

# The Madison Survey

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## Paul Sets the Example for Self-Supporting Work

THE apostle Paul was born of a wealthy family living in the city of Tarsus in Asia Minor, about the time the Savior was born into the family of a poor carpenter whose home was in Nazareth. Paul was educated in Jerusalem by some of the keenest teachers of the day. He says that he was brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, described by Luke as "a doctor of the law, had in repute among all the people," by whom he was "taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers."

Paul was a zealous advocate of this law of the fathers, as he understood it. He was proud of his lineage; "of the tribe of Benjamin, an Hebrew of the Hebrews; as touching the law, a Pharisee." But with all his learning, he was unable to recognize God in Christ, and to grasp the force of Christ's work as reported to him by many who were personally acquainted with the Master.

In Jerusalem he came face to face with the spirit that moved the followers of Christ immediately following the crucifixion, and this Saul of Tarsus was among the most ardent in the desire to exterminate the new sect that had been born of the Savior's teachings. He stood by while men threw stones at Stephen, the early martyr, consenting unto his death.

From a Sabbath evening study by W. F. Rocke.

He secured authority from the sanhedrin to search for those who were disturbing the peace of the orthodox Jews, and he was armed with papers for the arrest of believers, as he started for Damascus. The Lord knew, however, that back of

that spirit of persecution was a desire to do the right, and that this zeal, turned in right channels, would make of Paul just as strong a worker for the truth.

PAUL had to be knocked down in order to change his manner of thinking. but it was a meek

and submissive man who was led into Damascus and who later was met and instructed by the Christian Ananias. Paul recognized the Lord in the bright light that threw him to the ground, and from the depth of his heart he asked, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

That question indicated the mental attitude of the man, his desire to know and do the right. The Lord respects that way of thinking. The Lord sent to Paul a man to whom He said of Paul, "He is a chosen vessel unto Me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel." Here the Lord outlined a life of great activity. From the hour of his spiritual birth, Paul had assigned to him a program that filled his whole life. It was not a life of ease, for the Lord told Ananias, "I will show him what great

### NEW YEAR RESOLVES

EVERY Christian should be active in service for Christ. It is well in the opening hours of a New Year to consider our relationship to the Master and His cause on earth. The language of Paul should be ours: "I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified."

things he must suffer for my name's sake."

**M**OST people shrink from suffering, and some will not accept the call of the Lord if they know they are entering upon a life of severe trial, and unusual suffering. But Paul accepted the call in the face of the words of Ananias, the Lord's messenger.

Years afterward when Paul had had ample time to prove the truthfulness of the prophecy, he wrote the brethren in the Corinthian church of his life experiences as follows: "Are they ministers of Christ? I am more; in labors more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths oft. Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one.

"Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day I have been in the deep; in journeyings often, in perils of water, in perils of robbers, in perils of mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness. Besides those things that are without, that which cometh to me daily, the care of all the churches."

A life of trial and suffering is seldom recorded, but this was the heritage of Paul when he accepted the charge to become a disciple of the Lord. Then, too, he felt that he was called to fill out in his life the things that were lacking in the life of the Master. He could say, "For me to live is Christ."

These things did not all come at once, but the hardships were not long in making their appearance. Soon after his conversion Paul thought to appear before the brethren, but his motives were misunderstood, and those who should have received him turned against him, and it was only through the intervention of friends that he escaped from Damascus with his life.

As a better preparation for his life of ministry, Paul retired to a quiet place in Arabia, and there spent something like three years in study of the word of God

and the interpretation of that word by Christ. During the period of isolation following His baptism, Jesus settled some problems forever, and went forth to a life of intense activity unhampered by doubts and uncertainty. Likewise, Paul, during the stay in Arabia, settled upon a policy of work, and a relationship to the Lord, that no amount of trouble or persecution could disturb. Whatever came he could say, "None of these things move me."

**T**HESSE things are all written as a lesson to men and women of this day who desire to follow the Master. The mind of Paul was entirely changed. After his adoption of the Savior, he looked upon life in a different way. Worldly pursuits no longer attracted him. His time and talents belonged to the Lord. His life was spent for the progress of the cause of Christ. He knew nothing else. It was this experience that made it possible for him to devote the remainder of his life to gospel work without thought of a wage. At times, he supported himself by the labor of his hands while educating others in the principles of the gospel.

"Before he became a disciple, Paul had occupied a high position, and was not dependent upon manual labor for support. But afterward, when he had used all his means in furthering the cause of Christ, he resorted at times to his trade to gain a livelihood. Especially was this the case when he labored in places where his motives might be misunderstood."

When times were hard and, as a minister, Paul could not readily find entrance to the hearts of people, he was equipped to work as a laborer. It was as a tent-maker that he came in contact with Aquila and Priscilla, and later they gave themselves to gospel work, instructing new believers in the principles of the truth.

Manual labor did not detract from the spiritual work of Paul. By his biographer we are told, "There were some who objected to Paul's toiling with his hands, declaring that it was inconsistent with the work of a gospel minister. Why should Paul, a minister of the highest rank, thus connect mechanical work with the preaching of the Word? Was not the laborer worthy of his hire? Why should he spend

in making tents time that to all appearances could be put to better account?"

THIS same question is often asked to-day of those who teach that the missionary who can earn his living by manual labor is on vantage ground. It is interesting to read that "Paul did not regard as lost the time thus spent. As he worked with Aquila he kept in touch with the great Teacher, losing no opportunity of witnessing for the Savior, and of helping those who needed help. His mind was ever reaching out for spiritual knowledge. He gave his fellow-workers instruction in spiritual things, and he also set an example of industry and thoroughness. He was a quick, skillful worker, diligent in business, 'fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.' As he worked at his trade, the apostle had access to a class of people that he could not otherwise have reached."

Paul was a fisher for men, and he was willing to do all kinds of work for the sake of reaching men with the gospel message. His work at a trade was similar to the work given Christians today by which they may care for the sick, or feed the multitude with properly prepared food.

"Paul showed his associates that skill in the common arts is a gift from God. . . . He taught that even in every-day toil, God is to be honored. His toil-hardened hands detracted nothing from the force of his pathetic appeals as a Christian minister."

Paul carried the work of his hands even beyond the point of self-support. "Paul sometimes worked night and day, not only for his own support, but that he might assist his fellow-laborers. He shared his earnings with Luke, and he helped Timothy."

The life history of Paul is filled with inspiration for those in these days who desire to consecrate their time and ability out reserve to the Master's work.

#### CHARACTER CHANGED BY ASSOCIATION WITH CHRIST

WHILE Professor Bradley, Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, was with the school, he gave

several inspirational talks to the young people. He referred to the experience of the apostle John who in his writings more than anyone else stresses the love of Christ.

This is due to the close association which this disciple had with the Master. He made it a point to keep close to Jesus on all occasions. He hung on His words, pondered His teachings, watched and imitated His acts. In Christ, John saw a personal Savior, and that is the view we need of the Master if the study of the Word is to mean anything in our lives.

John did not entirely give up his secular work until the experience with the miraculous draught of fishes. Previous to that time, he had been thinking about the Lord; pondering His work and wondering how much he as a man would be obliged to give up in order to become fully a follower of the great Teacher. That miracle taught him that he must be willing to give up everything for the cause with which he was identifying himself. Not a relative, not a friend, not any line of work should stand between him and the Master. And as for the needs of the apostle, he learned that Christ is master of all the necessities of life.

Previous to this time John had contact with fish; now he exchanged contact with fish for personal contact with Jesus. This change meant everything to John. It transformed him from a common man, a day laborer in the great world of day laborers, to a powerful worker for the Master. The question for each of us to decide is, What have I to give up for this close walk with the Savior?

"All the disciples had serious faults when Jesus called them to His service. Even John, who came into closest association with the meek and lowly One, was not himself naturally meek and yielding. He and his brother were called 'the sons of thunder.' While they were with Jesus, any slight shown to Him aroused their indignation and combativeness. Evil temper, revenge, the spirit of criticism, were all in the beloved disciple. He was proud, and ambitious to be first in the kingdom of God. But day by day, in contrast with his own violent spirit, he beheld the tenderness and forbearance of Jesus, and

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heard His lessons of humility and patience. He opened his heart to the divine influence, and became not only a hearer but a doer of the Savior's words."

We need this personal contact. We need the moulding influence of close association with the Master in the lines of work He has asked of His followers. Taking the church membership as a whole, all the activities of the Master should be reproduced. This sort of belief which leads to imitation, changes character from that of the rough worldling to that of the meek and lowly Jesus. By beholding His work at close range, we may become changed into His image.

**NOTICE:** The annual meeting of the Board of Incorporators and of the trustees of the Agricultural and Normal Institute is called for Wednesday, January 13, 1926, at three o'clock and three-thirty, respectively, in the Faculty room of the Assembly Hall, on the campus of the institution, near Madison, Tennessee. The trustees will have a report of the operating of the school in all its departments by the leasing corporation, The Rural Educational Association. It is the time also for the election of trustees.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**R**EWARD is not always in sight." writes a man of business whose wife has been a member of the Rural Sanitarium family, "but certainly a rich reward is awaiting the unselfish service you render. The very atmosphere of the place is assuredly conducive to health."

**T**HE Sabbath service on the twenty-sixth was conducted by Elder G. W. Wells, of Nashville, president of the Southern Union Conference, who gave a sweet and tender interpretation of the Lord's supper and the communion table.

It is a symbol of service to Christ through ministry to our fellow-men.

**F**ROM Brother James Lewis, member of the faculty of Asheville Agricultural School, comes a letter of good cheer. He writes of progress. The company has just installed a new sectional boiler for the Mountain Sanitarium which is a department of the school, and is now installing heating plant in the green house. The institution has recently acquired electric lights. This is the educational center that operates cafeteria and treatment rooms in Asheville.

**T**HE winter quarter of the Madison School begins with the New Year, classes of the First Division opening on the fifth of January. According to the cooperative plan of operation, students belonging to the first division take class work, while those belonging to the second division are full-time workers. In the middle of the quarter the groups alternate. Students desiring to enter for the spring term, April one, should make their arrangements in the near future. It is always wise to make formal application for admission, and students are advised not to come to the school until they have received word that they have been accepted.

**B**ECAUSE of the shortness of the day, Christmas at the school was celebrated on Thursday afternoon and evening. After-dinner speeches were an attractive feature, a number of members of the family who have lived in foreign countries describing the holiday season in other lands. Mrs. I. J. Hankins spoke for The Cape, South Africa, George Boyd for New Zealand, John Stenger for Germany and Hungary, Mrs. Belle Hall for Japan, and Mrs. H. E. Standish for Porto Rico. In the evening, the children gave a very attractive entertainment appropriate to the true spirit of Christmas, and this was attended by the annual offerings of the family to the cause of missions. The donations amounted to a little more than three hundred dollars.

**A New Year's greeting in the form of a donation from friends who are receiving the Survey without cost, and who are sympathetic with the work it represents, will be appreciated by the publishers. Words of cheer, and a little money, make the burden lighter.**

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## Some of the Doings at Madison

IT IS not an uncommon thing for visitors to the Madison School to turn to their pilot with the question, "Where are your dormitories?" They are told that at Madison all members of the family live in cottages and that the institution has no dormitories. That principle holds throughout the plant. There are no massive buildings, but instead, groups of cottages for patients and students and teachers.

The family is astir early in the morning, for this is a rural community, and aside from the activities of the farm, there is the work of the city to be looked after. Promptly at six-thirty the big Reo

bus leaves the grounds for Nashville. It contains from fifteen to twenty workers for the vegetarian cafeteria and the city treatment rooms. It carries also the daily supply of freshly laundried linen, bakery supplies, and other things needed for the work in the city.

The cafeteria and treatment rooms occupy a building at 151 6th Avenue North, about one-half block from Church street, and very near the center of the business section of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cooper and two or three young folks who care for the supper trade remain in the

city over night. Other workers make the trip in and out each day.

Good roads, and the cooperative plan of work and study, make it possible to carry on the city work, giving the young people

who are in training a very valuable experience in actual business operation, and at the same time establishing a splendid point of contact with the people of the city. James G. Rimmer and Miss Gladys Robinson are in charge of the treatment rooms. Mrs. E. A. Sutherland is the adviser on matters of diet in the cafeteria, for this is a diet kitchen to which physicians send their patients for food, as well as to the treatment

rooms for treatments. Kenneth Sheriff and Archie Page are young men in training for dietetic work who are permanent workers at the cafeteria. It is interesting, this line of city work, operated from the rural base at the School by teachers and students. It is a splendid training for leadership in similar work elsewhere.

### AT THE SANITARIUM

THE Madison Rural Sanitarium is rather an exception in the way of sanitariums, due to the fact that it is an integral part of a school which trains

### THINGS WORTH WHILE

- A little patience.
- A minute of unselfishness.
- A kind word or two, or three.
- A bit of self-control—somewhere.
- A flash of generosity.
- A prompt excuse—for someone else.
- A noble thought—perhaps a text recalled.
- A good deed—not left undone.
- A moment of thankfulness—for blessings enjoyed.
- A kindly smile—where it may brighten another.
- A snatch of song—or hum of a tune.

—Selected

workers for various forms of missionary work. You find no large buildings for the accommodation of patients, but instead, a group of cottages, a number of which are connected by covered ways. Forty-five patients can be cared for easily, and in crowded seasons there are as many as sixty under treatment.

All rooms are on the ground floor. There are no wards; each patient has a room to himself. The surroundings are conducive to rest and relaxation from the worries and nerve strain of the city. The sanitarium cottages make a pleasing group of buildings on the north-west side of the campus. Doctors E. A. Sutherland, Mary Dale, and Blanche Noble, are the physicians and teachers. Miss Florence Dittes is head nurse in the women's department, and Neil Martin has charge of the men's department of nursing. Diet plays an important part in the treatment of the sick, and Miss Frances Dittes is in charge of the dietetic work.

Madison does not specialize in surgery, but the sanitarium has a well-equipped operating room and its surgery is done by specialists from Nashville. Like other departments of the institution, sanitarium work is in the hands of a committee. In addition to the people already named, there are on this committee, Miss Mable Robinson who looks after the physical comfort of patients in their rooms, Mrs. Belle Hall, receiving matron, Miss Elizabeth Windhorst, in charge of pharmacy and electric light treatments, and Miss Ruth Lingham, assistant in the surgical department.

Thirty-five or forty nurses care for the sick. These are young people, members of the school family, both men and women, who are in training for medical missionary work, either in some other section of our own land or for foreign missionary work. They are taking the three-years training during which they receive instruction in twenty-one subjects. They carry their class work and manual duties on the cooperative basis followed in other parts of the Madison School.

In the early days of the school it was written: "The educational work at the school and sanitarium can go forward hand in hand. The instruction given at the school will benefit the patients, and

the instruction given to the sanitarium patients will be a blessing to the school." And so it has been. Furthermore, the association of patients with the hale and hearty young people in the student body is an inspiration, and it is also a benefit to students-in-training to have close contact with sick people who need tender sympathy and thoughtful attention.

#### AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

THE original farm on which the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is located consisted of four hundred acres. With the growth of the institution other land has been made available, such as the Wilson farm adjoining, which affords more extensive pasturage for stock and land on the river bottom for forage crops. Then, too, there has been added the orchards at Union Hill and Ridgetop, because fruit crops are more sure on the highland rim than in the valley of the Central Basin of middle Tennessee, where Madison is located.

A group of men known as the Food Production Committee has control of all the food production activities of the institution, and the men who head each department work under the advice of this committee. Twenty acres, or possibly more, are devoted to garden truck under A. J. Wheeler. About two hundred acres are under cultivation for grain and hay crops, A. E. Putnam, the farm head, and C. L. Kendall and E. E. Brink with their dairy interests, carrying the burden of the heavier agricultural work.

The main part of the vineyard is on the school premises at Madison. Union Hill orchards have about 900 young peach trees coming into bearing and 300 bearing trees, and approximately thirty acres in pear trees, while Ridgetop has an apple orchard of nearly 350 bearing trees. Joe Sutherland and Cyrus Kendall have charge of the fruit interests. L. H. Starr has the care of the poultry, Mrs. Kendall is looking after the goats, and Mr. Brink, the bees.

There is not very much needed in the way of food for the family that is not, or cannot be raised on the school property. But the raising of food is not the only reason for locating a school on the land. We are instructed that "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."

Some of Madison's students are paying their way through school by working in the Agricultural Departments of the institution, but besides this there is a value in the training they get on the farm. Wherever they may work in the future they will have opportunity to use all the knowledge they accumulate here, and there is something about the daily work on a farm, if carried forward in the right spirit, that tends to develop a sturdy character.

#### THE MECHANICAL ARTS

IT is Madison's policy to teach students to do all the work that needs to be done about an educational institution. In this school, practically all the activities are carried by students and teachers working side by side.

Mechanical Arts Building is the scene of some very interesting work. Under the direction of the carpenter and builder, Mr. George Wallace, the students build the cottages. The lumber is planed, the floor and window frames are made, the houses are painted and the plumbing and electric work is all done on the place. Mr. Standish has charge of Mechanical Arts Building enterprises and is especially concerned with the making of furniture. Mr. A. A. Robey leads in plumbing work; I. H. Sargent in steam fitting and electrical work.

At the present time, work continues on the central heating plant, and a cottage for the care of sick members of the family is under construction. The work of the institution requires the use of three trucks, two jitneys, a Reo speed wagon, the Reo bus for transporting workers to the city, two sedans and a touring car. It takes considerable shop work to keep automobiles and other machinery of the place in condition, and this work is headed by

C. R. Starr. Young men have ample opportunity to learn to do the repair work necessary on a farm, or in a rural school

#### IN THE PREPARATION OF FOOD

THE Madison Food Factory is another department of the institution that trains students for lives of usefulness. The factory is placing on the market whole wheat crackers, sweetened and unsweetened, and fruit crackers, breakfast crisps, a cereal drink, nut meat, soy beans and steamed whole wheat in cans, a wholesome sweet in the form of malta. Mrs. Olive Wheeler, G. F. Knapp and Horace Port are permanent workers, utilizing student help in the preparation of foods for home consumption and for the market. In canning season, the vegetables and fruits are canned here for the home tables.

The bakery is a neat stucco building, well-equipped for making different whole wheat breads which are used by the cafeteria and sanitarium and by the home family. Mrs. Laura Rimmer is the presiding genius in this department. The bakery has a splendid oven, one hundred fifty loaf capacity, built by Mr. Standish, and a dough mixer with electric motor.

The burr mill, operated by Mr. J. C. Howell, grinds the whole wheat flour for the institution.

Kinne Hall dining room is filled almost to the bursting point this season, and pleas come frequently to the Building Committee for enlargement, for the Madison family continues to increase in numbers. Mrs. Georgia Knapp presides over the dining room. Mrs. A. E. Putnam meets the family twice each day with a smile from behind the serving deck; with their load of well-prepared, wholesome food. This is served in such generous orders that new comers often express their wonder, but students who work as well as study have good appetites. Farm boys and shop workers can stow away big orders, and Mrs. Putnam feeds them all. Many of the students, after living on the cooperative program for a time, report decided gain in weight. In the serving room, rows of young folks serve the foods, and cashiers collect the fares from a double line of patrons.

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### A COMMUNITY OF RELATED INDUSTRIES

RECENTLY, a gentleman came out from the city with a patient for the sanitarium. At the office he inquired, "What sort of place is this, anyway? It looks like a little village. Is all this the sanitarium?" He was told that Madison is a school, sanitarium, work shop, and farm all combined, and his interest grew.

Coming over the hill along the road that leads to the school campus, one sees a little village of cottages nestled among the trees on a campus of something like fifty acres, with a stretch of three quarters of a mile from one end to the other of the semi-circle of buildings.

Assembly Hall stands near the center of the group, a stucco building with auditorium and class rooms. This is a busy place the greater part of the day. In the basement science rooms, class work is in full swing, pre-medics especially, handling chemicals and noting reactions. Mrs. Sutherland holds her classes in dietetics in the well-equipped domestic science room. Thirty or more children in classes below ninth grade occupy the south half of the lower floor of this building. The reading room to the library is open all day and is well patronized. It is stocked with good books and well-selected periodicals. Miss Hartsock is usually in charge, but during her absence, R. B. King is in the place.

The orchestra and band add to the pleasure and education of a number of students. About thirty members of the family are connected regularly with these bodies, and they have rehearsal once each week. A good class of students are taking piano lessons with Miss Laura Locke. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. McClure are largely responsible for the success of

Space is limited, and we merely mention the printing department, with George McClure in charge, from which comes each week the little sheet, THE MADISON SURVEY, and other literature. Students in this department are in training in hand composition, linotype, and press work. The Textile Arts Building is another attractive place, Mrs. Bertram and Mrs. Knapp caring respectively for the Dress-making and Weaving Departments.

It was in these departments, these campus industries, that students of 1925 earned approximately \$35,000.00 and applied it on their school expenses. This at the rate of wage paid by the institution, is equivalent to at least three times that amount in ordinary business. It is an expensive proposition to conduct a school of activities and to give students an opportunity to earn their education by the labor of their hands, but by so doing the school is saving to the denomination the sum that these young people have earned. What otherwise would be paid by students and their parents as tuition, may in this way be used for missionary purposes. It came as the result of hard work and sacrifice on the part of the teachers, but these teachers feel happy and amply repaid when these young men and women join the ranks of self-supporting workers and conduct other similar centers, such as cafeterias, treatment rooms, sanitarium and rural schools.

We have been told that when this type of training is done as it should be done, "the light of truth will be carried in a simple and effective way, and a great work will be accomplished for the Master in a short time."

THE young people of the school family are divided into bands for the study of different mission fields. Sabbath afternoon the South American band gave a study on mission work among South American Indians.

THREE young men, members of the class in college chemistry, had charge of the vesper service Friday evening, and gave a number of spiritual lessons learned in their study, demonstrating these by



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## Whence Madison's Training Leads

WHEN, in 1904, a group of teachers came South with work for the mountaineers in mind, it was their plan to locate in some highland region and carry forward community activities for people who lack many of the advantages of less isolated places. But the counsel of wiser heads was heeded, and instead of locating in the mountains, these teachers, who already had spent years in training-school work, became the founders of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, a training school, chartered 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 work for the glory of God and the benefit of their fellow-men."

In Old Plantation House, on a four-hundred-acre farm, on the banks of the Cumberland river, gathered a little group of students, the beginnings of the Madison School. The numbers were few and the beginnings were simple. The two men, Drs. E. A. Sutherland and P. T. Magan, neither of whom were then medical men, took an active part in the work of the farm and dairy, for in those days these were the main sources of income for teachers and students.

Gradually, as friends learned of the effort to conduct an educational institution in which students could train for practical missionary work and at the same time work in payment of their expenses, money was donated for the erection of buildings, cottages for students, a school building, enlarged facilities for the dairy, a water system, a sanitarium. Some of these sympathetic and generous friends have continued their active interest to the present time, and one of these, Sister Josephine Gotzian, spends a portion of

each year in Tennessee with the Madison family.

### HEARING THE CALL

MADISON had not long been a school before some of its members, yielding to the principles that led to the foundation of the institution, decided to enter some highland community and start a small rural school.

Among the first to venture out were Professor Charles Alden and Braden Mulford. A farm was purchased on the "rim" north of Madison, and there the young men and their companions developed a school, the influence of which reached for miles. By caring for the sick and teaching the children, these workers gained a permanent hold on the people of the community.

### FOLLOW THE SAVIOR'S LEAD

OUR Savior was a mighty healer. In His name there may be many miracles wrought in the South, and in other fields, through the instrumentality of the trained medical missionary. Let us awake to the spiritual character of the work in which we are engaged. This is no time for weakness to be woven into our experience.

—An Appeal for the Madison School

After a year's experience at this place, Mr. Mulford succeeded in interesting other members of his family to unite with him, and another school center was established, this time on the ridge land, also, and near Fountain Head, Tennessee. This was the beginning of the Fountain Head Industrial School and Health Retreat. Year after year, for over fifteen years these workers have labored for the community as teachers, farmers, and nurses. A splendid monument for the truth is the result.

This season, seventy-five children are attending the little school house that stands in the edge of the grove on the hillside. Stay for dinner, and you are seated in the dining room with twenty or thirty young people, who with the teachers are carrying forward the progressive work of the place. It is a school to be proud of, and the neat little sanitarium across the road from the school building gives rational treatments and a simple, wholesome diet to the sick, who rejoice in the spiritual atmosphere of the place, and return to their homes blessing those who are giving their lives to the service of men.

While Mr. and Mrs. Mulford are the pioneers in this center, yet Mr. and Mrs. Forrest West have spent nearly as many years there. This season the institution has the added help of Brother and Sister George Field of Mountain View, California, and of Mrs. Knight and Mrs. J. E. Baker of Oregon. Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Knight are spending their days with that group of children, Mrs. Field is feeding the family, and Mr. Field assists Mr. West with the outside work.

In those early days the call of the South reached families in distant parts of the country. For instance, Brother and Sister George Wallace and Brother and Sister H. M. Walen came from the Pacific Coast, tarried a time at Madison, until they were imbued with the spirit and methods of self-supporting rural work, then with their children they located on a farm and started Chestnut Hill School.

At first the children who came to them were taught in one room of the log house. One Sabbath when all were away from home the log house burned, and with the help of friends there was built a new

and better dwelling. Later, a school house was built. This stands on the brow of a hill overlooking a public highway. The children come several miles to be taught by Mrs. Susan Walen Ard and Mrs. Normal Brizendine.

The farm, the orchard and the stock are Mr. Ard's share of the home work, and all through that community he is known as a helper in time of need. Cooking classes for the children and their parents, lessons in healthful living, farmers' meetings, the scattering of religious literature, the holding of religious meetings, the care of the sick,—these are the duties that occupy the days in this rural home and school center.

#### GROWTH OF THE MEDICAL WORK

EARLY in the history of Madison a sanitarium was built, a simple cottage structure for the care of the sick. It seemed almost presumption to plan for sick people so far as Madison then seemed from the city, but gradually the idea has grown that the country is the very best place for people who have physical ailments.

Then, too, here as in many other instances, the Lord plans for the future rather than for immediate results. Road building and improved methods of transportation have brought this rural community work within a half hour's drive of the city. It is easy now for physicians to bring their patients to the Madison Rural Sanitarium. It is not a rare thing for patients to come from the sea coast cities of the East and from the North, as well as from the South.

Only a few days ago one of these more distant places sent a patient who was quick to remark about the pleasure of attending a small institution for the sick, and the natural advantages of the simple life and close touch with nature found here. The rural sanitarium idea is winning out, and as the work at Madison has grown, other similar institutions have been established to carry forward medical work.

Pisgah Industrial Institute, Candler, North Carolina, near Asheville, has a very attractive little sanitarium connected closely with the educational work conducted by Professor E. C. Waller and a

corps of teachers. In another direction from Asheville, and near Fletcher, is located the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium. This is a farm school and a rural sanitarium, and the group of workers here, headed by Brother Arthur Jasperson, is also carrying forward vegetarian cafeteria and treatment room work in the city of Asheville. This all-round, four-sided educational work is good for the people who have part in it, it is good for the young folks in training, and it is an inspiration and a benefit to the public. We have a right to expect much of these centers that are operated for the good of men.

On the Reeves farm in northern Georgia, where a sanitarium burned a few years ago, another sanitarium is in the building. Professor W. S. Boynton, Brother L. D. Hewitt, and others are steadily working for the development of a united educational and medical work. Even a still smaller center, such as that at Morganton, North Carolina, where Brother and Sister R. C. Port, and others, are teaching the children of the community, finds it wise to make some provision for the care of the sick. Almost without exception the men and women who go into these more or less isolated regions find themselves called upon to minister to the physical needs of the neighbors. Often, that is the beginning of their community contact, the beginning of their influence upon others.

#### WORKING IN THE CITIES

**T**HIS Southern self-supporting work began as a rural work, as farm school, country home and sanitarium, but later a related city work came into existence. People living in congested centers need the help of their rural neighbors. For their food supplies, they are dependent upon the tillers of the soil. But there is a broader contact than this. From the rural base groups of workers, nurses, cooks, dietitians, are going into the cities with the message of health to many who are reaping the results of modern intensity in business and social relations.

Treatment rooms in Louisville, Kentucky, were about to be abandoned, and application for assistance was sent to Madison. A young man and his wife,

members of the nurses' class, consented to hold the work until others could be found to carry it forward. That was Brother J. T. Wheeler and wife. They are still at that post. They have grown with the work. Others have joined them, some permanently, some for a time only. A beautiful rural base at Pewee Valley, fifteen miles from Louisville, is the home of the city workers and the location of the rural sanitarium. Now a city building, purchased by the Layman Foundation, is being remodeled as permanent headquarters for the city work. A physician, Dr. Arlie Moon, and his wife, a nurse, have joined the working force to strengthen and advance this center of missionary activity.

Years ago a minister and his wife brought their family from Montana because of the strong appeal which the Southern work made to them. This was Elder C. N. Martin and family. For a number of years they carried forward a rural school and other community work near Bon Aqua, Tennessee. Later, they secured a property in the edge of Florence, Alabama, and with a number of nurses they have been conducting a medical missionary center.

Florence is one of the group of three cities close to Muscle Shoals and the Wilson Dam, a progressive section of the South, where medical and health-food industries are needed. To further the work at this point, Brother Neil Martin and wife, Brother J. E. Craig, and Brother and Sister R. E. Moore, have recently severed their connection with the school at Madison to join the Florence unit, known as El Reposo Sanitarium.

A young man nurse, Mr. Harvey Bean, and his wife, also a nurse, located in the city of Memphis. They came into possession of treatment rooms. Their patronage grew and Miss Phebe Hackworth joined them. The Memphis unit is outgrowing its present quarters. That great city responds to the work of medical missionaries, and is calling for other enterprises of a similar kind and for health food work.

Atlanta, one of the most progressive of Southern cities, has treatment rooms, and near Decatur, a suburb, Dr. Julius

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Schneider is building up a medical center. Chattanooga has a vegetarian cafeteria with James Whitaker and wife in charge. In the same building, well equipped treatment rooms are waiting for workers of the right stamp to operate them. Knoxville has a prosperous vegetarian cafeteria operated by L. M. Crowder and wife, and an attractive country base has been purchased with sanitarium work in view.

Several years ago a man was brought to the Madison Rural Sanitarium on a stretcher. He had spent years in the employ of the railroad, but was crippled with rheumatism. Responding to the treatments and diet at Madison, this man, M. A. Beaumont, became interested in the system of Christian activities found at Madison and decided to connect with this work. He has been one of the leading forces in the Birmingham cafeteria ever since.

A New England woman, a widow with two daughters, longing to become more active in Christian work, spent some time at Madison and then connected with the Birmingham unit. This is Sister Wilhemina Holst who shares the burdens and the pleasures of the work in Birmingham. Around these older people is gathered a group of younger men and women who are carrying forward the work in the city and at their farm fifteen miles away.

### THE DAILY SERVICE

IT is imposible in a single issue of the SURVEY to give even passing notice to all the centers of activity that absorb the student help as soon as it is ready to leave the parent institution after training for self-supporting missionary endeavor. It is no light task to operate these rural and city enterprises, but there is a joy in it, and this is one of the divinely appointed

ways for active Christians to develop strength of character.

For success in this kind of work, there must be first of all a keen realization of the need of activity for the Master on the part of those who attempt a cooperative, self-supporting enterprise. The Lord asks for every-day service, and that can be found in these centers. To continue happily in this work, there should be a distinct vision of what the Lord wants accomplished through these enterprises, and a willingness to take the cross daily.

It is a principle in pedagogy that teachers must have faith that the children they instruct will, in the years to come, prove to be better men and women as the result of their untiring efforts. The teaching spirit does not look always for immediate returns. It is a process of seed-sowing, with a fruition after many days. This same principle applies in this broader program of teaching as carried forward by nurses, cooks, dietitians and physicians. "Let us not be weary in well doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we 'aint not." He who endures to the end is the one who sees the glorious results of the life of sacrifice and service.

Hundreds of places are waiting for the message that inspires the hearts of these workers. "Our lack of self-denial, our refusal to see the necessities of the cause for this time, and to respond to them, call for repentance and humiliation before God. It is a sin for one who knows the truth of God to fold his hands and leave his work for another to do. The gospel of Christ calls for entire consecration. Let our church-members arise to their responsibilities and privileges."

Such is the call that is sounding. Hundreds of church members who are still doing little but their worldly business should swell the army of Southern workers until not a city, or a rural district, is left without some center of light. What a triumph that would be for the cause that inspires us to action.

A NEW arrival at the school this week is the little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rimmer. He came on the seventh of January, a healthy, five-pound baby boy.

# The Madison Survey

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## Spiritual Experiences That Make For Success In Christian Work

IN His Sabbath lesson to the family, Dr. George T. Harding, of Columbus Ohio, called attention to experiences in the life of Nehemiah, "the man of opportunity," who gave himself so unselfishly for his people. Nehemiah was not a prophet; he was not the son of a prophet; nor was he priest, or king. At the time we are introduced to him, he was a Hebrew exile living at the court of the Persian king and acting as cupbearer to Artaxerxes.

All conscientious Jews, living at a distance from Jerusalem, were interested in the progress of the work of restoration in that capital city of the Hebrew race. Since the decrees of Cyrus and Darius, many obstacles had arisen to hinder the completion of the work of the Lord. Through messengers from Jerusalem, Nehemiah learned of the distress of his people, and his heart was burdened. As he stood before the king his countenance was downcast, and the king, who in recognition of Nehemiah's ability and fidelity, reckoned his cupbearer a friend, asked the cause of his serious thoughts.

For several months, Nehemiah carried the burden on his heart. During that time he prayed much. He studied the prophecies concerning the restoration of Jerusalem, and he pondered the condition of

God's people. Finally, he determined in his heart that if the king would grant permission, he would go to Jerusalem himself and assist in righting matters.

Nehemiah did not talk much to other people about his plans. It is not wise to

say too much about such things, for it gives the enemies opportunity to attack our plans. Before starting on the journey, he asked the king for a guard, as official backing for the undertaking. When Ezra made the trip some years before, he told his people that he did not care for the king's officers

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### THE CHRISTIAN'S SOURCE OF POWER

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WHEN you have an hour of leisure, open the Bible, and store the mind with its precious truths. When engaged in labor, guard the mind, keep it stayed upon God, talk less, and meditate more. Let your words be select; this will close the door against the adversary of souls. Let your day be entered upon with prayer; work as in God's sight.

—*Counsels on Health*

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to guard him, for the Lord was their guide and protection, but in this instance, the man Nehemiah, who in all probability had just as much faith as Ezra, asked for the assistance of the king's guards.

REACHING Jerusalem, Nehemiah went about his work in a business-like way. In fifty-two days, a remarkably short period of time, he had accomplished what the Jews for many years had been unable to accomplish. Nehemiah was a strong student of the Scriptures. He knew the will of the Lord. He put himself on the right side of the question and was true to principle. It is well to ask advice. There is strength in counsel, but it is to our advantage to know the Lord so well that it is possible to get wisdom direct from Him.

Nehemiah not only took advantage of all the help he could secure from the temporal powers, but he withheld nothing of his own from the cause he espoused. His time, his strength, and his money were all put into the work at Jerusalem. Some twelve years later, he went to Jerusalem a second time to set some of the brethren right, and to clear the priesthood of some men who were giving offense. Nehemiah is called "the man of opportunity."

That Nehemiah had some training besides that required for the particular work he was doing as cup-bearer to the Persian king, is evident from the way he took hold of the undertaking at Jerusalem. Apparently he had the program all planned out when he reached the land of Palestine, for he set to work without hesitation. And, besides ability to rebuild that wall, he had unusual ability in handling men. He knew how to organize his workers for the accomplishment of great things. He was able to get both efficiency and speed from workmen. He could get others to do what he himself might not be able to do. In other words, he knew not only how to build, but how to get others to build, and to work in close cooperation on a strenuous program.

THERE are lessons in Nehemiah's life for the nurse, and for others in preparation for Christian service. It is one thing for a nurse to master the technique of her profession so that she is above criticism; it is still another thing for her to learn to handle patients. To be able to handle people is as important as to know how to handle and master disease.

When a sick person consults a physician, he expects to find some one who understands his physical condition, who has sympathy and consideration for his suffering; some one who can allay his fears and anxieties; who knows what hurts, and what the patient needs. This understanding comes not from the study of books, but from the lectures of the teacher, but out of the life experiences, and from submitting one's self to the needs of the case.

"When a man's ways please the Lord, He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." When a man wants to do the will of the Lord, the Lord promises to give him *power to do things*. It is possible to yield one's self to the teaching of the

Spirit of God, until others recognize in us more than human ability.

It is the privilege of our young people to have a vision of the work God wants them to do. Then they should watch for openings, for opportunities, to do things for Him. We should make use of every resource for the attainment of this ability. That man or woman is wonderfully blessed who knows for himself the grace of God. It is our privilege to be ambitious to an unlimited extent, so long as we are trusting God to make us useful to Him and His people in this world. If we develop our talents unselfishly, we shall have a reward in this life, and we have also the promise of still greater reward in the life to come.

God wants us to be men of opportunity. Industry in a God-appointed duty is an important part of man's service for the Master. Prompt, decisive action often wins the battle when delay is disastrous. Our training is for the purpose of developing leadership. If as leaders we are filled with a holy purpose, the people with whom we work will be hopeful and eager to work.

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#### REVIEWING THE WORK OF THE YEAR

THE annual meeting of the Constituents and the Directors of the Rural Educational Association, on the thirteenth of January, gave opportunity for a review of the work of the institution for another year. The Rural Educational Association operates the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. The Association is chartered under the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee, and operates all departments of the school.

"School" in this case includes more than the word usually implies, for there is a farm and the various agricultural interests; there is the sanitarium, the food factory which manufactures health foods for the market, the cafeteria in the city, and the city treatment rooms; there are shops of various kinds, such as, the Printing Department, the auto-repair shops, Mechanical Arts Department, sewing, baking, weaving, and other lines of industrial work. It takes all these to make the school of activities, a school which trains

missionaries and at the same time gives them an opportunity to earn their expenses by work.

The sanitarium is one of the leading departments of the work, the main source of cash income for the institution. The farm raises the feed for the stock. The gardens supply fresh vegetables to the school and sanitarium families, and for the decks of the city cafeteria. Some fruit from the school orchards goes on the market, but in general the products of orchards and vineyards are consumed at home. In fact, instead of catering to the markets, Madison is able to consume the larger part of its products from all agricultural activities.

**I**N building lines there was added this year the new six-room sanitarium cottage, and a start has been made on another building in the sanitarium area, which is to be a student annex to the sanitarium. Work on the central heating plant has consumed much of the time and energy of the mechanics, and it is not yet complete. The main boiler is being used to heat Assembly Hall and Kinne Hall area, the conduits have been built for the lines to the sanitarium and various other buildings, but there are still several months' work before the entire plant is ready for use.

Gotzian Hall was remodeled this year and makes attractive headquarters for several industries in the Domestic Science Course. Something over five hundred dollars has been put into improvements in the Poultry Department. A new mangle costing approximately two thousand dollars was put in the steam laundry. Brother Standish has several added improvements in Mechanical Arts Building, enabling that department to do more efficient work. A local telephone system was installed in the sanitarium through the kindness of Mrs. Druillard. Cottage painting has added to the attractiveness of the place, and painting is no small job at Madison with its groups of cottages and larger buildings.

From the birth of the enterprise, Madison has been blessed with friends who have been interested in its upbuilding. It has been the policy of the school to keep up equipment, asking friends to provide equipment as it becomes necessary. Thanks to the kindness of such friends,

this year's donations were sufficient to meet present demands for equipment. Such donations are used exclusively for improvements and added equipment, that students may have better opportunity to gain an education, and that no honest young man or woman who desires to train for Christian service need lack that training for want of money to meet expenses. The equipment here enables those who are qualified for the school to earn their board and room by working in some department of the institution.

In addition to the out-and-out donations, there has been placed at the disposal of the school the three-hundred-acre farm known as the Wilson place, which increases the acreage for forage crops on the banks of the Cumberland river, and the Union Hill Orchards where the pears and peaches are raised.

Madison's teaching force is a group of men and women who are so deeply interested in the object of the school,—the training of efficient workers for self-supporting enterprises through which to further the gospel message,—that they are giving their entire time and ability to this work for a very nominal sum. Their wage depends upon the net earnings of the institution, and yet when by their vote they might have increased their year-end dividend, they have often given several thousand dollars a year from their earnings for the upbuilding of the work. This spirit of devotion, the staying powers of these workers, their faith in the underlying principles of this work,—these are all elements in the success of the endeavor.

God has blessed and the work is growing. What is done at Madison is but a small part of the activity in different parts of the South along the lines which Madison advocates. As a result of activity and courage here, others are showing these same traits, and are standing in difficult places as pioneers of ideas in education which this world needs, as leaders in medical missionary activities, and in health food work for the public.

To have part in this work is an education in itself. God inspires His believers with a desire to work for Him. That desire comes with the joy of conversion, and usefulness when they become workers for their fellow-men.

## THE MADISON SURVEY

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### A WORD WITH READERS

**M**ANY names are added to the SURVEY mailing list through requests that come from friends. People who are interested readers want others to have the little paper. The publishers are willing to add these names, with no cost to the reader, but from time to time the mailing list should be revised.

You will confer on us a real favor if you notify us of papers that are not read, or addresses that should be dropped. The little sheet is sent subscription-free to any who desire it, but we do not care to increase the expense by retaining names that should be eliminated. When readers change their residence, they should notify us, giving both the old and the new address.

We take this occasion to again thank friends for their frequent messages of good cheer and encouragement, and for the donations to the publishing fund that come from time to time.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**A** CONCERT given by the Symphony Orchestra of Nashville was brought within reach of the Madison family on Sunday by means of a radio constructed by Mr. Rimmer.

**S**OMETHING of the activity of the place is indicated by the fact that this week the trucks hauled two cars of coal and a car of lumber from Madison Station to the school campus.

**A** PHYSICIAN in the West sends a donation to the SURVEY publishing fund with the statement that he has been receiving the little sheet for more than a year and wants to help bear the expense. He commends Madison for its practical methods of education.

**T**HE need of cafeteria workers in the South attracts Mr. W. J. Petersen of San Diego to this section of the country. He is spending a little time at Madison to familiarize himself with the work of the Food Department and the methods of the institution in its health centers.

**T**HE first of the week a class of twenty, or more, was organized for the study of rural education, under Professor Charles Alden, of the Tennessee University Extension Department. This is for the benefit of teachers, and some of the more mature students, who lack the required amount of professional training to meet State requirements of teachers.

**I**T was a pleasure to the family to have Dr. George T. Harding, of Columbus Rural Rest Home, in their midst as guest at the sanitarium for the week. Dr. Harding is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, and is interested not only in the medical phase of this work, but in all lines of activity which contribute to the full development of men and women for Christian service. He was accompanied South by his son Charles.

**T**HE need of medical workers in the South led Dr. Sutherland and Mrs. Lida Scott to spend four weeks with the students of the College of Medical Evangelists in Loma Linda, California, and Los Angeles. They report a deep interest on the part of a number of these young men, several of whom plan to take their internship in the South and, later, connect with medical institutions in this section. Good news comes also from the group of former Madison students who are in training in California.

**L**AST week-end Mr. Rocke spent with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Crowder who are in charge of the vegetarian cafeteria in Knoxville. These people were friends in California before they began work in the South. Brother and Sister Crowder gave up a cooky business in the West to enter health-food work in the South. Mr. Rocke has been a member of the Madison faculty for nearly fifteen years. He is capable of giving good counsel to newer workers in self-supporting enterprises in this field.



# The Madison Survey

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## Every-Day Service for Christ

IN THE fourteenth chapter of The Revelation we are given a picture of the triumph of the people of God. The prophet says, "I looked, and lo, a Lamb stood on the mount Sion, and with Him an hundred and forty and four thousand, having His Father's name written in their foreheads. . . . And they sung as it were a new song before the throne."

This song is not all together a new song. The prophet says, "As it were a new song." Doubtless the words of that song are not strange, but there is something about the singing of the song that differs from other songs. There is much more to this song than mere words. It is a song of heart experiences. It is sung by those who follow the Lamb wherever He goes. Those who have the privilege of following the Lamb in His journeys, and in His work hereafter, will have had experiences in following Him before they left this earth.

Others not of this select group may have had wonderful experiences, but those in the group excel them in some things. They will be men like Moses and Christ, men whose life experiences have been very much the same as theirs.

The Lord told Moses that in Christ there would be a prophet "like unto thee, and I will put my words in His mouth;

From a Sabbath sermon by Dr. Sutherland

and He shall speak unto them all that I shall command Him." Moses was chosen to be the mouth-piece of God to the people of his day. Of Christ it was prophesied that He should speak only the words which He received from the Father. Of Himself, Christ testified, "I do only those things that please Him," the Father.

Moses did not reach the height of perfection attained by the Savior. Under provocation he lost his temper, and was not permitted to go into the promised land. From the top of the mountain he

caught a glimpse of the goodly land, but he could not pass over Jordan. Christ completed the experience of Moses. He made good where Moses failed. Those who have a place in that throng which sings the song of Moses and the Lamb, will have made a success of life in the same manner as these men made a success, and they will sing from the depth of these experiences.

More than once Christ linked himself with Moses. It was Moses who talked with Christ on the day of His transfiguration. Out of his own experiences, Moses was fitted to meet the Savior at a time when Christ was facing the greatest trial of His life. He could speak words of comfort and cheer; he could give the Master hope and courage, as no other being could give it. Moses had passed through trials and triumphs in his own life that

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### A LIFE OF ACTIVITY

THE life of a true Christian is one continuous round of service. In this warfare there is no release. Satan's agents never pause in their work of destruction. Those who are in Christ's service must watch every outpost. "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 these duties.

—*The Warfare Before Us*

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made him a companion to the Savior in the experiences He was then meeting.

#### THE EARLY LIFE OF MOSES

**M**OSSES was born at a time when the life of every boy baby among the Hebrews was doomed by decree of the Egyptian government. The mother of Moses was a woman of faith. She had faith that her little boy was "a proper child," a child born to deliver the people of God from their bondage. That faith led her to risk many things.

She floated the little fellow on the river in a home-made water-tight basket, believing that the Lord would shield him. She had faith in the promises of a deliverer, and that her son would be that deliverer.

The Egyptian queen came to the river for her bath. She saw the little basket: she heard the baby cry. That queen knew he was a Hebrew child. She knew that some Hebrew mother was disregarding the law of the land. She knew that if she took the little one home, she herself was disregarding a law that issued from the throne. She knew that the Hebrew woman brought to care for the baby was the child's mother, for that queen had common sense and a knowledge of human nature. That queen, worldly woman that she was, fell in harmony with the plan of God for the salvation of a man child destined to become the deliverer of the Hebrew race. God used that queen to help His work forward.

As the Egyptian queen looked after the needs of the little Hebrew baby, she was conscious of the fact that he was being educated in the faith of the Hebrews. She was paying a Hebrew mother to educate that little fellow in the knowledge of God. God's ways are strange and past finding out.

As Moses came to the age of reason, he developed a faith similar to that of his mother. At the age of twelve years he went into the home of the queen, but seeds of truth had been firmly planted in his heart, and as he learned things in the court, it was his custom to determine how those things could be used to the glory of God.

Moses knew what his job was; he was confident that the Lord had a work for him in the world. Those who, in the end,

singing the song of Moses, will have had a definite place in the Lord's work, and will have been singing that song here. Their heart song will be, "I know my work. It is the work for me. I love my work. I will not leave my work."

The world is full of jobs for Christian men and women, and the Lord sees that there is a man for every job. Moses did not have an easy place. His way was full of difficulties, but he formed the habit of singing that song of victory. He knew his place, and was happy in that place.

#### HIS METHODS TESTED

**T**HE time came for the deliverance of the children of Israel from their bondage. Moses introduced himself to his people as their deliverer by slaying an Egyptian. He had been in the Egyptian schools, and he adopted their methods of deliverance. He attempted to show his ability as deliverer by a display of military power. But this was not the Lord's way. Moses' mistake in method, forced him to flee for his life. Before he could be a deliverer after the Lord's manner, he had lessons to learn.

Moses loved the Lord and wanted to work for Him, but he was attempting to do the Lord's work in his own way. Those who learn the song of Moses will pass through a similar experience of trying to do the Lord's work in their own way, but they will find that they have made a mistake, and, like Moses, they will change their method of operation.

Moses had strange experiences in the land of Midian. After graduating from the university of Egypt, he took a post-graduate course on a farm. He learned things while herding sheep that he had never learned in the schools of Egypt. Among other things he learned how little he knew, how weak he was when it came to doing really great things, how dependent he was upon God.

#### JOURNEYING TOWARD THE PROMISED LAND

**W**HEN Moses again appeared in Egypt he was welcomed by the people, but as he began teaching them, preparing them for the exodus, they cried out against him, and wished that he had never come. Following the Exodus, when the work moved hard, people said it would

have been better had they never left the land of Egypt. It is the same today. People begin work in a unit. All goes well for a time, and then things get harder, and workers wish they had never started the enterprise. There can be no victory with that manner of thinking.

The Lord gave His people a cloud to shadow them in the day, and a pillar of fire as guide by night. They had always before them the visible presence of the Lord. They wanted to make one straight march for the promised land, but they were not ready for Canaan, so they were turned back again and again into the wilderness. When shut in, with the sea ahead of them and the angry Egyptians behind them, they were full of censure for Moses. Their minds were filled with self and self interests. With the presence of God before them, or moving to the rear of them as a protection, they were still unmindful of that Presence. Their hearts were filled with fear and doubt.

In the midst of this darkness and despair on the part of the multitudes, Moses still had faith that the Lord would lead through to victory. He had formed the habit of trusting the leadings of the Lord. It was his habit to sing a song of victory in the midst of trials, and it is for this reason that the song of the triumphant in the end is called the song of Moses.

#### SIMILAR LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF CHRIST

MOSES was told that the Lord would raise up a Prophet like unto him, and that the words of God would be in that Prophet's mouth. This outlines the life of Christ. Jesus had many hard and trying experiences, but with Him was the Comforter, the Spirit which directed all His movements. When His followers were down-hearted because of trials and disappointments, because their hopes were not fulfilled in the worldly advancement of the Savior, Christ was calm in spirit, trustful, joyful in His service. When all things seemed to be going wrong, the Savior still said, "I am not alone, because the Father is with me."

Christ had the Spirit of God with Him always, and that same Spirit as comforter is promised us, Christ was a constant student of the Word. He lived that Word; for redeemed will have known more than the

He translated it into action. If we accept the Word of God, it will set us apart for a holy purpose. It will inspire us to translate its precepts into action.

People who have part in that great song of Moses and the Christ will have learned, as they journey through life, to work the work God has given them in a happy frame of mind, even though people with whom they may be associated are discouraged and full of complaints. This is the experience we need to develop in our group work in the units. Not all will see the vision that gives courage. Some must act as leaders in the movement. Leaders must have the experience of the Savior when He said, "I am not alone, for the Father is with me."

#### GAINING EXPERIENCE THROUGH SELF-SUPPORTING WORK

THE Master wants His people to live under the personal direction of the Spirit, guided in their daily walk as the Savior was guided in His life. Before leaving the earth Christ said to His followers, "It is expedient for you that I go away." They were so dependent upon His personality, upon being near Him as a man, that He knew they would be better able to do the work assigned them when they could no longer see Him, but learned to be directed by the same Spirit that had always been His guide.

Many Christians think of the Spirit of God as the reprover of sin. That is one, but it not the only mission of the Spirit. God plans for His people to be continually under the direction of His Spirit. That is their privilege. "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way; walk ye in it; when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."

There are Christians who rest satisfied if they are orthodox so far as doctrines are concerned. They believe in paying tithes, in keeping the Sabbath, in baptism, the resurrection, and other things, but there they stop. Stopping with these formal beliefs is not acceptable to the Master. Such luke-warmness is nauseating to Him, and He says, "I will spue thee out of my mouth."

A knowledge of the doctrines is necessary. That knowledge is good so far as it goes, but those who sing the song of the redeemed will have known more than the

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doctrines of religion. They will have had the personal guidance of the Lord in a daily life of intense activity.

One reason the Lord calls upon His people to work for Him is because such work develops faith and courage not to be obtained in any other way. Various activities are outlined for the followers of the Master, such activities as He himself carried forward on earth. He rewards a man for helping Him in the person of the poor and the suffering. "When saw we thee sick and in prison, and came unto thee?" asks the Christian worker. And the Lord says, "In as much as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me." Every Christian should devote his life to work for humanity, as the Savior devoted His life to such work.

And so the call sounds for men and women who know the power of the gospel to give themselves to self-sustaining missionary work of some sort. Let them fit themselves to minister to the needs of others, as medical missionaries, health-food workers, as the producers of good foods, as teachers, or in some other capacity which draws on the heart strings and makes it necessary for the worker to have a close walk with the Lord. Such experiences are part of the preparation to sing that song of Moses and the Lamb.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

ON the nineteenth, Mr. A. A. Jasperson, of the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, spoke to the student body on the work with which he is connected in North Carolina. That school and sanitarium are located in the country, and in the city of Asheville a vegetarian cafeteria and treatment rooms are operated by the same company.

THE number of orders for health leaflets received recently indicates an interest in literature of this sort. Madison has a series of leaflets for circulation. These are being used by ministers in their evangelistic work, by teachers, and by people carrying on a line of correspondence from their homes. Samples will be sent upon request.

THE class in Rural Education conducted by Professor Alden is well attended. He is giving a series of lessons in underlying principles of rural life and education for the Extension Department of the State University, based on the Bible story of the original home for man, and the laws of God and nature that contribute to the health and happiness of the race when this plan is followed.

AT Lawrenceburg, Mr. Frank Artress and his workmen have made steady progress on the Cottage Sanitarium building. Miss Whiteis writes that the ladies' treatment rooms are nearly finished. This week Miss Anna Sorenson, who recently completed the Nurse-Training Course at Madison, went to Lawrenceburg as a permanent member of that group. Mr. E. E. Brink, who has had charge of dairy interests at Madison for twenty years, is spending a little time with the Lawrenceburg Department.

SOME interesting expressions come from readers of the SURVEY. You know without being told that it is a former student who, sending names for the mailing list, says, "The SURVEY is like a letter from home." A Chicago friend calls it "a precious little sheet." A man in the West says of the work represented by the SURVEY, "It has always been dear to my mind." A sanitarium guest says, "I enjoyed my recent visit at the sanitarium, and look forward each week for the SURVEY." A friend in California says, "Your school fame has gone abroad in the land. Madison is of God's own planting." "The little SURVEY is more than welcome to my home," is the testimony of a Michigan reader. "We read it first," writes a Southerner, "because it tells about people who are really doing something, not just going to do something."

# The Madison Survey

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## Opportunities for Lay-Members of the Church As Medical Missionaries

When Dr. Sutherland was in California a few weeks ago, he spent considerable time with medical students who are deciding their future field of activity. The South is a rich field for medical missionaries and makes a strong appeal to men and women who desire to consecrate their talents to the broad harvest field. Madison needs the assistance of medically trained workers, and for that reason rejoices to learn that several physicians are planning to intern in Southern institutions. Dr. Sutherland addressed the students of The College of Medical Evangelists, in their chapel at Loma Linda, on the relation of lay-members of the church to medical missionary work. We quote the following paragraphs from the report of that talk as it appeared in a recent issue of *The Medical Evangelist*.

HOW to get the laymen, the church members who are not employed in the organized work, into positions where they can use their ability for the Master seven days in the week,—this is one of the big problems before our people. The problem of evangelizing the world, of carrying the message to foreign fields, is a big one, but it is a still larger problem to harness the powers now lying dormant in the Seventh-day Adventist church; to set the members to work together, carrying forward enterprises the Master says must be conducted before He can complete His work in the earth.

Medical workers hold the key that will unlock this problem. It is their privilege to make possible a work that will employ every lay-member, provided they are willing to serve with the devotion and consecration seen in the life of the great Physician who is their model.

In order to set laymen to work there must be some cooperation, some form of organization, that heretofore we have not been able to bring about. The ordinary church activity consists of the Sabbath school and service, possibly a mid-week prayer service and a young peoples' meeting. To this may be added the church school.

From time to time the membership takes part in some campaign, such as, the Harvest Ingathering, or some other literature work. But the major portion of the time of the ordinary church member is devoted to the work of making a living.

For a Seventh-day Adventist church member to be content with this meager program of Sabbath-keeping, devoting the greater part of his time to secular work, means that he has failed to obtain that relationship with the Lord that gives help and courage and power to do great things for the Master.

### TEACH CHURCH-MEMBERS TO WORK

THE best help that ministers can give the members of our churches is not sermonizing, but planning work for them. Give each one something to do for others. Help all to see that as receivers of the grace of Christ they are under obligation to work for Him. And let all be taught how to work.

—All To Be Workers

## THE ENTERING WEDGE

**G**OD has a great work for each church to do in its community. For this, the health work is an entering wedge. Every church should be placing before the world these principles, for they will break prejudice and prepare the world for other truths that we hold. To open the minds of our neighbors and make them receptive to the truth, we must do more than merely talk to them, more than give them the theory of truth. The daily living for the whole week should be such as to impress the hearts of people that we have a truth. One of the most direct ways to human hearts is through the health work.

In every large city there are hundreds of men suffering from diabetes. In the ordinary restaurant little provision is made to meet their needs in the way of diet. Such men would be glad to get their meals in a place where they are sure of the proper diet.

There are men with nephritis who do not know what to do, or what to eat. They are helpless as babes, and they need the instruction of intelligent people. Every Seventh-day Adventist church should stand as the leading light in the community on matters of healthful diet and the proper preparation of foods.

We are told that if we teach people to eat these foods they will improve in health. As they feel better, they will give the credit to the people who prepare the foods. When Friday evening comes and the little cafeteria closes its doors, and keeps them closed over the Sabbath, men of influence, thinking men and women who come to the cafeteria for their meals, will have their thought directed to the Sabbath. Open-minded people will be led to ask questions because of what they have observed.

The ordinary church member does not know how to do work of this kind. He does not know how to begin. When it comes to leadership we are limited. We are organized to carry on the work of the ministry, but when it comes to opening treatment rooms, caring for the sick, conducting little rest homes in the country that will get people out of the large cities, there are but few in our churches who know what to do. We need trained leaders who will repeat in the earth the work the Savior

carried on. He spent about nine-tenths of His time helping people.

## ACTION RATHER THAN ARGUMENT

**S**OME have the idea that when they have presented the message by the written page, or have given an oral message, they have fulfilled the law. But we have been told that in the end, the message will go with power, and as the result of doing things rather than by argument. Medical missionary work has been called "the gospel in practice." In our medical work the world should see a concrete demonstration of the third angel's message.

We should prepare church members to pioneer work along lines of activity that the Lord is calling upon his people to do. Believers in this message should be doing something different from the ordinary business of making money. Much of this pioneering should be along the lines of health work, getting people out of the cities to a more simple life in the country, getting the children into rural schools, teaching the people how to live in a more simple way. This work establishes a contact for us with people of the world; it breaks down prejudice; it sows seeds of truth, and prepares the way for ministerial efforts that bring results.

Seed-sowing is an important part of this movement. What harvest could the farmer expect who is indifferent to the preparation of the soil and the sowing of the seed? We are instructed to sow in tears, knowing that after many days we shall gather sheaves with rejoicing.

There must come into our churches a deep longing for this work of soil preparation. It is useless to sow seed in a poorly prepared soil. Many times it takes patient, repeated effort to properly prepare the soil for seeds of truth, but that is the business of the physician, the nurse, and all other medical workers. Often, it is only a seed here, and a seed there, that can be sown, and it may make you weep to think of the long effort that is necessary before any results are seen. Sometimes people become discouraged because they do not see immediate results.

After spending five years in grilling work, passing test after test, as you have

to do in your medical training, you physicians should be the most patient people in the world. When your training is over you should seek a place where you can head a group of workers and teach them to carry forward a community work. It is your privilege to get people to work, preparing the soil in other hearts for seeds of truth. After a time a wonderful harvest will be gathered. People will come to you, saying, "If it had not been for you, I would never have been with you. It was your work that changed my attitude of mind toward the message of Seventh-day Adventists." When you can inspire the church with which you are connected to work in that way, people will think that every Seventh-day Adventist church believes in the same activities.

**B**EFORE the work in this world is completed there must be a close cooperation of evangelistic and medical efforts. The leader, the man who carries the heaviest burdens, in other words, the biggest man in a movement of this sort, will be the servant of all. I earnestly hope that you medical students will pass every test in your studies, and that when it comes to your life work, you will be able to pass that still stiffer test demanded of leaders, and will be willing to enter this movement on the same financial basis as other workers in the church.

Can you live as other people live? Can you go into the church, taking the same wage as others, working with the community, the servant of that community? This will prepare you to sing that song of Moses and the Lamb, the song that none can sing unless they have wholly followed the Lord in their work on earth.

It will be harder to live the life of a genuine Seventh-day Adventist than it was to become an Adventist in the beginning. Then in the work of the denomination, much depends upon the medical missionaries. The denomination is looking to Loma Linda, looking to you medical students. Some of the greatest things for you to learn in medicine will never come to you in the class room, but you will get them as you come in line with the great fundamental principles of gospel work as outlined in the Bible. There is no greater privilege for you than to get into the class

with the great Physician, and learn His song of service.

### TEACH PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH

**T**HE underlying laws of health are simple and should be understood by all. Basic principles of health should be a part of the education of the children in all our schools. These same principles should be taught in our churches. The world is sick, and in its distress, it turns to us for healing. "Teach the people that it is better to know how to keep well than how to cure disease. Our physicians should be wise educators, warning all against self-indulgence, and showing that abstinence from the things that God has prohibited is the only way to prevent ruin of body and mind."

An interesting program of health instruction is carried on through the public press. The radio is being pressed into service. God is using all possible means of warning people of coming tribulations and to prepare them in body and mind for the future. Dr. R. S. Copeland, United States Senator from New York and former Commissioner of Health, New York City, writes of a lecture given recently by the noted English surgeon, Sir Arbuthnot Lane, surgeon to King George. In his lecture, Sir Arbuthnot is quoted as saying,

"Most of the diseases that afflict us are preventable. The most common one, the cause of a host of others, is chronic intestinal stasis—in other words, constipation.

"I find it most difficult to get that word into the newspapers so that the public will know what I am talking about. I was asked recently to give a ten-minute talk on this subject over the radio. I did. The radio people would not allow me to say 'constipation.'

"This condition—the most menacing—is at the same time one of the most preventable. But the world must be educated in the means of prevention. It is responsible for ulcers and finally cancer. Civilization itself is menaced by it. Of the whole population of Great Britain, at least five million will die of cancer unless they are educated about health."

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That is a startling statement from an eminent authority, and in this age when cancer is just as great a menace to the population of this country as to that of the British nation, we in America should certainly learn the lessons of prevention. Dr. Copeland himself adds,

"Everybody who is informed on such matters agrees that constipation is responsible for a large share of our physical ailments. It is a shame that we cannot make the public understand that its neglect may mean the most serious of all diseases. The contaminated blood, the result of chronic constipation, loses its cleansing properties. In consequence, all the organs and tissues of the body are in danger.

"Good health and long life demand that constipation be overcome."

Dr. Copeland's articles, containing advice on matters of health, are read by thousands of people the country over. It is our experience that many, many people are suffering from constipation who are unconscious of the cause of their trouble. There should be two or three thorough evacuations of the bowels daily, and anything less than this gives rise to toxins in the blood stream that in time produce disease.

By proper diet, exercise, and the use of rational methods of treatment, some most stubborn cases of chronic constipation have been cured. The daily use of a well-regulated diet, regularity of habits and exercise, are required to keep the body functions in good condition. Madison has a leaflet on the subject of "Constipation," that contains wholesome and simple instruction for laymen.

## ITEMS OF NEWS

THIS is announcing the arrival of another wee baby in the family, Miss Lyle Marie, little daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lew Wallace, born on the twenty-eighth of January.

STUDENTS who take their pre-medical training at Madison should begin with the opening of the spring term, April one. By so doing the student completes this preparation in time to enter the College of Medical Evangelists at the beginning of its fall term. Applications should be with the Madison faculty in the near future.

THE annual board meeting of the Louisville Good Health Association was held on the twenty-ninth of January. An encouraging report of the cafeteria and treatment rooms in the city and the new sanitarium at the country base at Pewee Valley, was brought back by Drs. Sutherland and Noble and Mrs. Scott, Madison representatives at the meeting. Work of this nature in these units impresses one with the need of staying qualities on the part of workers, and a clear vision of what God would have done through such instrumentalities.

WHEN Brother R. E. Loasby was last in the United States, he paid Madison a short visit, because of his interest in practical lines of education and their application to the situation in India, for a number of years his field of labor. In his school at Lasalgaon a number of cottages industries have been put in operation. Recently he wrote, "We have a fine little dispensary, built of stone, with water, built-in cupboards, and so forth, quite a change from the cow-dung-smeared little room of former times." He writes also of his garden. "The well deepened and we have a good supply of water. Consequently, this year we have had lovely radishes, lettuce, string beans, tomatoes, new potatoes, and other things, as well as flowers. This next month we shall plow for five acres of wheat and two acres of fruit trees." For young people who are in training at Madison along similar lines, it is interesting to find the same system of practical education adapted to conditions in the Eastern hemisphere. Professor Loasby is calling for consecrated young people to help in India.



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## Country Life and Country Life Education

THE foundation of the country life movement, the underlying principles of the rural movement that is taking the attention of statesmen and orators, phil-anthropists and economists of this day, is found in the story of man and his crea-tion as given in the first chapters of the book of Genesis. There you find the beginnings of the race, and there you find the beginnings of the country-life movement.

God made man and pronounced the work of His hands very good. He made for him a garden home and He pronounced that very good. In the envi-ronment of the garden, man was to reach his highest physical, mental and spiritual development.

The farm home was to be the birthplace of every child. The farm school was to be the means of educating them for their fullest accomplishments in life. God placed Adam in the garden to dress it and to keep it, and there God met with His children to instruct them in the ways of life. Every thing that came from the hand of the Creator was to testify to His glory and minister to the development of man. By working with the things of creation man was to be companion of the Master; he was to associate intimately with his

Maker, and his character was to be moulded like unto the divine.

GOD chose the ideal place for the edu-cation and development of the chil-dren of men. He es-tablished man on the soil and gave him a work to do. His work was linked insepara-bly with growing things. His home life was planned in ac-cordance with rural surroundings, and his diet was to be of the products of the soil.

Had man followed closely the plan of his Creator, Eden would have become his perpetual home, and the earth would

have been filled with gardens similar to that original pattern given to the father of the race. Sin, departure from the will of God, brought a change in the home of man. Adam and Eve were driven from their garden, but they were not to leave the soil. Under more difficult conditions they were to carry forward the work and development of the original plan. They were sent out to till the soil and subdue the effects of sin as seen in the thorns and thistles, the weeds and briers.

The forsaking of the soil, the turn to the city, began very early in history. This, too, is related in the beginnings of Gene-sis. Of Cain it is written that he went out from the presence of the Lord, turned his back on the Lord and the Lord's ways of life, and made for himself and his de-

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### THE PROVINCE OF THE RURAL SCHOOL

IT reveals cowardice to move so slowly and uncertainly in the labor line,—that line which will give the very best kind of education. Look at nature. There is room within her vast boundaries for schools to be established where grounds can be cleared and land cultivated. This work is essential to the education most favorable to spiritual advancement; for nature's voice is the voice of Christ, teaching us innumerable lessons of love, and power, and submission, and perseverance.

—*Industrial Reform*

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From Rural Education studies by Professor Charles Alden, of the Tennessee University Extension Department.

scendents a city. From that time two principles of life have been in the earth; one, centering about the farm and the rural home; the other, leading to the forsaking of the country and congregating in cities. The struggle between these two ideas, or methods of existence, has accompanied every world crisis since the fall of Adam.

**S**PEAKING of the descendents of Adam, it is written, "God provided the conditions most favorable for the development of character. The people who were under His direction still pursued the plan of life that He had appointed in in the beginning. Those who departed from God built for themselves cities, and, congregating in them, gloried in the splendor, the luxury, the vice that makes 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."

The Bible is replete with the history of the struggle between the city and the rural idea. One of the greatest movements recorded in history is the wholesale placing of the Jewish nation on the soil of Palestine after generations of slavery in Egypt. And we have the record of laws made in those days to hold man on the soil, to preserve if possible the original plan, to restore if that were possible the life and health of the people of God. Adam lost his domain easily; Christ, working through His chosen people all through the ages, has been seeking to restore that lost estate, but the restoration comes through suffering. Here is the corner-stone of the philosophy of country life. The plan for restoring rural leadership is best explained by the Bible, and that restoration will come only as men are converted to the principles set forth in the scriptures.

