principles laid down by the Board of Directors, are made by the legislative committee known as the Cooperative Band. Upon entrance, students are received by the Welfare Committee, which instructs them in the principles and rulings of all departments. In the course of four weeks, a student should be accepted into the Union Body upon recommendation of the Welfare Committee. Unless at this time a student can be recommended for full fellowship, he is asked to withdraw from the school; or, he is placed under a guardian for a year, and pays tuition at the rate of five dollars per month.

All religious exercises are educational in nature, and regular attendance is required, as it is for all other school duties and exercises. Worship and Bible study are conducted each morning and evening. All who connect with the Institute should arrange their personal program with this in view. Students are expected to respect the observance of the seventh-day Sabbath.

The use of tobacco is prohibited. Young men and women are not allowed to be out together after dark without a regularly appointed chaperon. Violation of these rules automatically severs connection with the school.

Students whose conduct is not above reproach, or whose influence is questioned, are placed in the care of the Welfare Committee for counsel and instruction. They are given a maximum period of three months to demonstrate their ability to reform. Unless able to prove to the satisfaction of the Cooperative Band that they have reformed, they will be asked to withdraw. For violation of rules, the Discipline Committee may recommend disfranchisement. A disfranchised member has a guardian, and for this supervision he pays \$5.00 per month.

CLASS WORK AND CREDITS

THE institution conducts enterprises which make it possible for students to make their expenses, such as, board, room rent, laundry, and so forth,

Board of Trustees of The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute

E. A. Sutherland, M.D., President
W. C. White
Mrs. Josephine Gotzian
Percy T. Magan, M.D.
Mrs. N. H. Druillard
Nis Hansen
Mrs. Emma C. Gray
Mrs. Lida F. Scott
George T. Harding, Jr., M.D.
M. Bessie DeGraw, Sec'y-Treas.

Junior College
(Pre-Medical)

Teacher-Training
Course

Nurse-Training Course

Academic Subjects

Date	Academic Subjects					Junior College (Pre-Medical)		Teacher-Training Course		Nurse-Training Course		
	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade	13th Grade	14th Grade	1st Year	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	
October 1 to November 15 1925	Old Testament or Ancient History		Composition and English Literature		German I or Spanish I		Bible and Education	Bible Hygiene Accidents and Emergencies	Practical Hydrotherapy and Massage			
November 16 to December 31 1925		English II or Latin I		Home Econ. III or Agriculture III or Mechan. Arts III		College Chemistry			Physics and Chemistry	Dietetics and Cooking		
January 1 to February 15 1926	Commercial Arithmetic ½ and Algebra I ½		Biology I or Latin II		German II or Spanish II		Methods I	Methods II	General Nursing			
February 16 to March 31 1926		New Testament		General Chemistry or Bible Doctrines ½ Denominational History ½		College Physics	Teaching I	Teaching II	Bacteriology Laboratory Drill Hygiene Sanitation	Accidents, Emergencies, Materia Medica Diet and Health		
April 1 to May 15 1926	Home Econ. I or Agriculture I or Mechan. Arts I		Physics I or Botany ½ Physical Geography ½		Physiology 2-3 Psychology 1-3		History of Education ½ School Management ½	Manual Arts and Sewing or Agriculture	Physiology Anatomy and Dissecting			
May 16 to June 30 1926		Bookkeeping or Algebra II		Composition and American Literature		Organic Chemistry 2-3 Qualitative Analysis 1-3			Surgery ½ Bible Doctrines ½	General Diseases and Diagnosis		
July 1 to August 15 1926	English I		Geometry or General History		College English		Psychology and Child Study	Dietetics and Cooking or Wood Work	Bible Medical Ethics History of Nursing			
August 16 to September 30 1926		Home Econ. II or Agriculture II or Mechan. Arts II		American History and Civics		Biology or Zoology			Theoretical Hydrotherapy Obstetrics Gynecology Genito-Urinary	Nervous, Communicable, and Children's Diseases		

Trigonometry and Bible are also offered as College Subjects.

Field of Studies

Treatment Room Course		Cafeteria and Food Factory Course		Home Economics Course		Business Training	Agricultural Course		Printing Course	Mechanical Arts	
1st Year	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year	One Year	1st Year	2nd Year	One Year	1st Year	2nd Year
Practical Hydrotherapy and Massage		Bible Testimonies Bible Hygiene Personal Hygiene		Bible Testimonies Bible Hygiene Personal Hygiene			Plant Husbandry	Animal Husbandry Veterinary Medicine	Elements of Composition	Carpentry	Bible Hygiene 2-7 Accidents and Emergencies 1-3
	Dietetics and Cooking		Baking Cooking Marketing		Household Physics, Chemistry and Sanitation	Business English Penmanship Spelling					
Theoretical Hydrotherapy 2-3 Accidents and Emergencies 1-3		Bookkeeping ½ Bacteriology ½		Bookkeeping ½ Bacteriology ½			Agricultural Physics	Orcharding Small Fruits	Job Composition	Architectural Drawing or Cabinet I	Electric Wiring or Advanced Blacksmithing
	Bacteriology Laboratory Drill Hygiene Sanitation		Kitchen Management Cafe Furnishings Equipment Sanitation		Sewing or Dressmaking	Accounting I					
Physiology Anatomy Dissecting		Physiology Anatomy		Physiology Anatomy			Gardening	Agricultural Chemistry	Make-up and Imposition	Plumbing ½ Painting ½ or Auto Mechanics	Steam Fitting or Machine Repairing
	General Diseases and Diagnosis		Diseases and Feeding		Simple Treatments and Home Nursing	Shorthand Typewriting					
Bible Medical Ethics Psychology		Dietetics Foods and Cookery		Dietetics Foods and Cookery			Bible	Feeds ½ Rural Economics ½	Platen Press-work	Elementary Blacksmithing or Cabinet II	Bible
	Nervous, Communicable, and Children's Diseases		Ethics Psychology		House-keeping Furnishings and Decorations or Weaving ½ Millinery ½	Com'l Law ½ Business Routine ½					

Board of Directors
of
Rural Educational Association
Lessee of
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute

W. F. Rocke, President	
M. Bessie DeGraw, Sec'y and Treasurer	
E. A. Sutherland, M. D.	G. W. Wells
M. F. Knox	Mrs. N. H. Druillard
R. B. King	E. E. Brink
Chas. F. Alden	Florence Dittes
J. C. Thompon	A. E. Putnam
Mrs. Lida F. Scott	Floyd Bralliar
Francis Dittes	

by labor while they are in training. With this in view the year is divided into quarters, and the student's time each quarter is divided between class work and manual work, six weeks for class work alternating with six weeks for full-time work.

The project method of teaching is followed. Four hours per day is the time devoted to class recitations. One subject and a project constitutes full class work. With economy and strict attention to duty a student can, in twelve months, complete four subjects. If his conduct is above reproach he is given free tuition, and he has the privilege of working to meet expenses. The project plan encourages thrift and intellectual culture, and makes the industries a valuable part of the education. Each course offered combines theory and practice, and final grades are an average of credits in the two.

No student is allowed, without special permission of the Faculty, to enter an advanced class until he has satisfactorily completed the class work of the previous term.

The records of the institution give the history of the intellectual and manual work of each student, and statements are issued for each term.

Students deficient in the common branches are required to make up the work before being admitted to more advanced classes.

Class work cannot be dropped, neither can a student change from one class to another, without the Faculty's permission.

Each class hour missed, or fraction thereof, discounts the term standing one per cent. Opportunity is given to make up, under a tutor, work unavoidably missed, at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

Permission to withdraw from the school must be obtained from the Faculty. Notice of at least two weeks should be given in case a student wishes leave of absence during the school year.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY VOLUNTEERS

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is preparing men and women for Christian service. One qualification for admittance to the Institute is Christian character and experience, and a purpose to connect with some missionary enterprise. This spirit is fostered by the Medical Missionary Volunteer Band, which has general oversight of the extension work, such as, vegetarian cafeterias, treatment-rooms, and small rural sanitariums, in places beyond the direct supervision of the Madison School.

Students are encouraged to become Medical Missionary Volunteers with world-service as their goal. Volunteers use time, talent, and means in medical missionary endeavors for the furtherance of the gospel and the hastening of the return of the Master. In many cases, friends of this work, who may not be able to connect personally with self-supporting medical missionary centers, are assisting with their means.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

THE Institute encourages all students to enter some specific course. For the student accepted into any one of these lines of work, who may need

preparatory subjects before he can satisfactorily complete a course, the Institute offers a full line of instruction in academic and junior college subjects. Students who are not settled in regard to their life work, and who want only a general academic or college education, are not advised to enter the Madison School.

For mature students, otherwise qualified for admission but who need review work, provision will be made for work below the academic grades, to be done under a tutor.

Teacher-Training Course—Two years beyond academic grades.

This course prepares teachers for rural industrial schools, and is arranged to meet the demands especially of those who connect with a rural unit which is doing general community work of an educational and medical nature. Those completing the course are eligible, without examination, to the State certificate granted to graduates from the two years' course of the State Normal Schools.

Certificates are given on completion of the required amount of class work and the required practice teaching either at Madison or in one of the rural schools. The amount of practice teaching does not exceed one year, but depends upon the previous experience of the student.

Students more advanced in years, who show adaptability for certain phases of rural school work, but who cannot take the regular course offered for teachers, will be permitted, in counsel with the Faculty, to select studies that will prepare them for their chosen work.

Pre-Medical Course—Two years beyond academic grades.

This course is offered especially for students desiring to enter the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, with a view to medical work in some mission field. The pre-medical work of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is accepted by the American Medical Association.

Nurse-Training Course

The Madison Rural Sanitarium, operated as a department of the Institute, affords an excellent opportunity for the practical training of nurses. It is the object of the Institute to train medical workers for philanthropic work, but not for commercial nursing. Requirements for entrance are nine grades of school work, a high standard of Christian integrity, a good physique, and membership in the Medical Missionary Volunteer Band. The Faculty reserves the right to deny admittance to, or to drop from, the course any student who does not reveal a fitness for the work. The course requires three years continuous class work and 2400 hours practical work per year, 7,200 hours for the course. Credits are withheld until class and practical work have been completed in a satisfactory manner, when a certificate is given, showing the amount of work covered and the character of the work done. Students completing the course are eligible to State Board examination for nurses. Nurses in training are allowed a two-weeks' vacation each year, the time to be determined by the Faculty. There is such a demand for nurses that some students are accepted into the course without nine grades of preparatory work, but they are not eligible to State Board examinations.

Treatment-Room Course

This is a two-years' training which prepares for city or rural treatment-room work. It is adapted especially to the needs of mature men and women

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

July 1, 1925

No. 27

A Week-End Convention at Louisville

FOR many years it has been a custom for workers to gather at Madison in convention. These workers come from the various out-stations, or units, for counsel and a study of their problems. The past week-end, a conference was held, the first of its kind, at the country base of the Louisville unit on the Pewee Valley farm, about sixteen miles from the heart of the city.

Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Scott, Miss DeGraw, Mr. Rocke, and Mr. Standish from Madison, and Dr. and Mrs. Arlie Moon,

met with the twenty-three workers of the unit, and a happy and profitable meeting it proved to be. Dr. Moon completes his internship in Protestant hospital, Nashville, in the near future, and then he and Mrs. Moon plan to unite with the Louisville workers in the development of the sanitarium at the rural base and for the further development of the treatment rooms in the city.

We are told that in many places in the South properties may be secured at a reasonable price that are well adapted to the needs of our work. Such is the case at the Pewee Valley farm. A splendid lawn, a beautiful grove, plenty of land for gardens, good water, a well-built house that was readily fitted up for patients—these were some of the attractive features.

Friends of this work made possible the purchase of the farm and the furnishing of the house.

Several smaller buildings on the grounds are occupied by the workers. A neat dining room is the gathering place at meal time. The meetings were held on a broad expanse of lawn that delights the eye. Twenty-three men and women are carrying forward a work that already touches the lives of many people in the city.

Mr. J. T. Wheeler heads this work. He and his wife are the senior members of the company. With them are associated Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hess, Miss Margie Hecox, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, Mrs. Clie Sharp, Mr. Herschel Ethington, and a group of young people, with a number of older men as farmers and mechanics, all contributing to the successful operation of this self-supporting health center, an illustration of the possibilities of work by laymen in many, many places.

AT vesper hour on Sabbath evening, the family gathered on the lawn. Dr. Sutherland addressed them, comparing this gathering to the coming together from time to time of the children of Israel to recount their blessings. Such seasons give confidence and strengthen faith to go

Simplicity in the Lord's Work

ORGANIZE your work intelligently, and then proceed to action. Let your simplicity of speech, and your simplicity and neatness of dress, speak of your work as missionaries. In the work of the school, maintain simplicity. No argument is so powerful as success founded on simplicity.

—Instruction to Loma Linda

forward in lines of work that the Lord has outlined for His people.

The growth of a small unit in a large city, standing for the principles of healthful living, proper diet, and rational treatments of the sick, is as much a miracle as many of the happenings in the camp of ancient Israel. Madison had not thought of establishing a work of this sort in Louisville, but one day about six years ago a message came from the officers of the Kentucky conference, telling of a treatment room equipped, which was about to be abandoned. No one in the city church seemed able to take up the proposition. Would Madison assume the burden?

"Madison was not out hunting for babies to care for," said Doctor Sutherland, but here was an orphan laid on our door-step. There seemed to be nothing but death for the little self-supporting unit unless Madison gave some assistance. For some time this seemed to be rather a sickly child. It had many struggles for existence. Some people connected with the work became discouraged and left it, but those who have kept the vision of a city work in mind have seen their faith strengthen and the enterprise grow. Year by year has added to its vitality. When the Pewee Valley farm was purchased, new impetus was given the work. The world seems mad in its rush, but here is a secluded spot within easy reach of the center of a city of four hundred thousand people, and people are turning their eyes toward this place for help and health.

Not all the work of the Master can be done by regularly paid missionaries. Some must go forth at their own charges, as Abraham left his home and kindred and devoted his life to the establishment of a center of light and influence. Isaac and Jacob and Joseph are examples of men whom we may well imitate. Christ is the greatest example of all in self-supporting missionary work.

Jesus came to the world when men in the church waited for the rulers to set them to work. He bade His followers go out into the vineyard, for the fruit was ripe, and He promised to see that they received the things they needed even though they had no stipulated wage. He

called men from all walks of life and assigned to each a share in the spread of the truth. The Savior told His followers that they would find with Him no scheme for the payment of workers akin to the world's way of remunerating its workmen. They must love the work and the Master who sent them forth, and trust Him for their support.

This method met with a hearty response in the early church. Many in their love for the Lord sold all they had, as did Barnabas, who sold his property on the island of Cyprus, and donated it to the work. It was that spirit in the hearts of the disciples and members of the early Christian church that made the work move with rapidity. Paul was an illustrious example of self-supporting workers. He counted his wage in the souls he was able to help.

But Paul saw another spirit coming in among the followers of the Lord ever in his day, people with the wolfish spirit, and of them he said, Beware. A reform is called for today which will bring back the primitive spirit of self-sacrifice the spirit of abandonment to the work of the Master. No experience in the Christian life can bring greater blessing than the willingness to step out when the Lord calls, giving all to the cause one has espoused, believing absolutely in His power to lead and direct and support.

The Master is looking for men today with the spirit of Joshua when he led the children of Israel across the Jordan; when he stood before the crumbling walls of Jericho; when he led in the conquest of the land of Canaan.

HEALTH FOOD WORK APPEALS TO BUSINESS MEN

ONE of the cafeteria promoters was talking one day with a prominent business man in a Southern city. In the course of the conversation mention was made of the vegetarian cafeteria in that city. The gentleman said, "Are you interested in that cafeteria? I have eaten there a number of times. You are interested in starting cafeterias in other cities? That is a splendid work; that is a work I believe in doing.

"I would like to see the churches emphasize the doing of things, rather than

depend so largely upon preaching. To me it seems that to teach people to eat right is one of the greatest services we can render the nation. Personally, I believe in the diet you serve at the vegetarian cafeteria. We eat very little meat in our home; possibly we ought not to eat any.

"We get whole wheat from the mill and cook it for hours until the grains pop open. We often buy large prunes and other dried fruits, and soak them in cold water in the refrigerator until they resemble the fresh fruit. No need of sugar for such fruit. I would think it almost an insult to the fruit to put sugar on it. I used to get crystalized orange blossom honey from California for the children because I wanted them to have some other form of sweet than cane sugar.

"We have raised five children. My sons are strong physically and clean morally, and I attribute it largely to the manner of feeding them as they matured. They are athletic, also, having taken first prizes in golf and tennis. I like the idea of your cafeteria in feeding people. I call that doing as Christ did."

Sometimes when men of affairs see so much in these principles, we wonder why we ourselves are often so slow about grasping the principles the Lord has asked us to demonstrate. The enthusiasm of such people puts to shame the passive mental attitude of many who have long known the better way of living.

It is a pleasure to know that the cafeteria referred to by this business man is putting out whole wheat bread of such excellent quality that the demand for it is constantly increasing. They are making a whole wheat cake as a base for raspberry shortcake such as could not be found anywhere else in the city. They make a whole wheat pie crust that is as crisp and tender as any crust made from white flour. When we are true to principle in our health foods these principles will appeal to men of common sense.

It is interesting to find that such patrons as this man are the only advertising agents a cafeteria needs. He spreads the news to his friends, and is willing to cooperate in every way with the workers in letting the people of his city learn how to eat for strength and mental clearness.

This same gentleman had a unique way of explaining the work of the mineral elements in the various foods. He compared them to the artisans in house-building "We would not think of getting together the materials for a house and not provide workmen to utilize the materials," he said. "When would that building ever be completed? So the mineral salts are the builders in our bodies. They enable the body to utilize the foods we eat, building them into bone and muscle and nerve. The mineral salts are the mechanics who put the building materials together."

—Lida F. Scott

A CABIN COURT FOR CHATTANOOGA

THE real country base for the Chattanooga work is at Hurlbutt Farm School, near Reeves, Georgia, but this is too far distant for the city workers to make the trip day by day, so a lot has been purchased on the car line, a five-cent fare from the city. On this lot, in a grove of oak, hickory, and pine trees, will be erected a number of single-room cabins, arranged about a court, California style, as homes for the city workers.

These cabins will be inexpensive buildings, but neat, comfortable and cozy. One of the buildings will be a central meeting place, a living room, or library, which the workers will occupy in common. This location has the benefit of city water, so there will be a central laundry, with spray rooms and other accommodations. Following this plan of construction it is easy to increase facilities as the number of workers may demand it. The location for the garage has already been staked out.

These conveniences for the city workers are made possible by the cooperation of the working force at Reeves farm, the Chattanooga cafeteria and the Layman Foundation. Mr L. D. Hewett, who heads the building department at Reeves, will have charge of this building work, and Mr. James Whittaker of the cafeteria will do the wiring, and other work as he can be spared from the cafeteria.

Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker and Miss Effa Gilbert, leading workers in the cafeteria, have high ideals for that work and keep the place above reproach in matters of

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919

cleanliness. They appreciate the opportunity for growth in this city work and hope in the near future to double the size of the cafeteria.

In the building with the cafeteria are treatment rooms equipped but not yet in operation as nurses qualified have not yet been found. A call is sounding from this place for self-sacrificing nurses, or treatment room workers, preferably a man and his wife, who are willing to unite with this group of workers for the advancement of a splendid unit work.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

ON Sabbath Elder H. R. Gay, formerly of Oklahoma City and now with the Southern Publishing Association in Nashville, spoke to the family at the morning service hour. He based his instruction on the experience of Mary, who anointed the feet of the Master and of whom He said, "She hath done what she could."

A FRIEND in the East writes, "We read the SURVEY with a lot of interest. I am glad for places like Madison where students learn to do something besides peddle words, and where work is considered a part of the education rather than time spent in drudgery earning money to pay for an education." This comes with a donation for equipment in one of the mechanical departments that affords work for students in training.

DURING the week Dr. Alfred Shryock, secretary of the faculty of the College of Medical Evangelists, of Loma Linda, California, made his first visit at Madison. His son, Mr. Harold Shryock, was with him. Dr. Shryock met the pre-medical students, the physicians of the Sanitarium

and other members of the faculty, and in the evening gave the student body an interesting talk on the cooperative plan of operation in the medical college.

THE Louisville Unit is calling for two farmers to assist in the work at Pewee Valley farm, the rural base for cafeteria and treatment room work in the city and the site of a rural sanitarium. This is opportunity for good, reliable, steady men and women with staying qualities, who love the Lord's plan of work, to connect closely with a laymen movement. For details write Mr. J. T. Wheeler, Louisville Health Association, Pewee Valley, Kentucky.

ON the fifteenth Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rimmer left Madison by auto for Sterling, Colorado, where they expect to spend a short vacation with Mrs. Rimmer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Stout. Mr. George Cothren has charge of the men's department of the city treatment rooms in Mr. Rimmer's absence, and Mrs. Rocke is whole wheat bread baker for Mrs. Rimmer. Miss Alice Bralliar, who is Mrs. Sutherland's assistant in the Nashville cafeteria, spends her six-weeks vacation at Asheville, North Carolina.

THE report comes from Fountain Head Industrial School and Sanitarium through Mrs. B. N. Mulford, that the school closed with an attendance of fifty. Several people have recently been added to the church by baptism. Fountain Head is in a good strawberry section. This year berries averaged five dollars per crate of twenty-four boxes. One man in that section picked one hundred five crates from an acre and a half. The people are learning to raise strawberries in place of tobacco. From the territory about Fountain Head, Portland, Mitchellville, and West Moreland, two hundred sixteen carloads of strawberries were shipped this season. Next year tenth grade will be taught by the Fountain Head School and already a number of students have applied for an opportunity to work for their school expenses.

"I feel a little ashamed to have received the Survey for so long without any cost to me," writes a recent donor to the publishing fund. "The little paper has a message which I want to help forward."

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

July 29, 1925

No. 30

Let the Life Prove Faith in the Word of God Rather than in the Theory of Evolution

THE country is stirred these days over the question of evolution, the basis of which is a lack of faith in the word of God and in God's way of doing things. It is not necessary to subscribe to some law on the question of evolution in order to be identified with that

theory. Many Christians in their daily life are advertising to the world, and to those who have not learned to trust the Lord, that they as Christians have not learned to rely implicitly on the promises of the Master. When personal trials come, or troubles

enter their lives, these professed Christians do not know the way of escape. They teach by their lives that God is far away; that He is not personally concerned with the lives of His followers. This strengthens the feeling in the hearts of the world that God is a myth, and not a personal Savior. The mind of man must have some explanation for all the wonderful phenomena of the universe, and so with no faith in the Word, it is driven to build up a theory to account for creation.

Discussion will not solve the question; science can not demonstrate the truth or the falsehood of these theories. The consistent lives of Christian men and women can do more than anything else to demonstrate the direct workings of God in

From a chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland

human affairs. The world is in trouble and it wants help, and it is the privilege of the Christian to prove the Source of that help that meets every emergency.

THE Christ life stands out in bold relief against the history of the world for

that very reason.

Here was a man directed, guided, supported in His every act by the direct connection He maintained with the Father of truth. It is the privilege and the duty of His followers to continue that demonstration to the world. It is

when the light from such demonstration grows dim that the world agitates afresh the theory of evolution.

Are you inclined to worry? This is your admission that you do not know the personal presence of God to relieve your situation and to carry all your cares. By that mental attitude you are contributing your mite to strengthen the theory of evolution to make men believe that they must work out their own development and salvation. Christ has said, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." We have the privilege of casting all our care upon Him, for He careth for us. Where, then, is the place for worry on the part of the believer?

FAITH in the personal presence of the Savior in the life of the Christian

chases away the worry habit, makes him ashamed to say that he cannot control his temper, forbids him to be unhappy when things go wrong, else he is denying the divine individual attention it is his privilege to have. It is the lack of this personal relationship of the professed Christian and the Lord that fosters the theory of evolution.

In place of debate over the question of evolution, it is more effective for us to prove by daily living that when we need rain, we have learned to pray for it, as Solomon bade the people to pray; or, when we are sick, to ask for the healing power of God in our lives, and at the same time for the power to live up to the laws of health. When things seem to be going wrong it is our privilege to be restful and happy in the Lord, trusting the promise, "All things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose."

ONE great cause of a weak relationship between men and the Redeemer is man's failure to reverence the laws governing his physical being. There are definite laws in regard to what we should eat and what we should refrain from eating. Many pay no attention to these laws of health.

The Bible warns against letting flies and other pests remain about the house and in contact with the food. To many Christians this means practically nothing. Overeating is a common violation of the laws of health, but it is the exception for a Christian to realize that this habit breaks the connection of his mind with the Lord. Men ruin their spiritual prospects by wrong habits of diet and living, and to them God seems but a myth, a fancy.

If we really want to demonstrate to a world of men and women who have doubtful minds concerning the power of the Lord, if we want to teach them that the word of the Lord is steadfast and true to the minutest detail, let us begin by giving heed in our own lives to the great principles of health which He has laid down for the race. The present stir on the subject of evolution should prove a call to consecrated Christians to greater alertness in following out the physical require-

ments of the Lord. It should lead also to deeper faith in spiritual things. It is a disgrace for a Christian to go about in mourning when the Lord has bidden us to be full of joy.

It is a time for close study of the word of the Lord. This word should be hidden in the heart, lest we sin against Him. Meditate on the truths He has given and the result will be peace of mind, obedience to physical laws, and greater physical health. We have our part to play in the agitation of the theory of evolution.

OPPOSES THE EVOLUTION BILL

WHEN asked for his reason for opposing the Tennessee Evolution Bill, Senator Cecil Sims gave the International News Service the following concise statement by wire:

"I voted against the Evolution Bill because I believe in the fundamental principle of the separation of church and state. This bill was but the first step, as evidenced by a companion bill to prohibit Jews from teaching in the public schools, which was defeated. I do not approve legislative effort, direct or indirect, concerning the truth or error of either evolution or Genesis. The Christian religion has survived for centuries without legislative assistance, and needs none now. Believing in the Biblical injunction, 'Know the truth, and the truth shall make you free,' and the Jeffersonian principle of freedom of thought so long as truth is left free to combat error, I oppose the bill."

LESSON NUMBER ONE

WHEN the Savior called the disciples to follow Him, He gave them no promise of gain or worldly honor. Neither did they stipulate what they were to receive.

To the one sitting at the receipt of customs the Savior said, "Follow me," and Matthew left all, arose and followed Jesus. Matthew did not demand a certain salary. It was enough for him to be able to work with the Master.

Jesus bade Peter and his companions to follow Him. They obeyed, leaving their boats and their nets. Some of these dis-

ciples had others depending upon them for support. Yet they did not hesitate and inquire how they were to sustain their families; nor did they ask if it were a paying proposition and if they would be able to make a living. They were obedient to the call, and afterward when Jesus asked them, "When I sent you out without purse, script, or shoes, lacked ye anything?" they answered, "Nothing."

Today the Savior is calling us as He called Matthew, Peter and John. If our hearts are filled with the love of Christ, we will rejoice to be workers with Him. We will not fear to trust Him for we will believe the promise, "No good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly."

Jesus sees the end from the beginning. From every difficulty He has a way prepared for relief. God has a thousand ways to provide for His workers of which they know nothing. Those who receive the call, "Go work in my vineyard," will obey, knowing that His promise is sure, " whatsoever is right, I will give thee."

NEW DINING QUARTERS FOR GLEN ALPINE SCHOOL

FOR a number of years Mr. and Mrs.

F. C. Port and a group of workers have been building up an educational work in the community about Morganton, North Carolina. It has been hard, slow work, but the company has never lost heart, because they believe implicitly in the plan of work and that the Lord will give them due reward for all their efforts. Recently Miss Rose Hamer, one of the teachers, wrote about the new dining room.

"We are all so thankful for the new dining room and kitchen that we feel we must tell our joy, especially to those who helped make them possible. We have waited five long years for a sanitary place in which to feed the family.

"The first Wednesday night after we moved in, we had a praise service to the Lord, in which we brought to remembrance how the Lord had supplied our needs one by one, and how He had impressed first one and then another to help us. It is so comforting to know that God

takes such an interest in us and that He is ever watchful of His children and of His work. We pray that He may abundantly bless those who have made this building possible. It has given us much courage, and we feel a desire to put forth a greater effort to be faithful to God in the work He has for us to do.

"The next time you visit us you will notice how much pride our girls take in doing well their cooking and baking in a building where things can be kept clean and where everything has its place. It is a great help in giving the right kind of education."

ITEMS OF NEWS

ON the Fourth of July, Neely's Bend community and the Madison School held its annual joint picnic in South park, on the school grounds. It was a day of pleasure and profitable association with a program by the young people and a basket dinner spread under the trees.

ON the third of July Mrs. Druillard returned to Madison after a three-months vacation spent with relatives and friends in California, Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas City, Missouri. She comes home full of the old-time vigor and enthusiasm and with as much love as ever for the work in the South.

THE sanitarium now developing at the Pewee Valley farm, country base for the Louisville workers in cafeteria and treatment rooms, needs a wheel chair. This unit desires to avoid debt and is asking friends to donate the price of a wheel chair. Or, if by chance some friend has a chair that is no longer needed, such a gift will be appreciated. Correspondence may be carried on with Mr. J. T. Wheeler, Pewee Valley, Kentucky.

THE quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rural Educational Association was held at Madison on the seventh. This association leases and operates the various departments of the Madison School. The regular business of the Association is transacted by its executive committee in weekly meetings, this executive committee consisting of the fac-

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919

ulty of the school and such members of the Board of Directors as may be present. Elder G. W. Wells, president of the Southern Union Conference, was present from Nashville.

RIDGETOP Orchards, purchased about two years ago by the Layman Foundation and leased to the School for the benefit of its fruit, has been exchanged for a fruit farm in the Union Hill section, about eight miles from the school farm. This section of the country is especially noted for its adaptability to tree fruits, and the newly purchased place has a good peach orchard, a great abundance of pears, and about four hundred apple trees. The water supply is excellent and there is an up-to-date house that can be used for patients.

LAST week's issue of the SURVEY is the Fall Announcement of the Madison School, the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. This copy should be kept for future reference as it contains information for prospective students. Application blanks will be sent upon request. The fall quarter of the school opens the first of October, and even now many have made their plans for a place in the training school which gives students a chance to earn their way while taking their training for missionary work. For further information, address The Secretary, Madison, Tennessee.

AMONG the students who arrived for the opening of the summer quarter are the Misses Mary and Anne Bond and Miss Mabel Plummer of Glendale, Cali-

fornia. In company with LaVerne Plummer they motored across country. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jeffs and their son and daughter, Miss Stella and Mr. Harold Jeffs, drove from DuQuoin, Illinois. Miss Vivian Etherton came with them. It is an interesting thing to see parents and children enter school together after the young folks are mature enough for training-school work. Together they will fit themselves for a greater usefulness in the Lord's work. One of the attractive features of self-supporting enterprises is that it affords work for all the members of the family. Charles Perkins came in from West Paris, Maine, so it is literally true that Madison has students from Maine to California. The more recent arrival is Mr. Parsons of St. Louis.

MADISON has had the pleasure of visits from a number of friends during the interval since the previous issue of the SURVEY. Miss Patterson, head nurse in the Mountain Sanitarium, Fletchers, North Carolina, spent a day here on her return from a visit home. Professor A. M. Attebury, teacher of history at Southern Junior College, Ooltewah, was here after an absence of several years. He expressed his pleasure at the growth made in the various departments of the institution. Mrs. J. H. Behrens, Normal Director at Southern Junior College, spent the weekend with friends at the school. Before her marriage, as Miss Mable Noggle she was a student in Emmanuel Missionary College and there associated with some of the older members of the Madison faculty. This summer she is taking work in Peabody College, Nashville. Professor H. O. Butler, principal of Fox River Academy, Sheridan, Illinois, and Mrs. Butler, motoring home from Washington, D. C., paid Madison a short visit. On Sabbath, the nineteenth, Dr. A. J. Harris of Nashville spoke at the morning service hour.

A friend writes: "I am quite ashamed that we have not sent a donation to the Survey publishing fund before this, for we have been enjoying the little paper each week for over two years. Please accept our check."

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

August 5, 1925

No. 31

Some Lessons Taught by Ancient Israel

THE Lord took the children of Israel as an example for the nations of all time, and their history has been made permanent that all people of the earth may read there their own experiences and the interpretation thereof. One principle after another is recorded in the Bible, showing how the Lord deals with men over various matters, how He expects His people to relate themselves to these vital matters in life.

One illustration is found in the definite instruction given that all the people should have homes on the land. Their country was chosen for them, a thoroughfare between the East and the West. Multitudes passed that way, and these multitudes were to see demonstrated by these people the principles of healthful living as carried out in rural homes.

Beginning with Eden the chosen home for every family is on the land. Men departed from that standard, but as the climax following a long period of slavery in Egypt, God's people were planted, every man with his children, on a little farm in the midst of the land of plenty. From the fruits of the soil they were to obtain their physical support. At the same time, these surroundings were to minister to their mental and spiritual upbuilding.

Coexistent with the law of the land were rules and statutes concerning eating. Man was given a non-flesh diet. The fruits, the seeds, and the herbs of the earth were to furnish his nourishment.

Men did not like the diet of the Lord's choosing any better than they like His place of abode. They forsook the simple manner of eating, substituting for it a stimulating and toxin-producing diet. There is no more interesting bit of history anywhere than that found in the chronicles of the Israelites as they spent forty years in the wilderness. They were taken away from a flesh diet and given manna, a food calculated to supply every need of the body, at the same time mild and non-irritating, conducive to sweet temper and patience. The Lord knows how to feed His people for their best good.

FOR forty years this method of eating was impressed upon them. Children were born and lived to manhood without knowing the taste of flesh foods. Then they were ushered into the land of promise, placed on the soil, and told to raise the food God would have them eat. Parents were urged to teach their children, by precept and example, the value of the instruction given through the spirit of prophecy.

