

JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG (1852-1943)

**SUBJECT FILES, CA. 1885-1920
(PRIMARILY CONCERNING TOPIC OF
MEDICAL MISSIONARIES)**

**MEDICAL MISSIONARY
BOARD**

Items for Medical Missionary Board Meeting.

1.

Medical Missionary Board owe the sanitarium \$28,000. Sanitarium Board requests Medical Missionary Board note for \$28,000, bearing 5 % interest.

2.

Eld.E.T.Russell, President Central Union Conference, requests services of Eld.F.M.Wilcox to act as Secretary of Central Union Conference. Eld.Wilcox addresses the Board, stating that he is willing to take up this line of work if the Board think best for him to do so, altho he personally feels convinced that it would be wise for him to remain in Colorado.

3.

Does the Board wish to take any action in reference to Articles of Incorporation of the California Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association?

4.

Is there any action necessary relative to Dr.Place's connection with the Boulder Sanitarium?

5.

The Board have difficulty in holding meetings on account of so many members living outside the City. Dr.Rand and Eld.Olsen have resigned, necessitating re-electing some one in their place.

6.

Regarding Eld.McCoy's salary. He was absent one month in June and July, and inasmuch as he missed his vacation last

year, thinks he ought to be allowed time for his vacation this year. This is a Med. Miss. Board matter.

7.

Amelia Reese, Climax, Kansas, a sanitarium nurse, has a grand-mother who is bed-fast, and it is necessary for her to stay near-by. She wishes permission to do nursing while she is obliged to be at her home. Would like diploma.

8.

Eld.Knox has called for Dr.Harris to go to Vancouver. Dr.Harris refers the matter to the Med. Miss. Board.

9.

The Med. Miss. Board should ratify the nominations for the Iowa sanitarium Board. Dr.Shively suggests the following names: J.H.Kellogg, E.E.Gardner, J.M.Whitney, C.A.Washburn, Dr. E. L. Rosell (Dentist), Dr.E.Perrine, J.W.Dorcas, and C.W.Larson.

10.

Do the Med.Miss.Board recommend a trained lady nurse for the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton? She would be expected to devote most of her time to the young lady employees, going to their homes, if necessary, and in addition give first aid to injured.

11.

What action will the Board wish to take with referance to the Paducah Branch? Dr.Letoy Otis thinks the work should be discontinued. Feels that Paducah is too small a place--only 14,000 and has made house to house canvass of the place and does not see prospect of the work continuing successfully. About \$700

in outstanding accounts; thinks in time can collect 50 %. The institution is owing no one except himself and wife to the extent of \$350. States that Mr. Bockman's only desire to see the work continued is because they recommend patients to use the foods which in turn are purchased from Mr. Bockman. Dr. Otis himself has personal outstanding accounts that are pressing him, and he respectfully requests an opportunity to go out and earn something to meet these accounts.

12.

Board of Managers should ratify the election of the following Board of Managers for the Spokane Sanitarium: J. M. Powey, W.B. White, Silas Yarnell, and A.J. Breed.

13.

The Board should ratify action as to election of J.H. Kellogg, C.E. Stewart, and W.B. Holden as constituency of the Medical College to replace the expired terms of Kellogg, Stewart, and Craig.

14.

Board should also ratify action of the Committee of the Medical Missionary Board in reference to signing lease of property for L.A. Hansen at \$100 per month.

15.

Take up the question of the Indianapolis Sanitarium. They are sending out letters to our former patients, and using cuts stolen from Hydrotherapy.

Also the question of the amount due from the Indiana Conference on the Endowed Bed Fund. The balance is \$271.73. (See letter from Hankins).

16.

Read to the Board letter from Horace Fleetwood Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., a graduate physician who has held several prominent positions, who desires to become a Medical Missionary under the I.M.M. & B.A. Board.

17.

Dr. Simmons wishes the Medical Missionary Board to grant their Association permission "to allow the constituency to be chosen by regularly elected delegates from medical institutes and members of churches."

18.

Does the Board wish to take any action regarding Dr. Garvin who is at present practicing at Ouray, Colorado?

19.

H.F. Litchfield, Newark, Vt., has been waiting for employment as a nurse either in New York or Philadelphia. His services have so far not been called for and he wishes some suggestion as to his future work.

20.

Shall a diploma be granted to Mrs. Gruber-Mantz?

21.

Judge Arthur suggests that the Board appoint a Committee to take into consideration the entire radical re-organization of the entire scheme of connecting and affiliating branches with the parent institution. In this connection Dr. Harry Farnsworth requests that the Medical Missionary Board assume legal control of the Detroit Branch.

Consider the question of the Milwaukee Training School for Nurses. This branch is operated exclusively by nurses, and should they not be advised relative to the standard to be maintained?