The attractions, the drawing powers of the city are strong. The university of Tennessee moves its Agricultural Department to the farm. It is planned to move the Department of Rural Education out

on a farm. Teachers study rural education, and yet they go into the cities to teach. They have not the rural life vision. Like vagabonds, they know not the value of their inheritance. Crowned kings, they lose their wealth, they are lured from their castles and away from their grounds. Are not such persons wanderers and vagabonds?

AMERICA PRIMARILY A COUNTRY  
LIFE NATION

**A**MERICA came into history when the old world was struggling under oppression. The early settlers came here seeking liberty, religious, educational and political liberty. The people of Virginia came for freedom. The backbone of our own South has the sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry which made such splendid pioneers. The wealthier classes who came to the South brought their wealth to the rural sections and established the independent atmosphere of the great estates. These people still believe that rural life is the salvation of the nation. There is ingrained in them a love of the hills and the fields.

During the Construction Period the leaders in America were country-life folk. The first president of the United States was a great Virginia farmer. Andrew Jackson's love for the farm led him to settle outside of Nashville and to develop the famous Hermitage estate. The rush to the cities has come since the days of the civil war. In Washington's day only about four percent of the population of the nation lived in the cities; today, over fifty percent are city dwellers. The mad rush for city centers has come during the last seventy years.

At the beginning of that period Seventh-day Adventists knew the gospel of country life. They had the message to keep to the land, but for those seventy years they have done practically nothing in leadership in the rural movement. They have to a great degree lost their opportunity. Men of the world, men of the universities, men in politics, are heading movements for rural life that should have been headed by church men.

In spite of the fact that our literature is replete with the country-life idea, we lack leadership to develop the idea. But God will not let the cities go unwarned.

The Lord's arm is not shortened, that He cannot save. If we neglect this message, others will arise to act as leaders. At present there is nothing greater before the world than the rural life problem, and the question for us to settle is our relation to that movement.

It is possible to grow up with good standing in the church and yet fail to grasp the idea that the Lord has any interest in the place a man lives. Some of our good teachers have counseled many a country boy to leave the farm and seek his opportunity in the city. He reasoned that the country is a good place to be born; it is a good place to spend one's boyhood, but do not stay too long on the farm lest you become a "hay-seed." And heeding the urge of many teachers, young people have flocked from the country to the cities. Today we are reaping the effects of this change in population centers.

"I had been a teacher for a number of years," said Professor Alden, "and had advised many a boy to seek the opportunities of city life. I heard my first country-life sermon from Dr. Sutherland at Emmanuel Missionary College, in Berrien Springs. It came as a revelation from heaven. I went into the grove to be alone with God and my thoughts. I told the Lord that I could not get around the words that had been read from His book. I told Him, also, that I hated the country. I despised its mud, its work, and its inconveniences. If He wanted me to live in the country and teach in the country and teach others to love the country, He must change my whole manner of thinking.

"The Lord did that very thing for me. It was a real conversion. I awoke to find that the things I once hated, I now love. From that time to this it has been the ruling passion of my life. For twenty-five years the idea that man should live on the soil, should make the soil respond to his touch, should have his home, his schools, his institutions on the soil, has ruled my life. I love that idea which the Lord has given us. I devote all my time to teaching the love of country life, because I myself love it and believe in it. I once had the puritan idea that religion was something hard and unpleasant, but I find now my greatest joy in carrying

out the principles of life which come to us from the Bible.

"My burden is for the world. The church has this truth. It is stored in its archives. The church should take the leadership in the country-life movement, but if it does not, my burden is for the men who carry the weight of the government, and for the children of the statesmen and teachers and thinkers of the world who are grasping for these truths. It becomes our obligation to give them this country-life message. There was never a time like the present in which to sow seeds on good ground. For seventy years we missed our leadership, we lost our way, and our bishopric has well-nigh slipped from us into the hands of people less qualified and lacking the fund of instruction that has been given us."

Established as a land of the free and the home of the liberty loving, our country is fast changing its attitude toward many of the fundamental principles of that freedom. Wealth is centering in the cities. The people who should be drawing their strength from the country and adding their strength to the nation through their rural activities, are fast forsaking their God-given privileges, and serfs and slaves will become the tillers of the soil.

Knowing this, how can we allow the crisis to come without using our ability to the limit to give the message of country-life?

#### MADISONS ATTITUDE TOWARD COUNTRY LIFE

THE Madison School leads a rural community life. The school buildings, clustered on a portion of the broad acres that constitute the institution's farm, represent but a small part of the real educational work of the place. Students in the science classes spend a good many hours with the equipment of the chemical and physical laboratories, but the general body of students spend vastly more time with the equipment in the broader laboratories of the farm and shops.

Students may not love the farm and farm interests when they reach Madison, but they find themselves gradually won from the love of the city to a keen regard for the things that grow, and for the study of methods of practical work. While,

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Madison has many industries lending themselves to the maintenance of the student body, yet agriculture is the basis of them all.

The operation of the agricultural interests of the institution is not in the hands of any one or two men, but is conducted by a group known as the Food Production Committee. The Food Committee studies matters of diet and food preparation; the Food Production Committee is concerned with meeting the physical needs of a large student body, of a group of patients who come to the Rural Sanitarium for renewed health, and it contributes of its products to the vegetarian cafeteria in the city of Nashville.

"Agriculture is more than an industry," says MacGarr. "It is a way of life," and it is that "way of life" that Madison strives to stress. While students are mastering the processes of food raising, the care of stock, tool and machinery repairs, and simple construction work, they are meeting school expenses, but far and ahead of this, they are building into their character elements of strength that the Lord has told us come from rural life better than any other.

It is a valuable thing for a young man to learn to raise and market his food stuffs; to care for his cattle and poultry, to build and furnish a neat house for himself; and withal, to be a real leader in community activities. It is well for him to have as wife a woman educated to prepare foods in a wholesome manner, to make her own clothing, to care for the sick, and to cooperate with him in all the community activities in which they are supposed to act as leaders.

While Madison stresses health work, medical missionary activities of various

kinds, and is training men and women to operate rural schools, rural homes, city cafeterias and treatment rooms, it recognizes the farm as the basis of all industrial activity. It becomes of vital importance that the student learn to love the farm and all rural activities. Broad acres, good gardens, home-grown fruits, classes in science subjects, and frequent agitation of the subject from all angles, serves to ground students in the idea that the farm is the place for the Christian to make his home and in which to center his interests.

### THE DAIRY PLAY

THE Dairy Extension Department of the Purina Mills of Nashville, are carrying on a campaign in favor of better dairy production as the result of scientific feeding. Monday evening they entertained the Madison family with a playette in which the speakers were Joe Guess, a farmer who works his farm on haphazard methods, knowing nothing of the scientific feeding of his cattle, and merely guessing at his income; Mr. Shaw, the banker from whom Joe Guess hoped to borrow money; Bill Know, a dairyman who follows scientific methods of feeding, keeps a record of dairy productions, and is able to determine accurately the income from his herd; and Bob Profit who explains to Joe Guess the value of scientific feeding.

This illustrates an educational campaign by which farmers may profit, carried on without cost to them. The Purina Mills send out their manager and their service man, and with them is a former Dairy Commissioner. These men teach the balanced rations for the dairy cow, giving the lesson in a manner that will not soon be forgotten, and adding a little merriment to the meeting by their characterizations. Their instruction is summarized as follows:

Raise all the feed you can.

Buy the milk-making materials that your own feed lacks.

Keep records of feed used and milk produced.

Feed each cow according to production.

Let your records tell you which cows to keep and what feeds to use.

# The Madison Survey

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February 24, 1926

No. 8

## Working Under Trying Circumstances

IN one way or another the Scriptures picture for us, in the history of the nations of the past, the conditions and circumstances that have to be met by the people of God today. As a church, we face an era of conquest similar to the times of Israel in the days of Joshua. For forty years that people had looked forward to the time when they would be permitted to enter the land of Canaan.

From the borders of that land the people sent up into the new country a group of explorers to spy out the country and report back the situation, and the hope of victory. With the

Lord's promise of success, this was a poor sign of faith on the part of this people, but the human element prevailed. The majority report contained a description of a wonderfully productive soil, but of a land peopled with giants and well filled with fortified cities.

The Lord knew all the difficulties to be overcome, and in His hands were methods of rapid conquest, provided only that the people were willing to depend absolutely on His generalship. Beginning with the miraculous deliverance from Egypt, the Lord had put fear in the hearts of the

tribes occupying Canaan, in order that the conquest of that land might be made easy. To Moses the Lord said, "I will send my fear before thee, and will destroy all the people to whom thou shalt come, and I will make all thine enemies turn their backs upon thee, and I will send hornets before thee which shall drive out the Hivites, the Canaanites, and the Hittites, from before thee."

Here we have a picture of maximum results with the minimum expenditure of energy on the part of God's people. Natural conditions were to be used to place the land in the hands of the children of Israel. Not suddenly, not all in one season, was this clearing of the land of its wicked inhabitants to take place, but the children of Israel themselves were to set the pace for this conquest. Just so fast as Israel was able to occupy, work, and improve the land, just so fast would the Lord see that they had the land.

This was a fair bargain, one which encouraged initiative, faith and courage on the part of the people. Later history, however, contains no glowing account of follow-up work of conquest by those people. Lack of faith, lack of push

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### HIGH GRADE WORK IN OUR SCHOOLS

OUR work is reformatory. It is the purpose of God that through the excellency of work done in our educational institutions the attention of the people shall be called to the last great effort to save the perishing. In our schools the standard of education must not be lowered. It must be lifted higher and still higher, far above where it now stands; but the education must not be confined to a knowledge of text-books merely.

—*The Need of Educational Reform*

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Dr. Sutherland, at the opening session of the recent faculty institute.

and initiative, gave the enemy time to face about and meet Israel in open battle. Instead of pursuing a fleeing multitude, we find Israel all through the period of Joshua and the Judges, organizing for battle and meeting the enemy in open combat. Nor was it always victory for Israel. Time and again they fled before the foe, and all because of low spiritual vitality, lack of vision, and failure to strike when the Lord said, Strike.

What Israel, with God on their side, might have done easily, Israel had to accomplish under much more trying circumstances.

TO His church on earth today God has given a definite work. For each member of the church He has specified a work as definite as that given Israel in the conquest of Canaan. At the siege of Jericho, no man was allowed to stay at home while others took part in the attack. Victory depended upon all people, all the laymen, acting their part. The end will never come, so we are told with authority, until every Christian is at his post and doing his part in God's work.

Forty years ago an active campaign was outlined for laymembers of the Seventh-day Adventist church, a campaign that would have brought great results in a short time. The church hesitated. It thought more of personal ease, of worldly pursuits, than of active participation in the conflict. Members were willing to pay a substitute, rather than enter the battle themselves. But Christians cannot do their work by proxy, and so the victory has not yet been won.

Those same tasks face the church today, but today they must be done under circumstances much more difficult. What we failed to do in times of peace and quiet, must now be done under trial and in the midst of great perplexity.

This is very evident in all such practical lines of work as conducting sanitariums, cafeterias, treatment rooms, and rural schools. Take the city work as an example. Twenty years ago it was possible to secure a suitable building in a good location for a nominal rent. Equipment cost less, and everything in the way of overhead expense was less than now.

In Nashville rents mounted until we were never sure one year that we would be able to meet the next year's demand. It drove us to the purchase of property and the remodeling of a building. It cost thousands of dollars, but in order to maintain the city work,—the cafeteria and the treatment rooms,—it had to be done. What we might have done with much less expense and with much greater ease twenty-five years ago, we must do under stress today.

In Louisville the experience has been similar. Difficulty in finding room for expansion, and increase in rents in good locations, made it necessary there to invest in a building if the work is to be made permanent, and a permanent foothold is what the Lord wants. The Knoxville health food center has made a number of moves. It has had a checkered experience, much harder than would have been had we begun years ago.

Generally speaking, young people of the church today are not as vigorous as their fathers and mothers, but the work is ours, and with these frailer instruments, God must do a great work under more trying circumstances. There must be a devotion, a consecration, a willingness to be used, but all this is a necessary part of character building.

## MEETING STANDARDS IN EDUCATION, HOSPITALS AND FOOD WORK

### A FACULTY INSTITUTE

DURING the last few years changes have been made in educational requirements of teachers that are sending a host of instructors into the universities and teachers' colleges of the land as students. Criticism of educational methods, failure of students to make good in meeting life's problems, the impracticability of much that is called education, survey of social and economic conditions,—these have led to a demand for more thoroughly trained teachers, and many who have spent years in successful school-room service, are now being forced to spend more or less time in added preparation, or else relinquish their positions.

Anything that can better the output of the school room should be welcomed; any-

thing that increases the efficiency of hospitals and sanitariums and makes them better able to cope with disease and add comfort of the sick and afflicted, should be grasped. But along with the increase of efficiency there is coming a strengthening of the bands of compulsion, of dictation, which will make it harder and still harder for us to do what Christians should do in the earth.

When Israel lived in Palestine it was their privilege to set standards, and in their work to reach a degree of efficiency at which the world wondered. Their land was in a strategic part of the earth, a thoroughfare for the nations. Their agricultural attainments were to cause comment of the great food producers of earth. Their laws of health and sanitation would make of them a people to be wondered at. God ordained it thus.

Instead of being compelled to conform to laws of efficiency set by other nations, they were to have within them a standard exceeding that of people who knew not of God, and a motive power compelling obedience without the aid of corporations, combines, confederacies, or unions. In other words, they were to set the pace.

But when this nation, outlined by God to be a free and independent people, failed to live up to its privileges, lost sight of its standards of attainment, and imitated rather than provoked emulation, Israel the leader became Israel the captive. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, took this people from the scene of their exaltation, and they became his slaves, strangers in a strange land.

Nebuchadnezzar had power to set standards and to compel adherence to those standards. Israel was commanded to plant and sow in Babylon, and there she cultivated her orchards and harvested her crops according to Babylonian laws.

Teachers from the schools of Israel had the privilege of teaching after the captivity, and to qualify in the university of Babylon, but their schools never did in Babylon what God intended them to do in Palestine. Having gone into Babylon, the only thing for those teachers to do if they continued to teach, was to meet the requirements of the ruling powers. Like Daniel, young men who

knew God and had power within to maintain their Christian integrity, could mingle with the students of the university, compete with other students, and often excel the others. But the masses did it not.

#### HOSPITAL STANDARDS

DR. Mary Dale gave an interesting paper to the institute on "Hospital Standards." Hospital history dates back to about the tenth century. In the days of the pilgrimages, the stopping places of the pilgrims, the places of safety for those travelers, were the only semblance of hospitals then known. Since the Crimean War and the days of Florence Nightingale standards and the training and work of nurses have made steady advancement.

We are today living in an era of keen competition and advancing standards. In order to maintain standing as an institution for the care of the sick, certain requirements must be met with reference to staff organization, the taking and keeping of patients' records, and the equipment of laboratories.

The Madison Rural Sanitarium medical staff is in process of organization. Its system of records and methods of filing have been approved, and in order to meet requirements from the laboratory standpoint, arrangements have been made to add an X-ray outfit to the equipment.

Referring to the training school for nurses at Madison, Dr. Dale called attention to the fact that this institution gives more hours class work than many nurse-training schools of the South, and 100 percent more than a good many Southern hospitals. The School program here which provides for nurses to have class work regularly in the afternoon, is a decided advantage over the plan of many institutions in which classes come at night after a full day's work.

Madison-trained students have advantages beyond ordinary nurses in dietetic lines, because of their practical work in the diet kitchen. In a number of points, Madison far exceeds the state requirements of training schools for nurses. Service is the largest watchword in any hospital, and Christian service is one of

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the commendable points in the minds of many patients of this institution.

### STANDARDS IN EDUCATION

IN the past the educational system has failed to meet the needs of the world, the social, religious and economic needs. This has led to a survey of the field and an attempt to arrive at the cause of the trouble. Educators feel that something must be done to increase the efficiency of the teaching force. We are living in a time of stress, when great changes are often made in a brief time. This is illustrated by experiences of the war period.

"During the Great War," said Professor Alden, speaking on this subject, "men learned more about foods and food values in a few years than they had learned in many years before. They were working under stress, and they had to step fast."

A few years ago farmers were buying cotton seed meal, which is about forty-one percent protein food, and paying \$1.50 per hundred, and for wheat bran, which is only about thirteen percent protein feed, they were paying \$2.00 per hundred. They reasoned that the higher price food must be the better of the two. They were not basing their reasoning on food values, but upon the price set by the merchants, and yet the protein content of the feed is the thing they should pay for. Time was when farmers were paying as much for timothy hay as for alfalfa, but that is not so today. Standardization is helping the farmer. Nothing now can be put on the market without a label, and weights are standardized. It is an era of standardization, and teachers, schools and institutions must be standardized, also.

Had the people of God done their duty in times past, we would not be forced to

meet present conditions in this way. God knows what the standards are that His people should reach. It is time for us to have well defined ideas concerning these standards, and we should continually advocate that standard of efficiency. Daniel was able to crowd the work of ten years into the space of three. He was recognized as ten times wiser than his fellows in the university. He recognized the stress of the times, and put every nerve to the stretch to accomplish what the Lord had laid out for him.

It is the privilege of Madison to meet present requirements. This will require work and sacrifice. In every forward movement some men are eliminated from the race. Others are able to grow to meet advanced standards.

Speaking of the standards which our schools should attain, Dr. Blanche Noble called attention to the mission of the church, to carry the message of truth to the ends of the earth. The people who fulfill this mission will come from our schools and other institutions that are training workers. The standards set for our institutions is infinitely higher than the standards of the world. The students in our schools should be able to attain the very highest standards. So long as the standards set by the world do not violate principles of God, it is our privilege to meet these standards.

Among the things demanded of schools at present is a certain amount of technical training on the part of the teachers; a specified amount of laboratory equipment; required library facilities; floor space and ventilation must reach a required standard, and other things which we recognize and are more than glad to meet. Nothing of human invention must be allowed to retard this work.

As a result of the study in the two-days institute, of the advancing standards for hospitals, food centers, and school, a number of recommendations were adopted looking forward to greater efficiency in the work of all departments of the institution. Some teachers find it necessary to take additional instruction. This is being arranged for. Looking forward to the future, each student is encouraged to choose some vocation early in his school life, and seek to attain a degree of efficiency in that trade.



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## Working Among the Mountaineers

THE one-day convention on adult education, held at Peabody College last week under the direction of the Carnegie Corporation, brought Mrs. Olive Campbell from her work in North Carolina and Miss Helen Dingman from Berea College, Kentucky, and gave Madison the unexpected pleasure of a week-end visit and a number of talks by these active workers among the Southern mountaineers.

Mrs. Campbell has spent many years in the work, and since the death of Mr. Campbell, for years secretary of the Southern division of the Russell Foundation, she has been carrying forward the activities which were dear to his heart. She spent several months in Denmark studying first hand the methods in the Danish High Schools, with the possibility of adapting these methods to work among the mountaineers.

Denmark has developed a remarkable system of cooperative agricultural work, the spirit of which is promoted by their schools which stress not book knowledge so much as the actual problems of life. The little country of Denmark, not half the size of the state of Tennessee, is one of the richest agricultural countries of

Europe. Its people are organized into all sorts of cooperative associations for the raising and handling of agricultural crops, and dairy products in particular. On her return to this country Mrs.

Campbell presented the plan of the folk schools of Denmark to some of the mountain people. They became enthusiastic to see a school of this sort started in their midst, and so in Cherokee County, North Carolina, near the town of Murphy, Mrs. Campbell and her associates, with the help of the neighbors who have pledged timber, man help, team help, and the assistance of friends at a distance,

are beginning the work of a school of a new type to this country, a school that will take the young people and make of them lovers of the soil and agricultural work, men and women who are loyal and true to the better nature, and whose high standards of cooperative work will bring greater prosperity to the mountain sections.

### BEREA'S OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL

AS a member of the faculty in the Teacher-Training Department of Berea College, an institution conducted primarily for the education of mountain men and

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### WORKING IN THE HIGHLANDS

IN our planning for the extension of the work, far more than the cities alone must be comprehended. In the 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. . . . As I meditate on these things, my heart goes out in deep longing to see the truth carried in its simplicity to the homes of these people along the highways and places far removed from the crowded centers of population.—*Words of Encouragement to Self-Supporting Workers.*

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women, Miss Dingman has a wide experience with the mountain problems of Kentucky. For three months out of the year she is visiting the teachers in their schools in the mountain coves, helping them to meet their problems, encouraging them to better and more strenuous efforts. She travels the mountains on mule back, lives in the homes of the people, and knows their lives through and through.

The remainder of the school year she is teaching the young men and women at Berea who are in preparation for school life in the mountains. Among the two thousand, or more, students in attendance at Berea are some who dropped out of school before they were equipped for the work of life. As they grew older they hungered for an education, and so Berea planned to draw groups of these men and women into school for the mere joy of learning. They do not come for class credits. They have no examinations, but they have the privilege of various short courses in practical subjects once or twice a year.

Strong members of the faculty give these classes of adults the very best they have to give. They have talks on history and government, Bible, sociology, agriculture, home economics, health and sanitation. And they sing. As Miss Dingman says, "They literally sing themselves together." She told of the types who attend these special short courses for adults. To illustrate, two young men came from the mines, pale with their underground work, with minds filled with a bitter hatred. They hated capitalists; they hated the negro; they were against the government. It was remarkable to see the change in their mental attitude as the result of twenty-five days in this "Opportunity School." A mountain preacher, a six-footer, came to this school, and when he returned to his little parish, his congregation asked, "What did you do for our preacher?" He had broadened and widened in his ideas until he surprised the home folks.

#### THE BRIGHT ROAD AND THE DIM ROAD.

LEAVING Berea, Miss Dingman took her hearers to the mountains themselves, where students from Berea are

meeting the needs of the isolated communities in a wonderful way. Out in the "dim roads" some are working for the betterment of the community and moulding lives through the work they are doing for the children.

Miss Dingman told of her travels on horse or mule back through the mountains, touching first the county seat of the section to be visited, learning there of the most isolated teacher in some little school house who was longing for some one with whom to discuss school and community problems.

The spirit of these communities is most individualistic. It was men and women with strong spirit of individualism that left Scotland for a home in the new land. Then it was the most individualistic of these early settlers that located in the mountains, so it is easy to appreciate the strong individualistic spirit to be met and conquered by the little school and its teacher. What can bring these people together with a common interest? That is the teachers problem.

Taylor Brown is a Berea student who is doing a splendid work for one mountain community. His parents were opposed to an education for their boy, so when he was eighteen years old he ran away from home to go to school. At Berea he worked to meet his expenses. Then after a year's work in the Normal Department, he taught a little school in the hills.

He had a wretched little school house, lined with tin, to which paint, if there had ever been any, would not stick. There were no outside toilets and no water. Taylor asked the county superintendent to furnish paint provided the teacher and students would put it on, and for lumber for improvements on the basis that the teacher did the work. With a team of mules loaned him, he hauled the lumber over the mountain, and he and the boys put in some simple improvements. With the gift of paint, he taught the boys to paint the building, making painting a school project. They built two toilets, bookshelves and a cabinet for the school room.

He sent a sample of the water from the spring to the county health officer and received word that the supply was contaminated. He sought instruction as to a

remedy, and with his boys dug a reservoir, lined it with cement, and thus gave the school a wholesome water supply. He appealed to the court for money to build a bridge across the creek. He was granted twenty-five dollars. He used a little of this for material, he and the boys constructed the bridge, and the remainder of the donation went into school-room equipment.

IN this section there was little community interest, but Taylor was developing a public sentiment. A man living near the school gave them the use of an acre of land overgrown with weeds and full of stumps and stones, if they would clear it. He and the children gathered the stones into great piles, then to make a game of it, he organized the children into two bands, the wild cats and the tigers, and they played the greatest game of their lives in an effort to see which side could soonest put its stone pile in the creek.

The field was grubbed and cleared and made into a community play ground with seats around the border for the community visitors. Community interest was growing. When the seven-months' school closed, the boy teacher returned to Berea for futher study. While there, a state senator, who had a large tract of timber in close proximity to the school, visited Berea, and in a moment of generous feeling offered to do any thing in his power for any of the students working in the mountains. Taylor Brown improved the opportunity, and obtained promise of 4,000 feet of timber for an addition to the little school house in the mountains.

Then he went back to the children. He told the fathers and mothers of the gift of timber. Some men offered work, some offered their teams, and a man with a mill offered to saw the lumber. And so it was that by dint of hard work and cooperation a second floor was added to the little school house. Here the teacher lives, here hot lunches are served to the children, and here the community meetings are held.

This last fall the cooperation of a physician was secured for health meetings in that community. Health literature was scattered, and for two days the little

school house was turned into a hospital, and the children were given the hook-worm treatment.

When this young man took his stand for Christ, there opened to him a new avenue for community work. He now has a Sunday school, and a preacher comes to the community every other Sunday to minister to the spiritual needs of the people.

This young man teacher is brightening one of the dim roads in the mountains of East Kentucky, and his experience is an indication of what should be done in hundreds and thousands of isolated communities by Christian teachers and medical workers.

#### TEACHING COMMUNITY COOPERATION

THERE was an inspiration about the stories told by Miss Dingman and Mrs. Campbell that made a strong appeal to Madison students who are in training to increase their power to help the needy in the highways and byways of life. Teachers are needed. There is a crying need of teachers, and these narratives indicate the type of teacher that can meet the community need, teachers who think more of others than of themselves; teachers who love the country; who love people and are true to principle; teachers who, when away from friends and companions, can maintain the high standards of Christian living; teachers who have the power of initiative that will make them leaders of community thought.

One of the most illuminating of these talks was the description of the cooperative store in a rural mountain district and the changes it wrought in the whole community. To be able to do team work, to pull together as a community,—this is a lesson that can be taught successfully only by leaders who have themselves learned the great lesson of Christian cooperation.

The instruction given by these two visitors fresh from their mountain work will long be remembered by the Madison family.

#### THE DECK IN A VEGETARIAN CAFETERIA

ONE of the most attractive decks of food I have seen lately," said a friend, "was found in one of your vege-

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tarian cafeterias. It was my privilege to stay with the workers for a half day, or more, and they offered me the unusual opportunity of following the workers about as they prepared the food for the mid-day serving.

In this cafeteria the hot food cooking is done by a man. It is not wise at this time to give his name, so I shall call him Mr. Strong. Once he was in the business world, but when the health message came to him, it won his heart so completely that he learned to bake and cook. He wanted to serve other people with the sort of food that had contributed to his own health. And he loves the occupation. It is not drudgery to him. He believes in it; he is doing it for the Master, and it is a heart service.

All morning there was a busy hum in the kitchen, which, by the way, has an A rating for cleanliness and order by the city inspectors. Sixty loaves of whole wheat bread, splendid in quality, came from the ovens, bread that has made a reputation for the baker all over the city. Hot bran muffins and crisp corn sticks completed the display on the bread tray.

Many people come to this cafeteria because advised by their physicians to eat the food. At first they admit frankly that they do not like the vegetarian menu, but they persist, and soon come to take it in preference to other foods. There is not a sliver of meat in the preparation of this food. A kettle of steaming hot soup, the patrons favorite soup, is made of a variety of vegetables, preserving the vitamins, and delicately flavored. Mr Strong has a knack of making savory roasts of vegetable and nut products that the people like. Nut meats from the Food Department

of the Madison School are served in various ways. "I never realized that vegetables could be so good cooked without meat and grease," is the frequent comment of patrons.

Special attention is directed by these food experts to the value of raw foods and salads. The salad portion of the deck is a delight to the eye and most satisfying to the palate. Mrs. Strong, in this case, is the director of the salad department and the maker of desserts. Pies, first class, thin-crusteds pies adorn the counter, pumpkin, blue berry, caramel, and cocoanut, we will say. There is a fruit gelatin dessert, wholly free from animal products, bran pudding, sought often by patrons who feel the need of roughage and who thus get it in a form that pleases the appetite. There are fruits and sauces and shortcake, delicious, so the eaters testify, and it is made from whole wheat batter and without a mite of soda or baking powder.

The gravies of this cafeteria have gained a reputation. Their special virtue is freedom from grease which often makes trouble for the eater of ordinary gravies. Inquiry brought forth two or three recipes for greaseless, yet appetizing, gravies.

GRAVY NO. ONE: Bring a quart of potato water to a boil. Into this stir two well-beaten eggs. Whip it well as it boils, and add whole wheat, or rye, flour thickening. Salt to taste.

GRAVY NO. TWO: Run tomato through the sieve to take out the seeds. To a pint of the tomato puree, add two sliced onions, and a tablespoon of crisco, and let it simmer until the water has well evaporated. This is base for about one gallon of gravy, so add thickening with that in view. To the thickened tomato, add potato water, and salt to taste.

This cafeteria is known for its whole grain products. Patrons come expecting whole wheat bread, whole wheat pie crusts, whole wheat basis for short cakes, and so forth. If for any reason white flour is substituted, the patrons will call attention to it. They want the pure foods, the whole grain products, and they expect us to live up to the standards we have set in food lines.

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## The Christian's Privilege of Cooperation with Christ in the Duties of Life

WHO shall separate us from the love of Christ?" Paul asked the question, then answered it, "I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

Out of the depth of his experience as a Christian Paul could say that no person, and no circumstances or combinations of circumstances in life could separate him from cooperation with God through Jesus. Man had this close touch with the Creator in the beginning, but through sin he lost it, and sin darkened his mind until he could not comprehend what God wanted him to do as a partner in world affairs. Then God gave His Son, that man might understand the divine plan of close association between man and the Lord. "He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things?"

Paul's reasoning to the Romans is correct, for if the Lord has given us Christ to teach us how God wants to cooperate with mankind, we may believe that He will not spare anything that is for the

good of the human family. This plan of cooperation is so great and so wonderful that it is worth our all for a part in it. Christ came to this earth to demonstrate how the common, useful things of everyday life can be done in a manner that will bring glory to the Father.

### TO EVERY MAN HIS WORK

TAKE ye heed, watch and pray; for ye know not when the time is. For the Son of man is as a man taking a far journey, who left his house, and gave authority to his servants, and to every man his work, and commanded the porter to watch. Watch ye therefore, . . . lest coming suddenly, He find you sleeping. —*Mark Thirteen, Thirty-Three*

ALL through the history of the people of God, Christ has stood as the Father's representative, working with men who were willing to cooperate. When Abraham was living he received instruction as to

what he should do. Jesus was talking with him. In the days of Moses, the pillar of fire by night and the cloud by day was the personal presence of Christ. Isaiah says, "In all their affliction He was afflicted, and the angel of His presence saved them."

Israel as a whole did not comprehend the nearness of the Christ, but Moses did. Moses talked with Christ face to face. Moses lived as seeing Him that was invisible. His life was moulded by that association with the Lord, and it was the privilege of every one in the camp of Israel to have that same grasp of the nearness of the Master.

Paul interprets the experiences of the children of Israel in this way: "I would not that ye should be ignorant, how that

all our fathers were under the cloud, and all passed through the sea; and were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud, and in the sea; and did all eat the same spiritual meat; and did all drink the same spiritual drink; for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them, and that Rock was Christ."

**J**OSEPH in all his experiences in Egypt, had the personal assurance that Christ was leading him. It was this conviction that made possible his strength of character in resisting sin, and his quick wit and keen perception of political matters that made him the protector of the children of Israel when times were hard.

When Joshua took the children of Israel across Jordan, he recognized that Christ was Captain of their hosts. When the instruction of that Captain was obeyed, victory was theirs; when they turned from His detailed instruction, they suffered defeat. In it all God was endeavoring to impress on the hearts of men His plan for Christ to work with them at all times.

The time came when Israel wanted to be more like the nations about and they asked for a king. Saul took the government in a time of trouble. At first he was meek and teachable, and the Lord sent messages to Saul through the prophet Samuel. Christ was seeking to cooperate with the king even though a kingdom was not the ideal condition for Israel to live under. Saul failed to understand the leadings of Christ, and he made mistakes. In the days of Goliath, he and his people were afraid to go up against the giant. They were afraid to trust Jesus as Moses had learned to trust Him.

Then David came to the camp. He was but a lad fresh from the sheep cote. With a few stones from the brook, he went to meet Goliath and slew the troubler of Israel. And why? Because in his daily work with the flocks David had learned to trust God to help him out of difficulty. He told of the lion and the bear that attacked the sheep, and that God gave him power to kill them. He recognized the help of the Lord in meeting daily problems. That made of him a man of valor, a leader of men and armies.

**T**HE ordinary Christian does not think of asking Jesus to help in the kitchen work, or in the laundry, with the seed sowing and the cultivating. Few men have learned the blessedness of having Jesus with them as they build, or as they teach, or as they plow. They think of Him as attending church with them. They are accustomed to meeting the Lord at Sabbath school, or at the prayer meeting, but they do not see much of Him in the daily round of duties.

David was not afraid to meet the giant fighter, because he recognized that God had been the One to deliver him from the power of the lion and the bear. Daily association with Christ made possible victory through Christ when a crisis had to be faced.

Daniel and his companions in Babylon found themselves face to face with perplexities. They had been taught to stand for principle on diet and in other matters. They were young men, but they knew what it meant to ask the Lord to assist them. They put a proposition to the butler in regard to their diet, trusting the Lord to help them meet the emergency. The steward told the boys that they would endanger themselves and him, but their faith prevailed, and the young men were allowed to test the diet of herbs for ten days. At the end of that test they looked fatter and fairer than others who lived on another diet. Their mental attitude toward Christ and His teachings won for them a victory over appetite and over the power of the king.

Later in the history of these Hebrew captives, they were commanded to worship the golden image. They knew then the need of a personal Savior. When they were thrown into the fiery furnace, Jesus went in with them. They had such a close walk with Jesus day by day that in this crisis they knew they would not be left alone. And strange to say, the king on his throne expected that the Jesus whom they worshipped would go with them into the den of lions and into the fire and would preserve them.

The real meaning of Christianity is that experience of a Savior with us all the day. If we fail in these trying times, these crises, we are no better than the heathen.

The love of God is manifest in this, that He gave up His Son, that He might associate with sinners.

IN our churches many are the men and women who are waiting for some work to be assigned them. Like the blind man by the roadside between Jerusalem and Jericho, they are begging. They say, "If I only had my sight, I would work for the Master." But the blind man of the parable did not wait for sight before beginning his journey to the Savior. As soon as he heard the noise that told of Christ's coming, he ran toward Jesus. Had he made no effort to reach the Savior, there would have been no healing for him. In our work for the Master, we must put forth some effort to find what He wants us to do.

The Savior recognizes our attempt to cooperate with Him, just as He recognized and honored the attempt of Zacchaeus to see Christ as He passed through the streets. Many stand on the sidewalk and make no effort to see the Savior, or to find the work He has for them to do. There is no power in professed Christianity that does this, but for the man of the Zacchaeus type who is on the alert, following on, or running ahead of the crowd if need be, to find the place of opportunity, the Savior has a work. And that man will have power in his life, for he has learned to take the Savior with him in the daily duties of life.

#### NEWS FROM THE UNITS

SURVEY readers will be interested in the developements taking place in the units. There is no health in a stagnant pool, but along the banks of a flowing creek there is life and beauty, joy and peace, and sometimes sorrow, the sorrow that brings experience and often solution of problems. Some of us who travel from unit to unit in answer to calls, or the demands of Board meetings, are reminded of the life and activity, changes, motions and commotions of Tennyson's "Brook."

"I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance,  
Among my skimming swallows;  
I make the netted sunbeams dance  
Against my sandy shallows.

"I murmur under moon and stars,  
In brambly wildernesses;

I linger by my shingly bars;

I loiter round my cresses;

"And out again I curve and flow  
To join the brimming river,  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever."

These are real life experiences, the slipping, the sliding, and the victories that follow any advance move. Workers come and workers go, some finding the life too strenuous, or demanding too much sacrifice; or they themselves are unable to fit into the cooperative plans and the testing experiences that come to every group of workers. But a nucleus stays, and that nucleus of workers becomes seasoned and inured to difficulties, to the untying of knotty problems, to the solving of many perplexities, as they learn to walk day by day with the Master who has given us the plan of cooperation.

#### THE LOUISVILLE UNIT

THE Louisville work is growing. It has had growing pains, but the brave company has been learning that there is no true growth without suffering, and it is a joy to see the work expand. The roots have been growing downward and getting a strong hold, and the branches above are beginning to spread. In the city work there is to be a removal soon of the cafeteria and treatment room equipment to the new location on South Second Street. An old residence near the business center is being remodded and a new front put on the building. Downstairs is to be the cafeteria, where now they will have plenty of room to grow. Upstairs is to be the doctor's office and treatment rooms for women, and treatment rooms for men. The improvements are neither grand or wonderful, for we cannot afford such, but economy, neatness, plenty of light and air, and good taste, we hope to have as outstanding features.

We hope to make this a place from which light and health beam beneficently upon all who come there sincerely seeking help. Recently Dr. Moon and his wife, who is a trained nurse, have entered wholeheartedly into the work of this unit, bringing much strength and encouragement by the fine spirit of cooperation they manifest.

## THE MADISON SURVEY

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Madison, Tennessee

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About fifteen miles from the city is the country base, the Pewee Valley farm. This farm is linked with their city work by a beautiful boulevard. A little sanitarium is ready for occupancy. Close by, the workers are constructing a small house which will be the home of Dr. and Mrs. Moon, and will contain his private office. The workers look forward to a good season this coming spring and summer.

One of our great difficulties is the securing of competent farmers who have the spirit and vision of this work. It is with gratitude that we welcome to Pewee Valley such a man just at the time when he is greatly needed to prepare the soil for early planting. The economic value of a well conducted and prosperous garden and farm in a unit is self evident. Food is to be grown, not only for the school and sanitarium, but it finds a ready sale in the city. When the right person fits into the right place in every department of a work such as this, it is then that we are able to discern more clearly the wisdom of God's plan.

### AT KNOXVILLE

IN the city of Knoxville the cafeteria has outgrown its present quarters. There are times when as many people walk away unable to get in as are lined up from the door to the deck and seated around the tables, both downstairs and upstairs. The place is too small. This fact has led us to seek another location where a building could be made suitable to the needs. Consequently, a site was chosen on West Clinch Avenue, about one block away from the business center. The Young Women's Christian Association building is across the street and doctor's buildings

are near neighbors. Plans are being made by those who are to occupy the building. It will be a two story brick building with a wide entrance. The first floor will be occupied by R. A. Lovell's treatment rooms, and easy stairs will lead to the second floor where there will be ample room, plenty of light and fresh air, to comfortably provide for the needs of the cafeteria. The workers are all glad to have a permanent home, a health center that can be added to and developed.

It is planned that the bakery will occupy the basement, and it is the ambition of Mr. Crowder to meet the demands for his whole wheat products. He has long desired to develop a bread route. It is interesting to us that such a demand for health foods has been developed during the last two years. Before that time the people of the city seemed to know comparatively little about the word vegetarianism, or the advantages of living according to a health program.

THE needs of the Mountain Sanitarium and the city treatment rooms in Asheville made such a strong appeal to Mrs. Annie Ryan, who has been connected with the Nashville treatment room work and with other branches of the Madison School, that she left for Asheville on the twenty-second for her new field of labor.

THIS week the new sanitarium at Lawrenceburg has been receiving more than the usual attention. Furnishings for the building have been purchased. Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Sargent, who have been closely connected with the School at Madison for a number of years, moved to the Lawrenceburg Department, where Mr. Sargent will have charge of the outside work and Mrs. Sargent will associate with Miss S. E. White in the sanitarium work. This is the first effort of the Madison School to carry sanitarium work at a distance from the campus. Next summer, it is the plan to have a rest home and place equipped to give treatments at the Union Hill Orchards, about nine miles north of the school grounds.

### FRIENDS SAY

"I am reading the Survey and my prayers each day are for the work in the Southern field."

"I have had the little paper for three years, and it would not seem like home without it."



# The Madison Survey

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## As Seen Through Other Eyes

FRIENDS of the Madison work, readers of THE SURVEY, are scattered to the ends of the earth, and it is interesting to read their different views of the work of self-supporting missions in the great Southern field, of the training offered students in the school at Madison, and of the future many of them see for this work in the earth. In this article we want to pass on a few of the things that have come to us within the past week or two.

### MOTHERS FEEL CONTENTED

ONE mother writes: "It is sometimes hard for a mother to have her son so far away among strangers. I received a good letter from Dr. Dale which made me very happy, and my son writes me often, and such good, interesting letters. Although my son has worked since he was fourteen, before going to Madison he had done very little out-door work, but he enjoys his work even if it does come hard to him. He writes that he is weighing the most he has ever weighed in his life. He loves Madison and says it would be as near paradise as any spot on earth if his mother could be with him."

Once more a mother writes of a son in school: "John writes in glowing terms of the privilege of being a student at Madison. He assures me that any lad who hears the chapel talks by Dr. Sutherland is bound to get a vision of the many, many things God has for the youth of today to

do for Him and humanity. . . . He is anxious to be trusted with a responsible position in some unit. Speaking of the work program of the school, he says, 'I am so glad, Mother, that you taught me to *work* and to *obey*.' I am so glad he is giving his whole heart to his work and to fitting himself for the Master's field. I want you to know that THE SURVEY is the reason for John being at Madison and in a class preparing for God's work, THE SURVEY and mother's prayers.

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BECAUSE men could not comprehend the purpose of God in the plans laid before us for the education of workers, methods have been followed in some of our schools which have retarded rather than advanced the work of God. Years have passed into eternity with small results, that might have shown the accomplishment of a great work.

—Counsels to Teachers

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### FROM DISTANT LANDS

POSSIBLY no man among us has had a stronger hold on the hearts of the young people than Elder N. C. Wilson, himself a young man, who gave up teaching the Bible classes at Madison to answer a call to mission work in Africa. From Lusaka, Rhodesia, he writes often and most interesting letters of the work he is carrying forward under great difficulties in that far-off land. A postscript on a recent letter gives one a glimpse of the circumstances under which he and his family are living. He says, "Several nights ago a lion took a year-old calf out of a kraal three hundred yards from our house. This was coming close home. It is unsafe to go out after dark because of the lions. All these things remind one of 1 Peter 5 : 8

It is little wonder that the hearts of the Madison family are tender toward the work in Africa and that prayers often reach the ear of the Father for the health

and safety of these our representatives over there. Speaking of his experiences as Bible teacher here Elder Wilson says, "I still feel a bit jealous for my work at Madison. My happiest days in the work were spent among you, and the greatest joy of my life was to see a change of heart manifest in the life of certain boys at the school. I am seeing the same thing out here, although my work here is a little different."

Elder Wilson has written of Africa's need of men and women trained for the practical duties of life, adding his testimony to the statement that "the class of education given at the Madison School is such as will be accounted a treasure of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields."

#### HEALTH FOODS IN AFRICA

ANOTHER friend writes from Africa, this one from the West Coast, to say that Elder W. H. Anderson and wife are on their way to America to attend the General Conference meeting, Elder Anderson to return in July. The missionary writes, "I am sending a large order to Montgomery Ward and Company, and I would like to have come back with it some of your vegetarian food products from the Food Department at Madison. I want the foods to use in my travels. It is hard to get food while traveling. Some of the workers eat meat when traveling, but I have not yet changed my ideas about the value of a vegetarian diet."

"Please enter my name for THE SURVEY. I am still very much interested in Madison and its work, although I am on the opposite side of the world. It is workers with the kind of education that Madison gives that we need in the mission fields. We need workers here who know how to develop the country, and how to put up buildings, as well as how to preach and teach. We need workers who know how to prepare healthful foods. A great work could be done here along these lines by the right kind of workers."

With his order for health foods he is asking also for a pound of soy beans for seed. We hope some day to have personal representatives of the Madison work on the West Coast of Africa. A group of stu-

dents, known as the African Mission Band, are making a special study of that portion of the mission field.

#### SHALL THE SCHOOL BE ON A FARM

A MAN of considerable experience in connection with the school work of the denomination writes from a Western state of perplexities along educational lines:

"We have been receiving THE SURVEY for quite a long time, and I must say we appreciate your wonderful work in the South. I have been following the work at Madison, and your success in building up such an institution seems remarkable. But then when one remembers that God is back of such efforts it is easy to understand the success of the enterprise, for there is no such thing as failure with our great Leader.

"We are conducting school in a rented building, and in town. Some of us have visioned a rural industrial school, patterned after Madison, while others want it in town, and still others want it near an industrial center of the world where the boys and girls can get work. We still hope to put the school on a farm, where the students can enjoy the privileges of an education such as we believe the Lord wants them to have."

#### WORKING OUT VITAL PRINCIPLES

A VISITOR, after returning to her work in a well-known educational institution, writes:

"The memory of my week-end at Madison is an inspiration that is going to live. I not only want to thank you for your wonderful hospitality, but for the new slant you have given to my thinking and my service. The opportunity you have worked out there for a vital education for Christian service is one that should be studied by all who have that same ideal. I feel that I have been drinking at a fountain of real inspiration, and my hope is that some time I may come back to learn more both of the lives that are dedicated to the service and of the plan of organization that has come out of their rich experience.

"After my visit and the opportunity to know the work better, I feel just like my mountain neighbor who said, 'A body doesn't know her friends until she meets them.'"

## LIVES CHANGED BY THE SANITARIUM

**A** GAIN and again patrons of the Rural Sanitarium find their views of life changed as the result of contact with the sanitarium family, the treatment of their ailments, and the instruction they receive on health subjects. Recently a man whose outlook on life was very dark and who was suffering in body and mind, received great help at the sanitarium. His heart was filled with gratitude as he returned to his home in the middle west. He writes the Doctor,—

"It is with a strong feeling of gratitude to you and all the big family at Madison that I write to tell you how I am faring since my arrival at home. I feel better than I have for a long time. I weigh twenty-eight pounds more than I did when I came to you. When I look in the glass it don't look like me.

"As I told you before leaving Madison, you will probably never know in this life what you did for me. But there is One who knows, and I feel that whatever blessing I received from being there, all you big-hearted people will be willing to share the honor with Him who knows all about us."

Little glimpses from time to time of such experiences as this impress one with the instruction given concerning the close connection that should exist between training school and sanitarium. "There are many suffering from disease and injury who when relieved of pain, will be prepared to listen to the truth. Our Savior was a mighty healer. In His name there may be many miracles wrought in the South and in other fields, through the instrumentality of the trained medical missionary."

## SYMPATHETIC CAFETERIA WORKERS

**T**HE SURVEY finds its way into the center of a group of men and women who are conducting a vegetarian cafeteria in a large western city. With a donation to the publishing fund, come words of cheer. "After a long delay we write to thank you for the little paper you are sending to us every week with its inspiring message, with its words of counsel and encouragement to all who are striving to fill their place in the Lord's great harvest field. We

always watch with interest for news from the vegetarian cafeterias in the South.

"We feel that we are with you in this line of work and look forward to a trip through the South with the privilege of visiting some of these other cafeterias and centers of work."

These Western health-food workers and teachers write that they are having a splendid patronage, not only of tourists, but of business and professional people, the mayor, judges, doctors, bankers and others. This experience is similar to that of the vegetarian cafeterias in the South. Many intelligent, thinking people of the cities welcome our cafeterias, with their wholesome dietary and the personal instruction it is possible to obtain there on subjects of health. Large classes of men and women, well informed on general topics of the day, find themselves ignorant on the fundamental principles of health, and the proper diet for health. Not until they become afflicted with disease, or suffer pain, do they have a listening ear for truth on the matter of foods. In the days of their adversity, we find our time of opportunity to heal, to feed, and to teach.

## COMMENDING RURAL SCHOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**F**OR a number of years an elderly brother, a one time worker in the far South who is now living in the West, has been intimately concerned with the growth of the work at Madison. He spends much time in correspondence, and in this way comes in contact with many people in various stations of life.

We hear of his letters to teachers of schools in Alaska, or on some Indian reservation; or elsewhere, where the pioneer spirit is needed, and many times the little SURVEY penetrates to these remote places along with his letters. Often the returns are an encouragement, because they indicate more than an ordinary understanding of the spirit of effort to train workers along the lines of Christian education.

Not long ago there came to our attention the answer to one of this writer's letters from the Chief Specialist in Agricultural Education, of the United States Department of Agriculture. The courteous reply of this official contained the following paragraph:

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age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

"Your letter, accompanied by two copies of THE MADISON SURVEY, one dealing with Rural School Work in the South, and the other, The Cooperative Plan of Work and Study, have been received. I have looked over these bulletins and find that they contain a great deal of valuable information. I feel that the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is rendering a splendid service in publishing material along this line. The rural school problem is one of the most serious educational problems of the present day, and any movement looking toward the improvement of such schools on a sound basis, should prove very useful to those interested in this great movement. We should like to have the Office of Agricultural Instruction, U. S. Department of Agriculture, placed upon your mailing list to receive these publications."

MADISON has several points of contact with the outside world, more in fact than the ordinary school. There are its agricultural interests, the health food work, the school work in the stricter sense of the term, the publishing work, and the touch with the sick and afflicted through the sanitarium. The paragraphs quoted indicate interest on the part of the world in each of these activities, and indicate that it is well for a school which is training workers for mission fields to offer its students this broad basis in education for a life of service.

And Madison is still a very simple institution. It is working on broad lines, but it is in its infancy, and has but touched with finger tips these avenues of education for its students and the world with which it comes in contact. These are parts of the great plan of Christian education. It has been said that when the people of God are true in their demonstration of these

principles, they will become a "spectacle to the world, to angels and to men."

## NEWS NOTES

THE family had the pleasure of a very interesting evening with Rev. A. S. Maxwell, who took them to Brazil. The views thrown on the screen by Mr. Maxwell were especially attractive because he had either taken them himself or was personally acquainted with the place and its work. Mr. Maxwell is doing ministerial work for the Presbyterian board of missions and Mrs. Maxwell is a teacher of home economics in one of the mission schools of Brazil. They spent a little time with the sanitarium before returning to their South American home.

STUDENTS and teachers were pleased to have part in the purchase of a bal-optican for Elder N. C. Wilson, who is now superintendent of the North Rhodesia Mission, South Africa. This is to assist him in his work among the natives as he travels from one part of the territory to another.

AFTER spending the winter months with the Misses Florence and Frances Dittes and their mother at Madison, Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. Dittes of Beardsley, Minnesota, returned to their home the first of March, stopping for a visit with a daughter who is attending Moody Institute in Chicago.

IT was a decided pleasure to have, during the past week, a visit of a few hours with Dr. E. H. Risley, professor of Chemistry in the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda and Los Angeles, California. It was Dr. Risley's first trip to Madison. He spent some time visiting the different departments on the campus, Union Hill orchards, and the city work, and addressed the student body twice.

CONSIDERABLE work of grading on the lawns about the Sanitarium and Assembly Hall has been done by Mr. Richard Walker this spring. He and Professor Bralliar have set a large number of shrubs on the campus. Professor Bralliar also furnished the shrubbery for the grounds about the Lawrenceburg Rural Cottage Sanitarium, a department of the Madison medical work located near Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

# The Madison Survey

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## Training for Leadership

THERE is something about the divine plan of education that fits for leadership. Israel under the direction of the Lord was to be a nation of kings and queens. In their own minds they wanted one king and one queen, in order that they might be like the people round about. But the Lord's plan for His people makes of every one a ruler; first, a ruler of himself, self-governing; and second, because of self-mastery, he is a ruler and leader of others as the result of his own activities.

And so Israel of old was to be a nation of kings and priests, leaders in the spiritual world and leaders in matters pertaining to things of this world. Following the laws of their Master, the nation was to be a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men. The demonstration of the laws of health would make others turn to them for instruction on health. Demonstration of the laws of soil cultivation would make their land the garden spot of the world, and other nations would come to them for instruction on agriculture.

The same principle applies to buildings, to sanitation, to diet, to the care of the sick, to the expenditure of money. God's people, if they followed the underlying

principles of Christian education, were destined to be at the head, leaders, not by legislation, but by virtue of the power of their lives and their service.

The principle still holds. The laws of the Lord for Israel have not changed. In fact, the laws in force in the Eden school, although there have been great changes in world conditions, are still the same. Do we know them?

### "RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATES"

THIS is the motto in one of the departments at Madison, a silent reminder of a principle on which this school operates. Young people, and some who are older, come

here from distant parts of the country. One very evident thing in the lives of many is the fact that they have not learned to carry responsibility. Students will sometimes say, "Tell me what to do, but do not leave the burden all to me." They are inclined to shirk the weight of responsibility, and yet "Responsibility Educates."

Madison believes that students-in-training should learn to bear burdens, and so the institution deliberately plans a program that will test out the ability of its students to carry responsibility. It has students on the farm, and in the gardens, raising food for the family. A group of

### NATURE'S ANTIDOTES

The little cares that fretted me  
I lost them yesterday  
Among the fields above the sea,  
Among the winds at play,  
Among the lowing of the herds,  
The rustling of the trees,  
Among the singing of the birds,  
The humming of the bees;  
The foolish fears of what might come  
I cast them all away  
Among the clover-scented grass,  
Among the new-mown hay,  
Among the hushing of the corn  
Where drowsy poppies nod,  
Where ill thoughts die and good are  
born,  
Out in the fields with God.

—Selected.

young men are sent to the orchards on the hill, and it is their duty, and their privilege as well, to prune the trees and spray for insect pests. They are put on their honor, and the way they do their work determines the position they will hold in some unit a little later, or whether they will ever be chosen to a position of greater responsibility.

Examination papers are all right in their place, but they do not tell one tenth what a practical test tells in some department where actual work is being done. That is the reason that Madison is holding examinations not only in the school room when a subject is completed, but it is conducting silent tests all about the place, in the kitchens, at the cafeteria in the city, over on the bottom land where the boy is sent to plow and harrow when no supervising eye is near, down in Mechanical Arts Building where the machinery hums as the boards are planed; in the printing office where mistakes in typesetting have to be remedied by the one who makes the blunder.

It is a great game, this training students from the raw material to become workers sought after by units that are carrying forward business in vegetarian cafeteria or treatment rooms, or in a sanitarium or rural school, business in which the workers have to compete with the methods of the world. There must be something decidedly practical about the training that fits for such positions. It cannot be obtained from books. Books and book lessons have their part, but a large part, a vital part, comes from everyday experiences of these students in the school of life, for Madison is such a school as that.

Planting, cultivating, reaping, preparing vegetables, cooking, serving, caring for cattle and stock and poultry, repairing the machinery, building the houses, waiting on the sick,—all these activities have an important part to play in the proper education of students who look forward to lives of Christian service. When men and women reach their fields of service in this and foreign lands, and find themselves almost helpless before the problems of the day, it is little wonder that they say they wish for Madison-trained workers to help them. This training puts the missionary

on vantage ground, and it helps the home base of support for the missionary, also. Missionaries so trained do not require the same financial assistance as workers who lack the practical training.

“A much smaller fund will be required to sustain such missionaries, because, combined with their studies, they have put to the very best use their physical powers in practical labor; and wherever they go, all that they have gained in this line will give them vantage ground.” “Responsibility educates.”

#### PUBLICITY FOR HEALTH FOODS

SOMETIMES we may feel it necessary to put forth special efforts to bring the truth of healthful living to the attention of the world. And then suddenly we awake to find a multitude of agencies at work proclaiming these truths in ways far exceeding our ability. The Lord arranges it so that different forces will be utilized to spread the message. When Elijah complained that he alone was left of all the Lord's prophets, he was apprised of the fact that the Lord had “seven thousand in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed unto Baal.”

The case is similar today. Some with whom we may be associated have little regard for our teachings along the lines of healthful foods. They may pooh pooh at our teachings and laugh at our zeal. Then we find that the Lord has a thousand ways for giving that message to the world, a thousand ways to every one of which we have thought. Ministers from their pulpits are giving the message of health. Physicians advise their patients to seek an eating place where their diet is supervised and their food properly prepared. Manufacturers of good foods are spreading the truth through systematic advertising. Editorials appear frequently to educate the readers of the daily press.

Some time ago a SURVEY reader sent a clipping from the *Los Angeles Times* on the value of whole grain breads, a portion of which we are passing on, not because it contains matter that is so new to you, but because it may emphasize in your mind truths with which you are already familiar. In part the *Times* says:

THE editor of the "Baker's Weekly"

has discovered that baker's bread is losing its flavor! He thinks the bakers and millers should get together, and find out what the matter is. He writes:

"Every school child knows that wheat really does contain an excellent nutty flavor. And it is for the baking industry to discover where this much desired flavor, so agreeable to the palate, has disappeared to. Is it possible that the grower of the wheat, in his desire for material success, neglects a very important element to insure continuance of this flavor in the wheat? We refer to the fertilizing of the ground. The price of fertilizers has gone up tremendously. Is it not just possible that the farmer has grown a bit careless in this most important task?"

"Is it not astounding that these men who prepare one of our most important foods, should not know why it is lacking its flavor?"

"It is not the farmers who are to blame. The wheat is all right. It is the millers, who have been gradually refining their product—removing the essential life and mineral elements—until it is little but starch.

"A man would die sooner on super-refined white flour than when fasting entirely.

"Compare this insipid starvation food with sweet, nutty, crisp brown bread, containing all the vital elements of the berry. To make such stuff palatable at all, they have to add milk, sugar and salt, and then the eater adds butter and sometimes jam, on top of that.

"Is it any wonder that so many children get sick?"

"While the government is so strictly regulating what we shall drink, how about what we eat?"

"There are a few mills in the United States that are making real flour. One was started recently in Los Angeles. They meet with much opposition from the 'vested interests.'

"Experiments on mice and dogs have shown that in less than two months those fed on white flour were nearly dead, while those fed on equal amounts of whole wheat flour were 'alive and kicking.'

"Improved patent process flours not only remove the bran and the mineral elements

beneath, but also the germ, which is sold separately, in packages, thus bringing the 'staff of life' a step nearer to a starvation food.

"Dr. Harvey Wiley, formerly chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a speech before the New York Academy of Medicine, during the war said:

"The millers who impose white bread upon the nation have worked an evil the magnitude of which we are now about to deal with.

"The only conceivable remedy for the future lies in unimpoverished cereal foods. We now know, through scientific research, that all the diseases that can be classed as neuritis, pellagra, beriberi, acidosis, anaemia, and the various forms of malnutrition which in one way or another resemble these diseases, are caused by the consumption of highly milled grain. They are deficiency diseases and the only way to overcome them is to add to the diet the things the millers take away.

"Our breadstuff is dead food. It has no soul. . . . I say this with all the earnestness of my soul. . . . Woe to this nation unless it reestablishes the fundamentals of nutrition, which white flour and denatured cereal foods have broken down."

"Several years ago, Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service said:

"There is a campaign among the millers of wheat and interests allied to them to discredit efforts to persuade people to prefer whole wheat bread to white bread.

"Present methods of milling utilize 75 per cent of the grain, and this is almost exclusively the starchy part; the other 25 per cent, containing the phosphorus and other mineral salts, vitamins, etc., is sold by millers as feed for hogs and cattle. These grow fat on it, for they are getting the best part of the wheat.

"The diet of white bread is responsible for Americans of today being pale and anaemic in youth and fat and flabby at 40, whereas their grandparents, who ate whole wheat bread, were strong and athletic."

These are some of the facts with which Madison students become familiar. These

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are the things that are given to the Sanitarium patients who come here for renewal of health. It is in harmony with these teachings that patrons of the cafeterias in our Southern cities are fed. Some of the cafeterias pride themselves on the variety of whole grain products they can give the public, and the public comes to expect nothing but whole grain breads to be served in our eating places.

Have you ever satisfactorily answered the question why you do not eat these whole grain foods, serve these foods, and educate others to eat them for the health they will bring? Serving whole grain products is not the whole of health food propaganda, by any means, but it is an important part of it, and Madison has a series of health leaflets, mentioned before in these columns, that deal with this and other phases of the subjects of healthful living. It has been gratifying to see the calls for these leaflets. Still others may want sam-  
ples.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

THE nurses' class in bacteriology, and incidentally other members of the school, had a most instructive lesson from the moving picture reels "Unhooking the Hookworm." For a number of years the Rockefeller Foundation has conducted a campaign in the Southern states against the hookworm. These pictures are a most vivid portrayal of the history of the hookworm from the filth-laden grass in the door yard of a home that is minus water closets, to the intestines of a mountain boy or girl where it lives and multiplies and saps the vitality of its host. The films are supplied by the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of Commerce. It would

be well for every school dealing with mountain problems to make use of this set of pictures.

MADISON has a group of children belonging to faculty members, or whose parents are members of the student body, in grades one to eight, who are having an interesting time with their "store." They carry a variety of products, usually home made; display their wares; post their advertisements; weigh their products; count their money; and carry on a business that impresses indelibly on their minds the tables of weights and measures, and makes for speed and accuracy in their calculations. It is interesting to note among the articles they offer that a prominent place is given to whole wheat bread, vegetables said to be fresh from the garden, and pies with whole wheat crusts. Children weave into their games the things they see and hear among their elders.

ADVANCED students in the orchestra have been spending some extra time in rehearsal with Professor Davis, preparatory to broadcasting a program from station WSM, Nashville, on the evening of March twenty-seven.

A TEACHER, Manuel Borrás, who is giving the best of his life to educational work in Porto Rico, writes of his home in the country where he is teaching the children to love the things of nature. He writes: "I believe the country can be made a sound place to live, as sound as nature intended to make it. I enjoy reading THE MADISON SURVEY, a copy of which came today, and thank you for your co-operation. I am striving to establish a flower and vegetable garden in each home. On the school grounds we are setting the example."

THE doctors' offices at the Sanitarium have been repainted and a new office equipped for the lady physicians. Recently a diathermy machine was added to the equipment. Patronage is good, although it is early in the season.

### SPEAKING OF THE SURVEY

"I sincerely enjoy it."

"So many things in the little paper appeal to me."

"The little paper is helpful and interesting. May God's blessing be with you."



# The Madison Survey

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## Carrying the Work Through Committees

YOU have heard a mother say that she would rather do the work herself than be bothered to teach her daughter how to do it. Many fathers reason in a similiar manner about their sons; but how are the children to become efficient when the heads of the household maintain this attitude? Probably they will be sent to school with the thought that teachers will do what fathers and mothers failed to do; but we find teachers who are as reluctant to take young and inexperienced students into their departments, laying responsibility upon them, as were the parents in the homes of these students. Both parents and teachers are losing sight of their mission in life when they so relate themselves to the youth. The Lord instructed His people to associate closely with the younger members of the family. Speaking of the law of the Lord, Moses, the great teacher and leader of Israel, wrote: "Ye shall teach them to your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up."

This should not be interpreted that fathers and mothers and teachers were expected to quote the letter of the law to the children at every turn, but with a clear

understanding of the mind of the Master, the teachers and parents were to demonstrate the principles of the law in their daily lives. Those principles were to be the warp and the woof of thoughts and acts.

And so those teachers and parents were expected to guide the youth according to the fundamental principles of Christian living. For instance when sitting at the table, the children found a demonstration of health foods, and explanations concerning the daily living were based on faith in the principles of healthful living.

As father and son walked and worked together in the fields,

father was not making work a drudgery to son, but the two worked in cooperation, and the son was instructed in the underlying principles of rural life, a home on the land, and the Lord's reason for giving that kind of home life. He was taught that the Lord guides the plowman, teaching him where and when to sow, what and how to cultivate and harvest his crops. He was to learn that the Lord wants the cultivator of the soil to be in partnership with Him and He wants the father to teach his son that same close partnership with the Creator through the duties of daily living.

What inspirational conversations father and sons must have when they are working

### THE VALUE OF STUDENT SELF-SUPPORT

INSTEAD of incurring debts, or depending on the self-denial of their parents, let young men and young women depend on themselves. They will thus learn the value of money, the value of time, strength, and opportunities, and will be under far less temptation to indulge in idle and spendthrift habits. The lessons of economy, industry, self-denial, practical business management, and steadfastness of purpose, thus mastered, would prove a most important part of their equipment for the battle of life.

—Education.

together according to the methods outlined in that great book of instruction written by Moses. What wonderful teachers would be developed if our mothers followed the methods outlined in the Scriptures for the education of their daughters and their sons.

#### A SIMILAR PLAN FOR OUR SCHOOLS

AS the children of Israel were to have their rural homes and schools, so Christians today should have their homes in the country and their schools on the land. "Study in agricultural lines should be the A, B, and C of the education in our schools." "It reveals cowardice to move so slowly and uncertainly in the labor line,—that line which will give the very best education."

"All kinds of labor must be connected with our schools. Under wise, judicious, God-fearing directors, the students are to be taught." Students are not merely to labor, but they are to be taught how to labor in the very best manner. "Let teachers wake up to the importance of this subject, and teach agriculture and other industries that are essential for students to understand. Seek in every department of labor to reach the very best results."

Teachers are not to do all the work; neither are the students to be left to their own resources in the labor departments. Teachers and students are to work side by side, and on the students are to be laid burdens of responsibility to see that the work is properly done. These students are the future missionaries of the church. They need to bear burdens of responsibility during school life, that they may be fitted to bear responsibility when they are out in some distant field where the conditions are much harder than in the home land.

IN its effort to put these principles into practice, Madison, with its scheme of student self-maintenance, expects its students to line up by the side of the members of the faculty in making a school of activities a success. Each manual labor department has its faculty leader, but with him are associated a group of students, larger or smaller according to the nature of the departmental work, and these students are given portions of the work for which they are responsible. To illustrate: In the agri-

cultural departments certain crops are raised by students. This is known as the project method of teaching. In counsel with the teacher or director the land is prepared, the seed selected, the crop tended, and the harvest gathered.

Instead of asking one man to supervise large interests in the school, Madison carries its manual labor departments, and other sections of the work as well, through committees. Groups of men and women, including teachers and students, lay the plans and see to the execution of the different lines of work. These committees have regular meetings, with a chairman and secretary. Records of actions are kept and a follow-up system enables the committee to accomplish its work.

The executive work of an institution carrying the activities found at Madison would be very heavy for one man, or even a small group of men, but with the division of responsibility, students are receiving valuable training in burden bearing, in business methods; and a limited number of leaders can give much more effective service than, if they had the work to manage alone.

Sanitarium heads of departments and workers meet together for detailed consideration of sanitarium problems. All department heads and workers concerned with the production of foods have their sittings together. People, both students and faculty members, who are active in food factory work have their meetings and study health food questions from the standpoint of the manufacturer. City workers at the vegetarian cafeteria and the treatment rooms have their respective matters of business which are handled in a weekly meeting. And so it continues all about the institution.

In many schools matters of discipline are handled very largely by the Principal. Madison has its Discipline Committee the membership of which is drawn from the faculty and student body. This committee gives personal and prayerful consideration to each case calling for discipline and brings to the Union Body recommendations for handling the case. In this way all members of the school have a voice in matters of discipline.

BY means of these committees and their open reports to the entire family, the students in training for lives of activity and Christian service have opportunity, during their training, to acquaint themselves with many problems that otherwise they would approach as strangers when they are thrown out into their field of labor. From Madison students go directly into business enterprises, such as schools, sanitariums, treatment rooms and cafeterias. Their association with older and more experienced people in committees, and in the departments, is one of the most vital factors in their training.

Another phase of administration through committees has been adopted by the faculty of the institution. The number of problems to be considered by the faculty of a school carrying forward a large number of activities, differs materially from the meetings of a faculty that has to do with little besides classroom problems. At Madison the work of the faculty is subdivided, different phases of the work being considered by small groups which report to the body as a whole in the form of recommendations.

Among others there are permanent groups such as the Building Committee, the Classification Committee, the Teacher-Qualification Committee, and the Finance Committee. Each department files with the Finance Committee its requests for purchases for operating, for added improvements or equipment. It is the business of the Finance Committee to consider not only the conditions of this one department, but the relative needs of the other sections of the institution. This committee is required to see that money is provided for new equipment before the purchase is made, in order that the no-debt policy of the institution be not violated.

The Madison faculty is responsible for its own income and for its expenditures. The members share alike in the matter of wage, and all have a voice in the expenditures. The problem of close cooperation on the part of faculty members with faculty members, of students with students, and between students and members of the faculty, is one of intense interest to all. It is a means of education not only to the students, but to the young people on the

faculty who are sharing burdens with older people in an educational institution that is teaching its students to do things worth while for the Master. "Cooperation should be the spirit of the school room, the law of its life."

### SELECTING STUDENTS

A SCHOOL that operates a number of enterprises, such as a sanitarium, agricultural interests, city health and health-food work, cannot close its doors for a mid-summer vacation. When most other students are having their vacation, Madison students are the busiest. Applicants for admission to the institution are expected to have a definite course in mind, and to enter the institution prepared to remain to the finish of that course. Rest periods, or vacations, should be postponed until the end of the course.

With an all-year program, Madison admits students at the beginning of each qualified for the school, may make their classes will form for the first division of the spring term. A few students may come in for classes forming the middle of May. Many who desire the advantages of the school should plan to enter for the summer term, July 1. It is none too early to make arrangements for admission for the summer. The school calendar and application blanks will be sent upon request.

Madison provides work in its campus industries by which students, otherwise qualified for the school may make their board, room rent, and other school expenses. Applicants should be Christians, eighteen years of age, or more, and they should present recommendations for good scholarship, and ability to work as well as a character above reproach.