Had the children of Israel proved true to their teachings on matters of home location, the rural surroundings, and to the diet instruction, they would have stood before the world a wonder to all nations, a spectacle to angels and to men. That was there privilege.

Israel as a nation departed little by little from the governmental standards implied by the democratic life of the farmer-nation. In the days of Samuel they demanded a king that they might be like

the nations about them. The people who demanded this change probably did not see the full significance of the change. but bound up in the transfer lay the future captivity of the nation.

In the establishment of a kingdom, men were taken from the farm; people began to congregate and build centers, and to establish factories. The form of government changed. Men who had once had a voice in the government sacrificed that privilege for the sake of a kingdom. These men finally lost the vision of soil cultivation. They lost the privilege of leading the world in matters of food, health, sanitation, self-government, Sabbath observance, and kindred truths.

So fully had they lost these great body- and soul-saving principles that the Lord permitted a foreign nation to take them captive, and for seventy years they lived subject to that form of government for which they had clamored. They were slaves to a king; slaves in labor, slaves in society for two generations, "until the land had enjoyed her sabbaths." It is in these words that the inspired writer of the history states that the punishment came largely because of a violation of the laws of the land.

IT meant something for those people who had been born free and educated to care for themselves, each family on its own homestead, to lose the right to self-support and to work as hired laborers. They wanted to be like the nations about them, and the nations of the world hired their labor. Israel was to be a free and independent people, each family supporting itself from the land. Israel in Babylon became a nation of traders, dependent upon others for support.

There are interesting glimpses of the rural life problem even in the history of that period when Israel was in captivity. These people were told to plant gardens and vineyards in Babylon, and to build their own houses, thus becoming an example to the people who held them in captivity. These things came to them as the straight testimony of the spirit of prophecy. But the people were not anxious to obey the testimonies of the Lord. They moved into the cities, copied the ways of the city, mingled with the activities of the

city, until they were unfitted to obey when the command was given to leave for the home land.

God tests His people today on these same principles. The cities are filled with sin and iniquity from which Christians should be separated. Each family should have a home on the land and from the soil should come their support. Schools should be located in the country and children should have all the privileges of rural training. Along with the message, "Come out of her, my people," should be given the health message. Small institutions for the care of the sick should spring up under the fostering care of men and women who are ready to demonstrate the truths of the Master in their every-day lives. "If Christians were to act in concert, moving forward as one, under the directions of one Power, for the accomplishment of one purpose, they would move the world."

LESSON NUMBER TWO

IN the early days of the message, those who labored to carry it forward were characterized by great unselfishness. For their arduous labors they accepted only enough for a meager support. Their hearts were baptized with the ministry of love. They practiced the closest economy, in order that as many as possible might be sent out to plant the standard of truth in new places. Their labors were greatly blessed, and in a most remarkable manner the work has gone forward.

We are told that as we near the end, even greater economy must be practiced. Wise plans must be laid that the world may be given the truth for this time. How many who hear the call, "Go work in my vineyard," will answer by doing as did the early disciples? They left their worldly occupations and followed the Master.

The winds of strife are being held to give opportunity for all, for "whosoever will," to enter the many doors that the Lord is now opening. We know that it is only when God's people use their shops, their farms, their places of business, to proclaim this last warning, that they will fill the commission of Christ to go into all the world, preach the gospel, and heal the sick.

Christ said "Many are called, but few are chosen." We are all called, but only those who obey will be chosen to give this last warning message to a perishing world. The message is to be given with a loud voice, and with power. Great light is shining from the word of God, and upon every soul who receives this light there rests the responsibility of giving it to those who are in darkness. It is to be given not only by precept, but by example. In every thing they do, by every word they speak, God's people are to proclaim this message. It is their life, their work. Nothing else is of so great importance. Nothing else should absorb their attention. It is for this they live. All heaven is interested and astir, ready and anxious to assist those who are chosen to proclaim this message to the world.

THE VALUE OF WORK ALONG WITH EDUCATION

AMONG the educational institutions that are following the cooperative scheme of alternate study and work periods is Antioch College, located at Yellow Springs, Ohio. This college is headed by a business man who won for himself a reputation as a civil engineer, and he is introducing business methods in the education of students.

Writing of Antioch's experiences in putting its students into actual business while they are in training, President Morgan says, "A liberal education relates men and women to the world of ideas. . . . Experimenting with life by trying themselves with real issues gives men and women a measure of themselves that contemplation and study alone can never give. An opportunity to use one's powers is necessary."

It is in the work period that these students find themselves. They are placed with men who are handling big problems of construction. They either make good or find out why, and are then able to readjust themselves so as to make the best use of their capabilities.

Madison's plan of operation, according to which a student alternates six weeks in class with six weeks in practical departmental work, is demonstrating the same

thing that Dr. Morgan observes in the work at Antioch College. Men and women are finding themselves. They are developing courage to attack difficult jobs. They are compelled to bear responsibility and to take the initiative. All this is education in the broad and true sense, and meanwhile the student has opportunity by his labor to assist in meeting the expense of an education for a life of usefulness in the Lord's work.

THE SPIRIT THAT MAKES FOR SUCCESS

ABOUT two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bean, graduate nurses from Madison, began treatment room work in the city of Memphis. They had no financial backing, but went into this city, worked as private nurses until the way opened for them to secure treatment rooms. Since then they have been developing the enterprise. The faith and consecration that make for success in such self-supporting missionary endeavors is indicated by the following quotation from a letter to a friend.

"The Lord has wonderfully blessed in the work here. Many times we have felt as helpless as babes, but then it would seem that a mighty Power governed and carried things along. Many times an advance movement has been preceded by a period of almost despair, but we had the promises of God to cling to, and He never failed us.

"The work is growing and here as elsewhere the greatest need is workers. With the right kind of workers we might easily open a sanitarium and a cafeteria. Many members of the church are interested, but each department should be headed by one or more people who have had some experience in self-supporting work.

"You will be interested to know that this unit is free from debt. For the last six months we have been able to pay our workers a small salary. We follow the plan of dividing nine-tenths of the profits among the workers according to the number of hours service rendered, using the remainder for equipment."

It is an interesting thing to see young people undertake a work with no remuneration assured, build a permanent work that is a light to the community, stay by

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919

it till they have an income that gives them a small salary, and with that share and share alike, in this way keeping free from a burden of debt. This plan will not be followed unless there is implicit faith on the part of the workers. It calls for the spirit of self-sacrifice. There is need of trained ability in these centers, and a willingness to cooperate. These are some of the qualifications for missionary work that Madison seeks to develop in its students. Hundreds and thousands of people might be doing a work similar to this. It would prove a blessing to them and a blessing to others.

ITEMS OF NEWS

LAST Sabbath Mrs. Druillard addressed the family at the morning service hour. She gave a stirring talk on missionary work, the duty and privileges of our young people at this time, and their opportunities for medical work, health food work, and kindred lines.

WE are asked by Mr. D. A. Fisher of Osceola, Iowa, to call attention to a small farm he wishes to sell, forty acres largely in timber, with a few fruit trees and a small vineyard. It has a good range for cattle, and is adapted to chicken raising.

SOME family desiring to locate in the South, near a school for children, may be interested in a thirty-acre farm with good buildings, orchard and vineyard, on Sand Mountain in the northern part of Alabama. Correspond with W. H. Harbolt, Long Island, Alabama.

I THINK no one could spend a month with you and come away without a su-

preme respect and admiration for the faith and the methods responsible for the results so manifest in the patient," writes a business man when his wife returned from the Madison Rural Sanitarium.

THE group of workers in the Knoxville cafeteria, of which Brother J. E. Rhodes is the leader, is looking for a suitable farm to serve as a country base. Mr. Rhodes writes that the work is growing. They desire to start a bread route. They make a call for a painter as the cafeteria needs inside painting. They will welcome some one who has this work at heart and who is free to stay with the unit to further develop its interest.

THE question is often asked how the work of sanitariums and cafeterias becomes known when no advertising is done. Pleased patrons pass the word along and these little institutions continue to grow. Miss Effa Gilbert, who is connected with the Chattanooga cafeteria, writes of one patron who brought three friends with him during the week, and that their bread sales had increased over four hundred percent in the past few days.

TREVECCA MESSENGER, organ of Trevecca College, a sister institution in Nashville, in its June issue, contains two articles copied from the SURVEY, one, "What is Christian Education?" the other, "Eat Some Raw Food Each Day." In the face of so many examples to the contrary, it is gratifying to find this school periodical putting wholesome, substantial instruction in the hands of its readers. Trevecca College is educating Christian workers.

MR. J. C. Nephew of California was added to the force of painters recently and Mr. William Jones of Wellington, Kansas, who comes to Madison to complete his premedical studies, later increased the number of workers in this department. The office building, known as Conser cottage, has been repainted within and without. The roof is on the six-room sanitarium cottage under construction by Mr. George Wallace.

DO not altogether forget the needs of the Survey publishing fund. An occasional donation from readers is appreciated.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

August 12, 1925

No. 32

Today, If Ye Hear His Voice, Harden Not Your Hearts

IN the closing days of this earth's history the work of the Lord is to be carried forward very largely by the young people of the church. In fact, it has always been the plan of the Lord to lean heavily upon the young for His work among men. For that very reason the youth are subject to great temptations. The enemy places in their way many inducements to go into the world rather than into the work of the Master.

As the life work of Jesus was about to be determined, the devil took Him to a high mountain, and spread out before Him the glories of this world and all the great things He might do, if He were willing to relinquish the claim of God upon Him and give Himself to a life of worldly selfishness. Christ had to make the supreme decision of His life on this point. To the tempter He said, "Get thee behind me." With a vision of the world's needs and His own mission as a savior, He turned from the allurements of the world and gave Himself unreservedly to the work of the Father.

One sign of the last days is the waywardness of the youth. The Bible pictures them as disobedient to parents, heady,

high-minded, unholy, unthankful, devoid of respect for and an understanding of the law and the principles of right. Their one desire seems to be the gratification of personal whims. Not long ago the newspapers contained the account of a young man who murdered his comrad for the thrill he would get out of it.

This murderer was not an untaught boy of the backwoods, but a graduate from two leading universities of the country. A similar case was in the eyes of the public in the case of two Chicago young men who killed a relative of one that they might study the processes

of death. These young people are educated so far as arts and sciences are concerned, but the testimony of the public press is that in the homes they lived lives of selfish gratification. They were spoiled children, undisciplined, and without foundation for right doing.

WHEN the church membership is composed largely of fathers and mothers who confess that their children are beyond their control and guidance, or if they do not confess it, it is most evident to any observer, it is little wonder that the church is losing its young people. Such young people cannot carry the gospel to the

Home Training Shapes the Life

JOHN the Baptist, the forerunner of Christ, received his early training from his parents. . . . It was John's choice to forego the enjoyments and luxuries of city life for the stern discipline of the wilderness. Here his surroundings were favorable to habits of simplicity and self-denial. . . . From childhood his mission had been kept before him, and he accepted the holy trust.

—How Shall Our Youth Be Trained

world. Such young people go to the world faster than the church can bring in converts from the world.

But before the end of history another condition must exist. The Lord's work is to be carried forward with power. That time is described by the prophet Isaiah when he says the church looks at the young people in its midst and asks, "Who hath begotten me these, seeing I have lost my children, and am desolate?" When, as a result of loose home training and lack of discipline, our own children drift from us and out of the church, the Lord sees others coming in from the world to take their places and do the work our own children have refused to do.

When our own young people refuse the life of service for the Master, the call goes to the highways and hedges, "Compel them to come in." Scattered throughout the world there are men and women who desire to serve, and when this spirit of service comes into the church, a great light will shine forth to the world. These men and women who desire to give their lives to service will heal the sick, they will minister to the comfort of the suffering, they will scatter literature, read the Bible to those who are hungering for it, and feed the hungry. They will walk in the footsteps of the Master, and their demonstration of the principles of the gospel will bring what is known as the "latter rain."

NOT only upon parents but upon the school rests great responsibility in the training of workers for the Lord. In such times as we now see, when the pressure is great from the world, the young people in our schools need the closest care. The school that gives them employment as well as mental discipline, is a blessing. This calls for the all-year program with industries that provide for the feeding and the clothing of the family, for the housing and furnishing of houses. Students need to learn to care for their own bodies and how to treat the sick. An understanding of health principles and proper feeding should be a part of every school curriculum.

The school with the industries, and which offers students the privileges of self-support, is meeting a vital need of the young people of the day. They are in a mental state which makes opportunity to

bear responsibility vital to their future success. They need the experience of self-government, under wise direction of teachers who themselves understand and practice this form of discipline. They need the lessons of service, Christian service, which a school which is training workers for the Master should foster and encourage and provide for. Unless our young people are set to work they will be lost forever to this cause. Already the church is talking, as does the prophet Isaiah, about the children which it has lost.

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has an all-year school for two reasons. In the first place, it is impossible to keep the industries in operation with student labor unless those students stay with the institution throughout the year. No business flourishes with the operators away on long vacations. The business of a school of industries requires all-year service.

On the other hand, the students themselves need the experience of the all-year work. School and life should be so closely associated that they early get the idea that continuous effort is necessary. The life of the Christian is a life of service, of burden-bearing. Those who desire to have an active part in the great revival movement that will sweep this world, need the training that comes in a school of service. It adds much to the life of a young person to mingle with the sick and have part in their restoration to health. It is wonderful in character-building to teach people how to eat for health and feed them health-producing foods. It means strength of character to plant and cultivate and harvest the foods for man and for the stock. All the daily duties of a school of activities enter into the education of the student bent on becoming a missionary.

WHEN centers of activity are started in other places and students are called upon to volunteer for service, those are chosen who have shown ability in the school to bear burdens and take the initiative. They must be people who love service; people who are unselfish in their service; people who are willing to give the work preference to personal interests. This

was the way with the Master; why not make it our way?

The Lord's work in the earth is spoken of as a pearl of great price. It takes all we have to buy the field in which this pearl lies buried. The call is sounding for workers, men and women with physical, mental, and spiritual strength. Elisha was plowing in the field when the prophet told him his service was needed. He left the oxen and the plow to follow Elijah. Matthew, sitting at the receipt of customs, heard the words of Jesus. It was a direct call from the old life to a new service, an abandonment of all that he had before been doing. But he left it and followed the Master. The fishermen on the shores of Galilee listened to the soul-stirring lessons of Jesus, felt the heart throb for service, and left their boats and nets to become the disciples of the Master.

Some people answer that call by saying, "Tomorrow, we will then do so and so. They are 'tomorrow' people. Parents have been putting off from year to year the surrender of their time and talents to the work of the Lord. They belong to the class of 'tomorrow' people, and it is little wonder that the young people who have been reared in this atmosphere follow the same habit, and delay their entrance to the Lord's work to some more convenient time.

We have the parable of the ten virgins, five of whom were ready, while five belonged to the "tomorrow" class. Five went into the wedding supper, while five wept because they were refused admittance. It means everything to us these days to be on hand when the opportunity comes. Madison is striving to educate men and women to answer the call to service, and answer it now.

LESSON NUMBER THREE

IT is a momentous time in a man's life when he hears the call of God, "Go work today in the ripening harvest fields." What possibilities are placed before us for Christian service. The highest honor given to mortals is offered us. Angels are to assist us, and the Lord Himself promises to go with us. What an opportunity is lost if that call is rejected. If accepted, what a training for service is ours.

We read with wonder of the call of Moses to the top of the mount where he

talked face to face with his Redeemer. We do not think so much of the forty years he spent in wilderness training as a shepherd, preparing to lead the mighty hosts of Israel to that mount of God.

Almost any one of us would gladly accept of the honors bestowed upon Joseph, but we would shrink from the training he received as a slave and during his prison life.

We long to hear such words as were spoken to Daniel, "Thou art greatly beloved;" but we are not so eager for the training through which Daniel passed when he stood true as steel to the principles of right living and healthful diet, in the face of scorn, reproach, and threatened death, when he chose the lion's den, rather than cease his supplications for God's help.

The Bible teaches plainly that the Lord will give us just the training we need to prepare us for true service. We are told that the Southland is a hard field, a needy field, but that it offers wonderful advantages as a training ground for other mission fields. The harvest field is ripe, and there is great need today for many to enter the South to give the last message before all the doors are closed.

LAWRENCEBURG COTTAGE SANITARIUM CHANGES LOCATION

THE operating board of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium decided recently to locate nearer the little city from which the institution takes its name. A farm of one hundred acres has been purchased on the Buffalo road, two miles from the city square. A splendid stream of water borders this farm, there are good trees, a pleasant building site, and sufficient land for cultivation.

The former location for this little rural health home was hard to reach in the winter season, but the new site is approached by a good road. Citizens of Lawrenceburg have been most cordial in their relations to the new enterprise. A number of people from that section of the state have been patrons of the Madison Sanitarium, and they are acquainted with the methods of treatment and the principles of health for which the institution stands. The local pa-

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919

pers speak favorably of the enterprise, saying, "The establishment of a sanitarium of this character right at home will be a fine thing for the town and country. Another says,

"In addition to the water, climate, altitude, and other natural advantages for such an establishment, the notable spirit of tolerance on the part of our people for every religious faith, makes this an attractive place. . . . We extend a cordial welcome to our Seventh-day Adventist brethren and assure them sympathy and cooperation in the development of the plans they have in mind."

All through the South there should be small rural institutions for the care of the sick, with other enterprises such as school, farm, health-food stores and cafeterias for the education of people in the principles of right living. The Laymen Foundation is assisting in the equipment of this little place and Madison will cooperate by sharing its nurses and other workers. The training at Madison inspires men and women to spend their lives in such activities. There should be a small host in preparation for this type of work.

ITEMS OF NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Snyder of Loma Linda, California, are visiting in the East and paid Madison a week-end visit. Professor Snyder gave the family an enjoyable hour in music last Saturday evening.

SOME very attractive rugs have been woven recently by Mrs. Bertram on the school looms, illustrating the artistic use of rags, ravelings from different fabrics, gunny sacking and other materials that often go to waste. Draperies of

different kinds, table runners, and pillow tops are also on display in the department.

WORD has been received that the four young men, Emerson Zapata, William Bumby, Alstrup Johnson, and Archie Page, students of the Madison School who motored West, reached California in safety. Mr. Zapata stopped at Loma Linda, while the rest of the party went farther North to visit relatives and friends.

A YOUNG physician who has been gaining some experience in an orthopedic clinic and plans to work in the South, writes, "I believe with all my heart that Madison is following correct methods of work and that you will see still greater success as time goes on. I am anxious to get back, and every day I am planning on what I am to do when I get back to Dixie."

ATTENTION is called to the fall opening of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, October one. A good many young people are making application for a place in the school this season. It is time for applications to be in. Because of crowded conditions and the specific work of the institution, students are advised not to come to Madison until they have received notification from the faculty that they have been accepted.

NOT infrequently young people write us in his strain: "When we first became Sabbath-keepers we wanted to attend some school to better fit us for Christian work, but we were not able to meet the expense. We gave up the thought until, through reading the SURVEY we learned of the opportunities for student self-support at Madison." Another writes, "I have been longing to take the Teacher-Training Course, but lacking means I thought it impossible, until I read of the chance at Madison for students to make expenses by work. I am strong and willing to work for an education."

From A Friend

"Do not think me ungrateful for reading the little Survey so long without sending you any returns for all the good things we find in it," writes a Michigan reader, accompanying her words with a donation to the publishing fund.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

August 19, 1925

No. 33

Studying Cafeteria and Treatment Room Problems

A THREE-DAYS meeting was held at Madison August 7 to 9, attended by representatives from the various city centers in the South and workers in similar lines at Madison, for the study of health food questions and matters pertaining to the successful operation of vegetarian cafeterias and hydropathic treatment rooms.

At Madison students are trained for medical missionary activities and for health food work. Groups of these workers associate to conduct city centers or units, on a self-supporting basis, and a variety of problems present themselves, for these are educational centers that must be made thoroughly business-like in their operation, the public must be pleased and the workers must be held together by bonds of sympathy and good will.

These centers usually begin in a small way, but the demand is so urgent for health foods and a rational diet, as well as for the care which our treatment rooms afford, is so great that, when properly conducted, the centers have a healthy and continuous growth. While educating the

public, a really valuable education is received by the workers in Christian service and character development. It is a normal way for Christians to minister to the needs of the world.

It was not necessary to spend time convincing this group of workers of the need of cafeterias, of the good these centers may do, nor of the need of a training for this type of work. Their presence in these enterprises indicates their faith in practical ministrations to the needs of the world along the lines that the Savior followed. He healed the sick and He looked after other physical necessities, and He bade His followers do likewise.

The conference opened early Friday morning with a

study of methods of bookkeeping and looking after the daily running of the business. Mr. C. W. Banta leading in the study, and Mrs. Druillard supplementing the instruction from long experience in this and other lines of business work. Each unit is advised to keep a simple but complete line of books, to pay bills promptly by check, to file receipted bills,

Make the Cafeteria a Light to the World

ONE of the principal reasons why hygienic restaurants and treatment rooms should be established in the centers of large cities is that by this means the attention of leading men will be called to the third angel's message. Noticing that these restaurants are conducted in a way altogether different from the way in which ordinary restaurants are conducted, men of intelligence will begin to inquire into the reasons for the difference in business methods, and will investigate the principles that lead us to serve superior food. Thus they will be led to a knowledge of the message for this time. —*Counsels on Health*

canceled checks, and other papers of value, and to keep close tab on leases, notes payable and contracts.

FORM OF ORGANIZATION

THERE is too much expense connected with equipping and operating treatment rooms and vegetarian cafeterias to warrant the undertaking of such enterprises unless they are to be of a permanent nature. Men and women entering this work should do so after due consideration, and with the conviction that they are in the line of duty as given by the Lord. Then they must be willing to work in close cooperation with other men and women who have faults and weaknesses, without being turned from the course they have entered, without becoming discouraged, and without making it unpleasant for others in the company.

In order to add permanency to the organization and to safeguard the property, the units have adopted the practice of taking out a charter under the General Welfare Act of the state in which they are located. They have their bylaws to govern the operating board, they are expected to hold weekly meetings of the workers, to keep the minutes of each meeting on file, to have a follow-up system for handling the actions of the meetings and for checking up on the different workers and officers of the concern in regard to duties assigned. In case a unit has received financial assistance from The Layman Foundation, a copy of the minutes should be sent to the secretary of The Foundation.

It is also a practice in these centers of activity to have a weekly inspection of every department of the concern by a regularly appointed inspector whose duty it is to report needed repairs, condition of department in reference to neatness, order and general character of the work departments in a single unit, an inspector is chosen from one department to check up on the work and condition of another department.

The result of all this organization, regular meetings for study and business, inspection, and so forth, is to develop order, system and business ability on the part of all who have part in the enterprise. The standards should be high and it re-

quires continual vigilance to maintain the standard which we want the public to expect of us. Then again each center is a school for all the workers and character is being developed as the work is carried forward. Dr. Sutherland read a very interesting paper to the company on the subject of organization for efficiency.

FOODS SERVED BY THE CAFETERIAS

THE object of the vegetarian cafeteria is to teach the public great lessons of healthful diet. People patronize these cafeterias at the suggestion of their physicians, or because they themselves recognize the need of a change in their manner of eating. Many of the patrons indicate their desire for instruction and each cafeteria should have in its working force a well informed dietitian.

Miss Frances Dittes, dietitian of the sanitarium, led in the discussion of food problems. Every vegetarian cafeteria should be known for its high grade whole wheat breads, for its whole grain products, in general. No meat is served and animal fats are not used. Patrons are served neither tea nor coffee. Desserts should be simple and hygienically made. People are anxious to know how they can maintain health and secure the needed nourishment without the use of flesh foods, and the cafeteria has the privilege of demonstrating the value of vegetables, nuts, grains and fruits in meeting the needs of the body.

Mrs. Sutherland, who is the dietitian at the Nashville cafeteria, gave a number of incidents showing the appeal that is made by the public for instruction on the subject of diet, and the results that have been seen in better health on the part of patrons.

In conducting self-supporting centers, or units, such as cafeterias and treatment rooms, the running expense of a cafeteria far exceeds that of treatment rooms. A good buyer is essential for the cafeteria. He must be a good judge of food supplies and a careful man. These were matters under discussion, Mr. J. F. Rhodes, of the Knoxville cafeteria, leading.

Many of the cafeterias have received honorable mention by the city officials because of their sanitary condition. Considerable time was devoted to the subject of

hygiene and sanitation in connection with the city centers, Mr. James Whittaker of the Chattanooga cafeteria leading the discussion. The utmost care is urged in regard to refrigerators, ice chests and garbage cans, the extermination of flies, roaches, and other pests, and the personal cleanliness of workers. Many times our cafeterias have been complimented because of the high standard maintained, and this is an essential element in the training of workers.

PREACHING SERMONS BY THE LIFE

NOT long ago a prominent member of the church told some of his associates in the church that the rural sanitarium, with which the people of his city were acquainted, the vegetarian cafeteria, and the city treatment rooms had made a reputation for the church that the church must now live up to. In the course of a year hundreds of people in that city are coming in contact with these centers, either as patrons, or through business connections. Every body who has this connection knows that these enterprises are conducted by Seventh-Day Adventist. They judge the principles of the denomination by the things taught and practiced by these little institutions.

The cafeterias close their doors each Friday afternoon and do not open until the Sabbath is passed. Again and again people in Nashville remark that they must put in their supply of health foods before the Sabbath. No need of preaching this point, for the lives of the workers are a continual sermon.

Prompt payment of bills gains for an institution the respect of the business world, and when business firms are free to extend credit it means that the little center has gained an enviable reputation such as every enterprise should have. There is no question as to the teachings of the Madison people on the subject of diet, rational treatment of disease, and other principles of truth. The daily life and work is a powerful witness to these truths. In the course of the discussion led by Mr. W. F. Rocke, buyer for the Madison School, the sanitarium and the Nashville centers, a number of very interesting experiences were related by him and

others, concerning business favors shown the institutions and workers because of the respect they have gained.

One of the fundamental principles we wish to impress on the minds of men is the advisability of getting the family out of the city on to a piece of land, the home in the country. "Out of the cities is my message," is a slogan with us. One way by which we preach this principle with effectiveness, and yet without words, is by taking our workers into the city each morning for their day's activities and home again at the close of a busy day. Every body knows the city workers' bus. Every body knows that we believe in country life.

A banker in one of the cities, knowing more or less of the inner workings of the cafeteria and treatment rooms in his community, told an operator in that group that one of the marvels to him is the stick-to-it-iveness of the workers. They are not there for money. Something besides commercialism spurs them to do what they are doing.

Another man, a judge of the supreme court of the state, speaking of the Sabbath closing, said, "I admire their grit in closing their place of business on the Sabbath. Not many lines of work could continue on that basis. There is something in it that goes beyond the ordinary business of the world."

One wholesome looking man who serves over a cafeteria counter was told by a patron, "I want to bring my son here. He thinks a man cannot live without meat. I want him to see you, for you seem the picture of health."

One gentleman confesses that he comes to the cafeteria to unload his troubles. He is sick and full of business worries. He always feels better after counseling with the dietitian, for her view point in life is so wholesome.

Another judge—and by the way, the cafeterias seem to be attractive to lawyers and judges, and to many other men who need clear brains for their work—another judge said one day, "The work of these cafeterias is wonderful. This is a work that should be done in all our cities. I believe Christians should teach their belief by their works."

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919

Some months ago a woman of wide experience, a student of several universities and a writer of note, visited a friend at the sanitarium. She became deeply interested in the methods of operation at Madison and in the smaller centers, such as the cafeterias and treatment rooms in various cities. She is a student of social problems and is especially interested in capital-and-labor struggles. Her comment was that this type of work, and this method of education for men and women, is the sanest solution she has come across for the social difficulties of the world.

The Savior's principle of life was that if a man knows the right, it makes for happiness to live those principles. "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

The cordial relationship existing between treatment room workers and city physicians was referred to a number of times and by a number of speakers. Miss Gladys Robinson of the Nashville Treatment rooms, Mr. Harvey Bean of the Memphis treatment rooms, Mr. J. T. Wheeler of the Louisville unit, all stressed the pleasant cooperation they have had. Miss Florence Fentzling related some experiences in her work as visiting nurse. A wide field of usefulness is open to competent and consecrated nurses in house to house work with patients.

THE COUNTRY BASE

NOT all the city centers have been fortunate enough to secure a country base as a home for the workers, but this is the aspiration of them all. Pewee Valley farm, recently added to the Louisville unit, affords one of the most pleasing

country homes that has yet been secured. A sanitarium is developing at this rural base, and it is the expectation that Dr. Arlie Moon and his wife will associate with this work as soon as they return from their vacation.

At the present time the Knoxville workers are negotiating for a farm within easy reach of the city which will serve as home for the city workers and in time afford opportunity for building a rural sanitarium. All through the South such centers are needed. The greatest drawback to the rapid development of these centers is the lack of consecrated and qualified workers.

ITEMS OF NEWS

SEVERAL members of the family have spent more or less time as missionaries in South Africa, and so it was an unusual pleasure to have a visit from Elder and Mrs. Charles Sparrow who are visiting in the States. Elder and Mrs. Hankins and Mrs. Druillard knew these workers in their youth and their coming was like the coming of home folks. Elder Sparrow gave the family an interesting account of missionary efforts in Africa. From here they went to Fountain Head Industrial School, for they and Mrs. Mulford were formerly associated at the Cape.

THE week-end meeting of cafeteria and treatment room workers brought in representatives from eight centers. Mr. and Mrs. John Rhodes were present from Knoxville; R. A. Leslie came from the treatment rooms at Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bean and Miss Phebe Hackworth were here from Memphis; Mr. J. T. Wheeler was the only one able to leave the work at Louisville at this time; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Walen of Chestnut Hill School, both of whom have been doing more or less city work in Birmingham, Alabama, and Mr. and Mrs. Herschel Ard were present; Mrs. Ethel Hildebrandt came from Birmingham cafeteria; J. F. Whittaker represented the center at Chattanooga; Dr. Lindberg, A. A. Jaspersen, Charles Fowler, and Mrs. Josephine Gotzian motored to the meeting from Ashville, North Carolina.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

August 26, 1925

No. 34

To Know One's Duty Man Must Have the Mind of the Lord

WITH a vast crowd about Him one day, the Savior said to Philip, "Whence shall we buy bread that these may eat?" Jesus was not asking advice of this disciple because He needed advice, for the gospel writer continues, "This He said to prove him (Philip): for He Himself knew what He would do."

Day by day as He carried forward His work for the suffering and distressed, the Savior knew just what was His Father's will for that day. He lived by the rule, "I do all things that please Him." Some days, there was healing, some days, the greater part of the work was along some other line, but as captain of an army, the Father in heaven directed the daily life of His Son on earth.

AS the disciples associated with the Savior, it was possible for them to enter into this close communion with the Father, and to know daily their duty for the hour. Jesus was striving while with His followers to teach them just that lesson. And so on this occasion, He singled out Philip with the question as to their duty for the multitude.

Chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland

Philip was one of the early disciples. He had been close to Jesus on many occasions, had heard the Master's teachings, and had listened as the Savior read from the Old Testament Scriptures the life that the children of the Lord should follow.

Would Philip know the right thing to do on this occasion? The Master tested him to see, for the Savior had it clearly in mind what He should do. Was Philip thinking with his Teacher? Had Philip the mind of the Master?

It was Philip's privilege to have said, "Master, in olden times you fed the multitudes by a word; let the company today be fed."

Such an answer would have pleased the Savior, for it was the very thought Jesus had in His mind, the very plan He was ready to accomplish. God loves to have His children know His mind, and do a thing in advance of a definite command. This is illustrated by the pleasure expressed by the Lord, through the prophet Nathan, when David offered to build a house for the Lord when as yet the Lord had not commanded anyone to build a temple.

All day long the crowds had hung on the Savior's words. Night was approach-

Sanitariums and Gospel Work

INSTITUTIONS for the care of the sick are to be established, where men and women may be placed under the care of God-fearing medical missionaries, and be treated without drugs. To these institutions will come those who have brought disease upon themselves by improper habits of eating and drinking. These are to be taught the principles of healthful living. They are to be taught the value of self-denial and self-restraint. They are to be provided with a simple, wholesome, palatable diet, and are to be cared for by wise physicians and nurses.

—*Counsels on Health*

ing and Philip, considering the numbers and the small amount of food on hand, had little courage to advise the feeding of the multitudes. Not faith, but fear thoughts were in his mind. And yet he was a Christian, a close follower of the Lord.

Jesus carried out His plan, when Philip and others of the disciples might have had the satisfaction of taking the initiative. He commanded the disciples to seat the company in groups on the grass. He took the food supplies they had on hand, blessed, brake the bread, passed it to the disciples, and they acted as servers to the crowds.

God wants man to have an active part with Him in the service of the world, in the plan of salvation. It is the will of God that man should have such faith, such close touch with the divine, that he can meet new circumstances in the right way; can enter new fields, attack new problems, all in the very way the Lord Himself would meet those situations. This calls for continual study of the Word, constant surrender of self to the mind of the Master, but it is an opportunity offered today as as it was offered to Phillip.

ONE sees why the Savior was anxious for Philip and other students in His school to know what to do on the spur of the moment. The reason was revealed at the close of that memorable meal on the grassy slope. With the miracle of the feeding before them, the crowds began to talk of crowning Jesus. These people were subject to the Roman government and longed for freedom. Here was a man capable of leading them to victory. Here was a man able to feed them and to meet other distressing circumstances. They said, "This is of a truth that prophet that should come into the world," and they were ready to take Him by force and make Him their king.