610.6

By action of the Medical Missionary Board in connection with the General Conference Committee represented by the President, Eld. O. A. Olsen, at a recent meeting, it was decided that local or branch sanitariums or health institutions established in this country, should be organized upon the following conditions and under the following rules:-

1. Financial control and responsibility shall rest with the General Conference Committee.
2. The responsibility of the medical supervision and direction shall rest upon the Medical Missionary Board.
3. The General Conference Committee and the Medical Missionary Board shall have complete control of the enterprise independent of local, church, or Conference authorities, but, so far as possible, acting in harmony and cooperation with local church organizations.
4. A Board of Managers for each institution shall be appointed by the Medical Missionary Board, which shall include at least one representative from the Medical Missionary Board and the General Conference Committee or Board of Trustees of the General Conference Association.
5. All questions relating to the management of the institution which cannot be settled by unanimous vote of the Board of local Managers, shall be referred to the Medical Missionary Board and General Conference Committee for final decision.
6. Meetings of the Board: All meetings of the Board must be called by the President, who shall notify each member of the Board in

time to give an opportunity to be present.

A meeting shall be called by the President at any time when requested to do so by three members of the board, or at any time when the interests of the work may demand a meeting.

A meeting of the Board may be held wherever a majority of members may be conveniently convened.

Officers: When required, the following officers shall be appointed by the local Board of Managers subject to approval by the Medical Missionary Board and the General Conference Committee: A medical superintendent, a resident physician, a steward, and a treasurer. The Board of Managers will also elect a chairman and secretary.

Finances:

(1) Rates for treatment or other services rendered by the institution shall be fixed by the Board.

(2) Wages of local officers shall be fixed by the General Conference Committee, or the General Conference Auditing Committee.

(3) The funds of the institution shall be deposited in a bank under the names of the Committee of Managers. The treasurer, or some other suitable person, shall be authorized by the Board to sign checks for the Committee.

(4) No patient shall be allowed to run in debt for board and treatment to an amount exceeding bills for two weeks. As a rule,

patients and guests shall be required to pay weekly.

(5) No expense shall be incurred, with the exception of the ordinary running expenses--such as for the purchase of supplies, payment of help, and incidentals--without the special approval of the Board of Managers, who will not be responsible for any expense incurred by the officers, except as authorized under this rule.

(6) Medical and sanitary supplies shall be obtained through the Medical Missionary Board, except in cases of emergency.

(7) A monthly report covering the following items shall be made to the Medical Missionary Board.!--

- (A) Total receipts.
- (B) Total disbursements.
- (C) Total number of patrons receiving board and treatment.
- (D) Number of patrons receiving treatment only.
- (E) Patrons receiving board only.
- (F) Number of employees and the employment of each.
- (G) Estimated amount of extra expense likely to be incurred during the succeeding month.

(8) A complete inventory of medical and other appliances and effects shall be rendered to the General Conference Committee every six months.

9. Charity:

(1) A Discount of one-fourth from regular prices may be made to clergymen, physicians, and missionaries. No further discount shall be made without the special approval of the Board of Managers or a committee to whom the matter may be delegated.

(2) The resident physician will be allowed to give advice free to indigent persons, but neither medicine, treatment, nor board, shall be given free without permission of the Board of Managers.

(3) Nurses will be allowed to engage in Christina help work so far as they can do so without interfering with their duties in the institution, but will receive no compensation for the time thus spent, except when they may be working under the immediate direction of the Board of Managers.

10. Employees: The matron, and other **under** officers, shall be elected by the Board subject to the approval of the Medical Missionary Board and the General Conference ~~Committee~~.

Nurses, physicians and medical assistants shall be employed only with the approval of, and when recommended by the Medical Missionary Board.

All physicians, nurses, and other employees will be required to represent the principles of health reform in diet, dress, and in all other particulars.

The rules for regulating the conduct of employees shall be the same as those in force at the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

11. Duties of Officers and Employees:

(1) The medical superintendent shall have the immediate direction of the medical work of the institution under the supervision and direction of the Medical Missionary Board. He shall direct the dietary of patients and employees, and shall see that the arrangements and conditions of the building and premises are in accordance with sanitary requirements, and shall also see that due respect is maintained for health-principles on the part of both guests and employees, as especially applicable to each class, and that employees and officers conform to proper requirements in this regard. He shall jealously guard the reputation and standing of the institution as an exponent of health principles and rational medicine.

(2) The resident physician shall have charge of all patients entering the institution, and shall be held responsible for the thorough, prompt, and efficient examination and treatment of each case, according to its indications.

(3) It shall be the duty of the steward to perform such duties as usually devolve upon such an officer in providing supplies under the direction of the Medical Superintendent. He shall also receive the fees from patients and guests, of which he shall keep a careful

account, and shall see that bills of employees for services rendered the institution, and supplies furnished, are promptly paid, keeping a careful account of all receipts and disbursements. He shall turn over to the treasurer all moneys, taking a receipt therefor. Money shall be drawn from the bank only upon checks of the person or persons authorized by the Board of Managers to sign checks.