For the coming season there is a special call for students with ability as stenographers, and men interested in the Printing Department. Correspondence is invited.

### THE OPPORTUNE TIME TO COME SOUTH

THE desire for financial gain has drawn hundreds of people to the Southern states during the past year, but there are other reasons for coming South than the inducements held out by land speculations. For those who desire to have an active

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part in work for the Master the South offers many opportunities. Teachers are called for who are qualified to conduct rural schools, teaching not only the subjects found in the text books, but preparing the children for practical duties of life, teachers who love the country and can instill in the pupils a love for rural life and work.

Never in the history of our work has there been greater demand for health-food workers, cooks, dietitians, and teachers of health classes. With the opening of vegetarian cafeterias in various Southern cities Madison has difficulty to keep pace with the calls for qualified workers of this class. That is our reason for keeping constantly before readers the training work offered by the Madison School.

Nurses who have the spirit of pioneer missionaries and who are ready to devote their lives to work for the Master are not as easily found as we wish they were. Rural sanitariums should be conducted in many, many places, but as yet they are few in number. Every Southern city should have its treatment rooms. It is impossible to find qualified workers for these enterprises as fast as the calls come.

We appeal to you in the field to seek out the promising young people and encourage them to train for service in this wide open Southland.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

SEVERAL members of the family, Mrs. Gotzian, Miss Florence Dittes, Mr. W. F. Rocke, Mrs. Druillard, and Miss DeGraw, spent a few hours with Brother Neil Martin and company at Florence Alabama, on the sixteenth. Mr and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Moore, Miss Mary Martin, and Mr. J. E. Craig are among

the workers in the little medical center, El Reposo, which was started and fostered by Elder and Mrs. C. N. Martin. The company are of good courage. In addition to treatment room work they have a good market for whole wheat bread.

AT Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Brother and Sister J. F. Rhodes are beginning health food work. After spending some time at Madison in cafeteria work, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes conducted the vegetarian cafeteria in Knoxville for a year. At Fort Lauderdale they began on a small scale by baking whole wheat bread and nursing in private homes. Mr. Rhodes writes: "The High School is taking from five to eight dozen pies a day because of the whole wheat crust. They ask us to make twelve dozen cup cakes a day, of whole wheat or barley flour, and about forty loaves of sandwich bread, part of it whole wheat flour and part of white flour, for they are trying to educate the school children to use the whole grain products. The ones in charge are studying dietetics. They have entirely eliminated soft drinks, ice cream, and candy. Several stores are asking us to furnish them a full line of our health foods."

ANOTHER permanent home for city work is in process of construction. A lot has been purchased in Knoxville on which a two-story building will be erected, one floor to be occupied by the vegetarian cafeteria, and the other by treatment rooms operated by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lovell. The location is a desirable one on Clinch Avenue, very near the center of the business part of the city.

WORDS of encouragement come from the workers at Fletcher, North Carolina. Mr. Peterson, who recently came from California, has charge of the cafeteria in Asheville. A. J. Fox and John Worstell from Madison are assisting in their building activities. The Mountain Sanitarium at the rural base has had the best winter patronage in its history.

THE Sabbath service was conducted by Elder H. K. Halladay of Nashville. He spoke also to the young people in the afternoon. He is preparing a class for baptism.

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## Is Flesh Food Essential to Health

MANY times the patrons of our vegetarian cafeterias and sanitariums ask why flesh food is discarded. The world is full of suffering and disease, and this is leading men and women to make investigations along the lines of healthful living.

To go back to the beginning: By nature man is not a flesh-eater. The original diet was fruits, grains, and nuts; and flesh eating is a perversion of the original plan of nutrition. It is only just to presume that the maker of a machine knows best what it requires

in the way of fuel and lubricants. The Creator of man said, "Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat." It was His plan that every man should take his food from the products of the soil, and every digression from this plan has shortened life and impaired its usefulness.

THE flesh-eater is getting his food second-hand. It is strange that people who would shrink from using second-hand clothing will eat second-hand food without giving the matter a passing thought. There is no advantage in passing the vegetable food through the body of an animal before it is consumed by a human being. It is neither healthful nor economical to

feed our crops to a steer, and then eat the steer.

Animal tissues always contain poisonous materials. So long as there is life, the kidneys and other excretory organs are removing these poisons. So rapid is the formation of waste products that if the elimination is suspended a short time, death follows. When an animal is slain there is a great accumulation of these poisons, and if they are taken into the human stomach, they causes many diseases. Some of the more common ailments that

### TEACHING HEALTH PRINCIPLES

GOD desires that in every place the people shall be taught to use wisely the products that can be easily obtained. Skillful teachers should show the people how to utilize to the very best advantage the products that they can raise or secure in their section of the country.—*Health Foods.*

are either caused, or aggravated, by the use of flesh foods are the following:

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE**, for the work of the kidneys is greatly increased by meat-eating; and this disease, or stone in the kidney or bladder, may result from crippled kidneys that are not able to do the extra work imposed upon them.

**ACIDOSIS**, which is due to an over supply of waste products in the blood stream.

**HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE**, due to continuous irritation and inflammation from poisons. In this condition, the delicate structure of the blood vessels is destroyed, and replaced by inelastic tissue.

**SCLEROSIS OF THE LIVER** follows overtaxation of that organ when it wrestles with the accumulation of waste products from a flesh diet.

CANCER, for many authorities have come to believe that meat-eating is one of the factors in this dread disease, which is making such inroads at present.

HYPERACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, which may lead to ulcer and finally to cancer, is a disease caused largely by the poisons of a flesh diet and the putrefactive substances which develop from fragments of meat retained in the digestive tract.

GOUT, COLITIS, CONSTIPATION, AND PIGMENTATION, OR LIVER SPOTS, may all follow the use of a flesh food diet.

PARASITES. Most people know that the tape-worm family, round worms, and trichina are found in the bodies of animals, and are often transferred to the human tissues through the eating of meat that has been improperly cooked.

THEN there are the results of eating meat that has undergone various putrefactive changes, such as promaine poisoning, toxemia, or auto-intoxication,— terms used for the lack of something better to cover a multitude of symptoms.

From the nutritional side, the flesh of animals is eaten for its protein value, the food element that is necessary for building the tissues of the body. It is admitted that the protein of the flesh is a "complete protein," yet flesh food is deficient in mineral elements and vitamins; and because the flesh is so saturated with body wastes and poisons, it is better to obtain our proteins, or tissue builders, from some other source, and thus avoid the evils attendant upon the use of a flesh diet.

The great World War forced upon us many important things concerning diet. The International Food Commission, in its effort to provide the customary amount of flesh food, found that it was facing a serious problem. The Commission, therefore, decided, that in view of the fact that no absolute physiological need exists for meat, and the proteins of the flesh can be replaced by other proteins of animal origin, such as those contained in milk, cheese, and eggs; as well as by proteins of vegetable origin, they would use the natural proteins which were better and more easily obtained.

McCullom, an authority on diet, has stated, "We could entirely dispense with

meats without suffering any ill effects whatever."

H. C. Sherman of Columbia University, another recognized authority, says:

"In an experiment in dietary study made in New York City, it was found that the free use of vegetables, whole wheat bread, and the cheaper sorts of fruits, with milk but without meat, results in a gain of 30 per cent of the iron content of the diet, while the protein, fuel value, and cost remained practically the same as in the ordinary mixed diet obtained under the same market conditions."

Prof. Alonzo E. Taylor makes the emphatic statement, that "a properly selected and prepared vegetarian diet meets completely the highest requirements of the diet."

Many other authorities substantiate the opinion that the proteins, or building stones, for the body cells, may be obtained from other sources than flesh foods. In fact nuts are the real meat, and flesh foods are substitutes.

NUTS contain all necessary food elements found in flesh meats, and without the objectionable wastes and poisons. Nuts have an added advantage, as they are rich in minerals and vitamins. Nuts contain no uric acid, urea, putrefactive substances, poisons, or parasites. They are a healthful food for people seeking health.

Nuts are rich in protein, and supply all the building stones necessary for development, growth, and maintenance of body cells. If nuts are eaten with green leaves, such as lettuce, cabbage, or greens of various kinds, or with proteins of grains, they furnish an ideal diet. These true meats are superior in every respect to flesh foods.

Sherman in "Food Products" puts it in this way: "To speak of nuts as 'meat substitutes', reflects the prominence which has been given to meat, and the casual way in which nuts have been regarded for generations. It might be more logical to speak of meat as 'nut substitutes' instead."

In the use of nuts, moderation is necessary. One to three ounces of nut meats per day, such as almonds, pecans, English walnuts, Brazil nuts, hazel nuts, or the peanut, which is really a legume and not a nut, will supply an ample amount of protein for the average person, if eaten with the ordinary

proteins of grains, milk, etc. Various nutrient products on the market offer a very much more desirable food than the flesh of animals. These manufactured nut foods may be used in moderation by persons suffering from kidney and liver troubles, or high blood pressure and nervousness, because they are free from the poisons that make meat so objectionable in these cases. These foods, however, are rich in protein, and usually from one to three ounces is sufficient. Each person should study his personal needs, and increase or decrease the amount according to the nature of his work and condition of health.

Some people seem to live to eat, to satisfy a perverted appetite. "He has learned a great lesson who knows how to eat for health, and he is physically and spiritually blessed who understands that his body and his blood are built up from the food that he eats, and the transformation of food into blood and body cells is a wonderful process, a process of re-creation." We can not be too careful in the selection of food. Custom is not a safe guide when it comes to selecting foods that conform to the original plan for man's diet.

#### MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR STUDENTS

MADISON students are fortunate in that their health is guarded from the time they enter the institution. It is no uncommon thing for young people to enter with ailments, known or unknown, which are remedied by treatment or by the regular program of life and healthful diet of the place, and for them to make material gain in weight and health.

Years ago Sr. Josephine Gotzian erected a building now known as Gotzian Home, or Gotzian Treatment Rooms. This is equipped for the care and treatment of members of the family who are ill. Another building is now in process of erection, a sanitarium annex, it may be called, in which the family will be cared for when treatments are necessary. This new building is in the sanitarium area and within easier reach of the diet kitchen. When the new building is completed, Gotzian home will increase the rooming facilities for students. It is needed, for the growth of the family the last few years

has exceeded the ability to build student cottages. This new building for treatments is the joint gift of Mrs. Druillard and Mrs. Gotzian.

Life in the country is conducive to health. Manual labor and study combined is a program that brings better health than continued study without the balance of physical exertion. Madison students are in an atmosphere of health study, and the principles underlying good health are given them line upon line, by precept, and by example.

Influenza has amounted almost to an epidemic in some sections of the country this season, and the Madison family has had a number of cases, but so far all have made a good recovery. Many young people come to us with careless habits of eating and living. They have to learn the value of wholesome food, of regular habits and thorough elimination, simple methods of treating colds and other common diseases.

In these days of intense nerve strain in all walks of life, men and women will have to be doubly careful if they are able to meet the emergencies of life and do the work God would have His people do. We have our own part to act in the battle for health, and then the Lord promises to add His blessing. Madison, therefore, is a school of health, not only for the sick who come to the sanitarium, but also for the students in training.

#### CALLS FROM THE NORTH

WITH its burden of work in the Southland, Madison has found it necessary to confine its efforts to supplying workers to this section of the country. Yet from time to time there come urgent calls for a similar work in other sections. If the methods of self-supporting rural schools, of health food workers and medical institutions are good for the South, why are not those methods good for the North? This is the question frequently asked.

It comes again from a worker in Vermont, a reader of the SURVEY who writes: "I have always been a thorough believer in the work you are doing. When I lived in the South I became acquainted with the

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rural school work and have observed its growth. Now I am back in my native state and I wonder if some work of a similar nature cannot be started in old Vermont."

He then tells of good properties that might be purchased and converted into rural educational centers. He sends the picture of one attractive place that he has in mind, saying, "If I were a young man I would want to enter this work. It may be you have some promising young people, a physician, or good nurses, who are prepared to head a work here in the North where such a work is greatly needed."

There are thousands of our people who should be in training for such work as the rural school, the health-food work, the rural sanitarium, or city treatment rooms. Such calls are coming to us again and again, far exceeding our ability to supply qualified workers. For that reason we ask the writers of such appeals to seek out the promising young men and women and encourage them to train at Madison that these calls may be met. If interested in the courses of instruction given at Madison, send for literature.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**A** THOUSAND little chicks hatched the first of March are doing well under the care of Bro. L. H. Starr.

**N**INE young people from the school family were baptized on Sabbath at the Nashville church by Eld. H. K. Halladay. The services at home were conducted Sabbath morning by Eld. O. F. Frank, of Nashville.

**A** GAIN Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jensen are in the South. They motored from California, and after a brief stay at

Madison, plan to spend some time at Knoxville. Mr. Jensen will work on the new city building, and Mrs. Jensen will assist in the cafeteria.

**T**HE late coming of warm weather has held the fruit buds in check, and we have hopes of a good crop of fruits this season. The lawns are attractive with the masses of nodding daffodils, and the hill-sides are one great bouquet of orchard blossoms.

**F**RIENDS in the West who are active in health food work send for several hundred copies of health leaflets for use with their patrons, with the words, "We have been wanting just such literature for our tables. It is difficult to find anything in the form of small leaflets that is suitable to use in this way."

**A** LETTER from Miss Margaret McKay, who had part in the early days of the vegetarian cafeterias of the Southland, and who left to care for her aged parents in New Brunswick, writes: "I want to thank you for the welcome SURVEY which brings tidings I love to hear from friends at Madison and about the work in the South, which seems to be going forward with such rapid strides."

**T**HE annual meeting of the American Association of Junior Colleges held in Chicago, the middle of March, was attended by Dr. Blanche Noble and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, the representatives of Madison. They gave an interesting report of proceedings. There is a strong feeling on the part of many educators that the junior college has a distinct mission in maintaining the standards of American education, and that they should be greatly increased in number.

**T**HE first article in this issue is the subject matter of Health Leaflet Number 14. We are pleased to be able to furnish these leaflets to those who are interested and who find the matter such as they can use in health campaigns on in their correspondence. The edition of "Simple Recipes" is nearly exhausted, and it is the plan to put out in the near future an enlarged edition of this pamphlet of recipes for health foods.



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## Working in Unity

MANY, many Christians look anxiously for the time when earth's pilgrimage will be over and they can live in peace and comfort in another world. This is a relic of the heathen method of reasoning concerning life and its problems. The Savior when on earth took a different attitude toward His work and His disciples. In that memorable prayer uttered near the close of His ministry, Christ said, "I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil."

The philosophy of the Savior is not to run from evil and suffering, but to overcome evil and face suffering bravely. This experience is needed to make men fit for the kingdom of God. That men may have opportunity to show their ability to overcome evil and to master suffering and difficulties, a work has been ordained for Christians that brings them close together in activities through which they have a chance to demonstrate their relationship to one another and to their Master.

Man's love for his fellow man is the divine means of measuring man's love for his Creator. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Christ

identifies Himself with the one in need of help, and then adds His blessing to His followers who improve the opportunity for ministry. Happy the man who has learned the divine philosophy that Christ enunciated in the words,

"I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." The life of ministry, ministering to the physical necessities of the weak and suffering; ministering to mental needs of the suffering and afflicted; feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, teaching the ignorant,—these are all ways set apart by the Savior for teaching men of the love of God to the human race. He needs our

cooperation. He calls for it. With His invitation to a place in His work comes the promise of health and strength and happiness in this world, and in the world to come, life everlasting.

IN our work as Christians, Christ wants us to be as closely linked to Him as He is linked to the Father. "I in them, and thou in Me, that they may be made perfect in one." These words also are in that wonderful prayer recorded in the seventeenth of John.

Paul caught the inspiration from these teachings and compared the workers in the church of Christ to the parts of the human

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### SELF-SUPPORTING WORK BY LAYMEMBERS

MANY of our missionary enterprises are crippled because there are so many who refuse to enter the doors of usefulness that are opened before them. Let all who believe the truth begin to work. If lay members of the church will arouse to do the work that they can do, going on a warfare at their own charges, each seeing how much he can accomplish in winning souls to Jesus, we shall see many leaving the ranks of Satan to stand under the banner of Christ.

—*Laymembers to Go Forth.*

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body. Each has its own mission to perform; each is most dependent upon every other part for the success of its individual activity and for that of the entire body. The eye cannot get along without the stomach, nor the hand without the liver and heart. Success depends upon the harmonious working of all parts.

Without the presence of Christ, close contact of members in the church, or workers in a unit, or teachers and students in a school, will result in discord. There is enough selfishness in the hearts of men, even though they may have faith to stand for unpopular truths, to make it hard for them to prefer their fellow workman above themselves. Christ and His disciples were willing to share their earthly belongings with all men. The early church had a wonderful experience in having all things in common. Converts sold their farms and put the money in the treasury to be used for the forwarding of the cause.

Today the Lord is calling upon the laymen of the church to unite in the proclamation of the truth, calling upon them to demonstrate the truth as He demonstrated it in His life. He was "the genuine medical missionary," and He is outlining for His people a life of activity which will reach the hearts of men.

NEAR the end of the Savior's life, He instituted an ordinance intended to stress the life of service. He had taught His disciples that theirs was to be a life of consecration to men. In the closing hours of His life, in that upper chamber where the table was spread for the last supper, the company found no servant to wash the feet of the guests as they arrived.

Peter had a chance to fill the vacant place, but he did not care to be a menial. Other disciples were clamoring for a seat beside the king on his throne; they did not care to serve. Then Jesus girded Himself with a towel, took the basin of water and knelt at the feet of one after another of the disciples. They watched Him with astonishment. When He came to Peter, that disciple said, "Thou shalt never wash my feet." But the Savior said, "If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with Me."

Then Peter in the agony of soul, said, "Not my feet only, but my hands and my head." He felt the need of complete bath-

ing from sin. This ceremony was placed in the church as a frequent reminder of the life of service that becomes the follower of the Master. But there are those who can go through the form of the ordinance of humility, and yet they are not able to live and work with their brethren in the spirit of unity and service which the ceremony bespeaks.

We face conditions in the world that call for all there is in every one of us as Christians. The world has a right to see the life of the Master demonstrated by His followers. Our means, our time, our ability, should all be at His command. Little companies of believers should be associated in enterprises that will enable them to help people who need help. In the daily life of the Christian there should be a manifestation of the ordinance of humility, not in form, but in reality.

"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 souls for whom Christ died."

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#### THE MADISON ORCHESTRA BROADCASTS

A DAY or two following the broadcasting of the Madison orchestra from station WSM in Nashville on the evening of March 27, a friend in Ohio wrote of listening in at the hour when it had been announced that the orchestra would play.

"I am anxiously waiting for the Hermitage Hotel orchestra program to end. Now the market reports, the price of hogs; what do I care how they are selling? There she comes! 'Under the Double Eagle'. That sounds good. That is one of father's favorites. As the music rang clear, he said, 'That's a good beginning.'

"'Orientale', 'In a Canoe', 'The Love Song', all sounds well. Mother says, 'Cecile Waltz' is your best. Strings excellent; clarinets doing well in 'Roses of Picardy'. Mr. Doolittle's speech surprised me. Sounds like the SURVEY. . . 'A Day in Venice' came in well; 'Dress Parade', well done. I could listen for another hour."

It was a new thing for the orchestra to broadcast, and it was only by chance that

some who are interested in the work of the school heard the program. Earl Kutcher, a student of former years of Beach City, Ohio, wrote, "It is nearly ten years since I had the privilege of listening to the music of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, but I caught the program last night from station W S M of Nashville. I listened for nearly the whole of one selection that was coming so clear from W S M when to my surprise the announcer gave the name of the Madison School Orchestra. I turned to mother, 'Did he say Madison?' Then you may know that I did not care to listen to anything else. It came in as loud and clear as though I were sitting near you. I have been getting the SURVEY, and always appreciate it, but to hear you render such music thrills the soul of one who for three years lived on the place and who has always had a longing to be there or somewhere else in the great Southland. . . . Thank you for the excellent program, and may you broadcast often. It surely does us old students good, and many others, to hear you."

And so the words of encouragement came in, some from friends living at a distance, some from friends or former patients of the sanitarium, in Nashville or elsewhere, some from strangers who had their introduction to the school and its activities through the music and the little talk of Mr. Doolittle.

Mr. Doolittle is the president of the bank at Madison, a friend of the institution from its foundation and a good business associate. This is what he told the public about the orchestra and the school in which these students are in training:

"About ten miles from the city of Nashville, and near Madison, Tennessee, there is an out-of-the-ordinary educational institution, the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, often referred to as the Madison School. This is a training school for young men and women who desire to increase their efficiency in Christian service.

"The Madison School is located on a large farm. It has flocks and herds. Broad acres sloping to the banks of the Cumberland river are planted to field and garden crops. It has fruit trees, vineyards, and

berry patches. Its students build a n d plant. They eat the food their own hands have cultivated, and they live and work and study in the houses their own hands have built.

"This rather unique institution is a real School of Health. It conducts a sanitarium for the care of the sick by rational methods of treatment. It operates a food manufacturing department and bakery that supply the market with whole grain products and vegetable meats. In Nashville and other Southern cities groups of students are serving the public with a vegetarian dietary.

"Groups of students are in training as nurses, or as dietitians, as agriculturists, mechanics and builders, or as teachers.

"The Madison Rural Sanitarium is the center of this health work. Nestled among the trees on the school campus are the single-story buildings of this sanitarium, a quiet retreat in which to recover health and nerve tone.

"The students of the Madison School have the unusual distinction of being money earners while they are in school training for lives of usefulness. The institution operates a number of campus industries, manned with student labor and supervised by members of the faculty.

"Madison is a Junior College in which students earn their way while taking their pre-medical training, completing their academic work, or taking any one of the practical courses in home economics, agriculture, healthfood, medical missionary or business lines.

"The young people who give the program tonight are not devoting their time exclusively to the study of music. They each carry their share of the work-and-study program. Music is one of the diversions in a program of practical activities. They have been fortunate in having their training in music under Mr. Charles F. Davis of Nashville."

#### CONCERNING SUNDAY LEGISLATION

**A**GITATION by certain reformers to ban Sunday amusements and sports in the nation's capital," says *The Pathfinder*, "meets with the displeasure of President

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Coolidge. Though the chief executive is a constant church-goer, as his New England ancestry would indicate, he realizes that it is a matter of religious controversy which day of the week actually is the 'seventh day.' Certain faiths observe days other than Sunday. For instance the Seventh Day Adventists observe Saturday, which is also the 'Sabbath' of the Hebrews.

"Especially in view of the constitutional provision which allows people to worship as they choose, the president does not favor any infringement on public rights. In other words, he thinks it is up to the individual to observe his own Sunday as he sees fit. Though the president is not permitted to be quoted in his White House conferences with newspapermen, he let it be known through 'the official White House spokesman' (which is himself) that he does not think Sunday is being desecrated in Washington."

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### ITEMS OF NEWS

**W**RITING from Pisgah Industrial Institute, Candler, North Carolina, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright gives good news concerning the work of the institution. She has been baking whole wheat bread for the student body, and a portion of the time teaches classes in the Nurses' Training course.

**I**T is good to report that Mrs. A. E. Putnam who was dangerously ill following a serious surgical operation, is making a good recovery. Mrs. Putnam has charge of the Culinary Department of the school.

**T**HE cafeteria at Knoxville reports an increase in patronage. Mr. L. M. Crowder writes that Mrs. Nichols, the conference nurse, is conducting a cooking

class for members of the church and that the students meet in the cafeteria which is a pleasing method of cooperation. T. M. Carney and Harry Scott recently left Madison to connect with the Knoxville unit.

**A**MONG visitors of the week were Miss L. B. Crain, secretary of the American Missionary Association of New York City, Principle Elam of Pleasant Hill Academy (a missionary training school in East Tennessee), who was formerly a teacher in Berea College, Kentucky, and Mr. Baker of Fisk University. These teachers are all interested in school industries, in training students for rural schools; and the activities of Madison and its program of work and study appeal to them.

**T**HE annual meeting of the Southern Mountain Workers held at Knoxville, on the seventh and eighth, was attended by Dr. Mary Dale of the Madison Sanitarium staff.

**D**EVELOPMENTS at Birmingham cafeteria and country base made necessary extra workers, and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond C. W. Miller have answered the call.

**L**AST week Horace Port, returned from a brief visit with his parents at the Glen Alpine School, Morgantown, North Carolina. His sister, Miss Caroline Port, motored back with him and will enter school. Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Lowder, members of the working force of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, have been taking some subjects at Madison, and this week returned to North Carolina to assist in the spring work of the school.

**L**AST week Mrs. O. R. Wheeler was called to Louisville by the death of her son, Ralph Wheeler, youngest brother of J. T. Wheeler of the Louisville Cafeteria and the Pewee Valley Sanitarium and country base. Ralph's death was the result of measles followed by pneumonia.

**A**CAR load of sand and cement were received this week preparatory to the building of cement walks about the sanitarium grounds. Mr. Walter Jensen is assisting in this work.

# The Madison Survey

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## Inquiries about the School

FROM the hundreds of letters received from young people seeking an education, and from parents interested in the proper education of their youth, and from parents wanting to better fit themselves for a part in the closing work of the Master, it is evident that many are thinking seriously of the training they need. Members of the church feel the need of a life of daily Christian service if they are to stem the tide that is rushing outward into the world. "For what line of service can I be fitted?"

This question is asked times without number. Now as never before it becomes the duty of leaders to direct the lay-membership into lines of work that the Lord is calling for. Madison is striving to do its part in the preparation of men and women for lives of usefulness in work for the world. By its training for practical, self-supporting missionary work, it endeavors to multiply the ways by which laymen may come in contact with the world with things that men and women of the world are wanting. The instruction is definite concerning the work that lay-members of the church should do.

"The Lord now calls upon Seventh-day Adventists in every locality to consecrate themselves to Him, and to do their very best, according to their circumstances, to assist in His work."

"If we will give ourselves for service to the Lord, He will instruct us what to do."

"There are hundreds of our people who ought to be out in the field, who are doing little or nothing for the advancement of the message."

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### A MESSAGE TO LAY-MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH

OPPORTUNITIES are opening on every side. Press into every providential opening. God calls now for wide-awake missionaries. God's messengers are commissioned to take up the very work that Christ did while on this earth. They are to give themselves to every line of ministry that He carried on.

—*An Appeal to Laymen.*

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In the face of these facts Madison has shaped up courses of instruction that fit men and women to carry forward various missionary enterprises, such as, sanitarium work, treatment rooms in rural and city districts, health-food work through vegetarian cafeterias and other-

wise, rural school work, and other educational activities, and enterprises.

### WORKING FOR SCHOOL EXPENSES

AMONG those who seek the training offered in our schools a certain per cent are dependent on work for financing their education. "I want to prepare myself for a place in the Lord's work," writes a young man, "but to do so I must depend upon my own resources. What can Madison do for me? Please give full information."

A group of young people, Christian men and women attending one of our schools, write to say, "It is costing us more than we can afford to pay. If we go on with our education we must find a place to work for our expenses. I have heard that students can earn their way at Madison. Please write us about this."

To such inquires we reply that Madison conducts a number of campus industries which are manned with student laborers. There is the sanitarium, there are the food factory, the farm, the gardens, the shops, the steam laundry, the kitchens,—all giving work to student members of the family. Buildings are erected; machinery is cared for; and orchards and fruit afford work.

A large majority of the students attending the Madison School make their board, room-rent, laundry charges, and similar school expenses, by work. They do this while they are in training. Students of the right sort, those otherwise qualified for the work of the institution, if they are frugal in their habits, industrious, and willing to remain by their work until they have completed the course for which they are accepted, have little trouble in making the expenses mentioned, by the work of their hands.

#### IS MADISON AN ACCREDITED SCHOOL

ANOTHER question asked is, "Do other institutions accept the grades of Madison?" Madison has rating as an A grade school. It is a Junior College with membership in the Tennessee Association of Junior Colleges and in the American Association of Junior Colleges. For several years Madison-trained students have entered the College of Medical Evangelists. Since the medical schools are standardized by the American Medical Association, this is sufficient to answer the question in regard to class-room work at Madison.

Students whose preliminary training meets the standards before they take the Nurses' Course at Madison are eligible to the state board examinations for nurses. The institution permits some more mature people to take the training for practical nursing who are not eligible to state board examinations.

Madison is especially interested in the development of the rural school, and in connection with nearly every rural center for city work, and in some places where city work is not feasible, rural school centers are conducted. Teachers trained at Madison are eligible for state certificates without examinations.

#### WHY STRESS WORK IN THE SOUTH

MADISON was established on southern soil with the needs of the South especially impressed on the minds of the founders. In its training it was the purpose not in any way to interfere with the work of our other institutions. Its particular province was outlined for it by those who advised the opening of the school and who aided in the selection of the site.

As the years have passed the medical missionary side of the training has developed rather in advance of some other equally important phases of Christian education. There is the broadest field for trained workers along this and health-food lines. These features of the school should not be curtailed, but other lines of work need to be strengthened.

There was never a time when the agricultural man had a greater field for usefulness in our work than now. The South is coming to its own after years of depression, and it is the privilege of our workers, if properly educated, to fill a place of great usefulness in this field. As for the health food work, there seems to be practically no limit to its field of usefulness.

One of the greatest perplexities at Madison is to find men and women who are willing to bear the burden of responsibility that goes with the operation of self-supporting missionary centers. Many are the people whose hearts convict them that they should have a part in the Lord's work, but now, as in the days of the Savior, few are ready to surrender all for the daily cross which this work entails.

We are working for the South because the South needs us and makes us feel that we are needed here. In the highways and in the byways of the South the calls are sounding, "Come over and help us." We have not forgotten the instruction, however, that the training given here is equally good for those who are called to foreign fields. Our sympathy is with that work, and we encourage those who are fitted for work in more distant lands to give themselves to it, realizing in the meantime that the experiences they have in the South will be to their advantage when they reach foreign lands.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CON-  
FERENCE OF SOUTHERN  
MOUNTAIN WORKERS

THIS year Dr. Mary B. Dale was the School's representative at the annual gathering of Southern Mountain Workers, and from her comes the following report:

"It is a pleasure to attend such a meeting as was held in Knoxville, Tennessee, April six to nine. Here was gathered a group of social-religious workers of many denominations, from their stations in the mountains of Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, and West Virginia, for a four days' conference.

"Various phases of mountain work were emphasized. The most stressed was the agricultural work. 'We cannot benefit a people unless we help them make a living,' said one. 'If Christianity cannot help a man to live according to better standards, it has failed of its full mission,' were the sentiments of another. Dr. Warren H. Willson, of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, said that to teach the farmer methods of making money only, would lead him away from the soil. He must see somewhat of the scientific and cultural basis of farming and farm life.

"Mr. Christiansen of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics illustrated with stereoptican pictures the system of education carried out by the Danish government. Here the problem of a whole country, peopled by farmers who were isolated one from the other and thus limited in their outlook and methods of farming and marketing, has been solved.

"After grade work is completed the student serves a farm apprenticeship for two or three years. At the end of this time, when he is between the ages of eighteen and thirty, he takes a course of study in one of the many folk high schools which are scattered all over the country. The work given at this time is for the 'enlivenment and awakening of the student.' A broad view of the possibilities of study and reading is given, not exhaustively so as to cover the various fields, but to increase the conception of life in general. His sympathies with others are aroused, and he becomes more capable of organizing and cooperating with his neighbors when he returns to his commun-

ity. Since this type of education has been introduced the agricultural aspect of the country has been revolutionized.

"This type of education is being adapted to the southern mountain region of our own country. Mrs. John C. Campbell of Cherokee County, North Carolina, whom we at Madison remember with pleasure, because of the interest she stirred in us while here, told of the school for adult education which she is interested in building in Brasstown. The people of this community are furnishing time and material for the erection of the school buildings. A museum is nearing completion which will attract all who have studied mountain life, for it contains hand-made furniture, rugs, and woven articles given by the people themselves in their desire to have a representative museum.

"Miss Dingman, who visited Madison with Mrs. Campbell, told enthusiastically of the 'Opportunity School' which she has taught for two years in Berea College. This is modeled after the Danish folk school, and sends its students home with enlightened purpose in carrying out community problems.

"One speaker gave practical ways in which he has secured the cooperation of his community. He took home samples from their gardens, and took pains to praise their dinners when he dined with them. The community felt they had 'stock' in their county agent. When he urged curb marketing instead of house-to-house peddling of produce, the idea met with success, and the farmers were greatly prospered thereby. They not only learned to sell to the best advantage, but to plant cooperatively both as to the quantity and the variety of their produce. This North Carolina county strives to develop the Four H's,—head, hand, heart, and home.

"Mr. McGarmis of the University of Tennessee, gave samples of Korean Lespedeza, a leguminous plant which grows luxuriantly in the mountains. This seed is not generally on the market, but the clover is peculiarly adapted to the high altitudes as a fodder crop.

"Much more of practical and general interest was told. All through the meetings ran a thread of sincere devotion to this mountain work and a deep religious pur-

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pose on the part of the workers in this difficult field."

### FROM THE BIRMINGHAM CENTER

AFTER spending a few days at Birmingham, Mrs. Scott reports progress in the work in that Alabama unit. Solomon wrote of circuits in life, and shows that there is no profit except in the life of service. He says:

"The sun ariseth, and the sun goeth down, and hasteth to his place where he arose. The wind goeth toward the south, and turneth about unto the north; it whirl-eth about continually, and the wind return-eth again according to his circuits. All the rivers run into the sea; yet the sea is not full; unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again."

Happy are they who get into the circuit of loving service. They receive as reward a hundred-fold in this life, to say nothing of the reward beyond. That person is miserable who travels in the circuit of self-love. The reaction is emptiness, faithlessness, and a miserable existence.

What profit hath a man in this work? The unit worker learns to figure profit and loss, assets and liabilities in terms of the sacrifices which seem small compared to the joy of service and the satisfaction of cooperation with the Master in things He wants done for our fellowmen.

Recently Mr. and Mrs. Raymond C. W. Miller, two Madison students, joined the Birmingham force of workers. Mr. Miller is rendering good service at the cafeteria, relieving Mr. Swift for work on the farm.

The cafeteria is a success and an inspiration. It is now comfortably housed in cheerful and adequate quarters, and in its new colors of warm gray and lettuce

green it presents a pleasing picture to the eye. This beauty is enhanced by the artistic display of wholesome foods, the ripe red tomatoes, the golden carrots, and other vegetables fresh from the Florida markets. Some of the patrons went so far as to say it is the prettiest place in town.

It has become a popular eating place, where the most fastidious in town have learned to appreciate foods that build up the blood and clarify the brain, and also to seek information on food combinations or on the diet best suited to their individual needs. They surely do express their approval in many ways.

Since the annual board meeting broader plans have been made for the development of the farm base, about twelve miles from the city, reached by the main highway from Atlanta to Birmingham. Since Mr. Johnson has the help of Mr. Swift, fruit trees have been planted and fences built. Buildings are planned for the sanitarium and added room for the workers. Mrs. Holst has already begun her house.

The supply of water was too limited for a sanitarium, but we have been fortunate in securing an adjoining piece of land containing a spring that gives an adequate supply of fine water. This water will be pumped into a tower and will flow by gravity into the buildings.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

THE nurses still have the privilege of class work with Dr. Y. W. Haley, member of the Tennessee board of nurses' examiners. Among those who are taking advantage of these classes are Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Mulford of the Fountain Head School and Health Retreat. They drive down and back for evening class work several times each week.

AMONG the older members of the Madison Sanitarium family is Mrs. Annie Johnson, a Nashville resident for many years whose memory of early history enables her to give a story of the city's development for nearly fifty years. Grandma Johnson, as she is familiarly known here, asks Dr. Sutherland to tell SURVEY readers how much life here has meant to her and how she enjoys companionship with the patients and workers of the institution.



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## God's Work a Means of Character Development

WHEN workers in a unit find themselves facing difficulties they are sometimes tempted to give up the race. "What is the use of trying? This way is too hard." Up goes the flag of truce and down comes the banner of the Lord, the badge of their success.

Really, why does the Lord set His people to such hard jobs? Every Christian has his hard times, his difficulties, but it sometimes seems that the men and women who enter the Lord's work at their own charges have some trials that do not come to others. Added to the perplexities of the ordinary worker they have the problem of their own support. They cannot look forward to the month-end or the week-end check. Sometimes the experience makes the worker groan.

This is not an uncommon experience with those who are operating the health-food work in Southern cities with a country base for the workers. If they did not see such a wonderful response in the patronage of intellectual people, professional men, business men and women, and people seeking for health, they might become discouraged. They might be warranted in feeling perplexed and that the problem was too great for them to solve.

Chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland

The obstacles are great. Sometimes they loom mountain high, but the fact that so many accept this service done in the name of the Master, is proof positive that the Lord is leading. We are only now realiz-

ing the fulfilment of the prophecy of years past, that what was not done in times of ease and peace must now be done under much more trying circumstances.

IT is God's purpose that His people shall learn to master difficulties. "Often men pray and weep because of the perplexities and obstacles that confront them. But if they will hold the begin-

ning of their confidence steadfast unto the end, God will make their way clear. Success will come as they struggle against apparently insurmountable difficulties, and with success will come the greatest joy."

It is our privilege to believe that the Lord trains us today through difficulties that we may be the better prepared to meet conditions tomorrow. By giving us mountains to climb, we are developing mental and spiritual muscle to climb to greater heights. When the Master finds that we are determined to stay with the work He has given us to do, to overcome all the difficulties that confront us and make a success of the work, He says that

### COURAGE IN THE WORK APPOINTED US

GOD calls for cheerful co-workers, who refuse to become discouraged and disheartened by opposing agencies. The Lord is leading, and we may go forward courageously, assured that He will be with us.—The approval of the Master is not given because of the greatness of the work performed, but because of fidelity in all that has been done. It is not the results we attain, but the motives from which we act, that weigh with God. He prizes goodness and faithfulness above all else.

—*Gospel Workers*

courage of that sort is an inspiration from Him.

If we cannot run with the footmen, what about the race with horsemen? "If thou hast run with the footmen, and they have wearied thee, then how canst thou contend with horses?"

God bids His people find their place in His vineyard and stay with the fruit-gathering until the harvest is all in. Often we will carry the work with tears because of the perplexities along the way, but if we hold steadily to the purpose God has planted in our minds, our confidence will be strengthened in the power of God.

**T**O live the life the Master has outlined for His people requires faith; it is a life of service, but the mental attitude that makes that service a joy, brings success. The weeping experience may be necessary in sowing time, but he who remains with the work of the Lord to the end will reap a harvest of courage and enjoyment.

One temptation that comes to self-supporting workers after the first glow of pleasure is past and the routine life has begun, is the age-old question as to whether or not they are in the right place. Dissatisfaction arises. The work is trying. Some people in the company manifest anything but an angelic disposition. The workers begin to doubt God who inspired them to give themselves to this work. They yield to the suggestions of the devil because there are so many difficulties in the road. If they are in the right way, the Lord's appointed way, why are they meeting so many difficulties? They question in this way, and the difficulties seem a plausible reason for turning to some other line of activity, or back to the world.

As soon as a man doubts that the Lord led him into the place he is filling in the Master's vineyard, that man is courting failure. The thing a man dreads will come into his life, if he keeps his eyes on difficulties.

**T**HERE are many who are not satisfied to serve God cheerfully in the place that He has marked out for them, or to do uncomplainingly the work that He has placed in their hands. . . . In His providence God places before human beings service that will be as medicine to

their diseased minds. Thus He leads them to put aside the selfish preference, which, if gratified, would disqualify them for the work He has for them. If they accept and perform this service, their minds will be cured. If they refuse it, they will be left at strife with themselves and others."

That is a wonderful statement of the value of Christian service. It is medicine to the mind. If we answer the call of the Lord, giving ourselves unselfishly to His work, that service will cure the mental ailments that result from the unsettled condition of the Christian without a job.

One of the most impressive parables of the Bible gives the experience of men who are called to service, but they allow things of this world to detain them. One asks to be excused because of his business interests; another, for reasons found in the home conditions. For one reason and another man after man loses his place in a sacred work; but that work will not be allowed to fail. Others with less ability, or more limited training for the service, will come in to take the place of those who rejected the invitation. It is pitiful for Christians to lose out in this way.

This parable was fulfilled in the days of Christ when the gospel passed from the Jewish nation to the gentile world. It has had its fulfilment at different times in the world's history since the days of Christ.

Today, if we hear the call to service, or to training for service, it is unwise to let the call pass us without a hearty response. All of us need the "medicine" which the Lord says we will find in the work He appoints us to do. There is no safety for the Christian in a life that is not filled with service.

#### BUSINESS MEN AND THE HEALTH FOODS

**A**GAIN a young man traveling through the South takes time to visit Madison to learn more of the health-foods manufactured in the Health Department of the school. As he travels from one city to another, he makes it a point to seek a vegetarian cafeteria for his meals. He feels that the health-foods should be understood by all, and that one of the coming subjects of national importance centers around

proper foods for the population of our country.

Down in Tampa, this young man finds a dealer handling the foods manufactured at Madison. In Atlanta he finds another center for such foods. His visit to the Food Department filled his arms with packages of crackers of various sorts,—steamed wheat in cans, the ideal breakfast food for the family, different preparations of nuts and grains to replace animal foods, malted nuts as a base for a nutritious drink, breakfast cereal to supply the need of those who desire a warm cup in the morning, and malta honey, the ideal sweet made from the sprouting grain and not giving offense to the digestive organs as cane sugar taxes them.

The foods taken from the factory were going to the home of this young man in Ohio, where mother will be taught to prepare them for the table, for mother has not learned the virtues of a vegetarian dietary as has the son. It is rather unusual for a young man on the road much of the time to take this decided stand for a flesh-free diet. It is a pleasure to meet one who does have convictions on the subject and is able to live up to those convictions.

The army of young men in our schools who do not use tobacco or tea and coffee should be able to stand as stiffly for the non-meat diet. There is strength of character to the one who has his convictions on these lines and a number of other habits in modern life, and is able to meet opposition with a clear conscience and calm mind. Daniel was such a young man as this.

### WHY I CAME TO MADISON

By a pre-medical student writing to a friend

YOU ask why I came to Madison for pre-medical training. I will give you some of the reasons. I did not have any friends at or near Madison previous to coming here to draw me towards Tennessee. I was searching for a school where I could work my way through and at the same time get a substantial course. I heard that Madison gives what I was looking for, and I have found my expectations more than fulfilled.

When I decided to come to Madison I was in the Nurses' Course at Loma Linda.

I was well acquainted with medical students and doctors and had a fair idea of what was before me.

Madison was established primarily for the training of self-supporting workers. It was found that doctors are needed for the various units, and so a Pre-medical Course was started in order to give young men an opportunity to get their preparatory work before taking up medicine. It is the aim of Madison to help these young men see more clearly the great need of workers in this Southern field, and so strengthen their desire to take up the kind of work being carried on at Madison and in the units scattered over the South.

MADISON made a strong appeal to me when I found that I could work my way through and take full class work. I questioned the rating of the school and found that it stands high. Grades from Madison are accepted without question.

I found methods here somewhat different from those in other schools. One of the first things that struck me forcefully was the fact that classes hold a four-hour session each day for seven weeks and the following period is spent in work. This system has many advantages which can be better understood as one takes the classes, than at a distance. Loma Linda has adopted a similar plan of alternate study and work, so I am of the opinion that this method at Madison prepares one for the work there.

Madison gives a number of courses not given at other schools. Some of these courses are decidedly practical. So much of this work is carried on that when they are short-handed in the food-factory, the bakery, cafeteria, print shop, or some other department, the pre-medics get many opportunities for a broad experience in these lines of work. The school has a wonderful garden, orchards, and farm, and as all work is done by students and teachers, there is opportunity for a broad experience along these lines.

MOST of the pre-medical classes are taught by Dr. Dale and Dr. Noble. Dr. Sutherland has the psychology class. Language, of course, is taught by the language teacher. These doctors have all been teachers before they studied medicine, and no one knows better than they

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what is before us and what we need in the way of preparation.

I have mentioned the advantages of class work here, but to my mind one of the greatest benefits to be derived from Madison is the privilege of attending Dr. Sutherland's lectures and having a part in the working out of the system as he has planned it. I know of no other school where one can gain so much from mere contact with the place and a part in the daily routine.

For the student one of the most important things to consider is the kind of food served. Madison is above par on this line. I have attended a number of schools, but I enjoy the meals served here better than almost anywhere else. I know that Madison adheres closely to the instruction given us on matters of diet.

I will not mention all the benefits I have received by coming to Madison; it is not wise to tell every thing in one letter. Madison makes a strong appeal to those who wish Christian education and who wish to attend a school where the instruction of the Testimonies is closely followed. Many young people seek a school where little responsibility is placed upon them, and where social privileges are largely unrestricted. Madison is not for these, but for a select class who are sober-minded and want a genuine training for Christian service.—George Boyd.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**T**HIS week a group of people from Madison visited the new branch sanitarium at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. The company included Dr. and Mrs. Y. W. Haley, Mrs. A. H. Smith of Columbia,

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ticy of New York City, and others from the sanitarium. The Lawrenceburg Cottage Sanitarium is just opening its doors to the public. After an appetizing dinner served by Mrs. Sargent in the company dining room, the visitors were shown about Lawrenceburg by Mr. J. H. Stribling of the First National Bank. Dr. Haley congratulated the people of Lawrenceburg on the location of the new sanitarium, which, he says, they may expect to have a molding influence on the community.

**T**HE nurses' class in physiology was favored with a lecture on anatomy by Dr. E. M. Sanders, of the Protestant Hospital, of Nashville, a long-time friend of Madison, who never misses an opportunity to lend a helping hand. The Vanderbilt Medical Department kindly loaned the school a mounted skeleton for temporary use of this class of which Mr. Rimmer is the instructor.

**T**HREE members of the family were called away this week, Mrs. Druillard, to College View, Nebraska, by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. M. A. Clement, and Mr. and Mrs. R. B. King to Petosky, Michigan, by the unexpected death of Mrs. King's mother.

**T**HE annual meeting of the Tennessee College Association held at Memphis, on the fifteenth and sixteenth of the month, was attended by Mrs. Sutherland and Dr. Blanche Noble, who report a very interesting and profitable session.

**T**HE dairy herd of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute received again the certificate of accreditation from the Tennessee Dairy Association, revealing no reactions to the t. b. test of the past week.

### SURVEY READERS

"I am a booster for Madison."

"Please put me on the mailing list for your fine little paper," says a New York man.

"I read the little paper, then pass it on to others."

"You are doing a wonderful work in the South."

"The visits of the SURVEY have been greatly enjoyed."

# The Madison Survey

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Madison, Tennessee

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No. 18

## Some Things About the Place

A GENTLEMAN who has been instrumental in sending to the Rural Sanitarium a number of patients who are home from foreign countries because of impaired health, came out to Madison a few days ago after an absence of several years. He noted with favorable comment the growth and development of the institution and spoke of the breadth of its influence.

It is rather an unusual combination, this sanitarium and school, operating under one management and closely associated with other activities as they are at Madison. "You have a regular little village here," said a visitor recently. "What are all these cottages?" He expressed surprise when the plan of school and sanitarium, food factory and farm, shops and city activities were explained to him. The rounded-out education which the institution affords young people is recognized as a blessing by those who desire to fit themselves for lives of usefulness, and especially important for those who have Christian service in mind.

A minister who has had years of experience in foreign lands said recently in a talk about the need of workers, "It is not enough to give a man an intellectual training. We do not want the purely intellectuals. A missionary in a foreign field should

know how to build his own house and raise his own food. He needs a hand that is trained to do things and a mind that is happy in doing these things." He was adding his testimony to the instruction we

have that such training as Madison offers on farm, in shop and factory, as well as in the class-room, gives standing room in home and foreign mission fields.

### ATTRACTIONS OF THE COUNTRY

GOOD roads and the coming of spring have brought visitors in large numbers to the school premises. This is especially true on Sunday when friends of sanitarium guests are free from business cares and have time to spend in the country.

The Madison school farm has a natural beauty about which many people remark, and at this season of the year the fields are a mass of flowers. The general appearance of the grounds has been improved under the care of Mr. Richard Walker. Lilac bushes are in bloom and the graceful sprays of Spirea Van Houtie are showing the first touches of white. Earlier, thousands of daffodils and narcissus ornamented the edges of the sanitarium campus.

### INSTRUCTION TO OUR SCHOOLS

THE industrial instruction given should include the keeping of accounts, carpentry, and all that is comprehended in farming. Preparation should be made for the teaching of blacksmithing, painting, shoemaking, and for cooking, baking, washing, mending, typewriting, and printing. Every power at our command is to be brought into this training work, that students may go forth well equipped for the duties of practical life.

*A Practical Training*

The sanitarium is filled to the limit. Patrons come from Nashville and nearby cities, and some from greater distances. They are attracted here by the simplicity of the place, the home-like atmosphere, the quiet surroundings, and the Christian spirit they find. To live in daily contact with such people as seek this secluded spot for the restoration of their health is a real privilege.

#### MEETING THE PUBLIC IN NASHVILLE

AT the vegetarian cafeteria and in the treatment rooms at 151 6th Avenue North, the school comes in daily contact with men and women of the city of Nashville. The patronage at the cafeteria is increasing, and some interesting cases are reported of people who need supervised diet because of their state of health. For instance, a supervisor of schools at some distance from the city had so far lost his health that he could neither teach nor study. Something had to be done, so he came to the cafeteria, worked through the rush hours of the day for his meals, and in two weeks was able to take a position. Choosing one that keeps him out-of-doors, he continues his diet at the cafeteria.

The cafeteria is supervised by Mrs. Sutherland, and she is assisted by two permanent workers, Kenneth Sheriff and Archie Page; and a group of eight or ten students constitute the remainder of the working force. There is special interest in bakery goods such as whole wheat bread and brown sugar buns, whole wheat cookies and barley cakes, popular articles from the bakery at Madison where Mr. J. E. Baker is at work.

For several years Mrs. Sutherland has taught the class in dietetics for nurses at the General Hospital. At the present time she is preparing the nurses in this subject for the state board examinations, and Miss Gladys Robinson, of the Nashville treatment rooms, has finished a class in massage at the Baptist Hospital and has a second class at the General Hospital.

#### COMMON DUTIES WELL DONE

IT is not doing big things in life that calls for the greatest amount of patience, or that counts the most in the development of character. Daily duties well done mean everything in the education of

young people for lives of usefulness. The steam laundry is one of the busy places on the campus, and one of the testing places for real worth on the part of student workers.

No one department registers the growth of the family in size better than the laundry. It is still remembered when the school washing was done on the simple family plan. Now two large steam washers are in use, a one-hundred-inch mangle, two steam presses, and a number of electric irons.

Besides the work of private individuals who are members of the school family, this laundry has the linen from the sanitarium, the city cafeteria and treatment rooms, and other department work of the institution. It is estimated that the laundry handles 45,000 pieces each month. The work which is under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Jeffs, is made educational to the students.

#### THE READING ROOM

WHEN Assembly Hall was built, an attractive section of the south side of the building was equipped for library and reading room. A substantial beginning has been made for a library of good books. The reading tables are supplied with newspapers and periodicals of general interest and representing the various activities which Madison students are concerned in, such as agriculture, mechanics, dairying, poultry and bee raising, textile work, wood work, and so forth.

The reading room is a popular place with the students. Miss Gertrude Lingham has recently taken charge of this department, and with the aid of Miss Nicholson is completing the catalog of books in the library.

#### TEXTILE ARTS

PEOPLE interested in weaving and dressmaking always find a welcome at Textile Arts Building. This is an attractive place. Some very good looking rugs have come from the looms under the hand of Mrs. Knapp. Mrs. Bertram of the Sewing Department is interested also in loom work. Scarfs, table runners, pillow covers and other articles are made. This is headquarters for nurse uniforms, and all sorts of needle work from darning and mending to suit-making.

## IN THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT

AMONG other industries carried forward on the Madison school campus is the printing shop from which issues the SURVEY each week. This is not a large printing office, but it is a busy place where a group of young men and women each year receive some of the fundamental principles of their education along practical lines.

Madison's Printing Department is not operated as a commercial enterprise, but purely for the benefit of the institution, as an aid in the education of the workers, and for the extension of the principles and methods of the school and sanitarium. The work began in a very small way, and has made steady growth in order to keep pace with the demands of the place.

Students are taught hand composition and to operate the Linotype. The office has a Meihle pony press and two job presses. From this department come the daily menus for the sanitarium, the diet lists for home use and for circulation, hospital service blanks, food factory labels and circulars and recipes, health leaflets at irregular intervals, and, regularly, one hundred sixty thousand pages of reading matter for the general public.

This past week there came out a neat little announcement of the new branch sanitarium located at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. The young people of the department are instructed in book repair work and do considerable work for the library. This department is under the supervision of Mr. George McClure.

## MECHANICAL WORK

THERE is a large amount of mechanical on a place the size of the Madison school. Mr. George Wallace has charge of the group of builders. Young men have opportunity to plan and erect buildings. The plumbing is done by Mr. Arthur Robey and his helpers. In Mechanical Arts Building Mr. Standish has charge of the planing of lumber, the construction of doors, windows, and other wood work, and he directs the painting. The machinery of the place requires continual supervision, and it is the policy of the institution to train the men to look well after their tools and larger implements. The

chief mechanic in this section is C. R. Starr.

## AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

AGRICULTURE is a basic industry in this world, and happy is the school that has land for cultivation. The original farm on which Madison began its operations was worn and rocky, but twenty years of scientific cultivation has greatly improved the fertility of the place.

As the family has increased in size additions have been made to the farm. At present the garden and orchard alone are covering almost as many acres as were at first used for all the crops, both garden and farm. The gardens are a beautiful stretch of land from the campus to the banks of the Cumberland river, well laid off and well cultivated. During the winter the green houses are filled with lettuce. Later they hold the early plants, and still later they are filled with cucumbers.

Green peas will be in bearing almost by the time these lines are read, and strawberries, also. Some years the first strawberries are picked in this section the last week in April, but that is not true this season. All growing things are a little backward.

Mr. Andrew Wheeler, in charge of the gardens, is a good organizer and executive, and the young men working with him are given good training in burden-bearing, for he believes in the project method of working. The orchards at Ridgetop and Union Hill were thoroughly sprayed this spring, and a large amount of work has been put on the Union Hill place. Joe Sutherland and Cyrus Kendall bear special responsibilities in the Fruit Department. Jeremiah wrote years ago that it is good for a man to bear the yoke in his youth, and that principle proves true in the school.

## FOR LACK OF SPACE

APOLOGIES must be offered for not mentioning all the departments of service in connection with the school. One might think that with so much work studies would be neglected, but students find that with the cooperative scheme of work and study, they have a full line of class work. Those interested in the study of medicine have a two-years' preparatory

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course; teachers can take their training here. Nurses have a three-years' course; health food work is emphasized.

All through our churches there are young men and women with native ability for one or more lines of practical service. There are hundreds of older men and women for whom the world is calling if they only knew it, and their efficiency might be doubled by a training in such a school as that at Madison. If you are interested in the courses, or in the fact that students have an unusual opportunity here to earn school expenses, write for further information. Address the Secretary of the Madison School, Madison, Tennessee.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**W**ORK has begun on the basement of the building in Knoxville which is to be the home of the cafeteria and treatment rooms of that city.

**I**T is encouraging to find that the health leaflets put out by the Printing Department are finding a place in the program of some County Health Departments of the South. Send for samples if you have not seen this literature.

**T**HE Sabbath service was conducted by Eld. F. W. Schmehl of Nashville. Eld. W. A. Scharffenberg, home from Shanghai, China, for a short time, gave an interesting lecture on conditions in the Orient. Sunday Eld. E. C. Widgery, who has spent some time as a missionary in the West Indies, came up from Memphis for a brief visit.

**S**UNDAY evening, April 18, the family was favored with a program by the Southern Publishing Association Choral

Society. The program consisted of several numbers by the chorus, mixed and male quartets, and vocal and instrumental solos. The program was given as a benefit to aid in the purchase of an organ for a mission center in South America.

**F**OR a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Harold Matthews have been doing educational work in the community near Centerville, Tennessee. After spending nine years in the South they are visiting relatives in Redlands, California. On their way West they visited the school at Hope, Arkansas, where Eld. M. V. Downing and others are located on a farm and are developing an educational center. Those who have known Elder and Mrs. Downing will be glad to know of their prosperity and courage.

**T**HE treatment rooms at Memphis are having good patronage, report Mrs. Helen Bean and Miss Phebe Hackworth who took advantage of excursion rates on Sunday to spend a few hours with relatives in Nashville and friends at Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bean started the work in that city. It has gradually grown from very small beginnings. John Brewer has gone to Memphis to assist Mr. Bean for a time.

**T**HIS week the family had a real treat as the result of the visit of Eld. W. D. Turner, of Wahroonga, Australia, who is in the States for a few months. He will attend the meeting of the General Conference, but in the mean time he is visiting institutions in the South. He spoke to the young people Sabbath afternoon, and in the evening gave an illustrated lecture on mission work in the South Sea Islands. The work is going with rapidity in these islands, and calls are sounding for men and women trained for hard fields and along practical lines, who are able to push the message in pioneer fields.

### APPRECIATIVE

"I am interested in the work of the school through reading the Survey."

"Each week I read every word and pass the little paper on to others."

"The Survey is an inspiration to attempt greater things for the Master."



# The Madison Survey

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## Workers Need Courage and Endurance

AS the Savior was nearing the end of His ministry He spoke to His disciples of many things that will happen just before the end of earth's history. He foresaw the distracting things that will come to all on the earth, just such things as we see on every hand today.

"Many false prophets shall arise, and shall deceive many."

"Because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold."

As He saw the end approaching for His own people, the Lord prayed most earnestly for the city that stood before the world for the truth of God. "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."

Had the people of Jerusalem followed in the footsteps of the Lord, the city might have stood forever, and the eyes of the world would have turned toward it as toward a beacon light, but the people forgot God and turned to the world. They lost their light and their inspiration. When the Master Himself lived and walked her streets, these people could not recognize Him. His life was so different from their conception of the Lord, that they

Chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland

turned from Him, and were ready to take the life of Him who came to impart life to them.

AT various times in this world's history the work of the Lord might have been completed had those professing to be His followers been able to carry through to a successful finish the work committed to them. Almost without exception the end has been postponed by God's people themselves becoming confused as to their duty as believers, allowing the world to entangle them.

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### COURAGE, FORCE, AND ENERGY

CHRISTIAN life does not consist wholly in gentleness, patience, meekness, and kindness. These graces are essential; but there is need also of courage, force, energy, and perseverance. The path that Christ marks out is a narrow, self-denying path. To enter that path and press on through difficulties and discouragements, requires men who are more than weaklings.

—*Gospel Workers*

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As Jerusalem, the city of David, was to represent the light of the gospel, so groups of people in all ages carrying the name of their Master, have been commissioned to stand as lights in the midst of darkness. When those who should shed light, those whose lives should be filled with service similar to the life of Christ, allow themselves to be detained in the world, occupied with the common business activities of the world, they lose their vision of the world message and postpone the coming of the Lord.

The Savior in His teachings used a forceful figure to describe this situation. "Whosoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." The Lord looks in pity upon His people, who should be devoting themselves to things that bring life, but who are still spending their time and energy in worldly pursuits. When a

man turns from the service that he might render to the Master, and chooses instead a job that will bring him worldly honor, or money, or ease and position, he is forsaking life and inspiration for something that is lifeless, for the carcass which attracts the vultures.

EVERY Christian should be as intimately connected with the Lord's specific work as was the Master Himself. Why not? He lived His life on earth to demonstrate what He wants His followers to do. The world with all its attractions was spread out before Him. It was possible for Him to enter the business world, or to become a professional man, or to choose a life of affluence, but He turned from these lines to a life of daily toil and sacrifice, to a life filled to the limit with service for His fellowmen. And that daily cross is to be ours.

As a man among men Jesus had His physical needs, but He never allowed the satisfying of the physical needs to detain Him in His life work. His time, His energy, His all went into the work He had chosen to do. He accepted this as His principle of life, and the Father never left Him in an embarrassed situation. His necessities were supplied. But there are still many professed Christians, who, like the vultures about the carcass, are hovering about a money-making enterprise. They are dealing with things devoid of life so far as spiritual activity and inspiration are concerned.

As Christians, we cannot afford to miss the joy and satisfaction that comes from close association with the Master in the work He has outlined for His followers. He needs us for the closing of the work, and we are told that the work never will be completed until lay-members of the church are as active as the regularly appointed missionaries and ministers. This world service affords a place for everybody in the ranks. Ask not to be excused.

#### THE VISIT OF AN OLD TIME FRIEND

NEARLY thirty years ago in the days of Battle Creek College, when some of us were just beginning to take seriously the instruction concerning the education of students along practical lines and for self-

support, four young men came to the college together. These were P. E. Broder-son, now president of the South American Division; M. L. Andreason, president of the Minnesota Conference; C. Edwardson, now connected with the Dakota Confer-ence; and Gus E. Nord, president of the Scandinavian Union Conference.

These young men were among a class that caught the inspiration for church schools and an education that will prepare workers to meet the practical side of mis-sion work. Elder Nord was the man to put Broadview College on a farm and intro-duced some of the practical courses there. Elder Andreason was associated with the founding of Hutchinson as a farm school.

It was a great satisfaction this week for the friends of Elder Nord to have a visit with him as he is in the States for a few weeks. This was his first glimpse of Mad-ison, although he has followed the history of the school from its earliest days.

It was a pleasure to hear from him of the wonderful growth of the work in Eu-rope since the close of the Great War. He is intensely interested in the education of young people. He told of the effort that is now being put forth to move one of the large schools in Denmark to a farm, that the students may have the privileges of the country and an intimate knowlege of na-ture and the growing world. The students have been confined to a small campus in the city. Now they are to go out where they will have plenty of hard work.

Elder Nord believes firmly that "the usefulness learned on the school farm is the very education that is most essen-tial 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."

He told of a school in Sweden in which any young man of sufficient age is given an opportunity to earn his school expenses. He believes that not only the older students need this training, but that we should have schools for the smaller children, and in spite of difficulties in a land where laws are stringent, a number of church schools have been opened. What may be done with com-parative ease in this country, often has to

be accomplished in the face of great difficulties in lands across the sea.

In Europe, so Elder Nord tells us, there are fifty treatment rooms, many of them conducted by private individuals on a self-supporting basis. Very little has been done along health food lines, but the people want the foods, and he hopes soon to see a number of vegetarian cafeterias.

Elder Nord spent some time going over the school farm and in looking over the industrial departments. He visited Fountain Head Industrial School and Chestnut Hill, two rural schools that are combining community work with medical missionary activities, and he looked in upon the Nashville cafeteria and treatment rooms. He was after ideas and suggestions for institutional enterprises in which students may work while they study.

May the Lord bless him and his coworkers in the land of his nativity, as they seek to carry out the Lord's plans for the development of laborers in the great harvest field.

#### COME IN FOR THE TRAINING

A FRIEND of the health food work, who is living in the West, writes to see if it is possible to find a man at Madison who is qualified to conduct cafeteria work in his section of the country. Madison is obliged to confess that it is difficult to answer all the calls for such workers as they come from our own Southland, and that since we are a Southern school, the South must receive first attention.

Without doubt the lines of work which reach people through vegetarian cafeterias and treatment rooms, through rural schools and simple rural sanitariums, are just as much needed elsewhere as in the South, and it is with regret that we send word that the supply of workers qualified to conduct such enterprises is so limited. It should not be so.

All through our churches there are men and women of ability, who, if they heard the call, if they knew the needs, we believe would rally to the cause. It is the privilege of every Christian to have an active part in this work in one capacity or another. Some are best adapted to scatter literature, others find their place in the pulpit or the school room, but there are

hundreds of others who are by nature adapted to rural work, to medical missionary activities, to health-food work. Some compelling power should take possession of these people.

"How will you compell them? Let the truth of God, in its purity and power, be brought to bear upon the conscience of living agents, and let them be taught the preciousness of this truth." When we realize the preciousness of the truth committed to us, that knowledge and the faith that it inspires, will compell us to dedicate our lives to the Master and His work.

#### PLACES FOR A SCORE OF WORKERS

AT the present time Madison could place twenty-five workers in different lines of work, if it had that number of men and women prepared to connect with some active missionary center on a self-supporting basis. People of the world are seeking our help. They want the diet they find in our cafeterias; they need the treatments given in our health centers. It is surprising to see the numbers who are pleased with the service they find in our simply equipped rural sanitariums.

But it is difficult, with the limited corps of workers, to give the full service that we should offer. Every worker should be a soul winner. This means that the heart must be tender to human woes and the hands must be ready to minister to human suffering. It is ministry, the ministry that Christ gave, that wins hearts. He, the "genuine medical missionary", has set the example, and we have the privilege of following in His footsteps.

In all our centers the character of the service given should help men to understand the spirit of the gospel. Service of this kind is the highest form of service. The major portion of Christ's time was spent in deeds of kindness and mercy. Today He longs to express that same divine nature through His followers.

As Christ fed the hungry multitudes, so He asks us to feed men the food that will make for health. As He touched the eyes of the blind and they had their sight, or laid His hand on the palsied and they were healed, so today He asks His people to minister to sufferers.

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age, provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

Twenty-five men and women, who are physically in good condition, who are prepared in mind and spirit for this work, are invited to take a brief training at the Madison School. The program at Madison is so arranged that students may be admitted any month in the year. School is in session continuously and new classes form each six weeks. Another interesting feature is that students have opportunity here to earn such school expenses as board, room rent, laundry, and so forth, by work, while they take the training.

Write for Calendar and other literature, addressing the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

### THE LOVE OF COUNTRY LIFE

**K**NOWING Madison's location on a farm with numerous farm activities as part of the daily program of the school, friends frequently remember the institution when they are reading, and send clippings which give the thoughts of others, which are in harmony with the principles of operation here.

Recently there came in this way a poem, "The Barter," by Elma C. Wildman, telling the loss when the farm was exchanged for a city home:

"I have sold the farm where my youth  
was spent,

And my days of wisdom and glad  
content;

And my friends have come to rejoice  
with me,

For at last, they say, I am truly free.  
But I know full well, though I may not  
tell,

I have sold the beauty that fed my  
heart."

Among the things that had been bar-  
tered away, are enumerated—

"I have sold the fields that the sun-  
shine blest. . . .

"I have sold the flowers of a thousand  
hues. . . .

And the tender music of bygone days  
When the sweet birds sang me their  
roundelays."

These things, mere suggestions of the  
deeper worth-of the farm and the life  
close to nature as compared with the man-  
made things that surround the city dwell-  
er, have been exchanged for a pot of gold.

"I have purchased ease for my weary  
hands.

And the way before me hath no quick-  
sands.

But my eyes are seeking the scenes they  
know,

And my heart is sick for the long ago,  
When across the sheen of my acres green  
Were inscribed in beauty the thoughts  
of God."

When the United States became an in-  
dependent nation, only about four per cent  
of the population lived in the cities of  
eight thousand or over. In 1920, over fifty-  
one per cent were city dwellers, and the  
tide city-ward has been stronger than ever  
since that date. "Out of the cities," should  
be the message of our schools, of our  
churches, of our workers everywhere. From  
a rural base the cities may be worked, and  
while there are difficulties in this plan,  
difficulties that sometimes seem insur-  
mountable, yet when Christians commit  
themselves to a plan that the Lord has  
given, He makes possible the seemingly  
impossible.

**O**NE of our Nashville friends, Dr. E.

M. Sanders of the Protestant Hospital,  
while performing a serious operation,  
pricked the thumb of his right hand. In a  
few hours he had an attack of virulent  
blood poison. For a time his life was de-  
spaired of. Later, it seemed that he might  
lose his right arm. He has been under the  
care of a specialist in hand surgery in Chi-  
cago, and latest reports indicate that he has  
passed the danger point. Few men have  
endeared themselves to the Madison School  
family as has Doctor Sanders. There was  
never a call that he did not answer, never  
a time that he was not ready to give coun-  
sel and advice.

# The Madison Survey

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## Some Things Our Students Should Get While in Training

IT is a vital time in the life of any young person when he leaves home to continue his education. Parents usually give serious thought to the problem before making their choice of schools, and when the young people have reached the age for a training school they themselves should consider what is to be expected from the school they enter, and what are the principles underlying the training in the school of their choice.

Young people entering our denominational schools should do so with a settled conviction to prepare themselves for a life of Christian service. They belong to the Master, and the better they are prepared for His work, the greater will be their field of usefulness. There are some things every Christian training school should offer, and some things every student has a right to expect and demand.

### WORKERS NEED PHYSICAL HEALTH

AS a starting point, we realize that "physical health lies at the very foundation of all the student's ambitions and his hopes." It is vitally important, therefore, that a student learn first and for all time the underlying principles of good health.