This sudden wave of popularity was about to sweep the disciples from their feet. From the simple life they had been following with its hardships, they saw themselves suddenly promoted to positions of importance in the government, and they joined the cry to make Jesus a king. That was not the mind of the Father; that was

not the mind of the Master. It should not have been the wish of the disciples. An understanding of the word of the Lord would have saved them the embarrassment of a mistake. But an understanding in this instance must be preceded by a close walk with Jesus, and an understanding of the Lord in earlier days. Philip and his companions failed and were swept off their feet with the crowds, because they had missed previous opportunities.

IT is a serious thing in the life of any Christian to fail in these tests. The history made by the disciples is recorded as a warning. After the attempt to crown Jesus, He withdrew to a quiet place, for His own peace of mind and to give the disciples a chance to recover themselves. As they were rowing across the lake a storm threatened to capsize their boats. They were putting forth every human effort to save themselves when the Savior approached, walking on the water. The disciples did not recognize Him, but cried out in fear of a ghost. Their minds were so full of themselves and their own troubles that they could not recognize the Lord when He stood within speaking distance.

As Jesus neared the time of His death He attended a feast at the home of a ruler, and a woman poured over His feet a very precious ointment. She knew of the approach of His death and did this in honor of her Lord. The disciples who sat at the table saw only the sins of the woman. They were full of criticism and condemnation. Jesus saw the generous heart of the giver and her faith that brought forgiveness of her sins. Those disciples might have seen the act in the light that He saw it, but they did not. They had not the mind of the Master. They were losing out on one occasion after another.

It spells power, and a life of active service, to know the will of the Lord. It spells defeat for Christians to miss the mind of their Master. One may be revived again and again, but unless there is a constant walking with the Lord, a steady experience in knowing the mind of the Lord for one's own life work, there can be but little progress in the Christian way.

Jesus spent His life on earth, chose His disciples and trained them in a school, to

teach us the mental attitude we should have in these closing days toward the instruction the Lord has given His people. One may be a church member, a payer of tithes and offerings, a regular attendant at services, and well acquainted with all the doctrines of the church, and yet miss that personal connection with the Lord, that mental attitude toward the Word, that means real Christian growth.

LESSON NUMBER FOUR

THOSE who heed the command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," should be living examples of that gospel.

The gospel is the good news of salvation. The Lord would save the world from the darkness, the degradation, and the misery that Satan has brought upon it by deception. In working for the salvation of men and women, it is necessary to teach them that their bodies are not their own. They have been purchased at an infinite price, "redeemed by the blood of the Lamb." Those who have but little regard for their bodies will be called to answer to God for their neglect. "Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost," and that the Lord desires to dwell with us through His spirit? "If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy." Multitudes are in great distress because they do not understand this truth. They are perishing for lack of knowledge.

It is in love and pity for the human race that God calls upon us to interest people in the underlying principles of the health and temperance movement.

The only way in which God can communicate with man is through his mind, through the mental faculties. If the mind is beclouded, or darkened, by the transgression of physical laws, it is unable to grasp the good news of salvation and the love and mercy of God. Neither can it comprehend the reward of obeying His commandments.

By strict obedience to the gospel of health we are to be light-bearers. This is our salvation, and the salvation of others. By obedience, we are qualified to cooperate with God in representing Christ to the world. And by obedience, we are pre-

pared for an introduction to the society of angels. "God's law is written by His own finger upon every nerve, every muscle, and every fibre of our being."

The great wickedness, the poverty and the misery in the world today come as a result of violating laws that God gave to bring peace and happiness. By great deceptions and strong temptations, Satan will use his power to prevent the gospel of health from going to the world at this time. It is through disobedience of physical laws that Satan gains a strong hold upon man.

God wishes this message to be given with mighty power. If we desire a part in this message, we need to be true to every ray of light that the Lord has given

ANNUAL BOARD MEETING OF THE ASHEVILLE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM

THE annual meeting of the board of managers of the Asheville Agricultural School and the Mountain Sanitarium was held on the school grounds near Fletcher, North Carolina, on the thirtieth of July. The meeting was attended by an alert and interested group of people. Among those present were Mrs. J. C. Rumbough, donor of the 450-acre farm on which school and sanitarium are located; Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Mrs. N. H. Fruillard and Mrs. Lida Scott from Madison; Elder B. G. Kneeland, president of Cumberland Conference; and Dr. Lindberg, physician from Pisgah sanitarium.

Mr. A. A. Jasperson, president of the board, reported the progress of the year. The sanitarium, which accommodates fifteen patients, was full. The school enrolment is thirty-three, thirty of whom come from surrounding country and hillside. They trudge up the steep ascent of the mountain, or follow the picturesque windings of the creek above the falls, happy, healthy looking children with keen, responsive minds. Mrs. A. E. Witt has been teaching these children the past year, and has built up a very progressive little school.

The dairy herd of fourteen cows furnishes milk for the school, the sanitarium,

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919

and the cafeteria in Asheville. The school has built an up-to-date barn with concrete floor and concrete silo. A heating plant has been installed, also a bathroom and a new sewage system, and the sanitarium building has been repainted. The present water supply, coming from a spring on the mountain side, is insufficient, and a new water system is needed.

An eight-stall garage has been built, the Bliss cottage has been erected, and a sleeping porch added to the Marquis cottage.

The cafeteria has had the best patronage in its history. The equipment has been quite materially increased, partly from the earnings and partly by substantial donations by Mrs. Josephine Gotzian. A new coat of paint on the inside of the cafeteria makes it a very attractive place.

The cafeteria is on the first floor of the building with the treatment rooms on the floor above, but the second floor is on a level with the street in the rear which makes it accessible to autos. The men's division has been enlarged, and a rest room has been partitioned off for the workers.

This is but a glimpse of the activities connected with one rural-city center, operated by workers who are donating their life services to the cause they have espoused.

ITEMS OF NEWS

THE family had a very enjoyable Saturday evening with Paul and John Roberts, sons of Brother Roberts, of the Southern Publishing Association, Nashville. Paul is fifteen years old and John is eleven. Each is a skillful pianist, and

they entertained the young people with their music.

NINTH grade English students have carried theoretical and practical work together during the past six weeks, dividing their classroom hours with work in the printing office. As evidence of their skill in composition and typesetting there has appeared the first issue of *The Campus News*, a little four-page paper, companion of the Survey in size. The tone of the articles is high, and the mechanical work is to be commended. Miss Florence Hartsock and Mr. George McClure were the teachers.

WITH a school program that is continuous throughout the year, members of the Madison faculty have to take their vacations at convenient times and a few at a time. Mr. R. B. King and family have returned from a trip as far north as Petoskey, Michigan. They visited friends and relatives there and at a number of places enroute. Mr. C. R. Starr and family motored to their former home in Connecticut to adjust business affairs and visit relatives with a view to permanent residence in the South.

FOR nearly twenty years, it has been the practice to hold an annual convention of Southern self-supporting workers at Madison. These meetings are attended by teachers of rural schools, health-food workers from cafeterias, nurses, sanitarium workers and treatment room people, and many friends of these enterprises, some of whom live at a distance. The committee on program for the next convention which will be held early in October, asks for suggestions from workers in the field. Please write us of your problems that may profitably be studied and discussed at the coming convention. It has been suggested that a premium be offered for suggestions, the premium to be announced at convention time. At any rate, hearty response is solicited. Address the Madison School Secretary, Madison, Tennessee.

"I thank you for sending us the Survey. I seldom lay it down until I have read the last word. We want to help a little with the publishing fund," writes a friend in New England.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

September 2, 1925

No. 35

Go to the Country for Health

MANY a city dweller when he becomes sick, seeks a place in the country as the best means of regaining his health. Rural surroundings, rest, proper diet, and life away from the nerve strain of the city will do more for the majority of sick people than medicine and anything else the physician can prescribe.

The time has come for every man and woman who believes the truth due the world at this time to exalt the advantages of rural life. By precept and example they should demonstrate that the Lord made the country, and every home should be a sanitarium in miniature, a

health place for the suffering. Christians, by grouping themselves together, can enlarge their sphere of usefulness by conducting rural health homes, which offer a wholesome diet, simple treatments, a sanitary place to live, and the surroundings necessary for the restoration of health.

A doom hangs over the cities. They are subject to earthquakes, devastating fires, and other calamities. "Out of the cities," should be our message. Many others see these things coming and are anxious to find homes away from congested centers. Many of these people need leadership.

Chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland

They do not know how to make the move, or what to do when their environment is changed. It is the privilege of Seventh-day Adventists to be leaders in a great rural movement that means health to both the body and souls of men.

A Neighbor and a Garden and a Home

I WOULD rather have a neighbor
and a garden,
And a house where two roads go by,
Than to own a silver ferry,
Or a deep gold quarry,
Or a tower half way to the sky.
I would rather hear my neighbor say,
"Good morning,"
And watch the blackbirds walking
in the rain,
Than to wear a cap and bells
'mid a city's musty smells—
For all of a city's musty gain.

—Katherine Atherton Grimes

In order for our rural dwellers to be leaders, those who live in the country must make the country home the most attractive place in the world. This is not always the case at the present time. Our rural people do not always live up to their privileges. Some homes lack facilities for the bath. The sewage system is not always what it should be.

Unfortunately, some rural people have not learned to prepare food in a wholesome manner, but are still using flesh foods, and saturating other foods with grease. They are not making proper use of fresh vegetables and fruits, although these things are produced in their own gardens and orchards. They are not educated to the value of whole grain products, and the need of vitamins and mineral salts in the diet. The roads about their premises are not always what they should be, and the walks are not kept up. Such home surroundings do not make a very strong appeal to city visitors.

THESE things will change when we catch a vision of our mission in the world as rural workers. The rural home will become a community leader in all matters of hygiene and sanitation. In a simple way, many facilities for health and comfort may be installed. The diet should be equal to that in any of our sanitariums for wholesomeness and attractive service. An intelligent, well informed wife, presiding in such a home, will be a real missionary. Such a home becomes a rural health retreat. There should be thousands of these little institutions.

One reason so many now living in the cities hesitate to move to the country is because so many rural home-makers have not been as careful as they should be about some simple but important matters. Rural homes should be carefully protected from flies and other pests. A few flowers add much to the attractiveness of the surroundings. A cheerful, happy spirit, as opposed to the spirit of drudgery and over-work, will win men to farm life.

The Madison School was established to educate men to go into country places, and there build up little enterprises where all the blessings of rural conditions may be enjoyed. We are told that to do this thing in the right way will make us a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men, and that it will hasten the coming of the Lord.

PROPER LIVING WARDS OFF OLD AGE

IN a recent issue of the *Southern Medical Journal* may be found an interesting discussion of the causes of old age. Medical men are coming to think that premature old age is due largely to wrong habits of thinking. Worry, undue anxiety, and fretting tend to destroy life, while optimism, expressed in words of courage, good cheer, hopefulness and faith, encourage long life and happiness.

Moderate exercise is good for the health, but frequently people of forty or fifty, who are beginning to break in health, are advised to take strenuous exercise. This may not be the wise thing to do, especially if heretofore they have been accustomed to a sedentary life. The strenuous exercise may affect the heart

and cause death prematurely. Such work should begin gently and the exercise should increase gradually. The person who is constantly tired after exertion, either mental or physical, is shortening his life by his exercise.

The use of alcohol, tobacco, condiments, tea and coffee, all have a deleterious effect on the health and tend to shorten the span of life. It is well for people who are growing old to do some thing that is of intense interest to them, to have some hobby, if need be, to occupy the mind, for diversion keeps the mind young and active, and a young mind means a correspondingly young body.

Over-weight after the age of fifty is not a sign of good health. It is well for every one to submit to a thorough physical examination about once a year in order to detect the beginnings of disease. Often if disease is taken in its incipiency, it may be easily overcome. Delay is dangerous. One of the vital factors in good health, and delayed old age, is to keep the elimination good. Waste products of digestion retained in the body have a serious effect upon the cells, tissues and blood vessels. The toxins thus absorbed may result in a multitude of aches and pains, and may seriously undermine the health.

In this discussion, the medical men agree that the greatest factor in premature old age is an incorrect diet. Centuries ago Seneca said, "Man does not die, but kills himself." It has been said that "men dig their graves with their teeth." The wise man said, "Put a knife to thy throat, if thou be a man given to appetite."

Dr. Seale Harris of Birmingham, Alabama, expresses his ideas concerning the cause of old age in these words: "It is largely wrong living that brings on the condition of senility, but I believe the question of diet has more to do with it than any other thing. I am inclined to believe that eliminating vitamins, eating white flour and meal, polished rice, oleo-margarine, an increased amount of sugar, potatoes, carbohydrates, and foods in which there are no vitamins, and getting away from rural life and the rural habits of eating of our ancestors, is contributing to early old age."

There is a physical as well as a moral reason for getting the family on the farm,

away from the city, and cultivating the habit of wholesome eating. It means longer life, and more health while life lasts.

SANITARIUM WORK NEAR TULSA, OKLAHOMA

FOR some time there has been a rural sanitarium in embryo on a farm near Wekiwa, Oklahoma, a short distance from the city of Tulsa. It is located on a farm, purchased for the work by Mrs. Van-Voorhes and her daughter. A few workers have been holding the fort for some months, hoping for the time to come when their numbers might be increased and the work put on a stronger basis.

During their recent visit in the North, Brother and Sister J. H. Miller, members of the Madison family, visited Tulsa. They came home with a desire to see a company of workers sent to the Oklahoma unit. They offered their services. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones, who have been taking work in the Madison School for two years, spent two years at the unit and came to Madison to increase their efficiency for the work. They volunteered to return at this time, although Mrs. Jones had not yet completed the Nurses' Course.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Johnson, who received their first experience in Southern self-supporting work at Hurlburt Farm School, Reeves, Georgia, joined the group for Tulsa. These six people, with two children and Mrs. Ida Tetze, began the journey by auto on the sixteenth. Mrs. Tetze, however, goes for a brief time only, and then continues her class work at Madison. Dr. Ada Crawford has been doing the medical work at the Wekiwa base and will welcome the new comers.

A farewell meeting for these members of family was held at the morning chapel hour the day of their leaving. Brother Miller stated that the four years he spent at Madison are the happiest and most profitable years of his life. He spoke of learning lessons here that will remain with him the rest of his life. He is going to Tulsa with a firm determination to carry out the great principles of Christian education and practical missionary work. His wife said that leaving Madison is like leaving home.

Nothing but the needs of the new unit would induce her to leave.

Brother Jones has been assistant to Mr. A. J. Wheeler in the garden. He stated that his life at Madison has been most profitable in character-building. His wife expressed her determination to profit by experiences at Madison, trusting God to make her character strong where naturally she is weak. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, as well as the others, were free to express themselves on the benefit to be derived by students from the system of cooperation followed at Madison, which throws responsibility on the young people while they are in training.

Dr. Sutherland stressed the necessity of close team work in the unit, careful organization for study and work, care in business matters, and the importance of holding weekly meetings at which time any difficulties may be ironed out. It is sometimes necessary for people to go through an experience at Madison in order to learn how to work together. The new unit should become a real training school for other workers, even though the beginnings are small.

Difficulties will be encountered, but the workers who have the spirit of the Master will not be discouraged by these. Hard times should bind the workers more closely together. He that endures to the end is the one who reaps the reward.

A RURAL SCHOOL PROGRAM

WHEN Mrs. Scott returned from a recent trip to the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletchers, North Carolina, she reported attending a very interesting program given by the children of the community who are under the instruction of Mrs. A. E. Witt.

In the exercises the children, a bright, sturdy, eager, lovable little company, had the appearance of doing a very natural thing in their homes, so self-possessed were they, and so full of expression were their recitations. The introductory speech was given by a little tot that lives up beyond the falls from which the school expects soon to get its water supply. There was a unique temperance song, teaching

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

habits of health. This was sung to music composed by Mrs. Marquis.

Scripture texts were recited. A make-believe health officer asked questions which were answered by other members of the group. There was a recitation of the health alphabet, and five little girls sang a song giving the dietetic value of mineral salts, vitamins, and so forth. Each verse was followed by a chorus, running, "Hurrah! Hurrah! They will give us rosy cheeks, and make our engines run."

There were other items, such as the teeth song, the serving of a health dinner by little folks, and a dialogue between two little girls dressed, the one in green and the other in red, personating a cabbage and a tomato. The health officer gave further instruction to a little girl who in song asked him questions on matters of hygiene. To each question he replied in song, that the little boy who did such and such things was "a wise little boy, but the other little boys who did not do those things were s-i-l-l-y." This brought down the house.

This program was a graphic illustration of the opportunity a teacher has to impress lessons of health on the minds of the pupils, and through them reach the homes of the community.

LESSON NUMBER FIVE

WE are told to send into the churches workers who will set forth the principles of health reform in their proper relation to the third angel's message. All are to be encouraged to take part in work for their fellow men. "See if the breath of life will not then come into our churches."

Church members should hear the call of the hour for laymembers. Cities are to be entered, and the Lord's plan followed for

working these cities. House to house work is to be done. Those who can not be reached by public meetings, must be sought out as a shepherd searches for lost sheep. Personal effort should be put forth for this class. They must be interested in the health reform and educated how to prepare simple food. The sick are to receive loving care. God's method of healing is to be made known to them. They are to be led to recognize how much more important it is to know how to keep well, than it is to know how to get well after health is lost.

While it is true that we work *for* the Lord, it is just as true that we are laborers together *with* God. Working with Christ as our personal Savior is our strength and our victory. There must be a union and blending of medical and evangelical work. Go preach the gospel and heal the sick, is the command. We are told that this work is due the inhabitants of our cities at the present time. Not only by public efforts, but by visiting from house to house, are we to reach the people, the rich as well as the poor. Many who are now sick will be restored to health as they are taught how to obey physical law. They are to hear the glad words, "Thy sins are forgiven thee; go, and sin no more."

ITEMS OF NEWS

BROTHER Macmillan writes that he wishes to dispose of an eighty-acre farm at Ooltewah, Tennessee, near Southern Junior College. He will sell it either as a whole, or divide it into five-and-ten acre tracts. Address, J. K. Macmillan, 120 West 42nd St, New York City.

A FORMER student of Madison writes to friends still in school: "Everywhere we go we find people who are interested in Madison. It keeps us busy telling about the work there and in the South. You do not fully realize the advantages of the place until you get away for a time. There is something about the work of the place, and its spirit, that I do not find anywhere else. I am thankful for Madison. You may sometimes be sorely tempted to give up, but be of good cheer. The Lord will care for you."

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

September 9, 1925

No. 36

The Training Needed for Mission Fields

IN addressing the Educational Convention held in Colorado Springs in the spring of 1923, Professor W. E. Howell, secretary of the General Conference Department of Education, stressed the need of practical training in the every-day duties of life for men and women who are in training for mission fields.

In extensive travels in foreign fields, and in visiting many mission centers, he finds in the hearts of many foreign missionaries a deep regret because, in their preparation for life's work, the practical training was lacking. We are told that this all-round education in the industries, along with the scholastic training, will give men standing room when they go to foreign fields. Here he finds men and women confessing that they lack the very thing that would put them on vantage ground.

They are not able to utilize the soil for their physical needs. They have not been trained to build their houses and make the furniture, and consequently cannot teach their students to do these things. They have not been taught to care for the sick; they do not understand the science of right eating. Some even confess that

Chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland

they have gone through school with practically no education on the subject of healthful living. In a foreign field these people become sick and are not able to carry forward their work, or they lack financial backing to do what the field demands, all because they have lacked proper training in their school days.

Professor Howell says, "I saw some, yes, many of these men and women struggling earnestly, sincerely, but under a serious handicap in their lack of practical training during school life, in their lack of actual experience in the wonderful art of fishing for men." Then he quotes:

"It may be difficult for teachers to give up long-cherished ideas and methods; but if they will honestly and humbly inquire at every step, 'Is this the way of the Lord?' and will yield to His guidance, He will lead them in safe paths, and their views will change by experience."

THEN again, we have the wonderful statement that "the plan of the schools we shall establish in these closing years of the message is to be of an entirely different order from those we have established. There is among us too much clinging to old customs, and because of this we

Educating Workers

MUCH larger numbers of young people need to have the advantages of our training-schools. They need the manual-training course, that will teach them how to lead an active, energetic life. All kinds of labor must be connected with our schools. Under wise, judicious, God-fearing directors, the students are to be taught. Every branch of the work is to be conducted in the most thorough and systematic ways that long experience and wisdom can enable us to plan and execute.

—The Avondale School Farm

are far behind where we should be in the development of the third angel's message.

The Educational Secretary says that there is something in the modern system of education that stifles individuality and the power of initiative. Students are crammed with the impractical at the loss of their God-given gift of vigorous originality. Mentally, they drop into a rut. The system makes for conservatism rather than developing minds with the power of reformers. But the mission field needs people with adaptability, strong initiative, ready to meet any emergency. It is the "University of Hard Knocks" that produces men of the Abraham Lincoln type.

The mission field is a hard field. Missionaries must grapple with world problems, and the school should equip them for this work. The school in the homeland that is training workers for foreign fields should be a pattern of the schools that are to be started in distant places. These schools of practical life are yet to belt the globe. As we draw near to the coming of Christ, more and still more of missionary work will engage our efforts. Heathen nations will accept eagerly the instruction given them in the knowledge of God.

IN training workers for these fields there is danger that we adhere too closely to stereotyped plans. "We are in positive danger of bringing into our educational work the customs and fashions that prevail in the schools of the world. If teachers are not guarded in their work, they will place on the necks of their students worldly yokes instead of the yoke of Christ. The plan of the schools we shall establish in these closing years of the work is to be of an entirely different order from those we have established."

We are not left in ignorance as to the training that our schools should give. On the question of farm life and training in agriculture, we read.

"The usefulness learned on the school farm is the very education that is most essential for those who go out as missionaries to many foreign fields. If this training is given with the glory of God in view, great results will be seen. No work will be more effectual than that done by

those who, having obtained an education in practical life, go forth to mission fields with the message of truth, prepared to instruct as they have been instructed. The knowledge that they have obtained in the tilling of the soil and other lines of manual work, and which they carry with them to their fields of labor, will make them a blessing even in heathen lands. Before we can carry the message of present truth in all its fulness to other countries, we must first break every yoke. We must come into the line of true education, walking in the wisdom of God and not in the wisdom of the world."

Speaking of one school we are told, "The students have been taught to raise their own crops, to build their own houses, to care wisely for cattle and poultry. They have been trained to become self-supporting, and a training more important than this they could not receive. Thus they have obtained a valuable education for usefulness in missionary fields, and to this is added the knowledge of how to care for the sick and injured. This training for medical missionary work is one of the grandest objects for which any school can be established."

This class of education "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. The message would be quickly carried to every country, and souls now in darkness would be brought to the light."

These statements indicate that it is possible in this country to conduct schools that will give the necessary education in books, and at the same time give students an opportunity to balance their mental activity with useful labor. Such a program should be carried out in a farm school, sufficiently distant from the city to avoid the dangers of city life, yet close enough to enable the school to carry forward city enterprises as a part of the missionary training.

The student who receives his training in a school of this type is very apt to think he is in a school of hard knocks as he stud-

ies and carries work to meet expenses. The institution which gives this practical training, which conducts enterprises on a farm, for the sick, and far enough from the city to avoid its evil influences, yet near enough to be a mission field, will get its hard knocks, also.

The teachers in such an institution and the students as well, find this training strenuous enough to make work in foreign fields seem easy. Their training in the school of life prepares them to face the difficulties of other sections with a brave heart, and they get pleasure out of the knotty problems that down a person less well prepared.

LESSON NUMBER SIX

WE have been told to get out of the cities as fast as we can; that God will help His people to find small homes in the country, with land for cultivation, where they will be free from the confusion of city life. Our schools, and our sanitariums, also, should be located in the country. "Out of the cities," is the message, and yet we are instructed that the cities must receive the warning that is due the world today. The time is near when the large cities will be very unsafe places in which to live.

Then again we are counselled to enter the cities and create an interest among the high and low, among the rich and the poor, and establish missions where workers can be instructed how to give this warning properly. In every city there should be a representation of the work which Christ did when here on earth. The medical missionary nurse, and church members, are to push the house-to-house work earnestly, and with zeal. The Bible work, the distribution of literature, conducting of cooking schools, etc., must not be neglected. Health restaurants, or food stores, and treatment rooms, are to be established in every city.

This would all seem most perplexing, and the question might well be asked. How can all this work be carried on in the cities when we are given the message to get out of the cities, were it not for the words, "Repeatedly the Lord has in-

structed us to work the cities from out-post centers."

By working the city from an out-post center, we can readily solve the problem of living in the country and still do the work that God says should be done in the city, such as, instructing people on the diet question and other health principles, teaching and healing the sick, preaching the gospel, and going from house to house searching for those who will gladly listen to the message brought to them.

In the South there are many calls for the establishment of out-post centers, where a rural school would be appreciated, and where a church organization could be perfected. The farmer, the mechanic, the teacher, and all kinds of industrial workers can live at the out-post center, and students can work in the nearby city. We are told that such work is very urgent, that the time is near when the judgments of God will be visited on those cities, and they will be terribly shaken. The Lord has promised that His protecting care will be over those who are working with Him in the cities, and yet live in the country at an out-post center.

We read of Christ going out of the city at night, after an all day's work in Jerusalem, and again we read of His returning to the city with His disciples in the morning.

At the out-post center, foods can be grown for the workers, and prepared as the Lord has directed. In this way much of the work for the cities can be done by students and teachers, while conducting the school as a self-supporting enterprise, and without calling upon the conference treasury.

What is to hinder many of the lay-members from entering the Lord's vineyard? It is now white unto the harvest, and to us are spoken the words, "Go ye also into the vineyard, and whatsoever is right, that shall ye receive."

THE COMING COVENTION

OCTOBER one to four is the date of the annual convention of Southern self-supporting workers, and the place of meeting is the Madison School. For nearly twenty

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

years these workers have been gathering annually for counsel, and for study of the rural school and related activities.

The first session will be held in Assembly Hall on the evening of Thursday, the first of October. The first meeting of the convention is one of the most important of the session, and all who plan to attend are urged to be present for the opening.

Three general lines of work will be under discussion, the rural school, its plans and methods, the health food work, and medical missionary activities. These three lines of work are closely associated in the units, or self-supporting centers, operated by workers in the South. All three need to be extended; all three are calling for recruits.

Each center of activity should have at least one representative at the convention, and where possible, more than one should be sent. Choose those who can represent the work of the unit, and who will be able to carry back to the ones who stay by the work, the inspiration of the meeting. The cost of entertaining delegates will be borne by the Madison School.

Besides the active workers along the lines indicated by the convention, there is a host of friends living in the South, and in more distant parts of the country, who have a cordial invitation to this gathering. The meetings are inspirational. It is time for a forward movement along missionary lines by laymen of the church, and friends who are interested, although they may not yet be definitely identified with this move-

ment, are invited to participate in the convention.

This is a public way of extending an invitation to the convention. It will be appreciated, if all who plan to attend will report to the Secretary of the Faculty before coming that accommodations may be provided.

ITEMS OF NEWS

MR. and Mrs. A. J. Wheeler and Mrs. A. E. Putnam are spending three weeks with friends and relatives in Iowa and Nebraska. They motored north about the twentieth of August.

FRIDAY evening and again Sabbath afternoon, Brother G. D. Raff gave the students a glimpse of missionary work in Cuba and Central America where he and his wife have been laboring. Mr. and Mrs. Raff are in the States on furlough and are visiting Mrs. Raff's sister, Mrs. J. G. Rimmer, at Madison.

THE fall quarter of the Madison School opens the first of October. Incoming students will have the privilege of attending the annual meeting of Southern self-supporting workers, October 1-4, and this is a real privilege to men and women coming South for training with self-supporting work in mind. One gets a most interesting glimpse of the activities in various parts of the South from the reports given by delegates to the convention.

THE classes in English entertained the family Saturday evening. The academic class is combining the study of English and printing, with Miss Hartsock and Mr. McClure as teachers, and Dr. Noble has the pre-medical students in college English. The young people personated the characters of a number of men and women who are prominent before the public because of their literary and scientific achievements.

would come in and pick the leaves off the shade trees. They would try to get into the alfalfa field and eat the leaves. They would eat anything in order to live. He said that during that year when there was only one inch of rainfall, he cut five cuttings of alfalfa, and then pastured the cows on it during the months of November and December. With the dairy products he kept 1500 poor Chinese boys and girls right through the famine period.

"This doctor, on the strength of that experience, came back to this country two years ago, and told what he had done. Big feeders of live stock offered to give him a cow or two,—Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys,—and he gathered together during August, 100 pure bred dairy cows, and took them to China. He said, 'When I get them to China, I can operate a school and can carry 2,500 or 3,000 boys and girls through another famine.'

"There are opportunities in the foreign fields industriously, there are opportunities agriculturally. I do not believe it is necessary for our General Conference to maintain all our missionaries in foreign fields. I believe that school farms can be established in the foreign fields, on which our missionaries can become self-supporting.

SOME of you are acquainted with Professor Webber, who has been in Japan for a number of years. He talked to me several times about the opportunities in Japan. He told me of a location in one of the northern islands where he was offered 1,500 acres of land for \$1,500. He said that 500 acres of that land was like Nebraska land, 500 acres was good rolling pasture land, and 500 acres heavy timber. We were offered the land for one dollar an acre. I should like to get hold of that farm. I think I could make a living for myself and two or three more. He said, 'I was over there seven years, and I think I would be safe in saying that the average price we pay for good dairy butter was 80 cents a pound.' Why should our missionaries have to pay 80 cents a pound for butter when they can get land for a dollar an acre? *There is something wrong somewhere.*"

Professor Smith then asks, "What are we going to do to train men and women

who have foreign mission work in mind to be self-supporting?" His answer is, "For me, I propose to do exactly what God has said,—to go on putting agricultural work into the school with which I am connected, and make it just as nearly as possible what God has said it should be."

ONE great step toward ability to be self-supporting as missionaries in foreign fields is gained when a student is self-supporting in school while taking his training. "The usefulness learned on the school farm is the very education that is most essential for those who go out as missionaries to many foreign fields. If this training is given with the glory of God in view, great results will be seen. No work will be more effectual than that done by those who, having obtained an education in practical life, go forth to mission fields with the message of truth, prepared to instruct as they have been instructed. The knowledge they have obtained in tilling of the soil and other lines of manual work, and which they carry with them to their fields of labor, will make them a blessing even in heathen lands.

"Before we can carry the message of present truth in all its fullness to other countries, we must first break every yoke. We must come into the line of true education, walking in the wisdom of God, and not in the wisdom of the world."

STUDENT OPPORTUNITIES AT MADISON

THE Madison School gives a number of students, both men and women, who are serious-minded, an opportunity to support themselves while in training for practical missionary work in this or some foreign field. In addition to the present family about fifty young people will have opportunity this winter to earn board, room, laundry and such expenses while carrying their regular class work.

The average yearly expense of a student is between three hundred and four hundred dollars. By its plan of student self-support, Madison is saving its students a cash outlay of approximately fifty thousand dollars a year. If many other schools could do the same, what a sum of money now going into the education of

the young people might be released for the forwarding of missionary work.

If a small army of students were qualified by their training to carry forward such work as did Dr. Houlding and Dr. Webber, what an influence these workers would exert. Such plans will revolutionize the foreign mission work and will hasten the spread of the message to the ends of the world.

"It would have been pleasing to God if, while the Madison School has been doing this work, other such schools had been established in different parts of the Southern field." "The time is soon coming when God's people, because of persecution, will be scattered in many countries. Those who have received an all-round education will have a great advantage wherever they are."

FOUNTAIN HEAD SCHOOL AND HEALTH RETREAT

AFTER an absence of several weeks, spent largely with friends in the West, Mr. B. N. Mulford reports that he was given a very kind reception everywhere. He finds a hungering on the part of many laymen in the churches for some more definite program of service for the Master. A number of small families plan to move South, most of whom have been advised to spend at least a short time at Madison for special training in the lines of work they plan to take up.

Mr. Mulford writes, "We have just finished filling a forty-four-ton silo. The remainder of the crop is being cut and shocked by the farm boys who are working up a credit for the school year. In spite of the long continued drought, I have never seen nicer corn than came from the field today. We are growing the Looney variety which we recommend to highland farmers. If it does always as well as it has done for us this year, it will prove better than Hickory King.

"We threshed 130 bushels of wheat, and the barn is filled with good hay. Late frosts in the spring killed most of our tree fruit, but friends in California have promised to send some dried fruit which will be a blessing to us.

"We receive letters from many parents who are seeking a school where their chil-

drn can earn their way while going to school. A letter today from a fifteen-year-old girl, says, 'What can you do for me?' To answer such questions from those denied the privileges of education because of the price, is a problem we are trying to solve.

Dr. N. S. Stokes of Newark, Ohio, spent a few hours with us last week. He is interested in this type of work, and spoke words of encouragement to our workers. Elder Sparrow and his wife, who were students in South African Union College when Mrs. Mulford was in that field, both visited us. Mrs. Sparrow stayed with us while her husband attended a number of the Southern camp-meetings.

"Our little sanitarium is full at present. Some splendid people come to us for rest and treatment. There should be hundreds of little places where the sick, the tired and worn can find rest and health."

VACATION AND HEALTH

HELLO!" . . . "Yes, this is Mrs. Burwell. Is that you, Clara? How long have you been at home?" . . . "So glad you had a good time." . . .

"Yes, I know one is often more tired after a vacation than before." . . . "Yes, I have been out to the Sanitarium for a month. Miss Jackson insisted, until I went out to see what the place was like."

"Well, I was really tired out; couldn't sleep nights; worried over little things about the house and the shopping. Then there were the children's things to get ready for school. You know how every thing piles up; something to do every minute until one finds no opportunity to rest. Susan wanted all of us to spend a week with her, but—there is more or less strain about visiting away from home with the children, and I just couldn't do it."