These rules and conditions may be modified or added to at any time, by vote of the Board of Managers, with the approval of the Medical Missionary Board and General Conference Committee.

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S. D. A. Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association.

O. A. OLSEN,
J. N. LOUGHBOROUGH,
W. C. WHITE,
S. N. HASKELL,
J. FARGO,
G. TYSZKIEWICZ,
J. H. KELLOGG,
L. MCCOY,
A. R. HENRY.

J. H. KELLOGG, M. D., Pres.
L. MCCOY, Sec. and Treas.

Battle Creek, Mich.,

At a joint meeting of the Seventh-day Adventist Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association Board, and a Committee appointed by the General Conference Association, held Nov. 2, 1895, the following actions were taken:—

"On motion of Dr. J. H. Kellogg it was recommended that each State Conference encourage the Christian Help work by employing suitable persons to visit the general meetings and churches in their respective Conferences for the purpose of awakening an interest in the Christian Help work, and organize a systematic plan of work on medical missionary lines under the direction of the Medical Missionary Board. Adopted."

"Elder I. H. Evans offered the following propositions for an understanding between the Medical Missionary Board and the State Conferences with reference to organizers' work on medical missionary lines:—

"1. That each State Conference secure one or more trained nurses from the Medical Missionary Board to work among the churches, giving instruction in healthful cooking, healthful dress, simple remedies, kindergarten work, etc.

"2. That these workers shall be treated as other Conference workers, their wages to be fixed by the Auditing Committee of each Conference.

"3. That their work shall be directed by the Medical Missionary Board, the place and time of labor to be directed by the Conference, and that the Medical Missionary Association and the Conferences shall endeavor to work in unity.

"4. That all donations and profits, arising from canvassing or otherwise, the workers may have, shall be credited to the Conference where they labor, the same as the other Conference workers.

"5. That if the Conference Committee, after examining the nurse's work, think him or her incompetent, they shall report immediately to the Medical Missionary Association, and said Association shall investigate; and if the evil cannot be remedied, the Association shall recall the worker, and, if the Conference desires, endeavor to substitute another worker.

"6. That we recommend all of the Conferences to lend this work their hearty support.

"Adopted unanimously."

On motion it was ordered that these propositions be printed, and a copy furnished each member of the State Conferences and the District Superintendents and the members of the Medical Missionary Board, and that they also be printed in the "Medical Missionary."

L. McCoy, Secretary.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY BOARD COMMITTEE MEETING, March 21, 1901,

Dr. J.H. Kellogg, Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN. We would be glad to hear from Br. Westphal, and Br. Town, from South America.

BR. WESTPHAL. I am somewhat acquainted with South America,-- it contains a population of thirty three million people. Brazil is larger in territory than the United States. There are but four cities in the United States that are as large as Buenos Ayres, which contains 320,000. There is a large amount of disease in S. America. They rent graves; also crypts or vaults.

QUES. (by Chairman.) Tell us about the field there, and what you think should be done in the way of furnishing medical missionary assistance for that field.

ANS. It seems to us that it would be well to furnish a doctor for Argentina and some nurses to work in connection with him.

Q. Under what conditions could a doctor practice there?

A. He would have to pass a governmental examination, and understand the Spanish language

Q. He might practice gratuitously without passing examination?

A. Yes.

Q. He could do charity missionary work without hindrance?

A. Yes. The government requires death certificates.

Q. Could the doctor write prescriptions?

A. Yes, provided he did not collect pay.

Q. Do dentists require examinations?

A. I don't know. There are two dentists practicing in Buenos Ayres without a diploma, making such charges as will not render them liable to fine; they study the language while working.

Q. In what way do they make charges?

A. They make such charges as the people will accept or submit to; they don't make out bills and make charges in advance.

Q. In what way do you think the medical missionary work may be made to assist in other lines of work?

A. I think they might be of assistance in evangelistic work, etc.

Q. Can nurses work in the field without government recognition?

A. Yes, they can work under doctors.

Q. Does the government require nurses to have diplomas or pass government examinations?

A. No.

Q. The nurse is free?

A. Yes.

Q. Could not a doctor practice as a nurse and do almost everything that a doctor could do?

A. Yes.

Q. Could not such doctor open a bath-house, not using drugs, without government interference?

A. Any lines of nursing or bathing would not be interfered with.

Q. Are there any duly qualified physicians there with whom you are acquainted?

A. No. Br. Snyder knows of one at Buenos Ayres.

CHAIRMAN. One of our nurses might go there and work under the supervision of this doctor, the doctor being a sort of security for them and signing death certificates for them; where one ~~might~~ comes

in contact with the law, the doctor could furnish the necessary guarantys; that is the way it is done in Japan. Every medical missionary in Japan is practicing under the protection of a Japanese doctor, the doctor being paid so much a year. They have a very strict law in Switzerland, and our physician who has charge of our institution in that country, is not recognized by the Swiss law at all. But there is a doctor there that they have made especial arrangements with, and he comes in and visits the patients and receives a small fee, so this arrangement costs but little, and this doctor is responsible for the whole thing. Our doctors do what they like, and this doctor is responsible. I think that is our only ^{way}, because we have no physician who could qualify there.