From instruction to students by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

### LOCATE IN THE COUNTRY

SCHOOLS should be located where there is as much as possible to be found in nature to delight the senses. . . We should choose a location for our school apart from the cities, where the eye will not rest continually upon the dwellings of men, but upon the works of God; where there shall be places of interest for them to visit other than what the city affords. —*Fundamentals of Christian Education*

It is not enough to have a mind full of health facts. A student may study the laws of his being and be thoroughly conversant with his own anatomy, and yet fail in health because he is not putting into practice the laws that make for good health. In choosing a school, select one in which due attention is given to the development of good health.

Every Christian training school should stress the fundamental principles of health and should guard the health of its students as sacredly as it guards their character. It is a fortunate

condition in the training of workers for the school to be closely associated with a sanitarium. Physicians can give a line of health instruction that is often neglected by other teachers. The frequent physical examination of students is essential, and counsel and advice on personal matters of health should be given freely. It is a greater art to establish immunity against disease, to prevent physical breakdown, than it is to cure the condition after it exists.

### DIETETIC HABITS

STUDENTS enter our school deplorably ignorant of the simplest rules of good health. In many homes little attention is given to the diet question. Even though

a stand may be taken against the use of flesh foods and in favor of a vegetarian diet, it is possible for the cook to place before the family food that is good in itself, but poorly prepared. There is religion in a good loaf of bread, but the bread must really be good to have much religion in it.

"Every student should learn how to regulate his dietetic habits,—what to eat, when to eat, and how to eat." It is surprising how many students who know well what to eat, have yet no settled policy as to the time they should eat. In the home they have the habit of eating at almost any time of day, often between meals, often late at night. One feels a wholesome self-respect when he has mastered some of these bad habits and can handle foods without letting a morsel pass the lips except at the proper time. Such self-restraint is a strong item in character building.

It is the custom at Madison to spend an hour or more each week as a family in the study of food problems. The preparation of food for the family is not left to any one person, but is the result of counsel and study on the part of a number of people acquainted with dietetic principles.

"Of all institutions in our world the school is the most important. Here the diet question is to be studied; no one person's appetite, or tastes, or fancy, or notion is to be followed." The person who is responsible for the preparation of the food occupies a place second to no other in the institution. Health of body and mind is largely dependent upon the food placed on the school tables, and spiritual health is likewise affected by the diet.

If proper dietetic habits are formed during school life, those habits will follow the worker to the end of his career.

#### THE STUDY AND WORK PROBLEM

EVERY body has a part in Madison's work program, irrespective of his ability to meet expenses with cash. The institution is fortunate in being able to supply work for students in training who could not take the training were it not for the privilege of earning their expenses. And so some think work is given only because cash is lacking. This is far from the truth. Madison would carry out its work-and-study program if every student had money to meet expenses. The work is as much a

part of the education of Christian workers as is the class-room instruction. Every student should divide his time between mental and physical exertion. This is necessary to good health. It is a program, that encourages habits of self-reliance, firmness and decision, habits that are needed in every mission field. We cannot afford to lose the work out of the school program.

#### AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANICAL ARTS

OF all the industries agriculture is the basis, and every school should be so situated that students have land for cultivation. It is not enough to have the school on a beautiful tract of land. The vital thing is to give the students the privilege of a part in the raising of crops. They need the work, the experience in growing things, and the habit-forming life that the farm affords.

"Never can the proper education be given to the youth in this country, or any other country, unless they are separated a wide distance from the cities." That wide distance from the cities means a location on broad acres. It calls for teachers in the school who are competent not only to do the work on the farm and in the farm shops, but to teach the young people how to do these things. An inspirational teacher of mechanical arts, and of agriculture, has a wonderful power over young lives in moulding their habits of industry, and in cultivating a love for the things the Lord says should be a part of every missionary's life.

In choosing a school for your training, therefore, choose one that affords a rural environment and a well-rounded work program.

#### THE WOMEN'S WORK

WHILE the women may find the greater part of their physical activity indoors, yet they should have a part in outside activities. Every woman student should have a thorough training in household arts, in the laundry and in the kitchen, and then add a share in the garden with the flowers and the vegetables and in fruit gathering.

"Physical fitness" is a common expression, and many are the devices to gain the results without taking the natural course marked out by the Creator. How easy it

is in all walks of life to pass by the simple, effective means of growth and development and seek for the complicated. With land all about them, many young people must be supplied with an elaborate gymnasium. But "those who combine useful labor with study have no need of gymnastic exercises. Work performed in the open air is tenfold more beneficial to health than in-door labor. . . . The tiller of the soil finds in his labor all the movements that were ever practiced in a gymnasium. His movement-room is the open field. Here he plows and hoes, sows and reaps. Watch him, as in haying time he mows and rakes, pitches and tumbles, lifts, and loads, throws off, treads down, and stows away. These various movements call into action the bones, joints, muscles, sinews, and nerves of the body."

The woman who sweeps and dusts, kneads the loaf, cans the fruit, and carries on the multitude of home duties has a program of physical culture about equal to that of her brother in the field.

One thing we do need to learn, and that is, to do all these varied duties with light heart, a spring in the step and proper poise of body. The poet struck a keynote when he said, "His strength was as the strength of ten, because his heart was right."

#### LESSONS OF ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY

THE spirit of the world is that of a spendthrift. There is little in the atmosphere of the modern home to encourage economy on the part of young people. Our young people need to be taught lessons of thrift and economy from their earliest days. Some students have always spent every cent they could get. "These should not be cut off from the means of gaining an education. Employment should be furnished them, and with their study of books should be mingled a training in industrious, frugal habits."

As young people enter upon home and foreign missionary work they will have need of strictest economy, and every lesson the school can give them along this line will be an asset in their future lives.

#### EFFICIENCY IN OTHER LINES

POSSIBLY no Bible character gives a better example of Christian training

than Moses. After his graduation from the university of Egypt, it was necessary for him to spend forty years in a school of practical experience in the land of Midian. "As a shepherd of sheep, Moses was taught to care for the afflicted, to nurse the sick, to seek patiently after the straying, to bear long with the unruly, to supply with loving solicitude the wants of the young lambs and the necessities of the old and feeble."

In this school in Midian, Moses was trained for his life of hard toil as leader and teacher of Israel. It was a mingling of medical training, food work, patient care of the afflicted and the suffering. In our sanitariums our students today are to receive similar preparation for their lives of service. It is a wise thing for school and sanitarium to be conducted in close proximity. Madison is fortunate in having a sanitarium under one and the same management as the school. In fact, one does not speak of school *and* sanitarium, for here sanitarium is a department of the training school.

Then in advising students where to go and in what institution to find their place, we say further, "No method of education should be followed that will crowd out the Word of God."

"Let the Word of God be the man of your counsel." The Scriptures should be the foundation of every subject pursued. Every activity of the institution, and of the student's life when he leaves the institution, should be a demonstration of the teachings of the Word of God.

Times now are easy compared with what we may expect to meet in the near future. The education along practical lines is intended to fit workers to successfully meet those times. Now we enjoy great abundance, but the student who is wise will seek a training that will enable him to endure hardness as a good soldier. This training may not be fully appreciated at the present, but later it will be counted of great value.

Those who have an active part in carrying the last message to the world need good physical health. They need keen minds to meet the sophistries of the age. They need a faith that enables them to step out on the instruction of the Scriptures, never faltering. In school training they

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may gain this balance, this poise, by the combined mental, physical, and spiritual training. It should be the height of a student's ambition while in school to bear responsibilities, that as he goes into the world of service it may be not as an amateur, but as a trained burden-bearer.

For over twenty years Madison has been striving to work out a plan of education so that men and women of the right type may earn their expenses while in training for the hardest field of service to which they may be called.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**T**RANSPORTATION facilities of the school were enhanced by the purchase recently of a Fordson tractor and two five-ton trailers for coal hauling and other heavy work.

**T**HIS week five hundred baby chicks were added to the poultry family. They are of the white leghorn variety. This brings the number of chickens for the season to fifteen hundred. They are doing well under the tender care of Mr. L. H. Starr.

**T**HE twelve weeks class in rural education, conducted by Prof. Charles Alden, closed this week. This class, which was university extension work, was taken by a number of members of the faculty and some of the more advanced students. It was a combined study of the Scriptures, history, and rural economics, and was keenly appreciated by all.

**T**HE new home for the Louisville cafeteria and treatment rooms, at 226 Second Avenue, South, will open to patrons on the seventeenth. The building is an

attractive place, with cafeteria on the first floor and treatment rooms and Doctor Moon's office on the second. The rural base at Pewee Valley, less than twenty miles from the heart of the city, is a delightful country home and an inviting place for those who need rest, retirement, and treatments.

**T**HE Cottage Sanitarium at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, branch of the work at Madison, is receiving many visitors these days. As many as fifty people have driven out on a Sunday afternoon, surprised to find a group of neat and attractive buildings near a beautiful stream, equipped for caring for the sick, and already having a number of patients. Members of the school family, interested in this new department, have made week-end visits to the place.

**F**ROM time to time friends of former years come in to pay the institution a little visit. Miss Cathryn Matthaei, whose home is in Irvington, near Newark, New Jersey, and who was a student at Madison eight years ago, spent the week with the family. She is on her way home from Florida where she has been nursing. Last week-end Mr. and Mrs. Neil Martin were with the family. They are carrying on medical missionary work at Florence, Alabama. Their sanitarium center is known as El Reposo.

**W**ITH the present arrangement of classes, the women members of the Teacher-Training Course are taking methods in sewing under Mrs. Bertram and the men are in a woodworking class with Mr. H. E. Standish. A. J. Wheeler has a large and interested class in agriculture which has access to the gardens for practical work. The pre-medics are with Doctor Sutherland in psychology which will be followed with physiology under Doctor Noble. Keen appreciation is expressed by the class for Doctor Sutherland has the faculty of presenting the subject in a new light to his students.

**A** California reader writes, "As a nurse I very much appreciate your health literature."

"The little SURVEY is gratefully received and every article is read with much interest," writes a business woman.



# The Madison Survey

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## A Medical Missionary Convention at Cleveland

WITH a strong conviction that lay-members of our churches need to study the question of layman activity, Dr. George T. Harding, Jr., medical secretary of the state of Ohio, has been conducting week-end conventions with a number of city churches in his conference. The latest of these meetings was held in the middle of May in the Hough Avenue church in the city of Cleveland.

Cleveland has a population of about one million and affords excellent opportunities for activity on the part of a Christian congregation. What is the responsibility of a congregation so located?

Pastor W. F. Schwartz opened the convention with a short devotional service. Eld. Clarence R. Webster, home from the Hawaiian Islands for the meeting of the General Conference, had previously given a very interesting illustrated lecture on the work in the Islands, and on this occasion gave the value of medical training in his work. Both he and his wife are nurses, and with them, as with many others, a knowledge of the care of the sick is one of the greatest assets a missionary can possess.

Several years ago the Cleveland church held classes in nursing for its members, and these members bore testimony to the great good that instruction had been to them. Plans were laid for classes again

to be conducted for new members of the church, for here as elsewhere every member should be equipped to care for the sick in his own home and in the adjacent community.

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### INCREASE THE MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

SANITARIUM work is one of the most successful means of reaching all classes of people. Henceforth medical missionary work is to be carried forward with an earnestness with which it has never yet been carried. This work is the door through which the truth is to find entrance to the large cities.

—*A Plea for Medical Missionary Evangelists*

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### EVERY HOME A HEALTH CENTER

IN the closing message for the world every church-member should have an active part. There is no place for the passive Christian. God has a definite work for every one, and while not all can go to other lands, while not all can present the gospel from the pulpit, all can, all should,

have their share in the demonstration of the gospel. Christ is called a genuine medical missionary. He commissions His followers to do as He did, to live as He lived, to act as He acted. We are told that we are to do all the things that He did. His was a life of activity which it is the privilege of every Christian to follow.

"Let us remember that a Christ-like life is the most powerful argument that can be advanced in favor of Christianity, and that a cheap Christian character works more harm in the world than the character of a worlding." The home is the center of all church activity. If we are to be a witness to the world of the gospel of health, there is a large work to be done in the homes of our church-members. The head of the household should understand the science of simple treatments. People

of the world have a right to look to us for help when they are sick.

Every home should be the center for health-food demonstrations. What is more natural than for the housewife to be a thorough convert to the principles of healthful living, for her table to be set daily with the foods that the neighbors want to know how to prepare? We have a great deal to say about vegetarian cafeterias. Not all women can be connected with city centers of this sort, but in the home, each wife and mother has the privilege of studying the principles of diet and then demonstrating, first, to her own family, and then to a wider circle, the fundamental principles of right feeding.

In a number of places the making of whole wheat bread and similar bakery products has begun in a home. The neighbors have been interested purchasers, and from small beginnings the work has grown.

It has been said with truth that Seventh-day Adventists are fitted by their religion, and by their habits of living, for health work. They use no tobacco, no tea and coffee. Spices and condiments are tabooed. Meat and other stimulating foods are not found on their tables, and all this tends to give them patience, poise, and judgment in the handling of the sick. As one physician said, after enumerating some of these things, "They are eminently fitted to be the physicians and nurses of the world."

As a result of the discussion of the health question, plans were set on foot for conducting cooking classes among the membership of the Cleveland church. Then, too, the church feels that the time has been reached when a still broader work should be done in the way of vegetarian cafeterias and treatment rooms for the city. Through such avenues hundreds of people may be reached with truths that otherwise might be long in reaching them.

#### TRAINING YOUNG PEOPLE FOR SERVICE

WITH a message for the world, what are we doing for our own young people? The strength of this work lies with the young men and women, and in these days when sin stands so close to the door, when the temptations are so fierce and the world holds out so many induc-

ments, it becomes the duty of the church as never before to train its youth for active service.

The training should begin early in the life of the child; it should continue until the youth are anchored in some activity that absorbs all their time and attention for the Master. Christians are admonished to give of their time and means, of their strength and their ability to the Lord. At present "not one in a hundred among us is doing anything beyond engaging in common, worldly enterprises." It is not enough to give of our means, the tithe, or more. The Lord wants workers, and when he gets the whole man, the whole woman, he gets his money also. It is not money that is needed in this work half so much as men,—men of ability and consecration, who are willing to devote their entire time unselfishly to the spread of the gospel. That is the reason every young person in the church should either be in the work now, or he should be in training for some active part in the work.

"Time is short, and our forces must be organized to do a larger work."

#### COUNTRY LIFE MISSIONARY WORK

SOME sixty miles from the city of Columbus, Doctor Harding and his associate, Eld. C. T. Redfield, are carrying on an interesting rural work on the Harding farms. Doctor Harding stressed to the convention the importance of country life, the training that the farm affords young people who look forward to missionary work either at home or abroad, and the opportunities that the farm affords for community missionary work.

The nerve strain of city life is telling on the health of thousands, and some one should be leading the people out into more normal surroundings in the rural district. Our schools should be located in the country. Love of rural activities will be the physical salvation of many and one of the greatest protecting agencies against prevailing sins. "Out of the cities," should be the ringing message of our people, and from the rural base may be conducted a world of activity in the nearby city as well as in the adjacent rural community.

## HEALTH TALKS

THE convention was fortunate in having present on Sunday, Dr. G. K. Abbott, medical superintendent of Washington Sanitarium, who spoke of the opportunities for training offered by our schools, the privileges of the medical college at Loma Linda, California, and in the evening gave an illustrated lecture, "Ready for the Scrap Heap at Forty." With all the effort to prolong life through scientific feeding, and the control of disease as the result of scientific discoveries, men are living at a rate that brings an early end to their efficiency.

A permanent committee was appointed to study plans for a wider work along health lines in the city of Cleveland. Rural members of the congregation were encouraged to study a program for greater community activity in connection with their farm homes. Such gatherings renew the consecration and the determination to be more active in work for the Master. This was the testimony of many who attended from the city and of Miss DeGraw who was privileged to attend from Madison.

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF  
EIGHT YEARS

IT was a surprise, on returning to Madison where I took training some eight years ago, to find how the place has grown. I remember that I was in love with the place from the moment I became a student, and it always seemed to me that I learned more there than anywhere else I ever lived or studied.

As Madison has grown, some modern improvements have been introduced, but much of the old-time simplicity is still to be seen. I do not know that the work is any better done now than in earlier days, but with the increase in size of the family it has been necessary to change some of the methods.

I remember we used to wash in the old home way, rubbing the clothes on a board, boiling and rinsing them. Now the washing is done in the steam laundry, and more articles are washed in a day than were handled in a week when I was a student.

The number of departments in the institution has increased. God's blessing has

been with the work, and it has grown in all lines. I had heard of the growth, but since being here again I find myself saying, "The half has not been told."

I looked over the long list of names of students who have been here through the years. I ask, Where are they all? And I find them scattered everywhere, many filling places of usefulness in the Lord's work. While a student at Madison I found it easy to live the Christian life. Coming out of the world it seemed like a little paradise to me. When I went out again into the world to work, I found I had to watch every moment and pray and study the great principles I had learned, to keep them fresh in mind.

I cannot describe the joy I felt when I again sat in the assembly room and heard again the chapel talks by Doctor Sutherland. They have the same ring, the same note of inspiration to the young people. I would like to linger here, but duty calls me away, and I want to go telling others of the love and truth which I have learned here.

One morning the Doctor told us of four young people who want to enter school whose homes are in Mexico. If they come they must have help for their carfare. Would we as students be willing to help? All expressed a desire to help. "Of course we will," seemed to be the response.

I knew that I could give but little, and that little must come through self-denial. In a moment the thought came to me, I will go home in the day coach instead of a pullman, and give the five dollars which the pullman would cost to the traveling fund for the Mexican students. God bless these students as He has blessed others whom the school has helped to an education, and may each student set a good example to these who come from a distance.

May God bless dear Madison and may her good works go on to the end.

—Cathryn Matthaei

## THE IDEA IS SPREADING

THE time is past when people say it is impossible to conduct vegetarian cafeterias, or for lay-members of the church to carry on the work of hydrotherapy treatment rooms. The world is calling for

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these centers of service from us, and throughout our ranks there are thousands of men and women with ability for this work if they had some training. For that reason Madison urges upon its readers the necessity of speedy preparation for work of this sort.

The summer term at Madison begins the first of July. Men and women of mature judgment are needed. To these there is opportunity for support as students while they are preparing for lives of greater usefulness. Teachers are needed; business men are called for; nurses and dietitians are in demand. Ask Madison to send you information concerning courses of instruction.

The convention at Cleveland is but one indication that people in our churches are longing for the chance to do more for the Master. Mrs. Laura Poe, who is in charge of a vegetarian cafeteria in Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, asks to be put in touch with a Christian dietitian who is willing to assist in operating a cafeteria.

Dr. C. C. Landis writes from San Francisco:

"You will be glad to know that we are getting along nicely in the establishment of medical missionary work in this city. We have a dispensary already started. This is a conference institution with which the sanitarium is cooperating, as are also the local self-supporting workers.

"I am opening a self-supporting unit at 620 O'Farrell Street, in which we have six rooms for offices and treatments and seven rooms for patients. We are planning also for a vegetarian cafeteria to be opened in the near future, which is to be owned

and operated on self-supporting lines. . . . We hope to be able to work out something here that will help forward the movement of self-supporting workers in medical missionary lines."

Laymembers have been at fault. They have been content with a sulggish experience. They have rested on the oars, expecting the pulling to be done by their ministers and other recognized workers. But they are awaking to the fact that "the Lord now calls upon Seventh-day Adventists in every locality to consecrate themselves to Him, and to do their very best, according to their circumstances to assist in His work."

Again, we are 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."

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**G**REEN peas were served from the school gardens about the tenth of May and by the twentieth strawberries were ripe. This is fully three weeks later than these products usually come in Tennessee.

**O**N her return from the week-end medical missionary convention at Cleveland, Miss DeGraw spent a day at the Columbus Rural Rest Home, Doctor Harding's delightfully located institution for the care of the sick at Worthington, Ohio. A group of cottages make homes for the patients. A new cottage which will accommodate twelve patients with rest room, treatment roof, and so forth, is nearing completion. Quite a group of Madison nurses are members of the Worthington family of workers. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. John Peters, the Misses Mary Magnenat, Dora Thurston, Roberta Yates, Mrs. Bertha Rubeck and Mr. McAlpine. Doctors Fred and Mary Webber are Doctor Harding's medical associates, Mr. Dee Nicola is in the business office, and Bro. Orson Warner is secretary to Doctor Harding. In the midst of stately trees and surrounded by flowers and shrubs, patients at the Rest Home certainly have an environment that favors recovery of health.

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## Christian Service

OFTEN the call to Christian activity comes before conversion, for we read in the fourth chapter of Matthew that "Jesus, walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two brethren. Simon called Peter, and Andrew his brother, casting a net into the sea: for they were fishers. And He saith unto them, Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men. And they straitway left their nets and followed Him."

This call came to busy men, men whose time was well filled with the vocation of the fisherman. Jesus said, "Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men." Those men were not converted, but we read that they forsook their nets and became followers of the Master.

Later in life, Peter, after three and one-half years of close walk with the Master, lost his vision for a time, and in the face of discouragement, he said, "I go a fishing," and a number of his companions in the Lord's work said the same thing. And back they went to the old fishing grounds.

It makes no difference whether one is to be a doctor, or a teacher, or a carpenter; the great thing in this world is to be a fisher of men. Every occupation that men

may take up should be to them a means of winning souls for Christ.

Picture the disciple Peter on his way back to the sea of Galilee. Hear him talk of the old fishing experiences and his hopes

of good returns when he reached the spot where he used to cast his nets. His hopes in the Master's work were blasted; he had turned his back on plans that for a number of years had absorbed his thought and attention.

How many of us have passed through a similar experience.

God called Elisha while he was in the field plowing with the oxen. He called Paul while he was a persecutor of the

church. It is a great thing to hear the call of the Lord, and then to heed the call. Our ears should be open and our minds should be keen to catch the word of the Master as He calls for workers in His vineyard.

### PREPARATION FOR SERVICE

SOME have one talent, some have more ability, but all need some preparation for the work the Master has for them to do. Moses, the mighty leader of the children of Israel, had to pass through a period of preparation. He was educated in the Egyptian schools, in the very best that the leading nation of the world could give.

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### VALUE OF COUNTRY LIFE EDUCATION

STUDY the lives of men who have most worthily filled positions of trust and responsibility, the men whose influence has been most effective for the world's uplifting. How many of these were reared in country homes. They knew little of luxury. They did not spend their youth in amusement. Many were forced to struggle with poverty and hardship. They learned to work, and their active life in the open air gave vigor and elasticity to all their faculties.

—*Ministry of Healing*

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From a Sabbath sermon by Pastor N. J. Waldorf of the Fatherland Street church, Nashville.

As a child, Moses had been taught by his mother that the Lord had a mission for him. He was to lead his people from their captivity. Looking upon their oppression, he thought the time had come for their deliverance. He thought they would recognize in him a deliverer.

One day as an Egyptian was smiting an Hebrew, Moses slew the Egyptian, thinking that the hour had come for his work of deliverance. God had called Moses to act the part of a deliverer, but he was not yet prepared to act the part.

Moses had to flee for his life. In less than a day he who had stood as a mighty warrior, heir to the throne of Egypt, which then was at the pinnacle of its power,—in less than a day that man was a fugitive from justice, sleeping where night might find him. It was easy for him then to ask, Have I really been called to deliver God's people?

Out of the midst of his trouble, Moses was admitted to the greatest university on earth, a school in the fastnesses of the mountains, and in the midst of the green pastures of Midian. From the position of field marshal in Egypt he had been promoted to the life of a shepherd under instruction of the Master Teacher. What a promotion! From the head of the kingdom to herdsman of a few sheep. In the eyes of men it was great humiliation; in the sight of the Lord, the greatest advancement. God knew that after forty years training in that school Moses would come forth another man.

One sees him at the end of the schooling, as he heard the voice in the burning bush. One hears him say, "Lord, who am I, that Thou shouldst call me?" He had lost his pompous bearing, all his pride and love of display. God found him fit for the work of the Master, the meekest, the most teachable of men.

God has many ways and many places for training workers. Moses was taken from the court to the fields of Midian. Elisha was taken from the plow to the court of Ahab, and for ten years he waited on the prophet Elijah. The timid farmer, accustomed to the simple life of a single family, unused to diplomacy and statescraft, Elisha got his training in the midst

of the activity of the kingdom in the days of Ahab and Jezebel.

#### MOTIVES AND METHODS OF SERVICE

ONE catches glimpses of mistakes in methods of service on the part of Bible characters. For instance: "David consulted with the captains of thousands and hundreds, and with every leader," in regard to bringing the ark of God from the land of the enemy back to the kingdom. "Let us bring again the ark of our God to us: for we enquired not at it in the days of Saul."

David's heart was filled with a good purpose. A great meeting of the people was called. There were priests and singers and leaders in the kingdom, all filled with enthusiasm for the cause. The ark was put on a new cart and the happy procession started for the city of David. As they drove, a rough piece of road caused the oxen to stumble and the cart rocked. Uzzah put forth his hand to steady the ark and the Lord smote him and he died.

In the midst of their rejoicing the hand of death struck this leader. Consternation filled the hearts of the multitude. Joy was turned to mourning. Why should this happen when the king and his people were trying to do honor to the Lord?

David and the people left the ark in the home of a Gittite. In his home the king studied anew the instruction of the Lord in regard to transporting the ark. Clear and concise was that instruction. "None ought to carry the ark of God but the Levites, for them hath the Lord chosen to carry the ark of God."

David was honest in his desire to work for the Lord, but his method of service was wrong. He had counseled with his brethren, but neither he nor they had followed clear instruction as to methods of work, and the Lord showed His displeasure. Our success in the work of the Master depends upon a clear understanding of what He would have us do, and then a close adherence to His ways of having the work performed.

#### POWER IN SERVICE

YOU have seen a great engine pull a tremendous load up the hill, over the mountains. I cannot help admiring the power in that engine. But on a trip we were

taking, the engine, the biggest on the road, had been running smoothly for miles when suddenly it began to slow down. It barely crawled along till we entered a town and then stopped.

That engine had steam enough, coal enough, water enough. The machinery was all there, but it had a hot box and could not pull its load. Fifty cents worth of oil and that engine regained its power, the machinery was ready to work again. In our own lives we often need the oil of His grace to make the machinery work smoothly.

Some people look for miracles as a demonstration of power. God has other ways besides miracles of showing the power of His word. He Himself spake with authority. Never man spake as He spake. When He talked with those two disconsolate disciples on the way to Emmaus, their hearts burned within them because of the words He spoke. For three years they had seen the miracles that attended His teaching, but it was not miracles but the quiet talk that day that won their hearts. They said, "Did not our hearts burn within us as He talked with us by the way?" Instead of by miracles, He appealed to them through the Word.

The deeper our knowledge of the Word of God, the greater the power that will attend our efforts for Him. The more men see in us the demonstration of that Word, the greater will be our influence over them.

When such a life is over, with Paul we can say, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."

#### THE LOUISVILLE OPENING

THE Louisville vegetarian cafeteria with the members of the Louisville church held a simple dedicatory service in their new building at 626 South Second Street. This property was purchased last fall by the layman foundation. The building has been remodeled and a new front added, covering the front yard and bringing the entrance to the side walk. The dining-room, serving-room, kitchen, salad

and store rooms, with the women workers' rest room, are on the first floor.

Were it not for the whole-hearted cooperation of the contractor, Mr. Bornhauser, and the disinterestedness of the painter and decorator, manifested by their contributions, this room could not have been so beautiful. The artistic brick mantle piece and the floor, gifts of the contractor, are the acmetyl type, like red tile, beautifully finished and durable. This is the only composition floor recommended by Mr. Bornhauser to stand the wear and tear of cafeteria use. The woodwork and furniture is mahogany stain. The French windows tan. The wall above the wainscoting is a cloud effect of buff and delicate blue topped off by a pattern in orange and tan open to admit the maximum of air. The wainscoting is sage green with a stenciled border of conventional design in shades of tan. The wall above the wainscoting is a cloud effect of buff and delicate blue topped off by a pattern in orange and tan stencil. The table tops are covered with ecru marquessette stenciled in yellow, orange, and green, and covered with glass. The curtains are also of ecru marquessette. Gorgeous bouquets of greenhouse flowers were the gifts of the contractor and former patrons awaiting the opening.

Behind the building is a spacious yard extending to the alley where stands the garage, thus solving the question of parking cars, an important question, too, in the heart of a city of over 200,000 inhabitants.

Upstairs, on the second floor, is a lecture room, Doctor Moon's office, treatment rooms for women, treatment rooms for men, and dressing room for the men workers. The rooms are all well lighted and ventilated. The burlap rugs on the floor were all woven by a twelve-year-old school girl at Madison.

The simple program that followed the inspection of the rooms consisted of speeches from those who have a vital interest in this work. The president of the Louisville Health Association, the incorporate name of the unit, Mr. J. T. Wheeler, presided. He expressed the thankfulness and pleasure the workers all felt in having a permanent city home adapted to their needs, fitted up and leased to them at a moderate rental.

## 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.

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While the health center was being moved to the new location and for a time was closed, former patrons kept inquiring when the opening would be, saying they were getting indigestion and could not wait much longer. Mr. Wheeler said that the kind and favorable words spoken of their work by these people was an inspiration to go on and make the work better than before.

Elder Stemple White, pastor of the Louisville church, spoke in appreciative terms of the value of this type of work. He spoke of the advantages of the fleshless diet, saying if we want the strength of the ox, we eat not the ox, but the food that gives the ox his strength. If we want the wind of the horse or the meekness of the lamb, let us eat not them, but their diet. This leads to the Edenic diet.

In behalf of the church, he offered the cooperation of fellow-members, and while some were not able to attend, he knew they regarded the work very sympathetically. While they recognize the necessity of financial success, they desire above all that this work be a benefit to humanity and a soul-saving factor.

One of the former patrons expressed in warm terms the benefit she had received from the cafeteria and her confidence in the work of this company. She had been saying when they opened again she would be the first one there, as she was hungry for vegetarian cooking.

Miss Margie Hecox, a registered nurse and member of the unit, has been doing bedside nursing and reported the benefit people are receiving from the treatments. Their cordial words of appreciation rekindled and doubled her enthusiasm for

the use of natural remedies for the restoration of health.

In replying to the congratulations and thanks for his disinterestedness in his work of remodeling, Mr. Bornhauser, the contractor, asked that we do not thank him, but thank God, for God should receive all the credit. He said some one said to him, "I thought Adventists believe in plain things." He answered that if he had erred in making this building too ornate, not to blame the Adventists, but put all the blame on him. He spoke of his belief in the health work, and his hope that this building may be an encouragement and an incentive to a higher standard of efficiency.

The expense of this building was considerably lessened by the hearty cooperation of all workers, each working according to his talents and ability. As an illustration of this point, Mr. Myers, another unit member, made all the tables for the cafeteria, an attractive cashier's desk, and did much of the plumbing.

It is interesting to see what can be accomplished by consecration and cooperation of talents to the cause, whether one or five. Dr. Arlie Moon, who, since finishing his internship at Protestant Hospital in Nashville, has thrown in his lot with this unit, spoke of the advantages gained by all working together, and how well the work of the physician fits in with that of cafeteria and treatment rooms.

**A**NOTHER little visitor who has come to stay is little Bobby, the second grandson of Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland. Bobby joined the family of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sutherland on the sixth of May.

**A**NUMBER of children, and a few older people on the campus, have had measles this spring. On the eighteenth of May, Jean, the little son of Mrs. Violette Wille, passed away, pneumonia and other complications following measles being the cause of his death. Jean Wille is a grandson of Brother and Sister A. E. Putnam who have been connected with the work of Madison for a number of years.

"I appreciate the Survey beyond measure. It has broadened my views and has been an education to me."

"I find the little paper most interesting, and want further literature concerning the school."



# The <sup>Cal</sup> Madison Survey

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## Teach People to Keep Well

THE physician of today has not discharged his duties when he cares for the sick. The broader work of the physician is that of teacher, a teacher of the public, that the public may know not only how to get well but, better still, how to keep in health. For long we have had the instruction, "Teach the people that it is better to know how to keep well than how to cure disease."

Speaking of the physician of the past generation, Dr. Wendell Phillips, president of the American Medical Association, says, "He was educated to treat disease. He knew little of preventive medicine, sanitation or hygiene, nor did His medical education provide such knowledge."

One of the most difficult phases of the medical profession is this one of preventive medicine, but a new era has been reached, and this fact is recognized everywhere. The sweep of the movement is indicated by a further paragraph from Dr. Phillips, in his splendid address before the American Medical Association in session at Dallas, Texas, in April, and which appears in *The Journal* of that association for April 24, 1926. He says:

"National, state and municipal departments of health have gradually become powerful and controlling factors in preventive medicine, sanitation and hygiene.

Chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland

Health and welfare organizations, both national and local, have also invaded the field of preventive medicine. Great industrial organizations have introduced health measures, believing it to be for their own

best interests from an economical standpoint, as well as for the benefit of the hundreds of thousands of employees."

While the agitation through many sources may have caused some confusion, yet it is recognized that it has paved the way for decided improvements in the great problem

of meeting and combating disease.

THE Master was both teacher and physician. Much of His time was devoted to the care of the sick, and to giving instruction on a philosophy of life that brings health and strength. The laws of sanitation and hygiene as outlined in the Old Testament show that the Lord is mindful of the health of His people, and that through their great leader, Moses, He gave them a system of preventive treatment. The health of the camp of Israel was marvelous so long as His instruction was heeded.

Upon ministers of the gospel is laid the responsibility of forwarding this movement of preventive medicine, as well as a burden to care for the sick. "Let our ministers, who have gained an experience in preaching the Word, learn how to give

Library

Pacific Union College

simple treatments, and then labor intelligently as medical evangelists."

No one has freer access to the ears of the people than the minister, and it seems to be the Lord's plan that His workers in the pulpit and in the homes shall give the message of health. Ministers can greatly increase their usefulness by combining medical work with their other duties. This was the Master's method, and it was given for our example.

Madison advocates the training of many men and women for medical evangelistic work, and plans to strengthen its courses of instruction along these lines. Already a number of physicians are connected with the school with this work in view. Among the lay-membership of the church are many who should prepare themselves to do good service as medical missionaries although they may not have the recognition of physicians.

Knowing these principles, it is a wonderful satisfaction to find them advocated by the greatest medical association in the world. The American Medical Association, with the president of that association as spokesman, takes its stand boldly for the teaching of preventive medicine. Doctor Phillips, previously quoted, says:

"The editors of great daily newspapers and magazines, the newspaper syndicates, and university and public school teachers are calling on the medical profession as never before to enter this field. They properly contend that the educated physician must remain the source of personal and public health education."

This most conservative periodical, *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, quotes the *Saturday Evening Post* as saying, "The science of medicine, as far as laymen are concerned, is the most tongue-tied of all the learned professions," and called attention to the "shrinking attitude" of the medical profession toward the press.

That conservative attitude of the past cannot but give way before the urgent appeals for assistance on the part of the common people and the progressive age in which we live. *The Saturday Evening Post* is quoted further on this subject.

"The enlightened physician has a great body of news of the highest importance to

communicate to nonmedical readers. When the medical profession becomes more fully awake to its responsibilities in this field, it is to be hoped that it will perceive the gravity and importance of its problem and attack it in force over a nation-wide front. Some national body such as the American Medical Association, which has made such a good start along these lines, ought to take up the matter in a big way and work out a comprehensive program which would unify the efforts of the agencies already in the field, and cover the lay-press of the whole country."

The American Medical Association recognizes this challenge, speaks of it as "friendly criticism," and answers that "organized medicine has already entered the field."

THIS "new era in medicine which the physician of the future must be prepared to enter," calls for a close cooperation between the profession and the lay-members of society. It is in principle the same combination of forces that is brought to light when we are instructed that many should be trained to do health work, following the teachings of the Master, even though they may not have the credentials of the physician.

The Master Himself was the great medical missionary of the world, the Teacher-Physician. Doctor Phillips says, "If the radio had been available during the ministry of the Great Physician. He would have made it hum and thrill while it adroitly advertised His message."

Today men of the profession are making use of the newspapers, of the radio and of the platform to educate the nation along the lines of health. What is called a "nation-wide effort for individual and community health education," has begun, and it is now our privilege to be as wide awake as others, and to carry our part in this movement to educate people to keep well.

Through our cafeterias and treatment rooms, through our schools and sanitariums, we have the means of reaching the public at a time when it is in a receptive mood. The world is aroused to the necessity of learning how to keep well. It is our time of all times to stand true to the principles of health, sanitation and hygiene. Moreover, it is time for hundreds

of laymembers of the church to qualify as medical missionaries to help the world in its time of physical need.

"In this warfare there is no release. Satan's agents never pause in their work of destruction. Those who are in Christ's service must watch every out-post. Our object is to save perishing souls from ruin. This is a work of infinite greatness, and man cannot hope to obtain success in it, unless he unites with the divine Worker."

#### ASKING HELP FOR STUDENTS

WHEN Dr. Sutherland was in Mexico some months ago, four young people became interested in the training for Christian service and began to plan for school work at Madison. One of these is a tailor and his wife is a tailoress. One is the daughter of a Sabbath-keeper who is a widow, and the fourth is a young man who has recently begun to keep the Sabbath.

Under existing conditions in Mexico, it is difficult for young people to be true to their convictions and practically impossible for them to secure training for service. These young people were recommended by the pastor of the church at Guadalajara. Dr. Sutherland visited them a number of times, and they have had about a year to study and decide what they want to do. They are now anxious to enter school in the near future. The matter was taken up with the president of the Mexican mission, and he favored their coming to Madison for training with a view of helping the work in their home land.

If these young people enter the Madison school, they will have an opportunity to earn their expenses by working for the institution while taking their training. It is difficult for these people to save enough from their earnings to make the trip. They need assistance in the way of carefare. Students and teachers at Madison have donated one hundred dollars, or a little more. It will take two hundred dollars more to bring these young people to the school.

We believe there are readers of THE SURVEY who will take pleasure in helping us to meet this expense. We hope, by investing a little money and some good train-

ing in these young people, to add to the list of workers in a needy field. We invite your cooperation. Donations may be sent to the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, or direct to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Madison, Tennessee.

#### PRACTICAL DUTIES FOR STUDENTS

THIS week there was held in Nashville a vocational education conference for the discussion of problems of practical education of the young people of the state. A teacher from one of the counties in East Tennessee, hearing that a school near Madison Station was giving students an opportunity to earn their school expenses while in training, came out to see what Madison has to offer in the way of jobs for student education and remuneration.

As this teacher walked over the campus these are some of the things he found in the way of student activities.

In the agricultural lines there is a splendid garden stretching from the rear of the fruit house for acres eastward to the banks of the Cumberland river, flanked on the north by orchard trees and berry patches. In the barn lot, the dairy herd was just coming in for the evening milking and the teams were returning from the fields. Just before the rain Brother Putnam and his boys were loading the early crop of hay.

The strawberry crop is on, late this season because of cool weather and cut somewhat short because it has been dry. But recent rains are redeeming the time. The more distant orchards at Union Hill and Ridgetop give promise of good fruitage.

In mechanics the visitor found a number of building enterprises taking the attention of the teacher and his students. Mechanical arts building is an interesting place to inspect. So also are the printing department, and textile arts building with its dressmaking and weaving.

The feeding of the family, the operation of the food factory, the home bakery, the home laundry, all give employment to groups of students. Each morning at six-thirty, the Reo bus starts for the city with fifteen or twenty members of the family who are employed at the Nashville treatment rooms and the vegetarian cafeteria.

## THE MADISON SURVEY

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age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

The sanitarium on the northwest side of the campus is a busy unit. The greater part of the work there is carried by heads of departments, physicians, and students in training as nurses.

Not long ago a friend came with a patient to the sanitarium and stayed with him over night. The patient is a teacher and the friend is an agricultural man. It was their first touch with the vegetarian diet and the manner of life found here. The activities of the school, as well as the methods of the sanitarium, appealed to these men, and almost the first impulse was revealed by the question, "May I send my daughter here for training in dietetics? She has finished three years high school work; will you take her?"

Along with thorough work in the class room, it is the privilege of our schools to demonstrate the principles of Christian education on the farm, in the shops, in treatment rooms and health-food centers. All this is a valuable part of the preparation of workers for hard fields at home and abroad.

### THE SUMMER TERM OF SCHOOL AT MADISON

We call attention again to the date for the summer opening July one. This is the time to enter the pre medical training; it is likewise an opportune time to begin work in a number of other courses. Madison is an all-year school with manual departments and class work in operation continuously. Regardless of the line of work chosen, this is a favorable time for students to enter who desire to make expenses by work. Here, it is not a question of finding work for students, but finding a sufficiently large force of competent men and women

to man all the departments of manual work. Write for particulars.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**A** GROUP of workers from Madison are this week leaving for Milwaukee to attend the sessions of the General Conference. Among these are Elder and Mrs. I. J. Hankins, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, Mrs. Druillard, Mrs. Belle Hall, Miss S. E. Whiteis, Mrs. Lida Scott, and Mr. George McClure.

**S**ATURDAY evening the family enjoyed a musical program given by five of the students of Oakwood Junior College, Huntsville, Alabama. Oakwood recently had the misfortune of a fire that destroyed the dining room and a donation was taken to help rebuild.

**O**N the second, Miss Yolanda Sutherland reached Nashville from Los Angeles. She will spend the summer with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, and plans to return to California for her senior year in the College of Medical Evangelists.

**T**HE Sabbath service was conducted by Eld. I. J. Hankins who for over thirty years was a minister in South Africa. He related some of his experiences in connection with the growth of missionary work in that part of the world. Elder and Mrs. Hankins are making their home at Madison. Before returning from the General Conference meetings, they plan to visit relatives and friends in Iowa and other portions of the North.

**T**WO members of the Madison faculty, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wheeler, who have been connected with the institution for many years, will spend the summer in Knoxville, where Mr. Wheeler will take some work along the lines of agriculture and rural education in the University of Tennessee.

### AS OTHERS SEE IT

"I have been reading the SURVEY for the last year or more with growing interest and admiration."

"I wish we could see a work developed here similar to the plan followed at Madison."

"There seems to be an unusual awakening along the lines of education you advocate."

# The Madison Survey

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Published by  
ille Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

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## After Visiting Rural Centers

FOR a number of years Eld. G. E. Nord, once connected with Broadview College at LaGrange, Illinois, has been active in ministerial and educational work in Northern Europe. After a visit to Madison, where he finds friends of former days and some of his instructors when he was in training in Battle Creek College, Eld. Nord writes of his impressions of the work as he saw it in the South. In part he says,

"Since leaving your beautiful place and coming to smoky Chicago, I have been busy every moment, but I do not want to leave without a line to you.

"I was very glad to have an opportunity to see the Madison School and its surroundings. I was much pleased with what I saw. Really, that little sanitarium is an inspiration, surrounded by the beautiful hills, with those lofty trees, the shrubbery and masses of wild flowers, and the song of the birds to awaken one in the morning. I can see why the Lord has spoken so decidedly about locating our schools out in the country, away from large cities, yet at a reasonable distance from them.

"From what I have heard of the place and what I saw, wonderful improvements must have been made by the thorough working of the soil. I wish all our schools had such tracts of land. There certainly is opportunity at Madison for students to receive an all-round education. Head, heart and hand are receiving close attention there.

"I was especially impressed with the two smaller schools we visited, Fountain

Head and Chestnut Hill, and the fine lot of young people we found, and the sanitarium at Fountain Head. I had no idea that people would come so far out in the country for their health, and yet what is more natural? The old judge who came out the day we were there knew what he was doing in selecting such a place for rest and recuperation.

"Those people surely are doing a grand and noble

work, and I am sure the good Lord will say to them, when He rewards His servants, great and small, 'Well done.' They are good and faithful servants, and the Lord has already rewarded them for their labors.

"I was surprised to hear of the little churches that have been raised up in the neighborhood of the schools. I was also very much pleased with the cafeteria and treatment rooms in the city of Nashville. The treatment rooms are something on the order of the fifty treatment rooms we have in the Scandinavian Union Conference. I wish we had as many, or more, cafeterias, also. This is a practical way of preaching

### ALL-TIME WORKERS FOR THE MASTER

THE life of a true Christian is one continuous round of service. 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 these duties. . . . If Christians were to act in concert, moving forward as one, under the direction of one Power, for the accomplishment of one purpose, they would move the world. —*The Warfare Before Us*

along with the theory of our wonderful, soul-saving truths."

Referring to the prospective moving of one of the larger colleges from its present location near a congested center to a more favorable place on the land, Eld. Nord says, "I appreciate as never before the instruction we have that our schools and sanitariums should be out in the country, away from the smoke, the filth and the noise of the city.

"Wherever we turn there is sorrow and death and tears. May the Lord help us to be faithful in our service to the end of all this."

### THE WORLD CATCHES THEM

WHEN the Lord says there is a place in His work for every Christian, a work for every one to do that will hasten His coming, He gives us this promise, because it is one of the greatest blessings He can give, one of the greatest safeguards that can be thrown about men and women.

Our young people should all be identified with some enterprise that will absorb their interests and utilize their talents for the glory of the Master. Those who have ability to teach should find a place in some school. If no place is offered them, let them make a place for themselves. There are hundreds of centers where families are groaning because the children of the church, or community, have no church school privileges. Trained teachers are lacking, and these families appeal to us often for assistance. They want to move close to Madison for the education of children that belong in a primary or intermediate school. Such families should unite with others to maintain a school. Some person's ability might thus be put to greater use.

Hundreds of nurses have been trained in our institutions and have drifted out into the world, practically lost to the cause they should serve.

Not long ago the sad story of a young woman came to our attention. She was trained as a nurse. She was a capable, attractive young woman, but not over strong spiritually. After completing her training she went out into the world to earn money. Instead of being her

shield and protection, as would have been the case were her purpose what it should be, her profession became a snare to her. What might have brought her in touch with sin-weary hearts, and made her a soother of sorrows, brought her in contact with social conditions that swept her from her feet.

To be popular with the set she associated with, she came to use slang that bordered on profanity. The modesty that once characterized her dress, and of which the nurse uniform is typical, all disappeared. The young people of her set associated with men who made the air blue with the smoke of cigarettes, and in time the girls themselves were puffing the vile things.

The vision of the pure-minded nurse of other days was gone. When we saw her recently the bloom of health had faded. We met a nerve-worn woman, old before her time, a nervous wreck, a burden to herself and a dependent upon others.

If this were a solitary case, it need not be mentioned. But these conditions are entering the homes of Christian parents. They are grieving our fathers and mothers and puzzling the workers in our churches. Judge Dixon C. Williams of Chicago, speaking recently at the graduating exercises of one of the Southern universities, uttered a profound truth when he said, "Youth, at one time America's greatest asset, is liable to become her greatest liability if some check is not put on the mad course now being pursued by American young people."

The church has a tremendous responsibility for the young people. The Lord has given the secret of success in dealing with them when He bids us educate them for lives of service. With our schools there should be industries, enterprises, that will consume the energy and direct the activities of youth into profitable spiritual channels.

There is no end of evil for the idle mind and hand. The devil has his forces well organized to captivate and capture the children and youth, and even those who pride themselves that they are established in their spiritual relationships. There is no safety unless, as Abigail said of David, we are "bound in a bundle with the Lord."

Every thought, every hour, all the energy and ability should be called into service. For this very hour the Lord has ordained that the church shall have a variety of enterprises that will utilize the strength and ability of the young people. He has given us an insight to the principles of healthful living, and He bids us become teachers of the world in matters of diet and the cure of disease. He has bidden us seek rural surroundings, and in the midst of these rural environments, establish educational centers for the training of workers and for the cure of the sick and afflicted.

There is power to overcome wrong in the very mental attitude that leads us to say, "Here am I, Lord, use me." God wants us in His service for all we are worth. It is time we were in training, many of us, for greater activity, for the time is short.

#### SANITARIUMS IN RURAL DISTRICTS

THERE was a time, and that not many years ago, when people considered it impossible to conduct a sanitarium at any great distance from the city. The popularity of the rural institution for the care of the sick is steadily increasing. Physicians advise many of their patients to get away from city conditions, and an institution equipped to give rational treatments and wholesome diet meets with favor.

In various parts of the South small sanitariums are operated in connection with schools. Madison Rural Sanitarium led in this movement, and year by year it has been necessary to increase the capacity of the institution by building more cottages for the patients. The Rural Health Retreat at Fountain Head, Tennessee, Pisgah Sanitarium, conducted in connection with Pisgah Industrial Institute, at Candler, North Carolina, and The Mountain Sanitarium, a part of the rural work of Asheville Agricultural School, near Fletcher, North Carolina; are other examples of combination work of sanitarium and school. In each case the work has prospered and it has been necessary to enlarge the borders.

At Reeves, Georgia, a building is nearing completion which replaces the sanitarium at that place which burned a few

years ago. At Florence, Alabama, a group of nurses have an attractive place for the care of the sick known as El Reposo Sanitarium. Recently a branch of Madison has been opened just beyond the limits of the village of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, and friends of this work are sending the sick there for treatment.

FOR years several small groups of workers have been carrying on farm and school work on Sand Mountain, a highland plateau in the northern part of Alabama. This began years ago when Dr. Hayward extended his medical interests from Chattanooga to the adjacent highland regions. Isolated from the city, far away from physicians, these people welcomed him and his nurses.

This summer a building used for a number of years for school purposes for the children of the community, is undergoing some changes and additions, and there on the mountain appears the beginning of a small sanitarium. The hearts of the people are rejoicing in the hope that medical attention will soon be within easy reach.

In these rural sections the poor condition of roads up the mountains is often a great drawback. That has been the problem in nearly every instance when a sanitarium work has been suggested, but when men and women have faith to obey the instruction of the Lord, and staying qualities for the work to which He has called them, they are often rewarded by wonderful changes in road conditions.

Sand Mountain, once almost inaccessible to people from the valley, is now invaded by automobiles. Men of means, who are property owners on the mountain are planning definitely to build a good road from the valley of the Tennessee river up and across the highland ridge on which the little sanitarium building is being equipped to meet local needs. Some day in the near future sick people from the valley will find an easy escape from the city to a retreat on the mountain top.

The air is delightfully clear and fresh on these highlands. The water is pure and soft. The climate is adapted to fruit, and all kinds of vegetables and grains grow well. These places are calling for farmers, who have faith in the word of the Lord and are willing to unite His work

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with their agricultural interests; for teachers who are ready to meet hard conditions in pioneer work, and who can teach well with natural facilities such as a school farm affords, even though the walls of the school building may be rough and the seats home-made. There was a time when nurses were not paid from five to ten dollars a day, and there are still nurses who are willing, for the love they bear to the Master, to turn their attention to far places, where love for humanity rather than commercialism is the moving impulse in their service.

Madison is looking for men and women who love such work and desire to increase their usefulness by training. Not all who enter Madison are caught by this spirit, sad to say, but this work is the ideal held before the students in training, and the blessing of the Lord has wonderfully attended the service of those who are true to the calling. Hundreds of others are needed, for the field, even in the South, is broad and the laborers are few.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

ON last Sabbath, Eld. N. J. Waldorf, pastor of the Nashville church, was again with the Madison family at the morning service hour.

A NUMBER of people who attended the earlier sessions of the General Conference in Milwaukee, paid Madison a short visit on their way home. Among these are Mr. G. L. Seyles and family of Atlanta, and Mr. and Mrs. Dart, teachers of the church school at Atlanta last year.

WHILE several members of the Madison faculty are attending the Confer-

ence at Milwaukee, those who remained at home are devoting some time together each Sabbath afternoon in prayer, and in a study of the problems under consideration as reported in the daily bulletin of these meetings.

IT is gratifying to see physicians entering the South after completing their training at The College of Medical Evangelists. This week Dr. Cleo Chastain, whose home is in Chattanooga, and who took her junior and senior years in Loma Linda and Los Angeles, reached Nashville. She is spending a week at Madison before beginning work at Protestant hospital in the city.

INTEREST in cafeteria work at Chattanooga and community work on Sand Mountain led Dr. Blanche Noble and Miss DeGraw to spend the week-end with the groups who are carrying the burdens in these places. One has a wholesome respect for men and women who are willing to devote their lives to service which takes all the time and ability of the workers. On the mountain, they met Mr. and Mrs. Mangel, who spent some time with the school there and who are now connected with Pisgah Industrial School, near Asheville, North Carolina.

WE wish again to call attention to the request made in THE SURVEY of June two, for assistance for four Mexican men and women who plan to come to the State for training. The Madison family indicated its interest in this by raising a little more than one hundred dollars toward the carfare of these students, and readers of THE SURVEY are asked to increase this donation to three hundred dollars. Those who are interested in this effort to train workers to return to Mexico, a land of need, are asked to send their contributions, large or small as they feel themselves able to give, to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Madison, Tennessee. We need to extend our outposts to Spanish-speaking fields, and a few students with the spirit to go forth on their own charges after they have some training, will be an asset in this work. We thank you for any help you may send.



# The Madison Survey

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## The Far Call for Laymen Missionaries

ALL through the meetings of the General Conference at Milwaukee one heard the note sounding for greater activity on the part of lay-members of the church. They are needed everywhere, at home and abroad, for the finishing of the work assigned to the people of God. It is in harmony with the divine mind that a large burden of the closing work be carried by the rank and file of the church-membership. Ministers and leaders have their part to perform, but they cannot do what should be done by the laymen.

This was a prominent note in the reports given by men who are leading in the work in many different lands. It is the message that was given by the apostle Paul to Timothy when he was set aside for the work of the Master. "Be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus," wrote Paul. "Endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life."

As it was in the days of Paul and Timothy, so it is today. There is a call for the laity to separate themselves from the occupations that entangle them with the world, and devote their time and energy to such activities as will enable them to give the message of the hour.

Chapel talk by Dr. Sutherland

"Not one in a hundred among us is doing anything beyond engaging in common, worldly enterprises." That is a clear statement of the condition in our churches where every member should be given over

to a work that is not worldly. Place with it the statement, "There are hundreds of our people who ought to be out in the field, who are doing little or nothing for the advancement of the message."

One speaker at the conference, referring to this subject, stated that over fifty per cent of the church membership is still idle. These figures

were given in consideration of such work, usually rather spasmodic in nature, as the harvest ingathering and periodic scattering of literature. But even with these drives within the churches, it seems impossible to bring the average number of workers above the fifty per cent mark. That is not as it should be. "The whole gospel to the whole world by the whole church;" that was the motto of many men who spoke at the convention.

The work of the early Christian church was largely a layman's movement. Prominent among the laymen of those days were Jesus and His disciples. Pentecost and the wonderful results that followed were the result of a strong and effective work by laymen. Just as surely as that early work

### IT IS NOT NUMBERS BUT ACTIVITY OF MEMBERS THAT COUNTS

IT is not the hearers, but the doers of the Word, who will gain eternal life. Those who become partakers of the grace of Christ are not only to communicate of their substance for the advancement of the truth, but are to give themselves to God without reserve. God would be better pleased to have six thoroughly converted to the truth than to have sixty make a profession and yet not be truly converted.

—Gospel Workers

was carried forward by an energetic class of laymen, who were willing to give their all to the cause, so the work in the closing era will be done largely by laymen. "The work of God in the earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising the church-membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers."

#### TRAINING FOR SERVICE

**WE** need to learn the lesson taught by Christ in the training He gave His disciples. Occasionally a layman can step direct from his previous occupation into active, effective service for the Master, but usually laymen need some training for their future work. They need to know their call to some definite place in the world-wide work, and then they should be ready and willing to increase their efficiency by training.

A machinist, or an engineer, is expected to train for his line of service. It is certainly not less important that a man train for the work he plans to do for the salvation of souls. The average church-member is untrained for service and many are ignorant of the needs of the cause of the Lord.

#### CONSECRATION AND ENDURANCE

**S**PEAKING of the great work ahead of the denomination, Eld. I. H. Evans, president of the Eastern Division, said, "I believe that God would have this great congregation set a pace today that will thoroughly stir the whole world to a re-consecration of all that we have and are to the finishing of this work."

This is a call to hard service, not to an easy job. It will take all the strength and patience and endurance that we possess. Quoting Eld. Evans again, "None of the men and women who are to finish God's work can be afraid of hardship, they cannot be afraid of suffering, they cannot be afraid of danger."

He expressed confidence in the laymen, saying, "There are many among the laity who would never hesitate to go if they had the privilege of going where some of us are." "This denomination must harness up more men and bring in more funds, and

set a larger work going, if it is to finish the work in our day."

There was a call to change our program, and instead of congratulating ourselves too much on the greatness of what we have done, to look to the things that are yet to be done by the church as a whole, and quickly, effectively train men to do the things as yet undone.

In many of the foreign fields a definite program is followed of putting the laymen to work. It is said that when the natives of South America and Africa catch a glimpse of the gospel, they have a passion to work for the Master. The secretary of the work in India stated that it is the policy in that country to set laymembers to work. In places churches are raised up almost entirely as the result of laymen efforts. It would seem that the time is near when the ministry will be taxed to care for the converts made by laymen and women. When the whole membership is trained to work for God, then will the end come quickly.

Millions of dollars have been raised for work in all fields during the past four years, but this is only a beginning of the work that lies before us. Men and women are needed who have definite convictions that God has called them to a place in His cause, men who will stay in the field to which they are called, and who will be contented and happy in their work. Staying qualities were stressed.

It is impossible to listen to the appeals given at the conference without making strong determination to do more than ever in the past to train laymen for active service. As these calls were made for workers by men who have spent years at the front, one could not but recall the instruction concerning the need of practical training for all who go to these distant lands.

Workers need the training afforded by a school on the land. They need to know how to raise their food, make their clothes, build their houses, and care for the sick. Such training is said to give standing-room in foreign fields, and today our schools should have these fields in mind, and their training should be fitting men and women to carry the burdens in an efficient manner in these fields.

This is the time of seed-sowing. The harvest time will come later, but now is the time to plant the seed. We may not always see the harvest of our sowing, but it is ours to sow the seed. Laymen should be seed-sowers, sowing beside all waters, and oftimes with tears.

The South is an especially attractive field for those who desire strenuous experiences preparatory to going to more distant lands. It is a good place to get under the load, a testing place for those who are ready to lay all on the altar.

#### MADISON A TRAINING STATION

NEVER was the need more keenly felt, or more often expressed, than now for a type of workers who can go into hard and trying fields equipped to do an all-round work for humanity in the name of the Master. "The message of the renewing power of God's grace will be carried to every country and clime, until the truth shall belt the earth. . . . But before this work can be accomplished, we must experience here in our own country the work of the Holy Spirit upon our hearts."

Much depends upon the character of the education given prospective workers by the schools. "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 instituted in the past."

Schools of this new order will be located in rural communities. Students will gain an experience in self-support while they are in training. They will become familiar with the problems of the farm and shop, with the care of the sick, and the gospel of health to the well.

It is such training that Madison is striving to give. "The class of education given at the Madison school is such as will be accounted a treasure of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields. If many more in other schools were receiving a similar training, we as a people would be a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men. The message would be quickly carried to every country, and souls now in darkness would be brought to the light." The burden, therefore, of completing this work lies largely with our schools.

Madison is not a school for boys and girls. It is not for young people wanting only an ordinary education. It is a training center for earnest-hearted men and women who have a sincere purpose to fit themselves thoroughly and as quickly as possible for strong work in the great field. They are ready for the home field or for more distant lands. Students qualified for the training at Madison are men and women who, like Peter and Andrew and John, are willing to give up all for the call they have from the Master.

Madison does continuous work throughout the year. Its class work is so arranged that students may enter any month. Its cooperative scheme of labor and study makes it possible for students of the right sort to make a large part of their expenses by work. The industries of the place furnish work for the student body, and never yet in the history of the institution has it run short of work for students. Each year increases its ability to furnish students with the means of self-support.

#### CALLING FOR CAFETERIA WORKERS

IN various ways the Lord is striving to impress upon our minds the seriousness of the times in which we live and the necessity at this time of preparation for active service. No passive experience will suffice. In the calls that come for help along medical lines and in health-food work, our people should feel the urge to leave the things that have absorbed their attention, for a closer connection with work that will tell for the kingdom.

A call over the telephone the other day led to an interesting meeting at the school with a man and his wife from the East, who are interested in vegetarian dietary and desire to open a cafeteria in one of the eastern cities.

In his travels, this man looks up the vegetarian cafeteria in each city he enters. He has met our work in Birmingham, Asheville, Louisville and Nashville. As he talked with workers in Nashville, he learned of the training school at Madison, and called to inquire for help to conduct a cafeteria. He is ready to finance the enterprise if we furnish the trained workers.

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For years this man has been a strong advocate of biologic living. As a student in Europe he became interested in a vegetarian diet. Now it is his ambition to conduct such a center himself. We should have men and women qualified to fill such calls, but the ranks of dietitians and educated, scientific cooks are thin. Many men and women who should be especially interested in such efforts, whose natural ability lies along these lines, have not yet realized their opportunities. Such calls should spur us on to greater zeal. Hundreds should be in preparation to meet the calls of this very hour.

Realizing the needs, Madison offers courses for the preparation of cooks and dietitians, nurses and medical missionary workers. Its doors are open the year-round, and its industrial departments afford students an opportunity to make school expenses while they are in training.

This is a movement of the lay-members of the church. "There should be no delay in a well-planned effort to educate the church-members. Persons should be chosen to labor in the large cities who are fully consecrated, and who understand the sacredness and importance of the work. . . . Men are needed who persevere under discouragements and privations, who will have the zeal and resolution and faith that are indispensable in the missionary field."

"Do not hinder those who are willing to work, but give them encouragement and support."

Madison stands ready to assist in the training of competent workers along the lines of health-foods, rural school work, treatment rooms and small sanitariums, for work in the large cities, and for work in

rural districts. Let us send you reading matter and application blanks.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**W**ITH the company that motored from Wisconsin came Miss Sarah McInterfer, of California, who for many years was a member of the family of Mrs. E. G. White, and closely associated with her labors in this country and in Australia.

**I**NSTEAD of coming directly home from Milwaukee, Miss S. E. Whities spent a few days with friends in Nebraska. Miss Whities has had years of experience in India and the homeland as a nurse and Bible worker. At present she is a member of the corps of workers carrying forward the branch sanitarium at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

**M**EMBERS of the Madison family who attended the conference meetings at Milwaukee reached home in safety, some by auto and others by train. All reported a most profitable study of world conditions from the standpoint of the duty we owe the world. Special stress was laid on the needs in foreign lands, and the necessity of a preparation of the right kind in the homeland to meet those conditions abroad.

**F**OR many years I have had the South in mind as my field of labor," writes a nurse, whose wife is also trained for medical work. "I have lived in the South and understand Southern conditions. We both desire very much to connect with the work there." This is an illustration of the type of workers that need not delay coming South. There are places waiting for those who can carry on medical work in rural sanitariums, conduct treatment-rooms, vegetarian cafeterias, or rural schools closely associated with medical work. Madison is praying the Lord of the harvest to send workers in this direction who are fitted to do the strenuous, self-sacrificing work of the self-supporting mission center.

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## Self-Government an Essential Element in Christian Education

STUDENTS entering one of our colleges do not always sense the full value of their privileges, nor do they fully realize what college life should bring to them. Education is more than an accumulation of facts; school life should build character. One of the leading factors in character-building is an opportunity for student self-government.

A good many schools of this country have introduced a system of student government which is meeting with success. A good many schools recognize the need of training young people to earn their living, a system of self-support. It is

rather interesting to note that the school which stresses self-support usually emphasizes also a system of self-government on the part of the student body. These two elements in education cannot well be divorced.

Writing of the Antioch College program of part-time work alternating with periods in the class room, President Morgan says, "Part-time work develops responsibility, judgment, initiative, and acquaintance with men and affairs, helps in

the choice of a calling, and then helps prepare for a calling. Less time is necessary in college for practical adjustment." And then he adds, "Antioch students have many interests. They manage

the government of the student community.

From the days of its birth Madison has given students an active part in the government of the institution. The government of this school community is in the hands of a student-teacher organization known as the Cooperative Band. This band has both legislative and executive responsibilities. This method is followed because of the belief

that it is a vital factor in the education of effective Christian workers, men and women who will be able to meet conditions in hard and trying fields.

It is acceded that "students will be tempted to do lawless things, when it is only to please themselves and to have what they call 'fun'. If they will put themselves upon their honor, . . . they will be more likely to take a manly and honorable course, and put their will on the side of Christ's will.

### RELIGION IS LIVING

THE religion of which I am speaking is not a theory to be believed, but a life to be lived, a life dwelling in the human soul and manifesting itself by its fruits of love, mercy, and peace. A religion which has firm faith in the sentiment of the poem which says—

"I think God kept on talking  
When His book had gone to press,  
That He continued speaking  
To the listening sons of men.  
I think His voice is busy yet  
To teach and guide and bless;  
That every day we ask for light,  
He calls to us again."

—Dr. Percy T. Magan, in *The Medical Evangelist*.

Students entering Madison are expected to be men and women with judgment and a purpose in life that leads them to seek training for active Christian service. The institution is not for boys and girls. It is not for even an older class of students who seek only a general education. It is for Christians who see the necessity of training for effective service for the Master. In the training of such students self-government is an interesting and profitable undertaking.

"Obligations between teachers and pupils are mutual." There should be the closest cooperation between the students in a Christian training school and their instructors. On the old plan of operation, students belong to one group and teachers to another, and there is often a feeling on the part of students that what they can do without the knowledge of teachers is their gain. But in a school that is fitting workers for Christian service no spirit of antagonism should exist, there should be no working at cross purposes. Students should be as vitally interested in good conduct and the proper discipline of wrong doers as are the members of the faculty. A system of student government encourages this mental attitude.

Students who do not have the spirit of honor, of burden bearing in regard to conduct, of cooperation with the school in all its principles for loyalty and good conduct, are out of their place at Madison.

To maintain a system of student government does not imply that the reins of control are left to young and inexperienced students. It does not imply anarchy, but it does mean that teachers are willing to concede privileges to the students while at the same time acting the part of instructors in matters of conduct. It means the closest sort of cooperation for the maintenance of high standards.

**I**N a Christian training school students should have an opportunity to take a position on all principles of conduct. That in itself is a matter of education. They need to express themselves on such matters. The right of franchise is a privilege that they should be able to exercise. They need to learn to cooperate not only with their teachers but with each other. To form character is serious business. No one

can do this for another. Each student must learn to act for himself, and act from principle. He needs the moral courage to stand for the right even though he meets opposition.

Teachers appreciate the cooperation of students, and students who carry their share of the government of the school, by so doing gain more than they give.

Often it is surprising to see how little students realize what the school should do for them. Some think that all that is required is to spend a specified time in the institution and pass satisfactory examinations in prescribed subjects. They are passive when it comes to doing real things, or in bearing responsibility. That is the Pilate attitude. When asked to take a position concerning Christ, he "washed his hands of the whole matter."

Instead of doing as little as possible, students who expect success in the mission field will be known during their student life for their activity. They will strive to show how much they can do. This means that they will not only uphold the moral tone of the institution in their own lives, but they will help the weak, and will root out evil when it appears. "He that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin." In these words the Scriptures condemn the passive experience of some who claim to be Christians. Their passive attitude is their own undoing.

The biographies of the Bible show that the Lord can make use of men who are active, though sinners, better than He can use the passive disposition. Of the passive He says, "Because thou art luke-warm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth."

**S**OME students obey rules because they fear punishment, not from principle. This attitude is not a strong one. Such students are not building a resistance against evil-doing, and in case of some sudden temptation, they are apt to be swept from their moorings. Such a passive attitude never fits one for the real tests of life.

A system of self-government is sometimes criticised because it is felt that the students are apt to take matters into their own hands, and that there will be no government. That is not the case if teachers

have the confidence of their students and students and teachers cooperate. One would not think it the case at Madison, if he were here sometimes when some case of discipline is necessary, and by popular vote those who have been lawless are asked to withdraw from the student body.

The dignity of this form of government is further exemplified when it is discovered that those students who are voted out because of violation of the rules of the institution, recognize that they have been justly dealt with, that they deserved the punishment, and they ask to be reinstated, after proving that they have repented of their course. We have found that when the government rests on the shoulders of honest students, and teachers who have the confidence of their students, it is more difficult for dishonest and disloyal students to have their own way, than if such students are dealt with by teachers alone. Disobedient students have a wholesome respect for the executive actions of their fellow students.

"The object of discipline is the training of the child for self-government."

"The rules of the schoolroom should, so far as possible, represent the voice of the school."

"Cooperation should be the spirit of the schoolroom, the law of its life."

#### FOUNTAIN HEAD HAS INTERESTING EXPERIENCES

LIFE in one of our rural sanitariums often makes a decided change in the mental attitude of the patient, and sometimes materially changes his manner of living. "A man drove thirty miles to The Health Retreat," writes Mr. B. N. Mulford. "He was using crutches and was in bad condition physically. At the end of two weeks the crutches were discarded and in a month he went home rejoicing in health. But better still, his tobacco went, too. This man both chewed and smoked, but he gave it up. We saw him again after several months, and he was feeling well and had not used any tobacco since leaving us.

"One day a Ford stopped in front of the buildings and a woman's voice called out. She was sick, but duties at home made it impossible for her to remain away, so she

had come to us for advice. We were glad to give her a written outline of diet and simple treatments, and later she reported improvement.