"Sick! No, hardly that, but I needed the baths and massage and rest which I got at the Sanitarium. You can scarcely believe how reformed I have become. No more medicine, and we have cut meat from the diet." . . . "Yes, James says he feels better since coffee has gone from the table. In fact, we all enjoy the quan-

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

ties of fruit and vegetables we are now eating." . . .

"Oh, I hadn't understood, either, but they say meat clogs the system with just the poisons the body is striving to rid itself of, and that it is only a second-hand food at best." . . .

"Yes, coffee and spices and vinegar are irritating and stimulating." . . .

"Someway, all of us are feeling better since going on this program, so that I believe what they say is true." . . .

"Well, you see medicine is not used out there, because the same effects are secured by means of hot and cold applications. Then there is no poison to be worked out of the system afterwards."

"What is that?" . . . "You see, I can only tell you the principles briefly. Come out to see me soon, and then we can talk them over. Disease causes a disturbance in the circulation. That is, there is congestion in certain parts of the body and anemia in other parts. Whereas, medicine whips up the circulation in a transient way, and effects relief through blocking nerve impulses, the rubs and the hot and cold applications effect the whole system in a nutritive way.

"You see, the blood is drawn to the surface, and its flow stimulated to all parts of the body in a normal manner. Any special organ can be treated by means of applications and treatments over reflex areas. You know there is something about a good massage which takes away the tired, strained feeling, soothes the nerves, and induces sleep." . . .

"You think I talk like a doctor?" . . .

"Well, if you had learned as much through observation and experience in the last month you would talk that way, too. I feel that I have been to a school of

health. Every one was more than willing to give us helpful suggestions about how to live." . . .

"Just to live in a simple way, with rest, fresh air and sunlight, a proper diet, and having the circulation stimulated every day by means of simple treatments, does wonders for one." . . .

"The best thing about it is, there is nothing about this program that one cannot carry out at home. Do you know that the very things that make the sick well, are things that will keep the well in health? After all is said, health is the result of maintaining certain good habits of living." . . .

"Yes, do come to see me soon. I would love to talk more about our vacations. Good-bye." Mary B. Dale, M. D.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

October 1-4

IT is time now to plan to attend the the convention of Southern self-supporting workers, to be held at Madison. Each center of activity, each unit, should send delegates. Other friends are invited, also. Please write the Secretary of the Faculty, Madison, Tennessee, all you who care for accommodations.

ITEMS OF NEWS

A SURVEY reader says, "Wife and I are very much interested in the methods you employ in the work in the South. I refer to the establishment of many small centers rather than building too large an institution in one place. . . . We also like the idea of the city workers living outside the city. We look forward to the time when we can get out of the city with our family of children."

THE long dry summer in the South has been very hard on crops of all kinds. Corn on the school farm would not make ears and has been cut for the silos. Garden work is practically at a stand-still. Keefer pears are being picked and marketed from the Union Hill orchards, but even this fruit is beginning to shrivel in the intense heat. The records of the weather bureau show this to be the hottest and driest summer in fifty years.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

September 23, 1925

No. 38

Why Hold a Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers

FOR more than twenty years Madison has been the center of a movement to encourage men and women, laymembers of the church, to give themselves to service for the Master. The school offers a liberal training for Christians who desire to increase their efficiency as workers for the Master, and to the institution have come hundreds of students who felt the call of the Lord and desired to enter the work.

Into these students has been drilled the thought that their time and talents belong to the Lord, and that they have the privilege of spending their lives in service. Little centers of activity have grown up as the result of the consecration of these students. Students have been instrumental in leading others of their friends and relatives to enter this work with their means and their talents, and so the influence of the work has broadened and widened.

Very early in the history of the Madison work some of the older and more experienced students, and some of the teachers as well, felt called to start schools in other rural districts. Gradually the work

has grown along the lines of education and the health message, until today there are about forty institutions of various dimensions carrying on community and city work.

Year by year the workers in these centers have felt the need of the instruction and inspiration that come from an annual gathering. A few paragraphs from Professor Spalding's "Men of the Mountains," gives perhaps the most graphic description we have of conventions in the early days. Only a brief quotation from that book can find space here, but in 1915 he wrote:

The Life of the Master

CHRIST "pleased not Himself." He did nothing for Himself; His work was in behalf of fallen man. Selfishness stood abashed in His presence. Selfishness, the sin of the world, has become the prevailing sin of the church. In sacrificing Himself, Christ strikes at the root of all selfishness. He withheld nothing, not even His own honor and heavenly glory. He expects corresponding self-denial and sacrifice on the part of those whom He came to bless and save.

—Calls for Laborers

WE would invite you to attend with us a typical convention. Let us arrive the night before the opening, for promptness is a virtue highly prized, and there are material reasons besides why it is better to be early than late. If you go with us, you will walk the two and a half miles from the station to the school, but the road is macadam, and so, stowing our grips in the vehicle where the most delicate ride, we cheerfully follow this road through the garden spot of Tennessee until, at the rise of the fourth or fifth long hill, we reach

the sign that says, "Rural Sanitarium," and turn to the left on the new stone road of the school.

"Shortly, topping the crest of the ridge, which the water tank marks as the highest point on the farm, we pause to behold the panorama spread out before us. Just beyond us, scarcely below, stretches the long campus, from the old farm house up to the Rural Sanitarium, a road bordered on each side by cottages little and big—the little for homes, the big for public uses. Cool and inviting it lies in the luxuriance of its blue grass sward, under the shade of the mighty old oaks and the locusts.

"Sleep is sweet in the dewy night of blue-grass Tennessee, and unless you are a light sleeper, it is not likely that you hear, late at night or early in the morning, the rumbling of the wagons that come in from Goodlettsville and Fountain Head and Portland, or even, perhaps, from Bon Aqua and Lawrenceburg, bringing the teachers and farmers who spent their last moments of light in the corn field or in the canning factory or the mill, and took the dark hours for their *de luxe* traveling to the scene of the convention.

BUT in the morning we greet them.

There is the jovial Alden and the lean-jawed Irish Mulford, first of the out-school pioneers; there is Martin from Bon Aqua and Johnson from Eufola, who help us to remember, come Sabbath, what old-time preaching is like; there is little Leitzman from Alabama, and the bluff, hearty Artress from west Tennessee, to talk to us about building and blessing. And Clifford Howell from the Cumberlandlands and Marshall Johnson from the foothills of the Blue Ridge, are among those who represent a work antedating Madison, yet welcoming its magnificent aid. Tolman and his family and the Scotts from Sand Mountain, and Groesbeck from Sequatchie Valley to the north of them, Waller and Steinman and Graves from the French Broad plateau, and Watson from his celery lands and orange groves by Tampa, and Pflugradt from Tidewater of Virginia, Diehl and Jacobs from Kentucky, and Kendall and Rudisaile from Arkansas—all these bring news from near and far of the progress of the self-supporting school work.

AND not alone from the school work are

we to hear. Down from Chicago comes the virile, rapid-fire Dr. Paulson, with the gospel on his tongue and the "*Life Boat*" in his hand, fresh from experiences in prison ministering and platform lecturing, from rescue work in the slums and the care of his great sanitarium—comes to offer a union of city work with the work of the wilderness. And with him is Dr. Kress, world-wide medical evangelist, a leader alike in temperance crusades and personal evangelism. Dr. Hayward, veteran among medical missionary forces in the South, comes up from Georgia with his wife, a sharer in his work of ministry to the mountaineers. And closer by, in Nashville, so that he can alternate attendance with practice, is Dr. Harris, earnest advocate and practitioner of medical philanthropy. Then there are nurses like Glatter of Alabama, Kate Macey and her corps in North Carolina, and Elma Jeffries in the Palmetto State, and last of all, Oswald, with his report of needs and service and miracles. By all of these the note of medical evangelism is sounded, and emphasis given to the place the healing art is to occupy in the work of the gospel. It is a note fitly sounded at Madison; for a third of its students are nurses, its president and its dean as well as other teachers are physicians in charge of the sanitarium, and ministry to the bodily ills of men is interwoven with all the work and the teaching of the school.

"The convention opens with a praise and experience service. Dr. Sutherland, who is invariably elected chairman year by year, strikes, as is his habit, the note of cheer and courage, and the testimonies that roll in response are no ordinary recitals of hopes and fears and desires, but rather live, specific reports of deeds accomplished, needs inspiring to service, difficulties financial and spiritual overcome, and joy in the realization of fellowship with other laborers and of oneness with Christ. Sometimes a minor note is sounded by some struggling soul new to the work and almost overwhelmed with the obstacles in the way, but invariably the chord of triumph is also struck, feebly perhaps at first, but full and strong before the close of the convention."

SOME whose names are mentioned in that company of ten years ago have been laid to rest. Others have been drawn from the work in the South for various reasons, but notwithstanding, the numbers have steadily increased. It is no longer possible for all members of the various units to attend a convention. In most cases, delegates are chosen to represent the work, and these delegates report the activities of the company they represent, and endeavor to carry home with them the inspiration of the convention.

These conventions are still attended by friends from a distance who are interested in the work in the South and who come for a better understanding of this work and to lend their influence. This year, among those from a distance whose presence is anticipated, are Dr. Percy Magan, of Los Angeles, dean of the College of Medical Evangelists, who was a charter member of the Madison organization; Dr. George T. Harding of Columbus, Ohio, superintendent of Columbus Rural Rest Home, likewise a member of the Madison Board of Incorporators; and Dr. Estella G. Norman from Battle Creek Sanitarium, an esteemed friend of this educational and medical work, who promises the convention an illustrated medical lecture.

Again, a cordial invitation is extended to friends who desire to participate in a rally for rural school and medical missionary work. Please write of your coming that provision may be made for your entertainment.

MAN'S CAPACITY FOR SERVICE

IT is a wonderful privilege to be linked with the Lord in His work for the salvation of the world. The Master came to this earth to demonstrate the interest heaven takes in the things of earth. His entire time and strength were given to the work He came to do. He worked without reserve, "withheld nothing, not even His own honor and heavenly glory." His followers are to catch a vision of His life and devote their time and strength to a similar work.

"With intense interest God is looking on this world. He has noted the capacity of

human beings for service." The believer in evolution does not know the God who recognizes every individual and his capacity for service. His conception of God is of a being who deals with things en masse, who sets laws in motion and leaves them to work out their own results.

But the Lord tells us that He is watching His children in this world. He is measuring their capacity for service, and He expects each member of His church to measure up to his full capacity. It has been a habit with some to have their share of the Lord's work done by proxy. They devote their time to worldly business, to money-getting, and hire a substitute to do the work of the Master. A man may be a member of an organization and not attend all the meetings, giving some one else his power to vote. That is doing his work by proxy. But in the service of the Lord, that method is not acceptable. Every man is given a measure of ability, certain talents and a span of time. God measures his time, his talents, and requires service according to his endowment.

IN the closing work in this world, men are called from the work-shop and from the plow, from all sorts of worldly employment, to do active service in the spread of the gospel. They must be willing, if need be, to go at their own charges. A man's money belongs to the Master, not a fraction of his money, but all of it, and when this idea takes possession of a Christian's thoughts, it makes of him a candidate for self-supporting missionary work. God's work is to be finished not alone by men of great talents, but a large work is to be done by men and women of modest accomplishments, men and women from the common walks of life, who have devotion and consecration.

"In humble dependence upon God, families are to settle in the waste places of His vineyard." "In fields where conditions are so objectionable and disheartening that many workers refuse to go to them, most remarkable changes for the better may be brought about by self-sacrificing laymembers."

"Shall we wait because the treasury is exhausted, because there is scarcely sufficient to sustain the workers now in the

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

field? Go forth in faith and God will be with you." "Self-supporting missionaries are often very successful. Beginning in a small, humble way, their work enlarges as they move forward under the guidance of the Spirit of God."

THE coming convention will be attended by a group of men and women who have been laboring in harmony with this instruction. Their experiences are an inspiration to others who know that the Lord measures a man's capacity for work, and who desire to find their places in the great vineyard. The subject for the opening meeting of the convention, Thursday evening, October 1, at seven-thirty, deals with this question. On the program, the topic for discussion at that hour is, "The time has come for laymembers of the church to give themselves to enterprises through which they may teach the message."

THE CONVENTION PROGRAM

Thursday, October 1

7:30 P. M.—The time has come for laymembers of the church to give themselves to enterprises through which they may teach the message.

Friday, October 2

6:00 A. M.—Devotional service.

8:00—The message taught through health-food work, vegetarian cafeterias, and kindred enterprises.

9:00—Opportunities for business men and the results to this work when men of ability give themselves to it.

9:30—Tapping resources of wealth through the health-food work.

10:00—The place of diet reform in the medical work: (a) healing disease through proper diet; (b) keeping well by the use of proper diet.

11:00—Results to be expected when every Seventh-day Adventist company operates a health center.

11:20—Types of treatment that are practical in city treatment rooms, and how far treatment rooms can carry on sanitarium work.

11:40—Correlating city treatment rooms and rural sanitariums and rest homes.

12:00—Treating the sick in their homes.

2:30 P. M.—The province of the rural sanitarium, including diet, hydrotherapy, close touch with nature, the spiritual atmosphere.

3:30—Proper location for rural sanitariums, suitable buildings and equipment.

4:00—Occupational therapy, the value of sun-baths. The construction and use of a simple sun bath.

5:45—Vesper service.

7:00—Public health work for Seventh-day Adventists, scope of, and dispensary work in Nashville.

8:00—Developing a school of health at Madison.

Sabbath, October 3

6:00 A.M.—Devotional service.

9:45—Sabbath School.

11:00—How to arouse Seventh-day Adventists to their responsibility in self-supporting missionary work.

3:00 P. M.—Experience meeting, all delegates to report on:

(a) Health work the door to the hearts of the people.

(b) Industrial schools a door to rural districts.

5:30—Vesper service.

7:00—Experience meeting continued, touching the topics—

(a) Moving from the old farm to the new.

(b) The "cabin court."

(c) An attractive rural base, transforming old buildings, and finding suitable properties for the city centers.

(d) Supplying food for the city center from the rural base.

(e) "Staying by" for years, then reaping results.

(f) On the outskirts of a large city.

(g) Entering a city single-handed, but with the Lord.

(h) The growth of the year.

Sunday, October 4

6:00 A. M.—Devotional service.

8:00—What may be done through the community school.

9:00—The old and the new on Sand Mountain, demands for a sanitarium, and other signs of progress.

9:30—Methods of work in rural schools.

10:30—How to strengthen rural school work.

11:30—School and sanitarium work combined.

2:30 P. M.—Developing school work at the rural base.

3:00—Meeting State demands in the rural school.

3:30—Committee reports.

7:00—Illustrated health lecture, by Dr. Estella G. Norman.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

September 30, 1925

No. 39

Teaching Truth by the Life

WE have been told, and one cannot but see it from the conditions met on every side, that "a great work is to be done in the world in a short time." This calls for intensive service on the part of every follower of the Master.

Preaching alone cannot bring the desired results; every member of the church has a definite part to play, a soul-winning work to do.

For this reason, the call comes to laymembers of the church to separate themselves from secular lines of business and devote themselves to lines of work that will tell in the spread of the message. "In all fields, nigh and afar off, men will be called from the plow and from the more common commercial business vocations that largely occupy the mind," to take a definite place in the Lord's work.

AS these laymembers give themselves to enterprises for the relieving of human suffering, carrying their work largely on a self-supporting basis, cities will be entered, and men of means will have

Chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland

their attention called to principles of truth that have been foreign to them. "As we do this work, we shall find that means will flow into our treasuries, and we shall have funds with which to carry on a

broader and more far-reaching work. Souls who have wealth will be brought into the truth, and will give of their means to advance the work of God."

Some Christians spend a great deal of time in contemplation of the future state of existence, but the present should be the vital question with us. What can we do today to help forward the work of the Lord? Am I in the place God would have me occupy, the place in which I can do the most for the cause I love?

"It should be the determination of every soul, not so

much to seek to understand all about the conditions that will prevail in the future state, as to know what the Lord requires of him in this life. It is the will of God that each professing Christian shall perfect a character after the divine simili-

The Doctrine of Expansion

LET none indulge the thought that we have attempted too much. No, no; we have attempted too little. The work which we are now doing ought to have been done years ago. Our plans enlarge, our operations must be extended. What is needed now is a church whose individual members shall be awake and active to do all that it is possible for them to accomplish. We are not left alone in this work. We are laborers with God, in partnership with divine resources. The Lord has agencies that He will put in operation in answer to the importunate prayer of faith. The truth which we profess offers the highest encouragement to the most devoted self-denial and persevering effort that mortal energies can bestow. We should have the courage of heroes, and the faith of martyrs. —*Our Duty to the Missionary Work, in "Historical Sketches."*

tude." This perfection of character calls for more than study, for according to the divine method of education, study and works go hand in hand. Christ lived a life of active service, setting his followers an example of the things they may do for the world, at the same time developing character in themselves.

THIS combination study and work for the Christian is outlined as follows: "By studying the character of Christ revealed in the Bible, by practising His virtues, the believer will be changed into the same likeness of goodness and mercy. Christ's work of self-denial and sacrifice brought into the daily life, will develop the faith that works by love and purifies the soul. There are many who wish to evade the cross-bearing part."

Take up the cross daily, is the Master's injunction. This means that the every-day life must be filled with work that He can count as His own. Hundreds of Christians are spending the greater portion of their time for themselves, giving the Lord the remnant of time and the remnant of their means, when He wants and needs it all.

The world is full of attractions, and teachers of the gospel message must use every means possible to cause "the truth to stand out clearly and distinctly." Some of the ways pointed out for this practical demonstration of the principles of truth are seen in the cafeteria and health-food work. Men have to eat, and it is our privilege to "keep the work of health reform to the front." Men are sick, and in their sickness and suffering they turn to those who can relieve their pain. So the Lord has appointed His people to minister to bodily needs as a means of winning souls.

Men are to be trained to go into the highways and the hedges, into the cities and into the rural districts. They must go with a spirit of self-denial. Many must go at their own charges. "The work of God in this earth can never be finished until men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers."

this season. Records of the past forty years were broken, so the weather bureau reports. On the thirteenth, rain broke the spell at Madison, a gentle rain that seemed a God-send to the world of growing things, and to men as well.

The states of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina considered it practical to set aside a day to pray for rain. Some very remarkable experiences are reported to have followed these services. Men's hearts turn to the Lord in such times of trouble in spite of their boasted belief in evolution and the so-called science that knows no personal relationship between God and His people on earth. In this section of country where the agitation has been the keenest, people still cling to the idea that God hears prayer. This is one of the strongest arguments against the theory that deprives man of a Savior, a personal Friend, One who is interested in the development of character.

The drouth was extremely hard on the forests. Thousands of dollars worth of lumber has been destroyed by forest fires. Since the rains, Madison has been planting fall crops, greens of various kinds, turnips, and quick-growing vegetables for the family. There are lessons to learn from such experiences. The first year Abraham tried farm life in the land of Palestine, the country had a drouth and he broke camp and went into Egypt, a land that need not depend upon rain for its crops. But he returned and resumed the work the Lord had for him, for the Master wants His people to meet difficulties without running from duty.

At the sanitarium a few evenings ago, Dr. Brallier gave the patients an inspirational talk, showing the provision nature makes for such hard times as we had this season. The human body has a similar way of meeting difficulties that come in the form of disease. By adhering to the laws of health the body builds an immunity to disease. During the "fat years" preparation is made to go through the "lean years." Still harder times are to be expected in the future, and these little testing times should teach lessons of economy, frugality, patience in meeting difficulties, and ability to stay with the work the Lord has given one to do.

THE DROUTH OF THE SEASON

TENNESSEE was not alone in the suffering from dry weather and heat

THE MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM AND SCHOOL AT FLETCHER

EARLY in the month Mrs. A. A. Jasperson reported for the work of the rural sanitarium and community school near Fletcher, North Carolina. North Carolina suffered from the prolonged drouth, and she tells how the situation was met at the school. In part she writes:

"Since the return of Miss Paterson, patronage at the sanitarium has been good. We have been filled to capacity, and more, for we have had as many as twenty-one patients at a time.

"It is the sixth of September and no rain yet. We are pumping water from the creek into our main system, using that water for treatments, laundry, and so forth, and carry water for drinking and cooking. With Asheville in the desperate straits she is, our patients are very well satisfied, for they feel we are remarkably well fixed for water. In Asheville they are pumping from creeks and lakes, and this water is condemned for drinking purposes, so we haul spring water from here to serve at the cafeteria.

"We bought a pump for twenty-five dollars, when we feared it would cost us seventy-five, and the pipe we are using will fit into our new water system, so really we are getting along without much extra expense. The Lord has been very good to us and we are all of good courage."

A DONATION TO THE PUBLISHING FUND

IT is not often that we get the story of a donation to the SURVEY publishing fund as we have this one. A little note from a former guest at the Sanitarium, and meanwhile a great lover of nature and friend of the work of this institution, says:

"The verses on the first page of the SURVEY issue of September 2 are charming. They echo the true spirit of country friendliness never known in the city, where next-door neighbors remain strangers for years.

"We enjoy the SURVEY and its message from week to week. Accept a small check as a thank offering for extra kind service

from attendants at the Sanitarium. When my baggage was carried to my room I had a tip in hand for the jitney driver. He declined it with a smile. I was sick and unfit in mind and body to arrange my personal belongings, so nurse bent her back, and bent it again and again, as she took article after article from the trunk to the place I designated. I offered to give her a little in the way of remuneration, but she politely refused to accept anything.

"I quite insisted that nurse Number Two, who did some special service for me of another kind, accept a little reward, and when she too refused to accept anything, I suggested that if she did not want it for herself, she might use it for missionary purposes. She smilingly told me she would leave to me the pleasure of putting my money in the mission box.

"This is the spirit I met after coming from a world of another sort. I am sending these 'proffered tips,' which were so graciously refused by the young men and women students of the institution, to you as a little donation to the SURVEY publishing fund."

ITEMS OF NEWS

FOR a week Miss Mary Moore, copy editor and proofreader at the Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, has been visiting her friend and former class mate, Dr. Blanche Noble. Miss Crane, Miss Moore's assistant, was also with the school at the recent week-end.

AT the request of Sanitarium patrons, Mr. Rimmer repeated his lecture on astronomy, illustrating it with lantern slides, at the Saturday evening recreation hour. Last Saturday evening, an interesting study was given of industrial training for the students of Tuskegee Institute, one of the most remarkable schools in the South for the training of colored men and women.

AS the time approaches for the annual gathering of Southern self-supporting workers at Madison, October 1-4, letters seem to indicate a good attendance and an enthusiasm over the meeting. Such conventions give opportunity for visitors to learn more of the workings of enter-

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

prises operated on a self-supporting basis than can be obtained in any other way outside of entering the work one's self.

THE introductory work in the Harvest Ingathering campaign by the School was led by Elder H. E. Lysinger, of Nashville, president of the Tennessee River Conference, in his Sabbath morning service on the fifth of the month. Among other good things he said, "People rather see than hear a sermon. Every Seventh-Day Adventist should be a living advocate of every phase of the message. Christ prayed that His followers may all be one. When that oneness exists, there will be in their midst a power to move the world."

LAST week Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Locke made a hurried trip by automobile, spending a little time with the cafeteria workers at Chattanooga, visiting Hurlbutt Farm School at Reeves, Ga., Dr. Julius Schneider in his medical work at Decatur, not far from Atlanta, and climbing Sand Mountain to the home of Brother Raynold Peterson and company who conduct a rural school. Workers in all these places have their problems in self-supporting work, but all seem of good courage, and each enterprise is growing.

FOUNTAIN Head Industrial School opened the middle of the month, forty-five children filling the little school house the first day. Other children of the community plan to come in as soon as crops are gathered. Mr. Mulford writes that every seat is occupied, and in the lower grades there is need of more seats. Donations for chairs at two dollars apiece will be very acceptable, and twenty of them are needed. Friends wishing to assist may send the money to Mr. B. N.

Mulford, Fountain Head, Tennessee. Mrs. Blanche Foye of Melrose, Mass. and Mrs. Knight of Mountain View, California, are carrying the work in the classrooms.

SEPTEMBER 20 to 27 was "Good English Week" with the Madison School family. The subject was under discussion at each morning chapel hour, the class in college English under Dr. Noble taking the lead, Miss Moore, Dr. Mary Dale, Dr. Sutherland, Mr. Tolman, Miss DeGraw, and Mrs. Druillard each presenting a topic, and a member of the class following with a report of the previous day's collection of expression for criticism. The week closed with a Saturday evening program by the students.

DR. and Mrs. Y. W. Haley are again members of the Sanitarium family. They have sold their home on the Neely's Bend road, but do not care to be far removed from the Sanitarium. For years Dr. Haley has been a staff member of the General Hospital in Nashville, and although he has practically given up his medical practice, he continues his teaching in the Dental Department of Vanderbilt University. His interest in Madison students leads him to give a portion of his time to teaching the nurses.

AT the week-end Mr. A. W. Swift, member of the Birmingham cafeteria force, was among the visitors at Madison. He was on his way to his former home in Connersville, Indiana, where Mrs. Swift has been visiting her parents. The Birmingham cafeteria found it necessary to change its location because of transfer in the ownership of the property. A new location has been secured at 208½ North Twenty-first Street, and painting and repair work is progressing. Mr. Beaumont has been working on the plumbing. The portable oven is in place and the new kitchen range has arrived. People who have been in the habit of eating at the cafeteria keep calling to find when the new place opens. A baker's help was needed for a month until the work is again on the usual basis, and Carl Henderson, member of the Madison School family, answered in person on the fifteenth.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

October 7, 1925

No. 40

Building Character That Will Complete the Lord's Work

THE school is the appointed instrumentality for the training of workers to carry forward the work of God in the earth. In the days of Samuel, when the nation faced great danger from changes in popular opinion, the prophet was led to establish a system of schools in which the young men of the Jewish nation were taught. These were the schools of the prophets and "these schools proved to be one of means most effective in promoting that righteousness which 'exalteth a nation.'" David's life was shaped by the principles of these schools, and other great men who took an active part in the growth and development of the nation, owed their strength in leadership to the training received in these schools.

Certain vital principles of education were demonstrated in the schools of the prophets. They were located in rural districts and had land for cultivation, the students and teachers working together for the support of themselves and the institution. The students were encouraged to build their houses. They produced their food, and after it was grown, they prepared it for the table. Spiritual, mental and manual training were correlated in

From a chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland

the development of stalwart Christian workers.

With a world-work before us it is necessary in these days for our schools to carry forward the training of young people in such manner as to develop leadership. We

have no excuse for operating schools at great expense and with much sacrifice, merely to educate people for themselves. If true to their mission, our schools will place in the world a class of genuine, self-sacrificing workers, trained to bear responsibility in hard places.

IT is no small undertaking for an institution to give adequate intellectual training, to give the

necessary spiritual education and inspiration, and at the same time carry forward a program which is so strong in the doing of things practical, that the student finds he has been facing the actual problems of life during his school experience.

Not only are preachers, teachers, physicians, and Bible-workers to come from these schools, but farmers are to be educated, also mechanics, cooks, and home-makers. The school that gives this training must be located in the country. It must conduct a farm with all the lines of work found on a well-regulated farm.

Suppose Christ should Abide in Every Heart

AND selfishness in all its forms should be banished from the church; What would be the result? Harmony, unity, and brotherly love would be seen as verily as in the church which Christ first established. Christian activity would be seen everywhere. The whole church would be kindled into a sacrificial flame for the glory of God. Every Christian would cast in the fruit of his self-denial to be consumed upon the altar.

—Calls for Laborers

Such a school must be strong along the lines of home economics and all the work that women are called upon to do in connection with home keeping. Medical missionary work of a very practical nature must be closely associated with this school. Health-food work will be a part of the program.

To conduct such a school, there must be the closest cooperation between teachers and students. As students receive their training, some of them will naturally fit into more permanent places as teachers. Members of the student body will be called upon to bear responsibilities beyond the burdens usually assumed by students. They are co-workers with the teachers, and like Elisha in the schools of Elijah, they are in training to carry the full burdens of the school when the older men and women have finished their life work.

MOST parents are in the habit of sending their young people to school for a portion of the year only. But a school which gives opportunity for self-support on the part of students must operate the year-round. There are no long vacation periods for teachers; there are no prolonged vacations for the students. The industries must be manned by young people, and these industries cannot close for vacation periods, any more than a farmer can leave his crops or a groceryman his store. An industrial program calls for an all-year school. That is the reason Madison students are encouraged to enter some definite course, and are expected to remain until that course is completed.

For students to feel the responsibility of getting in the crops, and otherwise carrying out the program of the institution, is a new thing in the educational work. Most students enter school to accumulate book knowledge, not with the idea of burden-bearing. Parents frequently call students home for some trivial reason, because they have not been accustomed to having burdens laid on their young people by a school, but the school of real life needs students who will remain with their work until it is completed. Here again is seen the need of close cooperation between parents, teachers, and students. This pro-

gram must be followed if students are to earn their school expenses while they are in training. The element of stick-to-it-iveness developed in such schools will be an asset all through after life. It is a part of business training indispensable to success.

AT the educational convention, held at Colorado Springs two years ago, Elder C. K. Meyers, Associate Secretary of the General Conference, speaking of the need of efficiently trained workers in mission fields, said, "Each year finds the task of retaining our work on its present footing more difficult. In many places it is becoming a struggle for existence. Nor can we continue to hope for relief by drawing upon our present working force in the homeland. Everybody knows that in the home conferences it is becoming exceedingly hard to maintain efficient leadership in every line of effort. All classes of workers are becoming scarce.

"While this dearth of workers is experienced on the one hand, there are ever increasing numbers of young people attending our schools and graduating in the prescribed courses, who are not finding a place in our work. It is evident, therefore, that our own product is not serving the purpose for which it is produced. May I state that this to my mind is a very vital problem. The question is not, 'How may we establish more schools and get more young people into them?' But, 'How can we more fully utilize the graduates coming from the schools we now have?' I believe we could use the entire body of graduating students if, at the end of their graduation, we found them prepared to do the work that needs to be done."

BEFORE the educational work can be put on a basis that will produce the best results for mission fields, some decided changes will take place in the hearts of parents and students. When a school offers students an opportunity to make expenses in large part by work, both parents and students should appreciate the fact that the school needs the all-year service of those students, until they have completed the course of instruction for which they matriculated.

The school which operates industries that give employment to students is a

business concern, teachers and students being partners, each carrying a share of the responsibility. No one can drop such a business for any length of time and maintain his connection with it and share in its successes.

Many students enter school with very little appreciation of financial problems. Money has been furnished by parents. The cost of board, a room, the weekly laundry, and so forth has never rested on their shoulders. The need of economy has not impressed them very forcibly. Others have made the sacrifices, and they have had the benefit of other men's earnings and economies. The student who makes his own way in school learns some of these lessons. The school that gives students the privilege of working for expenses is carried forward by sacrifice, and students and parents need to share this sacrifice with the faculty, or operating board.

Twenty years experience in this type of educational work creates an admiration on the part of teachers for students who have the ability to stick to their work until they are thoroughly fitted for places of great responsibility in mission work. These are the people who, when assigned to trying places, will not soon ask for a return ticket to the homeland; they will not complain that their lot is too hard.

GOOD ENGLISH WEEK

AS one approached the front steps of Assembly Hall, he faced a "Safety-First" sign. There in bold letters was the warning to "stop, look, and guard well your English." On the walls of the assembly room hung mottoes, calling attention to the value of correct speech. Each chapel hour of the week was devoted to the study of some phase of the subject, and Saturday evening at the recreation hour, members of the College English class gave a program, picturing the different processes in getting out a news sheet. The work culminated in a special issue of the *Campus News*.

The English students of the summer have enjoyed their work in class and printing office, the ninth grade classes in two sections dividing their time between

the class and work in the printing department. It is difficult to forget the spelling of a word after setting the type, reading the proof, and correcting the copy. There is inspiration to write when one can see his literary efforts in the local paper. Both English classes are to be commended.

The following interesting items concerning the work of Madison appeared in the "Special."

The Institute laundry washes about 45,000 articles each month. It takes 74,800 gallons of water to do this work. The laundry is to be made more efficient in the near future by the installment of a larger mangle.

The capacity of the pump at the pumping station is eighty gallons per minute. In a month, 1,440,000 gallons of water are used by the school family.

It takes 400 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of barley, 20 tons of hay, and 100 acres of pasture to feed 17 horses for twelve months.

About 300 people come to the Nashville cafeteria every day for dinner.

A 150-horsepower boiler has already been set in the central heating plant. A second boiler of 125 horsepower will soon be set up. The generator installed is a 50 kilowatt, direct current and direct drive.

There are 22 goats, 28 sheep, 18 cows, 10 horses and 7 mules, 5 cats, about 200 white leghorn chickens, and a great many birds and squirrels on the place.

During August, the bakery output was 1,390 loaves of bread, 2,016 buns, and 3,240 corn pones.

At Mr. Sargent's zoo, near the site of Deer Lake, there are four pigeons, one grey fox, four pheasants, and two possums. Admission free.

During the month of August 96 patients were cared for at the sanitarium.

A new feature of the fair this year was the Children's Rest Tent which was in charge of uniformed nurses from the sanitarium. Here children of all ages were weighed, measured and recorded. Mothers were given both oral and printed instruction on health principles and first aid in emergencies. Both mothers and babies seemed to appreciate this new department,

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly
With no subscription price by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

as evidenced by the sleeping babies to be seen there all day.

The splendid music furnished by the school band, under the leadership of Prof. Davis of Nashville, was greatly enjoyed by all, as was also the bounteous picnic dinner spread upon the grass. One of the Neeley's Bend boys declared that the "Advent" cake was the best served at the dinner.

A local telephone system is being installed at the sanitarium, with the main switch board in an office off the front porch. In time it is the plan to extend the system to the printing office, the central heating plant, and other departmental buildings.

ITEMS OF NEWS

DR. Mary Dale, of the sanitarium staff and member of the faculty, is spending a short time with relatives and friends near Chicago, and while away will visit Hinsdale Sanitarium, Battle Creek Sanitarium, and other places.