"A man drove several miles for treatments and was soon able to go back to his daily work. Besides returning health something else happened in this case, also. His old pipe stuck to the shelf.

"The world is sick and many are turning to us for relief. Many Christians who have a knowledge of the way of life are still standing idle in the market place. That is, their time and energy is devoted to commercial enterprises and the Lord's work is neglected. There are hundreds of places in which laymen could do a wonderful work for the sick and afflicted, ministering to both body and soul."

#### ITEMS OF NEWS

THE Sabbath forenoon service was conducted by Eld. L. J. Burgess, who told interesting experiences of his work in India. In the course of his sermon he told the family that he claims relationship to Madison because, twenty-one years ago when he was in need of some physical aid, he spent a little time here. The school was then just starting and everything was crude and very simple. He told of school work in India and of converts to the message there who are doing good for the Master who came "that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Mrs. Burgess, who has spent even a longer time in India than her husband, gave the young people an inspiring talk in the afternoon.

FROM Morganton, North Carolina, comes word through Miss Gertrude Holmes, that The Glen Alpine Rural Association has been formed to operate Glen Alpine School. Mr. F. C. Port is chairman of the board of trustees. Glen Alpine is in need of a school building. The North Carolina Conference has donated two hundred dollars toward this, and it is hoped that some readers of THE SURVEY, who are interested in work among the mountaineers, will be able to give some financial assistance. Donations may be sent to Miss Gertrude Holmes, secretary-treasurer of the Association. Miss Rose Hamer,

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another teacher from the Glen Alpine school, spent a little time at Madison recently. She will visit her former home in Wisconsin.

A FRIEND in the East writes, "I do not think I have contributed anything to your work since the early days of Madison when Dr. Magan visited us. I read in THE SURVEY the call for traveling expenses for students coming from Mexico, so I am enclosing a small donation to that fund." This will remind others of the effort we are putting forth to assist a small group of people to obtain training for practical missionary enterprises in Mexico. Those who are interested may send donations to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Madison, Tennessee.

SABBATH afternoon, after members of the family who had attended the conference at Milwaukee were again at home, interesting reports were given the faculty of the growth of the work in different parts of the world. All these reports stress the necessity of hurrying the preparation of workers to carry the message. Many will have to go forth at their own charges, putting themselves and all they possess into the work. This is a time of haste and a large work should be done by lay-members of the church.

LAST week Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hunter paid Madison a passing visit. They have been conducting treatment rooms in Atlanta, and were on their way to Huntington, West Virginia. Mr. Hunter told of the growth of the whole wheat bread business in Atlanta. One of the leading bakeries in the city analyzed a loaf our bread and sent for the receipt used in our bakery.

LUSCIOUS peaches are coming from the Union Hill Orchards. There is promise of a good crop of cultivated blackberries, and the family is well fed with fresh vegetables from the school gardens. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Jones returned from Oklahoma where they have been for nearly a year. Mrs. Jones resumes her work in the Nurses' Course and Mr. Jones again takes up work in the gardens where his services are especially appreciated in the absence of A. J. Wheeler who is at Knoxville for a term in the State university.

GRAIN crops on the school farm are doing fairly well this season. On the sixteenth Mr. Putnam and his force of workers were cutting wheat on the Wilson place, using the tractor for power and the self-binder. This is soft wheat which the Food Department uses in the manufacture of crackers and for canning, and which is combined with hard wheat grown in the North for whole wheat bread making.

INSPIRATION of the conference took Mother D's thoughts back to the days when she and Mr. Druillard were in South Africa. Friday evening at the vesper service she told the family of the beginnings of the work "up country," of the grant of land to our work by Cecil Rhodes, and the beginnings of the school work among the natives of Rhodesia, Natal, and other parts of South Africa.

THE secretary of the National Transcribers Society writes, "I have decided, with your permission, to copy your health leaflets into Revised Braille, and send them as gifts to the state school libraries and the state libraries." We are glad to contribute a little in this way to the education and enjoyment of the blind.

A GROUP of Madison students took the Tennessee state board examinations for nurses last week in Nashville. A number of these nurses are already connected with medical centers in the South that are carrying on sanitarium work, and others look forward to medical missionary activities in the near future.

### A WORD FROM READERS

"The SURVEY has been coming every week for over a year. We greatly enjoy its visits."



# The Madison Survey

The Nas

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Madison, Tennessee

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## Why the dearth of Workers?

WHEN the Master was on earth there were times when He seemed almost overwhelmed with the magnitude of the work and the scarcity of men willing and capable of carrying forward the movement

He was setting in operation. To the disciples He said, "The harvest truly is plentiful, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into His harvest."

Those who are fortunate enough to face the situation as it is in the world today, and face it from the standpoint of the re-

sponsibility that the Master lays upon His church, will find themselves saying those same words, "The harvest truly is plentiful, but the laborers are few." And there is the constant prayer in the heart, "Lord, send forth laborers into the harvest."

The question is asked again and again. Why is it so difficult to find men to do the Master's bidding, when the world is turning to us from all sides and asking for the help that Seventh-day Adventists should as a body be able to give? If ever it were true, it is true today that every believer in the message of the hour should have his hands filled with the service of the Lord.

"Let the gospel message ring through our churches, summoning them to universal action. Let the members of the church have increased faith, gaining zeal from

their unseen, heavenly allies, from a knowledge of their exhaustless resources, from the greatness of the enterprise in which they are engaged, and from the power of their Leader."

### A PROMISE TO LAYMEN WORKERS

EVERY one should be willing to be or do anything in this warfare. When church-members put forth earnest efforts to advance the message, they will live in the joy of the Lord, and will meet with success. Triumph always follows decided effort.

—*Extending the Triumphs of the Cross.*

THERE is a "summons to universal action" on the part of the church membership. When the members hesitate to act, they are bidden to consider that the forces of heaven are their allies; that they have access to exhaustless resources; that theirs is a most powerful leader, and that they are enlisting in the greatest

enterprise that it is the privilege of men to carry forward. Think of that list of reasons for linking up with the Lord in His work, those reassuring promises to His followers who are willing to accept of His call to service. And yet Christians hesitate to act. O, ye of little faith.

When the Lord calls for universal activity, He has in mind a definite place and work for each member of the church. He intends that the number of activities shall be multiplied until every member has a work to do for the dissemination of truth and the hastening of His kingdom. "Every one who is added to the ranks by conversion is to be assigned his post of duty. Every one should be willing to be or to do anything in this warfare."

Leaders in the church should be full of resources, for to them is assigned the task

of setting the membership to work. As numbers increase, new enterprises will be called into existence, the field of activity will broaden as we near the end. On the other hand, every man and woman as his heart is converted should stand ready for assignment to some line of activity. His mental attitude should be, "Where is my place? What is my work?"

THE work assigned the church is called a warfare. The battle cannot be won by officers alone. No battle was ever so won; the great burden of the conflict must be carried by the ranks. "The world will be convinced, not by what the pulpit teaches, but by what the church lives." From the pulpit should be given the fullness of the message, but the church-membership should demonstrate that truth. The message of health should be proclaimed from the pulpit and demonstrated by the laity in treatment rooms, sanitariums, health-food cafeterias, and other community activities. Let your light shine through your good works, was the Master's instruction to the disciples. He urged all to work, but even in those days as it is today, some would not work, and some even cast a shadow over the work that their fellows attempted to do.

Not all can do the same work, nor can all do an equal amount of work. It is good to know that the Lord notes "the capacity of human beings for service." He measures the talents bestowed, the capacity for service, and assigns the job accordingly. Then as the work is done, the capacity increases. In the Lord's work there are no limitations to growth. Talent and ability multiply by use. Love and willing service increase the ability to work and the ability to enjoy companionship with the Lord.

#### THE QUESTION OF WAGE

EVEN in the ranks of the disciples the problem of wage was discussed. Those men had been called from the world and its spirit of commercialism, just as men are called today from the world of commercialism. One day Peter asked the Lord what he and other followers of the Master were to receive, since they had left their occupations of former days to be with Him.

Peter was told that the Lord would look after their temporal necessities, and that as a reward of loving service they would receive a hundredfold in the kingdom. Speaking of these disciples, we read that Christ "did not say that they were to receive a certain sum for their services. They were to share with Him His self-denial and sacrifice."

The call to a place in the work of the Lord demands a different mental attitude toward the wage question than that found in any worldly engagement. It is the spirit of the world to demand the highest pay for the shortest hours and the least amount of exertion. It is the spirit of the Master to look the work in the face and see how much one can *give*, not how much one can *get*. Christian work cannot be operated on that basis. Wage has its place, but it is not a primary consideration. No Christian can afford to enlist in the Lord's army for material compensation. By so doing he would lose the greatest part of his compensation. In His service, a large part of the pay lies in the privilege of service.

It seems probable that the sifting of the wheat from the chaff, the "sifting time," often referred to, may come, not over the acceptance of this doctrine or that, but over a willingness to accept the life of service; the willingness to answer the call of the Lord independent of financial remuneration. Our work was established in the spirit of sacrifice. It will be finished with a similar spirit of self-denial.

CHRIST might have come to earth with a retinue of angels; He might have carried forward His work on earth with a manifestation of great power and glory, but He chose to come in obscurity and to carry out His plans in the spirit of self-sacrifice. His followers cannot better this plan. The work needs men and women of consecration, Christian men and women, willing to labor wherever called with the spirit to make the work first and self second. Members of the church who are not ready to consider such calls need to question their own real connection with Him who sends these calls.

Many an institution is struggling for existence under a burden of debt. The work is weak because of this debt. The

workers do not carry any personal responsibility for the finances of the enterprise; they are connected with a losing business, their own salary adding to the burden of debt. The Lord has said that we are to establish a permanent work in the cities, but work on this basis can never be a permanent business. The workers themselves need a new vision of the work that is to be done and of the methods of business that are to be followed. When all who connect with such an enterprise share the financial burdens of the enterprise; when all are producers rather than consumers and take from the enterprise only what the business itself can afford to pay them, then will the enterprise assume a new degree of permanency.

It requires faith in the Lord and devotion to the work to carry one's share in an activity on this self-supporting basis. The Lord has said that many should enter His work, going forth at their own charges. That is, they will not be dependent upon a stated wage, but will accept whatever they are able to make as an enterprise. The promise of the Lord is, "If all will wear Christ's yoke, if all will learn in His school the lessons that He teaches, there will be sufficient means to establish gospel medical missionary work in many places."

The means to conduct these enterprises will come when the followers of the Master are willing to answer His calls, doing the work in His manner and with His spirit of self-denial. Let us have courage to adopt such a program, and watch the growth we ourselves make and the development of the work He assigns us.

We grieve over the sinfulness of the world. We see our young people slipping out of the church. We complain of the temptations that assail in the way of amusements, fashion, cheap music, and wrong diet. But if we as parents can harness our forces to some work for the Master; if the young people see in us more than preaching Christians; if we are putting our lives, means, and strength into enterprises that demonstrate the truths we profess, it is possible that we will have a stronger hold than we now have on the youth of the family. We may be able to enlist them in something of the sort that

will anchor them for the Lord. It is worth trying.

### A WEEK-END RURAL CONVENTION

ABOUT five miles from Galion, Ohio, you find the Blooming Grove community, a typical Ohio rural location, a beautiful country of hills and valleys, brooks, orchards and meadows. Here the middle of June, a group of churches held a week-end convention of the countryside folk.

This community was first settled in the year 1818 by a company of Hardings and Littletons who came as pioneers, and who struggled, as pioneers had to, with the Indians and frontier conditions, developing a sturdy class of citizens. Some years ago Dr. George T. Harding Jr., of Columbus, took over the large farm that his brother, former President Harding, was intending to use as a base for a model rural center. The work on this demonstration farm of something like three hundred acres is supervised by Elder C. T. Redfield, who for a number of years has been intensely interested in such rural activities. He and Dr. Harding plan to make this estate an object lesson and a center of community activity.

One interesting feature for the community is the old church purchased by Dr. Harding and fitted up as a community house. Here the people hold their lectures and their demonstrations, their classes and their social gatherings. In this building during the recent convention the visitors were dined, and it was a real pleasure to see the ease and grace with which the company was cared for. People from the home churches and from neighboring churches brought supplies and the meals were served cafeteria style. It was all a forceful demonstration of a vegetarian diet, well prepared and well served. Many complimentary remarks were heard from visitors who were unaccustomed to this method of food preparation. The homes of neighbors were open to visitors who were made to feel very much at home.

The time of the convention was given over largely to a discussion of rural topics, such as, the place and influence of the rural church; how rural homes can hold the population in the country and how to at-

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tract city dwellers to the country; how to make the farm a strong educational and social factor in the community as well as a financial success. Many phases of community activity came in for a share of the study.

Special emphasis was laid on the need of preparedness to care for the sick. Interesting experiences were related by different ones who had taken home nursing courses, illustrating the value of even these simple lines of instruction in diet and treatments.

Temperance subjects were presented at a time when the subject is occupying the public mind, and the convention put itself on record as strongly in favor of prohibition. Some interesting instruction was given on the relation of diet and daily habits of living to temperance, for it is recognized that the home table which provides a stimulating diet of flesh foods, condiments and rich desserts is laying the foundation for grosser intemperance later on.

This was Dr. Hardings first rural convention, and it was pronounced a real success by those who were privileged to attend. Dr. Sutherland was among that number and he gave an inspirational account of the meeting to the family on his return. The churches in session there recommend group meetings of churches in other portions of the state for a similar rally on health and rural topics.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**T**HE last of June Eld. and Mrs. I. D. Richardson reached Madison, where they plan to spend a month preparatory to conducting a series of health lectures and food demonstrations in several Southern cities.

**T**HE latter part of June Brother and Sister I. H. Sargent and their daughter Hazel started on their vacation trip to points in Iowa and Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have been connected with the work at Madison for a number of years and are now located at Lawrenceburg. Mr. Sargent is in charge of the farm and Mrs. Sargent is sanitarium matron.

**E**ACH year Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Kinsman, formerly of Austin, Minnesota, who now make their home in Miami, Florida, motor north at this season. They looked in on Madison this week, for they are interested in the developments of the work here. Their son Calvin Kinsman was a member of the group from Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Michigan, who started the school at Madison nearly twenty-two years ago.

**W**ITH a donation to the Mexican Student Fund, a friend writes, "I like to have a little part in every good work. I pray God's richest blessing upon you all." It is gratifying to see the interest of SURVEY readers in the effort to raise two hundred dollars to help a group of young people from Mexico make the trip to the States for some instruction in self-supporting missionary methods. If your heart inclines that way, we will be glad of your assistance. Send contributions to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Madison, Tennessee.

**A**BOUT two years ago Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Baessler were living in the city of Chicago. They felt keenly the necessity of getting their family of little folks away from city environments. They became interested in the South through reading THE SURVEY, spent some time in the Madison school, and located for community work near Ocala, Florida. Mrs. Baessler writes, "The school I have been teaching wants me again next year, so the Florida conference has sent me to Southern Junior College for the summer school. I am certainly enjoying my privileges here. Elder Macaulay held a very successful effort in Ocala, and soon the president of the conference plans to organize us into a church. It is wonderful to see the spread of this message, and more wonderful to have a part in it."

# The Madison Survey

Announcement of  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
and  
The Madison Rural Sanitarium

## Calendar

1926-1927

First Quarter

October 1, 1926-December 31, 1926

Second Quarter

January 1, 1927-March 31, 1927

Third Quarter

April 1, 1927-June 30, 1927

Fourth Quarter,

July 1, 1927-September 30, 1927

Rural School Press  
Madison, Tennessee

## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

**T**HE 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.

### **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 ten grades of school work, a minimum age of nineteen years, 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 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. 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. So great is the demand for nurses that some students are accepted into the course without ten 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 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.

## Academic Subjects

	Date	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
1st Quarter	October 1 to November 15 1926	Old Testament or Ancient History		Composition and English Literature.	
	November 16 to December 31 1926		English II		Home Econ. III Agriculture III or Mechan. Arts III
2nd Quarter	January 1 to February 15 1927	Home Econ. I or Agriculture I or Mechan. Arts I		Physics I or General History	
	February 16 to March 31 1927		Bookkeeping or Algebra. II		General Chemistry Bible Doctrines $\frac{1}{2}$ Denominational History $\frac{1}{2}$
3rd Quarter	April 1 to May 15 1927	Algebra I		Biology I, Latin I or Modern Language	
	May 16 to June 30 1927		New Testament		Composition and American Literature Latin II or Modern Language
4th Quarter	July 1 to August 15	English I		Geometry	
	August 16 to September 30 1927		Home Econ. II Agriculture II or Mechan. Arts II		American History and Civics

Classes in Vocal Music, Expression and Physical Education are conducted throughout the year.

Students qualified for projects have the privilege of strengthening their course by carrying projects in various departments.

**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.

		Pre-Medical Course		Teacher-Training Course	
Date		13th grade	14th grade	1st Year	2nd Year
1st Quarter	October 1 to November 15 1926	Modern Language I		Bible and Education	Bible Hygiene, Accidents and Emergencies
	November 16 to December 31 1926		College Chemistry		
2nd Quarter	January 1 to February 15 1927	Modern Language II		Methods I	Methods II
	February 16 to March 31 1927		College Physics	Teaching I	Teaching II
3rd Quarter	April 1 to May 15 1927	Physiology 2-3 Psychology 1-3 or Daniel and The Revelation		History of Education ½ School Management ½	Manual Arts and Sewing or Agriculture
	May 16 to June 30 1927		Organic Chemistry 2-3 Qualitative Analysis 1-3		
4th Quarter	July 1 to August 15 1927	College English		Psychology and Child Study	Dietetics and Cookery or Wood Work
	August 16 to September 30 1927		Biology or Zoology		



## 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 two-year training are ten years' academic work, aptness for clerical work, and a well-defined purpose to enter some self-supporting missionary center.

## Printing Course

The School Printing Department is equipped with cylinder and job presses, Linotype, power stitcher, cutter, etc. The two-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.

	Date	Business Training Course		Printing Course	
		1st Year	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year
1st Quarter	October 1 to November 15 1926	Bible Testimonies	Bible and Education	Elements of Composition	Presswork
	November 16 to January 1 1927				
2nd Quarter	January 1 to February 15 1927	Business English and Correspondence Penmanship	Com'l Arithmetic and Rapid Calculation Salesmanship	Job Composition	Linotype
	February 16 to March 31 1927				
3rd Quarter	April 1 to May 15 1927	Shorthand and Typewriting	Accounting	Make Up and Imposition	Linotype
	May 16 to June 30 1927				
4th Quarter	July 1 to August 15 1927	Shorthand and Typewriting	Com'l Law Business Ethics Office Routine	Presswork	Shop Management
	August 16 to September 30 1927				

## Agriculture 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.

## 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.

		Agricultural Course		Mechanical Arts	
Date		1st Year	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year
1st Quarter	October 1 to November 15 1926	Plant Husbandry	Animal Husbandry Veterinary Medicine	Carpentry	Bible Hygiene Accidents and Emergencies 1-3
	November 16 to December 31 1926				
2nd Quarter	January 1 to February 15 1927	Agricultural Physics	Orcharding Small Fruits	Architectural Drawing or Cabinet I	Electric Wiring or Advanced Blacksmithing
	February 16 to March 31 1927				
3rd Quarter	April 1 to May 15 1927	Gardening	Agricultural Chemistry	Plumbing $\frac{1}{2}$ Painting $\frac{1}{2}$ or Auto Mechanics	Steam Fitting or Machine Repairing
	May 16 to June 30 1927				
4th Quarter	July 1 to August 15 1927	Bible	Feeds $\frac{1}{2}$ Rural Economics $\frac{1}{2}$	Elementary Blacksmithing or Cabinet II	Bible
	August 16 to September 30 1927				

## EXAMINATIONS

**E**ACH 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 a 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.*

## WHAT TO BRING

**E**ACH 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

**T**ICKET 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 office by telephone, 3-1789R.



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\*To be filled

# The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute

Otherwise known as The Madison School and Rural Sanitarium

## HISTORY

IN the year 1904 a group of educators selected a site in the Middle Tennessee Basin, on the banks of the Cumberland river, for the development of a School of Activities. A farm of four hundred acres was the original purchase, located about two miles from Madison, Tennessee, a suburb of the city of Nashville. The school campus is a place of natural beauty in the center of this farm.

The sanitarium area occupies the northwest section of the campus with an attractive group of cottages. Administration buildings and student cottages form another group, with the food factory, mechanical shops, and other industrial centers on the outskirts of the circle.

Agriculture is the basic industry, and as the work has developed, the size of the original farm has been increased by the addition of approximately three hundred acres adjoining, and one hundred acres in orchards in a nearby highland section.

In 1905 the institution was incorporated under the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee, its charter stating that it was "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 fellowmen."

The institution was established with sacrifice as a place of training for men and women of Christian integrity who desire to give themselves to lives of self-denial and Christian service.

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.

During the more than twenty years of the school's existence there has been steady growth both in numbers and in the industries which provide earning privileges for the students. The education of teachers for rural industrial schools was at first the leading object of the institution.

Always, there has been given a strong message in behalf of rural life, and a training based on agriculture and related industries that make for efficiency in rural schools. As the work has developed, medical missionary activities have increased, health-food work has been added, and a vegetarian cafeteria and hydropathic treatment rooms have been established in Nashville. Each enterprise added increases the ability of the institution to supply work for students-in-training, and at the same time these industries add to efficiency of the training.

Madison is the parent, also, of a number of centers, such as, rural schools, city cafeterias and treatment rooms, and rural sanitariums.

### 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. 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. The farm, the gardens and the shop afford ample facilities for students in agriculture to carry projects in connection with their class-room instruction.

A demonstration school is maintained in connection with the Teacher-Training Department for the purpose of giving students practical experience in teaching children.

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 special field of activity lies in the Southern States of America, and along self-supporting lines of missionary work. Applicants should be at least eighteen years of age. They should possess an active Christian experience which will make them positive factors with an uplifting influence in all their school connections. They should have definite plans for some line of Christian service, and are expected to matriculate for a definite course of instruction. One month is given after entrance to become a member of the Union Body, with the right of franchise and free tuition, and within the same period the student is expected to sign up for some course as outlined in "The Schedule of Studies."

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.

### STUDENT APPLICATIONS

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 letters of recommendation from people not relatives 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.

There are four misdemeanors which automatically sever a student's connection with the school; namely, stealing; the use of tobacco; being out nights in mixed companies without previous satisfactory arrangements; and a clandestine marriage, or aiding and abetting such disloyalty to the institution.

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, 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.

Four hours per day is the time devoted to class recitation, one subject with some drill work constituting full work to be completed in a quarter. By 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 has the privilege of working to meet expenses, his work in the industries being a valuable part of the training. 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.

Permanent records are kept of all class work and a certificate is issued on the completion of a course.

Transcript of work done in other institutions should be filed with the Classification Committee by the end of the first quarter spent in the institution.

Students deficient in the common branches are required to make up the work before being admitted to more advanced classes.

Class work may not be dropped, neither may 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 Madison School is preparing men and women for Christian service.

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 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.

## 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

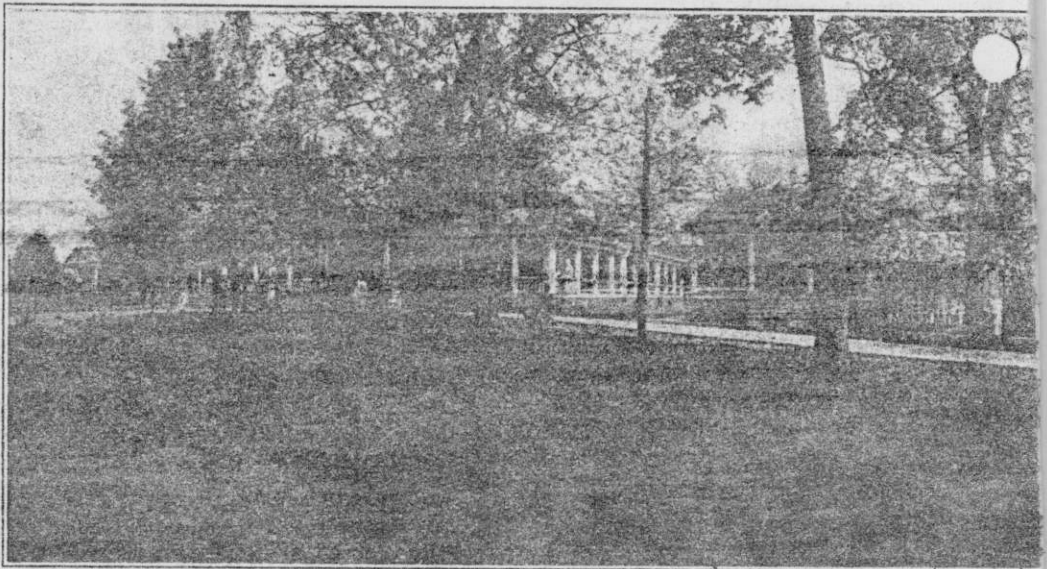
ALL members of the school family board on the cafeteria plan at Kinne Hall. Two meals a day are served. They are paid for at the time of service with coupons. These are issued at the business office. Friends are requested not to send food to students, fruit excepted.

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.

### ROOMS

MEMBERS of the Institute family live in cottages. Two or more students 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.



17  
Nurse-Training  
Course

16  
The Madison  
Treatm  
30

	11	15	15	16
	Date	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
1st Quarter	October 1 to November 15 1926	Practical Hydrotherapy and Massage		
	November 16 to December 31 1926		Physics Chemistry	Dietetics and Cookery
2nd Quarter	January 1 to February 15 1927	General Nursing		Theoretical Hydrotherapy 2-3 Accidents and Emergencies 1-3
	February 16 to March 31 1927		Surgery ½ Bible Doctrines ½	Accidents Emergencies Materia Medica Diet and Health
3dr Quarter	April 1 to May 15 1927	Physiology Anatomy Dissecting		Physiology Anatomy Dissecting
	May 16 to June 30 1927		Bacteriology Laboratory Drill Hygiene Sanitation	General Diseases and Diagnosis
4th Quarter	July 1 to August 15 1927	Bible Medical Ethics History of Nursing		Bible Medical Ethics Psychology
	August 16 to September 30 1927		Theoretical Hydrotherapy Obstetrics Gynecology Genito-Urinary	Nervous, Communicable, and Children's Diseases



Rural Sanitarium  
Dent Room  
ou.

Cafeteria and  
Food Factory Course

Home Economics  
Course

2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year
	Bible Testimonies Bible Hygiene Personal Hygiene		Bible Testimonies Bible Hygiene Personal Hygiene	
Dietetics and Cookery		Baking Cooking Marketing		Household Physics, Chemistry and Sanitation
	Bookkeeping 2-3 Bacteriology 1-3		Bookkeeping 2-3 Bacteriology 1-3	
Bacteriology Laboratory Drill Hygiene Sanitation		Kitchen Manage- ment, Cafe Fur- nishings, Equip- ment, Sanitation		Sewing or Dressmaking
	Physiology Anatomy		Physiology Anatomy	
General Diseases and Diagnosis		Diseases and Feeding		Simple Treatments and Home Nursing
	Dietetics Foods and Cookery		Dietetics Foods and Cookery	
Nervous, Communicable, and Children's Diseases		Ethics Psychology		House Keeping Furnishings and Decorations or Weaving 1/2 Millinery 1/2

# The Madison Survey

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Madison, Tennessee

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August 4, 1926

No. 30

## Madison as Seen by Miss McEnterfer

IT was a pleasure to have at Madison for a visit in June, Miss Sara McEnterfer of Mountain View, California. She was anxious that readers of THE SURVEY should know her opinion of the school and its activities. Miss McEnterfer was Sister White's stenographer, nurse, and traveling companion for many years in this country, in Australia, and in Europe. She was with Sister White each visit she made to Madison, and was in close touch with the work until the death of Sister White. This was her first visit to Madison since that time. Miss McEnterfer writes—

I HAVE had the privilege of visiting the Madison School three times since it was established in the year 1904. It is a pleasure to tell SURVEY readers of the improvements I find it has made and of the wonderful work it has done since I was here nearly seventeen years ago. Again and again during my stay of the past three weeks I have been forced to say, Surely the Lord did establish this school, and on this very farm, and appointed the men and women to take charge of it. Those leaders have stood firmly by, giving their time, their strength, their means and reputation, and sometimes it seemed that life itself would go in the struggle to

carry out the instruction given them concerning this work.

Well do I remember the first view I had of the school farm on a visit to the place with Sister White. It was a forlorn and wornout place such as I had seldom seen. Many of those I met at that time felt that it would be impossible to develop a self-supporting school on such a farm. Nevertheless, Sister White advised securing it, and by faith it was purchased.

I had passed through a similar trial of faith in Australia. The farm that Sister White selected for the Cooranbong

School was thought by the leaders to be almost worthless. They were ready to reject it, but were told to wait and let the Lord have a chance to work. In condemning the land, they were bearing false witness against the land, and this proved to be true.

The little company of workers that located at Madison were told that if they would trust God and obey His word and follow the instruction given, this farm, which they were calling a rock-pile, would yield its treasures and a marvelous work would be accomplished. Now as I see the doors that the Lord has opened for these workers, and see what, with the Lord's help, they have been able to accomplish, I can

### THE NASHVILLE AGRICULTURAL NORMAL INSTITUTE MADISON, TENNESSEE

Is a training school for Christian men and women who desire to increase their efficiency as workers for the Master. A number of practical courses. Pre-medical training. Student self-support. It is time now to apply for fall entrance. Calendar and application blanks sent upon request.

but exclaim as others have done, "What hath God wrought!"

The farm of four hundred fourteen acres has been enlarged to seven hundred fifty acres. In no other school that I have seen is agriculture made the foundation, the A, B and C of education, as it is at Madison. Many of the trades also prosper here. The food factory and the sanitarium, both enterprises urged upon the school by Sister White, have been the means of making the institution a success to almost an unbelievable degree.

THE plant has been self-supporting from the first so far as its running expenses are concerned. I find that since 1917 it has also added to its own equipment, and has assisted other centers of activity to get started. The way people of the South speak of Madison and its work is a delightful surprise to me. I spent a day in Nashville with the young man who has charge of the Printing Department. He is the teacher of printing and also does much work in the department. We were looking up materials and trying to find some second hand machinery for the bindery. I was surprised to hear what was said by business men and to see the respect shown the Madison plant and its workers. It filled my heart with joy because it was so far from what I expected. I wish some others might see and hear what I did that day in the city. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," is a truth that was impressed on my mind.

The good name and the many friends in all walks of life that God has permitted to come to this institution have cheered the hearts of the workers when difficulties of the way might have discouraged them. I know that to the time of her death Sister White carried a great burden on her heart for this school. She wrote much in regard to it. She said that Madison was to be an example to this country as Cooranbong was to be an example of school work to Australia, and that here in the South workers are to be educated for foreign fields. She said that young people are receiving an education here that will give them standing-room anywhere they may go in the great harvest field.

I find that here hundreds of young people may receive an education for all parts of the vineyard without cost to their parents and without drawing upon funds that are so badly needed in the general work. I see many cottages that have been built by the students. When I see this now beautiful farm with its grain and vegetables, the fruit and the flowers and the trees, I see why one feels that the lessons Jesus taught His disciples as He traveled from place to place are being repeated here. It seems to me that I find much of the good Spirit here. Many have gone out into still more difficult places and report that the Lord is blessing them. I know that many more will go out as time passes and the work progresses.

I read again the instruction given concerning this school: "Let us strengthen this company of educators to continue the good work in which they are engaged, and labor to encourage others to do a similar work. Then the light of truth will be carried in a simple and effective way, and a great work will be accomplished for the Lord in a short time."

#### VISITORS FROM BEREA COLLEGE

FOR many years the doors of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, have swung open to the young men and women of the mountain sections of the South. From its classes, teachers have gone back to their mountain homes to carry the inspiration of an education and a broader outlook on life. Always in our work at Madison there has been a strong feeling of kinship with Berea and with the noble hearted men and women on the faculty of that institution.

Some years ago Doctor Frost, for twenty years the head of Berea College, and Mrs. Frost were guests at the Sanitarium. This past week President Hutchins of Berea, and four of his teachers who are summer students at Peabody College in Nashville, spent a few hours at Madison.

With their own problems of practical education as a background, these men were appreciative investigators of the methods of operation at Madison. President Hutchins said that he had been planning this visit for the last six years, and after returning to his home expressed his insight

into the spirit of this work, in the most kindly way. His letter reads:

"In the course of a rather interesting life I have enjoyed a good many half-days. Seldom have I enjoyed a half-day more than that which I shared with you.

"I like to think of people who, in the course of twenty-five years, have been able to create a little world out of nothing. I congratulate you that without advertising and without embroidery you have been manufacturing men and women, healing men and women, and increasing the good of the world. When I first wrote you, I did not intend to flood you with Berea teachers. Each of the men with me shares my delight and gratitude."

One of the most interesting features of the school work at Madison to President Hutchins, as it is to many others who come in touch with the inner workings of the institution, is the system by which Madison maintains campus industries that supply work to students, and the number of members of the student body that by their own efforts meet the expense of an education. Berea is struggling with a similar problem, for many of the young people from the mountains, like many of our own students, must go without an education unless they have the opportunity to work as they study.

Another enlightening feature of the work which called forth remarks was the fact that the faculty members and heads of departments at Madison, nearly fifty men and women, are practically giving their time to this enterprise. This number is greatly increased by the workers in other self-supporting centers of the South, whose time is devoted to educational and medical missionary work with little thought of pay. Doctor Hutchins says, Berea is striving to get thirty-five-hundred-dollar men for twelve hundred or fifteen hundred dollars, and striving to hold them in the face of more lucrative positions. How does Madison hold her corps of workers and teachers?

The answer is that love for the work, and faith in the promises of the Lord, hold this group together. All share alike; all have a voice in the management of the entire plant; all love the students and have confidence that lay-members of the church

should carry forward self-supporting enterprises for the Master. This unity of purpose makes of the Madison faculty a strong working body.

#### THE MEXICAN STUDENT FUND

IT has been three weeks, or more, since mention was made of the fund for paying the traveling expenses of a group of young people from Guadalajara, Mexico. The reason is that the regular issues of THE SURVEY have given way to the Fall Announcement of the Madison School. If for any reason you did not notice this announcement, look up the issue of last week and keep it for future reference.

The young people from Mexico reached Madison on the ninth of July. There is a man and his wife and a young woman, whose fares we are raising, and with them came a second young man who desires to learn the English language, whose mother is coming later, and who may remain with the school. The two men are tailors and the wife of one tailor also works in the shop, so preparations are on foot to fit up as a tailor shop the room reserved in Textile Arts Building for this purpose. Doctor Sutherland is to have the first home-made tailored suit.

Fortunate for the new arrivals from Mexico, Mrs. Standish speaks Spanish easily as she spent several years in Porto Rico. To her was assigned the duty of piloting and tutoring the young people. Students of Spanish in the school are pleased to have a Sabbath school class in Spanish and a Spanish table in the dining hall.

As to the Spanish Student Fund, not enough money has yet been received to pay the fares of these people to the States. The spirit of the donors has been splendid, however, as evidenced by the following quotation from a letter containing a check for five dollars: "I am glad to help this little and would like to help more. I love to read the little SURVEY and wish I might be with you myself. I believe in the training Madison gives."

You see there is still a chance for friends to contribute to the fund for helping these young people reach the States. We hope to give them an opportunity here to learn some of the principles of self-supporting

## THE MADISON SURVEY

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missionary work. They want the Nurses' Course before returning to their native land. You who are interested may still send donations to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Madison, Tennessee.

To those who have already contributed, and to those who plan to assist, we send a hearty word of appreciation.

### CAFETERIA WORK IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

ON his return from the East Doctor Sutherland reported the meeting of people interested in vegetarian cafeterias for Philadelphia. For some time the North Philadelphia Church has conducted a cafeteria in that city. Eld. H. K. Christman and Eld. C. V. Leach, president of the Columbia Union Conference, have been especially concerned in the development of this enterprise.

These ministers called a meeting at Philadelphia of those carrying the burden of the enterprise and others who are interested in seeing the membership of the city churches active in health and health-food lines, to consider future plans for the work, as the lease on their present location expires soon.

Many members of the church are intensely interested in health-food work. Others feel that the burden of such an enterprise is not to be borne by the church as a whole, and that the financial responsibility of such work should not be theirs. It seemed necessary to organize a company that will be free to give time and strength to the success of the enterprise. The time is coming when the church as an organization will interest itself in lines of work such as cafeterias and treatment-rooms through which a contact is made with the work-a-day world, but it is evi-

dent that most church-members will need some education before they are able to work side by side in such enterprises.

Boundless faith in the word of the Lord is needed by those who launch such enterprises. To that faith must be added a degree of consecration, and a willingness to sacrifice personal ease and comfort and means, that is beyond the experience of the ordinary member of the church. Those who undertake such work will find it wise to organize a corporation to handle the legal end of the business. A loose partnership arrangement does not prove satisfactory.

There is a blessing in store for those who have faith in the instruction given us, that we should let the light of the gospel message shine to the world through such activities as are represented by institutions for the care of the sick and for the proper feeding of both sick and well. These places of health are educational centers for the public. The brethren at Philadelphia have organized; they are searching for a suitable place to continue the cafeteria where rents will be reasonable, and they are looking for the proper help to make the work a success.

THE head of the Textile Arts Department, Mrs. Kathrine Bertram, is spending her vacation period with friends and relatives in Wisconsin and Michigan.

MADISON appreciated the little visit made on the thirteenth of July by Prof. Thomas W. Steen, Faculty Director of the Brazilian Seminary, who was returning to South America after a short stay in the States. The Brazilian School has many problems similar to our own, and Professor Steen was especially interested in Madison's development of the industries that afford student support, and in the manufacture of health foods.

THE needs of the Building Department led Mr. H. E. Standish to make a trip into Arkansas in search of cypress lumber. He motored to Kensett and other points, Mrs. Standish and their two little daughters accompanying him. Previous to that trip Mr. Standish and Mr. Rocke spent a few days in the lumber sections about Tracy City, Tennessee, where they purchased two carloads of lumber.



# The Madison Survey

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Madison, Tennessee

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## Making One Dollar Do As Much As Five

IT is not an unusual thing for professional men and teachers who visit Madison to express surprise at the rapid growth of the institution, especially in view of the small beginnings and with the expenditure of no larger sums of money than have been invested in equipment, and in the maintenance of the school in its various departments. Men who have solicited means for other institutions know of the effort required to equip an educational center, and they compliment the management on the development of school and sanitarium at Madison, recognizing that the secret of its growth with limited means is to be found in the loyalty and earnestness of the workers who have devoted years to its up-building.

It is surprising what can be done by a group of workers who are willing to cooperate in developing an enterprise with limited resources. When the spirit of commercialism is extracted from business transactions, it is found that one dollar will accomplish as much as five dollars in the hands of those who are following popular methods.

We live in days when great things are being done in a material way. Most enterprises of the world are developed by syndicates, or mammoth organizations, that have gathered to themselves great wealth

and influence. It is difficult to build a school or a sanitarium without being in some way or other linked up with some organization. It is the custom to make institutions large to begin with, and such institutions are really placed beyond the operation of small groups. It is almost a necessity to be a member of some organization or trust in order to operate or to exist.

Bible students realize that the time is near when in the work of the Lord there should be many small institutions operated by laymembers of the

church and for the glory of God. The great powers of labor and capital will be so influenced by the forces opposed to the gospel that it will be very difficult to operate these small concerns. So stringent will be the laws against them that it will become impossible to buy or sell except by permission of forces in authority.

Even today there are evidences of this dictatorship in the business world, indicating results that may be expected when the forces are better organized and majorities can control smaller groups. When the fulness of this time is reached God will have many small groups of workers operating centers of light. These will be brave men and women who have learned to work together.

### TRAINING FOR CHRISTIAN SERVICE

CHRISTIAN men and women who desire to train for active service will find many advantages at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. If interested in Pre-medical, Teacher-Training, Nurses', Health-Food, Agricultural, or Mechanical courses, write for calendar and application blanks. Student self-support an attractive feature. You should know about this.

IT is time for men and women who have the love of God in their hearts to unite their efforts in the development of such enterprises as will give the message of truth to the world. They can do much with limited means, provided they are willing to use the means that the Lord has committed to their care, and are willing themselves to live simply and economically. It is by such groups of consecrated workers that a few dollars can be made to do a great work. The Lord will bless the efforts to give the message of health, to feed the hungry, and care for the sick. The principle of multiplication, seen in the miracle of the loaves and fishes when the Master was on earth, will be repeated as Christians follow in the footsteps of the Master, operating enterprises, looking after the finances themselves, all for the love of the truth they have espoused.

Similar enterprises operated from another standpoint, and from other motives, will call for a much greater outlay of means. To those who do not understand the principles of faith that control the lives of these workers, the work they are doing will seem really a miracle. To create something in this way is the result of love for the Master and love for the workers themselves.

It is a real miracle when the world sees the gospel put in practice in such an effective manner. It is the privilege of members of the church to so associate for the upbuilding of institutions for the care of the sick, for the teaching of the children, for the giving of the message of healthful living, that the world will recognize in them disciples of the great Teacher. The love they bear for one another will be the marvel of those who observe. One of the greatest tests we see these days of the love of man for man is the ability of a group to take a dollar, and by carrying out the principles of simple gospel living, do a work that ordinarily would consume many times as much.

MADISON was established to train lay-members of the church to do such work as this, to carry forward activities that the Lord has been calling for, and do it with their own means. The school endeavors actually to do the things it teaches the students to do at the end of their

training. Moreover, it gives the student opportunity while in training to earn his expenses, that the habit may be formed of caring for himself, of living simply, of daring to carry forward enterprises with small income and without much financial backing.

To give students such training, and to afford them the privileges found at Madison, takes faith on the part of the school management. It means love for the principles of the Bible and for humanity. It demands faith in certain fundamental principles of education to conduct a school on these lines, students dividing their time between study and labor; teachers sharing their income with the students, and giving the industrious student who earns his expenses a fifty per cent rebate on the price paid by others whose expenses are not covered by work. All this is the result of a deep conviction that students in training for Christian service need the education that comes with self-support, they need the character development that comes with a program of study and work alternating. Faith in the plan is still further demonstrated by the granting of free tuition to properly qualified students who prove themselves true to the principles of the institution.

IN various parts of the South there are other groups of men and women who are following a similar plan in the development of enterprises, such as, rural health institutions, schools, and health-food centers, making a dollar do what it often takes five dollars to accomplish. The greatest need in these units is workers who are able rightly to relate themselves to God, to the enterprise, and to one another, taking as a wage what the enterprise is able to give them.

The spirit of such workers is similar to the spirit found among the pioneers in the message. Just such elements of sturdy faith and self-sacrifice are needed to make a success of the Lord's work. God gave an admonition to the children of Israel as they were entering the land of promise. Through Moses He said, "Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God, in not keeping His commandments, and His judgments, and His statutes, which I command thee this day:

"Lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses, and dwelt therein; and when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied;

"Thine heart be lifted up, and thou forget the Lord thy God, which brought thee forth out of the land of Egypt."

It has been the experience of most people, when a degree of prosperity attended their work, that they forgot their dependence on the Lord, and they came to trust in large sums of money and in popular backing. Young people educated for missionary work under those conditions are tempted to depend too much upon their salary and the financial backing of an organization. Faith weakens, and they lack that fortitude described by President Finney of Oberlin College, who, in the early days of that institution, admonished the students to answer calls to hard fields, going forth if necessary, with but an ear of corn in the pocket.

We need this spirit. We need to avoid the routine experience of those who fear to trust God, and who hesitate to go forth to the fields He calls them to fill. A great reform movement is due. Ministers and church officers need the support and co-operation of lay-members of the church who are willing to go anywhere, at any time, and often at their own charges.

It is time for the stalwart members of the church to arise and obtain the training necessary to carry forward such a program as this.

### SOME HEALTH WORK IN TENNESSEE

IN its issue for the month of August, *World's Work* begins a series of articles entitled "These New United States," the purpose of which is to show the great development of different sections of the country especially during the past decade. The first of the series is an illuminating article by French Strother, bearing the caption, "A New Industrial Empire—How Tennessee Is Creating It."

Tennessee is one of the group of Southern states that was left practically bankrupt at the close of the Civil War, but in this article, "Tennessee Strides Forward,"

*World's Work* pictures the marvelous developments of a once backward state. Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis are the leading industrial and educational centers of the state. The following sentences from Mr. Strother indicate something of the position of Tennessee in the nation:

"The public schools of Memphis are the equals of the best."

"Peabody College for Teachers (Nashville) has but two peers in America, and they are Teachers' College in New York and Teachers' College in Chicago."

"Chattanooga makes more bath tubs than any other city in America, and has more varied industries than any city of its size in Pennsylvania or New England."

"East Tennessee is one of the most richly mineralized regions of the world, with coal and iron and limestone side by side, and copper and bauxite in rich deposits, justifying by future certainty. . . . George Fort Milton's designation of it as 'the Ruhr of America'."

"Knoxville quarries the Tennessee marble that is superior to Carrara, and has become the standard building-stone required by the best architects for the finest buildings throughout the country."

THESE are characteristic statements and speak for present and prospective developments of a commercial nature. They are interesting facts, but there is another line of work that likewise interests us. Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis have each been entered by health-food workers, and each city has a little group of men and women who are seeking to develop a self-supporting enterprise for the benefit of the public and the glory of the Lord.

Nashville's city work is closely associated with the home base at Madison. Memphis has treatment rooms conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bean, and is calling for other enterprises that still further meet the needs of the city.

Opposite the Doctors' Building and the fine new home of the Y. W. C. A. in the city of Knoxville, there is at present under construction a permanent home for the vegetarian cafeteria and hydropathic treatment rooms. A wide arched entrance,

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## THE MADISON SURVEY

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at 507 West Clinch Avenue, will welcome health seekers.

The vegetarian cafeteria will be found on the second floor, reached by a broad flight of easy stairs. It has a well-lighted, airy, and comfortable dining room with commodious kitchens in the rear for the hot-food cooks, salad and dessert makers. It is connected by elevator with the basement where the breads will be baked.

The first floor will house treatment rooms conducted by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lovell, who are well known in Knoxville, and rooms will be fitted for physicians, the hope being that doctors will be found who are ready to cooperate with this group of workers in developing an ideal health center.

**W**ORD comes from Chattanooga that Mr. L. D. Hewett, who has been building at the Cabin Court, has practically completed the central cottage containing the group living rooms. With this exception the court is surrounded with single-room cabins, California style, facing a central court with cement walks down the middle and branching to each cabin door.

This is the retreat for the city workers. Since Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Whittaker have returned from a vacation in Virginia, the cafeteria at 618½ Market Street has had a new coat of paint. The deck of foods is unusually attractive and the courage of the workers is good. Plans are on foot to have in the near future a permanent home for the Chattanooga health work. More can be said of this later.

In all this work the great, the pressing, need is for workers of the right spirit and with qualifications for team work as nurses, cooks, bakers of health foods, and

dietitians. Madison with its training courses along these lines is the feeder for these city centers. We invite correspondence with all who may be interested in locating in the South for such work, and with those who need to increase their efficiency by a course of instruction.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**A**FTER a month at Madison Elder and Mrs. I. D. Richardson motored to Asheville the last of July where they will spend another month in a health-food campaign.

**O**N the second of August Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Crowder of Canaveral, Florida, motored from Knoxville, accompanied by Mrs. L. M. Crowder of the Knoxville vegetarian group.

**I**T is harvest time for peaches and early apples at Union Hill orchards. The family is enjoying an abundance of fresh fruit and the Canning Department is filling the store house with fruit and fruit juices for winter use.

**S**ABBATH morning service hour the last week in July was conducted by Elder H. E. Lysinger of Nashville, president of the Tennessee River Conference. He spoke on missions, and the mid-summer offering was taken, amounting to something more than six hundred dollars.

**A**T the time of the vesper service Friday evening Dr. C. H. Gillingham, head of the Bible Department of Maryville College, gave the family an interesting lecture on foods in Palestine, describing customs in the Holy Land which make clear many Bible references to the home life of the people.

**A**MONG visitors of the week have been Mrs. Rhoda Vories and Miss Pauline Vories of Boggstown, Indiana, mother and sister of Mr. Cletis Hanahan who is taking pre-medical work at Madison. Miss Margaret Holst, former Madison Student, who is now a junior in the College of Medical Evangelists, is spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. Wilhemina Holst, member of the Birmingham group of health-food workers. Miss Holst visited friends at Madison for a few days.

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## A Christian Worker's Prayer for the Day

MANY, many of the sick in our <sup>at</sup> become interested in the studer <sup>col</sup> and the activities of the place as a <sup>ce.</sup> It is an unusual experience for the <sup>of</sup> those who come to the Madison Ru <sup>n-</sup> itarium to find hospital and edu. <sup>ial</sup> work so intimately associated as it <sup>re.</sup> The care of the sick is a valuabl <sup>ST Helena</sup> experience for the students. The close <sup>White</sup> relation with the young and buoyan <sup>of</sup> the students is an inspiration <sup>the</sup> afflicted, and it is often commente <sup>upon.</sup>

Recently a splendid woman who was confined to her room by her afflictions, was talking with one of the physicians of some of her deeper thoughts and convictions, and she passed on to SURVEY readers the following beautifully worded prayer which is dear to her heart, and which well expresses the longings of workers who know the need of God in every move of the day:

"Our Heavenly Father, we come to thank Thee for Thy many mercies, and to invoke Thy protection and guidance for all the way of life. We rejoice that we may know Thee and love Thee and be like Thee.

"Grant us grace to please Thee in all that we think and plan and do. Help us to live in such fellowship with Thee that Thou canst not only dwell in us, but work through us.

"Help us to share our blessings with others and to find in our privileges an obligation to minister to those who need what we have.

(Concluded on page 2)

## God Wants to Work Through Men

WITHOUT controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory." So wrote the Apostle Paul, the great student of the life of the Master.

When Paul was preaching the gospel, this mystery of godliness, to the Greeks in Athens, he found there an altar bearing the inscription, "TO THE UNKNOWN GOD." Everywhere men are reaching out after something that only the true God can give. We find it in the world today, it has always been in the world, that groping for something beyond what the world and its pleasures can afford. It is God they want, God who was manifest in the flesh of Jesus Christ, and who longs to manifest Himself in the flesh of every human being.

The natural mind grasps things in the form of concepts and percepts. It says that it will not believe unless it can see, or feel, or taste. It must grasp with the hand, or see with the eye before acknowledging that a thing is true. Science does not recognize the spiritual grasp that comes without seeing with the natural eye and touching and tasting with the senses of nature.

Science takes the percepts and the concepts, by experiment adds to the facts already gathered, and gives to the world a wonderful display of knowledge. Based upon these experiments great conclusions are drawn, and it cannot be denied that

From the Sabbath morning lesson of Eld. R. B. Thurber, Editor of *Watchman Magazine*.

the world has received in this way a marvelous growth in material things. But it is a hard road and a limited way. There is another and a surer way to the better things of life, and that is by way of the spiritual grasp. Those who accept this way to truth are called "tender-minded," because what they accept cannot be proven as the scientist proves his theories. It is the short cut to truth by way of the Word of God.

**T**HIS is a great mystery, a mystery that the world has never been able to solve, but it is the experience that the mind longs for, and it brings the peace and comfort that men of all nations and all times have been seeking. It is the thing for which the Greeks expressed a longing in their altar to the unknown god.

The language we use is inadequate to express many of the truths that the spiritual mind accepts. This is illustrated by the meaning of the word "love." Love as man uses the term is entirely different from the idea in the word love as used by the Lord. To the natural man, love means something that he gets, something coming to him; in the spiritual sense, love means the pleasure that comes from giving. That explains the love of God. It is a joy that comes from pouring itself out for others.

James endeavored to explain the meaning of faith. Some of the early converts did not comprehend the real meaning of the act. They separated what they called faith from works, but faith includes both a mental and a physical act. It is not faith unless it works. Faith to be faith must work. And so James endeavored to make the thought clear in his epistle. He found people who failed to grasp the idea of a faith that includes works, and he called that a dead faith, no faith at all. The Master's life was filled with faith that worked. James says, "What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works? . . . Faith if it hath not works is dead, being alone."

The Master demonstrated His faith by His good deeds. He went about seeking opportunities to do good to His fellowmen. He expects His followers to do likewise.

Men in their longing for the true experience will go to the ends of the earth; they will make pilgrimages to Mecca, they will bathe in the river Ganges, they will sacrifice their sons and their daughters; they will go anywhere and do anything, endeavoring to find the peace that can be obtained in one way only,—by surrender to the power of the Spirit which enlightens the mind and fills the life with the works of the Master. Men may know this mystery of godliness, for Mark quotes Jesus as saying, "Unto you is it given to know the mystery of the kingdom of God."

Experiment will not find it; logic will not prove it, and yet men may know the truth of God working through men, revealing His life in them. When we are willing to surrender our wills to Him, He will demonstrate to the world through us great principles of truth for which the world is longing and knows not where to find it.

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### A PRAYER FOR THE DAY

(Continued from page 1)

"Bestow upon us strength for our daily tasks; courage in the face of fears; comfort in sorrow; quiet in the midst of tumult; hope in the presence of uncertainty; high motives for humble as well as high deeds; self-control in the hour of provocation; gentleness and forgiveness when tempted to revenge; and the peace which passeth all understanding.

"Hold in Thy holy care all our loved ones and keep guard over our interests in life. Give us to see the speedy coming of Thy kingdom among all men and let us have an increasing share in its establishment. Fill our hearts with songs of expectation and flood our faces with morning light, and when the day is done, let the weariness of work make welcome the rest of home, we beg in our Redeemer's name. Amen."

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### GOINGS AND COMINGS AT MADISON

**W**E wanted to see the workings of the institution for ourselves," said a group of visitors recently who had motored from the North and spent a few days with the school. They have been readers of the

# The Madison Survey

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## What the Master's Work Calls For

THERE are experiences for the whole-hearted worker for the Lord that do not enter into the lives of those who are part-time servers. Luke tells us of a man who, in the days of Christ's ministry, was attracted by the teachings of the Lord and wanted to become His follower. This man said, "Lord, I will follow Thee whithersoever Thou goest." The Savior replied, "Foxes have holes and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay His head."

Most men in those days, as in our own, gave more thought to personal comfort and personal necessities than to the work of God. But Christ was living by a different program. With Him, the work of His Father was the first and all-absorbing thought. He had no home of His own; He owned no property; He was spending no time in money-making.

Again, among those that hung on His words was a man to whom the Savior said, "Follow Me." Evidently the Lord saw in this man ability to become a worker in the great cause of God on earth. He was favored with a personal call, but he postponed active connection with the Lord in His work, saying, "Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father." Multitudes today are rejecting the call to service, or are postponing the real work they might do to

forward the kingdom of God on earth, because of something else they want to do, because of some apparent obstacle that the Lord can easily sweep aside when the heart is ready for service.

### OPPORTUNITY'S DOOR IS OPEN

THERE are many, many cities in the South in which nothing has been done. Centers of influence may be established in many places by the opening up of health-food stores, hygienic restaurants, and treatment rooms. . . . Let no narrowness or selfishness be manifested. Plan to carry forward the work simply, sensibly, economically.—*Centers of Influence.*

Meeting these things on all sides, we read that Jesus "said to them all, If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow Me."

He said it to them *all*. There is no exception. Those who want to know the joy of service must sever the ties that bind them to things of

personal interest; they must abandon themselves to the Lord, trusting Him to care for the things that consume the greater part of the time and thought of those who are working for the world. Many Christians want all the advantages of a close partnership with the Lord, but they are still unwilling to cut loose from their affairs in the world.

In the days of Jesus' life on earth men were much the same as they are today. When He pressed some of these thoughts upon those who expressed a desire to follow Him, "many of His disciples went back, and walked no more with Him." The way was too narrow, the road too straight. And when the Savior's work on earth closed there was left among His followers only the smallest remnant of those who

had been with Him at times during His ministry. The large percent of His followers were not prepared to pass through a crisis with Him.

#### THE EDUCATION HAD BEEN WRONG

THE teachings of Jesus called for a different attitude toward the world and things in the world than most of the men in His day were accustomed to. That close partnership of man with the Lord was a new experience. That trusting God to meet the material necessities when one was in the partnership, was beyond the experience of the members of the Jewish church. Members of the Jewish congregations had not been educated to espouse a cause as Jesus was teaching men to connect with the Lord. It was difficult for them to devote themselves to any work without first having the assurance that there was what they called "a living" in it. They worked on the worldly plane, seeking first material things, making the kingdom of God a secondary matter in their lives.

Many of these Jewish men and women were without doubt honest, devoted church-members. From the standpoint of morality, they were without fault, but they lacked the elements of character that made possible the close partnership with God that the Savior's teachings call for. Their religious life was largely a theory. Their connection with the kingdom of heaven was too slight to enable them to have much to do with operating His kingdom on earth. This condition in the church in the days of Christ made His life very sad.

#### HOW ARE CONDITIONS TODAY

NEAR the close of His ministry the Savior, looking forward to the times in which we live, asked, "When the Son of man cometh, shall He find faith on the earth?"

This question implies that He will find faith lacking. At the same time He says that to those who have faith as a grain of mustard seed, all things are possible. Those who believe in the soon coming of the Savior, believe also that His Spirit will be with them while they are doing the last work heaven can do for lost humanity. The requirements for fellowship in this

work will be no less, the life will be no easier, than it was for those men who followed Him in His personal ministry.

In fact, Jesus has said that in the end, even a greater work is to be done than was accomplished by His immediate followers. The Lord has clearly outlined a program for His people today which calls for the exercise of all the physical, mental, and spiritual ability of every member of the church. We are told that there is no time now for those desiring a partnership with Him to devote a portion of their time and ability to worldly enterprises.

The Master is asking lay-members of the church to go into the vinyard now, at the eleventh hour, and trust Him to give them what is right so far as material things are concerned. In order to have this partnership relation with the Lord, and with angels, it is necessary for the Christian to forsake all and take up the cross daily. Men today must be willing to do as much, and go as far, as was required of men in the days of Christ's personal ministry.

#### RAPID GROWTH OF THE LORD'S WORK

THE prophet Ezekiel illustrates the growth of the work of God in the earth by a river which at first has water ankle deep, then the water reaches to the knees, then to the waist, and finally it is so deep that it takes a man off his feet. Enterprises established as part of the work of the Master should begin small. Then as they grow, those who are connected with them will find it necessary to grow with the activities, and to give all their strength, time, and ability to the work.

Many people who are in the church excuse themselves for not being more active on the basis that they lack money to operate an enterprise, or they lack the education necessary. But training is placed within reach of every man or woman who is willing to work for it, and money for equipment of enterprises is ready when the workers themselves are qualified.

It is surprising to see how many men and women who have many qualifications for such work as the Lord desires done, lack ability to stay by a work when hard times come. Often the most trivial matter will cause them to forsake the work they have set their hands to do. All this work



calls for real burden-bearers, substantial character development, ability to stay with a work in the face of difficulties and discouragements. Men and women who on small provocation, lose their vision of the work, will not accomplish much.

Self-supporting work is a sifting experience. One may be true to the teachings of the church so far as doctrines are concerned, and yet be shaken out of the work because of a lack of stability. Like Peter, many have periodic impulses to go back to the old fishing grounds. They have not fully abandoned themselves to the work of the Master. They have not learned to put themselves under the load in this work as they have to do in a work of their own.

#### LACKING STABILITY

THIS lack of stability is not confined to the younger members of the church. It seems to apply to many people of mature years who are conscientious and want to have a part in the work of the Master, but who have never realized how easy it is to put personal interests ahead of work for the Lord. The most of us have been educated to give ten thoughts to work for ourselves to one thought to work for the Master. It is a wrong philosophy, but one that members of the church seem to have difficulty in counteracting. It is one of the enemy's trump cards.

Again and again we have seen people with native ability for a good work, with an equipment for an enterprise turned over to them ready to operate, on small pretext leave that work in a critical time. A call back home, or some slight disappointment, or some financial hardships, and they turn from the work to which the Lord called them.

We look forward to harder times than we have yet passed through. The stability of character which comes as one takes a hard work, and remains with it, will go far toward holding one firm to his faith and trust in that great "shaking time" when many will be sifted out forever.

This lack of stability is one of the hard problems in self-supporting work of the South. It indicates a partial conversion, rather than the full experience which leads a man to endure to the end in order to see the returns of his labors.

The work into which many of the students of the Madison school enter brings them in touch with hundreds and thousands of people in the course of a year. Impressions are constantly made in favor of the great message we have for the world. In our cafeterias and treatment rooms, through the schools and sanitariums, we are doing a work that at least fulfils the Master's injunction to give a cup of cold water to him that is in need. In that light, feeding people becomes a tremendously important business, and caring for the sick is a method of duplicating the mission of the Savior, the great Medical Evangelist.

#### MADISON AS A TRAINING CENTER

AFTER twenty years spent in training men and women for Christian service, years filled with interesting as well as perplexing experiences, the school finds one of its biggest problems in securing sanctified, qualified workers who will remain with an enterprise in the face of difficulties.

People who desire to enter the self-supporting work need the spirit of those pioneers, who, for the sake of country and freedom, burned all the bridges behind them. They launched forth into their enterprise determined to make a success or die in the attempt.

The school finds it more and more necessary to exercise care in the selection of students for training. Many who apply are not able to meet the standard. In spite of care in the selection, and close discrimination before admittance, it is necessary to apply some practical tests after a student has become a member of the school family. One of the best tests is an experience in a unit that is operating an enterprise where the actual problems of life and the business world have to be met.

Hereafter the school reserves the right to ask students to spend some time in connection with a unit before receiving credentials for a completed course. The demand for workers is urgent, and it is possible for a student to spend some time in a cafeteria, or a treatment room, in an affiliated sanitarium or a rural school, as part of his training for efficient Christian service. This experience is an advantage

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to the strong student, adding to his effi-  
ciency. It is a culling process for the weak  
student.

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### HEALTH FOOD WORK FROM THE HOME

A SISTER in Kansas writes for a sup-  
ply of Madison health leaflets. She  
says: "I bake the whole wheat bread and  
sell it on the public market. I want to hand  
the leaflets to my customers that they may  
know how much better for the health is  
the whole wheat bread than the white  
bread. I am having good sales and I know  
the leaflets will help. I have many inqui-  
ries from people to whom the whole wheat  
loaf is new."

Mr. J. F. Rhodes, whose work with  
whole grain products in Fort Lauderdale,  
Florida, has been referred to in the  
SURVEY, writes that he is using the health  
leaflets in connection with health talks that  
he is giving.

An ambitious young woman writes from  
Florida of her home activities. She has  
fitted up a room in her home in which she  
is caring for the sick. Then she has a class  
of children who come to the home for in-  
struction in cooking. This class closes with  
a Bible story. She thanks the Lord for the  
instruction she received in connection with  
one of the vegetarian cafeterias.

One need not wait long for an oppor-  
tunity to work for the Master. The place is  
right at hand when the heart is willing,  
and the hands are ready for activity.

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### HELP FOR THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT

MADISON has a printing office in  
which the work is done by the teacher  
in charge and a group of students. This

office sends out thousands of copies of the  
SURVEY each week. It does other printing  
for the institution, such as, menus for the  
sanitarium, labels for the Food Factory,  
calendars, circulars, and health leaflets.

The Printing Department is equipped  
with a pony Meihle press, smaller presses,  
and a Linotype. It affords work for several  
students in training throughout the year.  
Printing is one of the industries that  
should be mastered by men and women  
going into foreign fields, and by some who  
plan to work in the home field.

The work in this department is con-  
tinually on the increase and a permanent  
assistant is needed. The Madison school  
will be glad to correspond with any young  
man who is interested in the publication  
of educational and health literature in  
connection with a student training center  
in the South. This department is operated  
on the same plan as other departments of  
the institution; it is not a commercial en-  
terprise, but a training center for mission-  
ary workers. Correspondence is invited.

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### ITEMS OF NEWS

THE family had the privilege of a sec-  
ond lesson by Prof. R. B. Thurber  
of Nashville at the Sabbath morning ser-  
vice hour on the fourteenth.

I HAVE fallen in love with the place,"  
said an educator who spent a little time  
with the Madison sanitarium family. "I  
have been benefited physically and re-  
freshed spiritually, and I am better in  
every way."

ONE of the pleasant memories for both  
sanitarium guests and members of the  
school family is a talk concerning educa-  
tional work among the mountain people of  
the South given recently by Miss Alice  
Wingo, a member of the teaching staff of  
the Berry Schools, located near Rome,  
Georgia. Miss Martha Berry, founder of  
the schools, is a well-known character in  
Southern educational work.

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Friends continue to express their apprecia-  
tion of the weekly visit of the Survey by dona-  
tions to the publishing fund. Although the little  
paper is mailed subscription-free to any one  
who asks for it, yet the help of friends in meet-  
ing expense is most welcome.

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## Calls Are More Numerous Than Workers to Fill Them

FIFTY men and women with the right spirit and with qualifications for leadership could find places in self-supporting centers at the present time. When the Master was doing His work on earth He called men from the common walks of life to places of responsibility. The privilege of working with Him made these men and women uncommon people. It lifted them above the plane on which they had been living, and many of them did things that put them on the pages of history forever.

The Master's work today has the same elevating effect. With the consecration to enter His service, one submits himself to a training for eternity, a character-development that ennobles and dignifies. The church should be the greatest educational factor on earth, and admittance to the church should be the beginning of a development of all the powers of body, mind and spirit. The Lord needs His followers for all they are able to do. He has a definite work for each one, and it is His will that each should find his place and be trained to fill it with efficiency.

SOME of the places may be mentioned that are waiting for the appearance of the right man, the right woman. Madison

is looking for a capable fireman and steam-fitter, a man who will feel that he is serving God when he helps to make the patients at the sanitarium comfortable, produces power to run the machinery of

the institution, and electricity for its various purposes about the campus. This man must be happy and contented with the simplest kind of living, his board, a place to live, and the ordinary expenses of life.

Madison needs the help of a good plumber who is willing to associate with other men and women who are giving their

lives to educational work, who has the spirit of cooperation, and who will be contented with the simple living afforded by the school.

There is a call for two dietitians, people with the teaching spirit as well as ability to carry their share of the work in the kitchens. Dietitians here have a place of responsibility in the sanitarium and in the school family. They need to understand the science of feeding the well and the sick, and must put as much heart service into this work as they would into giving Bible readings.

There are calls without number from the city centers, such as Knoxville, Chattanooga, Asheville, Louisville, Nashville,

ATTENTION is called to the date for the annual convention of Southern self-supporting workers to be held on the Madison School campus from Thursday evening, October 14, to Sunday evening, the 17th. A cordial invitation is extended to all workers and to all others who are interested in the activities of workers in the South. Those who plan to attend are asked to make previous arrangements with the secretary, Miss M. B. DeGraw, Madison, Tennessee.

Birmingham, and Memphis, for men and women trained to conduct treatment rooms, who are ready to cooperate with others in a group, sharing alike the burdens and the income. Places already in operation are not able to run to capacity for lack of efficient help. In other places the equipment is awaiting men with business ability, the technical training, and the spirit of cooperation.

In business lines there are opportunities for bookkeepers and stenographers. Many places are crippling along for lack of help. In the past few years the work has developed with such rapidity that it is with difficulty that the situation is met.

**T**HERE was a time when students leaving our schools had difficulty in finding employment within the ranks of the church. Today, the number of activities has so increased that there is no excuse for any one being idle. Probably no field has made greater advancement than the South, or is today offering greater inducements to laymembers of the church. With the world scrambling for money until it loses sight of the worthwhile things of life, it is a marvelous sight to find groups of men and women, capable of earning the wages that the world offers, withdrawing from such lines of business and devoting their ability to lines of work that the Master is calling for, work through which the principles of the kingdom of God may be demonstrated to the world.

Once we thought that if ways could be provided for centers of activity, if cafeterias and treatment rooms, sanitariums and schools, were only equipped, there would be no dearth of workers. But we find that it is easier for the Lord to reach the purse than to persuade men to give themselves to this work. Much as money is needed, men are needed more than money.

When you talk with people in the churches you get the impression that many of them are waiting for an opportunity to get into active service, waiting for some one to supply equipment, but the real test comes when the facilities are ready for self-supporting work in the South, and men and women are asked to sever their connection with the ordinary business of life and give their time, their money,

and their ability, as the disciples of Jesus were asked to do. Christ pictured this condition in the parable of the last supper. The time of the end is near at hand, but those who are bidden are full of excuses. Luke describes it exactly when he says that they all began to make excuse.

The supper could not wait, neither can the work of the Master today wait. According to the parable, when those who had been called asked time to do this and that before accepting the invitation the Master turned to the highways, the byways and the hedges, and there he found people willing to accept of His favors.

**T**HE success of the Lord's work in the earth depends upon the hearty cooperation of His followers. Failure to take one's part in this cooperation is an irreparable loss. The principle is illustrated in the experience of the Russian people. Before the Great War an effort was made to help the common people to become land owners and to establish a substantial business basis for carrying on the affairs of the nation. But the Russian peasants had so long been accustomed to the direction of the landlords in all their personal affairs that they dreaded to assume the responsibility of ownership. They had lost the spirit of initiative and burden-bearing.

Looking at the experiences of the Russians from this standpoint, it is easy to see why the nation has been passing through the experiences of the last few years. What the people could not learn in an easier way the Lord has had to teach them in a hard way. They have passed through a baptism of fire.

Will hardship and oppression be necessary to bring all of the church members to the realization of their privileges and possibilities? Is it necessary for us to feel the iron heel of labor unions and moneyed trusts and other forms of oppression before Seventh-day Adventists awake to the truth that a Christian's time and ability, all of it, belongs in the Lord's service?

**T**HERE was never such a time of opportunity for Christian workers as at the present, and never a time when Christians were so buried in worldly business and in an effort to make a living. When

they do sever the ties that have been binding them, they are often like the Israelites when the Lord attempted to deliver them from the bondage of Egypt. With every little hardship their hearts turned back to the land from which they had come. If food was scarce they were ready to return to the flesh pots of Egypt. So today, very often the real meaning of their deliverance is not appreciated; the real spirit of their association with the Lord, of partnership with Him in great undertakings that mean our own salvation, is lightly regarded. As the Lord brings experiences to develop character, workers are prone to murmur and complain, and often turn from their appointed place with the feeling that the Lord's way is too hard for them.

We need to read often the parable of the eleventh-hour workers as recorded in the twentieth chapter of Matthew. The Lord of the vineyard sent them all out as gatherers of fruit. All who receive a blessing are to be active in the service. They go into the service trusting the Master to give them what is right, and they labor with heart and good will, without murmuring and complaint.

Correspondence is invited with those who desire to have a more intimate connection with some service for the Master, with those who are especially interested in Southern self-supporting work. The calls are for those who are physically equal to pioneer work; for those who have been successful in other lines of work; for those who are not easily irritated and discouraged by the faults and weaknesses of co-workers. The SURVEY will be glad to put correspondents in touch with places needing assistance.

### STRESSING THE PRACTICAL IN EDUCATION

THE principal speaker at a recent meeting of educators in Nashville was a former United States Commissioner of Education, Prof. P. P. Claxton, now superintendent of city schools in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mr. Claxton referred to the tendency of teachers of today to stress facts and memory work. He is quoted as saying that "principle and not fact is the thing that children need to be taught.

Education is the ability to think, rather than ability to memorize and to recall facts."

The grasp of fundamental principles, and then ability to put those principles to the test in actual life—that is an education worth while.

For a number of years the Engineering Department of the University of Cincinnati has followed the plan of giving students a period of intensive class-room instruction followed by a period of equal length in some industrial center. The enrollment in this department of the university has increased greatly since this plan of study and work was adopted.

During the first two years the medical students in the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda, California, follow a similar system of cooperative work and study. They alternate a month in class with a month's work in a hospital, or a sanitarium.

Madison adopted this work-and-study plan about three years ago, and finds it a satisfactory method of operation for a school that stresses the industries and affords students an opportunity to make their expenses largely by work in campus industrial enterprises. Students require a block of time for work if their labor is to be remunerative to themselves and the institution.

The old-time program with its long vacation periods, short recitation periods, sixty minutes or less, and frequently interrupted periods for manual labor, usually led schools to abandon the industries because of the burden of debt they accumulated for the institution.

The school whose program includes the activities of farm, garden and shops, that operates a sanitarium and meets the needs of the public through treatment rooms and cafeteria, must of necessity operate the year-round.

The latest development along this line is reported from the University of Tennessee. We read: "A work-study plan will be inaugurated by the University of Tennessee Engineering Department this fall. It will enable a student to go to school part time and to work part time. The work will count toward credits, but rep-

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representatives will keep in close touch with the students' work to be sure it is properly done."

These are all interesting evidences of a trend in education toward the practical.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**A** MUSICAL entertainment given by the school orchestra and band on Saturday evening, under leadership of Mr. George McClure, gave real pleasure to sanitarium guests and members of the school family.

**A**T the Sabbath service hour on the twenty first, Mrs. I. J. Hankins, for many years a missionary in South Africa, and previous to that a member of Battle Creek College faculty, gave an unusually interesting study on the second coming of Christ. Visitors from a distance spoke of it as the clearest presentation of the subject they had heard.

**W**HEN passing through Nashville Eld. C. E. Moon, whose field of labor is Mexico, paid Madison a short visit, giving the family an interesting account of his work and conditions in Mexico, at the Monday evening chapel hour. Elder Moon was accompanied by Doctor Vredenburg of the Orlando, Florida, Sanitarium.

**T**HE peach season closed and the delivery of pears from Union Hill orchards to the Nashville market began the last week in August. Over six hundred bushels of luscious peaches were picked and used by the school this season.

**D**URING a recent thunder storm, lightning struck a tree on the east side of the school farm, burning it and killing a mule belonging to the institution.

**M**UCH interest is expressed by the people of Lawrenceburg in Madison's branch sanitarium at that place. The sanitarium is an attractive little place about two miles from the town, on the banks of Shoal Creek. Excellent roads through Davidson, Williamson, Maury, and Lawrence counties make it possible to operate this center as a part of the Madison School. Miss Samantha Whiteis, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Biggs, and Miss Anna Sorenson are among the workers there at present. A little school for the children of the community has been opened by the workers of the Lawrenceburg Rural Sanitarium. Mr. Carl Henderson is teaching.

**F**OR a few days Judge F. J. Buchman and Mrs. Buchman of Culman, Alabama, were guests at the sanitarium. They came especially to investigate our methods of feeding the sick and the well. Mrs. Buchman and Mrs. Dwight Fuller are especially interested in the noon lunches served the school children of their home town and are seeking to effect some reforms over white bread sandwiches, wieners and sweetmeats. Whole wheat breads and buns and many other foods served at the sanitarium and over the decks of the Nashville cafeteria make a strong appeal to people who are interested in the growth and development of the children.

**T**HE second division of the summer term opened on the sixteenth of August. Several of the young people who have been enjoying a few weeks' vacation are again at their post of duty. Miss Orphia Klaus returned from Kansas City, Kansas; Miss Ruth Spurgeon from Knoxville; Miss Glenn Thurston from Hot Springs, Arkansas; and Mrs. Ruby Wade Jensen came in from Knoxville where Mr. Jensen is assisting in the erection of the building which is to be headquarters of the Knoxville cafeteria. Mr. A. C. Ford, who spent some years in mission work in the Lake Titicaca region of South America, entered for the second year of the pre-medical course.

"I have been reading the Survey with great pleasure for some time and I think it time to send a little donation to the publishing fund." The little paper is sent out without cost to the reader so long as it is wanted, and a response of this sort is appreciated.

# The Madison Survey

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## Auto Trip Reveals Opportunities and Progress in the Southland

DR. and Mrs. Lew Wallace, who are interested in self-supporting work, and who have been associated with Madison for several years, have just returned from an extensive trip throughout some of the Southern states.

With Mrs. Lida F. Scott they drove over four thousand miles by auto during the last three weeks. Mrs. Lew Wallace has kindly written for the benefit of the readers of the SURVEY her impressions of some of the places visited on the trip. Her graphic description we believe will be read with much interest by those who are looking to the South for their future field of missionary work.

"It has recently been our privilege to see much of the new Southland with many of its prominent cities. Looking at the field from the viewpoint of one searching for a location in which to work, this wonderful country offers countless advantages. A person is impressed with the great progress that has been made during the last five years. In the past one of the greatest factors in holding the Southland back has been poor roads. The farmers were not able to market their products easily. However, today it is possible to ride over splendid roads and highways from Bristol to Memphis, from Asheville to Miami, from Chattanooga to Lake Okeechobee, and from Louisville to Mobile. The 'poor South' is gone and in its place is a wonderful South with remarkable resources to which northern capital is rapidly being drawn. The

establishment of a National Park in the Great Smokies has awakened east Tennessee. Knoxville, the center of this section, is a city of many industries, about which can be found very rich marble quarries which supply one-half of the country's marble. Surrounding Knoxville there

is an abundance of building material such as sand, lime, and cement, with great forests of hard and soft wood, and within easy access are coal mines. Rapid development of water power in a number of the rivers of eastern Tennessee is furnishing the power to make Knoxville one of the large manufacturing cities of the South. Nearby is the city of Maryville chosen by Secretary Mellen for his great aluminum plant.

"Eastern Tennessee is truly a land of hills and valleys with an elevation sufficient to make it a great health resort. The country is beautiful with its cultivated farms, hills covered with forests, valleys of growing crops, and meadows everywhere well watered by springs and clear running brooks.

"In Knoxville's busy center is to be found the new building that will soon house the Vegetarian Cafeteria and treatment rooms. With these new facilities the health truth can be preached in Knoxville in a larger and more efficient way than before.

"Leaving Knoxville we crossed the state to the middle and southern parts of Tennessee. Great fields of corn, grain, beans, sorghum, and garden crops were a constant surprise to us. The many splendid meadows seem to reveal the great possibilities in the South for dairying. In fact, it is said the Borden Company is planning to establish a chain of factories for manufacturing

malted milk throughout this section of the South. Marshall County has already been chosen for one of these plants.

IN the lap of Tennessee's farmlands, by a beautiful stream, we found the new Lawrenceburg Cottage Sanitarium. This well-equipped institution is the only one of its kind in the county.

"Continuing our journey we next came to Florence, Alabama, a city which has grown like a mushroom since the building of the great Wilson dam in the Tennessee river at Muscle Shoals. This, the greatest concrete structure in the world, is one-hundred-seventeen feet high and over five thousand feet in length. This dam makes possible over six-hundred-twenty thousand horsepower. The tri-cities are bound to become a great manufacturing center.

"Just in the edge of Florence on a beautiful hill lies the El Reposo Sanitarium conducted by Neil Martin and his associates. The institution is small, yet quite complete. It is serving these three towns very nicely. We found the workers of good courage.

"We next went to Birmingham, the Pittsburg of the South. This place has been rightly named, for on every side we saw most active industry. We heard the clanging of steel and the ringing of hammers and the roar of furnaces and machinery everywhere.

"Birmingham also has its health center, a vegetarian cafeteria conducted by a courageous band of workers. Thirteen miles out on a good highway this little company has a country base where they hope soon to see a rural sanitarium built.

"In Georgia, we traveled over a federal road. We passed field after field of cotton until we reached Atlanta, a city with a population of two-hundred-thousand with fine hotels and stores, high buildings, broad streets lined with beautiful shade trees. Prosperity and plenty was everywhere manifest. On the outskirts of this city Dr. Julius Schneider has a sanitarium. Doctor Schneider has been working for two years in the development of medical missionary work in this place. His patronage is steadily growing and this group expect great things along medical missionary lines. In southern Georgia we were impressed with the typical farming of the negro tenants with their cotton, peaches and watermelons.

"As we entered Florida on the east coast through the great gateway, Jacksonville, we wondered just what we would see in this greatly advertised state. The drive down the east coast from Jacksonville to Miami has two striking aspects, one of these is the work of God along the banks of the Indian river (the long narrow waterway between the inland and outlying islands), which is very beautiful with its palms, pines, and plants, the most gorgeous of which are the scarlet hibiscus shrubs. The other aspect is the work accomplished by man, consisting of the plotting of all the available land into town and village lots. Some of the most attractive features of these were the names of the towns and the unique entrance posts. Sometimes we would see a building or two and possibly a

main street. Everything indicated the gold-mad, land-boom craze that had swept over this beautiful country. If we could have seen no more in Florida than these signs of depression due to the collapse of the boom we would have been greatly disappointed, but the real Florida, with its rich resources is still seen everywhere. We were especially impressed with one section that was not injured by the unnatural inflation. I refer to the Everglades, with soil as rich as the Nile, and practically beyond the frost line, where almost every sub-tropical plant can grow. This part of Florida is bound to become the winter vegetable garden of the United States. The Everglades lie south of Lake Okechobee extending to the extreme southern point of Florida. It is several hundred miles south of the extreme southern point of California. Very rapid developments are being made by dikeing the lake and cutting deep canals through the Everglades so that the farmers are protected from overflow. The state is now constructing a number of highways running north and south, east and west through the Everglades, thus giving good transportation facilities to the farmers. The canals also are navigable thus aiding in transportation. Two railroads are now under construction through this fertile tract of land.

"At Fort Lauderdale we met Bro. and Sr. J. F. Rhodes who are planning to open a vegetarian cafeteria as soon as possible.

"The trip through central Florida from Lake Okechobee to Orlando took us through a beautiful, rich country with numerous lakes. We enjoyed our visit to the Florida Sanitarium at Orlando. This is an interesting institution dedicated to the health principles of our message.

DURING our four-thousand-mile trip through the South we were continually impressed with the idea that there is a wonderful field open to any who desire to work in the Lord's vineyard at the eleventh hour. Over twenty-five years ago we were told, 'For twenty years it has been before our people that they must do a special work in the Southern states'. 'We are not to work the same place over and over again, leaving many places where the last message of warning has not yet been proclaimed.' . . . Memphis, New Orleans, and other cities of the South are calling for workers filled with the power of the Spirit. . . . 'God calls for missionaries. . . . Let farmers, financiers, builders, and those who are skilled in various arts and crafts go to this field.'

"We truly hope that this brief description of the places we have visited in the South may interest some of the readers of the SURVEY enough to encourage them to make the effort to break away from crowded centers where they are not needed to come to this wonderful land of opportunity."

#### WHERE ARE THE WORKERS

FOR over ten years, a small group of workers have stayed by the work on Sand Mountain. Year after year they have hoped that others would join them, so that



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a school and sanitarium as mentioned above. This little institution will be dedicated September 5, 1926. It is located twenty-six miles east of Birmingham, Alabama, near Vandiver village on the Central of Georgia railroad. The buildings have been erected on a small hill in the midst of a pine grove. Surrounding this is their farm of three hundred acres, of good soil with about fifty acres under cultivation. This little sanitarium and industrial school is to be dedicated to the sick colored people and to the training of young Christian men and women for medical missionary work. Farming, gardening, domestic science, and other subjects will be taught. Special attention will be given to the teaching of nursing and dietetics. The head of this institution is a graduate nurse of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. He has gathered around him a group of workers, two of whom are Elder Late and wife.

"The sanitarium is equipped to give hydrotherapy and massage; special attention will be given to diet, sunlight, rest, and proper physical exercise. I have visited the place several times and have done and am still doing everything in my power to help this little institution so it can operate to the glory of God. I have every reason to believe that the blessing of God is richly resting on this work and I believe the workers are anxious to heed all the instruction that God has given to us in regard to the operating of such a plant. I hope that the readers of the SURVEY and our people everywhere will have sympathy for this new enterprise. Let your earnest prayers be offered to God for its success.

"It would be a pleasure to correspond with any one who would like to assist this institution.

"This institution's chartered name is the Birmingham Institute and Sanitarium. For further information address James J. Pearson, Sterrett, Alabama, Route 1, Box 72."

### ITEMS OF NEWS

AMONG the guests of the week-end were Miss Jean MacKinzie from the Georgia Sanitarium, located near Decatur, Georgia, and her friends, Mrs. Sam Anderson and Mr. Fitch Anderson of Atlanta.

A FRIEND writes, "I have just been reminded of the call for traveling expenses for a group of young people from Mexico who want to enter school. Please find a check for five dollars for this fund." There may still be others who need only a reminder to put them on the list of donors. The sum of two hundred dollars called for has not been entirely met.

IT MAY be of interest to our readers to learn that the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium is about one year old. Last August the farm upon which the buildings now rest was purchased. It is a very neat and attractive place. There are at the present time seven patients. A good company of workers are carrying forward the work, and we feel that the Lord has been very good to give us this fine little institution. And we feel that it is a remarkable thing that so much has been accomplished in even less than one year, for it is only nine months since we began building on the place.

MADISON was favored Sunday by a call from Brother Mulford of the Fountain Head School and Sanitarium. Several months ago a lady was brought to the Fountain Head Sanitarium in a very low condition physically. For weeks she hung between life and death, but by the help of the Lord, and the good care of the workers of the sanitarium, she recovered. It was a real pleasure to shake her hand yesterday in the office of the Madison Sanitarium. Her recovery is indeed a miracle. She and her husband have felt so thankful, and they have become sufficiently interested in the character of the work done by Fountain Head and Madison that they have persuaded a nephew of theirs to come from the East to enter school at Madison. His application was filed yesterday. It seems wonderful how one experience brings another, until like a thread of gold we can see the providence of God in everything we undertake.

Brother Mulford reports that they have nineteen patients at their sanitarium. What a wonderful work could be done if the thousands who are now idle in missionary work could do as the Fountain Head group has done!

they might do a greater work in the community. Every year they have had a school with a large attendance. This spring the way opened up for them to build a little sanitarium. They went ahead by faith, and now they have a fine little building partially equipped. They have felt that the workers would come and help them start the medical work in that needy place. Sand Mountain is twenty-five miles from Chattanooga, and just about that far from any one who can be of help in time of sickness. Then, too, the people there are most of them too poor to go that far for a doctor. The people in the neighborhood are begging us to have at least a nurse come to help them. The medical work could start there with a nurse, and later as the work developed it would be a good place for one of our doctors to locate. The building and the people are waiting for workers. We hope that some one will become interested in this call for help, and join the little group who have been there for years.

#### A GIFT OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

WE have been having much rainy weather during August, which is unusual. It is a striking contrast from last year when there was practically no rain from the middle of May until the first of October. As the result of heavy rains the water of the Cumberland river is muddy. We depend upon filters to free the water of silt. Usually during the summer the water is clear, due to few rains. Madison requires about fifty thousand gallons of water daily, during the summer months. Just now the water of the Cumberland resembles very closely the water of the Missouri river, and the institution has grown until our present filters do not clarify the water.

Mrs. Josephine Gotzian, one of the founders of the Rural Sanitarium, who is now with us, felt that the time had come for larger and better facilities for handling our water problem. She very kindly gave the institution one thousand dollars with which to install a filter system large enough to care for our needs. This splendid gift will be especially appreciated by the patients. The whole family wish to thank Mrs. Gotzian.

#### A SANITARIUM FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE

WE believe the SURVEY family will be happy to read a letter from Mother D. to you. Mrs. Druillard is one of the pioneers of Madison. For a number of years before coming to Madison, Mrs. Druillard was a missionary in Africa. Mr. Druillard was one of the pioneer missionaries in Southern Africa among the natives. He had much to do with the beginning of the present wonderful missionary school that is in operation in Southern Africa. He visited Cecil Rhodes and secured a large grant of land for missionary purposes.

For twenty-two years Mrs. Druillard has borne heavy burdens in connection with Madison, but during all this time she has wanted to do more to help the colored people to be medical missionaries among their own people. During the last year the opportunity has presented itself to assist in this commendable work. A colored brother is attempting to build a small rural sanitarium about thirty miles southeast of Birmingham. Mrs. Druillard has aided this little struggling institution by giving freely of money and also by giving the benefit of her long experience in sanitarium and practical-educational work.

We trust that the readers of the SURVEY will respond to Mother D's letter.

"Dear SURVEY Readers: At our last General Conference it was a great pleasure to me to see so many colored people rejoicing in the gospel. 'The Lord is surely remembering Africa', was repeated many times by those who had spent years in the Dark Continent. Much instruction has been given in regard to foreign and colored people in our own land. Many of the students in our schools and colleges should be trained to work for these people. We are also told that we must make provision for the education of the foreign born who are seeking homes in this country. Then, too, we should make provision for the practical education of colored people both old and young, remembering that not many years ago they were in slavery, and while now they are free, yet conditions are such that it is still difficult for them to obtain the practical Christian training that they should have. In order to give the proper training it will be necessary for schools to be established where the students can earn much of their school expenses by labor; there should be sanitariums for colored people where young men and women may be taught practical nursing.

"I know the SURVEY readers are glad to learn that James J. Pearson has established just such

He urges us to find some one to relieve him of the work that he has felt was intrusted to him by God. He does not want to continue. The work is too hard.

It is easy for laymen who are doing work for God, to be tempted to fear for their own interests like the disciples; to become discouraged, losing their vision. The Saviour is calling upon laymembers to operate enterprises in many places so that people can be reached through practical Christian work. This must be done through consecrated men and women willing to serve. We may be tempted to become disheartened. However we can be like Joseph of Arimathaea, who obeyed God in the dark hour of trial. The Spirit of God could direct him and he went boldly about his work.

As surely as God has called us to bear a responsibility, the devil is determined to discourage us by placing difficulties and trial in our way. Let us not forget that God has placed us in His work, and let us remember that He will never leave us nor forsake us.

Trials and difficulties should make us more determined to succeed for God. The greatest blessings come to us in overcoming difficulties and obstacles, and in placing the work of God where it will reveal Christ to our neighbors.

#### "AS A MAN THINKETH IN HIS HEART, SO IS HE"

SOME time ago a patient came to the sanitarium in a very nervous condition, because our auto boy had to meet another patient at about the same time, and this woman waited five minutes at the station before she was met. We had a hard time to convince her that we had tried to meet her at all. With this beginning, she was ready to find everything wrong. She was put in one of our newest and most quiet rooms, but she could not stand the noise, which was greatly exaggerated in her own mind, and she could not sleep on the mattress, a new one, because she said that it was as hard as a stone walk. Nothing seemed to be right for her.

We met all the complaints of this patient with kindness, and gave her the same service that we give to all of our patients. Soon her attitude began to change. We

made no change in her room or in the noise, but the room became quiet, and the mattress softer. With the better mental condition came an improvement in the physical condition of the patient. She was happy. She could sleep. She could eat without distress, and she felt glad that she had come to this place.

Upon leaving she said she planned to come again as soon as she could. She said that she was going to tell others of the benefit that she had received here. She has learned that "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine."

#### SEEKING A SUITABLE CITY LOCATION

ON Thursday and Friday, August 26 and 27, Mrs. Lida Scott, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, Mr. W. F. Rocke and Dr. E. A. Sutherland were in Chattanooga in the interest of the Vegetarian Cafeteria. The lease on the cafeteria building expires December 31, 1926. It is necessary for a move to be made. The time was spent during the two days in search of a new home. Rents are high and it is very difficult to secure a suitable location in the heart of the business section. After much study and earnest prayer, three lots were purchased on McCallie Avenue, seventeen blocks from the heart of the city. The purchase was made by the Layman Foundation. The plan is to build simple, but suitable buildings for the cafeteria and treatment rooms. This will give a permanent home to the medical missionary work in Chattanooga.

This is the first attempt to locate so far from the business center. The site chosen is one of the most traveled streets, and gets a splendid bus service every fifteen minutes, and is near a good street car line. Arrangements will be made so that patrons will find it very convenient to come to the place by auto. Sufficient auto parking place will be provided so that patrons will be cared for in this respect. In many respects it will be easier for them to drive out to this new location than to find a place for parking in the crowded business portion down town.

If the suburban location proves a success, it will help to solve a very difficult problem that we are compelled to deal with at the present time, that is, finding

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suitable location for this medical missionary work. If we are successful, then we can, with much less expense, provide suitable places for cafeterias and treatment rooms. We believe that if the workers are prepared to give the proper service and have the right spirit, that the people will go some distance for the benefits found at this place. We hope to have the new home ready for occupancy by the first of the year. Brother and Sister Whittaker, who are in charge of the work in Chattanooga, are very grateful for this advance step. We trust that we may have the hearty support of all the readers of the SURVEY in this effort to solve the great problem of suitable places in our cities.

### REPORT FROM A MISSION FIELD

ABOUT a year ago Eld. G. D. Raff, the union field missionary secretary of the Antillian Union, passed through Madison, with his wife and two children, enroute by auto to Colorado for a year's furlough on account of the health of one of the children. At that time Brother Raff gave the school family an interesting account of his experiences. Again we have had the pleasure of the company of Brother Raff and his family who are returning to the mission fields. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rimmer.

On Sabbath, Brother Raff gave a very interesting and much appreciated discourse at the church service. He took as his text Matt. 28: 19, 20, "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." The importance of following the steps herein outlined was fully emphasized by the speaker. Many consecrated men and women are needed to give the gospel message. Every church

member should be ready to speak a word in season to those who ask the reason for our faith, or who are seeking light.

Brother Raff gave a very interesting account of how he gave a few words of encouragement from the Bible to a lonely man in an out-of-the-way place, and after a considerable time rejoiced to see the man converted. He told also of giving a copy of the "Coming King" to a minister, and soon after found that the book had been read, and as a result the minister is now one of our successful preachers. The printed page and the spoken work, therefore, can be used wonderfully in helping to finish the work.

In the near future the Lord, Himself, will cut the work short by inspiring men and women with His Spirit to work for Him. Rom. 9:28 reads in the Spanish version "obra abreviada," meaning that the work will be abbreviated or done in a much quicker manner by many people working together in close unity, and such by faith and close cooperation will soon bring the abbreviation which God desires.

The speaker made a plea for more consecration, more interest in the souls about us right where we are, illustrating this with experiences from his work.

### OUR WAGES

SOMETIMES young people who love the Lord have not yet reached the place in their Christian experience where they are willing to go into the vineyard and take what is right for their services. Like the disciple of old, they ask, "How much are we to receive in wages for our time?" They seem to be unwilling to enter into the Master's work unless they are promised a definite wage. The world teaches us to sell our time and ability for wages. It is our privilege as Christians to catch the spirit of the Saviour on this question. In "Christ's Object Lessons", page 330, we are told that, "Christ has paid us our wages, even His own blood and suffering, to secure our willing service. He came to our world to give us an example of how we should work, and what spirit we should bring into our labor." We see by this statement that we already have been paid for our time and labor. Then what is there to hinder us from giving to the Master's work our willing service?

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Bertram  
Mrs K K  
FACULTY LIST  
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## Fifty Men and Women Needed Now

ALREADY a call has been made for fifty earnest, substantial, devoted Christian workers for self-supporting work in connection with the school and sanitarium at Madison and in the units round about Madison.

There will be no difficulty in placing this number as soon as they have been given a brief training.

The self-supporting missionary work in Madison and the units has grown faster than strong workers can be found. The providential openings for doing missionary

work are so numerous that the people now engaged in the self-supporting work are taxed to the limit. Money and facilities are obtained more easily than consecrated, efficient workers. Yet we know that soon the calls will be met by godly missionaries. Those who are in harmony with God's plan will respond.

Men and women are needed "who will push the triumphs of the cross; men who will persevere under discouragements and privations." We want men and women, "not from the floating element in society, not from among men and women who are good for nothing else and have made a success of nothing, but from among those who have good address, tact, keen foresight, and ability."

We wish these fifty persons to come from people who realize that God's work

is needing help just now. If we are in earnest, and do believe that we are responsible to enter into the Lord's vineyard now, then do as the disciples did—cut loose, leave boats and nets, farms, and

worldly business, and step into one of the providential openings here in the Southland. Sell all that you have in order to purchase the pearl of great price—the opportunity to labor for souls.

The laymen engaged in the self-supporting work at Madison and the

units realize very fully the force found in the following instruction concerning the work of God: "It is not a work to be performed once a week merely, at the place of worship, but at all times and in all places."

We would be glad to hear from any of the SURVEY readers who are ready to enter upon a missionary work that will require service every day of the week,—a work that will demand all; a work that requires cooperation with heaven and the brethren. If you are in the market-place, spiritually idle, not engaged in the work of God with all your time, means, and ability, write us for information concerning the training for active service which Madison affords. The time has fully come for us to heed the words, "We have no time now to give our energies and talents to worldly enterprises. . . . Let every talent be employed in the work of God."

THERE is a work for every one of us in the vineyard of the Lord. We are not to seek that position which will yield us the most enjoyment or the greatest gain. . . . The missionary spirit is a spirit of personal sacrifice. We are to work anywhere and everywhere, to the utmost of our ability, for the cause of the Master.

—The True Missionary

## THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SELF-SUPPORTING WORKERS

Thursday, October 14, to Sunday, October 17.

WE are nearing another convention of self-supporting workers. This will be the 19th meeting of this character, and it will be a most important one. There are many encouraging things to report of the Layman Movement during the last twelve months. Some decided advance steps have been taken. It will encourage the laymen to hear of these victories. Those who are engaged in the Southern self-supporting missionary work realize that we are engaged in a tremendous battle. Satan is determined that the laymen shall never unite with the evangelical, medical and educational departments of this great cause. After laymen have stepped out of worldly enterprises and into the Lord's work, Satan does all that he can to convince them that they have made a mistake. The devil is working with all his power to discourage the laymen with the difficulties and obstacles in the way. If he can persuade them to leave the work to which they have been called for another work—even a good work to which God has not called them, he is happy because God's plans are hindered. Satan realizes that God has a definite place and work for us and he tries to keep us from filling our appointed places. God has entrusted gifts to us. Satan is determined that these shall be used in doing some other kind of work than the kind God has asked us to do. He even tries to make us dissatisfied with the gifts of God, and to choose other gifts in order to confuse us and defeat God.

The convention will give much attention, not only to our victories, but to our problems. God will not finish the work until the laymen unite with the regular workers in carrying forward the gospel. This means more faith among brethren, more ability to cooperate, a better knowledge of how to meet problems and more willingness to let the power of God operate in each one of us so that God's character may be seen in our daily lives as we carry forward the enterprises entrusted to us. We must learn how to teach the gospel seven days in the week in the doing of ordinary things.

Plan to attend the convention. Make arrangements at once by writing to the secretary, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw.

## TAKE COURAGE AND GO FORWARD

OUR workers in the units should be encouraged by the experience of Joseph of Arimathaea, related in our last Sabbath-school lesson. It was written that Christ's grave should be made with the rich. When the time came for the Saviour's body to be taken from the cross, the men who had been with Him for three and one half years were thinking of their own safety. They had become disheartened over the Saviour's work. The disciples were so discouraged over the situation that they would have allowed the body of Jesus to have been placed in a criminal's grave. Their fear prevented them from hearing the voice of the Spirit telling them what they should do with the body of Jesus.

Joseph had not been with Jesus as much as the disciples, yet he could understand God's mind for Christ's burial. He was impressed by the Spirit to place the Saviour's body in his own new tomb; he went boldly to Pilate and asked for the Saviour's body. While it was a trial and required courage to do this, yet he gave the Saviour an honorable burial.

It is easy sometimes to become disheartened on account of the difficulties, thus allowing the sacred work entrusted to us by God to be forsaken on account of fear. Then to save the work, some one must come forward like Joseph of Arimathaea boldly to do the things that have been abandoned because of fear. For instance, sometimes a worker says that he has been carrying forward some Gospel enterprise for a year or more. He tells of the difficulties and problems. He admits freely however that he has seen some wonderful results, and that leading business men of the city and other influential people are coming to him. Prejudice is broken down; men and women are asking his reason for closing on the Sabbath and for not using flesh foods and other articles of diet. He has numerous opportunities to answer questions about the truth. However, he is having a hard time to meet his expenses.

# The Madison Survey

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No. 37

## Christian Education as a Power in Foreign Fields

THE school has been favored since General Conference in having a student who has been trying to better prepare himself in several industrial lines, in order to strengthen his school work in Porto Rico. It has been a pleasure to have Bro. L. B. Smith with us. We hope the time will soon come when every student of Madison will be as anxious to gather information for the Master's use as Brother Smith has been. He has been an inspiration to the school. When he was leaving, he said that he would be glad of the opportunity to write a letter to the SURVEY family. The letter.

I WILL endeavor to give the SURVEY readers a glimpse of the educational work in Porto Rico, some idea of its needs and opportunities, and the reason for my being at Madison.

Our thriving school in Porto Rico of some forty students was just getting under good headway when it was burned to the ground. This happened in 1923, in Aibonito, and the forty promising, strong young students with forlorn hopes, sadly went their several ways.

The writer was placed in charge of the remaining mission property. Being fresh from the States, and having some knowledge of agriculture, the brethren, remembering the instruction given regarding agriculture in our schools, said: "Smith, we just want you to roll up your sleeves

and show us the way out of our difficulty." Well, you will agree with me, this was a man's job, especially so as the natives do not like to work. They enjoy a butterfly life.

We all felt there were great things at stake, so we planted almost everything native and

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THE class of education given at the Madison School is such as will be accounted a treasure of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields.

—*An Appeal for the Madison School*  
"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. . . . The knowledge 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."

—*A Missionary Education*

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things not native, that we might give a general knowledge of agriculture to our boys and girls, thus helping them to be self-supporting while in training. Despite the rebellion of some, the mistakes in management, and the destruction caused by bugs, gusanas, babosas, and legions of rats, the Lord blessed and there was indeed a creditable showing of corn, beans, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, and other vegetables, as well as of pineapples, bananas, and berries, which grow wild. This opened the eyes of the natives and encouraged the brethren, and so, although having only a small dormitory, it was agreed that we start school again. We could care for only a few students of course, and our building was soon filled. Many came with only the clothes they wore.

Now regarding Madison: The brethren said to me, "While you are in the States this summer, go to Madison and learn all you can in food lines, baking, etc., and get any other points you can that will be helpful in giving our students profitable employment. And now I am at Madison, getting practical ideas and plans. They really do things here. It isn't just a theory. The work makes one sweat, and gives an old-fashioned appetite. You would hardly do injustice to the picture if you would shut your eyes and imagine the characteristic hum of the

farm, the garden, the orchards, and various mechanical industries, to say nothing of the strong, well-developed medical work carried on in connection with the sanitarium.

No wonder the Lord said; "The class of education given at the Madison School is such as will be counted 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 carried to every country, and souls now in darkness would be brought to light." For this reason, I am at Madison. We need similar schools in Porto Rico, in South America, in China, in India, and elsewhere.

Just a word about the needs and opportunities in Porto Rico. The Lord has gone before and prepared the way for self-supporting work. There are thousands who would fill our schools of whatever size, if we only had the schools that would help them earn their way. The industrial opportunities are almost without limit, but where are the men and means? —*L. B. Smith*

### THE CONVENTION OF SELF-SUPPORTING MISSIONARIES

THE opening exercises will begin at seven o'clock Thursday evening, October 14. The first on the program will be reports from the units. There will be about thirty groups represented. It will be necessary to continue the reports over Friday.

Many problems must be studied during the convention. There should be at least one representative from each unit at the meeting Thursday evening. The convention will close at nine o'clock Sunday evening.

For laymen to attempt to do real missionary work for the cause of God is a big undertaking these days. The work of God cannot be finished until the laymen can unite with the evangelical workers.

The convention will consider many plans of the laymen's movement as it is now carried on by several hundred earnest people. It will inspire you to come into contact with these men and women from the ranks.

### THE KIND OF STUDENTS WANTED AT MADISON

Chapel Talk by Doctor Sutherland

IT IS a serious thing for young men and women to enter a training school for Christian workers. The opportunity of doing good while taking the training in school may be as great as when the stu-

dent has reached his permanent field of labor. Madison offers free tuition to those who will train for some definite Christian work. We have also made it possible for students to obtain a real education and earn their principal school expenses at the same time. They may also learn how to become self-supporting while studying and doing missionary work. This is a great achievement for any missionary even though he may be in a position where he can receive regular support. Jesus and Paul and other great Bible characters had a practical education that enabled them to do their work assigned by God as self-supporting missionaries. Never would we try to make anyone think it is wrong to receive a regular compensation in the way of wages for his work for God. God has ordained a plan of remuneration for the ministers and regular workers. Yet at the same time, we are plainly told that large numbers of laymen should be as actively engaged in the Lord's work as the ministers. Such laymen must be self-supporting missionaries. There is no better place to learn how to become a missionary and at the same time be self-supporting than in a school.

Students also learn here at Madison, while in training, how to be self-governing. It is impractical for a student to feel that he must take no part in the government while in school and then expect to be able to discipline himself and to help direct others as soon as he leaves. In order to successfully govern one's self while in the work it is very necessary to have a practical experience in self-government while in school. The habit of self-government must be fixed in the character in order to successfully carry on God's work.

Students can also learn while here how to direct and supervise various activities. They have the opportunity to bear many responsibilities in a school of this kind which will be invaluable to them as they enter the field.

One of the crying needs at the present time is for missionaries who can make education more practical for the students. Missionaries in foreign countries especially, feel that there must be a decided improvement along this line.



To help those who are planning to enter Madison to realize the high calling of a student, the following statements from "Counsels to Teachers" are given:

Students should realize that "they are not to look forward to a time, after the school term closes, when they will do some large work for God, but should study how, during their student life, to yoke up with Christ in unselfish service for others."

Here are some of the reasons for considering school work a real missionary work: "Angels are waiting to cooperate in every department of the work. . . . Holy angels are to supervise the work through human agencies, and every department is to bear the mark of divine excellence. . . . If the work performed is agricultural or mechanical in its nature, it may still be after the pattern of the heavenly. . . . God is honored when His people, in all their social and business dealings, reveal the principles of heaven."

"They (students) can form themselves into bands to do Christian help work. . . . Let every student realize that he is in school to help his fellow-students to cooperate with God. . . . Students, cooperate with your teachers. . . . Students should have their own seasons of prayer, when they may offer fervent petitions in behalf of the principal and teachers of the school. . . . Those who compose this faithful army will refresh and strengthen the teachers by discouraging every species of unfaithfulness, of discord, and of neglect to comply with the rules and regulations. . . . One earnest, conscientious, faithful young man in a school is an inestimable treasure. Angels of heaven look lovingly upon him, and in the ledger of heaven is recorded every work of righteousness, every temptation resisted, every evil overcome."

### THE SCRIPTURES VERIFIED

IN THE fifth chapter of Exodus we are told of the burden placed upon the children of Israel and their taskmasters because of their request to go into the wilderness to worship—"Go therefore now, and work; for there shall no straw be given you, yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks."

This story has been discredited by critics of the Bible and derided as child-

ish, yet modern developments have proved the verity of this account. Edouard Naville found in excavating the site of the ancient city Pi-Tum, Hebrew Pithom, the remains of walls enclosing grain vaults. These walls were built of brick, the lowest layers of brick containing straw, the next higher stubble, and the upper layers containing no straw at all. These bricks were held together with mortar three quarters of an inch thick. Critics had said that mortar was not used in Egyptian masonry.

For a long time it was claimed that the Hittite nation never existed, that it was a Bible myth. Inscriptions and excavated cities testify to the fact that it was a mighty nation which equalled in power the kingdoms of Babylon and Egypt.

It has been said that the language of the New Testament is of later usage than that of our Saviour's time. Contemporaneous writings discovered in the bodies of mummified crocodiles in Egypt, show this same Greek to have been the language of the common people of that day.

In these days, when the validity of the Scriptures is questioned, facts such as these strengthen our faith.

The flood is the only reasonable explanation for many facts of geology which appear puzzling when otherwise viewed. Substantiated historical facts and fulfilled prophecies constitute other sure proofs. Above all, the daily demonstration of the principles of the Scriptures through lives devoted to their perusal and practice, confirms belief in their holy origin.

### OPENING OF THE BIRMINGHAM INSTITUTE AND SANITARIUM

THE dedicatory services of the Birmingham Institute and Sanitarium were held Sunday, September 5. There were a number of prominent men, both white and colored, from Birmingham and the neighborhood, and from a distance. Mrs. Josephine Gotzian, Mrs. Druillard, and Mrs. Lida Scott were also present. There were about three hundred people present during the day. The dedicatory address was delivered by Reverend Fisher of the First Baptist Church, colored, of Birmingham. He laid down fundamental principles upon which the institution should run, and if his advice is followed by the managers,

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age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

good success will attend its operation. Inter-  
esting talks were made by several of  
the white physicians who are much inter-  
ested in the medical missionary work for  
the colored people. One of the physicians  
of Vandiver, a man who has practiced for  
many years, stated that he would always  
be ready to respond to any call. Another  
physician of Birmingham said that he  
was ready also to give medical service  
when needed.

The writer visited this place several  
months ago, just at the beginning of the  
sanitarium building. The progress that  
had been made was very marked and  
gratifying. A neat, substantial, one-story  
building has been completed for the main  
sanitarium. It can comfortably care for  
about one dozen patients, with its treat-  
ment rooms, office, parlor, and wide, com-  
fortable verandas, connected by a covered  
way to the kitchen and serving room; it  
has also rooms for some of the workers.  
The patients are to have their meals served  
on trays. Besides these buildings they have  
several cottages for workers' quarters, and  
one for guests, and a very serviceable  
school building, and shops and barns. The  
textile and wood work that is being done  
at the present time in the school is very  
creditable.

The writer feels that very much has been  
accomplished, and that there is a splendid  
future before this group of workers, if  
they will faithfully carry out the principles  
for treating the sick and educating the  
young. We have a right to believe that the  
managers have the support of the SURVEY  
family.

## SURVEY APPRECIATED BY A FOREIGN MISSIONARY

THE December MADISON SURVEYS ar-  
rived this afternoon and I have just  
spent a profitable half hour reading them.  
When you see the editors tell them that I  
am glad that they are continually empha-  
sizing the necessity of a practical educa-  
tion for missionary work. Here we need  
more practical men, men who can work  
with their hands and teach the natives the  
gospel of work as well as the gospel of  
faith.

"I have re-read Doctor Sutherland's  
'Studies in Christian Education' the last  
two or three days, and have enjoyed it  
very much. We are trying to come into  
the line of true education, but I feel that it  
is only the beginning of the educational  
reform.

"The government is taking considerable  
interest in the education of the natives now  
and is unifying the educational policy.  
For the most part it is working through  
and helping the various mission societies.

"The above program meets the govern-  
ment requirements, but many of our teach-  
ers are far from being fully qualified for  
teaching all of these subjects for they have  
had insufficient training themselves. Here  
there has been a lack of permanency in the  
staff. Altogether there have been at least  
nineteen men, that I know of, connected  
with the work here at times, perhaps more,  
for I know of seven families and three  
single men who have been here since I  
left in 1921. Of the two men here now,  
one is an editor and the other a book-  
binder, good men and well qualified in  
their respective lines of work, but rather  
like square pegs in round holes when it  
comes to some of the practical work on the  
mission and the teaching of the practical  
subjects."

MR. and Mrs. I. H. Sargent, members  
of the Madison faculty, have just re-  
turned from a pleasant and profitable  
visit with their people in Iowa and Minne-  
sota. They state that a number of people  
whom they have met are interested in  
self-supporting missionary work and hope  
to enter the vineyard of the Master soon.  
Brother and Sister Sargent are connected  
with the Rural Sanitarium at Lawrence-  
burg.

# The Madison Survey

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## Prepari For Convention

White W.C. Helena  
ber 14-17

EACH year the gathering of from Southern self-support sion centers in convention at Mac comes more interesting because th extending and the number of people personally connected with these centers is increasing. The annual convention is an event, the inspiration of which carries throughout the year.

All units of this work should have representatives in attendance. Then there are scores of friends who have the habit of looking to convention for first-hand information concerning a layman's work that appeals to them. All such are cordially invited to the 1926 meeting.

A number of years ago a member of the staff of the United States Commissioner of Education was with the teachers and community workers during their convention. As the reports of community work along educational and medical lines were given and the spirit of sacrifice on the part of the workers became evident, it was said that if the government had teachers with such spirit as characterized the workers in these little centers scattered throughout the highland regions of the South, it could revolutionize the educational system of the nation.

A call to service will sound from every report that is given.—a service for humanity that means forgetfulness of self in a life devoted to the work of the Master. If one talks with the church membership

it is found that hundreds are wanting some more active part in the work of the day, but they lack training, they lack knowledge of the needy places, they need guidance into places where their ability can be profitably used.

In the self-supporting work of the South such people find a wide field for their activity. Teachers are needed by the score; farmers who have made a

success in other places, and who have some capital that they want to use in the furtherance of the gospel, are invited South to carry forward agricultural centers which form a rural base for medical, educational and health-food work.

Scattered all through the country there are readers of the SURVEY who are watching with interest the efforts of groups of workers in the South who are building memorials for the Lord. A cordial invitation to convention is extended to these. Attend a meeting of this kind and you may find your place in the great harvest field. For the men and women who have

### YOUNG PEOPLE AS BURDEN-BEARERS

THE Lord is calling for young men and women who are strong and active in mind and body. He desires them to bring into the conflict against principalities and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places, their fresh, healthy powers of brain, bone, and muscle. But they must have the needed preparation. In our schools the youth are to bear burdens for God. They are to receive a thorough training under experienced teachers. They should make the best possible use of their time in study, and put into practice the knowledge acquired.

—Gospel Workers

been called a success in their endeavors elsewhere, and who are ready to work with others in building a work for the Master, there is ample opportunity in the South as self-supporting workers. This means that you put yourselves into the work with all you have of money, time and talents.

In order to make it easier to care for the visitors, each one who contemplates coming to the convention is kindly asked to write. Address the secretary, Miss M. B. DeGraw, Madison, Tennessee.

### WHO IS NEEDED

NOT long ago it was reported at Madison that a number of young people in a Northern state who are qualified teachers of church schools, failed to find positions. The supply exceeded the demand. We want those men and women to know the urgent needs of the South for teachers willing to throw their lives into educational work without the regular salary of teachers.—teachers ready to connect with groups of workers who are building centers of community activity, making their support from the soil, or from their medical work while raising the community standards through little schools on the land.

Recently a young woman of this type came South to prepare for medical work. Friends had urged her to take the Pre-medical Course at Madison. A school in the highlands was needing teachers. Fifty children of the community were waiting for the opening of the little school on the hillside, which is a part of a larger community work.

When the call came this young woman said, "When a need of that kind is presented, when it comes without any effort on my part, when it comes as a voice from heaven, I feel it means me, and I am willing to go."

When the mothers and fathers in these highland homes are anxious to send their children to our schools, and ask again and again when the little school is to begin, where could our young people with teaching ability find a better field of usefulness? Teachers are needed for home schools and for community schools. If not prepared to teach, Madison offers training that fits for this work.

### PRINTERS, PLUMBERS, PAINTERS

IT is not only trained teachers that are needed in this Southern work. Sometimes we wonder how we will ever find enough health-food workers to man the vegetarian cafeterias already in operation, and to open the others that should be operating. Then we wonder where to find the consecrated nurses to fill the calls for medical workers in connection with our rural sanitariums and city treatment rooms.

But beyond this comes the call for another type of workers. Each rural center has a variety of work. In a number of places buildings are in process of erection and carpenters are needed. In the larger centers mechanics are needed as permanent members of the unit.

While Madison gives its student body the privilege of earning expenses while in training, yet the institution must have a number of department heads qualified to operate a division of the work and direct students who are in training. This institution is calling now for men interested in printing, plumbing and painting.

Men and women who look forward to more active connection with the work of the Lord often feel the need of some training before launching out into the actual service. For such, Madison offers unusual advantages. This fall we would like to see a number of student-workers who are already qualified to work as printers, plumbers, and painters, or who are interested in these trades and want instruction.

### STENOGRAPHERS AND OFFICE WORKERS

EACH unit for self-supporting work becomes a business center. At first each member of such a unit must expect to do a large amount of general work, but in time a bookkeeper is needed and stenographic help is called for. Such workers are in demand everywhere and can draw a good salary. The self-supporting centers of the South cannot compete with those wages, but they need the help. That help should come from Christians who are ready to give their ability to such work in the same spirit that a minister gives his services, or a mission teacher gives her time. Why not?

All our time belongs to the Lord if we have taken His name. Some Christians quiet the call that sounds in their ears by saying that the money they earn is needed to help forward the work of the Lord, so they will fill a lucrative position and let others do their Christian service. They are willing to have their missionary work done by proxy. That is not the Lord's method. That plan does not prepare one for the kingdom. The Master is calling for the man and all his ability, all his time, all his earning power. The Lord's work needs money, but it needs men more than it needs money. When it gets the man, it gets his money, or his earning ability, also.

There is the greatest call just now that the world ever heard for men and women possessed of the spirit of the apostle Paul, who was willing to become all things to all men that he might win one. It is now no time for Christians to be selling their ability to the world for money. They themselves should be active in some enterprise that the Lord can call His own, an enterprise that is a beacon light for the truth that the world needs.

Among those who can find a place of usefulness, a place that will fill their lives full of service for the Lord, in this great Southern field, are the stenographers and bookkeepers. Madison invites correspondence with those who are seeking just such places.

#### LITERATURE EFFECTIVE IN ESTABLISHING FAITH IN BIBLE

RECENTLY, Mrs. Lida F. Scott sent to some of her friends copies of the new book "Creation—Not Evolution", written by Alonzo T. Baker and Francis D. Nichol, and published by the Pacific Press Publishing Association. This book is a concise representation of the fallacies of evolution, with a strong appeal to the reader to have a genuine faith in the sure Word of God. The subject is presented in such a splendid way that earnest people cannot but be impressed with the truth. The readers of the SURVEY will be interested in reading a letter written to Mrs. Scott by an influential judge of one of our Southern cities. It would be a fine thing if a large number of the books could be

placed in the hands of our professional and business friends.

"My dear Mrs. Scott: I received the book on evolution which you kindly sent me, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank you most sincerely for your kindness in doing this. I shall keep this book, not only because I have no doubt it will be worth keeping, but also because you have autographed it, which I esteem very highly.

"I have read a small portion of the book, and it is certainly readable. I am rather inclined to believe in evolution from a scientific standpoint, and when I first began reading the book I thought it was undoubtedly written by a crank who knew nothing about the matter; but the more of the book I read, the more I am convinced that the writers have given the subject serious consideration. It is certainly presented in a form that I never saw before. I think the question of evolution is largely a matter of guess on the part of all who have undertaken to treat upon it, and I have always looked on the question of evolution and the theories relating thereto as working hypothesis, but have never considered the matter as fundamentally affecting vital religious beliefs. After I have finished the book I may write you further, hoping that you will pardon my presumption in doing so."

#### A MISSION CENTER IN THE MOUNTAINS

HAVING received an invitation from Bro. Lloyd Swallen of St. Andrews, Tennessee, to assist him in a community rally and picnic, to be held in the valley, or cove, Mrs. Rimmer, the baby and I left Madison early on the morning of August 13. Shortly after one o'clock we reached the home of Brother Swallen which is situated atop of a mountain overlooking the valley where the rally was to be held.

The view is indescribably beautiful. The sight of farms and fields looking like small squares, horses and barns looking like toys, and cattle like the tiniest specks below us, needs to be seen to be appreciated. After home meetings and a good Sabbath rest we started down the trail Sunday morning with a portable organ tied to the back of the horse. Brother Swallen invited me to ride the horse, but I declined and walked carrying the lunch basket. Presently the organ began to slip around the horse's side and catch occasionally on over-reaching trees, but by careful management we reached the foot of the mountain.

Quite a crowd greeted us as we reached the community school house. Brother

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Swallen and his wife have been working this community for about seven years, nursing the sick, scattering literature, teaching right methods of eating and raising food. The community is near the Episcopal University at Sewanee. The results of years of faithful labor among the people were evident to us as we were greeted by Sabbath-keepers who spoke freely of their conversion.

In the forenoon we had Sunday-school, using our Quarterlies for the lesson, and the interest was surprising, a number having their Bibles and answering with alertness. Then I spoke to the company on the love of God shown in the message for today. Later we all ate lunch from tablecloths spread on the grass. There followed a health talk and a discussion of the principles that had been presented.

About one hundred people had attended the meetings, and as we returned to the home of Brother Swallen in the evening and then came back to Madison in the Ford, we felt that the distance of one hundred and thirty miles was none too great for the feast of good things we had enjoyed with the little company in the mountain cove of Tennessee.

—J. G. Kimmer.

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### ITEMS OF NEWS

**A** NEW ensilage cutter purchased recently is operating this week, filling the silos, two hundred ton capacity, with corn.

**T**HIS week the generator for the electric lighting plant was moved from the sanitarium power house to the central area heating plant, thus lessening the noise in the sanitarium area.

**M**ADISON has a continuous program throughout the year, and vacations have to be taken by the workers as they can slip away for a brief time. Mr. Arthur Robey and his daughter Esther returned this week after a brief stay with relatives in Hartford, Indiana.

**M**ADISON had the pleasure of a short visit with Eld. and Mrs. L. J. Burgess, missionaries in India for the last twenty years or more. Elder Burgess spoke at the Sabbath morning service hour and Mrs. Burgess gave the sanitarium family an interesting picture of her work in India. Brother and Sister Burgess left on the twentieth for California, planning to visit friends at several places enroute.

**A** LITTLE summer outing was the privilege of Bro. A. E. Putnam and his family and Miss Gladys Robinson. Mr. Putnam has charge of the farm crops, Mrs. Putnam is matron in Kinne Hall kitchen, and Miss Robinson has spent a number of years as head of the women's department of the city treatment rooms. The company visited friends and relatives in Iowa and Missouri, returning this last week to their posts in the school.

**T**HE first of the month, Mr. Harvey Bean and Mrs. Bean, who are operating treatment rooms in the city of Memphis, spent a brief time with the Madison family. They are moving the treatment rooms into new and larger quarters in the Medical Arts Building. They have had many remarkable experiences in their work since the days they started out single-handed as nurses. Gradually the way has opened for them to have well-equipped treatment rooms in one of the best location they could ask. The experience has developed in these workers a strength of faith and a trust in the Lord that it is good to see, and a disposition to work with the Master that makes it possible for the Master to operate through them.

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I have been an interested reader of the Survey for the past two years, but I do not think I have contributed anything to the expense of publishing. Please find a check for two dollars as a slight indication of my appreciation of the work you are doing.

# The Madison Survey

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Madison Tennessee

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October 6, 1926

No. 39

## Transforming Power of the Grace of God

AT the Sabbath morning service Doctor Sutherland introduced Eld. O. B. Kuhn, the speaker of the hour, who reached Madison during the previous week, and who has come to fill the position of Bible teacher in the institution. Elder Kuhn is a trained nurse as well as an evangelist, and appreciates to the full extent the medical-evangelistic work so much needed in the South and elsewhere. He has spent ten years as missionary in China, and senses the needs of foreign fields. He knows what it means to trust God for his daily necessities, and is welcomed by the

group of workers at Madison. Those who are training men and women to go into hard places of the earth with no stipulated salary need themselves to have a supreme trust in God and in His power to provide.

Since Eld. N. C. Wilson was called from his position as teacher of Bible at Madison to work among the natives of Africa, Madison has been looking forward eagerly for the coming of the man to fill the place he left vacant. Elder Kuhn receives a hearty welcome. He spoke for the first time at the Sabbath morning service hour on the twenty-fifth.

"As I have viewed the great work of this school during the days that I have been here, and think of the possibilities here and in other centers affiliated with

this school," said Elder Kuhn, "I realize that if one measures up to the standard of student or teacher in this institution he needs a very intimate knowledge of the Lord. There is no greater opportunity

anywhere for work than here in the South, but the Master's commission calls for a work that reaches the uttermost parts of the earth, and I know you are interested in the great fields beyond as well as those which are near by.

"I am pleased to find here the highest ideals for Christian service in the hearts of the students and the teachers alike. I

have lived ten years in China, and I know that in one's own strength there is no possibility of meeting the needs of this work. I hear you pray for the workers abroad. This morning offerings were taken for workers in foreign lands. I know that you are interested in all this work, and I want to tell you briefly of the power of God to convert the hearts of the heathen."

Elder Kuhn gave a number of interesting incidents in the work among the Chinese, one family in particular, representing five generations, all living together, who had never heard of the God of heaven. They worshiped gods of wood and stone. A young man, a carpenter, felt a burden for this family, and went to them with the Word of God. As the truth dawned on

### INVITED TO CONVENTION

October 14-17

TO those who are interested in activities that can be carried forward by laymembers of the church for the advancement of the work of the Master, a cordial invitation is extended to attend the annual gathering of self-supporting workers of the South at Madison, Tennessee, on the school campus, beginning Thursday evening, October 14, and extending through the following Sunday. Please write before coming.

their minds the idols were torn down, and in time every member of that family became Christians except the old grandmother who was about a hundred years old. But the community did not want the foreign God, Jesus. They threatened these converts when they were about to be baptised in the river. The threats did not deter them. So after baptism the community tried to drive them from their home and their rice fields. Still they remained.

That season the rainfall was limited and the rice crop was small. But on the land belonging to this Christian Chinese there was a spring that did not dry up, and the farmer was able to water his crop. When harvest time came, he went to the land owner with rice well developed and in about the ordinary amount. The land owner was surprised, but the Christian farmer explained that his God had blessed and had given him a bounteous crop.

The women in these Chinese homes are seldom taught to read, but one of the young women in this family learned to read her Bible, after about a year of diligent study, because she wanted to be able to give the precious gospel to other women. A number of converts were the result of her efforts.

In both these cases the work for the Chinese family of Liao was done by laymembers of the church, one a carpenter who was interested in the progress of the gospel and the salvation of his fellow men, and the other a young woman who was willing to give her time to the teaching of those in darkness, from sheer love of souls. They went forth much the same as we advise workers to go, without a salary and at their own charges.

The power of the gospel to transform the lives of heathen was further illustrated by the experience of a ricksha coolie who stopped his cart in front of the chapel, attracted there by the singing of gospel songs. His interest grew, he came to be taught and in less than a year was able to teach a class of students in the Bible. He spent a portion of the time canvassing and the rest in school until prepared to work as an evangelist.

It all demonstrates the power of God to train and transform the most unpromising people into workers for His glory.

Some who accept the message have a hard time in their homes because of the prejudice of ancestor worshipers against the Christ, but the sincerity of these converts, and the faith and trust of some, even of the young boys who have been attracted by the gospel story, is a lesson to us in more favored lands.

Elder Kuhn closed his study with the reading of the Lord's consideration of the people in heathen lands as recorded in Malachi 1:11—"From the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same, My name shall be great among the Gentiles; and in every place incense shall be offered unto My name, and a pure offering: for My name shall be great among the heathen saith the Lord of hosts."

### THE TOBACCO HABIT

FOR several centuries tobacco has been used by civilized nations of the world, and yet people of intelligence admit that it harms the body, especially the nervous system. During the last few years a number of tests have been made proving that tobacco is especially injurious to the young. A boy who uses it in any form, and especially the cigarette, will find his physical and mental forces greatly reduced by the time he reaches adult life.

Conscientious physicians deplore the harm that is done the nervous system of the young, but worse even than the physical injury of tobacco is the effect that it has on the spiritual nature by dulling the moral sensibilities.

Some schools forbid the use of tobacco by their male students, but they now face a new and more difficult problem. In many places women and girls are adopting the tobacco habit, and puff the smoke of the cigarette without shame, until it has become necessary for the managers of girls' schools to take a position on the subject.

In Lynn, Massachusetts, the school board took action that "no woman that smokes cigarettes can hold down a job in the Lynn schools." A few years ago such action would have been wholly superfluous. Women did not even dream of using tobacco. Teachers especially were free from the habit, but times have changed.



When wives and mothers use tobacco, what success can they expect to have in guiding the coming generation in the paths of righteousness? History warns us that the final step of any nation in its downward road to destruction has been taken when the women give themselves to a life of vice. A most active campaign should be carried on by the homes, the schools, and the churches, to save not only the women and girls, but the boys and the men from the evils of tobacco. There was a time when the children were taught to repeat the rhyme—

“Tobacco is a filthy weed,—  
It was the devil sowed the seed.  
If you do the vile stuff chew,  
The old Nick surely will catch you.”

There are scientific reasons why tobacco should not be used, and these should be familiar to all teachers and should be taught to every school child. The poisonous element in tobacco is called nicotine. In one strong cigar there is enough nicotine to seriously affect a person who is not accustomed to the use of tobacco, and enough to kill a number of dogs. Men get great comfort out of smoking, because of the sedative effect of the poison in the tobacco. They quiet their nerves and lose their worries in tobacco smoke, that is, lose them for the time being, while making for themselves more serious trouble later in life.

The sedative effect of tobacco smoke is due to the presence of carbon monoxide. There are a number of other vicious poisons in tobacco to which the heart of the smoker is susceptible. Then, laying aside the medical side of the question, the use of tobacco is an expensive habit; it is a dirty habit; it is a selfish habit, for it makes everybody but the user uncomfortable.

#### A TESTIMONY FOR WHOLE GRAINS

IN Nebraska some of the judges have the custom of prescribing a “bread and water” diet for certain offenses. Judge Wilbur F. Bryant, as a test and for his own satisfaction, is reported to have tried this diet himself for a period of five days.

— He is reported to have said, “I studied the matter of bread and water scientifically years ago. This is merely a practical test of a theory. The bread and water punishment is a severe one, and it might in certain cases be dangerous. If the crust were removed from the white bread and the prisoner fed on the inside of the loaf, it might prove fatal in a long term. But if the whole wheat, graham or rye bread is used, there is no such danger.”

This judge considers the bread and water diet a punishment particularly adapted to violators of the liquor law, and there comes from this unexpected source a striking testimony to the superior value of whole wheat grain breads.

#### USEFUL WITHOUT THOUGHT OF REWARD

THE Master said that He came not to be ministered unto, but to minister to the needs of others. That was the divine mind working through a human body. Those who adopt the Savior's philosophy of life will work on this same principle. Their love to God will be measured by their unselfish service to their fellowmen.

This world admires that spirit wherever it sees it. Sometimes it reveals itself in the sacrifice of the foreign missionary; sometimes in the work of Christians in their own community, some nearby mission field. Thousands are to go at their own charges, not waiting to be sent by some organization, or for pay from some treasury. They have the spirit of service that is born of a close relationship with the Master, and their time, work, ability, and money belong to His work.

We are told that the Lord's work in the earth will never be completed until the lay-membership of the churches unites its efforts in this way with the work of ministers and church officers.

A few days ago the country celebrated the one hundred-fiftieth anniversary of the death of a man about whom every school child has read, Nathan Hale, the young patriot of Revolutionary times. He was asked to undertake a dangerous mission for the sake of his country when the enemy was pressing hard. When asked if willing to go, his reply was that he was

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## THE MADISON SURVEY

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willing to go anywhere, do anything, for  
his only wish was to be useful.

President Coolidge gave utterance to  
the world's estimate of such service in these  
words: "Can anything be finer than this!  
No thought of glory or reward of any na-  
ture, just a desire 'to be useful.' What is  
needed today is a better realization of the  
majesty of service in the less spectacular  
and, it may be, the unpleasant and obscure  
duties of life. How wonderful if every  
one could be brought to realize the nobility  
of unselfish service in the things that  
'need' to be done."

With a world full of the things that  
'need' to be done, with calls for conse-  
crated service coming from all directions,  
every member of the body of Christ on  
earth should respond, "Here am I." Some  
of the ways in which such service can be  
rendered will be topics for study at the  
coming convention of self-supporting  
workers held at Madison, October 14-17.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**A** TOGGENBERG buck, Ace Gilisan  
No. 10381, purchased from Mr. Alex  
McMillan of Little River Farms, Knox-  
ville, was added to the school flock of milk  
goats this week. There is a growing inter-  
est in milk goats in the South because  
people are becoming aware of the value of  
the milk, especially for infants and inva-  
lids, and because of the possibilities of the  
industry in highland sections of the  
country.

**T**HE first of October, Mr. and Mrs.  
Bruce Biggs who have spent the sum-  
mer at the Lawrenceburg sanitarium and  
farm are returning to Madison to resume  
their training in the Nurses' Course. The

Lawrenceburg unit which began its  
buildings about twelve months ago, is an  
attractive little rural center for health  
work that pleases the patrons, and has had  
a very prosperous summer.

**A** SURVEY reader sends names for the  
mailing list together with a donation  
for the publishing fund. He expressed in-  
terest in the opportunities offered students  
at Madison. "I feel that Madison is doing  
a wonderful work for the salvation of the  
young people and by training them for  
active missionary service. I wish we had  
many more schools working along the  
same lines."

**O**N the twenty-eighth of September  
death took from our midst Bro. Lloyd  
Presho after an illness of ten days, from  
botulism. He leaves a wife and a small son  
and daughter. The family came from  
Seattle, Washington, last spring to pre-  
pare for greater usefulness in the Lord's  
work. He was a skillful and untiring  
mechanic and a wholesome Christian char-  
acter. He is laid to rest in Spring Hill  
cemetery to await the call of the Re-  
deemer.

**A**T the Friday evening vesper service  
Eld. and Mrs. I. D. Richardson gave  
the family a brief review of their recent  
experiences in a health-food campaign in  
Asheville, North Carolina. They find a  
deep interest in health subjects on the part  
of the public and a desire to learn better  
methods of preparing food. The lectures  
followed by food demonstrations in Ashe-  
ville, is the beginning of a work to be  
carried into a number of Southern centers  
of population. Wherever the city has a  
vegetarian cafeteria and treatment rooms,  
this line of instruction directs seekers for  
health to these places for good food and  
rational treatment.

**B**USINESS interests took Mr. Rocke to  
Knoxville during the week, in con-  
nection with the cafeteria which will open  
the fifth of October in the new building  
at 507 West Clinch Avenue. He and Mrs.  
Rocke also visited friends at several points  
near Asheville, North Carolina, and bring  
back a report of courage and progress  
from the workers at Pisgah Industrial  
School and Sanitarium, at Candler, and  
the Asheville Agricultural School and  
Mountain Sanitarium, at Fletcher.

# The Madison Survey

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No. 40

## Principles for Consideration at the Annual Convention of Self-supporting Workers

THE annual gathering of self-supporting workers of the South brings together a group of men and women who are interested in a variety of practical enterprises and lines of missionary work which can and should be done by lay-members of the church. During the coming convention, October 14-17, to be held in Assembly Hall on the school campus at Madison, time will be given to the study of such principles as are contained in the quotations given in the following paragraphs:

### The Call for Laymen

FROM the very beginning of their Christian life laymen should be active in the work of the Master. for we read,—

“Just as soon as a church is organized, let the minister set the members at work. They will need to be taught how to labor successfully. Let the minister devote more of his time to educating than to preaching.”

“Some of the new converts will be so filled with the power of God that they will at once enter the work. They will labor so diligently that they will have neither time nor disposition to weaken the hands of their brethren by unkind criticism. Their one desire will be to carry the truth to the regions beyond.”

“Men who are not called to the ministry are to be encouraged to labor for the Master according to their several ability.”

“Hundreds of men and women now idle could do acceptable service.”

“He will use humble, devoted Christians, even if they have not received so thorough an education as some others.”

“In our churches let companies be formed for service.”

“In humble dependence upon God families are to settle in the waste places of His vineyard. Consecrated men and women are needed to stand as fruit-bearing trees of righteousness in the desert places of the earth. As the reward of their self-sacrificing efforts to sow the seeds of truth, they will reap a rich harvest.”

“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 the efforts of self-sacrificing lay-members.”

“These humble workers will accomplish much, because they put forth patient, persevering effort, not relying upon human power, but upon God, Who gives them favor. The amount of good these workers accomplish will never be known in this world.”

### Every Man to His Place

IN the great work that Christians owe the world, there is a place for every one. The call is definite, the call is sounding again and again. The self-supporting missionary has a great work to do, for we read,—

“We have come to a time when every member of the church should take hold of medical missionary work.”

“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."

"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."

"Let two or more start out together in evangelistic work. They may not receive any particular encouragement from those at the head of the work that they will be given financial support; nevertheless, let them go forward, praying, singing, teaching, living the truth.

"They may take up the work of canvassing. As they move forward in their work, they gain a blessed experience. They are humbled by a sense of their helplessness, but the Lord goes before them, and among the wealthy and the poor they find favor and help."

"God calls for workers to enter the whitening harvest-field. Shall we wait because the treasury is exhausted? Go forth in faith, and God will be with you."

#### Links in God's Chain of Service

WITH intense interest God is looking on this world. *He has noted the capacity of human beings for service.*"

"Ways will be devised to reach hearts. Some of the methods used in this work will be different from the methods used in the past, but let no one, because of this, block the way by criticism."

"Such workers are to be encouraged. Their work is done, not to be seen of men, but to glorify God. And it will bear inspection. The Lord brings these workers into connection with those of more marked ability, to fill the gaps they leave. He is well pleased when they are appreciated; for they are links in His chain of service."

"In the heavenly courts when the redeemed are gathered home, they will stand nearest the Son of God. They will shine brightly in the courts of the Lord, honored by Him because they felt it an honor to minister to those for whom He gave His life."

"In the future, men in the common walks of life will be impressed by the Spirit of the Lord to leave their ordinary

employment, and go forth to proclaim the last message of mercy. As rapidly as possible they are to be prepared for labor."

#### Wonderful Promises

EVERY one who is added to the ranks by conversion, is to be assigned his post of duty. Every one should be willing to be or do anything in this warfare. When church members put forth earnest efforts to advance the message, they will live in the joy of the Lord; and will meet with success. Triumph always follows decided effort."

"To every one who offers himself to the Lord for service, withholding nothing, is given power for the attainment of measureless results."

"The Lord is bound by an eternal pledge to supply power and grace to every one who is sanctified through obedience to the truth."

"All that the apostles did, every church-member today is to do. And we are to work with as much fervor, to be accompanied by the Holy Spirit in as much greater measure, as the increase of wickedness demands a more decided call to repentance."

"At this time, when the end of all things is at hand, should not the zeal of the church exceed even that of the early church?"