LAST Sabbath Elder Stewart Kime, pastor of the Fatherland Street church, Nashville, had charge of the communion service held in Assembly Hall, and he conducted the vesper service with the school family the evening before.

DURING the week following the break in the drouth, Brother Putnam kept the tractors running almost night and day. He and his force of young men put in thirty-five acres of barley, thirty acres of rye, and seven acres of crimson clover. Part of this is on what is known as the "hundred-acre tract," and part of it is on the Wilson land.

AMONG recent arrivals in the student body, a d v a n c e guard for the fall opening, are Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Miller, Alois Geppert, Athol Reekie, and Kegam Egitkhanoff, of California, Carl Chapin of Florida, Eula Morgan of Arkansas, Lester Crago and Virgil Bonnett of Indiana, and Glen Winterton and Ritchie Staggs of Nashville.

MR. and Mrs. L. M. Crowder have taken charge of the Knoxville vegetarian cafeteria, and report that they have secured a very desirable site for a country home. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rhodes, who were located at Knoxville for over a year, are spending a few weeks in study at Madison, preparatory to opening a health center at Fort Lauderdale, Florida. They will be joined there by Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Millar, Mr. Millar reaching Madison in time for the annual convention of self-supporting workers.

THE annual gathering of Southern rural teachers and other self-supporting workers, with friends from a distance, is opening as this issue of the SURVEY goes to press. It is a pleasure to have with us at this time, Drs. P. T. Magan, of Los Angeles, Estella G. Norman, of Battle Creek, Michigan, Eulalie Richardson, recently returned from New Zealand, George T. Harding, of Columbus, Ohio, Mrs. Josephine Gotzian, who motored from Asheville, North Carolina with a group of workers, and Professor C. A. Russell from the Educational Department, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

THE vegetarian cafeteria of Birmingham opened in its new location, 208½ North 21st Street, on September 23. Patrons were awaiting the announcement that things were ready for the opening. Mrs. Wilmenina Holst writes, "Everybody seems to enjoy the new place and many remark of its beauty. All seem so glad to again get the diet. Some playfully say they have been half starved since we closed."

"I believe your methods are sound and I am interested in your work," writes a reader of the Survey, as she sends a donation for the publishing fund. She adds, "I wish it were many times more, but there are many demands on the purse these days."

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

October 14, 1925

No. 41

The Annual Gathering of Southern Self-Supporting Workers

ANOTHER very happy gathering of the workers from various centers of activity in the South and their friends from a distance was held at Madison between the first and fourth of the month of October. This was the first time in all the years that these gatherings have been held that Dr. Sutherland was not present to give the opening word of welcome. Train troubles delayed him twenty-four hours in his return from Florida, but Dr. Percy T. Magan, dean of the College of Medical Evangelists, and one of the pioneer workers in the layman movement which this convention represents, was present and presided at the first day's sessions of the conference.

Thursday evening between two hundred fifty and three hundred people sang the opening songs of the meeting, and Dr. Magan gave an encouraging talk on the providences of God in our work, His rich promises to those who will unite with Him in service, and the beauty of character which is the richest reward to those who have this companionship with divinity in service. "Some feel that the world owes them a living, but there are others who

feel that they owe the world a life," said Dr. Magan. "Each man must decide for himself which class he will be in, the great crowd that is out for all it can get, or the little flock that is willing to give all in service for the Master.

Keynote of the Convention

THE life of the true Christian is one continuous round of service. We are laborers together with God. Every day brings to the one in God's service duties proportionate to his powers. His usefulness increases, as, under the guidance of a supreme Power, he performs his duties. Those who have a true sense of what is to be done, will place themselves in the direct light of the word of God, in union with His other working forces."

"We are God's workmanship, Paul wrote, and another version says, God's poem. When we find our place and do the work assigned us by the Master. He puts a heavenly rhythm into our lives that makes these lives a poem. When we get away from God and our duty toward God, the meter is broken, a line is out of place in the poem. God has a place for

every one of us, and he wants us to fill that place to the end of life on this earth.

NOT all who attended the convention can be mentioned by name, but among those in attendance were some who have spent years in this Southern work and others who were visiting this section for the first time, drawn hither by their interest in the work that is being carried forward in hills and cities of the great Southland. Dr. George T. Harding of Columbus Rural Rest Home was again one of the company, and Mrs. Harding

came with him. Brother U. E. Whiteis, also of Columbus, Ohio, came again. We expect to see his face in these audiences.

It was a great pleasure to have Professor C. A. Russell present from the Educational Department of the General Conference, and his wholesome instruction, and refreshing testimonies invariably sent a wave of courage over the hearts of the listeners. Professor E. C. Waller, Mrs. Waller, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Lindberg, and Professor McDonald represented Pisgah Industrial Institute of Candler, North Carolina; Mrs. Josephine Gotzian, who calls Madison one of her homes because she loves the South and from the early days of Madison has been helping forward medical missionary enterprises with her means, motored over from Fletcher, North Carolina, with Mr. Marquis, Mrs. James Lewis, and Mrs. A. E. Witt, members of the faculty of the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium.

From the little center, Glen Alpine School, at Morganton, came Brother F. C. Port; L. M. Crowder and his mother came from Knoxville; Dr. Martinson, for many years connected with various institutions in the South, came up from Oakwood Junior College, Huntsville, and in his talks made a plea for the education of the negro in the industries and along medical missionary lines. James Whittaker and wife were present from the Chattanooga cafeteria, Professor and Mrs. Seward Boynton and L. D. Hewitt, the builder, from Reeves, Dr. O. M. Hayward and Brother W. C. Boynton of Chattanooga. R. G. Peterson headed a group of eight or ten from Sand Mountain; Elder C. N. Martin and his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Ruskjer, represented "El Reposo," the medical center at Florence, Alabama. Among those who have gone into mountain centers almost single handed is Lloyd Swallen who told of the interesting and varied experiences of himself and wife, who are nurses, health-food workers and truck gardeners at St. Andrews, not far from Monteagle, the well-known chautauqua center of East Tennessee. B. N. Mulford and Mrs. Mulford, and Mr. and Mrs. Forrest West represented community school and rural sanitarium work of Fountain Head, Tennessee, while

Mrs. H. M. Walen and Mr. and Mrs. Herschel Ard spoke for community work at Chestnut Hill, another "rim-land" school not far from Fountain Head.

Birmingham has one of the most progressive cafeteria groups, and from this unit came Mrs. Wilhelmina Holst, one of the pioneers in this type of work, and Martin Johnson, another member of the group. Louisville unit work has been introduced to SURVEY readers more than once. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wheeler and others were present to represent the combination of cafeteria, treatment rooms, and rural sanitarium near this Southern city.

Atlanta has been a center of attack for several years without very fruitful results so far for lack of properly trained persons to conduct city centers. Two years ago Dr. Julius Schneider leased the East Lake sanitarium property near Decatur, Alabama, a suburb of Atlanta, and he was present to speak for the development of his work and to tell of openings for the furtherance of self-supporting centers in that community. With him came Miss Betty Iverson, a nurse, and brethren Kurtz and Caldwell. R. A. Leslie was down from Red Boiling Springs where he and his wife operate treatment rooms, and M. W. Wells was with him. T. R. Treece came from Daylight where he is carrying out the vision of a layman's family for community work. H. M. Mathews and wife who are carrying forward a community work near Centerville, Tennessee, were here.

Years ago when the work at Madison was young Frank Artress and his wife came South and for years carried on a rural school near Bon Aqua, Tennessee. Brother Artress is now builder of the cottages being erected on the new site of the Lawrenceburg Cottage Sanitarium. He and Mrs. Artress and Mr. and Mrs. Metzker came up from Lawrenceburg.

Space is too limited to mention all by name, but Dr. Estella Norman of Battle Creek Sanitarium paid her first visit to Madison and this portion of the South at convention time, and on Sunday evening gave the visitors an interesting health lecture on the work of the digestive tract, illustrated with stereoptican slides and films of the "Itinerary of a Breakfast."

Dr. Eulala Richards, who is recently home from Australia, was out from Nashville along with many other nearby friends. Dr. A. J. Harris of Nashville sang, at various times during the convention, some of his soul-touching hymns. Professor W. P. Bradley, Union Conference Educational Secretary, took part in the discussion of rural school problems on the last day of the meeting.

DEVOTIONAL SERVICES

THE problems of men and women who are working in cooperative fashion and largely on a self-supporting basis are such that the spirit of humility, devotion, and most earnest consecration are necessary. Delegates gathered at an early hour each morning of the convention for prayer and study. Oneness with Christ is the supreme need of these workers. The world is watching to see if our faith has a sanctifying influence on our lives, and it is the daily demonstration of the Christ life as we mingle with our fellow workers that tells for the upbuilding of the cause. Close association in the units makes easy a spirit of fault-finding and criticism, and to have all this removed from the heart was the petition of the group who gathered for these hours of prayer. "Harmony and union existing among men of varied dispositions is the strongest witness that can be borne that God has sent His Son into the world to save sinners."

HEALTH-FOOD AND SANITARIUM WORK

AS the self-supporting work in this section has enlarged, new impetus has been given it as the health-food and sanitarium work has been strengthened. In nearly every instance the rural school operators find themselves called upon to minister to the physical needs of the community. This leads to the establishment in connection with the school of small treatment rooms.

In case the rural base is within reach of a city, the natural outgrowth of the community work is a city center, such as a vegetarian cafeteria and treatment rooms which are not only feeding people and relieving their suffering, but they are educational centers for the public. Nashville, Louisville, Knoxville, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Asheville, and Memphis, have cafeterias and treatment

rooms, one or both, operated by groups of workers who see in them a means of reaching the public with great and vital truths.

The Sabbath-closing of the city center is a means of proclaiming the message. Business men coming in contact with these centers are impressed with the methods followed, and hearts are touched. "As we do this work we shall find that means will flow into our treasuries, and we shall have funds with which to carry on a still broader and more far-reaching work." The importance of this work for business men was stressed. In the conduct of these business operations there is opportunity for men of business ability to use that ability in the cause of Christ.

In connection with training schools there should be sanitariums. Pisgah Industrial School at Candler, North Carolina, has its rural sanitarium. The Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, is operated in connection with a school. Hurlbutt Farm School was unfortunate in losing its sanitarium buildings by fire, but new buildings are being erected on the farm. Fountain Head Industrial School has had most interesting experiences in the operation of a small health institution in connection with its rural community school. Mrs. Mulford gave a paper on the work of the sanitarium that touched hearts and opened eyes to the breadth of opportunity for such workers.

When Madison planned a sanitarium on the farm, people seriously questioned the wisdom of attempting to care for the sick so far from the city. It has been demonstrated that not only is this possible for our larger schools, but the smaller companies find it greatly to their advantage to have a home for the sick. City people from all over this section of country are patronizing the rural sanitariums. Physicians are asking for more such centers, and it is not an infrequent occurrence for men to offer land for the erection of a sanitarium. The thing that so far has hindered the multiplication of these centers for the care of the sick is the dearth of qualified men and women willing to give of their means and their time. We are told that hundreds who might play an important part in such enterprises are still wedded to their

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

worldly business. In missionary work it has been written, "How much might be gained if the self-supporting plan were followed!" A great work is to be done in this world in a short time, and many who have a part in it will be led to go at their own charges.

In discussing proper diet in healing disease, and in the prevention of disease, Dr. Harding and Mrs. Sutherland gave some interesting facts and experiences. Many of our Southern cities have no diet kitchens, and physicians turn to the vegetarian cafeteria and its dietitian to help them in the feeding of their patients. A most friendly relationship has developed between the cafeteria and treatment room and city physicians. More than once it has been said by physicians that Seventh-day Adventists are preeminently fitted to do this sort of work for the human race. In some cities the cafeterias not only feed people who come to them, but they are called upon to send meals to hospital patients.

Louisville, in its selection of Pewee Valley farm, and other rural centers, demonstrate the fact that there are properties for sale at reasonable figures that should be secured for our rural-city work. Suitable locations for the rural sanitarium was discussed by Mrs. Scott who, as a member of the Layman Foundation and a Medical Missionary Volunteer, has had considerable experience in selecting properties for various health-producing enterprises. An abundance of good water, shade and a good building site, and roads that make the place easily accessible are some of the features to be stressed. Simplicity of construction for buildings, economy and simplicity in equipment are lessons we need to learn. A great work may be done with very sim-

ple equipment, if only the spirit is right, the vision clear as to what God would have done, and the spirit of cooperation holds among the workers.

THE RURAL SCHOOL

THE greater part of one day was spent with the school problems. Some little schools that have operated in comparative obscurity for years, working unobtrusively for the community, are now seeing the fruit of their labors. As the children become men and women, they enter our training schools to prepare themselves for lives of service among their own people. Chestnut Hill School is rejoicing in the recent organization of a church with a score of members.

Some sections, long isolated from the rest of the world, are coming closer to centers of civilization by the improvement of roads and the automobile. Such is Sand Mountain, once reached by a trail up the mountain on foot, or on the jinny, now within twenty minutes' ride from the valley. Dr. Hayward, pioneer in the Sand Mountain work, added his testimony to that of Brother Raynold Peterson and others of more recent years. Dr. Noble, who has had a deep interest in that section although herself not connected with it, made a strong appeal for the development of a small sanitarium on the mountain, in connection with the rural school.

Mrs. A. E. Witt who is teaching at Fletcher, North Carolina, and Brother F. C. Port of Glen Alpine School, Morganton, North Carolina, told of the influence of the rural community school on the homes of the people.

As to methods in the rural school, unless these schools can give the children and their parents some thing they cannot get in other schools, there is no need to operate our rural school system. A spiritual atmosphere should predominate them. Bible lessons should be part of the program. Health principles in eating, dressing, home sanitarium, and so forth, should be instilled. The love of the country, ability to make an honest living, and a love for humanity leads to service for the Master, these are some of the characteristics of the rural school that is living up to its privileges. (Concluded next week.)

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

October 21, 1925

No. 42

Humility in the Work of God

A DEEP impression has been made upon my mind as I have listened to reports from workers who have come to this convention. There is a spirit of humility and consecration that, more than anything else, I long to see in our medical workers at Loma Linda and the White Memorial. The greatest thing in all the world is the spirit of devotion to the simple things of the Lord Jesus Christ. With Paul, we are not to be ashamed of the simplicity of this message.

"For ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called. But God hath chosen the foolish things of this world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty;

"And base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are: that no flesh should glory in His presence.

"But of Him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption: that, according as it is writ-

Chapel Talk by Dr. P. T. Magan

ten, He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord."

There is something about the medical profession that, unless students are very careful, will lead them away from God, although it ought not to be so. The study

of the different branches of science opens to the human mind, more than anything aside from the Bible, a wonderful field, a revelation of divine power, that the mind has never dreamed of. God intends that this view of wonderful things should humble us, and give us a new appreciation of the power of the Creator. But the knowledge gained in the study of medicine

sometimes puffs up. There is a tendency on the part of the medical student to feel that he is better and wiser than others, and that he should be looked up to.

FAR above all this is the simple devotion to God's cause which seems to characterize the people working in these little units. The time will come when wise men of the earth would give everything they possess were it possible to stand where these workers now stand. There is danger to all of us of becoming proud of a little knowledge. Carrying a simple spirit of earnest devotion to a humble

The Words of the Master are Spirit and Life

AS a physician, the Bible appeals to me strongly, because it is such excellent medicine. It has never yet failed to cure a single patient, if only he took his prescription honestly. In the realm of spiritual therapeutics it is just what we so long to find for all our bodily ailments,—a true panacea, a universal remedy. It even brings the dead to life.

—Dr. Howard A. Kelly

work is the greatest ornament any of us can wear.

The Bible gives us the story of Daniel, the man who represented the Jewish nation in the courts of Babylon. With all his knowledge,—and in the university of Babylon he was ten times wiser than all the other students,—Daniel was known for his spirit of humility. There are things in the life of Daniel that we do well to remember. Darius the king set one-hundred-twenty princes over the kingdom; and over the princes, three presidents; and Daniel over the presidents. It was these men under Daniel that made the law that threw Daniel into the lion's den.

"Then the king, when he heard these words, was sore displeased with himself, and set his heart on Daniel to deliver him; and he labored till the going down of the sun to deliver him."

This is a wonderful thing. Daniel, a poor Jew, the prime minister, and yet a slave, had fallen under the condemnation of the law. Darius, the king of that great empire, himself labors against the law which he had made, from morning till the going down of the sun to deliver him. Later, after Daniel had been thrown into the den of lions, "the king went to his palace, and passed the night fasting; neither were instruments of music brought before him; and his sleep went from him.

"Then the king arose very early in the morning, and went in haste to the den of lions. And when he came to the den, he cried with a lamentable voice unto Daniel. And the king spake and said unto Daniel, O, Daniel, servant of the living God, is thy God whom thou servest continually, able to deliver thee from the lions?"

Similar experiences will come to the children of God in the last days, if they have learned to walk humbly with their Savior. We may be associated with the great of earth, yet if we are right with God we will be distinct from the others. If we preserve our integrity under such circumstances, God will move upon the hearts of kings and other great men to save us in times of trouble.

The thing a student needs beyond all that the teachers can give from books, is a love for God and His truth that out-

weighs for them everything else in the universe. To those who look forward to medical training at Loma Linda, I say, Get into your hearts a spirit of devotion to medical missionary work, that God may be able to use you and bless you in all your work.

THE ANNUAL GATHERING OF SOUTHERN SELF-SUPPORTING WORKERS

THE RURAL SCHOOL

(Continued from last week)

IN discussing the province of the rural school, and its methods and work, such quotations as the following were read: "Men and women should now be offering themselves to carry the truth into the highways and byways of this field. There are *thousands* who might give themselves to God for service. He would accept them and work through them, making them messengers of peace and hope."

"The most successful methods are to encourage families who have a missionary spirit to settle in the Southern states and work with the people."

"There are our schools. They are to be conducted in such a way that they will develop missionaries who will go out to the highways and hedges to sow seeds of truth. This was the commission of Christ to His followers." And further, "Schools are to be established in foreign countries and in our own country. We must learn from God how to manage these schools. . . . We must plead with Him to teach us how to carry the work solidly."

This work is not to be for a day. A solid work is to be done through the rural schools, and men and women, hundreds of them with a consecration and devotion to the Master, may yet find their field of usefulness in this field of endeavor.

A FULL PROGRAM

AND so the convention proceeded from one topic to another, an inspirational meeting throughout. Dr. E. M. Sanders of Nashville, as has been his custom in previous years, met the delegates and told of his hearty sympathy with the work of Madison and its affiliated centers that are attempting to better the world and relieve

suffering. His talks are always a source of encouragement.

Dr. Magan's visit was an encouragement to all the delegates. His long connection with the work in the South, and his wide experience since leaving the South in connection with the development of the College of Medical Evangelists, always makes a visit from him a delight. He told of the success of several medical students who took their preparatory work at Madison, and encouraged the School to continue to send students to Loma Linda, with the thought that they will return to the South filled with the spirit of this work. "Madison has the ability to a marked degree," said Dr. Magan, "to put its impress on students and inspire them to remain true to the work they have chosen." In the first group of young men passed on to the National Board of Medical Examiners, two were Madison-trained students.

In his parting talk, Professor Russell expressed his pleasure in meeting the representatives from Southern centers of self-supporting work. He said, "I have never been in a company of God's people where I felt more at home." He gave a greeting from the Educational Department at Washington with the assurance that they are one hundred percent with us in the endeavor to carry the gospel to the world.

Madison has just passed its twenty-first anniversary, and Dr. Sutherland spoke of the convention as a birthday celebration in recognition of the fact that the institution has reached its "majority." It now faces greater problems than at any other time in its history. Broader plans are to be carried out for self-supporting work in the South. More people are looking this way than ever before, and as the months pass, the SURVEY hopes to pass on to its readers some tangible results of the study and plans of this annual convention

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON
RECOMMENDATIONS

BEFORE the close of the meeting, the committee on resolutions offered the following recommendations:

1. In view of the opportunities offered business men by some self-supporting en-

terprises. It is recommended, That financiers and business men be encouraged to connect with the vegetarian cafeterias and health-food work.

2. That each unit arrange for systematic study of the testimonies on the subjects of dress, diet, Sabbath-keeping, general conduct, and so forth, as these centers of activity should maintain the highest standards in these respects.

3. In view of the need of Diet Kitchens in most of the large cities of the South, That our vegetarian cafeterias fit themselves to intelligently carry out the prescriptions of physicians for supplying special diets.

4. That we ask the conferences to provide Bible readers to follow up the interest aroused by the cafeterias and treatment rooms, this work to be conducted in harmony with the interest created, and by natural steps growing into the complete message.

5. That we ask the conference to provide for the annual physical examination of all students in rural schools.

6. That each cafeteria and treatment room post, in a conspicuous place, a directory of other cafeterias and treatment rooms, for the benefit of inquiring patrons.

At the Fall Council of the General Conference, held in Des Moines, October 1924, the following action was passed:

Whereas, the Spirit of prophecy plainly teaches the establishment of treatment rooms, of cooking schools and restaurants, the manufacture of health foods and conducting of health-food stores, *therefore*,

We recommend, That the responsibility of fostering this line of work be taken by the Medical Department, and

That the officers of the local churches cooperate with the Medical Department through its local representatives in encouraging suitable laymembers to take up these lines of work.

The convention recommends, 7. That we express our appreciation of, and harmony with, this action, and that as Southern self-supporting workers we cooperate in every way possible in carrying out the plan, to the end that there may be a closer cooperation between the city centers and the churches and conferences.

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

8. That we encourage the establishment of a rural school in connection with each city center, the school to be at the country base; and also the establishment of rural schools in other localities, as pioneer activities for evangelical work.

9. In view of the extension work carried on through the SURVEY as a means of interesting people at a distance in these lines of work, That we express appreciation of this periodical, and encourage the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute to continue its publication.

10. That we express to the General Conference our appreciation of Professor C. A. Russell as their representative to the convention, and invite him to report the meeting through the *Review and Herald*.

11. That we encourage all rural school teachers to qualify to meet the State demands of teachers, that our schools may be free from any criticism of inefficiency on their part.

12. That the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and its allied associations and organizations take under serious consideration the establishment of a dispensary and city division of a School of Health in the city of Nashville, in order that the most practical and economical training in these lines may be given to mature and serious-minded persons desiring such training.

ITEMS OF NEWS

THE family had its annual picnic in Shelby park as the summer quarter was closing. This is always an enjoyable occasion, a day's outing, games, boating, and dinner in the midst of the natural beauties of one of Nashville's most attractive spots. Saturday even-

ing following the opening of the fall quarter, the family was given a reception and general hand-shake in the assembly hall, with music and speeches.

THE fall term of school opened immediately following the close of convention. New students have filled practically every available corner of the institution. Among the latest arrivals are George and Irvin Sargent, Robert Sward and Lincoln Miller, from Middleboro, Massachusetts, who motored to Tennessee. They were interested in this school by a former student, Brother Thomas Hirst, and came filled with enthusiasm to prepare for missionary work.

FOLLOWING the close of the convention, Dr. Estella Norman, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, spent two days visiting Fountain Head Industrial School and Sanitarium, Chestnut Hill School, the city centers in Nashville, the Southern Publishing Association's plant, Vanderbilt University, Peabody College for Teachers, and other places of interest in Nashville. Her contact with the convention delegates, and others who are engaged in self-supporting work, gave her a broader vision of the opportunities before workers in this field and strengthened her interest in the Southern work.

LAST year Elder N. C. Wilson was a member of the Madison School faculty in the capacity of Bible teacher. This year he writes from Rhodesia, central Africa, where he is director of the Rusangu Mission. He and his family are well and enjoying their new home and work. He writes of a prospective trip of two-hundred-fifty miles on bicycles with tent and camp outfit to visit schools and select students for the training station at Rusangu. He says, "The field is one thousand miles long and three hundred miles wide with one railroad running through the center north and south. It seems strange to be on the other side of the world from our friends, but it is wonderful how the message binds hearts together wherever the people may be."

"I do so enjoy the visit of the Survey to our home each week. It has been an inspiration to us and the means of getting my son in school for training. Enclosed is a small donation for the publishing fund. I wish it were more," writes a Western reader.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

October 28, 1925

No. 43

The Joy of Service

THE Master, the Creator of all things in this world, lived out principles in His earth life that are foreign to the lives of most men. He spent His years on earth in unselfish service for humanity. Paul caught this same spirit and carried forward the work begun by the Master. He wrote the brethren in the Corinthian church that the Lord had laid upon him the burden of preaching, saying, "Though I preach the gospel, I have nothing to glory of; for necessity is laid upon me; yea, woe is unto me, if I preach not the gospel.

"For if I do this thing willingly, I have a reward: but if against my will, a dispensation of the gospel is committed unto me. What is my reward then? Verily that, when I preach the gospel, I make the gospel of Christ without charge, that I abuse not my power in the gospel.

"For though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more."

Paul could not get away from the necessity of working for his Master. He was not working for a wage, but for the pleasure of winning souls. Of Christ it was said by the prophet Isaiah, that He shall see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied; satisfied, when He sees the reward

of His labor in the form of men saved from their selfishness and worldliness. The thing Jesus had in mind as He worked for men was the joy of seeing those men change their ways of living, give up old habits and lead a transformed life. It is a

great thing to see men saved from slavery in this life to a life of freedom.

PAUL calls himself a slave, a slave of the Master, yet a free man. "He that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's freeman: likewise also he that is called, being free, is Christ's servant."

The secret of Paul's joy in service

came through the knowledge that he was not his own. He had been purchased, and was a slave to a great cause. All that he possessed, and all his powers, belonged to God. Any man is wonderfully blessed when his only happiness comes as the result of work for the Master.

This world is restless and worried over finances. The man of wealth worries lest the bottom drop out of the financial world; the laboring man fears he will lose his job. The man who has been bought by the Lord, who is settled in the place he knows the Lord wants him to occupy, has a confidence and peace beyond the knowledge of the world. He is ready to commit him-

GREATER ZEAL IN SERVICE

WE need to break up the monotony of our religious labor. We are doing a work in the world, but we are not showing sufficient activity and zeal. If we were more in earnest, men would be convinced of the truth of our message. The tameness and monotony of our service for God repels many souls of a higher class, who need to see a deep, earnest, sanctified zeal. —*The Church and the Ministry*

From a Sabbath lesson by Dr. Sutherland.

self to the plan of the Lord, and allow the Master to direct all his ways.

With such a man there is no question of wage. He works because he cannot keep from working. His joy comes from helping other people. He is a teacher of men. He loves to see men change their manner of thinking from worldliness to the thoughts of God. He is a slave to a system of truth, but the Lord calls that man a free man. And with this sort of freedom comes the settlement of many of the perplexities of the human life.

THE disciples were sent out two and two by Jesus. On their return from this missionary tour they had many things to relate. Among other wonderful things that had happened unto them, they had been able to cast out devils. It seems to be the devil's delight to put obstacles in the way of men. If he can hinder the work of God's people, he has accomplished his object. It is the privilege of God's people to overcome these obstacles, to cast out these devils in their pathway.

How large was Peter's weekly check? When the disciples came to Jesus asking what they were to receive, He told them that foxes have holes to live in, and birds have nests, but the Son of man has not where to lay His head. Yet the disciples were to have the necessities of life. The Savior promised this. Their living depended upon their abandonment to the cause they had espoused.

The half-hearted man, the man who does not surrender all, has a hard time to make a living even when working in the world. You have read of Peter's experience when he tried fishing after having been called from his worldly pursuits. He had not forgotten the tricks of the trade, but fish as hard and long as he might, there was no success for him. His success came when he returned to the work to which the Lord had called him.

WE see similar experiences in our work. A well-equipped cafeteria may be available to some people of ability, but unless they are whole-hearted in their desire to operate that cafeteria for the glory of the Lord, they will not make a success of it. It takes a certain mental attitude toward the Lord's work for a man to

be a success in the enterprises He asks us to operate. The man who is not on the right side of the project, who is not ready to abandon himself to the things of God, will make a miserable failure, even though a man of the world might make a financial success with less encouragement and less equipment.

The man who makes a success of his Christian life cannot be a part-time worker. This is a cause that demands all a man's time. Many people try to do their Christian duty by working one day in seven for the Master. He worked every day; His work took all the life and energy He possessed, and His followers are not on a different program.

Few people seem able to get into the work all over, as it were. They have certain things tied to them that prevent them from entering entirely into the work of the Lord. They are like the man Christian in "Pilgrim's Progress," who had a bundle tied to his back that prevented him from entering the gate. So when Christians are asked to enter the work, they begin to make excuses. They are not ready, many of them, to drop that bundle from their shoulders. They ask for a little more time. They must wait on father, who is sick; or, if father dies, it may be a father-in-law that keeps them from answering the call. Somebody or something stands in the way. And so it can always be unless a decided step is taken, as it was taken by the apostles when they left the ships and the nets to follow Jesus.

THE announcement is that the supper is ready, and that those who desire a place at the table should come *right away*. From many the answer comes back, "I will be there pretty soon." The answer is apt to come back that we are excused for all time. The movement can go forward without us. But what does this mean to us?

This school is a testing place for students, to find those who are ready to answer calls to service. Students who are capable of bearing responsibility in various departments here, are the men and women who will be called to bear larger responsibilities in other places. The daily duties should be such, and should be performed in such a manner, that they are a part of

the Lord's work. "The things of earth are more closely connected with heaven, and are more directly under the supervision of Christ, than many realize."

We do not need to cross the ocean to find lines of service. They are at our hand, and as the Savior worked at His trade in Nazareth and was a Savior all the time, so we may work at the ordinary things of life in such a way that we have the Savior with us. "When Christ went forth to contribute to the support of the family by His daily toil, He possessed the same power as when on the shores of Galilee He fed five thousand hungry souls."

There is true religion in making good bread. The mechanic has the privilege of cooperating with the Lord in his activities. The farmer is spoken of as the Lord's partner when he works with the right spirit. And so with all the activities of life, it is our privilege to follow the Lord in our lives and to have every hour filled with His service. The plan of Paul was for men to go into the useful occupations of life, occupations that consumed all of their lives, and to have Christ with them in their work. To such workers the Lord has promised "what is right" in the way of a wage.

This whole subject calls for a great reform in education. Heretofore we have not been trained to regard work in this light. A partition, a wall of separation, has existed between the every-day life and the Christian profession. The province of our schools is to train men to find their place in life, and to devote themselves to their work for the glory of God.

CAFETERIAS AND THE HEALTH-FOOD WORK

THE breadth of opportunity offered through the health-food work, and through such enterprises as vegetarian cafeterias and the city treatment room, is becoming every day more apparent. They broaden our point of contact with the world in a very natural and beneficial manner. The health message is wanted by the world, for the world is sick in its body and in mind, and sick people are reaching out after the teachings of healthful living. Every Christian home should be a center for teaching health principles. Every

church should have an active part in conducting some such center.

That the importance of this work is appealing to laborers in the field is evident from a quotation given in a recent issue of *The Medical Evangelist*. We take the liberty of passing on to SURVEY readers a portion of this experience. *The Evangelist* tells of a worker in the East who has long been prominently identified with the denominational program, who writes of the happy results of combining health work with other phases of gospel work. This worker writes *The Evangelist* in part as follows:

"We need conscientious bakers who put good religion in their baking. We have medical schools to teach men and women how to cure the sick. Why not have cooking and baking schools to teach men and women how to bake so as to keep people well? I recognize the fact that our nurses are taught cooking, but I never have seen many of them who were good bakers and really all-round good cooks. They can get by in a way, but the training they get along this line is not the kind I have in mind.

"In some places bakeries and cafeterias have been established, but the great difficulty is to find a baker who is conscientious, and who realizes that he can preach the message as well in baking as in the pulpit. We ought to attract the attention of the world through our baking and cooking. We are not half living up to our high privileges along this line."

The attitude of many a patron of our cafeterias is seen in the story given by this same Eastern worker. He goes on to say, "The other day I called on a prominent business man in the city and gave him a copy of *Present Truth*. While I was talking to an employee of the office, another influential business man came in and found this man reading *Present Truth*. The man calling said to the man to whom I gave *Present Truth*, 'What are you reading that for?' And the answer was, 'Well, if these people can make bread that is good for my body, they may be able to print something that is good for my soul.'"

The demand voiced there for trained cooks and bakers is met at Madison, for here a two-years' course is offered which trains men and women to conduct cafeterias. The prime object of these health centers is to feed men in such a way that they will realize more fully their need of soul food. To the people in our large cities these vegetarian cafeterias and the treat-

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

ment rooms should be as the feeding of thousands by the Master,—a means of reaching hearts through a sympathetic touch with human needs.

Many a Christian who may not have thought of it before may find himself in line for such work as this. Those who are interested in training for efficiency are invited to write for particulars concerning the course at Madison.

BEGINNINGS OF THE NEW YEAR

THE fall quarter of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, otherwise known as the Madison School, opened immediately following the annual convention of self-supporting workers. The first impression some incoming students had of this Southern work was gained from the meetings of the convention, and from their contact with a group of earnest workers from the firing line in city and rural districts.

The capacity of the institution is taxed this season. A very desirable class of students seek their training here because of the practical courses offered and because of the opportunities afforded for student self-support. Over two hundred students gather in Kinne Hall dining room for meals, and teachers and department workers swell this number by fifty or more.

A college president visiting the place for the first time a few days ago, was shown through the various industrial centers of the school, and on leaving remarked, "It is marvelous, I had no idea of the magnitude of your work." That is a frequent expression from men and women who come to the sanitarium, or out on business, or as guests.

One thing that interests visitors is the construction of the central heating plant that is being installed. They are interested, too, in the fact that Madison is equipped to build a cottage with material prepared on the place, and to make the furniture for the building. The making of furniture is an industry to be developed this coming year, when Brother H. E. Standish can be relieved from the construction work that has taken his time for the past two years. The mechanical department is already equipped for good work in this line.

Machinery has been purchased for increasing the facilities of the institution for shoe-repair work. The auto repair shop is doing very efficient work in the hands of C. R. Starr. Year by year the agricultural enterprises of the place are extended, as evidenced by the addition this year of Union Hill orchards and larger acreage for forage crops.

It is a wonderful thing for students to have the privileges of an education and work for expenses in the same institution. A number of educational centers give students their practical work at a distance, but Madison has the added advantage of industries on the campus and under the direct supervision of the faculty and management of the school. The only industries off the campus are the city cafeteria and treatment rooms and the orchards, and to them workers are transported each day, and all students live under the direct influence of the school.

A SIMPLY equipped barber shop has been opened on the campus for the convenience of the gentlemen. This will operate on the same plan as the other departments of the institution.

DR. MARY DALE returned from her northern trip rested and refreshed. She spent some time in various hospitals in Chicago, and at the Battle Creek and Hinsdale Sanitariums. She is interested especially in occupational therapy for patients at the sanitarium. Dr. Dale had the pleasure of a visit from her aunt, Mrs. Mary Bryant and Mrs. C. C. Peabody, who are returning from the East to their home in Pasadena, California.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

November 4, 1925

No. 44

Providences of God Seen in the Establishment of Various Institutions

IT WAS a genuine pleasure to have another visit from Elder W. C. White of St. Helena, California. He has been more or less intimately connected with the work and growth of the Madison institutions since the day of their birth over twenty years ago. He was a member of the company that took that memorable trip up the Cumberland river in the boat "Morning Star," belonging to his brother, when a search was being made for a suitable location for a school for the colored people.

At that time no selection was made for colored work, but instead, plans were laid for a training school for white teachers for highland districts. A farm was selected, not what some of the company thought the most suitable place for the school, but a place which has since proved to be well adapted to the work it was destined to do. The farm then was in a run-down condition. Stones were apparent on every side, and conditions looked hard and forbidding. But the counsel to buy was followed, a small company of teachers and workers came from Michigan, and the foundations were laid in hard work and much sacrifice. That was the beginning of Madison.

ELDER White stepped in as a surprise on the twenty-fifth of October, and that evening gave the students an inter-

esting story of developments here as he has watched them through the years. At first, the activities of the place centered about the old plantation house situated on the hill in the middle of the farm. Classes were held, chapel services were conducted,

the family was fed, and part of the family slept, in that one central farm house. Gradually through the kindness of friends, cottages began to spring up about the campus. Friends gave the money and students did the building.

As the years have passed three school buildings have been the scene of school work. Two were outgrown, and three years ago Helen Funk Assembly Hall was built and dedicated to the training of young men and women for the work of God. Gotzian Hall, a former assembly place, is now used for textile arts, and a splendid home it makes for these activities. Shops have been added year by year. A food factory was erected on the campus to keep alive the health-food business in the South.

Early in the history of the work a sanitarium was built, a simple structure with all rooms on the ground floor, and this has been added to a number of times by cottages, until the capacity for patients now is about fifty. In summer this number is increased by the use of cottages filled with students in other seasons.

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH

THE Lord expects far more of us than we have given Him in unselfish service for people of all classes in the Southern states of America. This field lies at our very doors, and in it there is a great work to be done for the Master. This work must be done now, while the angels continue to hold the four winds. There is no time to lose. —*Needs of the Southern Field.*

The Madison Rural Sanitarium has gone a long way toward solving what was once considered an almost impossible problem. People will patronize a rural sanitarium. They do not ask much about the distance from the city. Good roads have annihilated distance. They do not often question the facilities; they know they are coming to a simply equipped place, but they tell you that they love the Christian spirit of nurses and physicians and the unselfish attentions. They get well, many of them, and return to their homes to spread the good news of the health principles they have learned.

AS the years passed, courage was gained to enter the city of Nashville with the health-food work and with treatment rooms. Hundreds of people come in contact with the work through these city centers. A traveling man recently wrote that the men of the road will walk five miles to get the good cooking of a vegetarian cafeteria, which reminds them of the home meals of mother or wife. Business men find their heads clearer for business after a vegetarian meal, and so they come and bring their friends.

As this work opened up, it became expedient to add to the curriculum of the school courses to train men and women to operate these cafeterias and these treatment rooms. The number of centers has gradually increased until these traveling salesmen tell of visiting them in their rounds of Asheville, Louisville, Nashville, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Memphis and Knoxville. The dearth of qualified workers is the only reason there are not more in this section of the country. It takes grit and self-sacrifice, faith in the Lord's principles, and ability to put good food on the table in an attractive manner. It is a work for men and women of business sense and education.

Elder White reviewed many of these experiences, stating that he had not the privilege of spending as much time here as he might like, but that he had been "a mighty interested looker-on," and those who listened to him knew that he had done much more than look on, for his friendship and counsel has been highly prized all these years. In looking over the company gathered to hear him speak, he

picked out a number whose connection with the work dates back to the early beginnings; such people as Brother E. E. Brink, one of the first to live here; Mrs. Andrew Wheeler, first to prepare meals for the school family; Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Druillard, Miss DeGraw, and Mr. Rocke; and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Tolman and Lucian Scott and his wife, who are numbered among the early students of the institution.

THE prophet Ezekiel pictures a river flowing from the throne of God, at first ankle deep; later, the waters reach to the knees; then, to the hips, and then it broadens out till there are waters to swim in. This is a divine portrayal of the growth of the work of the Lord. "This," said Elder White, "is a picture of the development of the church; it is a picture of the growth of the work of God in the earth, and it is a picture of the growth of the work at Madison." The waters of that stream carried life to whatever they touched, and it is the privilege of this work to bring health to all who come in contact with it, health of body and health of mind and soul.

In spite of all its limitations the work at Madison has burst the bounds. Like a tree used as a symbol of development, "While we live, we grow." It is not possible to stop the growth of a thing to which the Lord gives life. God has abundantly blessed this work, and it has made a steady, quiet growth. "God has been with you to this day," said Elder White, "and I pray that you may be true and stalwart workers, and that you may send forth many men and women into every field and to every land."

SPEAKING at another time to the family, he told of the joy in his own life as he learned more of the meaning of the experience of Enoch in walking with God. It is our privilege to have the first thought in the morning a thought of our relationship with the Savior. With our waking, we may find our hearts reaching out for communion with the Master, seeking daily guidance from above.

With that mental attitude, it is possible for us with the eye of faith to see what the servant of Elisha saw. The Syrian army

was encamped against Elisha and the people were afraid. Elisha prayed that the eyes of the young man, his servant, might be opened, and he saw the surrounding mountains filled with hosts of angels. There was no need of fear, for, as Elisha told the young man, "They that be with us are more than they that be with them." The powers of heaven are always greater than the powers of hell. When we submit to the powers of evil, and say that we cannot do the things we should do, it is evident that our connection with heaven has been broken.

It is the daily habit of consulting God, forming conclusions in harmony with His will, that fortifies us against sudden temptation. By prayer we may be brought to the place where we hate sin and our own sinful ways, and the thing we hate will be easier to give up. All the joys of the world are not to be compared with this experience.

WILL MADISON HELP

A MINISTER, whose field of labor is in the West, writes that after returning to his home, he based his lessons for two Sabbaths on subjects he heard at the convention of Southern self-supporting workers, and on the reports of medical missionary activities given at the convention by Dr. Magan, dean of the College of Medical Evangelists. He says, "I am wondering if this sort of work cannot be carried on out here. Some of our people are talking of coming to Madison for training. Is there anything you can do to help us get started?"

"We are not asking for money. I believe our folks can be aroused to finance the enterprises when we have suitably trained people to conduct them. We want the benefit of all the experience we can get. Is it a feasible plan for us to send some of our people to Madison for a short training? Some are already nurses, but they have been out in the world, and need to see this work from another angle, and they need some further instruction. What can you do for us? I am interested in this great medical missionary program, and we have been told that 'the work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our

church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers.'"

This is but another evidence of the awakening in many parts of the world to the need of training by the laity for various lines of missionary endeavor. Madison is glad to cooperate in every way possible. Practical courses are offered here, preparing nurses, not for commercial life, but to work for the Lord in sanitariums and treatment rooms and by the side of the suffering; to train cooks and dietitians for vegetarian cafeterias; and to prepare teachers in the all-round way for rural school life. As this brother says, money is not the greatest need. It is often easier to finance enterprises than it is to man them with efficient workmen. The Lord needs men, and when He has these, the money will be forth-coming.

WORKING WITH THE NEIGHBORS

THE growth of community spirit is very evident in Neely's Bend as a result of meetings held for the past few years along agricultural and health lines. Men from the school have united their efforts with those of public spirited men from Nashville, the county demonstration agents, and others, for the general up-building of the neighborhood.

The community fair is one evidence of the growth of the spirit of cooperation. Last week prizes were awarded for exhibits at the fair held in September. Boys and girls earned as high as ten dollars for their exhibits of corn or tomato club work, their sewing, or their good looking stock. Farmers displayed their garden crops, their best grain, and their best stock. Sixty-four members of the "Bend" received awards. These ranged from twenty-five cents to eleven dollars, or more.

The cooperative spirit that has developed is evidenced by the meeting of this past week when Mr. R. B. King, secretary of the Neely's Bend Community Club, passed out the checks to fair winners, Dr. Blanche Noble of the Rural Sanitarium, gave a short talk on the cure and prevention of colds, and Mr. Chas. Rose, of the Nashville Trust Company, gave the company that gathered in the Bend church, a radio program prepared especially for

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

them by musicians in Nashville, and broadcasted by a Nashville station.

When business men of the city, teachers in the school, and dwellers of the community, unite in this way, a strong educational program can be carried out that results in wonderful development of public spirit, good citizenship, and improvement of the spiritual atmosphere.

ITEMS OF NEWS

SIX weeks in New England gave Brother H. E. Standish and family opportunity to see a number of relatives and friends. They reached home this week, having motored fifteen hundred miles, or more.

A FORMER member of the School family, who was unable to attend the annual convention, wrote, "It was my stay at Madison that rooted me in the truth. I would not take any amount of money in exchange for my experience there."

SURELY the Lord has been abundantly blessing the work in the South," writes a friend, "and as I follow the trail which Madison has left in that part of the vineyard, I feel that you have every reason to be encouraged with the results of the passing years."

A FRIEND, after visiting the Birmingham Cafeteria in its new location, 208 1/2 North 21st Street, writes, "The cafeteria is certainly an attractive place. The curtains and table covers (made by Madison friends) give quite a distinctive touch. They are receiving many compliments on the appearance of the place. The deck is especially attractive with its new white service."

THIS week Mr. Charles M. Fillmore, of Indianapolis, general secretary of the No-Tobacco League, visited Madison and spoke to guests at the sanitarium and later

to the student body. He is organizing the states of the South for cooperative work against the use of tobacco, and gave an interesting account of the activities of the league.

CONCERNING health-food work in Philadelphia, Elder H. K. Christman writes, "Our work in Philadelphia is moving along nicely. The cafeteria and food store are doing a paying business, especially since this became a church enterprise. We have perfected a fine organization with a constitution and a board of directors composed of nine members. In connection with this we are planning a strong evangelistic movement this winter."

AT convention time Mrs. Rimmer had a very attractive display of baked goods, whole wheat breads, cakes made without soda or baking powder, buns, biscuits and rolls. At the time of the fair, these foods had received a number of blue ribbons, and they attracted more than ordinary attention, because they represent various uses of whole grain flours. A number of times during the year she has conducted demonstrations of baking before groups of women in the city. This is a line of work that might easily be carried on by hundreds of housewives.

WRITING from a Northern city, a business man says, "If you happen to meet any of the managers of the pure food cafeterias, tell them that we men of the road enjoy their good cooking. I have eaten several times at Birmingham and Knoxville when on Southern sales trips. The meals remind me of home. If the cafeterias will put notices in the depots, or elsewhere, so traveling men will see them, the vegetarian cafeterias will get the larger part of the trade. We fellows on the road will walk five miles to get a good meal, one that tastes like home cooking. We get tired of these 'Honkey' and 'Wop' American restaurants, with their 'hot dogs' and so forth." When people make such pleas as this for the food we know how to prepare, why is it that so few are willing to give themselves to the cause of good food? Men in these days can be reached through the message of good food much as men were touched with the truth when the Savior fed them.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

November 11, 1925

No. 45

Methods Employed in the Rural Sanitarium

AT THE annual convention of Southern self-supporting workers, Mrs. B. N. Mulford of the Fountain Head Industrial School and Rural Health Retreat, gave some very interesting facts concerning the care of patients at the rural sanitarium with which she is connected. The following paragraphs are from her paper.

DIET IN TREATMENT

WE are instructed that "Grains, fruits, nuts, and vegetables constitute the diet chosen for us by our Creator. These foods, prepared in as simple and natural a manner as possible, are the most healthful and nourishing." This is the foundation principle we follow in feeding patients. Manufactured health-foods have their place, but

in practice, we find it wise to stress the thought, "simple and natural" in the preparation of food for sick people. Such foods "impart a strength, a power of endurance, and a vigor of intellect, that are not afforded by a more complex and stimulating diet."

Our small units need not be dependent on the expensive manufactured foods to nourish and satisfy their patients. Plain baked, stuffed, or creamed potatoes; okra, greens, beans cooked in water with a little salt, and a little oil added at the last; corn bread, muffins and corn pones, made without soda or baking powder;—these

MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF SANITARIUMS

SANITARIUM work is to be one of the most successful means of reaching all classes of people. Our sanitariums are the right hand of the gospel, opening ways whereby suffering humanity may be reached with the glad tidings of healing through Christ.—*A Plea for Medical Missionary Evangelists.*

and similar foods often bring the patients to our diet kitchen with note books and pencil to learn how the food is prepared.

The diet should by no means be an impoverished one. "Because it is wrong to cook merely to please the taste, or to suit the appetite, no one should entertain the idea that an im-

poorished diet is right," for poor food cannot be converted into good blood, and an impoverished diet will impoverish the blood." "It is a sin in the sight of heaven to have such food." We endeavor to serve a variety of foods, prepared in a variety of ways, and carefully seasoned, that they may be enjoyed. Enjoyment in eating adds to the ability of the system to assimilate the food.

A great variety should not be served at a single meal, but the meals should be varied. Patients enjoy anticipating a new arrangement, or combination of foods. Now and then we have patients who do not enjoy plain food. They have prayed

that they might never be denied the two cups of coffee a day, and a little breakfast bacon each morning. When they cannot enjoy the plain food, a little fast that in itself is better for them than medicine, usually makes our diet seem tempting. Again and again some patient who has gone through this experience, announces before the end of the first week that he has left nothing on his tray but empty dishes.

"Food should be prepared with simplicity, yet with a nicety which will invite the appetite." It makes a difference how the food is arranged on the tray. The color combinations count. We want our patients to look forward with pleasure to their meals. We seldom find it necessary to limit the amount of food taken so long as the elimination is good. Ordinarily, nerves need to be fed, at the same time being relieved of the load of poison the system has been carrying. As poison is eliminated, the appetite increases.

NATURE'S REMEDIES

WE endeavor to use nature's remedies to the full. "The pure air, the glad sunshine, the beautiful flowers and trees, the orchards and vineyards, and outdoor exercise amid these surroundings, are health-giving,—the elixir of life." We have the assurance that sick bodies "will respond to God's physicians—pure air, pure water, proper exercise, a clear conscience." One beauty of it is, that these physicians do their work free of charge.

It is gratifying to see patients make their rounds through the woods, orchards and vineyards, coming in to report their adventures to those less favored because of illness, but whose spirits rise with a determination to be able soon to enjoy the same thing. And these wanderers do not come back empty handed. The fruit they themselves gather seems sweeter than what we serve on the tray, although it comes from the same tree, and may even be more choice.

"When the weather will permit all who can possibly do so should walk in the open air every day, summer and winter." If patients cannot walk, we watch for chances to take them out in the car when we make

our trips to town, and many enjoy this. "Air, air, the precious boon of heaven, which all may have, will bless you with its invigorating influence. Welcome it, cultivate a love for it, and it will prove a precious soother of the nerves. . . It refreshes the body, and tends to render it strong and healthy, while at the same time its influence is decidedly felt upon the mind, imparting a degree of composure and serenity. It excites the appetite, and renders the digestion of food more perfect, and induces sound and sweet sleep." After following this prescription, it is not unusual to have to awaken patients for an eight o'clock breakfast, who previously have been suffering from insomnia.

During the summer, a number of our patients took army cots to the middle of the lot in front of the sanitarium, and slept in the open air night after night. Simple treatment, is it not? "We are more dependent upon the air we breathe than upon the food we eat." "Encourage patients to be much in the open air. Devise plans to keep them out of doors, where, through nature, they can commune with God." It is for this reason that sanitariums should be located in the country.

— THE USE OF WATER

IT is strange how we neglect the use of simple means of keeping well, means that is at the hand of every one. "Thousands have died for want of pure water and pure air, who might have lived." Notice that this says, *pure* water. With our patients we encourage the use of water internally and externally, and they sometimes say, eternally. Few people drink a sufficient quantity of water, so we encourage water drinking as an internal bath and also to supply other needs of the body.

"Upon rising in the morning most persons would be benefited by taking a sponge bath." Even the simplest place can afford this opportunity. With us, many of the patients line up for the morning spray. Those who are too weak for this are given a mitten friction in bed. Patients often continue the diet after they reach home, and so it is with the habit formed to take the morning bath.

THE SPIRITUAL ATMOSPHERE

"THE influence of the Spirit of God is the very best medicine for disease. Heaven is all health." If we want a machine repaired, the one who manufactured that machine is expected to be able to give the most efficient service. The principle applies in our work with the sick. Take them to the Maker of this body of ours.

One lady with whom I prayed, after doing all we knew to relieve her suffering, said, with tears streaming down her cheeks, "It is so unusual for a nurse to consider this a part of the treatment of disease." After that patient returned to her home she wrote, "I am improving every day. I am so grateful that I found you and yours in that favored little corner of God's great world. I have been homesick to return to Fountain Head. I hope you will remember me in your prayers, for I know He hears and answers you."

An influence emanates from the worker who keeps in touch with God, which gives a life-giving touch that cannot be described in words. The hour of public worship has its part in the treatment of our patients. I have had them tell me that they get as much good from attending worship as from a treatment. But these worship hours must be backed up by godly lives. Patients watch us more closely than we realize. I have had them say to me that they have never heard a cross word spoken about the institution. They wonder if this is a part of our religion. It should be our religion. If the religion we have does not enable us to live the life of victory in our daily round of service, we better get a religion that will make this possible.

God wants us to help one another with unselfish love and sympathy, but we all have faults. This life of service for the sick is for the benefit of the workers, as much as it is for those who come to us for care in times of distress and illness. As we follow the life the Master has outlined for us in His work, we will find ourselves growing in grace and Christian virtues. I am convinced that in our rural sanitariums it is not extensive facilities we need, but a grasp of God's great principles of life and health in our own lives, and a

willingness to serve as God gives us opportunity, imparting these principles to others.

BEEES AND BEEES-NESS

A LESSON IN COOPERATION

S AID a wise old bee at the close of the day, "This colony business doesn't pay.

"I put my money in that old hive, that others may eat, and live and thrive. And I do more work in a day, by gee, than some of the others do in three.

"I toil and worry and save and hoard, and all I get is my room and board.

"It's me for a hive I can run myself, and me for the sweets of my hard earned pelf."

So the old bee flew to a meadow lone, and started a business of his own. He gave no thought to the buzzing clan, but, all intent on his selfish plan, he lived the life of a hermit free. "Ah, this is great," said the wise old bee.

But the summer waned and the days grew drear, and the lone bee wailed as he dropped a tear. For the varmints gobbled his little store, and his wax played out, and his heart was sore. So he winged his way to the old home band, and took his meals at the Helping Hand.

Alone, our work is of little worth; together, we are the lords of earth. So its all for us, and its each for all; united, stand; or, divided, fall.

—Selected

THIS quaint way of telling the facts in the case is contributed by members of the group of workers in the unit at Fletcher, North Carolina, which is operating a rural sanitarium, a community school, and a vegetarian cafeteria and treatment rooms in the city of Asheville. This "unit" is quite like a bee hive, with its cooperative method of work, each contributing his ability to the growth and development of a center carried on to teach the truth and help people on the way to physical and spiritual health.

Self-supporting workers have the great lesson of the bees to learn, the lesson taught by the Master, that His work in the earth can prosper only when there is united effort of all His followers.

ITEMS OF NEWS

MISS Elizabeth Windhorst, member of the Madison faculty, spent several weeks with friends and relatives in Indiana and Berrien Springs, Michigan, returning recently to her post of duty at the Sanitarium.

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

WITHIN a few days after its completion the new six-room cottage at the sanitarium was filled with patients. It is one of the most attractive cottages in the sanitarium area.

AN Iowa friend writes that "since my wife and I spent a little time at Madison and became acquainted with its wonderful work, we enjoy the SURVEY more than ever. We look forward to receiving it, and we read every word. It is like a letter from home. We are telling others of the work in the South whenever we can."

A MEETING of the board of directors of the Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina, on the twenty-fourth of October, was attended by Dr. Sutherland, Mrs. Druillard and Mrs. Scott from Madison. Plans were laid for strengthening the work of the institution, and a report of good courage was brought back by the visitors.

ELDER R. B. Thurber, editor of *Watchman Magazine*, Nashville, was with the family on Sabbath and gave an instructive lesson at the morning service hour, basing his study on Peter's expression that we should "be established in the present truth." There is a message for the hour in which we live, and the Christian should be thoroughly alive to these problems and the divine solution of these questions.

SEVERAL members of the family attended the wedding of Miss Hazel Ruth Ard and Mr. James Boehne, on the eighteenth of October, at Chestnut Hill School, near Fountain Head, Tennessee. Miss Ard became acquainted with Southern rural work while visiting here brother, Mr. Herschel Ard, member of the Chest-Hill school group. She completed the

course in nursing at Madison this fall. Mr. and Mrs. Boehne plan to connect with some unit for medical missionary work.

WHILE on his Southern trip, Elder W. C. White took time to visit Chestnut Hill School and Fountain Head Industrial School, and to give the children in each place an inspirational story. Mrs. Normal Brizendine is assisting Mrs. Ard in class work at Chestnut Hill School. Mrs. J. E. Baker, whose family came recently from Oregon, is teaching the lower grades at Fountain Head, while Mrs. Knight has the advanced classes. Over sixty students are enrolled. Elder White has watched the growth of these rural centers for a number of years and their development pleases him. He knows the struggles which have marked the road to the present degree of success. Such work is born in obscurity and develops as the result of sacrifice and devotion to a cause.

ON the second of November, Elder W. A. Johnson, pastor of the Seventh-day Adventist church in Memphis, made his first call at Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bean, nurses from the Madison School, are conducting treatment rooms in Memphis and their work is growing. A number of workers have joined them, and still they need two nurses to care for their patronage. Elder Johnson addressed the student body at the morning chapel hour, giving an inspirational talk, and making a call for help for Memphis. These calls emphasize the openings of the day for trained workers as nurses, dietitians and cooks. Every Southern city needs treatment rooms and vegetarian cafeterias. In some places there should be more than one center of this sort. The reason cafeterias and treatment rooms are not operating in many other places is not because they are not wanted. It is not altogether due to the cost of equipping. The lack is workers, capable from a business point of view, and with the technical training to make a success of a self-supporting enterprise. This is a call for more men and women of the right character to train for this work.

If the Survey and its message interests you, we are glad to have you remember the expense of publication and assist as you feel able with a donation to the publishing fund.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. VII

November 18, 1925

No. 46

Obstacles Cannot Stop the Work of God

ONE of the greatest things in the life of Christ, one of the hardest things for Him to bear, was the thought that He was misunderstood. He was not understood by the people He was laboring to save, nor by the leaders of His people, and often He was misunderstood by His closest associates. If we are to have joy in our Christian service, we need to settle this thought in the beginning, that we, too, may often be misunderstood, our motives may often be misconstrued.

The important thing in life is to have a perfect understanding with the Master, a close connection with heaven. Then any lack of understanding between us and our co-workers will not discourage us. It will not cause us to give up the work that has been assigned to us. It will not distress and weaken us, nor lead us to go through the work with bitterness and sorrow of heart.

Heaven wants us to have joy in our service, even though that service may lead us in the way of sorrow, the way of cross-bearing. Ours will be a life of joy, because of the perfect understanding between us and the Savior and our confidence that He has an intimate knowledge of our motives. The love we carry in our

Gleaned from chapel talk by Eld. W. C. White

hearts for the people who need our help, and the possibilities we see in their lives, will lift us above discouragement and largely out of the field of controversy.

Jesus carried forward His work in the face of fierce opposition. He lived in the

midst of tradition, prejudice, apostasy, and when worldly ambition seemed at its height. Today, the enemy of our souls, the enemy of Christ, is planning day and night to weaken the hands of God's people, to bring discouragement, to bring controversy, to bring opposition, to bring coldness, which means lack of effort.

THE FUTURE WORKER IN THE CAUSE

THE Christian youth should be in earnest, trained to bear responsibilities with brave heart and willing hand. He should be ready to encounter the trials of life with patience and fortitude. He should seek to form a character after the model of the divine One, following maxims of worth, confirming himself in habits that will enable him to win the victor's crown.

—*Fundamentals of Christian Education*

He is working to undermine and disintegrate every power of union that would add force to the Lord's work. He points out actual weaknesses, actual difficulties, but he does not stop there; he exaggerates and misrepresents and puts things in the wrong light.

ALL through the ages a tremendous pressure has been brought to bear upon noble men and women, self-sacrificing men and women, earnest men and women, and those who were true to principles as they understood them. This condition will last to the end of time. But in spite of all this opposition, the dream of my life is that we shall see hundreds of young min-

isters and teachers and others, uniting their efforts as they go from place to place to present the fundamental truths about God and creation. Thousands of Seventh-day Adventists should be doing Christian health work,—the work illustrated by the parable in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, and caring for the sick and suffering.

Jesus told His followers that they would do even a greater work than He had done. He was limited for time, but He has given us more time. He is giving us an opportunity to teach people how to keep well, and this is greater service to men than to heal them when they are sick. It is a greater work to teach them how to live and how to eat than it is to carry them a basket of provisions. Better to teach a man how to develop his garden and how to live on things he can grow on a little patch of ground, than to dole out eatables to him. It becomes a part of our duty to teach some people how to manage their clothing problem when they have but a small income. Jesus said that we shall have a greater work to do than He was able to do, because in His blessed ministry from heaven, He is sending wisdom and grace and ambition to us to do things for Him in this old world.

When they live up to their possibilities, the thousands of families that are called to work in this way will not be engaged in an *occasional* work. Their work will be their first thought. Thousands are willing to do this now, but they need to be shown how to work. In country churches we find people eager to work. They are pleading for nurses to teach them how to care for the sick. Instead of working for themselves, our nurses should be working as leaders among the young people.

In spite of any criticism that may be offered, we must keep on loving people. Some of the strongest men God has used in His work have come up under great difficulties. If we are Christians, we must make up our minds that what came to the Savior will come to us. He was misunderstood, but it did not lead Him to lose confidence in people. He kept on loving them, trying to save them, planning continually

that the way might not be hedged up and His work among them cut short.

A WORK THAT LAYMEN CAN DO FOR THE MASTER

SEVERAL years ago a treatment room was about to be closed in the city of Louisville. A call came to Madison for workers to rescue the enterprise. The Kentucky conference pleaded for help, saying that they were unable to meet the situation alone. A brother, then at Madison, who was interested in the development of city centers, went with Dr. Sutherland to Louisville, and the equipment of the treatment room was purchased. That was the beginning.

For a number of years Brother J. T. Wheeler and his wife with a varying group of workers have held the fort in Louisville and have watched the development of the work. Brother Wheeler himself went to Louisville with reluctance because he had not yet completed the training for which he came into school. But he was brave to meet the emergency. As the years have passed, he has served in practically every capacity in the institution. He has been manager of treatment rooms and cafeteria, nurse, cook, farmer at the country base, builder when houses were under construction on the farm, and well-digger in the hard search for water.

But all these experiences help in molding character and developing efficiency. This is the way to strong leadership. This man's training began in the cotton fields of the South, and when he entered Madison as a student, he had little idea of the road that lay before him. But his experience illustrated what comes when a man is willing to give himself to the Master for service. Christ promises to operate by His Spirit through human beings who are willing to be used, and who have faith, courage, love, perseverance, and a vision of the Lord's plans for work in the earth.

COULD readers of the SURVEY visit some of the units in the South that are carrying forward self-supporting enterprises, they would get a vision of this work that it is impossible to put into the brief space of an article. When Dr. Sutherland and others return from a

meeting of workers in these units, it is always to tell a story of their courage and of the blessings of the Lord that attend their efforts.

Louisville began as a weak and struggling treatment room. Cafeteria work developed later. Then a farm base was purchased. The water problem was so serious at this country home that it was finally decided to change the location, and the beautiful site at Pewee Valley, a suburb of Louisville, was purchased through the kindness of the Layman Foundation.

In Louisville rents are soaring as they are in most cities of the South, so recently a city property was purchased as a permanent home for cafeteria and treatment rooms. The Layman Foundation made this possible, also. The building is very suitably located not far from their former site, near the center of the business portion of the city, and within a block and a half of one of the largest hotels in Louisville.

It is a pleasure to meet with the group of workers as they plan for the remodeling of the building. They have learned the lesson of economy so necessary in all this work. They do not ask for elaborate equipment, but the place will be neat and attractive and equipped for good work. There will be an office in the building for their physician. Dr. Arlie Moon, graduate from the College of Medical Evangelists, has cast his lot with this unit. His wife is a nurse, and the two will strengthen the medical work already begun.

Pewee Valley farm, with its ten-room house on a beautiful lawn amid stately trees, is an ideal spot for the little sanitarium these workers have already operated for a number of months. Beginning in faith, it is a real pleasure to them to have a physician as a member of the group.

Brother Guy Hess and his wife have had an active part in the growth of the Louisville unit. We have not space to tell how Brother Herschel Ethington came in. He is heading the farming interests. Miss Margie Hecox, a graduate nurse from California, has stood by the work through the hard experiences that one must expect in the development of any such work. The

hearty spirit of cooperation, the willingness to sacrifice personal interests, are outstanding traits in such workers.

One watches the growth of the Louisville unit with pleasure not only because a work of that sort is needed in that city with a population of four hundred thousand, but because it illustrates what may be done, and what should be done, in hundreds of other places by laymen of the church. When the latent talent in our churches is put to work along medical missionary lines, a mighty work will be done for the Master, and it will be accomplished with surprising speed.

EDUCATING THE CHILDREN

A PROFITABLE Sabbath afternoon study with the Faculty was conducted recently by Dr. Sutherland. When Madison, a training school for Christian workers, encourages families to enter the South for self-supporting work in rural districts as teachers and farmers, in city work, through treatment rooms and vegetarian cafeterias, it becomes necessary for the training school to accept students who are heads of families. These parents enter school with their children and youth who, otherwise, would not find a place here. The care and training of these younger members of the school family becomes a problem for study.

We are told that "altogether too little attention has been given our children and youth." Some parents in our churches "have forgotten to serve God, and are making their business the grave of their religion." God wants us to be in business for Him, not for ourselves. When Christians turn about and give their time to work for the Master, that work, instead of being a grave in which to bury their religion, will be an inspiration and will develop the Christian graces. The children and their parents need to be in the work together. That is the way to hold the young people, to add to the number of active workers in the church.

The mental, physical and spiritual faculties of the children should be developed by parents and teachers as they work for the youth. Children should be trusted with responsibilities in the home; they should be taught to assist in the daily home du-

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

ties; they should be kept busy and interested. Manual training should be a part of the training of every child. "The greatest benefit is not gained from exercise that is taken as play or exercise merely. . . . Let the same amount of energy be given to the performance of helpful duties, and the benefit will be greater, and a feeling of satisfaction will be realized." The Lord Himself approves of the hearty cooperation of children with their parents in the performance of the duties of the home.

The work of children should be properly supervised. This calls for training on the part of older people, for many parents, and even some teachers, are more willing to do the work themselves than they are to work with, and to guide, the youth in their work.

With its facilities for class work, its land and shops for manual work, and the high standards of the student body, Madison should be able to give the younger people who of necessity find a place in our midst, wholesome, all-round training for Christian service. On the other hand Madison is not a school for children, and under-age students are accepted only as they belong to families that are in training, or to the families of Faculty members.

ITEMS OF NEWS

TENNESSEE had the unusual experience of a snow storm in October. More snow lay on the ground the last day or two of the month than was seen all last winter.

WILLIAM BUMBY, who has had some experience in connection with cafeterias in the South, returned to Madison last week to begin training as a nurse. Mr. Bumby visited relatives in Oregon

and returns with a sister, Miss Helen Bumby, and a friend, William Clifton.

FRIENDS and relatives of a Faculty member, reaching home after a short stay at Madison, write, "We enjoyed our stay immensely, and have profited in many ways by the fine example of living demonstrated there. I am delighted with your enthusiasm and love for your work."

PICKING pears at Union Hill Orchards continued well into the month of November. Because of the drouth of the summer all fruit crops were unusually light, but the family has a good supply of pears in cans, has had an abundance of fresh fruit, and has sold pears on the Nashville market.

FOR several months Miss Gertrude Lingham has been with friends and relatives in Massachusetts. Miss Lingham was a teacher in Smith, a community center in the mountains of Harlan County, Kentucky. She loves the mountain people and their work. A period of rest at the Madison Sanitarium brought her face to face with our own work for highland people and the training at Madison for the medical phase of this work. This trip to New England gave her opportunity to address a number of companies in regard to the educational methods of Madison and the needs of the South. She met a hearty response on the part of several young people who plan to enter this field for active service.