"You are to sow the seeds of truth in every place. Wherever you can find access, hold forth the Word of God. Sow beside all waters. You may not at once see the result of your labors, but *be not discouraged*. Speak the words that Christ gives you. Work in His lines. Go forth everywhere as He did during His ministry on earth."

#### Work to be Accomplished by Lay-members of the Church

DIFFERENT lines of work, various enterprises through which to represent the truth, are open to laymen and women of the church. Some of these lines of effort are mentioned as follows:

"In every city that is entered, a solid foundation is to be laid for permanent work."

"In foreign countries many enterprises for the advancement of this message must yet be begun and carried forward. The

opening of hygienic restaurants and treatment rooms, and the establishment of sanitariums for the care of the sick and the suffering, is just as necessary in Europe as in America. In many lands, medical missions are to be established to act as God's helping hand in ministering to the afflicted."

"The different lines of the Lord's work are to be carried forward with much more self-sacrifice than is at present manifest. The work for these last days is in a special sense a missionary work."

"Men and women who eat at restaurants established in different places will become conscious of an improvement in health. Their confidence once gained, they will be more ready to accept God's special message of truth."

"Wherever medical missionary work is carried on in our large cities, cooking schools should be held; and wherever a strong educational missionary work is in progress, a hygienic restaurant of some sort should be established, which shall give a practical illustration of the proper selection and the healthful preparation of foods."

"Let schools and sanitariums now be established in many places in the Southern states. Let centers of influence be made in many of the Southern cities by the opening of food stores and vegetarian restaurants."

"Let there also be facilities for the manufacture of simple, inexpensive health foods. Let not selfish, worldly policy be brought into the work . . . Let unselfish men take hold of this work in the fear of God."

"The manufacture of health foods should be conducted, not as a speculation for personal gain, but as a business that God has devised whereby a door of hope may be opened for the people. In the South, special consideration should be shown to the poor, who have been terribly neglected."

The self-supporting feature in all these enterprises is indicated by the statement: "During the time that has passed into eternity, many should have been in the South, laboring together with God by doing personal work, and by giving of their means to sustain themselves and other workers in that field."

### Results When the Lord's Plan Is Followed

WHEN medical missionary work is carried forward by laymen with the blessing of the Lord, great results may be expected. We are told that "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."

"When thinking men find that our restaurants are closed on the Sabbath, they will make inquiries in regard to the principles that lead us to close our doors on Saturday. In answering their questions, we shall have opportunity to acquaint them with the reasons for our faith."

### Establishing Health Centers

MEN who have means will be called upon to use their means, and men with the ability to work will find employment, as the health-food work is carried forward."

"God will impress business men who are Sabbath-keepers to establish industries that will provide employment for His people."

Especially in the Southern states of North America, many things will be devised and many facilities provided, that the poor and needy can sustain themselves by the health-food industries."

"The health-food work is the property of God."

"It is not to be made a financial speculation for personal gain."

"The profits are to be used for the good of suffering humanity everywhere."

### Instructions Tersely Put

THE following statements may well become the motto of the self-supporting workers in the Southern field:

"Brethren, take hold of this work."

"Give no place to discouragement."

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"Do not criticize those who are trying to do something in right lines, but go to work yourselves."

"All that men as missionaries for God can do for this field should now be done."

"If ever a field needed medical missionary work, it is the South."

"Small sanitariums should be established in many places."

"Every city is to be entered by workers trained to do medical missionary work."

"God has given our sanitariums an opportunity to set in operation a work that will be as a stone instinct with life."

"In many places it will be necessary to begin sanitarium work in the cities, but, as much as possible, this work should be transferred to the country as soon as suitable locations can be secured."

"It is best to make small beginnings in many places."

"The small plants established will grow into larger institutions."

"The establishment of these institutions will result in much good."

"The work of the minister should blend fully with that of the medical missionary evangelist."

"By their unity they will bear witness that God has sent His only begotten Son into the world."

"Medical missionaries who labor in evangelistic lines are doing a work of as high an order as are their ministerial fellow-workers."

"Every hygienic restaurant should be a school."

"In every place where there is a church, instruction should be given in regard to the preparation of simple, healthful foods."

"Church members should impart to the people of their neighborhood the light they have received on this subject."

"Cooking schools are to be established in many places."

"Every inducement to lead the people to reform should be held out before them."

"Those who come to our restaurants should be supplied with reading matter."

"The burden of supplying this reading matter should be shared by all our people."

"In their business life Christ's followers are to be light bearers to the world."

"Their honesty, uprightness, and steadfast fidelity in every act of life will be a means of illumination."

"Even in mechanical lines, the Lord desires that the perfection of His character shall appear."

"Those who follow Christ's example of self-denial for the truth's sake make a great impression on the world."

"Their example is convincing and contagious."

"God wants us to do much more praying and much less talking."

"Let no murmurs or complaints come from your lips."

"Every institution will have to battle with difficulties."

"Trials are permitted in order to test the hearts of God's people."

"When adversity befalls one of the Lord's instrumentalities, it will be shown how much real faith we have in God and in His work."

### Good Thoughts for Laymen Workers

COURAGE is required to follow the Master in the program He has outlined, but the Lord honors the man who has the courage to step into His work, to create a place for himself, and to go at his own charges. The promises to such workers are many and heart-cheering.

"Human power did not establish the work of God, neither can human power destroy it."

"Who has prevented casualties? —The angels of God have supervision of the work."

"Heaven is to begin on this earth. When the Lord's people are filled with meekness and tenderness, they will realize that His banner over them is love, and His fruit will be sweet to their taste. *They will make a heaven below in which to prepare for heaven above.*"

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## Foundation Principles for Christian Workers

LAST week some vital principles for the guidance of self-supporting workers were given in these columns, which are for consideration by the delegates in convention at Madison, October 14-17. The subject is continued in the following paragraphs:

### Oil the Machinery

IT is often the experience of groups of workers brought in close contact by the very nature of the work in a unit, or center for combined city and rural work, that little things, personal peculiarities, thoughtless conduct, make the work hard and sometimes lead to a separation of workers and injury to the work. There is a remedy for all this.

"The first lesson to be taught the workers in our institutions is the lesson of dependence upon God. They must, each for himself, accept the truth contained in the words of Christ, 'Without Me ye can do nothing.'"

"Into our daily work we are to bring devotion, piety, godliness. If you carry on your business without this, you make the greatest mistake of your lives; you

commit robbery toward God, while professing to serve Him."

"When He comes in to cooperate with human effort, and men and women cooper-

ate with Him, a marked change will be seen in the work and in the results. . . The machinery will move as if oiled and guided by a masterly hand. There will be less friction when the worker receives the oil from the two olive branches. The holy influence will be imparted to others in words of kindness, tenderness, love, and encouragement."

### Patience and Forbearance

WE have no right to overtax either the mental or the physical powers, so that we are easily excited, and led to speak words that dishonor God. The Lord desires us to be always calm and forbearing."

"God cannot connect with those who live to please themselves, to make themselves first. The sin that is most nearly hopeless and incurable is pride of opinion, self-conceit. This stands in the way of all growth."

"The world is watching, ready to criticize with keenness and severity your

### THE SECRET OF STRENGTH

"My strength is made perfect in weakness."

LET not thy weakness hinder thee,  
Nor fright thee from thy task  
away;

Thy God hath promised strength shall  
be  
Proportioned to thy need and day.

He bids thee not *thy* strength to use;  
That were but mockery, indeed.  
Oft weakest vessels He doth choose,  
And from His store supplies their  
need.

If He both task and strength bestow,  
What wouldst thou more? How  
canst thou fail?  
In thee His glory He will show,  
And by His might thou shalt pre-  
vail.

Then, without question, go forward,  
Deeming no task beyond thy  
strength.  
Seek but His will to know and do;  
Success shall crown thy work at  
length.

—Selected

words, your deportment, and your business transactions."

"Impressions, favorable or unfavorable to Bible religion, are constantly made on the minds of all with whom you have to do. The world watches to see what fruit is borne by professed Christians. It has a right to look for self-denial and self-sacrifice from those who claim to believe advanced truth."

"Workers who are not diligent and faithful do incalculable harm. No one should be retained in any one of the Lord's institutions who in a crisis fails of realizing that His instrumentalities are sacred."

"The half-hearted and worldly, those who are given to gossip, who dwell on the faults of others, while neglecting their own, should be separated from the work."

#### Simplicity and Economy

THE work committed to the followers of the Master is broad enough to require all the time and ability they possess. "When the Lord favors any of His servants with worldly advantages, it is that they may use those advantages for the benefit of others. We are to learn to be content with simple food and clothing, that we may save much means to invest in the work of the gospel."

"Watch the little outgoes. Stop every leak. It is the little losses that tell heavily in the end. Gather up the fragments; let nothing be lost."

"Some think it beneath their dignity to look after small things. They think it the evidence of a narrow mind and a niggardly spirit. But small leaks have sunk many a ship. A lack of economy will surely bring debt upon our institutions."

#### Have Faith When Times Are Hard

ANY man who answers a call to work for the Lord will face difficulties. The first year that Abraham spent in the land of promise he faced a famine that made him think seriously of the prosperous land from which he had come.

"God sends trials to prove who will stand faithful under temptation. He brings all into trying positions, to see if they will trust in a power out of and above themselves."

"When trials come to us; when we can see before us, not an increase of prosperity, but a pressure necessitating sacrifice on the part of all, how shall we receive Satan's insinuations that we are to have a very hard time?"

"If we lack where we are when difficulties present themselves, we would lack faith in any place."

"Our greatest need is faith in God. When we look on the dark side, we lose our hold on the Lord God of Israel. As the heart is opened to fears and conjectures, the path of progress is hedged up by unbelief. Let us never feel that God has forsaken His work."

"There must be less talking unbelief, less imagining that this one and that one is hedging up the way. Go forward in faith; trust the Lord to prepare the way for His work. Then you will find rest in Christ."

"As you cultivate faith and place yourself in right relation to God, and by earnest prayer brace yourself to do your duty, you will be worked by the Holy Spirit. You need not be painfully indefinite. You may walk and work in confidence."

"We must have less faith in what we can do, and more faith in what the Lord can do for us."

"More love is needed, more frankness, less suspicion, less evil-thinking. We need to be less ready to blame and accuse."

"Do not worry. By looking at appearances, and complaining when difficulty and pressure come, you reveal a sickly, enfeebled faith."

"By your words and your works show that your faith is invincible. The Lord is rich in resources. Look to Him who has light and power and efficiency."

"The Lord will be a present help in every time of need. He will guide in judgment. He will be at the right hand to give counsel. He will say, 'This is the way; walk ye in it.'"

"Over every man, good and evil angels strive. This is no make-believe conflict. It is not mimic battles in which we are engaged. We are to meet most powerful adversaries, and it rests with us to determine which shall win."

"Just as soon as we realize our inability to do God's work, and submit to be guided by His wisdom, the Lord can work



with us. If we will empty the soul of self, He will supply all our necessities. The intensity of desire represented by hungering and thirsting is a pledge that the coveted supply will be given."

"Look unto Jesus in simplicity and faith."

"The fact that we are called upon to endure trial, proves that the Lord Jesus sees in us something very precious, which He desires to develop."

"We do not take special pains in pruning brambles. Christ does not cast worthless stones into His furnace. It is valuable ore that He tests."

#### Many to be Self-Supporting

**M**EN 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."

"We need to humble ourselves before God, because so few of the members of His church are putting forth the efforts that in anywise compare with the efforts that the Lord desires them to put forth."

"In the South there is much that could be done by lay-members of the church."

"Let Sabbath-keeping families move to the South, and live out the truth before those who know it not. . . . Let them do Christian-help work, feeding the hungry and clothing the naked."

"Schools are to be established away from the cities, where the youth can learn to cultivate the soil, and thus help to make themselves and the school self-supporting."

"We need schools that will be self-supporting, and this can be if teachers will be helpful, industrious, and economical."

"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 souls."

"If the lay-members of the church will arouse to do the work that they can do, *going on a warfare at their own charges*, each seeing how much he can accomplish in winning souls to Jesus, we shall see many leaving the ranks of Satan to stand under the banner of Christ."

"Wonderful revivals will follow. Sinners will be converted, and many souls will be added to 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."

"There is altogether too much dependence upon machinery, on mechanical working. Machinery is good in its place, but do not allow it to become too complicated. I tell you that in many cases it has retarded the work, and kept out laborers who in their line could have accomplished far more than has been done by the minister who depends on sermonizing more than on ministry."

"Not all who labor in this line should depend upon the conference for support."

"We shall not be stinted for means if we will go forward trusting in God. The Lord is willing to do a great work for those who truly believe in Him."

#### No Time for Worldly Enterprises

**T**HE Master spent years in the carpenter shop that His followers might know the relation that daily labor bears to the giving of the message. He dignified labor, and taught that Christians should have no work that the Lord cannot use for the furthering of His cause."

"We have no time now to give our energies and talents to worldly enterprises. . . . Let every talent be employed in the work of the Lord."

"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. Souls who have wealth will be brought into the truth, and will give of their means to advance the work of God."

"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 business office, sanctifying the details of every-day life, and ordering every transaction according to the standard of God's Word. But this is what the Lord requires."

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"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."

"Let all who believe the truth begin to work."

"Let us thank the Lord that there are a few laborers doing everything possible to raise up some memorials for God in our neglected cities."

"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."

"The Lord has a controversy with our ministers and people, and I must speak, placing upon them the burden of the Southern work, and of the cities of our land."

"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. Among these are the representatives of many nations, many of whom are prepared to receive the message."

"There is a work being done by medical missionaries which answers to the description given in Matthew 24: 48-51."

"Medical missionary work is the gospel in practice."

### No Time for Discouragement

**R**EMEMBER that prayer is the source of your strength."

"Difficulties will arise that will try your faith and patience. Face them bravely. Look on the bright side."

"Unswerving faith and unselfish love will overcome the difficulties that arise in

the path of duty to hinder aggressive warfare."

"If the work is hindered, be sure that it is not your fault, and then go forward, rejoicing in the Lord. Heaven is full of joy."

"Let not your courage fail. Never talk unbelief because appearances are against you."

"If you make a mistake, turn your defeat into victory."

"Trusting, hoping, believing, holding fast the hand of Infinite Power, you will be more than conquerors."

"After doing what you can, wait for the Lord, and He will bring His word to pass."

"Wait, not in fretful anxiety, but in undaunted faith and unshaken trust."

"At this time God's cause is in need of men and women who possess rare qualifications and good administrative powers; those who have large capacity for work; those who possess warm, kind hearts, cool heads, sound sense, and unbiased judgment."

"This work will give life and vigor to the mental and spiritual powers."

"This work cannot be done by proxy. Money lent or given will not accomplish it. Sermons will not do it."

"It is a mystery that there are not hundreds at work where now there is but one. The heavenly universe is astonished at the apathy, the coldness, the listlessness of those who profess to be sons and daughters of God."

"Those who give their lives to Christ-like ministry know the meaning of true happiness. They themselves are growing as they try to help others. They become familiar with the largest plans, the most stirring enterprises, and how can they but grow when they place themselves in the divine channel of light and blessing?"

"They become more and more identified with Christ in all His plans. There is no opportunity for spiritual stagnation."

"Troublous times are before us, but if we stand together in Christian fellowship, none striving for supremacy, God will work mightily for us. Let us be hopeful and courageous. Despondency in God's service is sinful and unreasonable. He knows our every necessity. He has all power."

# The Madison Survey

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## A Pleasant and Profitable Gathering of Southern Workers

AN unusually large number were present for the opening session of the annual convention of Southern self-supporting workers. Thursday evening, the fourteenth of October. From schools in rural districts, from rural sanitariums, and from city treatment rooms and cafeterias came representatives to spend a week-end in the study of their problems. They kept coming until far into the night, for these workers are connected with busy centers that can be left for only a brief space. By Sabbath, when the numbers were swelled by friends who drove out from Nashville, the auditorium in Helen Funk Assembly Hall was filled to the edges.

Words of welcome were spoken to the assembly by Doctor Sutherland. He called attention to periods in the history of the people of God when it was necessary for those who believed the Word to step out into active service, success depending upon the united efforts of all the people. The present is a time for the common people to arise and give their services without stint to the hastening of the kingdom of God on earth.

The path we travel will grow narrow, and still more narrow, as time goes on; many things we have been clinging to will necessarily have to be dropped from our program; whole-hearted service for the

Master is the thing demanded of us as Christians.

Response in behalf of the delegates was given by Eld. I. D. Richardson who referred to his experiences in the publishing

work and as a bookman in India. For a man to go forth as a self-supporting laborer in the great vineyard of the Lord develops faith and simple trust, traits that are needed to carry him through to the end.

**The Outlook as We See It**

EARLY in the history of the school

work at Madison Bro. B. N. Mulford came South to associate with the workers at this place. Always there was kept before the young people the needs of the highland districts of the South, and it was not long until Brother Mulford had a company ready to launch an enterprise on the highland rim near Fountain Head, Tennessee. From the most simple beginnings this enterprise has developed a community school that numbers eighty, an agricultural center that has had much to do with revamping community life and interests, and a rural sanitarium which this summer has had as many as twenty patients at a time, illustrating what can be done by a group of consecrated men and women who are able to carry on a cooperative work on a self-supporting basis.

### LET LAYMEN PREPARE FOR WORK

IN the future, men in the common walks of life will be impressed by the spirit of the Lord to leave their ordinary employment, and go forth to proclaim the last message of mercy. As rapidly as possible they are to be prepared for labor, that success may crown their efforts.

—Workers From the Ranks.

The key note to the message given by Mr. Mulford is contained in the following quotation:

"The battle cry is sounding along the line. Let every soldier of the cross *push* to the front, not in self-sufficiency, but in meekness and lowliness, and with firm faith in God. Your work, my work, will not cease with this life. For a little while we may rest in the grave, but, when the call comes, we shall, in the kingdom of God, take up our work once more."

Push to the front. God has a work for every member of the church, an active line of service that will take all there is of him, in time, in money, and ability for service.

The spirit of God is moving upon the hearts of men in the common walks of life to give themselves to Him for work. He is pointing out a multitude of ways by which men may serve Him. Never in our history has the way seemed clearer or the opportunities greater. This gathering from the various centers of activity in the South, and elsewhere, sends forth an invitation to others to step into the gap, to take their places as links in the chain of workers for the Master.

Each day of the convention was filled to the limit. An early morning prayer and study service saw the workers gathered in the chapel. These early morning hours are always a source of spiritual uplift. All through the meeting, in fact, there was evident a deep sense of personal need for a close walk with the Master. The convention is a season of refreshing for men and women who know what it is to labor every day of the year for the needy ones about them.

#### The Workers Report

ALL day Friday the assembly listened to reports of progress as given by workers from the various units, and because the day was not long enough to hear from all who were in attendance, reports from some were wedged in between other numbers later on in the program. In one way or another words of courage and good cheer came from Birmingham, Memphis, and Fountain Head; Fletcher, Glen Alpine, Old Fort, and Chestnut Hill; Lawrenceburg, Knoxville, and Chattanooga; Reeves, St. Andrews, Decatur, and Sand Mountain; Philadelphia, Louis-

ville, and Florence; Pisgah, Red Boiling Springs, Centerville, Daylight, and others.

It was a pleasure to have present Dr. George T. Harding Jr., superintendent of Columbus Rural Rest Home, with a group of others from that institution. Doctor Harding has the ability to add very materially to the success of a meeting of this sort; for he is associated with a splendid work for the sick at Worthington, Ohio, and he is still further identifying himself with the rural movement in his activities at the rural community center near Galion, Ohio.

Some time ago a health work was established in Philadelphia, a vegetarian cafeteria and health-food store combined. Eld. H. K. Christman, one of the leaders in this movement to encourage activity on the part of the church in a great city, had a ringing message for the convention. It was good to have him here, for his experiences in this work lead him to urge laymen to respond to the call for workers, and the ministry to unite closely the medical and evangelical work. Eld. E. A. Manry, home missionary secretary of the Columbia Union, added to the message for layman activity.

This year the needs of the colored people received more attention than usual. Mrs. Druillard gave a stirring talk on the responsibility the Lord lays upon His people to carry the message to the colored race. Much should be done by the colored people themselves to train workers for their race. J. J. Pearson, a colored brother from Birmingham, who has worked for many years as a nurse in his home city, and who has many friends among the white people of Alabama, has carried on a rural school for colored students, about twenty-five miles from Birmingham. On this farm a sanitarium building has been completed recently for the care of colored sick people.

Dr. M. M. Martinson, from Oakwood School, reported for the school at Huntsville which is reviving its efforts to train colored students for medical missionary work for their own people.

Madison has always been in sympathetic touch with the workers at the Hinsdale Sanitarium, near Chicago. In the days

when Madison was struggling for existence. Dr. David Paulson and his associates were establishing that institution under difficulties. So long as he lived, the face of Doctor Paulson was looked for in the annual assembly of Southern workers. This year Mrs. Carolyn Clough, editor of the *Life Boat* magazine, and Miss Rose Andre, long a member of the Hinsdale group of workers, were with the convention. Mrs. Clough explained the growth of Hinsdale activities for the poor of Chicago and kindred lines of medical missionary work which form a part of the training of their workers.

While the work has been going forward in rural districts of the South, and while the city work from a rural base has been developing, Prof. Arthur Hallock and a group of associates have been working along similar educational lines in the northern part of Wisconsin. He has had a keen interest in developments here, and it was a pleasure to have him among the convention people this year. He spoke of the courage of his workers as they are putting practical training within the reach of a class of young people at Hylandale School, near Rockland, Wisconsin. There has been decided advancement in a number of places this year as evidenced by the report of the secretary of The Layman Foundation. Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Louisville cafeteria and treatment rooms have a permanent home at 626 North Second Street, replacing rented quarters occupied for several years in that city. At Birmingham, the country base has been enlarged, and a number of buildings are in process of erection, to make possible a rural sanitarium work.

Hurlbutt Farm lost its sanitarium building by fire several years ago. This year The Layman Foundation erected another building for rural sanitarium work, the construction work having been done by L. D. Hewitt.

The middle of October the Knoxville cafeteria moved into new and permanent quarters in a very attractive building erected for the purpose as 507 Clinch Avenue. The cafeteria occupies the second floor of this building and the treatment rooms of R. A. Lovell are on the first floor.

Another interesting report came from Eld. I. D. Richardson. He and his wife are conducting series of health lectures with food demonstrations in Southern cities. They were in Asheville in August and met with good results. Every Good Health Place should be an educational center. Cooking schools should be conducted, but in most of the cafeterias the group of workers are fully occupied with serving the food, and the work of Elder and Mrs. Richardson is a splendid supplement, carrying out a plan we have looked forward to for a number of years.

"Every man in Israel should know his place in the Lord's work and should be standing at his post of duty," said Elder Richardson. "When I see a work such as is being done at Fountain Head, I ask, 'Why are not hundreds of our people doing a similar work?' It is because they lack the faith to step out on the promises of the Lord; they lack faith to undertake great things for the Master."

#### Trusting God in Unit Work

FROM several speakers came the testimony that there is nothing better to develop a clean-cut faith in the Lord than to find the responsibility of a unit resting on one's shoulders. "You will learn more in one year in God's school of experience than in a decade anywhere else," said Elder Christman. "If thou hast run with the footmen, and they have wearied thee, then how canst thou contend with the horses? If in the land of peace, . . . they wearied thee, then how wilt thou do in the swelling of the Jordan?" In these times of turmoil, when God is calling upon men to espouse a cause and work hand in hand with Him, men and women must know the meaning of implicit trust in God."

"In all our work at Madison as the years have passed, we have had evidence on every hand of God's power, and of His willingness to lead and provide for all our needs," said Doctor Sutherland.

"I believe thoroughly that God must save us from our sins," said Doctor Harding, "and I believe just as thoroughly that His work must be promoted by Him. Success comes when we maintain the right relationship to Him."

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### Preparation For Many Fields

**E**XPERIENCE shows that it is difficult for a good many people to enter a work with a spirit of permanency. They are willing to begin, but many do not have the power to stay with the enterprise through all the hard times that may come. They shift from place to place, and often drop from the work altogether after a brief experience. W. F. Rocke, who has carried heavy burdens at Madison for the past fifteen years, gave some strong points on the ability of workers to hold together.

Each man should have a clear vision of the work to which the Lord calls him. The secret of success with Paul was the vision the Lord gave him on the way to Damascus and which never faded from his mind, the vision of a work that held in it trials and afflictions, but which could not be laid aside.

When a man enters the self-supporting work he must lay aside personal interests, or at least subordinate them to the interests of the unit he has joined. Close cooperation must characterize all the work of the group. There is no inducement from a financial standpoint to enter this work, so the workers must get their remuneration largely from the satisfaction that they are working for the Master and that they have the hearty good will of their associates. In business and in work of every kind, the unit should be a *unit* in fact as well as in name.

Loyalty to the work, and to other members of the group must be one of the chief characteristics of unit workers. Gossip about one another kills the spirituality of the one who indulges in it, and is destructive to the spirit of cooperation. The Master's workers should have the spirit of the great apostle who said that nothing could

separate him from the cause he had espoused and the work God had given him to do. He gave a list of opposing powers that he found it necessary to resist, and today our workers must be in the work for life and willing if need be to give their very life for the work.

When trouble comes, as may be expected when men and women with human frailties are closely associated, the way to settle difficulties is described in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew. Let those who see faults in another go to that one in the spirit of meekness. Let them talk matters over alone, and in most instances that will be the end of the trouble.

Again, workers in groups were urged to talk freely together concerning all problems of the work. Free and frank discussion may prevent blunders, and it tends to establish confidence and permanency on the part of the workers.

### The Spirit That Binds Workers Together

**T**HE service of Sabbath morning was opened with the singing of a soul-inspiring hymn by Elder Shaw, pastor of the Atlanta Seventh-Day Adventist church. He and Dr. Julius Schneider, of the Georgia Sanitarium, located at Decatur, are uniting their efforts to give the Atlanta church evangelistic and medical missionary phases of the message combined.

"The Mission Field's Call for Practical Workers" was the subject of the morning sermon by Eld. J. J. Nethery, president of the Southern Union Conference. God has committed to men the finishing of His work in the earth. So surely as there is a definite place in heaven for us, there is a definite work on earth, and every man should find his individual task and prepare to carry forward work in the home and in foreign fields. Men and women who are well-balanced and who have an all-round training are needed everywhere. It is a mistake to send men to the mission field who can do only one thing; they need to know how to do a dozen things. They need to know how to teach and to preach, how to keep books and raise food and build houses. The North and the South the East and the West, the world everywhere, is in need of men who realize the need and can do the real things of life.

(Concluded next week.)

# The Madison Survey

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## Continuing the Convention Story

Preparation for Many Fields

FOLLOWING the sermon of Eld. J. J. Nethery, given at the Sabbath morning service hour, as reported in last week's SURVEY, Elder Richardson gave some reasons why the work in the South is an excellent preparation

for more distant fields. From the standpoint of climate, it is well for those going to the tropics to spend some time in the South. The experience of those who are making a success of rural schools and of rural sanitariums in the South will be of untold benefit to them in foreign lands. The ability which workers

get by living in a community until they have the love and respect of the neighbors, prepares them for harder places in more distant lands.

Of the training offered at Madison we read, "The class of education given at the Madison School is such as will be accounted a treasure of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields."

"Every possible means should be devised to establish schools of the Madison order in various parts of the South. Those who lend their means and their influence to help this work, are aiding the cause of God."

The message of the hour is for laymen to connect with the work of God. Every

man should be at his post of duty. The all-round training and experience of self-supporting workers in the South puts them on vantage ground. Men in the units should be training others to take their places, so

the tried workers will be free to answer calls to more distant lands.

**Subjects For Discussion**  
SPACE is limited.

and it is impossible to give more than a glimpse of the work of the convention. Some most excellent papers were read, and a portion of these will appear later. Drs. Mary Dale and Julius Schneider discussed the problem

of turning the attention of physicians to the South, for this section not only needs medical missionaries, but it offers a splendid field of opportunity. Doctor Harding and Mrs. Mulford gave problems connected with rural sanitarium work. The need of trained dietitians was handled by Mrs. Sutherland and Mrs. Richardson. The efforts to supply the calls for health literature and the publication of the SURVEY with its message of the South, were explained by Mrs. Lida Scott.

The qualification of teachers to meet state requirements was discussed by Dr. Blanche Noble. Prof. W. P. Bradley, educational secretary of the Southern Union, spoke of the opportunities for the rural and church school teacher in the South, and

### A TEST OF FAITH

IN the upbuilding of His work, the Lord sometimes tries the confidence of His people by having them move forward in faith. Often He brings them into strait and trying places, bidding them go forward when their feet seem to be touching the waters of the Red Sea. It is at such times, when the prayers of His servants ascend to Him in earnest faith, that He opens the way before them, and brings them out into a large place.

—Go Forward.

Mrs. Herschel Ard gave from her experience some excellent suggestions for making the rural school attractive to the children and their parents and a means of reaching the homes with great principles of Christian life.

The rural workers in convention expect always to meet and hear from Dr. E. M. Sanders, surgeon from Nashville, who has been a staunch friend of the Madison work for many years. They were more pleased than ever with the instruction he gave on Sunday afternoon. He appreciates the peculiar place that our school and medical work hold in relation to the work of others, and has a happy way of expressing it.

Another pleasure was derived from the very practical talk given by Prof. A. C. Burton, who heads the Department of Rural Education in the Western Kentucky State Teachers' College, located at Bowling Green.

The result of the study given various subjects by the convention was summed up in resolutions submitted by the Committee on Plans which will be given later. That the meeting was a decidedly pleasant and profitable occasion was the testimony of many. It is a joy and an inspiration to the Madison family to have the annual visit of these friends and co-workers, and we only wish it were possible to give the larger family of SURVEY readers a better conception of the work and of the blessings of heaven which all have realized this past year.

#### Chestnut Hill Farm School

EIGHTEEN years ago two families living in the state of California learned of work that needed to be done in rural districts of the South. After studying the question carefully and prayerfully, they decided that this was a work in which they should have some part. So the end of the year found Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace and their family and my parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Walen, and their children, here at Madison studying the conditions and problems which they might expect to meet in this line of work.

In December they located on a farm eight or nine miles east of Fountain Head, Tennessee, and about thirty-five miles north of Madison. They named the farm Chestnut Hill.

Many and varied were the experiences of that group of workers in those pioneer days. Many were the sacrifices made and the privations endured by the parents that the children never fully realized, although some of them were shared and understood at the same time. Many precious lessons were learned in trusting the Lord, for He had led them to this field, and they knew He would supply all their needs.

A little school for the five children on the hill was started at once in the old log house. And, with the exception of two years, this school has continued, until the present time. It outgrew the room given over to its use and when it became a question of whether the family or the school would be obliged to move, the Lord impressed kind friends to help with the erection of a school building.

Usually it has been necessary to have two teachers for the school, and very wonderfully have our assistants been sent to us by the Lord; sometimes from the East, and again from the West, but always young people with zeal, ability, and what was more, a consecration that led them to labor faithfully in the vineyard even though their only remuneration was the satisfaction of a task well done for the Master. This year, as assistant, I have one of my own girl students. I esteem this quite a privilege; in fact, I am as proud of it as I was when, several years ago, I taught some of my first pupils' children.

For years my father's prayer has been that some day our school house might also be a church upon the hill. This prayer was answered a year ago when Eld. H. K. Halladay held an effort in our community which resulted in the organization of the Chestnut Hill Church with nineteen charter members. Three more have been added since the beginning of 1926. Last year the personnel of the school changed only slightly, so nearly all the children have one or both parents as church members. Therefore, our rural school is also a church school with an active school board and duly elected teachers.

I feel that we have an extraordinary class of students. Many of them come to school in the face of opposition; therefore, they come for business and disciplinary



problems are few, and the Lord helps us out of those few.

Last year I was anxious that the girls learn the joy of giving. To encourage this the sewing class mended and made over some of their own out-grown clothes, and some of our "imported" clothing. At Christmas time we took turns going to the poorer homes and fitting out the children with Christmas presents. I cannot tell which were the happiest, the children who gave, or the recipients of the gifts, or the teacher when she saw the gleam of happiness shining in the eyes of her girls.

The past year has been a good one agriculturally. The orchard produced an abundance of good apples and peaches. We have alfalfa and a few acres of sweet clover, plenty of potatoes, both sweet and Irish, and a thousand quarts of fruit in cans for the winter.

As usual, the past winter brought to us all the nursing we could do. It is a rather unique experience to give a treatment before breakfast; following breakfast to go to a neighbor's house to care for a new-born babe and its mother; rush back to open school at 8:30; at noon, give another treatment to the patient in the home, and a third in the evening, and before retiring, pay the babe and its mother another visit. Imagine keeping up this routine for several weeks. The wonderful part is that the Lord renews one's strength day by day and helps him to find a joy in the fact that, while yesterday he thought his hands absolutely full, yet today he is able to take on added burdens.

The only health-food work I can report from our school is the change in the methods of cooking and in the diet of the homes in the community, and the wonderful change in the health of many of our families. They publish far and wide the merits of whole wheat bread, bran, and a menu of well prepared fruits and vegetables.

Another line of activity has been added to our program. This year there came to us a poor young widow with four children. The mother was brought back from death's door in answer to prayer. She was unable to care for the children, so signed them over to the custody of an aunt. This aunt, however, is unable to give a permanent home to the little ones, but she wants to

see them in Adventist homes where they will be trained for Christian service.

The ages of these children range from three to nine years. We have taken one and have found homes for the others except the oldest. We are praying now that the Lord will touch the heart of some good father and mother to look after this one. She deserves a chance and she cannot long remain where she is.

I scarcely know what to say about finances. I know our needs have been supplied, sometimes in really wonderful ways. God has made it possible for us to keep out of debt. I believe these material blessings have come because of the Lord's faithfulness in carrying out His agreement when the worker is faithful in returning to Him His share of the increase.

We have a regular Sabbath school attendance of thirty-five and a mid week prayer service with an equal attendance. It would do you good to see the degree of development that is evident in one year's time after surrender to the influence of the Spirit of God. Those who had never prayed in public, and who began falteringly, can now offer the most fervent prayers. They have learned to conduct family worship each morning and evening.

Our report should be more than a mere recital of doings of the year. It should express the attitude of the workers toward the experiences of the year. Are we discouraged, and is the way too long?—No. Are we full of courage?—Yes. Do we see omens of the Master's coming?—Yes. Are we determined to keep on until He comes.—Indeed, we are. —Susan Ard.

#### Wide Range of the Work

IT is impossible to give the reports as they came to the convention, much as we would like to have SURVEY readers hear them all. From the report of Chestnut Hill School as given by Mrs. Ard, some idea may be gained of the variety of activities carried on in these rural centers. The children are cared for in body and mind and there is a constant effort to build them up spiritually. The daily life of the community is reached through agricultural work, through the lessons in cooking and canning and building. The widows and the orphans have homes provided for them. The sick are cared for in their homes, or

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else they are taken to the teacher's home and there nursed back to health. Babes are ushered into the world, and those who have come to the end of life's journey are helped to cross the great divide. It is a heart touching work, a joyful work, a work that many hundreds might do and be the gainers by doing.

### Recommendations

AS a summary of the discussions and of the principles presented, the following recommendations were adopted:

*Cooperation in Work.*— Each worker in these units needs the advice and counsel of other members, for in counsel there is strength. Therefore, it is recommended, That it be a policy in each unit for workers to counsel together before any major action is taken, that the action may represent the unit as a whole

*Location of Cafeterias and Treatment Rooms.*— Since the operation of vegetarian cafeterias and restaurants and our treatment rooms is primarily for business men and women, it is recommended, That we follow the instruction to choose locations "in the centers of large cities;" "in the great tourist and sea-side resorts;" "in many of the Southern cities;" and That we recognize that many times it is wise to have "several small restaurants instead of one large one;" and "in every city where we have a church, there is need of a place where treatments can be given."

*The Country Base.*— It is recommended, That, it be the policy to have a rural home for the city workers where school and sanitarium interests may be developed along with the agricultural activities.

*Unifying the Work.*— Since there is need of unifying the operations of the various cafeterias and treatment rooms, it is

recommended, That a typewritten bulletin be issued at Madison from time to time, that will contain helpful suggestions for maintaining a high standard of service, quality of foods, and recipes.

*Permanency in the Work.*— People entering self-supporting work should do so with the conviction that they are acting in harmony with the instruction of the Lord, and with this conviction should be associated a sense of business relationships that will lead them to remain with an enterprise permanently rather than to start a work and leave it for others to carry forward. It is recommended, That this spirit of permanency be stressed in the locating of workers in units; That families be encouraged to move South to engage in such enterprises as the rural school, the rural sanitarium, cafeterias, and other medical missionary activities; and That such people be encouraged to spend some time with other units for the benefit of the experience they will gain in the association, before permanently locating for themselves.

*Work for the Colored People.*— It was recommended, that the self-supporting workers recognize also the great need of work for the colored people, and that they do all they can to encourage suitable people to lead out in training school work for colored students to fit them to work for their own race.

*Schools of Health.*— It was recommended, That workers in cafeterias and treatment rooms recognize the work being done by the Medical Missionary Volunteers through Elder and Mrs. Richardson, and invite them to conduct Schools of Health in the cities in which our centers are established, helping also in the standardization of this city work.

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Arrangements were made for the leading workers in the various cafeterias and city treatment rooms to hold an institute some time during the year for a study of their particular problems. These meetings will be held at first one unit and then another, in order to give workers the privilege of seeing working conditions in other cities. Rules governing the conduct of these city centers have been prepared, accepted by the convention, and are to be put in pamphlet form.

# The Madison Survey

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## The Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium

IN the location of rural centers a number of items have been considered. We are told among other things, that it is well to choose places that are frequented by multitudes, such as sea-side resorts and places in the line of motorist travel. The Master chose Capernaum as headquarters for just such reasons. Palestine itself was selected as the site of a great missionary movement by the people of God, because it was the thoroughfare between the peoples of the East and the West. By living the principles of the truth in such places actions would count for much in teaching the world what it needed to know. In reporting for the school and sanitarium near Asheville, and for the cafeteria and treatment rooms in Asheville, Miss Leila Patterson said in part:

THE Asheville Agricultural School and the Mountain Sanitarium are located near Fletcher, North Carolina, between two of the most promising health resorts of the mountain sections, Asheville and Hendersonville. Both cities have made rapid growth the past few years because of the climatic advantages. Thousands of tourists from all parts of the country visit these cities each year.

In the year 1910 Mrs. White visited Asheville and advised that some line of work be started there. This led Sister Martha Rumbough to purchase a beautiful four-hundred-fifty-acre

From convention reports at Madison, Oct. 14.

farm on which Professors Sidney Brownsberger and Arthur Spaulding started a community school. A few years later a beginning was made along medical lines and a small sanitarium building was erected.

In 1920 the work was reorganized and the Good Health Cafeteria and Treatment Rooms were opened in Asheville, greatly enlarging our sphere of influence. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jaspersen and I were with the work at that time. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Marquis came from Akron, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bliss from Minnesota, and Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis from Madison. Later, two of our own students, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Lowder, became members of the faculty. Mrs. A. E. Witt came to us from Tennessee to act as teacher of the children. Misses

### ZEAL FOR GOD'S SERVICE

WE are to be active in our work; but another element it to mingle with this energy.—a living zeal in the service of God. Into our daily work we are to bring devotion, piety, godliness. If you carry on your business without this, you make the greatest mistake of your lives. . . . Every morning take time to begin your work with prayer. Do not think this is wasted time. It is time that will live through eternal ages."

Selma McAfee and Harriett Shutt and Mrs. Anna Ryan are nurses from Madison. Mrs. Elizabeth Wright is also a graduate nurse in our midst. Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Walker came from Missouri, he to act as baker. Mr. O. E. Gilliland is carpenter and his wife is sanitarium matron, and still more recently Mrs. Jesse Lewis came from Wisconsin to assist in the work. It is often difficult to gather a corps of workers who are willing to make the sacrifice necessary to success in pioneer work, but we now have a capable and faithful group of men and women.

As to equipment for our work I would list the farm of four-hundred-fifty acres, about seventy-five under cultivation and two hundred fenced as pasture. We have a good barn for the team of horses, a team of mules, and seventeen head of dairy stock. We have a greenhouse, a sanitarium, with capacity for fifteen patients, a rural school building, seven cottages for work-

ers and students, and in the city a well equipped cafeteria, bakery, and treatment rooms.

THE school occupies a big place in our work.

This year forty-two students enrolled in the community school and there were twenty-two boarding students. Arrangements have been made for Mrs. Jasperson to spend her entire time with the school. One of our problems is to provide productive work for students. Then we are sorry that many of the younger students have to be turned away because our industrial program is so heavy that we have not the workers to care for the children.

The farm brought rich returns this year, the best crops since we have been on the place. We have raised enough corn to carry the stock through the year. The greenhouse has been a great blessing to us. We have raised our own plants and had some for sale. We begin the winter with six thousand quarts of canned fruit and vegetables.

The medical work is growing, but we are handicapped by lack of room to accommodate all who wish to come to the sanitarium. Then, too, we need a consecrated resident physician, although we have had the hearty cooperation of neighboring physicians. Fully half of the patients come to us through the city work. The treatment rooms in Asheville are reaching a large class of people and the results are very encouraging.

During the summer we added a bakery and health-food store to the city work. Apparently this was a step in the right direction. We are having a growing business. A number of improvements have been made during the past year, but we still have urgent need of more room for patients and workers. We are in a position to build if we had more carpenter help. We need also a competent farmer and dairyman.

Regardless of our needs and perplexities we are of good courage. We have confidence in the promises of God. He has never failed us during these past years of struggle and hardship and we know that He will not fail us now. We are glad to have some part in such a noble work, and are determined to press on to the end.

## HEALTH LITERATURE

THE health-food bakeries, the vegetarian cafeterias, and the city treatment rooms are all educational centers for the public, and as a part of their activity they make use of considerable health literature. This subject was discussed at the convention by Mrs. Lida Scott. Some paragraphs from her paper follow:

In our health work we find the people open-minded and appreciative, willing to listen, and often very eager for the truth. Many voices are now giving a health message, but often it lacks association with spiritual truth and hence is a lifeless message. True health principles can best be given by those who are in tune with the

heavenly radio. Our slogan should be, "Educate, educate, educate."

In answer to my inquiry if readers really got any good from our educational ads a newspaper man replied, "Oh, yes, I myself have never forgotten the one which said that vinegar injures the liver. Didn't it say, vinegar embalms the liver?" showing that he really did carry the idea in his mind.

Doubtless there is wisdom in judicious advertising. We are often besieged by advertising agents for half page, or full page, advertisements, and it is sometimes hard to turn them down, but we need to keep our heads level, and avoid spending money needlessly, remembering that we are to "labor in simplicity, humility, and graceful dignity, avoiding everything of a theatrical nature, if our work is to make a lasting impression."

We find editors and their associates willing to cooperate with us. In one city many employees of the city papers patronize the cafeteria. They are free to ask questions about the foods. They want to know why we cook thus and so. They want to know the object of our work, and while their ideas are sometimes confused, it simply reminds us of the necessity of wise educational methods to instruct the public.

One valuable way to advertize our work is through the School of Health. One gentleman said, "Tell me what you mean by a school. I want to be there myself, and I want my wife to attend the cooking classes."

We are frequently reminded of the need of a greater variety of health literature. We need more leaflets for general distribution and for use in the cafeterias, and table cards that people may read as they eat. Literature is needed explaining the value of hydrotherapy and massage; why sanitariums should be located in rural districts and among the pines and the cedars; the value of the actinic rays of the sun; how the smoke of the city hinders the full action of the sunshine; and the education of the children in and for the country. The out-of-the-city movement, being a vital part of our message, should be stressed through leaflets.

During the year we have distributed thousands of pages of health literature. Interesting letters come from people who are selling whole wheat bread, asking for leaflets to use with their business. Ministers use them in their gospel efforts. Private families use them in their neighborhood work.

THE SURVEY is another means of reaching people at a distance with the printed page. It goes into thousands of homes each week. It goes to the old and the young, to Seventh-day Adventists and to those who are not, into all parts of this country and into many foreign lands. Former students write from their fields of labor that they watch for it as for a letter from home. At convention time last year action was taken to print a health supplement to the SURVEY each month. This has not materialized, although it has not been forgotten. The full program of the school has postponed the effort, but we hope to achieve it this coming year.

## FROM A LETTER TO A STUDENT

A YOUNG man enters Madison on advice of friends in the middle West who have been acquainted with the principles of the institution and its methods of operation from the days of its beginning. In writing this young man, some wholesome advice is given which indicates a keen appreciation of the opportunities of students here. A few sentences are quoted:

"We are pleased indeed to hear that you reached Madison and to know that you like the place. That institution means much to mother and to me. Other places are excellent, but nowhere else is there a school like that one. I hope you like every one. Long connection with a school has given the instructors a heart interest impossible in short-time stays.

"Your successful baking before going there may give you a good start on the way to a cafeteria course. That line of work will enable you to relieve and help cases that often baffle skilled help. . . .

"Do you already love those big oaks and evergreens about the place? Surely you like the good wholesome fare and the happy faces going to and fro all the time. Do you not think students are quite as satisfied when doing useful work as when depending upon exciting games for pleasure?"

"We expect to hear that you like Madison more and more. If any of the rules are not to your liking, I know you will be too wise to criticise them. In your school life just make the most of it all."

Sometimes it seems a little hard for a student to drop into a program of alternate study and work, and to earn his daily bread while in training. It does not take long to measure the ability of a young man or woman under such circumstances. It takes grit and staying qualities, a willingness to learn, and a good degree of adaptability. At the same time it is the best possible opportunity for the student with a vision to form a character for the life of service which the Master calls for. Words of wisdom and sound advice from the home folks go a long way in helping the young people in training.

## HAPPENINGS ABOUT THE PLACE

CROPS are remarkably good this season on the school farm. The sweet potatoes are an illustration. These were cared for as a project by Albert Kephart, one of the students, but when harvest time came classes were held at irregular times to give place to a potato-gathering bee. All hands were pressed into service to save the crop of approximately five hundred bushels, before frost came. Dodging the rains and outrunning Jack Frost called for good planning and speedy work.

Fruit trees do not bear well in the valley, or basin, in which Nashville and Madison are located, so the school has its orchards on the rim. Union Hill orchards this year have yielded nearly three thousand bushels of pears. These are principally Garbers and Keifers, which have been put on the Nashville market, canned for winter use of the school family, and eaten fresh. The apple harvest is good. Union Hill orchards and Ridgetop orchards yielding over six hundred bushels. Among the varieties harvested are Grimes Golden, Stark's Delicious, Winesaps, Ben Davis, Paragon, and York Imperials.

This is the first large yield of apples the school has had, and to care for the crop an apple house has been built with double walls and floors, size 24 by 50 feet with an eight-foot ceiling. Apples were never more abundant. The family is eating apple sauce, apple cobbler, baked apples, apple toast, apples in all sorts of ways, and is drinking apple cider.

THE abundance of grain from the farm made necessary the building of a granary in the barn lot, size 30 by 42 by 12. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and corn are the grains raised, and the silos have been filled with ensilage. The season reminds one of the years of plenty in the days of Joseph in Egypt when the people gathered and lay by in store for less favored times.

STUDENTS came trooping in for the opening of the fall term. Madison always has a family of considerable size, for the school is in operation the year round; but courses begin in October, and then we start the year's records. The crowded condition will be relieved to a degree when the cottage Bro. Walter Wilson is build-

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ing is ready for him to move into. It is located near Textile Arts Building and faces the main road. Elder Richardson is with his own hands building a cottage for his family on the hill south of Brother King's home. Back in the edge of the grove, seen as one drives over the brow of the hill near the water tank, stands the neat cottage of Bro. H. E. Standish. People here think it fortunate to have a carpenter-husband, and Mrs Standish is the envy of other women of the place because of all the conveniences that a man with the gift for building is putting into her cottage. And this cottage has been built at odd hours, too, for the builder has had no relief from his duties in the school.

To accommodate the student family it has been necessary to use every available spot. There are people living in the Wilson farm house. Rooms have been fitted up, and are already occupied in the lower part of the diet kitchen at the sanitarium and in the newest of sanitarium cottages.

**T**HE first of the month, Mrs. J. T. Wheeler of the Louisville cafeteria returned to her home at the Pewee Valley country base after a ten-days' rest and treatment at Madison.

**A**MONG recent arrivals at the school are Mrs. W. G. Cheatham of Borden Springs, Alabama, who brings her three little daughters and comes herself for work along food lines.

**A**FRIEND asks that his name be placed on the SURVEY mailing list, saying, "I have boys growing up. Within a few years they will be ready to take some practical training such as is given at Madison. I want to keep their interest turned in that direction."

Another writes: "The SURVEY comes regularly and I want to assure you that it is always appreciated. You are in a big field and surely the work you are doing is great. We are settling our affairs after fifty years in the commercial world. We hope to put things in such shape that we can be more than a little help to the work, and we hope to see you on our way East." It is the purpose of the SURVEY to be a constant reminder of the great opportunities for active, Christian workers in the great Southland.

**W**HEN the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium opened its doors about ten months ago, Miss Anna Sorenson who took her training as a nurse at Madison, joined the group of workers in the new enterprise. She is a faithful and happy worker who stayed by the work while others came to convention. She is spending a little time at Madison as a vacation.

**F**ROM Fountain Head School comes word that the enrolment was fifty-five in October with others coming as soon as fall work is over. Mr. and Mrs. George Fuller, who have been connected with the Southern Junior College, Ooltewah, Tennessee, for some time, are this year teaching at Fountain Head. Mr. Fuller is principal of the community school. Miss Vivian Taylor of Wisconsin went from Madison to teach the lower grades. Mrs. Fuller teaches sewing, Mrs. Forrest West has the classes in music, and Mr. West the agricultural work, both the theory and the practical. The Fountain Head Sanitarium has had good patronage all summer, and the workers have seen some splendid results in their efforts to start sick people on the way to health.

**F**OLLOWING the convention Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rhodes who have been living in Florida for the past two years, joined the Louisville unit. They are in charge of the cafeteria. This addition to the working force in that rural-city work is a source of encouragement to the others and opens the way for some road building on the place, the cleaning of the lake that supplies the water for treatments, and other needed improvements at the Pewee Valley farm base.

# The Madison Survey

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## Life in a Small Rural Sanitarium

AFTER a number of years spent in community work along educational lines, the group of workers connected with the Fountain Head Industrial School found the time ripe for a small sanitarium on the school campus. They had gone into one home after another as nurses. It was no uncommon thing for them to be called to care for the sick, and besides making it easier to care for the ailing in the community, a sanitarium would open to the institution a still wider field of activity.

One climbs a rather steep hill to the grounds of the Fountain Head School, and near the road, backed by the native woods, stands the building which has brought blessing to the school family and to many others who have sought this retreat for health. Its history is an inspiration to lay-members of the church who recognize the need of active, every-day work for the Master, for what this group of men and women have done in this rural center, hundreds of others might do in places just as needy.

At convention time Mrs. Mulford, who has been a strong factor in the upbuilding of this work, gave some interesting facts and experiences. In such cases where many of the details have to be withheld, it is only a partial story that can be put in print, but we wish others might catch the

inspiration that hearers got when she was giving the story of the little retreat. In part Mrs. Mulford said:

AFTER being with us for a time many have said to me, "I want to know more about your religion, not from idle curiosity but because I know there must be something worth while in a religion that leads people to live and do as you are doing here." That is one of the results we see when we make use of what has been called the right arm of the message we have for the world.

Our Captain has said: "Plants should be established in various places all over the world. First one, and then another part of the vineyard is to be entered, until all have been cultivated."

Christ cooperates with those who engage in medical missionary work. Men and women who unselfishly do what they can to establish sanitariums and treatment rooms in many lands will be richly rewarded. Those who visit these institutions will be benefited physically, mentally, and spiritually."

Those who are thus helped will pass the word along. They will be the most effective advertisement the institution can have, and their experiences will win others to the Master. "By their songs of grateful praise, a testimony will be borne that will win others to allegiance and to fellowship with Christ." Those who have had a hand in this kind of work have seen these promises fulfilled.

We need to bear in mind that "our health institutions are missionary fields," and God's chosen place for these little mission centers is in the country, surrounded by trees, flowers, orchards and vineyards. In such locations it is easy to draw the mind from self to thoughts of the Creator; to point the mind of patients to Him.

### MEDICAL EVANGELISTIC WORK

CHRIST is no longer in this world in person, to go through our cities and towns and villages healing the sick. He has commissioned us to carry forward the medical missionary work that He began; and in this work we are to do our best. 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. —*Counsels on Health.*

who made the lofty trees, the springing grass, and the beautiful flowers. They may learn to see in every opening bud an expression of the love of God for them.

"It is the express will of God that our sanitariums should be established as far from the cities as is consistent. So far as possible these institutions should be located in quiet, secluded places." In our efforts to restore health to the sick and afflicted we should make use of the natural and beautiful things about us. "From outdoor life men, women, and children gain a desire to be pure and guileless. By the influence of the reviving, quickening, life-giving properties of nature's great medicinal resources, the functions of the body are strengthened, the intellect awakened, the imagination quickened, the spirits enlivened, and the mind prepared to appreciate the beauty of God's Word."

"Under these influences, combined with the influence of careful treatment and wholesome food, the sick find health. The hopeless become hopeful." It is worth more than all the money that the world can pay to see the reaction of patients, sick in body and mind, to the very conditions the Lord has outlined and which we are striving to utilize to the full in our little rural health place. Our own eyes have seen the hopeless restored to hope.

"For nervous, gloomy, feeble patients, outdoor work is invaluable." With fruit ripening under their eyes, with the vineyard fragrant with ripe grapes, with the vegetable gardens beckoning to them, we have seen on our place a growing strength and happiness on the part of many of the sick. "In the use of the rake and hoe, and spade, they will find relief for many of their maladies. Life in the open air is good for body and mind. It is God's medicine for the restoration of health."

We are thankful for our little sanitarium with its proximity to the growing things. In front of the building stretches a splendid lawn on which patients spend many a summer night with only the stars above them. City institutions have many things called facilities that we lack in our rural retreat, but it is just as true that in our close touch with nature we have a multitude of healing properties that city institutions lack.

Would you like a picture of our little place for the care of the sick? Its picture was drawn long before the place itself was established. Here you have it: "In the night season I was given a view of a sanitarium in the country. The institution was not large, but it was complete. It was surrounded by beautiful trees and shrubbery, beyond which were orchards and groves. Connected with the place were gardens in which the lady patients, when they chose, could cultivate flowers of every description. Out-door exercise in these gardens was prescribed as a part of the regular treatment.

"Scene after scene passed before me. In one scene a number of suffering patients had just come to one of our country sanitariums. In another I saw the same company, but, oh, how transformed their appearance! Disease was gone and the skin was clear, the countenance joyful; body and mind seemed animated with new life."

I could give you more than one instance in which just such changes have been witnessed at our place.

"I have been instructed that as those who have been restored to health return to their homes, they will be living object lessons, and many others will be favorably impressed by the transformation that has taken place. Many of the sick and suffering will turn from the cities to the country, refusing to conform to the habits customs, and fashions of city life, they will seek to regain health in some one of our country sanitariums. Thus though we are removed from the city twenty or thirty miles, we shall be able to reach the people, and those who desire health will have opportunity to regain it under conditions most favorable. God will work wonders for us if we will in faith cooperate with Him."

"Counsels on Health" is filled with instructions of this sort that should be read and re-read by those who are looking for a place in the great harvest field. When we located at Fountain Head people thought we were too far removed from city life and centers of population to conduct a sanitarium. Roads were poor in those days and the distance did seem almost prohibitive, but the Lord knew of coming changes in transportation and of the splendid roads that would one day bring us within easy reach of the multitudes. We have seen those very changes. The Fountain Head campus is now on a state highway. It is an easy drive from the city of Nashville whence we frequently have patients, and we are as easily approached from the north.

There is a blessing for those who in simple faith act on the counsel of the Lord and become partners with Him in medical missionary enterprises.

#### WRITING FROM A UNIT

THAT word "unit" has grown into common use in the South as applying to groups of workers who are carrying forward various enterprises on a self-supporting basis, a rural base with school, agricultural interests, and a sanitarium, and the city work of cafeteria and treatment rooms. Some units have all these lines well developed; some have only the rural work, and a few have begun from the city side and are working toward the country base. But they are all units, centers of missionary activity, groups of self-supporting workers.

Madison is the training ground for many of these dietitians, cooks, teachers, business men, farmers, mechanics, and nurses. Here the activities of the unit are all in evidence. Students have opportunity in their training to work along the lines they plan to follow when school days are over. It is no uncommon thing for a call to come to the faculty and student body for



a worker somewhere on the firing line. Some unit needs help and sounds the call.

About three years ago a young woman entered Madison under rather extraordinary circumstances. She was a graduate nurse from an Eastern institution who knew practically nothing of our methods of treatment. She became interested in Madison through a relative who was a patient in the sanitarium. She came as a visitor and stayed as a student. She did faithful and efficient work, and when one of the units made a call she was ready to say, "Here am I."

This young woman's favorable reaction to the work in a unit is portrayed in a letter to her sister from which we have the privilege of quoting a few sentences although not at liberty to use names. She writes: "I am so busy and am having such a good time, that it is actually hard to stop to write, much as I want to. I thought it would be hard to settle down and get used to the new place, but I am enjoying myself more and more. In the first place, I know the Lord wants me here, and that is first, last, and everything."

That confidence that the Lord has a definite work for her, brings joy and contentment that no other mental attitude can afford. Difficulties disappear before it. She adds concerning her vision of what should be accomplished at this unit, "You know my surroundings, but I am coming to see more and more than the natural eye beholds, more than my five senses can grasp, so my joy is complete."

As a nurse she has under her charge a little crippled child who is growing stronger and better as the days go by, and who pulls hard on her heart strings. "Between times of caring for Margaret, I am cleaning and straightening the house which I think is in the making of an ideal sanitarium."

Her keen appreciation of the part others have played in the equipment of the place for cafeteria and sanitarium work, is indicative of her own ability to cooperate in making a unit a success. For in unit work cooperation and hearty good will are indispensable. There must be love for work, too, and this we find echoed in the words, "I have in mind all kinds of things to do about the place, and the days are too short to do all we want to see done."

#### SABBATH EVENING SERVICE

THE power of a life of consecration was the keynote in the lesson given by Eld. I. D. Richardson, at the vesper service, Sabbath evening. The child Samuel was dedicated to the Lord in his youth. The sons of Eli, the high priest, who should have become leaders among the people, were going wrong, and Samuel stepped in to redeem the time. From the days of his childhood his thought toward God was, "Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth."

A soul-stirring call for consecration was given in an English church. When the plate was passed for contributions for missions, a young boy in the audience asked the usher to lower the plate before him, lower it till he was able to step on the plate. He was offering himself to the cause of Christ. From that day the thoughts and purposes of young David Livingston were bent on work for the Master. The Lord accepted his offering. He trained for active service, and it was he that blazed the way for the gospel in the dark continent of Africa.

"Show me a man who will give himself and all that he has and is to the Lord, and I will show you a man that will move the world," said a minister to his congregation. A boy of fifteen in the audience bowed his head and said, "Lord, I want to be such a man." The Lord accepted that young man's vow, and he became the soul winner, D. E. Moody.

Moody made it a practice never to let a day pass without telling some one of the worth of his soul and the love of Christ for sinners. That attitude toward the Lord and His work made him keenly alert and brought him in contact with men whom others passed by. It put a power in his life.

There was a hearty response from the young people of the congregation when opportunity was given for testimonies. Coming to Madison is usually the result of some serious thought on the part of the young people, for this school is open to those only who desire to fit themselves for active Christian service. Devotion to principle, willingness to sacrifice for the Master, a life of whole-hearted service in some needy corner of the earth,—this is the ideal kept before young people in training here, for nothing less than this will en-

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able one to carry forward self-supporting missionary enterprises such as the Southern units represent.

### ABUNDANT CROPS IN THE SOUTH

THE season has been a favorable one for nearly all kinds of orchard, garden, and farm crops. With a large school family, the largest in the history of the institution, this abundance is greatly appreciated.

The raising of the crops, the harvesting, the canning of fruits and vegetables, and the preparation of food for the tables are all activities in which students carry burdens along with the teachers. It is a training young people who expect to be useful in the work of the Master cannot afford to miss. There is nothing in the way of education to take the place of school life on a farm provided students are the burden-bearers. To raise the food they eat, to build the houses they live in, to care for animals, to make their own clothes, to prepare wholesome food for the table, to treat the sick,—these are the elements in the training of missionaries that make them valuable in any field they may enter.

The South is admirably adapted to school life of this kind. The long growing season, and the large variety of crops make rural life and agricultural pursuits in the South especially attractive. The first week in November the school family was still gathering from its gardens and orchards quite a list of eatables,—sweet potatoes, onions, parsnips, turnips, carrots, greens, beets, salsify, cabbage, apples, and pears.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

WITH the opening of the fall term the Ministerial Band was reorganized with

Olaf Mathison as leader. Weekly studies are conducted with the band and the young people have the evening chapel hour each Tuesday.

INDIVIDUAL work in the Harvest In-gathering campaign has been carried on for some time. This week the school had a field day directed by Eld. O. F. Frank of Nashville, Home Missionary Secretary of the Southern Union.

THE citizens of Madison organized a Civic Club recently which is active in behalf of community interests. The banker and postmaster, Mr. E. R. Doolittle, is one of the leading men in this movement, and Messrs W. F. Rocke, R. B. King, A. A. Robey, and A. J. Wheeler are the school's representatives in the club.

AMONG those who have recently withdrawn from the school are the Misses Gertrude and Ruth Lingham. Miss Ruth has connected with the Louisville unit as head nurse. Miss Gertrude is taking work in the Yale School of Nursing, with a view to continuing her activities in mountain regions of the South.

THE group of students and teachers constituting the Outside Activity Committee is having some interesting experiences in their cottage prayer meetings, Sunday-school work, community meetings, and in the circulation of literature. Dr. Mary Dale and Bro. A. A. Robey are among the leaders in this work.

THE Cafeteria Course offered at Madison and other lines of health-food work are attracting the attention of people in various places. Recently Mrs. P. G. Whitcomb of Rutland, Vermont, came South with her little daughter with a keen desire to learn more of dietetics and cooking. She is a member of the school family for the winter. A letter from a field secretary of the Jewish Tubercular Relief came in contact with our cafeterias in a number of Southern cities. He visited Madison, and he and his wife, who have been vegetarians for a number of years, are planning to spend a little time in the study of health-food work with the school.

# The Madison Survey

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## Sustained by the Promises of God

THE sixteenth verse of the forty-ninth chapter of Isaiah was the basis of the Sabbath evening study conducted by Dr. Sutherland. "Behold, I have graven thee upon the palms of My hands; thy walls are continually before Me," is the assurance the Lord gives His people that they are personally known to Him. This is a wonderful expression of the Lord's constant care for His people. He has us ever in His mind.

The hand is a symbol of activity; it is the mind's best servant. And the Master tells us through the prophet that in all His plans, in all His work, He has His children on this earth in His mind. This thought is too great for us; it is beyond human comprehension.

People often act as though the Lord did not have them in mind. We often talk as though the Lord had forgotten us. Sometimes, because our acts have been contrary to His ways, we feel that we have gone too far from the Lord for Him to know us, or take any interest in our personal affairs.

There are those who have little confidence in the word of God. To them God is merely a force, manifesting itself through laws of the universe, but not concerned with the individuals of His creation. Then, there are still others who are chained to habits that pull them into ways that they do not want to go, and because of the strain, and the frequent yielding to

temptation, they reason that God is not and cannot be with them.

It is surprising as one meets professed Christians, as well as non-professors, to see what a large percentage of them fail to recognize that our God is looking after

the personal needs of His children in this world. And yet religion is the science that deals with the relationship of man to God and to Christ. By creation we are His. By the earth life of the Master we have been graven upon the palms of His hands and nothing can sever this connection.

"Can a woman forget her sucking child? . . . Yea, they may forget, yet will not I forget thee."

The courts of heaven have ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands of angel messengers to keep the Master in touch with the men of earth. "We have not an high priest that cannot be touched with the feelings of our infirmities," writes the apostle Paul. He knows and feels all that comes to us. "Let us, therefore, come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need."

IN our work for the Master, discouragement would often overtake us were it not for the confidence in His constant attention to all the details of our lives. David knew this and was upheld by the thought that "the angel of the Lord en-

### THE OUTLOOK

WE have before us a great work—the closing work of giving the last warning message to a sinful world. There are men and women who will be taken from the plow, from the vineyard, from various other branches of work, and sent forth by the Lord to give this message to the world.

—To the Teachers in Our Schools

campeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them."

"The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord: and He delighteth in his way."

Students who enter Madison are expected to be here for a very definite purpose. The teachers and workers in the institution are in their places because they have confidence that the Lord has given them a definite work. There are places of usefulness waiting for each man and woman who qualifies for a life of service. There is no time for any one in the school to waste in misdirected effort. There is a pressure behind each one urging to deeper consecration, more whole-hearted service in a world that needs all that we can give in the way of Christian help. If ever a people needed to trust the Lord, and to work with the confidence of His personal interest and direction, it is this little group at Madison. Our hearts should be filled with His promises that they may be in our minds as we do our daily work. "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."

Ears must be attentive to hear the directions of the Lord. We need to be sensitive to the movings of the Spirit on our hearts, and to insure that, we need David's experience when he wrote, "Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee."

It is that familiarity with the word of the Lord, that hiding of the word in the heart, so that the mind ponders the thoughts of the Master, that makes it possible for us to meet emergencies. We may not be brought before judges in court, but our work frequently brings us in contact with thinking men and women, people who are ready for seed thoughts of truth, and that word, hidden within will mold our actions and make it possible for us to give a wise answer for the faith we hold and the work we are doing. For such occasions the Master has said, "Take no thought how or what ye shall speak: for it shall be given you in that same hour what ye shall speak."

Out of the richness of the everyday knowledge of the Lord will come thoughts

appropriate for the crucial moment. But this experience will be ours only when we have the deep and settled conviction that the Lord does know all our ways, and is interested in the details of our lives. We are told that in the history of this world, we as disciples of the Master are to do all the things that He did, and even greater things. This cannot be unless we are holding the same close relationship to the Lord that Christ held to the Father. Christ said, "He that sent Me is with Me: the Father hath not left Me alone; for I do always those things that please Him."

#### WORKING IN HIGHLAND REGIONS

AT convention time Mrs. F. C. Port member of Glen Alpine School, gave an interesting report of the work of a group of people living in North Carolina who are giving their lives to the uplift of the community through school, agricultural activities, and medical and evangelistic efforts. In part, Mrs. Port said:

The postoffice address for Glen Alpine School is Morganton, North Carolina. We are located about two miles from Glen Alpine, one mile from State Highway No. 10. Ten miles to the north are the Blue Ridge Mountains, and five miles in the opposite direction South Mountains show their pine-covered crests.

We have always felt that we were guided to the very spot where we should settle, for six years ago when we contemplated locating in the South for rural work, we prayed earnestly that the Lord would direct our steps. This has given us confidence to go forward with the work in the face of many trying circumstances.

Miss Gertrude Holmes and Miss Rose Hamer, church-school teachers of Wisconsin, have been with us from the beginning and have conducted an eight-grade school. At present Miss Hamer is in the North for rest and looking after some personal business, and her place in the school is filled by Miss Lillian Heath of Vermont. For the past two years we have had the assistance of Eld. W. H. Armstrong who has been a successful Southern minister for over a quarter of a century. He has been a great help to our unit as a builder as well as in evangelistic work.

Miss Effie J. Wilson, a trained nurse from Nebraska, is a member of the corporation, but at present is away because of the needs of an aged mother. For two years Bro. John Oertley, a Southern laborer in book work for sixteen years, has had charge of the garden and fruit, while his wife cares for the laundry. Mr. Port and I, came South from Waverly, Wisconsin, and are charter members of the corporation. Mr. Port has charge of the farm and is business manager, while I have looked after the sick and

the feeding of the family. From time to time we have had with us friends who needed rest and change, and who, while regaining their health, have contributed to the work of the unit.

We are located in a region where methods of agriculture are primitive and where the soil has been robbed of its fertility by improper cultivation. Our efforts to build up the soil have been wonderfully blessed, and the crops this year were the best in the history of the school in spite of a prolonged drouth. Neighbors are alert to the work we are doing and some interesting remarks have been overheard concerning our crop.

We had an abundance of peaches, apples, and pears. The summer garden gave us plenty of fresh vegetables and the fall garden furnishes greens and several root vegetables for the winter.

The school is one of our leading activities. We are instructed that "schools should be established, . . . more simple, with more humble buildings, and with teachers who will adopt the same plans that were followed in the schools of the prophets." We have been much crippled for lack of proper equipment. A neat, simple, two-room building, properly equipped would be a wonderful help in solving our educational problems. Just such a building has been planned. A part of the lumber is on the ground. The Carolina conference has donated one hundred fifty dollars toward the building and another fifty dollars has come from a friend in the North. We need four hundred dollars more to put up the building and equip it.