DR. AND MRS. OLIVER LINDBERG have been at Madison since the first of October. They came from Pisgah Industrial Institute and Sanitarium to attend the annual convention of rural and city workers. They remained to become better acquainted with methods at Madison, and while here took part in all the activities of the institution. This week they returned to their work in North Carolina. The Southern institutions are more than pleased to see physicians and their wives connect with the various medical missionary activities, such as the Louisville treatment rooms, cafeteria and sanitarium, the work near Asheville, North Carolina, and the sanitarium near Atlanta which is developing under the hand of Dr. Julius Schneider.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

November 25, 1925

No. 47

Carrying Projects in the School of Activities

ANY school which is training workers for mission fields has laid upon it the burden of developing students who have ability to carry responsibilities, people who have a decided power of initiative. It

is a blessing to be located on a farm, for the daily round of rural duties is valuable in the development of character. The Madison School is fortunate in having shops. These afford laboratories for work that tells in the education of all-round men and women. To conduct a sanitarium a food manufacturing enterprise, a vegeta-

rian cafeteria and treatment rooms, means that the institution is equipped to do for its students more than they can get in a school that lacks these facilities.

The demand for practical workers is so great that each year Madison is adding to its equipment along these lines. In this school, the student body is expected to bear burdens such as must be borne in after life. Faculty members do not carry all the responsibility; they are training themselves to share it with the young folks. In order to develop work ability and to strengthen mental faculties, the project method of operating various lines of work is encouraged. Each student is expected to carry at least one project during the year.

The garden affords a number of projects. Students accept the responsibility of raising certain crops, and they look after the work from seed-planting to harvest-

ing. There are projects in construction, in shop work, in the sanitarium, the bakery, in Kinne Hall, and in the laundry.

Professor Charles Alden, superintendent of Davidson County Agricultural High School, addressed the students at chapel hour recently on the project plan of operation. Among other things he said:

"The project is a test not only of the

student but of the teacher. It tests the teacher's kind and quality of instruction and it tests the student's ability to listen and comprehend, and his ability to assimilate the information given him. It is better than any written examination to determine the ability of the pupil to separate the wheat from the chaff. The time is here to abandon old schemes of education.

"Christ, the greatest teacher the world has known, instructed His disciples, then sent them out to put the instruction into practice. Had He given them only the theory, they never would have known of their inability to perform, until it was too late for them to go back to Him for more instruction. He taught them by precept and example, then sent them out, two and

LAYMEN AS CHRISTIAN WORKERS

THE common people are to take their place as workers. . . . They will be encouraged as they see doors opening for them to enter places where they can do medical missionary work. Their hands may be rough and unskilled, but their hearts are susceptible to pity; they are filled with an earnest desire to do something to relieve the woe so abundant; and Christ is present to help them. —*To the Teachers in Our Schools*

two, to test out the instruction and report back their difficulties, their failures, and their successes.

"Students accustomed to the project method of instruction are burden-bearers. They are not afraid to do things. A feeling of confidence accompanies the successful handling of a project. By their fruits ye shall know both teacher and student, but there is no better way of checking up the work than by a project. It is the natural method of teaching, for all of life is one great project. Christians especially have a project to develop before the world which makes them a spectacle to men and angels."

THE MEANING OF THE HEALTH FOOD WORK.

NOT long ago a pioneer in this cause, who has watched with deep interest the development of the educational work in the South and the cooperation of health food work with other educational activities, sat in the vegetarian cafeteria in Chattanooga. He was watching the patrons as they came and went, studying the classes of people who patronize a place of that sort. He seemed deeply affected.

When ready to leave, this visitor shook the hand of Mr. Whittaker, and said, "My brother, be faithful. You are doing a noble work. You may not see all the results now; you may not see them in this life, but from what I have been observing, I believe that in the Kingdom some men and women who have patronized this little place will take you by the hand and say, 'If it had not been for the work you did at Chattanooga in the cafeteria, I would not be here. The food you gave me brought me better health. It gave me confidence in you and in the people who stand for these great principles of healthful living. It broke the prejudice in my mind against other things you people have taught me. I give you people the credit for starting me in the right way of living.'"

These words from one who has been long in the way of Christian service, were a source of encouragement to Brother Whittaker and his associates. We are sending them on to Survey readers as an encouragement to others who are conduct-

ing health centers, such as cafeterias and treatment rooms. Sometimes it is difficult to realize when facing the every-day duties in sanitarium, treatment rooms, or other center that is working for the general welfare, how far-reaching are the effects of consistently carrying out the instruction of the Master. In the health work we may sow in tears, and it may be many days before we reap the results of our efforts. Thousands of Christians now idle in the market place should catch the inspiration to do some thing more positive for the development of the work of God in the earth. If training for such work is necessary, Madison gladly cooperates in giving the fitting-up for active service.

CALLING FOR A SANITARIUM

AT convention time it was reported that plans had been suggested for a small sanitarium, or treatment rooms, on Sand Mountain. School work has been carried forward on the mountain for many years and even before we had a rural school on the mountain, Dr. O. M. Hayward and his nurses had traveled miles along the mountain trails in answer to distress calls.

There comes to us a letter from Brother Raynold Peterson, one of the group of workers now living and working among the mountain people, which stresses the need of facilities for caring for the sick in that community. He writes:

"How soon do you think the sanitarium on Sand Mountain will materialize? If ever a place needed a doctor, it is this place. Not long ago one of the neighbor women was very sick. On a Tuesday night we started to get the doctor. We telephoned several times, drove thirty miles, and spent half the night in the effort. The next morning I was to meet the doctor in Trenton. I waited there until almost two o'clock and still no doctor.

"Reaching home I stopped only long enough to eat dinner, then drove fifteen miles in the other direction in an effort to find another physician. He was too busy to come until Thursday noon. We had driven seventy-five miles, and had spent the greater part of one day and two nights, and had the doctor three days after

he was needed. You see why we want a physician and a sanitarium."

Brother Peterson adds that the Georgia Highway Department talks of taking up the road to Trenton, in which case road conditions will soon be very much better. Sand Mountain is by nature a most delightful spot, and when road conditions are better, is not too far from Chattanooga to care for the sick of the city who need rural life and surroundings.

Members of the Madison family well remember when friends said it would be impossible to conduct a sanitarium on the school campus. Good roads solved the problem. Hundreds of small institutions for the care of the sick, and for the education of the public in health principles, should be scattered throughout the South. The call is sounding. Where are the men and women?

RECIPES

FREQUENT requests come to us for recipes for making various foods served in cafeterias and sanitariums. Following are recipes for corn sticks, beaten biscuit, and oatmeal drop cookies, for which some have asked.

CORN STICKS

- 24 cups cornmeal
- 8 tbsp. sugar, or less
- 6 tbsp. salt
- 12 even cooking spoons of oil
- 12 eggs. Use yolks only, if whites are needed elsewhere.

Mix dry ingredients with the oil. Scald with boiling water and add cold water to make the right consistency. Then add the egg yolks. This makes ten dozen sticks.

BEATEN BISCUIT

- 4 lb. sifted whole wheat flour
- 2 cups whole milk (cold)
- 2 cups ice water
- 3 tsp. sugar
- 3 tsp. salt
- 14 oz. Crisco

Knead together the flour and Crisco, adding milk and water gradually. Run through a steel dough break for ten minutes. Cut in shape about one-half or three-quarters of an inch thick and bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven. This recipe makes sixty biscuit. Housewives

not having a dough break, sometimes use a clothes wringer.

OATMEAL DROP COOKIES

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 2 tsp. syrup or honey
- 1 egg
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup hard shortening
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup chopped raisins or dates
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup chopped nuts or cocoanut
- 1 cup oatmeal
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup whole wheat flour

Drop on floured tins and bake ten minutes. This recipe makes twelve cookies.

THE SUCCESSFUL MAN IN THE LORD'S WORK

THE Lord needs men to carry forward His work. He has need of money, but He needs men more than He needs money. It seems that when men are willing to be used, the Lord never lacks money to do the work the men are willing to throw themselves into.

There is something about Christian service that makes men. Christ took common men, unlearned men so far as the world counts learning, and out of these unlearned men He made workers of might, that the world with all its wisdom could not confound. The longer a man is in the service of the Lord, giving himself unselfishly, the stronger his talents become, the more refined he becomes. Christ promises to be our wisdom, our sanctification, our righteousness, and our redemption.

While He promises to be all this to us, in return He demands *all* there is of us. He measures us by our capacity for service. We are rewarded by the amount and spirit of the service we render. Shew me thy faith without thy works." writes the apostle James, "and I will shew thee my faith by my works." Some people plan to see how little they can give, but the blessing of God is proportionate to the generosity of the service rendered.

This principle is true in the world, also. No man builds up a great business, or makes for himself a real place in the world, until he has learned to bend every effort to the accomplishment of his purpose. Literally, in the world and in the Lord's work, "It takes all to buy the field."

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

A man who has made a success in the business world puts it well when he says,

"The company didn't know my capacity; but I did. The thing that concerned me most was how to help the business. I have always believed that when you let your name go down on a pay role, you make a definite contract to give all you have to give. I couldn't stay on any job and conscientiously give less than I was capable of giving. For when you do only half of what you *can* do, you are harming yourself more than anybody else. I have always aimed to do a little more than was expected of me."

This is the spirit Madison strives to put in its students. The young man or young woman who is ambitious for an education, and who applies to Madison for a student job, is given the best chance possible to make his way. Whether or not he makes a success in this school cooperative work, depends very largely whether he works with half a heart, or throws himself into the enterprise with which he is connected with all his might, and with the will to make it a success. Better form the habit of working a little over time than to have people feel that you drop tools and leave the job the minute the gong sounds. There are plenty of people in this world who work on that basis, but it is not the spirit of Madison.

ITEMS OF NEWS

MADISON methods have a good friend in the West who periodically sends names for the SURVEY mailing list. In his latest letter he says, "I am entering upon special literature work with about fifty superintendents of education in the Philippines and about eighty-five schools for natives in Alaska. I wish I were able to contribute to the SURVEY publishing

fund, but not being able to do much in that way, I can contribute names, especially of people in isolated regions. I gather all the back numbers of the SURVEY after they are read by the people here, and send them out in my missionary correspondence."

IT always makes me feel good to hear from Madison," writes Andrew Roland, once a member of the school family, and now baker for the Life Products Company, Hatboro, Pennsylvania. He wanted to attend convention, but work was too pressing for him to get away. The bakery business is filling the hours of the day, and "after dark I have writing and figuring, but with all my work I am happy and of good courage." This is another center from which whole grain products are distributed.

A NOTE of good cheer is sounded in a letter from Professor Sidney Brownsberger written from Loma Linda, California. Professor and Mrs. Brownsberger were members of the Madison faculty for a number of years and lived in the South still longer. Professor Brownsberger writes, "We find a host of friends here of fifty years ago. Renewing old friendships is pleasant, but we never expect to find a kinder lot of friends anywhere than we have at Madison. Many fond recollections of the place cheer us in our pathway of life. We enjoy the weekly visit of the SURVEY. It awakens pleasant memories."

MRS. LEWIS HOPKINS, of Cincinnati, lecturer on nature topics, gave sanitarium guests a most enjoyable entertainment on the fifteenth, and the next evening she entertained the student family in Assembly Hall. Mrs. Hopkins, who has visited the Sanitarium a number of times, is a lover of birds, and gets great enjoyment from the wild, free life about the school grounds. This fall a dozen humming birds, or more, frequented the beds of scarlet sage. The little grey squirrels are on friendly terms with all the guests, the groves on different parts of the school farm are the dwelling place of many birds, and Mrs. Hopkins tells us frequently that she finds here a very congenial atmosphere.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

December 2, 1925

No. 48

Proper Training for An Army of Missionaries

THE great army of young people in the denomination is the hope of this generation, for to them, in a large degree, is committed the finishing work in the earth. They should be the pioneers, entering hard fields, and carrying the heavy burdens to a successful climax. To insure the success of the young people, the training offered in our schools must come up to the standard set by the Lord. Each training center should be preparing workers for the work they are to carry through life, and to do that, the school must be closely connected with life problems.

It must be a model place of missionary activity.

"In order that the work may go forward in all its branches, God calls for youthful vigor, zeal, and courage. . . . Upon these youth must be laid grave responsibilities. The question is, Are they capable of governing themselves?"

"Never before was there so much at stake; never were there results so mighty depending upon a generation as upon these now coming upon the stage of action. . . . The youth must soon bear the burdens that older workers are now carrying. We have lost time in neglecting to give young men a solid, practical education."

From a chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland

"This training cannot be gained by merely listening to preaching. In our schools our youth are to bear burdens for God. Hard study and hard work are required to make a successful minister or a successful worker in any branch of God's cause."

These quotations stress the responsibility thrown upon the schools to give more than the theory of education. Mere preaching, mere book work in the class room, will not meet the necessity of the hour. Schools must be work centers as well as study places. "The teaching in our schools is not to be the same as in

THE TRAINING OF MISSIONARIES

THE students are in our schools for a special training, to become acquainted with all kinds of work, that should they go out as missionaries, they could be self-reliant and able, through their educated ability, to furnish themselves with necessary conveniences and facilities.

—*School Management and Finance*

other colleges and seminaries."

CHRISTIAN training schools should be so located that enterprises are a part of the program, and students should have opportunity to carry forward many of these enterprises under the supervision of competent teachers. Many times the industrial features of the institution can be conducted very largely with student help. In this way the students learn to bear responsibility, and at the same time they can support themselves while obtaining their education.

This is the thought in the instruction that "all kinds of labor must be connected with our schools. Under wise, judicious,

God-fearing directors, the students are to be taught. Every branch of the work is to be conducted in the most thorough and systematic ways that long experience and wisdom can enable us to plan and execute."

Special emphasis is laid on agricultural work, and all schools should have the advantages of land for cultivation. "Let the teachers wake up to the importance of this subject, and teach agriculture and other industries that it is essential for the students to understand. Seek in every department of labor to reach the very best results."

Christian education develops capacity for burden-bearing. It creates a love for work and a desire to carry responsibility. A great deal of joy comes to the student whose mind is converted to the fundamental principles of Christian education. He loves the work; he seeks the burdens; he thrives under the responsibilities laid upon him as a part of his training.

THE experiences of the Savior demonstrate the truth of these statements. He was not educated in the schools of the rabbis, because in His day these schools were given over so completely to the teaching of theory as divorced from the practical. They claimed to teach the law, but their teaching dealt with tradition and with the impractical. The life had gone out of their schools. Students were unfitted to recognize the truth, and unable to bear the burdens and responsibilities God would lay upon His people. To meet His life duties, Christ needed a different training in his youth.

Christian education develops in the student a fitness to carry responsibility independent of a wage. He learns to covet responsibility even though he does not receive the wage that, in some other place, he would receive for the same effort. Schools of the world train young people to sell their ability for material gain. Usually they sell it to the highest bidder. It is the spirit of the world to leave one job, or responsibility, for another when a higher wage is offered.

God wants a man to know his work, to know his place in the great cause of truth, and to be willing to stay with that work

until it has been completed. In order to develop workers with this mental attitude toward their calling, they must be trained to find pleasure in burden-bearing, joy in service for God and humanity. A large share of the wage for these workers will be in the work itself. They will get the same joy and satisfaction from the work and its returns that other people secure from their monetary remuneration.

The Savior enunciated the truth that God will supply the needs of those who seek first the kingdom of heaven. Workers sent forth from our schools should be putting this principle to the test. When we are whole-hearted in His service, God promises to see that the necessities of life are supplied in sufficient quantity to enable us to maintain health and have the comforts accompanying the simple life.

MAKING GOD'S WORK SECONDARY

SCHOOLS of the world train young men to make the things of this world their first consideration. Food, clothing, shelter, and material comforts receive first consideration, and God's work is a minor matter. It receives the remnant of time, the little bit left after personal wants and pleasures are gratified. Many church members follow this program. They have not been educated to look at life in any different way. They hire themselves to the world for the highest wage they can command, and about all the time they can spare for the Lord and His work is a few hours on the Sabbath.

As the coming of Christ draws near, a different attitude must be assumed by God's people. His work must be their first consideration. Every Christian will have some part in the work, and that work will occupy the largest share of his thoughts and take the major portion of his time. He will be conducting enterprises, not for the money he can earn, but for the glory of God and the saving of souls. It is because of this big program before the Lord's people that greater responsibility than ever rests on our schools in the training of workers. They must turn out men and women who are equal to the times, and such workers must love service. It must be their habit of mind to say, "Here am I, Lord, send me."

Serious times are before us, and so we are told, "Much depends upon laying our plans according to the word of the Lord, and with persevering energy carrying them out. More depends upon consecrated activity and perseverance than upon genius and book-learning."

A school of activities will have various departments, various industries, that enter into the education of the students and which aid them in meeting school expenses. "Different teachers should be appointed to oversee a number of students in their work, and should work with them. Thus the teachers themselves will learn to carry responsibilities as burden-bearers. Proper students also should in this way be educated to bear responsibilities, and to be laborers together with the teachers. All should counsel together as to the very best methods of carrying on the work."

In this, students will see a reason for Madison's organized effort to associate students and teachers in all the work of the institution. Through our department meetings we bring the young people in close touch with all the activities of the place. In every department, students and teachers are associated in the work. Teachers meet their students in the class room and they work by their side in the manual departments. Teachers are learners, and students are learning at the same time to share the burdens of operating real enterprises, such as a health-food manufacturing plant, a sanitarium, a steam laundry, a bakery, a large farm and gardens, a dairy, shops for the care of tools and machinery and for the construction of building materials, a vegetarian cafeteria and treatment rooms for the benefit of the public in the city. These and many other lines of activity are throwing students and teachers together in the most intimate ways the whole year round. The burdens are numerous, and they are heavy, and every student is expected to carry his share. He may begin in a small way, but he is expected to develop ability for bearing responsibility. If he cannot grow as a burden bearer, he is not qualified for student life in this institution.

THE REASON FOR TRAINING BURDEN-BEARERS

THE great object of our schools is to fit men and women to enter hard fields as missionaries. The life of the Master is to be their example. His commission carries them to the ends of the earth. It makes them teachers, and medical workers, food raisers and mechanics, printers and clothes-makers, book men, cooks, dietitians, and workers in all lines that bring contact with men and through which they can help humanity.

When students leave our schools equipped to do this type of work, they can enter fields near and far off and stand on vantage ground. "Culture on these points will make our youth useful in carrying the truth to foreign countries. They will not then have to depend upon the people among whom they are living to cook and sew and build for them, nor will it be necessary to spend money to transport men thousands of miles to plan meeting-houses, school-houses and cottages. Missionaries will be much more influential among the people if they are able to teach the inexperienced how to labor according to the best methods and to produce the best results." Laborers equipped to do these practical things in foreign fields will be able to carry forward the work in these distant fields at much less expense than on the present plan of operation.

When students enter our schools and colleges, they may not be altogether in harmony with this practical method of training. There may be some grumbling and complaining, because of the prevailing policy to postpone burden-bearing until school days are over. It is the duty and privilege of teachers to change the mental attitude of students toward this type of education until the student body enters into the program of practical duties with joy, with patience and love. This is the road to a new class of students, who in turn will become a new class of missionaries. Through them the Lord will be able to do a great work in a short time.

GLEN ALPINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

ABOUT two miles from the little town of Morganton, North Carolina, an interesting rural school and sanitarium

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

is developing. It is on a farm beautifully located, and the site chosen for the sanitarium building is as beautiful an outlook as one could find anywhere. It has the advantage of the pines, also, so patients can breath in their health-giving properties.

The workers located at this little place in the mountains are F. C. Port and wife, Miss Gertrude Holmes and Miss Rose Hamer. Visitors are often surprised at the distance to which the influence of this school reaches. The work may grow slowly, but it has had a steady upward pull.

The drouth of last summer worked a hardship on the school. The sorghum cane produced only one-fourth of a crop. They needed a mill for making sorghum, and one of the workers loaned them money much needed for clothing with which to buy the mill. The fruit crop was small and they had extra need of the sorghum. Someone may be interested enough in this little center of activity for a rural community to donate twenty dollars, possibly more, to help tide over the present hard time. They are doing an admirable work and a little help will be appreciated.

ITEMS OF NEWS

ELDER W. E. Barr, who has conducted a number of evangelical efforts in Texas, in writing for a supply of health leaflets, says, "I am intensely interested in the vegetarian cafeteria work, and have hoped for years to have some one connected with us to organize this phase of the work. In the last three places where an effort was held, we left splendidly equipped treatment rooms. In our company we have an efficient nurse who carries on a strong educational work with

church members and the public." The health work is in demand, and hundreds of men and women should qualify to conduct treatment rooms and cafeterias.

THE building of the Cottage Sanitarium near Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, is progressing under the leadership of Brother Frank Artress. Miss Whiteis and her workers are moving from the former location to the new this week. One cottage on the campus has been remodeled, the building containing the dining room for workers was wrecked, and rebuilt on the new location, a second cottage is ready to occupy, and good headway has been made on the main building containing treatment rooms, offices, and five rooms for patients. It is the plan to build simply and enlarge as there is demand for more room. It is to be a small rural institution, such as well-trained nurses and a few other consecrated workers can conduct in many, many places.

MADISON operates on a cooperative plan, students alternating six weeks in class with six weeks in manual work. The school year consists of fifty-two weeks, divided into quarters. Each quarter has two divisions. Division I completed class work the middle of November, and Division II began its class work on the sixteenth. Speaking of her class in English, Mrs. Crouch says that she never had a class do better work in literature. Other teachers were equally pleased. A class of twenty-seven completed its first section of the Nurses' Course. The young people are a wholesome class. Before coming to Madison most of them make a careful survey of the work ahead of them, and they come with a definite course marked out. They are in training for some missionary endeavor, and their purpose is held ever before them.

THE publishers are cheered by good letters from readers, and they appreciate the donations sent from time to time to assist in meeting expenses. One reader sends a check for one dollar with the words, "I wish it were a thousand." Every little helps, and if a thousand readers had this same spirit, the Survey publishing fund would have a real big lift. A hearty thanks to you who cooperate in spirit and in deed.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

December 9, 1925

No. 49

Health Food Work for the South

AT PRESENT the whole country is feeling the pull of the South. Hundreds and thousands of people are hastening to Florida, and other sections of the South, as well, are receiving an influx of Northern and Western population. Those who follow the crowds should consider the meaning of their move, and should settle in their own minds what God would have them do if they go South. Are they, like Abraham of old, seeking a land in which they can demonstrate the principles of the truth that has made them free?

On her return from a recent visit to the land of flowers, Mrs. Scott told of her experiences and impressions. In part she said, "One has to visit Florida in order to appreciate the miraculous fortunes now being made in the real estate business. The whole eastern coast has taken on new life, and it is thought that in the near future there will be one continuous city extending from Miami to Fort Pierce. Multitudes are entering the state from the North, East, and West, with huge fortunes to spend in the development of an American Italy, so to speak. Along the eastern sea coast, developments are making a modern, or rather an American, Venice and Riviera.

"Many of the stores have turned into real estate offices. In places, whole rows of buildings are devoted to realty companies. The plans for developing this heretofore

comparatively unappreciated country are so well thought out, so tremendous in scope, and are backed by such immense capital, that one is impressed with the permanency of it all. Everywhere people are talking of land and prices. A church on a main thoroughfare was turned into real estate offices, and ministers left their calling and went into real estate business. Immense

apartment houses and a large number of enormous hotels are being erected to accommodate visitors, which goes to show that careful, calculating business men are not afraid of a slump, but expect an increase in the number of tourists.

"People talk real estate and hardly think of eating. You go out for your dinner, and you have to search long and far to find a cafeteria. Then the waiting line is so long that you turn away with an appreciative feeling for people who are eating sandwiches bought at a "hole in the wall." People are so excited over the enormous fortunes gained overnight, that they are not ashamed to stand on the sidewalk and eat sandwiches.

GOD CALLS FOR LAYMEMBERS AS WORKERS

EVERY ray of light is to shine forth with clear, distinct brightness. The truth is to go forth as a lamp that burneth. There are hundreds of God's servants who must respond to His call, and take the field as earnest, soul-saving workers, "coming up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty. God calls for *live* men.

—*Words of Counsel to Ministers*

"It will not always be this way, however. People who are building magnificent homes are not going to be satisfied with poor cafeteria and restaurant facilities, nor are they going to be content eating imported goods from cans. Their attention will be turned to the Everglades with their wonderful possibilities. Hunger will drive men to develop these fertile acres that, it is said, are extensive enough to furnish a home for every person in the United States.

"People are already on the spot to start a little unit, with a country base in the Everglades and a cafeteria in some nearby city. Some church members will bestir themselves and will back willing workers such as these in equipping for vegetarian cafeteria work. They will see the great opportunity the Lord has given them to serve a people, many of whom will appreciate the plan followed by our laymen to bring the fresh products of the soil into the city where the people can obtain them.

"Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Shepherd, and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Millar have been strongly impressed with the great need, and are willing to offer their services near some thoroughfare of travel in one of these great resorts, and where they can cooperate very closely with the church that is constrained by the same vision, and which has a mind to work and to use its talents of wealth, supplementing the ability so freely offered by these people who are in many ways equipped to meet the present cafeteria emergency. It seems to us that here is a great opportunity, and that now is the opportune time."

REASONS FOR GIVING THANKS

"ENTER into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise: be thankful unto Him, and bless His name. For the Lord is good; His mercy is everlasting; and His truth endureth to all generations."

Mr. McClure had charge of the Thanksgiving service at chapel hour in the morning and a number of psalms of praise and thankfulness were read. God's longsuffering and enduring mercy calls for the

praise of all hearts that are at all mindful of His care and protection.

The origin of our national day of thanks indicates that the day should be not a time of revelry and feasting, but a time for serious consideration of the blessings that have come from above. At Madison, a year of prosperity and development calls forth expressions of thankfulness. A home in the country; quiet, wholesome surroundings for study and work; the principles of healthful living and the opportunity for service; these are some of the things that call forth praise and thanksgiving. Sacrifice-week offering was taken at this time, a donation of nearly one hundred dollars.

Over two hundred fifty gathered in Kinne Hall for dinner, a healthy, happy group of students, with their teachers, who are here from the East and the West and the North, to equip themselves for lives of usefulness and Christian service in the great Southland.

"Lord, my voice is all too weak
For the thanks my heart would speak—
For the strength to go each day
On my busy, working way;
For each friendly, shining face
Making life an altar place;
For the simple tasks well done,
For the courage to go on;
For Thy gift of health and hope,
For a finer vision's scope;
For the memories of the dead,
For a pillow for my head;
For the shield Thy grace has been,
For a keener fear of sin;
For Thy saving Word and sweet,
With its plain path to my feet;
For the task Thy will has given,
For a humble hope of heaven.
In the swift flow of the years,
Tides of troubles, seas of tears,
Never grief was so profound
That Thy goodness could not sound.
What am I that I should stand
In the great God's hollowed hand?"

EXPERIENCES AT FOUNTAIN HEAD SCHOOL AND SANITARIUM

IT IS not a common thing for a group of men and women to operate a community school with an enrolment of over seventy,

a farm from which the main part of the food is secured, and a sanitarium that accommodates a dozen patients, but this is the history that Fountain Head Industrial School is making. Mr. Mulford, with whom many of the SURVEY readers are personally acquainted, gives an interesting report of the activities of the place—

The teachers, Mrs. J. E. Baker and Mrs. Knight, are happy in their work. A day or two ago one of them said, "Oh, I wish I had known of this work years ago." Mr. and Mrs. George Field came from Mountain View, California, this fall. They and their two daughters are living in what we call "the old house." Mrs. Field has charge of the cooking for the school family. Mr. Field is general mechanic. He is installing a furnace and meeting other urgent demands from the family. He hopes soon to be able to open the shop for work with the boys.

Friends will be especially interested in the fact that we are installing a lighting plant. Brother West and others are preparing a place for this in connection with the laundry. Those who were kind enough to help make this possible will feel that they are having a real part in the work at Fountain Head.

For years the water situation was puzzling. Many people told us it was useless to go deeper for water, but recently men who were drilling for oil assured us that they could get a good flow of water. The well has been deepened, and we are thankful to have the water problem solved.

On the evening of November eight, students and teachers planned a surprise for the founders of the institution. It was then nineteen years since the place was purchased, and the birthday was celebrated by a reception given in the home of Mrs. Baker. The students gave an interesting program with poems and talks, all bearing on the work of the place. Then they called on the older members of the group for a more complete history of the school and sanitarium. Mr. and Mrs. West and Mr. and Mrs. Mulford could speak from years of experience. Brother Hans Halvorsen was present. He and his family live near Portland, and three of his children are in school. Brother and Sister

Halvorsen made substantial contributions to the school in its early days.

Mr. Goss, who is opening treatment rooms in Bowling Green, Kentucky, was visiting at Fountain Head for a few days, and spoke in a most encouraging way of the work here. Mrs. Langford, one of the patients, added her testimony. Grandma Mingus, Mrs. Knight's mother, who is in here eighty-ninth year, gave words of encouragement. Mr. and Mrs. Fields expressed their joy in the work.

Plans have been made to hold a monthly parent-teachers meeting with the fathers and mothers of the community. A good company gathered for the first meeting Sunday afternoon.

Chestnut Hill School and Fountain Head have arranged for a joint agricultural rally in the near future for the purpose of studying methods of increasing the fertility of the highland rim soil. Later in the winter, there will be a health rally on the cause and prevention of some of the more common diseases. Elder H. E. Lysinger, president of the Tennessee River Conference, is arranging to hold a series of meetings in the community. A deep interest has been expressed in such studies.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN

THE public press tells us that in a number of institutions of higher learning the problem of cigaret smoking by women is under discussion. Bryn Mawr is reported to have set aside smoking rooms for women in each dormitory. This action calls forth severe criticism from some schools, while in others, smoking is tolerated, or "is a matter of taste."

In a number of schools, Thanksgiving is the time for the annual meet on the football grounds. The Tigers and Vandy, or other competitors, vie with each other for the honors of the season, and friends and fans are all absorbed in the outcome of the games. One is reminded of the description of society interests in Australia in the days when our school work at Avondale was developing, and the contest was on between an education that stood for the practical and one that highly favored games, sports and amusements. Of those times we read,

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

"The world is full of excitement. Men act as though they had gone mad over low, cheap, unsatisfying things. How excited have I seen them over the result of a cricket match! I have seen the streets of Sydney densely crowded for blocks, and on inquiring what was the occasion of the excitement, was told that it was because some expert player of cricket had won the game."

This spirit of excitement has increased. It permeates our schools, and because of this, the Lord has directed us to reform our methods, to change the atmosphere and the ideals in our schools. It is because of this tendency that we should locate our schools in rural districts, away from the turmoil and excitement of the cities. Wholesome manual labor, productive exercise, is to take the place of the sports and games that consume the time, energy, and money of many students.

THE pope is appealing to the women of the Catholic church on matters of dress, advocating simple and modest apparel as becoming the followers of Christ. Teachers in Catholic schools are bringing these principles to the attention of their young women pupils.

In our own schools the tendency is strong to follow the lead of the world, and it is only as young people have a clear vision of a life work for the Master, that they are able to resist the impulse. The methods of education advocated by the Scriptures give large place to useful employment, and fortunate is the school located away from congested centers, which has land for cultivation by the students, and other industrial activities.

"Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."

ITEMS OF NEWS

DR. BLANCH NOBLE of the sanitarium staff attended the annual meeting of the Southern Junior College Association at Charleston, South Carolina, the first of December.

DR. Y. W. HALEY is giving the nurses of the institution a splendid course of lectures. He meets them four times each week. At present his subject is physiology and anatomy, illustrated with lantern slides. This will be followed by lectures on therapeutics. Dr. and Mrs. Haley are making Madison their home this winter.

ELDER and Mrs. I. J. Hankins and Mrs. Druillard were among those who gave Elder W. S. Hyatt a warm welcome last week when he made a hurried call at Madison. These workers have all spent many years as missionaries in South Africa, and it was with regret that Elder Hyatt's visit was cut short by a telegram calling him to Michigan.

SABBATH the twenty-second of November, Elder O. F. Frank, who is leading in the Harvest Ingathering work in Nashville, spoke at the morning service hour on the wealth and worth of souls, basing his study on the words in Mark 8: 36. "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" One week later Elder H. K. Halladay, Home Missionary Secretary, gave a very instructive lesson.

A KEEN sense of humor cannot be stifled with Brother J. C. Howell even by aches and pains. He lost his balance when carrying a sack of sugar, fell from the porch of the fruit house, and broke his clavicle and a rib. "Life is awful sweet no matter how sour it is," he told the nurse who was attempting to do the work of his disabled right arm.

AMONG recent visitors we have had the pleasure of seeing Brother Claud Conard of Takoma Park, D. C., who is visiting a number of institutions in the South, and Brother and Sister J. I. Foster, of New York City. Mr. Foster, who was secretary and treasurer of the Greater New York Conference, has recently taken a similar position in the Southern Union Conference and is living in Nashville.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

December 16, 1925

No. 50

Where Adventists Should be at the Lord's Work

SIX Madison students and a few friends held an interesting meeting at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on the twenty-sixth of November. There were about thirty people present who are interested in the development of vegetarian cafeterias and treatment rooms, and they came together to consider ways and means of developing such work.

A "unit" has already been organized, and while they are not yet able to start the work of either a cafeteria or treatment rooms, yet they are all working along some line and putting all their earnings into a fund with which to start these centers later. Mrs. Rhodes, one of the group, is baking whole wheat bread for which she has a ready sale. Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Shepherd are living on ten acres of land in the edge of the Everglades where they raise a splendid garden of vegetables. They want this to be the beginning of a country base.

Before long we hope to see these people realizing their hopes. They want to start a bakery, and then, as providence opens the way, enlarge the work to a cafeteria. It shows courage and a commendable faith for people to step out in this way.

From a chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland

As one sees conditions in Florida, and in fact in the most of our cities today, it is easy to appreciate the statement made years ago, that the time has come for us to do under difficulties what we might

have done with ease in former years. Lots that a few years ago sold for three hundred dollars now bring their thousands. A site suitable for a cafeteria in Fort Lauderdale which we looked at is valued at over \$100,000, and naturally rents are enormous.

FOR a number of years we have struggled with the

problem of high rents in such cities as Nashville, Louisville, and Birmingham. Sometimes exorbitant rents have made our city work almost an impossibility, but the Lord has told us of the work that should be done in these large centers of population, and so it becomes necessary to do under difficulties what we might have done with much greater ease in the past. We need to learn this lesson with reference to Florida. It may be difficult to establish centers of activity today, but after looking over the situation in that state, one knows that it is not wise to postpone longer the starting of cafeterias, treatment rooms, and rural centers. People are to be approached through medical

WORK FOR LAYMEN

CHRIST'S example must be followed by those who claim to be His children. Relieve the physical necessities of your fellow men, and their gratitude will break down the barriers, and enable you to reach their hearts. . . . Take hold wherever you see that there is work to be done. Whether you are rich or poor, great or humble, God calls you into active service for Him.

—An Appeal to Laymen

missionary efforts, and we can readily see how easily conditions can become almost impossible for us. The longer we delay, the stronger must be the faith of those who undertake this work. God's work must be done, and strong men and women will yet arise to carry it to completion, in spite of increasing difficulties.

ONE is painfully impressed by the numbers of Adventists living in Florida whose chief thought is the buying and selling of land. The business is as infatuating as gambling, and the effect upon mind and soul is similar to the old-time gambling. Once a man sells well, the temptation is almost overpowering to continue the lottery.

California had its boom; now Florida is attracting the attention of thousands. The climate is unsurpassed. The southern portions of the state are four hundred miles farther south than southern California. It is within forty-eight hours ride, by water or by rail, of nearly three-fourths of the population of the United States. All these are reasons why our work should be pushed in this state with more than ordinary speed. All the instruction we have to take advantage of the tourist population in California, applies with equal force to the new Florida. Among the thousands that are rushing to the state for money, or for pleasure, should be found other serious-minded men and women who are going there to hold up the banner of truth.

Land that could be bought for twenty-five dollars per acre when we came to Tennessee twenty years ago can scarcely be touched for one hundred fifty now. Much of it sells for three hundred dollars. This applies to nearly all sections of the country. Still there are some places that can be purchased at a low price, but these are fast disappearing. Good roads, the development of water power, the opening up of natural resources of the South, are making this a desirable section of country in which to live. It is time we were doing with vigor what we have been instructed to do in the way of seeking out locations for rural centers, such as, schools, sanitariums, and rural bases for city work.

On a recent trip to North Carolina. I met a woman who told of selling a small

piece of mountain land for five thousand seven hundred dollars for which she paid only seven hundred dollars. She gave this as an indication of the eagerness of people to buy homes in the country.

To the Christian, alert to do his Master's bidding, all these things are significant. We should be in training, or we should be out in active service. Often men and women have no time to listen to sermons; they may lay our literature on the shelf unread; but they are still to be reached, for the Lord has a thousand ways for carrying forward His work, and at present schools, sanitariums, health-food centers, and treatment rooms are ways to human hearts. How long shall it be true that "not one in a hundred among us is doing anything beyond engaging in common, worldly enterprises," and that we are "not half awake?"

WHAT IS NEEDED

A READER of the SURVEY writes that she has been a teacher, loves children, and wonders if there is a place for her in the Southern work. To her we answer that there is great need of teachers in this field, teachers who are ready to go into rural districts and, along with the fundamentals of education, will teach the children to love the country, to improve their surroundings, to cook and sew, and do many of the things that go to make well-trained men and women.

Just now there is a little group of children here in Tennessee waiting for a teacher who has the spirit of the pioneer, and who will throw her lot with others in the group, to make what there is to be made in the way of a salary from the farm and the little sanitarium that is being built, and teach the children who are longing for an education. The work is now being carried by over-burdened workers. Who wants this place?

Then, a graduate nurse writes to ask what she can do for the South. We feel like asking what limit there is to the usefulness of a thoroughly consecrated nurse, one ready to give her time, strength, and ability to the welfare of people who are sick. For weeks we have been hunting for the right sort of nurse to assist in city

treatment rooms that are operated as part of a rural-city work.

In one Southern city we have treatment rooms equipped but not operating, because we lack the workers, preferably a man and his wife, who have the spirit to cooperate with other workers in a unit and the qualifications to conduct a good business.

These are but samples of the needs. Farmers are needed, financiers, bookkeepers, stenographers. Stenographers often go where they can command a wage that this work cannot guarantee, but good stenographers are a blessing in this work. They, too, become a part of the cooperative concern and share with the other workers. Where are the stenographers who want a place in such a mission field?

The prophet Ezekiel compares the work of the Lord to a river that widens and widens until it fills the entire earth. To carry forward this widening message in this country, and in foreign lands, an army of consecrated workers is needed. Self-supporting enterprises in the South afford an excellent training for similar work in more distant fields. "The stream of living water is to deepen and widen in its course. In all fields, nigh and afar off, men will be called from the more common commercial business vocations that largely occupy the mind." Some will be called from the stenographer's desk in business offices, some from the farm, the shop, the store, to carry forward the enterprises that give opportunity to teach men the better way of living.

WORK OR PLAY IN THE SCHOOL

A FRIEND who is sympathetic with Madison's program of practical education with the added blessing of work for students, making self-support possible, sends a clipping from a recent issue of the *Cincinnati Times-Star*. The article is a comment on happenings near Chicago among the students of Northwestern University, who, "pampered, under-exercised and over-fed, tried to burn down their old stadium and a recently vacated fraternity house." Police had to quell the riot, and the writer of the article in the *Cincinnati* paper says:

"Too much luxury, too easy conditions, merely vicarious exercise, these are usu-

ally adding things. To find a spectacle more attractive let us turn to Kentucky.

"The Kentucky institution in which we take satisfaction is situated in what may be called the mountain back yard of Cincinnati. Berea college, in the foothills of the Cumberlands, teaches about 3,000 students a year, all of them from the hills. They come from counties where feuds have raged, where moonshine is still made, where illiteracy often is very common. Their diet at home, in many cases, was corn pone, pork and buttermilk. Somehow it hasn't been necessary for them to burn stadiums or fraternity houses, or destroy property at Berea. Perhaps one reason is that they have never been overfed or underworked. At Berea they still perform manual toil, because they need to; the college sees to it, and if a student brings a few dollars with him—twenty-five or thirty, we have heard—the college will provide enough employment to get him through the school year. When the year is over, he will not go home in an automobile; he may ride horseback, or he may walk.

"We do not wish to draw an unfair contrast between Berea, the most romantic and serviceable of all American colleges, and the average Northern institution which has stadiums and chapter houses to burn—and students whose degrees of latitude, measured around the belt, are as impressive as the longitude of the tall Kentucky lads."

It is gratifying to find public sentiment so strongly declared in favor of productive activities and the simple life, that make for robust physical bodies and mental alertness. Discipline in a school of activities is a negligible matter.

NOTICE

THE annual meeting of the constituents of the Rural Educational Association, lessee and operator of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, is called for ten o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, January thirteen, 1926. The Board of Directors of the Rural Educational Association will meet at eleven o'clock on the morning of the same date. Both meetings will be held in the Faculty Room of As-

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

sembly Hall, on the Madison School campus, near Madison, Tennessee.

ITEMS OF NEWS

FOR several weeks Mrs. A. E. Krause of Ely, Minnesota, and Mrs. C. C. Peterson of Montrose, Colorado, have been visiting their sisters, the Misses Florence and Frances Dittes, and their mother, Mrs. Fred Dittes, at Madison. This is their first personal contact with the school and sanitarium work in the South with which the Misses Dittes have been closely associated for ten years, or more.

IT IS interesting to note the range of territory represented by incoming students, led to Madison because of opportunities here for pre-medical training, for teaching, or for cafeteria and treatment room work. Recently, Mr. and Mrs. Coy Lowder came over from Fletcher, North Carolina, for a short course to increase their efficiency for the work at Fletcher; Elden Randolph, Clyde Ferguson and Kenneth Wood are here from Illinois. Archie Page returned from Montana, bringing a sister with him; Miss Dorothea Drake came from Massachusetts, and Harry Scott came up from Florida.

ON the first of December, Professor C. P. Crager, Educational Secretary of the South American Division, whose home is in Buenos Aires, gave the family an interesting illustrated lecture touching various phases of mission work in South America. Professor Crager is visiting educational institutions in the United States and returns to his field of labor in the near future. He is interested in Madison's program of industries and methods of training workers for self-supporting missionary enterprises. His visit was a pleasure

to the family, and in Elder and Mrs. I. J. Hankins he found associates of former years when they were all living in South Africa.

A JOINT meeting of the managers of Pisgah Industrial Institute, Candler, North Carolina, and Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, of Fletcher, North Carolina, the last of November, was attended by Dr. Sutherland and Mrs. Druillard. Previous to that, Dr. Sutherland spent several days in Florida, bringing back a good report from Brother and Sister A. N. Kinsman, Brother Calvin Kinsman, and Drs. John and Linnie Black, who are living in Miami. These friends and students of former days look forward to the development of health-food and treatment room enterprises in their section of the South.

THE month of November closed with a field day in the Harvest Ingathering campaign for the school. So far as possible the work of the institution was suspended as students and teachers visited neighbors and friends in Nashville and the nearer communities. The evening meeting which followed showed that the young people had some very interesting experiences. Through the sanitarium, and through the vegetarian cafeteria and treatment rooms in the city, our work is known in many circles, and these institutions have made friends for the cause they represent.

AMONG the friends who appreciate the Rural Sanitarium and who remembered it when in their mission work in Japan, are Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Towson who are again in the States. They write from Georgia, "We love Madison and its people, and hold it and them in fond remembrance. When we are in Nashville we promise ourselves a visit to the Sanitarium. We ate twice at the cafeteria in Chattanooga and were much pleased with it. It compares very favorably with the vegetarian cafeteria in Nashville. We found the people pleasant and attentive, and they seem to have good patronage."

A reader sends a small contribution to the publishing fund of the Survey, saying, "The little paper is an inspiration to attempt greater things for the Master."

The Madison Survey

Published by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute

Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

December 23, 1925

No. 51

Essentials in Christian Training

NOT all that passes for education is essential for success in the work of the Lord, and much that the world has passed by in making curricula for schools is greatly needed in rounding out the education and training of those who are to carry burdens in the great vineyard of the Master.

Some things have been designated as essential. "We are slow to realize how much we need to understand the teachings of Christ and His methods of labor." Naturally, instruction in the Scriptures is of prime importance. But even with the Bible in hand, teachers may be giving largely the theory of religion, and may fail to lay proper emphasis on Christ's methods of labor. It is a difficult matter for a teacher to stress Christ's methods of labor to the minds of his students, unless he himself is following those methods of labor.

During the early years of His life, the Master demonstrated His faith in the message he had for the world without much talk of the theory. He took His place in a humble Galilean home, and worked at the carpenter's bench by the side of His father. "In the garb of a common laborer the Lord of life trod the streets of the little town in which He

lived, going to and returning from His humble toil. . . . When He went forth to contribute to the support of the family by His daily toil, He possessed the same power as when on the shores of Galilee He

fed five thousand hungry souls." By this life as a laborer, by living His faith, Christ was demonstrating methods of work that should be followed by many of His disciples down to the end of time.

There was a world to warn, and He might have reasoned that He had not time to spend in this sort

of life, but the Master considered the daily demonstration of religion through a life of industrial activity of vital concern in His work for this world. Our schools, therefore, should teach their students this method of gospel work.

PUTTING STUDENTS ON VANTAGE GROUND

THE instruction is positive that all students should have the privilege of industrial training. "Skill in the common arts is a gift from God. . . . Let the teachers wake up to the importance of this subject, and teach agriculture and the other industries that it is essential for the students to understand. . . . Let the science of the word of God be brought into the work, that the students may understand

METHODS OF MISSIONARY WORK

SERIOUS times are before us, and there is great need for families to get out of the cities into the country, that the truth may be carried into the byways as well as the highways of the earth. Much depends upon laying our plans according to the word of the Lord and with persevering energy carrying them out.

—*Industrial Reform*

correct principles, and may reach the highest possible standard."

It is often a difficult matter to conduct industries in a school without financial loss, and for that reason some institutions abandon the plan of industrial training, but we are instructed, "Let no one begrudge the effort necessary to carry forward successfully the plan that for years has been urged upon us as of *primary importance*."

Why is this training counted of primary importance? That is evident when we remember that the mission of our schools is to educate workers for hard fields, for pioneer work in home and foreign lands. The support of missions calls for the outlay of thousands of dollars, but "a smaller fund will be required by such missionaries, because they have put to the very best use their physical powers in useful, practical labor combined with their studies. They will be appreciated where means are difficult to obtain. They will reveal that missionaries can become educators in teaching how to labor. And wherever they may go, all that they have gained in this line will give them standing room."

IT IS for the purpose of putting workers on vantage ground, of giving them standing room in mission fields, that the Lord urges upon educators this practical training of students. The Lord recognizes it as of prime importance. He urges us to fit students to carry the gospel of farming as He taught the gospel of carpentry. From the soil missionaries should be able to raise their food, and as they labor for natives in other countries they should be able to teach them the dignity of this sort of work and its place in the gospel economy. That this ability will put the Christian worker on vantage ground is evident from the attitude of governments toward missions that do teach the native population to work as well as to pray. Men in prominent positions are ready to aid with money the missionaries who are qualified to teach as Christ taught, and as He has instructed His church to teach.

Certain essential enterprises which should be connected with every mission center, such as, agriculture, the preparation of wholesome foods, and the care of

the sick and afflicted. In order to make a success of such industries, the workers should receive training in such work while in school. The school should be in a rural district and should have land for cultivation by the student body. It is well to have a sanitarium connected with the training school. Medical missionary work is needed everywhere and is often the initial step in gospel work. More and more evident is the need of training for health food work. And in it all the gospel is to be made prominent. It is all to be the Lord's work, carried forward with the spirit of the Master.

ONE minister in foreign mission work writes of the need of men trained to lead out in agricultural activities. He tells us that schools should be established that stress this work, and that the local government is prepared to furnish the money for educational institutions of this type. He adds that not so much money as one might think will be needed for operating such schools, because farmers all through that section are doing well. Dutch farmers are leading out in agricultural work in that section, and it is easy to see that if the instruction of the Lord is followed and agriculture takes its proper place in the schools, it will do away to a large degree with the heavy expense of mission work in such fields.

The education of workers is not merely for foreign fields. There is a large work still to be done in America, and here the industries are to play an important part. In rural districts, agricultural pursuits are an entering wedge for community work. The rural home should be the life and inspiration of the city workers who are caring for the sick and giving the message of healthful living.

Our young people, the hope of the mission work, should catch a vision of the Lord's plan for them. It is a well-rounded plan of activity, every-day activity for the advancement of the work. Parents and their children need to study this matter together, and lay their plans for future work. The Lord is calling for the united effort of all members of the family in His closing message, and one of the interesting and attractive features of self-sup-

porting missionary work is that it affords a place for every member of the family.

MADISON'S EXPERIENCE

IN its effort to put into operation the all-round training that is spoken of as of "primary importance" in the education of workers, Madison has developed a variety of industries along the lines of garden and fruit work, shop work, building dairing, the manufacture and marketing of health foods, sanitarium work, the serving of vegetarian meals in the city, and city treatment rooms.

This means a life of unusual activity for members of the student body. Games and sports are conspicuous by their absence. Productive activities afford exercise and education and much more lasting enjoyment. It is found, also, that matters of discipline in the school of activities are, generally speaking, much more rare than in institutions where the major part of the program is devoted to mental work.

Students like work if it is presented to them in the proper light. It is no uncommon thing for the young people to tell us that when they first enter the Madison School, with its rather strenuous program of work and study, they do not like the life. It is so different from their former ideas of an educational institution. But let them stay a little while; let them hear the reasons for the methods of operation; let them find their place in the round of activities, and soon the mental attitude changes. They catch the spirit; they become imbued with the idea; and it is often said, "Once a Madison student, always a member of the Madison family." As one friend now in a foreign field writes, "The longer and farther I am away from the work I loved at Madison, the more I miss the spirit of the place."

THE MEDICINAL VALUE OF GREENS

GREENS are a natural preventive and a remedy for many body disorders. They supply the system with mineral salts better, possibly, than any other plants to which we have access. Immense sums of money are spent for such medicines as iron tonics, phosphates, calcium, and other elements; however, they are simply a medium for the transfer of these

inorganic substances into the system. God's plan is for man to obtain these necessary elements by eating fruits and vegetables, whose office it is to change minerals into organic form for the use of the human body.

Green leaves are also rich in vitamins so necessary for growth and resistance to disease. This class of foods is eaten not for the purpose of obtaining heat and energy, or for body building, but as the regulators of the system. They keep the body functions normal. The nervous system, the muscles, the heart and other organs are unable to properly perform their work if the system is lacking in minerals and vitamins. Grains lessen intestinal putrefaction by stimulating peristalsis, and by furnishing a medium less likely to putrefy. Then, too, the bacterial action on cellulose is not productive of harmful toxins.

The celebrated physiologist, Van Noor-der, says: "The necessity of a generous supply of vegetables and fruits must be particularly emphasized. They are of the greatest importance for normal development of the body and all its functions. As far as children are concerned, we believe we could do better by following the dietary of the most rigid vegetarians than by feeding the children as though they were carnivora, according to the bad custom which is still prevalent. . . . If we limit the most important sources of iron,—the vegetable and fruits,—we cause a certain sluggishness of blood formation and an entire lack of reserve iron, normally found in the liver, spleen, and bone marrow of a healthy well-nourished individual."

Henry C. Sherman in "Chemistry of Food and Nutrition" tells us that in an experimental dietary study made in New York City, it was found that a free use of vegetables, whole wheat bread, and the cheaper sorts of fruit, with milk but without meat, resulted in the gain of thirty per cent in the iron content of the diet; while the protein, fuel value, and cost remained practically the same as in ordinary mixed diet obtained under the same market conditions.

Many things may be said concerning this class of foods which we so often neg-

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

lect to raise in our gardens. In a large measure, greens may take the place of fruit and milk. Young children should be fed the mineral salts that are found in the extracts of green and non-starchy vegetables.

Those living in mild climates should plant seven-top turnips, kale, spinach, cabbage, lettuce, and rape, in the fall and plan to have plenty of greens in the winter and early spring. Water-cress is good, if it can be obtained from a pure stream. Do not overlook the humble dandelion for it is rich in iron, lime, and vitamins. Instead of a pest it may be a life-saver. It contains four times as much iron and two and a half times as much lime as lettuce.

The juice from carrots and turnips is a splendid substitute for orange juice for children when oranges are not obtainable. Children and infants fed on cow's milk, sterilized, should daily receive from two to four ounces of orange juice, tomato or turnip juice. Therefore, in planting the garden, provide a liberal supply of turnips, rutabagas, and carrots for winter use.

In order to obtain an adequate amount of these minerals and vitamins, we must consume liberal quantities of green stuffs daily. This means more than a tablespoonful of greens eaten with a quantity of beans, potatoes, bread and other ordinary food. The greens or green vegetables should compose the larger part of the main meal, so that the bowels will be thoroughly swept out, and the blood become enriched with mineral salts and vitamins. Large quantities of greens eaten daily may take the place of fruit at times when fruits are hard to obtain.

At the Rural Sanitarium a number of cases have been observed in which per-

sons with a hemoglobin below seventy have been brought up above ninety by a change of dietary to include iron and calcium obtained from greens. An anemic condition indicated by a red blood count of 3,000,000, has been increased to 4,500,000 or 5,000,000, in one month. It is marvelous what healing for these serious constitutional diseases is found in green leaves.

People fall before such scourges as influenza and pneumonia, because their power of resistance is low. Greens build up resistance and fortify the body, by putting into the blood and into the cells the fighting material which enables the body to destroy enemy germs. Let us, therefore, use freely the natural remedies God has given us.

—Health Leaflet No. 12

ITEMS OF NEWS

A GOOD assortment of religious books was on display last week by Elder Frank and over one hundred dollars was invested in books by the student family.

MADISON has for circulation a number of small leaflets on health topics, such as, The Medicinal Value of Greens; Acidosis, How to Prevent; Simple Recipes; and so forth. These contain valuable information for use in community work, health lectures, and Bible studies.

THE week of prayer was a profitable season for all members of the family. Elder O. F. Frank, missionary secretary of the local conference and Professor W. P. Bradley, educational secretary of the Southern Union, spent the week with Madison and to a large extent had charge of the readings and special meetings.

IN order to increase rooming facilities, a number of screen porches have been added to cottages on the campus. Brother George Noble who is connected with the work on Sand Mountain, spent a few days with his daughter, Dr. Blanche Noble, and while here built an addition to Boulder cottage, providing modern conveniences for Dr. Noble and Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Knapp. An extension has been put to Nebraska cottage, enlarging the facilities for Brother Walter Wilson and wife and Mrs. Crouch and son.

The Madison Survey

Published by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

VOL. VII

December 30, 1925

No. 52

Waiting for the Harvest

NOT all of a farmer's work consists of gathering the harvest. The harvesting of the crops is the climax of weeks of arduous labor. By heavy toil, the ground has been prepared for the sowing; by faith, the seed has been buried in the earth, and there has been a patient waiting while the silent forces of nature were at work. No need to hurry the process of germination. Nothing is gained by inspecting the seed to see if germination has begun, for such disturbance only delays growth. The showers of heaven water the ground, the rays of the sun penetrate the soil, and in due time the young plant appears. Even then, there is a waiting time before the fruit is ready to gather.

The Lord uses this lesson in agriculture to demonstrate the process of soul-winning. The mind must be prepared for the seeds of truth. Care must be exercised in seed-sowing, and time must be given for the growth of the plant and the ripening of the fruit. Often there is sorrow connected with the process, but we are told to go forth with weeping, to sow in tears, with the promise that the fruit of our labors will be sure.

From a chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland.

In the great world-work for the Master, much is to be done by lay-members of the church. God has ordained that they are to act an important part in breaking up the fallow ground, in planting the seed, and in cultivating the plants. Then comes the time for the minister to round out the effort of the lay-members and reap the harvest.

THE LAYMAN'S COMMISSION

CHURCH-MEMBERS are to put forth the continuous, persevering efforts that Christ put forth. They are to be ever ready to spring into action in obedience to the Master's commands. If our church-members would heed this instruction, hundreds of souls would be won to Jesus. If every church-member were a living missionary, the gospel would speedily be proclaimed in all countries, to all peoples, nations, and tongues.

—Home Missionary Work

WE have the instruction that "the work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers." This is not to be a spasmodic effort on the part of lay-members, but a quiet, well organized, consistent effort along the lines the Lord has outlined for Christian service.

In His work on earth, Christ chose laymen to do heavy duty in His campaign for truth. He went to workmen in the common walks of life, and offered them the privilege of cooperation with Him in the greatest movement this world ever witnessed. That same method of labor is to be followed in these days.

Christ went even further, for He set the pace for missionary endeavor. The

sick and the suffering were cared for. The physical necessities of men were met. Christ was a genuine medical missionary. Besides that He was a teacher and a minister. In His life He combined the elements of all the activities which He wants to see reproduced in our lives. It is these lines of physical help for men that prepare the soil of the mind for seeds of truth.

When Elijah was sick and discouraged and running from duty, the Lord did not condemn him, or even reprove him, until he had fed him and given him rest and sleep. When his body was fed and his mind refreshed, he was ready to hear the instruction of the Master. Today, many a sermon is preached, and the words fall unheeded like the seed on stony ground, or by the wayside; literature may be purchased and laid on the shelf unread, waiting for something in the way of physical ministry to arouse the thought and prepare the mind for the teachings contained in the literature.

TO laymen of the church is given the privilege of ministering to the needs of the world. They should be able to care for the sick; they should be qualified to set wholesome food before the hungry; their homes should be places of refuge for the tried and afflicted. There is a world of work to be done, and some part of it falls within the capabilities of every church member. No one is excused. Some may set the example by the home life. Every Christian's table should be a demonstration of the manner in which the world is to be fed. Each housewife has an opportunity to spread the gospel of right living.

It is not always necessary to change the locality, or to connect with an institution, to carry forward these lines of work. It is true, however, that in many instances it is wise for several families to unite in developing a health center. Generally speaking, the group can do much more effective work than individuals working alone. It is good for the workers to learn to cooperate, and it is wise to strengthen the work by the close cooperation of people with various talents.

The work is so extensive, that to do what the Lord wants done, all the time of

all His people is needed, It is a mistake for a Christian to spend nine-tenths of his time working for himself, and feel satisfied to give one tenth to the Master and His work. When lay-members catch the vision of the "continuous, persevering effort" required of those who meet the standards set by heaven, a mighty power will attend this work.

MEN of the world want to know how to keep well. It is our privilege to teach people how to keep their health, as well as to teach people how to restore lost health. The curative part of medical work is the smaller portion of its responsibility. To teach men to so live that they rightly regard body, soul, and mind, is the greater part of medical missionary activity. This program is a constant one. It differs from the administration of drugs or the performing of surgical operations. It is a constant, loving ministry that impresses people with the better way of living.

The health-food work brings us in contact with many who are looking for light in regard to the laws of health. Not long ago a young man, who is attending one of the large Southern universities, came to the cafeteria for his meals because he has accepted a vegetarian dietary. In speaking of his experience, he said that when a boy in his early teens he made up his mind to give up meat. Although he met with some opposition and ridicule from friends and relatives, he clung to the principle, studied diet problems, and the more he learned, the deeper became his conviction that he should avoid meat, tea, and coffee.

The raising of foods, the preparation of foods, the making of buildings and furniture, and the upkeep of small institutions for the care of sick people, requires consecration and whole-hearted service, an all-time service. But it pays in real inward joy, the joy of which we read, and it pays in the harvest of souls, even though there is some waiting for the harvest time.

TEA AND COFFEE

BOTH tea and coffee are drugs, and are classed with medicines. Large quantities of caffeine and their are con-

sumed daily by those who drink tea and coffee as a beverage. Many noble people are giving their time and means to educate against alcohol, and some denounce both tobacco and alcohol, but some of these same people are urging the use of tea and coffee as a substitute, and are establishing large coffee houses in many places, believing this to be a good work and that it will do much to prevent the use of alcohol as a beverage. Dr. H. W. Wiley says, "Our country is full of tea and coffee drunkards."

By a close study of the subject it is seen that the use of both tea and coffee increases the desire for stimulants, and in many cases, demands the use of alcohol. A cup of weak coffee, contains two grains of caffeine, while a cup of strong coffee, such as is made at home, contains four grains.

Like all other stimulants, tea and coffee injure the digestion, are bad for the nerves, often causing neurasthenia, and injure the kidneys, producing Bright's disease, and so forth. In fact, the whole machinery of the body is more or less harmed.

Fatigue is nature's sign of danger, and is a call for rest. Caffein seems to give rest and quiet, when, in fact, it is only a goad, exciting the nerves, causing the tired, worn body to keep going, ignorant of the great danger of nervous prostration or complete collapse.

Caffein gradually brings about changes of a degenerative nature in the glands and arteries of the body, thus shortening life.

Dr. Pavy states that coffee is more heating and stimulating than tea, heavier and more oppressive to the stomach, but that it is not so powerful in producing wakefulness. Caffein gradually impairs the nerves of the body and mind. It stimulates, excites and quickens the motion of the living machine, forces it into unnatural action, thus giving the impression that it is doing great service in imparting strength, while it draws upon the strength of the nerves, and leaves them greatly weakened. The suddenness of the relief obtained from caffeine is an evidence that what seems to be strength is only nervous excitement, and so wears out and injures the system.

Tea and coffee, when taken as a beverage, leave their marks on the face, the skin becoming sallow and lifeless in appearance, the glow of health leaving the countenance.

There is no nourishment in either tea or coffee. The only relief obtained is a sudden invigoration or excitement, which takes place even before the stomach has had time to digest them. This is one proof that the only relief is an exciting of the nerves of the stomach which convey the irritation at once to the brain, and this is in turn aroused to impart increased action to the heart, and a short-lived energy to the system. All this is false energy and users are the worse for it. It gives not a partical of natural strength.

Dr. John Cole of London says: "Tea and coffee will give immediate effects under the influence of their poisons. The system is excited and in some cases, for the time being, the intellect seems to be invigorated, and the imagination to be more vivid."

Because the stimulant of tea and coffee produces such agreeable results, many conclude that they really need them and continue their use. But there is always a reaction. The nervous system, having been unduly excited, borrows power for present use from its future resources of strength, and this temporary invigoration is followed by depression, and just in proportion as the system is temporarily invigorated, will it be let down after the stimulant has lost its force.

Coffee and tea also contain tannic acid, the astringent properties and hardening effects of which are well known, especially to the tanner of leather. Their use as a beverage is to harden the gastric mucosa, thus lessening capillary circulation, and rendering the gastric tissues an easy prey to ulcer and cancer.

It is often even more difficult to persuade people to abandon the use of tea and coffee than to abandon the use of tobacco and alcohol. Because the injurious effects of tea and coffee are unrecognized, often the only way to persuade people to refrain from them is to place the user upon a diet that contains an abundance of the natural body salts, such as iron, calcium,

THE MADISON SURVEY

Published weekly

With no subscription price by
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

the phosphates, nitrates, etc. Whole wheat grain preparations, greens, ripe olives, fruits in abundance, and nearly all vegetables will build up the system until it will not call for a stimulant, and in this way the tea and coffee habit can be overcome.

FROM GLEN ALPINE SCHOOL

A FEW words from Elder W. H. Armstrong indicate courage on the part of the workers at Glen Alpine School near Morganton, North Carolina. He says,

"I have never visited Madison, but from the organization of the school I have been interested in it and in the rural school work of the South. I have been glad to note the growth of this work and to find people of the world recognizing its benefit to humanity. I have been associated with our denominational work from the days when we numbered only about thirty-five thousand, and have seen it grow to present proportions.

"Last spring the conference invited me to locate with the Glen Alpine Rural School. When I came to investigate, I found that the Lord had opened the way before me, so now I make this my home.

"As I had been a carpenter before entering the ministry, the unit requested me to take charge of its building enterprises. The new dining room has been finished and we now have a five-room cottage nearly finished. We need an assembly hall, but have not the money with which to build, but we expect the Lord to open the way, for He knows the need.

"Twelve members have been added to the church since my connection with the school, seven of these by baptism. I have passed my sixty-seventh birthday, but I

am glad still to be able to do some work in the great vineyard for the Master."

ITEMS OF NEWS

ON the twentieth, Mrs. Druillard returned from Birmingham. She spent a few days there studying educational and medical missionary problems.

FOR several years Miss Florence Hartsock has had charge of the church school division of the school at Madison and has been active along other lines. She is spending a little time with her parents in Alliance, Ohio.

THE Sabbath service was conducted by Brother H. R. Gay, of the Southern Publishing Association staff, Nashville, who gave an instructive lesson based on Philippians 3: 10, the revised version of which reads, "I long to know Him, and the power of His resurrection, and to share in His sufferings, and to die even as He died." This outlines the life of consecration which the followers of the Master should seek, just as Paul completed in his life the things begun by Christ.

FOR about twelve years Brother and Sister C. L. Kendall have been conducting a large dairy farm near Kensett, Arkansas. Previous to that Brother Kendall and his wife were members of the faculty at Madison, having come South from academy work in South Dakota. They have never lost their inspiration for rural school work and on the first of December they again joined the school family at Madison. As a result of their move, the school added twelve registered Jerseys to its herd and took its initial step in angora goat business. Twenty-one pure bred angoras came from Arkansas with the Kendall family. Brother Kendall will be connected with the Dairy Department of the institution.

THE last week in November, Brother W. R. Tolman spent in Memphis. He was a representative of the University of Maine, his alma mater, at the annual meeting of Southwestern University. He reports an enjoyable time with friends.

With a contribution to the publishing fund come the words, "I find the Survey an inspiration to attempt greater things for the Master."



The Andrews University Center for Adventist Research is happy to make this item available for your private scholarly use. We trust this will help to deepen your understanding of the topic.

Warning Concerning Copyright Restrictions

This document may be protected by one or more United States or other nation's copyright laws. The copyright law of the United States allows, under certain conditions, for libraries and archives to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction to scholars for their private use. One of these specified conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research. This document's presence in digital format does not mean you have permission to publish, duplicate, or circulate it in any additional way. Any further use, beyond your own private scholarly use, is your responsibility, and must be in conformity to applicable laws. If you wish to reproduce or publish this document you will need to determine the copyright holder (usually the author or publisher, if any) and seek authorization from them. The Center for Adventist Research provides this document for your private scholarly use only.

The Center for Adventist Research

James White Library
Andrews University
4190 Administration Drive
Berrien Springs, MI 49104-1440 USA
+001 269 471 3209
www.andrews.edu/library/car
car@andrews.edu

Disclaimer on Physical Condition

By their very nature many older books and other text materials may not reproduce well for any number of reasons. These may include

- the binding being too tight thus impacting how well the text in the center of the page may be read,
- the text may not be totally straight,
- the printing may not be as sharp and crisp as we are used to today,
- the margins of pages may be less consistent and smaller than typical today.

This book or other text material may be subject to these or other limitations. We are sorry if the digitized result is less than excellent. We are doing the best we can, and trust you will still be able to read the text enough to aid your research. Note that the digitized items are rendered in black and white to reduce the file size. If you would like to see the full color/grayscale images, please contact the Center.

Disclaimer on Document Items

The views expressed in any term paper(s) in this file may or may not accurately use sources or contain sound scholarship. Furthermore, the views may or may not reflect the matured view of the author(s).