While speaking of our needs I wish to mention some of the most pressing, such as, a standard dictionary, a set of encyclopedias, an atlas, a set of maps for the school room, a washing machine, and about three hundred dollars for a water system and bathroom equipment. You will realize that all these estimates are very conservative and for a very simple equipment.

Nothing reaches people as medical missionary work. The Lord has blessed marvelously in our care of the sick. We have had several very interesting cases. Two that I think of in particular were pneumonia with complications. In both instances life was despaired of by the physician and relatives, and both cases made a good recovery.

We had long desired to use a five-room health cottage for medical work only, but crowded conditions and lack of facilities had made it necessary to use a part of this for members of the family. But when school closed last summer, the cottage was cleaned and put in order for patients. It was soon filled with sick people and their relatives and attendants. We built an eight foot sleeping porch full length of the building and that has been in constant use, five using it when I came to convention.

As we go from home to home in the community, we see the crying need of instruction in healthful living, and the use of properly prepared foods, and the whole wheat breads. We are baking whole wheat bread at the school to supply the demand. You will see that our time is full to the very limit. We are glad to have a son at Madison preparing to help us along

health-food lines and a daughter who is taking the Nurses' Course, with the home base as her objective.

## METHODS IN SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHING

THE present Sabbath-school lessons in the book of Acts are especially attractive to young people. They are dealing with Christian men and women who are full of activity, moved by the Spirit of the Lord. The teachers in the Madison Sabbath-school, and others who are interested in teaching methods, spend an hour each Sabbath morning in a study of the lesson and methods of teaching.

Sabbath-school lessons should be well prepared, as well as any day lesson, but some do not make this a practice. Some teachers are closely confined to the questions of the Lesson Quarterly, because they have not learned to study as they should. Teachers, not preachers, are needed in the class-room, that is, the method to follow should be that of teacher rather than that of preacher, or lecturer.

The class-room should be equipped with blackboards and crayon, with maps and reference books, and the teacher should be so full of the subject that he need not confine himself to the outline given for study. Students should be encouraged to outline the lesson; to study it paragraph by paragraph, with ability to recall the leading facts in each paragraph without reference to the Bible.

Familiarity with the characters, their previous history, and the part they are playing at the present time, is most valuable. Lead the students to acquaint themselves with these men and women many of whom were called from the common walks of life, and by association with the Savior, were transformed into uncommon men and women. To illustrate: Peter was a fisherman by the seaside. The Master took him into His school for three years, and in the present lessons we find the man who once denied the Savior, standing without fear before the same tribunal that condemned Christ, and with a boldness that surprised those officers. We see him imprisoned, then delivered by the hand of an angel. We hear him answering, "We cannot but speak the things we have seen and

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heard." We see multitudes from Jeru-  
salem, and other multitudes from distant  
places coming to Peter and John for heal-  
ing. In those days medical missionary  
work was the forerunner of heart conver-  
sion, just as it will be in these days.

Men moved upon by the Spirit of the  
Lord, and by the teachings of Jesus, gave  
themselves and all they possessed to for-  
ward the cause of truth. Men like Barna-  
bas sold thir farms and other property,  
brought the money to the disciples for use  
in the work, and gave themselves to every-  
day service.

Teachers who are studying these les-  
sons, and who are themselves putting into  
practice the principles of the lessons, will  
have no trouble to interest children and  
young people. Not theory, but the actual  
workings of the men and women who are  
described in the Bible, will reach the  
hearts of students. It is difficult to imagine  
any series of lessons more replete with in-  
struction and encouragement for self-  
supporting missionaries than the ones we  
are now studying. The life of Christian  
service is stressed at a time when the  
church today needs such instruction. Too  
many church members are doing little or  
nothing beyond their ordinary business.  
The exact words are, "Not one in a hun-  
dred among us is doing anything beyond  
engaging in common, worldly enterprises.  
We are not half awake."

And again: "There are hundreds of our  
people who ought to be out in the field,  
who are doing little or nothing for the ad-  
vancement of the message."

The study of the present Sabbath-school  
lessons should inspire lay-members of the  
church to greater activity. Not one-day-in-  
the-week activity at this time, but every-

day work, such as Christ Himself carried  
on with His disciples, is the standard set  
for us today.

Make the Sabbath-school lessons prac-  
tical. As teachers, be filled with the spirit  
which they breathe. By your example, show  
the young folks what Christians should do.  
Life service is the portion of the follower  
of the Master, and the book of Acts of the  
Apostles shows the way. Then we are told,  
that all they did we should do, and with a  
zeal as much greater than theirs as the  
times in which we live are more momen-  
tous than their era.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

THE annual meeting of the Southern  
Medical Association, held at Atlanta,  
November 15-18, was attended by Dr.  
Mary Dale, of the Madison Sanitarium  
staff.

AFTER spending two years in Florida,  
Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Crowder are again  
members of the Madison family. Mr.  
Crowder is doing class work with the pre-  
medical students, and Mrs. Crowder is  
completing the Nurses' Course. Mr. Bruce  
W. Hume, Madison nurse of 1920, who  
has been doing physiotherapy work at the  
William Mason Hospital, Murray, Ken-  
tucky, has enrolled recently for pre-  
medical training, and Miss Jean Wingate,  
came from Orlando, Florida, in time for  
the chemistry class.

THE middle of November, the second  
division of the fall term began class  
work. The student body is divided, one-  
half taking class work for six weeks, while  
the other half is doing manual work. Then  
the shifts alternate. Second-year nurses  
are having physics and chemistry with Dr.  
Owenby; third-year nurses and normal-  
training students are with Mrs. E. A.  
Sutherland in dietetics. Pre-medics are  
spending six hours per day in laboratory  
and class room on general chemistry with  
Miss Gant. Plant husbandry is the sub-  
ject for the agricultural students, a group  
of mechanics is working with Mr.  
Standish, academic classes are busy with  
their several subjects, and the children of  
the place, for whom the first eight grades  
are provided, are with Mrs. R. B. King  
and Mrs. J. E. Baker.

# The Madison Survey

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## The Training Needed in Mission Fields

SPEAKING of the training offered students of the Madison school, we read that they "have been taught to raise their own crops, to build their own houses, and to care wisely for cattle and poultry. They have been learning to become self-supporting, and a training more important than this they could not receive. Thus they have obtained a valuable education for usefulness in missionary fields."

I have been talking with our Recreation Committee, and I hope we shall see the time when students who are doing something with the stock, or in the mechanical department, or in the culinary department, will have a chance to tell what they are actually doing. That ought to be as interesting to other members of the family as to hear a recital of things that happened a thousand years ago.

If a student can recite a poem, or depict some scene from ancient history, he is applauded, but we are apt to consider a recital of every-day accomplishments very commonplace. That is because we have been educated to look backward instead of ahead, to revere ancient things and minimize present possibilities. The philosophy of Paul is expressed in his words, "I press forward."

If the existence of the ordinary school depended upon its telling of present, practical accomplishments, it would close up

at once. Most schools pride themselves on giving their students "has beens." Much more time is devoted to the past than to the doing of live things that enter into the daily life of the pupil.

People sometimes come to the place where they dwell on the past. They are practically oblivious of present events; at least, happenings of the day take second place to things that happened in their youth. They can entertain you by the whir with events of a generation ago. We say they have total

recall. This is indicative of on-coming age, of senility. Most of us have been educated under a system that is long on past history and short on present doings, and it is hard for us to make the transfer, even though we are taught the other system by the Scriptures.

Jesus Christ was a mighty teacher. He taught His disciples to live in the present. He dealt with the present necessities of His students and of the world. His expression was, "The kingdom of heaven is come," not, that it was coming at some future time, but that it was with them. He touched people in vital spots and taught His students to demonstrate their faith by daily doing things for their fellowmen.

### THE ALL-ROUND TRAINING

IN addition to a training that will make them self-supporting, students of Madison are taught to care for the sick and the

### A PRACTICAL TRAINING

IN industrial training there are unseen advantages, which cannot be measured or estimated. 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.

—Counsels to Teachers

injured. "This training for medical missionary work is one of the grandest objects for which any school can be established." "It is essential that there shall be a sanitarium connected with the Madison school. The educational work at the school and the sanitarium can go forward hand in hand. The instruction given at the school will benefit the patients, and the instruction given to the sanitarium patients will be a blessing to the school."

It is a wonderful thing to have a healthy body of students working for their education in close contact with people who are seeking health in a sanitarium. The value of the proximity of school and sanitarium has been demonstrated many times at Madison.

Further: "The education given at Madison is such as will be accounted a treasure of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields. If 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."

"It would be pleasing to God, if, while the Madison school has been doing its work, other such schools had been established in different parts of the Southern field. There is plenty of land lying waste in the South that might have been improved."

Times of trouble may be looked for; they are ahead of us. "Those who have received an all-round education will have great advantage wherever they are."

"Every possible means should be devised to establish schools of the Madison order in various parts of the South; and those who lend their means and their influence to help this work, are aiding the cause of God."

Because of the pressing need of such training for workers, speed is urged on the part of those who have means that should be used in such enterprises. "You have no time to lose." "Satan will soon rise up to create hindrances; let the work go forward while it may."

We are to strengthen those already in this type of work, and encourage others to get into it. It is a simple work, not to

be carried forward with blaze of trumpets. "Then the light of truth will be carried in a simple and effective way, and a great work will be accomplished for the Master in a short time."

We read of hindrances arising to block the progress of this work. Do you think the devil will stand on the hill near our water tank, garbed as he is often pictured, with cloven tail, bat's ears and horns, to strike down those who volunteer for service? That is not the way the enemy thwarts this work. To the Master he appeared as an angel of light. Often he uses people who are in many ways good people to spread reports that are untrue and in other ways hinder the progress of the work.

#### WHAT THE FIELD NEEDS

THAT practical workers are needed in mission fields is evident from the calls made by heads of departments in various parts of the world. Eld. O. Montgomery, reporting to the General Conference Educational Convention in session at Colorado Springs, said: "We want men and women who have such a training in manual and industrial lines as will fit them to do practical work when they get into the field. The man whose hand is so skilled and whose judgment is so developed that he can teach others how to work, is the man we want." And he added: "In regard to the development of judgment, it is my humble opinion that there is nothing that you can give a young man that will so truly and successfully develop his judgment as a good industrial training."

There is strong testimony from the mission field in favor of industrial training, all-round, practical training for the workers. That is in harmony with the instruction that such training is a treasure of great price. It is something to be earnestly sought for. Instead of dodging this training, our young folks should seek it as they would seek for a treasure. Those who dodge it are missing one of the greatest blessings of their young lives.

#### DEVELOPING JUDGMENT

ONE of the students was called upon to tell his daily program in Madison where he is taking pre-medical training and earning his way in school. The young man reported that he begins work in the



horse barn at four-thirty in the morning, is busy there until breakfast time. Following breakfast and the morning chapel hour, he is in science class and laboratory for the rest of the forenoon. The afternoon he spends in mechanical arts department, sorting lumber, planing lumber, making screens, window frames, or other work of that sort.

This young man thinks it is possible to reach the standard set by Elder Montgomery in the school at Madison. He himself is preparing for medical missionary work in this or some foreign field, and he prizes the practical training that goes with his science and language study. According to Elder Montgomery's opinion, he is developing judgment that will stand him in hand when he enters the field of his choice.

It is stated that Edison wanted three hundred men to help in his work. He advertised for college graduates, men with masters degrees. Out of two thousand applicants he found three hundred who met his standard in practical development.

The world wants a practical demonstration of our faith in the Master. It is the doer, not the talker that has weight with men. The man has influence who can show skill with the saw and hammer, who can smile as he works, who has a simple trust in God, meets life's problems as the Master met them. His capability and his outlook on life will put him on vantage ground and make him a teacher.

Madison's ambition is to give such a training to men and women that they will devote their lives to the service of the Master. In this way it hopes to contribute its share to the world's great need of workers who are able to do things to meet the needs voiced in these calls from fields far and near.

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#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RURAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

THE Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute is the corporate name of an organization chartered under the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee. The property was leased to a group of workers who appointed a managing board to operate the institution. The constituents of the operating concern were

known as patrons who operated through a board of directors.

In mid-summer of 1924 the operating board was incorporated as the Rural Educational Association. The annual meeting of the Rural Educational Association, and its board of directors, will be held at Madison, Tennessee, on the campus of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute on the morning of January 11, 1927.

The association wishes to give former patrons opportunity to become members, or to form a part of the constituency of The Rural Educational Association. Those who desire membership in the new association are asked to send name and address, with a statement that they desire to become members of the Rural Educational Association. Address the secretary, Miss M. B. DeGraw, in time for the information to reach Madison not later than January 11, 1927.

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#### ITEMS OF NEWS

THIS week Dr. Ada Crawford spent a few days with friends at Madison. She and her associates are developing a medical work at Wekiwa, near Tulsa, Oklahoma.

DURING November, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dittes of Beardsley, Minnesota, spent some time at Madison as guests of his mother and sisters, Mrs. Mary Dittes and the Misses Florence and Frances Dittes, members of the Madison faculty.

THE pecan harvest took Mrs. C. L. Kendall to the former home of the family near Kensett, Arkansas. She has returned after a profitable trip, but reports that high water interfered with the gathering of nuts in that section of the state.

DURING the week the smiling face of Bro. H. H. King, whose home is now near Southern Junior College, Ooltewah, Tennessee, has been seen at Madison. He has been putting a roof on the tile silo erected under his supervision some time ago.

IT was the pleasure of the family to have a week-end visit from Dr. J. H. Neall and Dr. Mary Paulson-Neall, of the Hins-

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dale Sanitarium, who stopped on their way home from the meeting of the Southern Medical Association at Atlanta. Dr. J. H. Neall spoke at the Sabbath morning service hour.

WHEN the harvest was over two thousand bushels of apples had been picked by the young men of the fruit department. These came mainly from Ridgetop orchards. In the past it has been necessary to buy apples in car load lots. This year the school's need is more than met by home production.

EARLY in the month Mrs. Elizabeth Hanson of Monticello, Minnesota, nurse of the Madison school, 1921, returned to Nashville, where she will nurse during the winter. Before locating she spent a few days with friends at Madison. Mrs. Hanson leaves her Minnesota home because of the severe winters, and while in Tennessee devotes her time to her favorite pursuit, the care of the sick.

FOR a number of years, Bro. T. R. Treece and his wife have had a small school near Daylight, Tennessee, and Mrs. Treece has done a large amount of nursing in the community. In order to increase the efficiency of the medical activities, an addition is being made to the home of Brother Treece, Mr. Jo Meier, who has been doing mechanical work at Madison, having recently connected with the Daylight center.

THE bee department recently extracted three quarters of a ton of honey which will be used largely by the school family. Mr. E. E. Brink, whose connection with Madison dates back to the very beginning of the institution, has charge of the bees. The yield this year is excellent in quality.

Another source of sweet is the two hundred twenty gallons of clear, good quality sorghum, toll received this year for sorghum making for the community. Mr. R. B. King had charge of this activity. Sorghum is selling for a dollar per gallon on the Nashville market, but our harvest will be used in Kinne dining hall.

THE nurses in training are favored with four lectures a week by Dr. Y. W. Haley, for many years a Nashville physician, teacher in Vanderbilt University, and president of the State Board of Examiners for Nurses. Dr. and Mrs. Haley have at times been resident members of the sanitarium family, but they are now living in their new home in Neely's Bend, not far from the banks of the Cumberland River. This class work by Dr. Haley is one of his ways of expressing his interest in the work of the institution and in the thorough efficiency of its nurses. At present he is handling the subject of diseases, and illustrates his lectures with the balopticon.

AN increasing demand for hospital facilities at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, leads to the equipping of the operating room at the Lawrenceburg branch of the Madison Sanitarium. Several surgical cases have already been handled there. An operating room was a part of the original building, but it was thought to postpone for some time equipping for surgical work. It is interesting to watch the growth of the rural sanitarium idea in the South. As these centers multiply, the demand for consecrated medical men becomes more and more evident. A number of graduates from the College of Medical Evangelists are already in this field, among the number being Drs. Blanche Noble and Mary Dale of the Madison Sanitarium staff; Dr. Julius Schneider, who is located at Decatur, Georgia, near Atlanta; Dr. O. M. Lindburg, with Pisgah Sanitarium, Candler, North Carolina; Dr. Lew Wallace, who is spending the winter with the Florida Sanitarium at Orlando; Drs. Emerson Wescott and William Frank, who are taking their intern work at Protestant Hospital, Nashville; and Dr. Arlie Moon, who is a member of the William Mason Hospital staff at Murray, Kentucky.

# The Madison Survey

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## The Training Needed in Mission Fields

A LITTLE story in the life of the children of Israel has placed an expression in our language that is deep with meaning. The Gibeonites, a tribe of Canaan, facing the overthrow of their kingdom by the armies of the Lord, sent representatives to Joshua, and by ruse they made a league with the Israelites and their lives were saved. But when it was found what they had done and that the princes of Israel had promised to preserve them alive, the princes took counsel and said, "Let them live; but let them be hewers of wood and drawers of water." They lived, but they were perpetual servants to the children of Israel.

Further along in the history of the people of God, their prosperity turned to defeat, and the nation as a whole was taken into captivity by the Babylonians. There Israel, the chosen of the Lord, became hewers of wood and drawers of water for a nation that knew not God. It has never been God's purpose that His people should be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the gentile world. That relationship to the world is one of slavery, when it is the Master's will that His people shall be the head, the leaders, the teachers of the world.

Today thousands of Seventh-day Adventists, a people who believe that they have a message for the world, believe that

they owe the world that message, are in reality slaves, or semi-slaves, to the world. They are hewers of wood and drawers of water, for we read, "Not one in a hundred among us is doing anything beyond engaging in common, worldly enterprises."

We are face to face with the final overthrow of all nations by the King of kings, while thousands of God's people, not because of pressure, but willingly, are surrendering themselves to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the unbelieving world, while the

Kings business suffers loss.

Every Christian man, woman, and child, should be a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the Lord. To give our talent to the world is contrary to God's plan and, therefore must be the plan of the enemy. We are now eighty-two years in the last generation. We are living at the sunset of the antitypical day of atonement when every man in Israel must be found at his post of duty or be eternally cut off from his inheritance as an heir of the kingdom. Stop, think, consider! Am I commercializing my talent, am I hewing wood and drawing water for unbelievers, while called to be honored, royal seed, heir to a kingdom?

THE instruction is clear. "We have no time now to give our energies and talents to worldly enterprises. . . . Let every

### ROOM FOR ALL IN THIS WORK

TEACH the people that they can act as God's helping hand, by cooperating with the Master-worker in restoring physical and spiritual health. This work bears the signature of heaven, and will open doors for the entrance of other precious truths. There is room for all to labor who will take hold of this work intelligently.

—*Methods of Labor*

talent be employed in the work of God." —Vol. 9, p. 104.

Paul taught this principle of giving all to the Master's service. "What, know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and that ye are not your own? For ye are bought with a price; therefore, glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's." Jesus owns us by creation, He bought us with His own blood on Calvary, and we are His, body, soul, and spirit. Therefore, our time, our possessions, our talents are all His.

For these reasons we have no right to sell our time, our talents, to the world about us to be consumed on the altar of mammon. It is a mistake for Seventh-day Adventists to think that by paying tithe and giving liberal offerings to the work of the Lord, they have the privilege of selling their time and ability to the world for its commercial advantage. Instead of selling our time and talent to the world, let us say, "Lord, here am I." "What wilt Thou have me to do?"

The entire time of every man in Israel should be employed in the service of God. If a man is a farmer and knows little beyond that line of work, the Lord will use him and his farm. Farmers, financiers, and mechanics are classes especially called for in His work. Place your farm and your family on the altar. Work to make that farm represent the truth you profess; pay faithfully your tithes and offerings, but do not stop there. Let all the proceeds be used as the Lord has directed and for the up-building of His work in the earth.

Every farm operated by a Christian should become a little Eden on earth to show forth the glory of the Lord, a center of activity that will be felt throughout the entire neighborhood.

If you are a baker, then operate your bakery not to tickle the perverted appetite, but serve foods that will please the Lord and add to the health of your patrons. Ask the Lord to prosper you after promising Him all that the business makes above a living for you and your family from which you have barred extravagances.

If, after study and prayer and fasting, you feel that the Lord calls you to the colporteur work, then break the ties that

have been binding you to other things, enroll in the Lord's army and let your ability swell the business of the publishing houses.

IF you have no farm, nor trade, which can be so operated as to produce one hundred per cent for the Master, then become a student in one of our schools and prepare for some line of self-supporting missionary work. There is room for a hundred bakers at the present time, consecrated men and women, who possibly could not preach, or teach in the usually accepted sense, but they can make themselves felt as real leaders in a needy world. If they need training, they can get that at Madison, and earn their school expenses while they are in training to work as bakers or as manufacturers of health foods.

With this training they can enter a city as a baker and dispenser of whole wheat bread and other health foods. As the place of business is closed on the Sabbath men will be led to ask the reason for their faith.

One of the Madison boys went out a few years ago and began his health-food work by baking whole wheat bread on a small kitchen stove. He has developed a good trade for bread, steamed whole wheat, and other foods in many of the best homes in the little city where he is operating, and besides that a number of people have been converted as the result of his efforts.

If every church-member would consecrate himself this day to the Lord, refusing longer to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for the world; if each one who knows the hour in which we are living would devote his time, his talents, his means to the finishing of God's work in the world, how the publishing houses would have to speed up. An army of colporteurs would place millions of truth-filled pages in the homes on the highways and the byways. Our schools would be filled to overflowing with consecrated students preparing for service, and thousands of self-supporting missionaries would be operating enterprises through which to give the message, such as, cafeterias, bakeries, treatment rooms, and sanitariums in and near our large cities. Soon the message would close with the "loud cry."

"Many are called," said the Master. "but few are chosen." All are given the

opportunity; comparatively few even in our own midst are ready for whole-hearted service. "Not one in a hundred among us is doing anything beyond engaging in common, worldly enterprises." "We have no time now to give our energies and talents to worldly enterprises. . . . Let every talent be employed in the work of God." A study of these things should lead to a decided change in many of our lives.

Like many other schools, Madison this year is well filled with students, but housing facilities are being enlarged and by the beginning of the winter quarter, January one, others who desire the training offered here can find a place. Let us prepare quickly for a place in the vineyard of the Lord, ceasing to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the world.

#### NEWS FROM SOME OF THE UNITS

THERE is more or less travel on the part of various members of the Madison family to the units operating in different parts of the South. Mr. W. F. Rocke, Mr. A. E. Putnam, and the Misses Florence Dittes and Gladys Robinson motored to Birmingham for the week-end. They spent some time with the cafeteria workers in the city and at their country base about fifteen miles out, and Sabbath they held an educational rally with the colored students and teachers at Vandiver, forty miles from Birmingham. Here J. J. Pierson, his wife, and others are conducting a training school for colored workers. They are located on a farm. They have recently built a neat and attractive sanitarium for the care of colored patients. About thirty students are in school at present, and they gave hearty response to the principles discussed in the institute.

At the Birmingham rural base for the city cafeteria a number of buildings have been erected, the spring is being walled in to provide water supply for the coming sanitarium, and a little later the sanitarium building will be under way. The cafeteria, operated under the direction of Mrs. Wilhemina Holst, is very attractive and a wholesome diet is served to an appreciative public.

Knoxville cafeteria was visited this week by Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Crowder, Mrs. Lida Scott, and Mrs. Lew Wallace. The

cafeteria is now well established in the new Good Health Building, 507 Clinch Avenue, and plans are on foot to secure a permanent country base for the workers.

The work of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Leslie is developing favorably at Red Boiling Springs, a summer resort in the highlands, sixty miles northeast of Madison. The work in this place began several years ago as summer treatment rooms for tourists. The demand for an all-year work has led Mr. Leslie to add to his own house facilities for caring for patients, and when he was in for a few hours this week he reported that patients came in almost before he could install the heating plant. These workers are encouraged. Mr. Arthur Robey and his daughter, Esther, spent Thanksgiving with the friends at Red Boiling Springs.

#### THE ANNUAL THANKSGIVING

THE Thanksgiving program began with a praise service at chapel hour in the morning conducted by Mr. McClure. A multitude of blessings have attended the school as a whole and members of the institution individually, this year, and hearts seemed full of praise. The crops have been most abundant. With storms passing by on all sides, the lives and the property of the place have been unharmed. Machinery is operated by students and others giving ample opportunity for accident, but the year has been especially free from casualties.

A bountiful dinner was spread on the serving decks in Kinne Hall and a number of guests ate with the family. The dining hall and the assembly room were decorated with evergreens and autumn colors. The orchestra was on duty in the afternoon and Mr. Tolman led the marches, which afforded real pleasure to many of the older members of the family as well as to the student body. A program of music, speeches, and some tests of quick thought and action finished the day. It was a wholesome break in the busy routine of the institution.

#### THE STORY OF A STUDENT

FOR a number of years I was conscious of a longing in my heart to enter a school with those of my faith. When

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mother died this feeling grew still stronger. I had a number of dear friends who were acquainted with the school at Madison from the days of its beginning, and others who had been students there. These urged me to go South for training, and from among my friends my carfare was assured, for I was too poor to meet that expense.

I was not a vigorous young woman and some questioned my ability to take the course in nursing. But as I lived a good deal in the open in the mild climate of Tennessee, and as I learned how and what to eat for health, the Lord added his blessing and I became well and strong.

My stay at Madison covered three years and nine months. Those were happy years. The months passed swiftly for the days were full of work and study. Three years of that time I was in the Nurses' Course as a full-time worker, and in this way made my running expenses. It was on such a program that I learned to care for the sick.

At the end of the course I took the state board examinations for nurses, and am now a registered nurse in the state of Tennessee. Besides earning my board and room rent, laundry bills, and other similar school expenses, I made enough to pay for books and uniforms and had a neat little sum to my credit when I was ready to leave the institution. The work at the sanitarium is sufficient to keep all the nurses busy. Nurses-in-training usually do a little better financially than other students, but Madison has various enterprises, all operated for the students, and the great majority of the Madison students are able to make their expenses by work.

Aside from strong class work, and efficient direction in practical work, I prize deeply the opportunity I had while my training was in progress to give some time to food work in one of the cafeterias. Madison develops ability to lead out in enterprises. It throws responsibility on the shoulders of its students, for they are to be burden bearers when out of school. Words cannot express my gratitude to the school and to the faithful workers for all they have done for me. I thank God many times for the training I received. This means not only the course in nursing, but I am thankful for the lessons of love, cooperation, and helpfulness that I learned. No matter where I go, or what I do, these lessons will remain with me.

—A Nurse of '26.

### A LESSON ON HYGIENE AND SANITATION

THE women had an interesting and instructive meeting this week as Dr. Mary Dale gave a lecture on the feeding of infants, illustrated with moving pictures. This showed the unsanitary condition of farmer Shiftless' barn and dairy where the cows walk through filth and the men milk with unclean hands. The milk stands in the sunshine for a time on the station platform before going to the distributing station in the city. From there it reaches the home of the rich and poor of the city.

A home is shown in which a mother is preparing a bottle of this milk for her little baby. There is no hot water at the time to sterilize the baby's bottle, so she washes it "this time" in cold water. A little later this mother is seen by the side of the baby's grave. It is a victim of bad feeding.

A physician examines the milk and the screen shows the high bacterial count in the milk as it leaves the dairy of Mr. Shiftless. The count increases as the milk is transported under unfavorable conditions. The careless handling of the milk bottles in the home does not help the situation, and the result is the death of the little one.

The next scene is a mother with her baby, breast-fed, the picture of health, active, good natured, growing. The lecture closes with the words, "You can't improve on God's way."

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## Work for Laymen as Taught by the Sabbath School Lessons

EXPERIENCES of the early Christian church are left on record in the book of Acts that the church today may have some conception of the work the Lord wants its members to do, and the power that members have a right to expect when the Lord's methods of work are pursued.

Following the death of the Savior, the apostles were filled with power to do things. They put away their differences and disagreements; they forgot the desire for rank and personal attention, and they went forth with a power that astonished the world. In their work they imitated the methods of Christ, combining preaching, teaching, and medical work. The healing of the sick was frequently the wedge that opened men's hearts. Multitudes were interested by these methods that might have paid no attention had the disciples relied alone on the spoken word.

It was the healing of the lame man at the gate of the temple that brought the disciples before the rulers of the synagogue and gave them opportunity to present to men in authority the message of a risen Savior. Gamaliel, hearing these things, was led to reflect on his knowledge of Christ, and to warn his brethren in the Sanhedrin to be careful what they did to

the disciples. Nicodemus held in mind the lesson he heard from the lips of the Savior that night on the Mount of Olives, and with it he put the experiences of the disciples after the death of Jesus.

He and Joseph of Arimathaea, both rich and influential citizens of Jerusalem, were able to befriend the disciples in their time of need, and it is recorded that these men gave liberally of their means to help forward the cause of Christ. Their hearts had been touched, and their purse strings were loosened.

**B**ARNABAS was another whose history is recorded for our benefit. He was a landowner on the Island of Cyprus. When the teachings of the Master and His disciples were accepted by him, he sold his possessions and contributed the money to the common fund out of which the early workers were supported. But donations of money did not content him. He gave himself to ministry, and was one of the pioneer evangelists to distant fields.

These men were ministers, but "it is a fatal mistake to suppose that the work of soul-saving depends alone upon the ministry. The humble, consecrated believer upon whom the Master of the vineyard places a burden for souls, is to be given encouragement by the men upon whom the Lord has

### A WORK FOR THE LAYMEN

THE Lord Jesus is calling for self-denying workers to follow in His footsteps, to walk and work for Him, to lift the cross, and to follow where He leads the way. Yet men and women professing to serve the Lord are content to occupy their time and attention with matters of little importance. . . . If they were consecrated, . . . every hand would be engaged in service. Every one would be standing at his post of duty, working with heart and soul as a missionary of the cross of Christ.

—Our Responsibility

laid larger responsibilities. God will send forth into His vineyard many who have not been dedicated to the ministry by the laying on of hands."

THE early converts were inclined to stay in Jerusalem. They wanted to be near a large church rather than go to new places to open centers of influence. The principle of the gospel, as it was a principle in the peopling of the earth, is for men to scatter abroad on the earth, repeating in other places the work they have learned.

Members of the early church did not respond to this principle of scattering out until persecution came into their midst. Zealous members of the Jewish congregations, with Saul of Tarsus as a leading spirit, made havoc with the believers in Christ, and laymen were scattered everywhere.

People who are forced from their homes because of their faith in God do not go passively to another field, content merely to find a place of safety. Their hearts are fired with a zeal that makes them teachers wherever they go. That is seen in the experience of the early settlers in America who came here for freedom to worship God. They were constructive in their thoughts and acts, and our own land of the free is the result. In those days, the believers, laymembers of the church, "went everywhere preaching the word."

LUKE in the eighth chapter of Acts, tells of the work of Philip the deacon, a devout man, who went into Samaria, into the very community where there had been deep prejudice against the Savior, and there gave the message with such power that men were converted. Healing of the sick accompanied the teaching, showing that laymen as well as ministers were medical evangelists.

"Long has God waited for the spirit of service to take possession of the church, so that every one shall be working for Him according to his ability. When the members of the church of God do their appointed work in the needy fields at home and abroad, in fulfilment of the gospel commission, the whole world will soon be warned, and the Lord Jesus will return to this earth with power and great glory."

This paragraph is taken from "The Acts of the Apostles," page 111. With it agrees

that other familiar statement, "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."

If some hesitate, not fully convinced of their duty, let them hear the words, "There are hundreds of God's servants who must respond to this call, and take the field as earnest, soul-saving workers. . . . God calls for *live men*."

The study of the present Sabbath-school lessons should touch hearts with the need of consecration of laymembers to the work of today. Today, as in the days of the early church, a great work can be done by those who put their time, their ability, and their means in this work. "How much might be gained if the self-supporting plan were followed."

#### IN SOME OF THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS

NOT long ago a man and his wife from Seattle, Washington, paid Madison a visit. They are interested in the vegetarian method of eating, have visited a number of our cafeterias in the South, and when in Nashville decided to see the school where workers are trained. As they were shown about the grounds and buildings, and as they visited the centers of the various industries by which the students earn their expenses, they said frequently that they had no idea of the extent of the work being carried on by the institution.

The agricultural interests of the place have been mentioned more frequently perhaps than other lines of work, because it is easy to report harvests. But the construction of buildings, the repair of machinery, the planing of lumber, and the heating and lighting of an institution is another line of work that consumes much time and energy and is an interesting feature of a training center. Mr. J. G. Rimmer, himself a mechanic who came from the shops to this work in the South, gives a glimpse of some of the mechanical centers about the campus:

I THINK it would be instructive and educational to look around the place to see what kind of machinery, engines, dynamos, etc., we have on the grounds of the school and sanitarium. Let us make a start at the central heat-



ing and power plant. We find this situated in a ravine, several hundred yards in the rear of the auditorium building. It is constructed of hollow tile with concrete floors, and was built with home labor, that is, by the teachers and students. We note the large trestle viaduct of very heavy timbers, through which the coal is dumped from the tractor-trailers which haul it from the station two and one-half miles away. On the south side of this trestle is to be built a heavy concrete dam which will serve as a south wall for the coal bunker and a north wall for a water storage reservoir which will supply the boilers with water. This reservoir will be fed from the roofs of the buildings in the vicinity, and by other sources. At present, the boilers in the power-house are using water from the school water system. The coal bunker, when completed will hold about six car loads of coal.

Descending the steps into the engine room, we are greeted by the kindly smile of Bro. Arthur Cooper, who has charge of the power-house. Here we find running very quietly, a 50 kilowatt continuous current generator, and a 75 horse power direct connected steam engine driving the same. We note the heavy unit construction of this and the fly wheel cutoff governor. We also see the large wires leading from the generator to the switch-board. Nearby is the place prepared for the 20 kilowatt belted generator and steam engine which a little later is to be moved here from the old power-house in the rear of the sanitarium. On the east side of the engine room is the Fairbanks oil engine, belted to a three and one-half kilowatt direct current generator which runs at night and other times when the larger dynamos are stopped and when the load is light.

Formerly, the lighting plant included a storage battery of 56 cells, but when this failed to give further satisfactory results, it was decided to install the small engine and generator just mentioned.

Down a few steps from the engine room we pause in the pump room, while Brother Cooper explains the pumps which keep the boilers supplied with water, and also the pump which draws the hot water returns from the heating systems at the sanitarium, the assembly hall, and various other buildings, so that the exhaust steam from the engines is utilized in an economical manner.

All the installation of pipes is not yet complete, as the work has been retarded by the need of several more helpers in the plumbing department, which, under the leadership of Bro. A. A. Robey is doing the pipe fitting.

In the boiler room there are two large Erie boilers which have great combustion chambers under them, lined with firebrick, so that the smoke is consumed. We inspect the patented shaker grates, down which the fuel progresses at a steep angle and as we look at the high steel smoke stack, which was built by members of the school family, we note that little or no smoke comes from it. The good combustion obtained is very remarkable when we consider that a good deal of the fuel used is slack coal, and that a heavy power is being developed. The ash

cars run on rails which transport the ashes away from the boilers.

FROM these boilers run high pressure insulated steam pipes through concrete conduits. Following the conduits the first place we come to, and where a high pressure steam pipe emerges from the conduit, is the mechanical arts building where Bro. H. E. Standish is in charge. Here the steam pipe is connected to a 20 horse power steam engine which is belted up to the shafting and drives the shop machinery consisting of a four-side planer, a single planer, a "Universal" woodworker, a hollow chisel mortiser and a single end tenoner, a sticker for making sash and doors.

The engine also operates the saw mill, being then disconnected from the rest of the machinery. As it is not our first purpose in this article to describe anything but the mechanical power equipment on the school farm, we leave Brother Standish and walk southeast over to the food factory, still following our high pressure steam line. Here this pipe is connected to the 20 horse power engine which provides power for the reel oven, the six-barrel dough mixer, the dough brake, the cracker machine, the peanut blancher, the Ams sealing machine, and several nut and breakfast crisp grinders. Also the engine drives the old French burr mill, which grinds the whole wheat flour. The stones in this mill are at least one hundred years old, and were brought to Madison from Michigan by Bro. J. C. Howell, and by him built into the present grinding mill. Originally, these stones came from France and it is very interesting to try a hammer and cold chisel on these stones, or burrs, as apparently the cold chisel can make no impression, they are so exceedingly hard.

In addition to power, the steam line furnishes steam for a number of other purposes at the food factory. There is the big steam cooker, capable of holding hundreds of cans at one time. There is also the malta house which is a frame structure, having wire screening over all openings. The making of malta uses a great deal of live steam.

In the basement of Kinne Hall the live steam main branches off to supply steam to the heating element in the large hot water tank, which provides the kitchen, bathrooms, and adjacent buildings with hot water. A small live steam pipe runs to the steam cooker in the kitchen. A few yards east a two horse power electric motor operates a one-barrel dough mixer in the bakery.

Going south to the laundry we find the machinery working hard. In this department the steam line is connected to another 20 horse power steam engine, which operates the two large washing machines, the centrifugal extractor, and the mangle. The live steam pipe also delivers a good deal of steam for heating the water, and for the washing machines, and the mangle, and the steam presses.

The steam pipes run in conduits west from the power-house to the sanitarium, where a two horse power, electrically operated refrigerating plant in the basement of the diet kitchen is connected to the ice box in the kitchen and to the cold storage warehouse nearby.

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### NOTICE

THE annual meeting of the Constituents of the Rural Educational Association is called for ten o'clock, Tuesday, January 11, 1927, in the faculty room of Assembly Hall, on the campus of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, near Madison, Tennessee.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Educational Association, lessee and operators of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, is called for Tuesday, January 11, 1927, at eleven o'clock, in the faculty room on the campus of the institution near Madison, Tennessee.

M. Bessie DeGraw, Sec'y.

### VISITING FLORIDA SANITARIUM

LAST week Doctor Sutherland accompanied the Misses Lizzie and Anna Bloomstein to the Florida Sanitarium. Miss Lizzie Bloomstein, who is one of the pioneer teachers in George Peabody College, Nashville, has been with our sanitarium a number of times during the past years.

On Sabbath Doctor Sutherland spoke to the congregation of the sanitarium church where he found many friends. In the afternoon he visited the academy which has recently been moved to a two-hundred-acre farm about ten miles from Orlando, and will be conducted on the manual training plan under the direction of the principal, Prof. F. H. Parrish. The prospects are good for a fine school.

The Florida Sanitarium has made a rapid growth the last few years under the able management of Dr. L. L. Andrews, with whom are associated Drs. A. J.

Balkins, Vredenburg, Buss, and Lew Wallace.

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### ITEMS OF NEWS

AN automobile accident that might easily have been very serious, is reported by Bro. J. T. Whittaker, of the Chattanooga cafeteria. The car in which he and his family were riding was overturned, but the occupants escaped with slight injuries to Mrs. Whittaker.

THE American Junior College Association held its annual meeting at Jackson, Mississippi, November 29, to December 2, and the Southern Junior College Association followed immediately with its annual session. Mrs. E. A. Sutherland and Dr. Blanch Noble represented the Madison school at these meetings.

A GROUP of teachers and students are conducting services at Edenwold each Sunday afternoon, and others attend meetings with nearer neighbors in Neely's Bend, all of which are pleasant and profitable for the young people who receive a hearty welcome from those who attend. The community meetings held each alternating Tuesday are likewise a pleasant means of contact between the school and its friends in this neighborhood.

OF the multitudes that come in contact with our teachings along the lines of health through vegetarian cafeterias and city treatment rooms, some take time to tell of the changes wrought in their lives. An illustration of this comes in a letter from a traveling man who writes the manager of a cafeteria in these words: "You are responsible for opening my eyes. I don't believe in magic, yet something magnificent has happened to me. Perhaps you remember our conversation about the harm of smoking. After our first meeting I reduced my smoking almost to the minimum. After the second meeting I was determined to give it up entirely, and now I DON'T SMOKE!" The wholesome diet without flesh food, condiments, and other stimulants, and the principles of living taught in these health centers are not only a mental stimulus of good habits, but are also a physical help in overcoming bad habits.

# The Madison Survey

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## How the Story Grows

MADISON has drastic laws against gossip, because the gossip is a menace to society anywhere, and a school that is training workers for Christian service needs to impress the importance of truth and sincerity in all dealings with one another. The social world is cursed with the tongue of the gossip and the church is seldom free from the evil.

During a troublous time in the life of Jeremiah, the prophet exclaimed, "I heard the defaming of many, fear on every side. Report, say they, and we will report it. All my familiars watched for my halting, saying, Peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him, and we shall take our revenge on him."

The man who finds himself in the hands of gossipers has reason to fear, because those who should be his friends, those whom he has every reason to think are among his friends, have given themselves to reporting. They have itching ears for reports. When in conversation with others, they are on the alert for bits of news, tales of scandal, that they may pass on to others.

"There are false tongues that feed on mischief. There are sly, whispering tongues. There is tattling, impertinent meddling, adroit quizzing. Among the

lovers of gossip, some are actuated by curiosity, others by jealousy, many by hatred." " 'Now,' say these self-constituted judges, 'we have facts. We will fasten upon them an accusation from which they cannot clear themselves.' They wait for a fitting opportunity, and then produce their bundle of gossip, and bring forth their tidbits."

We are instructed not to listen to reports that cast reflections on others, but to follow the Bible plan by going to the one who is the subject of gossip, often taking with us the one who spreads the tale. Strange to say, stories often look

and sound different when the parties sit opposite each other and can look each other in the eye.

### GOSSIP AND BACKBITING

THE teacher can do much to discourage that evil habit, the curse of the community, the neighborhood, and the home,—the habit of backbiting, gossip, ungenerous criticism. In this no pains should be spared. Impress upon the students the fact that this habit reveals a lack of culture and refinement and of true goodness of heart; it unfits one both for the society of the truly cultured and refined in this world and for association with the holy ones of heaven.

—Education.

### THE TALE ABOUT TITHING

I VISITED a sister institution not very long ago, and before I had been there any length of time I was invited to a private interview by three different individuals. Each one asked me of the custom of the Madison church in regard to the paying of tithe. One began with the time-worn expression, "I have heard that you do not pay tithe." The next one said, "I have heard that the members of the church pay tithe to the church treasurer, but that the school takes that tithe, appropriating it to the uses of the institution."

From a chapel talk by Doctor Sutherland.

When I asked where the information came from, I was told that "it was general talk." That is a sly way of meeting the matter, a way that makes it very hard to run down a report. Mr. General Talk lives everywhere and nowhere and is amenable to nobody. So I could only reply that it was hard for me to understand even such "general talk," since it has been the practice of the Madison church from the days of its organization twenty years ago to pay tithe to the local conference treasurer.

Anyone who was sufficiently interested in the matter could easily get the information by applying directly to headquarters, the treasurer of the conference. The tithe of the Madison church has reached six thousand dollars in a year, but it averages considerably less than that, so the report that no tithe is paid may come from the fact that the tithe is small. But this is readily understood when one realizes that the Madison church is a school church. A large proportion of the membership is composed of students who are non-producers, and the rest are teachers and workers in the institution who draw a small wage, dependent upon the earnings of the school. But these people are consecrated church-members who are devoting their time and strength to a work for the Master and they are helping the general work forward with their tithe and offerings. Their spirit of cooperation is evidenced by the recent sacrifice-week offering of more than five hundred dollars, and a mid-summer offering that exceeded six hundred dollars.

The Madison church tries in every way to be loyal to the church organization and endeavors to do its part in sustaining the general work of the denomination. Sometimes one questions how such stories get started as the one I met on the subject of tithing.

#### IN MATTERS OF STUDENT CONDUCT

ON another one of my recent trips away from the school some misconduct on the part of students came to my ears. Sister Brown told me of things that had been reported to her that distressed her exceedingly. Brother Black had told her, and Miss White had told him, and it was all about Miss Green and the terrible things she had been doing.

In this case I went at once to Miss Green. She denied the charges and asked me point blank where I obtained my information. I told her that Sister Brown of Taletown had told me, and that she was conscientious about the whole matter and felt that things were terribly wrong, and that she had obtained her information from Brother Black who was quoting Miss White.

It happened that a few days later I found myself in the city where Miss White is living, so I asked her in a frank way why she had reported such things about Miss Green. Miss White looked at me in astonishment and denied that she had ever said any such things about Miss Green or any other student at Madison. Miss White writes a letter to Brother Black asking why he had quoted her as he had. He denied quoting her, and so she sends Mr. Black's letter to Miss Green to clear herself in the eyes of Miss Green. Then this letter comes to me as proof that I had been misinformed when I was told that Miss White had been "telling things."

It was a pleasure to hear Miss White explain her attitude of mind to the school, for when I went to her over the gossip it gave her opportunity to express herself. With a straight-forward look such as my own daughter might give me, she asked why I should even think that a student who had accepted of the privileges of training at Madison should want to tell anything that would bring reproach upon the school of her choice. "I accepted the principle of government taught us at Madison," she said, "and it was my policy if things were going wrong to my knowledge to clear those things while I was on the grounds."

#### THE STORY OF THE TURNIP PATCH

A MINISTER was approached one day by a member of his congregation. This member told the pastor that he disliked very much to speak to him of a matter that had come to his attention, but that he felt it his duty to do so as it was a matter of very general talk. Others wanted to tell him but hesitated to do so. The minister invited the confidence of his parishoner, who with some hesitation began:

"Well, Brother Kirk, you are accused of stealing a wago-load of turnips. The

brethren of the church are all talking about it."

The minister looked surprised and inquired, "Brother A, who told you?" When he found the source of information Mr. Kirk asked Mr. A to go with him to see Mr. B, who had been telling that his minister had stolen a wagon-load of turnips.

When the matter was stated by Mr. A and the minister, Mr. B said, "Mr. A, I did not say that the minister stole a wagon-load of turnips. You certainly are mistaken. I do remember telling you that I had heard it said that our minister had stolen a wheelbarrow full of turnips."

Mr. Kirk then pressed Mr. B to tell who his informant was, and after some persuasion Mr. B acknowledged that Sister C had told him. So the minister, Mr. A, and Mr. B called upon Sister C. Reaching her home, Mr. B told that he had reported to Mr. A that Sister C told him that the minister stole a wheelbarrow full of turnips, and that Mr. A had reported him as saying that the minister had stolen a wagon-load of turnips.

Sister C looked grieved and said, "Brother B, surely I never told you that our minister stole a wheelbarrow full of turnips."

"But Sister C, you certainly told me that the minister had been stealing turnips."

"I remember," said Sister C, "I told you that Brother D told me that the minister had stolen a turnip."

Mr. Kirk, the minister, quite bent on seeing the end of the gossip, took Mr. A, Mr. B, and Sister C all over to interview Brother D.

Approached on the subject, Brother D seemed quite disconcerted. "Didn't you tell me, Brother D, that the minister had stolen a turnip?" asked Sister C.

"No, no," said Brother D, "you entirely misquote me. I said the minister had been seen walking through the turnip patch."

"I agree," said the minister, "I walked through my neighbor's turnip patch, but it never occurred to me that from that act my brethren would be ready to report that I had stolen a wagon-load of turnips."

#### STUDENT DISCIPLINE AT MADISON

**A**T MADISON the school family is organized on the basis that the students

a settled purpose, so that self-government are mature enough, and enter school with can be a part of their training. When a student enters this institution he pledges himself to uphold the principles and standards of the institution and to assist in the government.

If things that are wrong come to the knowledge of a student, it is his duty to do all in his power to clear up those things. He bears on his shoulders some responsibility for the good behavior of all others in the school. He cannot know of wrong and fail to use his force to straighten out the crooked places without incurring guilt before the law of the school. The school family holds a weekly meeting when opportunity is given to adjust all questionable matters of conduct. A person knowing of wrong and failing to do his utmost to correct that wrong, shares the guilt with the wrong-doer. The passive listener, or the party to a wrong, becomes a violator of the law.

A person who leaves the school, having failed to do his duty as a man with franchise in the institution, and then reports things that are detrimental to the school, thereby admits that he was not true to his citizenship while in school. He is proclaiming his disloyalty and admits membership to the society of the gossips. One who understands the ethics of the case will give little credence to questionable reports from such sources.

It is astonishing how many good-meaning people hesitate to go directly to a person they feel is in the wrong. They take the course of least resistance, and gossip, and backbite. Their criticism is destructive rather than masterful and strong and upbuilding. Until a Christian overcomes the habit of gossip and learns to follow the Master's way of dealing with his fellowmen, he is a menace in society and in the church.

#### JOTTINGS FROM CAFETERIAS

**M**ORE or less activity in connection with the opening of the vegetarian cafeteria in new quarters leads Mrs. Scott to write from Knoxville:

The Crowders are covering themselves with glory by the way they are conducting the cafeteria. They have a beautiful place and the public is well pleased. The cafeteria does bring them

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in touch with a most intelligent and pleasing class of people. It brings these people onto their territory and they come with questions on their lips. There is no end to the information you can give them.

Knoxville is an inviting center for such work. Of the fifty-four minerals used in the commercial world, forty-eight are produced here. It produces quantities of talcum powder and Bon Ami, it has the richest coal mines and can produce bulbs equal to Holland. Secretary Mellon spent one hundred fifty millions developing the water power. It has a wonderful aluminum plant. It has more millionaires in proportion to its size than any other city.

Knoxville is giving us a cordial welcome. The proposed site for a sanitarium is arousing considerable interest. Our work in the city was written up pictorially for the New York Syndicate and is therefore having an unexpected publicity. In the selection of a rural base for the city work we have the assistance of Dean Wilson of the Agricultural College of the State University, and Professor Moore who devotes all his time to experimental work in agriculture.

The Good Health Building has doctors' offices on the first floor front. To the rear are the Lovell treatment rooms, men on the right and women on the left. On the second floor is the cafeteria. An elevator leads from the kitchen to the basement where there is a well-equipped bakery, a store-room and a cold storage equipped with a Frick refrigerating plant.

**T**HE Judge, a frequenter of one of our cafeterias, had just returned from Europe. "It seems good to find the cafeteria again," he said. "What would we do if some of you good folks did not stay at home and do for the public what is so much needed in the way of feeding them? If it were not for the cafeteria and treatment rooms I would have to make a trip to Battle Creek Sanitarium, or some other place, to put me on my feet again. You are doing what hundreds of folks ought to be doing."

A clerk in a department store was down and out. He was toxic and so weary of life that he felt like diving under the coun-

ter when a customer approached. He came to the treatment rooms for a trial. The nurse persuaded him to try an out-of-door job for a while. He found a place, continued his treatments and came regularly to the cafeteria for his meals. Soon he began to mend. His step grew elastic, his eye brightened, his appetite increased, and he put on weight. He is a new man, and he gives the diet and the treatments credit.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

**F**ROM the Fiji Islands again come greetings to the SURVEY. Miss E. M. Cooper, a missionary there from Australia, writes that the little paper is received regularly. "I am enjoying it well and finding it helpful." She writes of the schools they are starting for native men and women who in this way are receiving their first knowledge of Christian education.

**A** NUMBER of SURVEY readers expressed their interest in a group of students from Mexico who entered Madison to train for greater usefulness in their homeland, by assisting the school in meeting their traveling expenses. Since reaching here Mr. Varela has opened the tailor shop and has already made several suits for men of the family. He does a finished work that is highly spoken of by expert tailors of the city. Cobbling is another industry Madison has desired to teach. This week Bro. J. C. Brewer and family of Granger, Washington, reached Madison. The machinery for a shoe shop came some months ago, and Brother Brewer will enlarge the cobbling work that has heretofore been done on the campus.

### TO READERS

**I** WANT to tell you how much I appreciate the SURVEY. It makes me wish I were younger and could join the ranks of active workers," writes a friend who sends a donation to the publishing fund.

Many names on the SURVEY mailing list are added on request of friends. It is very possible, therefore, for the little sheet sometimes to go where it is not wanted. We wish all to know that we do not desire to intrude, and a line from any one who is not interested will stop the paper. The SURVEY is mailed subscription free, and receiving it are under no obligation whatever. We appreciate any efforts to correct the mailing list, and we do appreciate the many good words readers send, and the occasional donations to help meet publishing expense.

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## The Week of Prayer at Madison

ACCORDING to the custom of former years, the program of the school lightened so far as possible for the week of prayer. The readings were each evening at the chapel hour. The study had daily prayer service and the students had group meetings. The experiences of the week should lead students to appreciate more than ever the importance of a speedy preparation for active service for the Master.

The readings of the week laid before us the needs of the mission fields and the broad opportunities for laymen to do great things for the Lord. Young people in training should learn to be true to the rules of the school. That should be a part of their spiritual experience. The burden of the government in the school rests upon their shoulders, and it is the plan of the thoughtful, earnest student to continue the program of daily prayer and study and active work for Christ and our fellowmen.

During the last reading of the week of prayer practically all members of the school family, and some sanitarium patients who met with the family, expressed a determination to reconsecrate themselves to a life of service, and if not ready for activity, to train for greater efficiency. They do not want to be mere hewers of wood and carriers of water for the world. Their time, energy, and ability belong to the Master.

The Southland is a splendid training ground for consecrated laymen in such work as the rural school, the rural sanitarium, cafeterias, and treatment rooms, and in the colporteur work. If our young people are going to be ready to answer the calls for workers in the fields beyond, they need to learn here in the home-land how to give their whole lives to the service of the Master. "If," in the words of Jeremiah, "thou hast run with the footmen,

### THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

BE kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honor preferring one another. Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord. —Paul in Romans 12.

and they have wearied thee, then how canst thou contend with horses?" If not able to do the Master's bidding for wholehearted service in the homeland, how will we be able to give that kind of service in a distant and more difficult field? If as laymembers of the church we are not able to do a work for the Lord, we will not do it simply because we are transported to some other clime.

The readings of the week of prayer appealed to the school as a great call to laymembers of the church to get ready for the things that are just ahead of us. They stirred the hearts of the family not only to donate to the work in other fields, but to give themselves to this work. There was a deep conviction that if students cannot control themselves, if they are not equal to self-government while in school, they are not ready for active work in a foreign field, and so there was a new determination to make good while in training.

### SOME OF THE MOVABLE MACHINERY ABOUT THE PLACE

IT is an interesting problem to operate a school of industries, which gives students not only an all-round education, but affords employment by which they may lighten their expenses while in training. One scarcely realizes the outlay required in the way of equipment to make this possible. Many a school has planned to operate as an industrial school, but because of the expense, has given up the industries and gone back to more conservative methods of education. But if the industries are an essential element in the training of workers, then we must not falter because it is an expensive method. There must be a way to solve the difficulty.

In considering the industries, the farm is recognized to be the fundamental activity and the country the ideal location for the training school. "The 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."

A few weeks ago Mr. Rimmer gave us a glimpse of the stationary machinery of the place by which heat and electricity are produced, the ice made, the lumber planed, the clothes washed, and the water pumped. In this article he is giving some data concerning another phase of the training school work, represented by a part of the movable machine power:

THE original school farm is a tract of some four hundred acres. This has been added to by the purchase two years ago of an adjoining farm that increased the acreage for forage crops and by the highland fruit land known as Union Hill and Ridgetop orchards. The gardens are extensive, for the family is large, and it is the plan to raise, so far as possible, the food needed for the school tables; and on the farm, the feed needed by the stock.

Mr. A. E. Putnam is the man in general charge of the farm. At the machine sheds near the barns the farm machinery is

found in order and well greased, according to the rules of the institution for the care of such equipment. There are three Fordson tractors, the first used with the plows, discing machines, the harvester, harrows, and road drag. The second is equipped with pulleys, and is used to drive the sorghum mill, the threshing machine, the stock feed grinder, the ensilage cutter, and the rock crusher. The third tractor is used on the road for hauling heavy loads, such as coal and construction materials. It operates with two five-ton trailers, one being loaded at the railroad station at Madison while the other is making the trip to the school two and one-half miles away.

Titan tractor, which has seen about nine years of service in the earlier days of the institution, still serves as an auxiliary power in time of need.

In harvest time the grain is threshed with a Frick threshing machine which has a capacity of 800 bushels of oats, or 600 bushels of barley per day. Compared with the extensive grain farming of some sections, Madison does but little along this line. This year the thresher turned out four hundred bushels of oats, eight hundred of barley, and five hundred bushels of soft wheat.

MIDDLE Tennessee is a limestone region and the underlying rock of the school farm is limestone. From early days in the school history the institution has had a rock crusher which prepares this rock for building purposes and also as a dressing for the land. At present there are two rock crushers. One is a fourteen-inch machine which crushes limestone rock into concrete material for building foundations, walks, foundations for machinery, stucco work, and the extensive concrete work of the central heating plant. The pulverizer, which operates by means of multiple, enclosed, rapidly rotating hammers, converts the rock into powdered lime for the soil.

Each season two silos are filled for the dairy stock. The ensilage cutter, or hummer, as it is called, fills the silos, the total capacity, 200 tons. In the feed-grinding room is a Letz feed grinder, tractor driven, which prepares rations for the stock. It has two hoppers. Ears of corn are fed into one and barley and oats into the second, in proportions to make a balanced



ration; and the product, well mixed, comes from the spout.

Among the farm machines stands the seven-foot McCormick self-binder, with its ingenious knot-tying mechanism. There are two twenty-eight-inch disc gang plows, tractor operated; two tandem disc harrows, a drag harrow which pulverizes the ground in making the seed bed, and a ten-foot spiketooth harrow, a two-row John Deere corn planter, which also handles soy beans, cow peas, and cane seed, a manure spreader, cultivators, a seeder for small grain, and various mowing machines, rakes, and a hay tedder and corn binder.

Boys working on the farm have experience in using a variety of machines, and in the school shops this machinery is kept in repair, students working with a skilled mechanic in the repair work. The road drag, an improved King type, was built in the school shop. It is seven feet long, built of three heavy railroad rails set on ten inch heavy steel channels, the drag weighing about one ton. This drag, drawn by a tractor, helps keep the roads of the place in condition.

Space forbids going further into details concerning the sorghum machine, operated this fall by Bro. R. B. King, the neighbors bringing their cane for grinding, and paying for the grinding with sorghum, and the concrete mixers in use much of the year for construction work. Some other time we may look further, for Madison is conducting practically all the lines of work referred to in the quotation at the beginning of this article. It is such all-round training, we are told, that will give workers standing room when they find themselves in needy mission fields. It is for lives of usefulness in the great world work for the Master that Madison provides the equipment and the men to act as teachers.

#### RULES CONCERNING DRESS

THE pamphlet on Dress Rules has been slightly revised and reprinted, and is given here for the benefit of those who have been inquiring for them:

On entrance each girl is assigned an advisor who represents a committee dealing with dress problems and kindred matters. All points indicated in this leaflet must be

satisfactory before a student is recommended for full membership in the school.

All clothing to be healthful should allow freedom in exercise, should not impede circulation, and should afford protection from the cold. Only common sense footwear is to be worn. Shoes should be comfortable in size and should have low heels. French, spike, Baby Louis, or any heels exceeding one and three quarter inches in height are prohibited. Nurses, when on duty, are required to wear plain white or black oxfords with rubber heels and black or white hose. Rubbers are to be worn in wet weather.

Suitable underwear is to be worn in cold weather. The limbs especially, are to be protected. Warm stockings, or their equivalent, must be worn when there is exposure to a cold temperature.

All garments are to be simple. This includes underwear, and means economy in time and effort in making and laundering, as well as simplicity in appearance. Beading, much ruffling, and artificial ornamenting are distinctly out of place.

The general appearance should be clean, neat, inconspicuous, and appropriate. Washable dresses, or aprons that suitably cover the dress, must be worn at work, with special care when food is handled. Subdued rather than conspicuous colors should be chosen. The hair is to be dressed in neat, simple style, avoiding extremes. Bobbed hair is allowable up to seventeen years. Should a student enter school with bobbed hair, she is not allowed to leave the campus, except under direction, until the hair can be confined with a hair net.

The use of lip stick, rouge, heavy powder, and unnecessary jewelry is forbidden.

Modesty, avoiding extremes of fashion, is insisted upon. Necks of dresses are to fit sufficiently close to prevent bulging. Necks should not be lower than two inches below the top of the sternum; round necks not more than one inch, and correspondingly high on the sides. Sleeves are to be at no point shorter than one inch above the bend of the elbow.

Skirts, if wide, may be twelve inches from the floor; or, if narrow, must not be shorter than ten inches from the floor, measured with shoes on. Full allowance should be made for shrinking (a wide hem and three inches extra is advisable); as

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there is to be no excuse for a skirt shorter than twelve inches. If a skirt draws up to a conspicuous or objectionable height, it will be considered too short.

If dresses are made of thin material, such as georgette or voile, a modest and suitable lining, or underslip, must be worn. The wearing of knickerbockers is prohibited.

Dresses challenged by a monitor must be measured upon request, and if they are not up to standard, they are forfeited to the Sewing Department within twenty-four hours, and cannot be released until the fault is remedied and a fine of fifty cents has been paid to the department.

There is a charge for altering by the Sewing Department. A student making her own alterations, does it on her own time, and her work must have the O. K. of the Sewing Department, a copy of this O. K. to be filed with the secretary of Advisory Committee at its next meeting.

Children's Clothing—Up to fifteen years, children's dress length is regulated by the mother, or appointed advisor; after that age the regular dress rules apply. However, it is a rule that all children wear shoes and stockings at Sabbath services.

### ITEMS OF NEWS

LAST week, Dr. Blanche Noble and Mrs. Lida Scott left for Los Angeles and other points in California where they will spend several weeks with friends who are interested in the development of medical missionary activities in the Southland.

THE Poultry Department is doing unusually well this year under the care of Bro. H. L. Starr, formerly a Connecticut man who is interested in the industries

for students. When weather conditions are not the most favorable and many hens refuse to lay, the school chickens produced approximately three hundred forty dozen eggs the first three weeks of this month.

LAST week Eld. O. F. Frank, of Nashville, gave the family an illustrated lecture on the "*Signs of the Times.*" Bro. Fred James, elder of the Columbus, Ohio, Seventh-day Adventist church, was a week-end visitor, addressing the school at the morning chapel hour on Sunday. He expressed his interest in the activities of the school, and told the students that if they will heed the instruction he heard given them by Doctor Sutherland in his chapel talks, they will make strong missionaries in whatever field they may enter.

FOR some months Prof. Charles F. Alden has been seriously ill at his home near Goodlettsville, Tennessee. Professor Alden is one of the pioneers in our highland school work. He came South with the group of men and women who established the school at Madison, spent some time here and then established a rural school on the highland rim. For a number of years he has been principal of the Davidson County Agricultural High School, and here as well as in connection with the State university he has gained a wide acquaintance with the agricultural interests of the South.

### FRIENDS AND READERS

WITH this issue THE SURVEY closes its eighth year. Some of you have been readers from the first; others have been acquainted with the paper and its message a shorter length of time, but with few exceptions the little paper has gone to you fifty-two times annually. Your name was listed either upon personal request, or at the solicitation of a friend of yours. Some readers, interested in the work which THE SURVEY represents, have kindly donated to the publishing fund, but so far as subscription is concerned, the little paper has gone to all without cost. It carries a message to laymen of the broadening opportunities for Christian service in the great Southland. Do you care to have its visits continue? If so, a request, with your full address, reaching the office during the month of January will retain your name on the mailing list. We cordially invite you to remain with us. Write while the thought is with you.

SURVEY, have followed the growth of self-supporting enterprises in the South, and think seriously of disposing of their Northern home in order to connect more closely with some active missionary service.

For the mother and housewife in this group, the food factory and bakery held special attractions. She spoke with zest of the output of whole grain products, bread and buns for the local market and for home consumption, and the crackers of various kinds for the more distant public. Her hands almost ache to get into the dough for here she sees a line of work that she is well fitted to do.

Then these visitors are looking always for the activities that will appeal to the younger members of their family. They find a rural sanitarium filled to overflowing. Davison Cottage has been remodeled and this with the new Helen Scott cottage makes an increase in the rooming capacity of the sanitarium this season that was necessary to accommodate the patronage of the institution. Young people wanting to train as nurses have good advantages here.

Farm crops are doing well as July was blessed with rain. The grain is harvested and threshed and a new granary has been built in the barn lot. Mechanical Arts Building is a busy and attractive place, especially for young men who are interested in combining class work with experience in wood-working machinery. The Printing Department has difficulty keeping pace with its work, and extra help will be welcomed there.

The administration offices have a very full program and students with ability for office work, bookkeeping or stenography, can earn their expenses while taking some course in the school.

Painters are needed. Some members of the faculty have advocated the purchase of a painting machine to meet the situation, but it is a better policy to have the work done by students-in-training. Young men with some ability to do this type of work will find plenty to do here. Students who do not know the trade but who want to learn it have the privilege of working under an experienced teacher.

Visitors are interested in the big bus which leaves the campus at six-thirty each

morning carrying a corps of workers to treatment rooms and cafeteria in Nashville. It is an unusual experience for students to have such opportunities for business training during school life, but the program at Madison makes this possible. Didactic work and practical experience are closely combined in all courses. It is the purpose of Madison to make the training meet as nearly as possible the life these students are expected to lead when school work is over. They are in training for missionary work in home and foreign fields, and for this we are told nothing is more essential than the life of the farm school with the varied activities along medical, agricultural, and health-food lines.

It is such a program as this that makes possible student self-support while the young people are in training. The Madison School is for Christian men and women who desire to fit themselves for active service. Students should be at least eighteen years of age. It is time to make application for entrance this fall. Write the secretary of the faculty for calendar and blanks.

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#### CONVENTION TIME FOR NINETEEN TWENTY SIX

**E**ACH autumn for the last eighteen years there has been held at the Madison School a gathering of workers from different parts of the South who are engaged in some form of self-supporting missionary work. Some are teachers in rural schools. In the beginning teachers of rural schools were in the majority, but in later years the number of medical workers has increased, and the teachers are joined by health-food workers and representatives from rural sanitariums.

Many of those who are out in these schools or other centers of activity have at some time been members of the Madison School, and convention is home-coming time. Interest in a common cause draws them together, and the hours spent in the study of problems of operation, finances, methods of teaching, and the development of workers are profitable ones.

The exact date has not yet been decided for the annual meeting this fall, but it will be held the last week-end in September or early in October. It is none too early

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to lay plans for attending. All workers have a most cordial invitation. Others in the South, or living at a greater distance, who are interested in rural schools, vegetarian cafeterias and other health-food work, in the rural base with its varied activities in connection with city enterprises, and in medical missionary work of different sorts, will enjoy this convention. Come as Madison's guests.

From those who are active in city or rural work, suggestions are solicited for the program. What phases of your work can be discussed with profit? What is needed in your community to broaden and strengthen the influence of your work?

Already letters of inquiry have been received concerning the convention. This year we hope to have the best representation in the history of the movement and the most profitable gathering. If you plan to attend, write the secretary, Miss M. B. DeGraw, Madison, Tennessee.

**B**USINESS interests connected with various city cafeterias and treatment rooms led Mrs. Lida Scott to motor to Miami, Florida, in company with Dr. and Mrs. Lew Wallace. They are visiting groups of workers at Knoxville, Chattanooga, Decatur near Atlanta, Georgia, and Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

**T**HE young people from Mexico are taking class work in English. Mr. Varela, one of these students, has started the Tailor Department. It has long been a cherished dream of Doctor Sutherland to have a department in which the men of the place can have their clothing made on the campus and at a cost comparable with other activities of the school.

**I**NTEREST in the work at Birmingham, the vegetarian cafeteria in the city, and a sanitarium and school developing near the city for colored students, took Mrs. Druillard to Birmingham for a number of days the latter part of July.

**A**NOTHER baby joined the Madison family on the ninth of this month. This is the eight-pound son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilson. Young William Henry is a fine healthy baby who brought smiles of joy because he happens to be a boy.

**A**T the Friday evening vesper service Brother L. B. Smith, who is connected with school work in Porto Rico, spoke to the students of conditions there and the need of workers. Mr. Smith is in the States for a short time and came to Madison for special work in baking and healthfood preparation.

**A**REPORT of the cafeteria and treatment rooms in Louisville was given by Messrs J. T. Wheeler and John Wheeler who made Madison a brief visit this week. The city work is becoming reestablished in its new and permanent quarters at 226 South Second Street. Doctor Moon has opened an office in the same building for city practice in connection with the rural sanitarium work at Pewee Valley, the country base twenty miles from Louisville.

**A**LETTER from Mr. Joe Haskell, who completed his pre-medical training at Madison this summer and entered the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda, California, with the first division of the freshman class in July, speaks highly of conditions there. Finding himself with a pretty stiff program, he writes: "The rush of studies here makes me appreciate more than ever the plan at Madison to carry one subject at a time and push that to the finish. I look back with pleasure upon the two years I spent at Madison. They were possibly the most profitable and enjoyable years of my life, and I would not exchange the experiences I had there for any thing I have known. I received not only a superior training in scientific subjects, but a growth in general knowledge and a character development that is price-



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