CHAIRMAN. Some well-trained nurses might establish a center there and give the work a standing, while some of your young people, after they had learned the language might get into college and pass examination, and so after a while you might have a regularly educated faculty. It takes time to lay the foundation of a great work in a new country.

ELD. WESTPHAL. A good center would be near Buenos Ayres.

BR. TOWNE. We have a young man there who has done some nursing among our own people (we have a church of 150 members), and with what little knowledge he has, the people have more confidence in him than in the doctors. One man went 250 miles to get treatment there. (there was something the matter with the patient's nose.)

CHAIRMAN. He should have consulted the Home Hand-Book and a specialist and made a diagnosis, and made an examination and found out what to do. We have a new book for them now,--"Hydrotherapy" by the aid of which we are prepared to send out nurses who can do almost as much as the doctors can do.,--they can do more than the ordina-

ry practicing doctor. I think we could pick out a dozen nurses who could go into that country and be trusted rather than the doctors. The nurses would receive an income enough to support them.

ELD. WESTPHAL. It seems to me that a doctor who is sent there to make a start in that way, should receive some support from the field here at home.

Q. How nearly self-supporting is your field?

A. It is not near self-supporting.

Q. What did it cost the Foreign Mission Board to support you workers in that field last year?

A. About four thousand dollars.

Q. Have you appealed to that Board for the support of your workers in that field?

A. Yes.

Q. Have they given you any support or encouragement for support?

A. Yes. They have given us encouragement that they would help us in the work.

Q. To what extent will they make appropriations for workers in that field?

A. I don't know. We will have to present some figures before them which they have called upon us to present,--as to what it will cost to keep ~~workless~~ the workers we have, and how much money we can gather in the field, and they propose to appropriate the balance.--

Q. That is, for your work there, up to the present time?

A. Yes.; and, as we have had no medical work started, we cannot present figures for that.

Q. Suppose you had a man and his wife, both nurses, and a woman doctor?

A. That might do very well.

Q. A single woman doctor would be just as useful as a married woman, would she not?

A. Certainly.

Q. How many nurses do you think you would require in addition to the ^{man} doctor? and the man nurse and the woman ~~nurse~~?

A. Two or three nurses.

Q. Would you want them to locate in the country near Buenos Ayres??

A. Yes,--or in the suburbs; I don't think they should separate much.

Q. Are the people of Buenos Ayres mostly poor?

A. They are fairly well to do people.

Q. There is not the degree of poverty in that city that there is in Mexico?

A. I think not..

Q. Is there a good deal of business done there?

A. Yes.--we had rather a draw-back last year.

Q. How large a proportion of the people live in little Spanish huts?

A. They don't live in Spanish huts in the city,--they live in tenement houses--it is more ~~than~~ in the American style than the Spanish.

Q. What is the language?

A. Chiefly Spanish.

Q. How large an English population have you ~~there?~~

in Argentina?

A. Fifteen to twenty thousand, and nine to eleven thousand in Buenos Ayres; and there are about eight thousand Germans in Buenos Ayres.

Q. You have some large settlements?

A. We have some large settlements of Swiss and Germans; one German settlement has seven thousand families..

Q. Have you any French population in Argentina?

A. Yes.

Q. Any large Chinese settlements?

A. No.

Q. Many Italians?

A. Yes.

Q. English, French, German and Spanish?

A. Mostly Spanish.

Q. Is your work mostly among the Spanish, or the Germans and French?

A. Our work has progressed most favorably among the Germans and the French.

Q. You have not made much headway among the Spanish?

A. Not much.

Q. Have you any Spanish converts?

A. Yes.

Q. Is Mr. Mc Arthur laboring there still ?

A. Yes/.

Q. He and his wife are faithfully working there ?

A. Yes,--but his wife's health is poor; they have had another child lately.

Q. Are they the only ones there who understand the Spanish language?

A. No; Br. Leland understands Spanish. There is also another brother there who understands Spanish, but he is sick. He is married, and his wife's folks have sent for them to come back, and have sent them money to come, so I don't know whether they will stay or not; will not know till after Conference.

Q. Can these workers make their expenses?

A. I think so.

Q. Is there anything of interest in the way of hydrotherapy there?

A. I have noticed some bath-houses. (Dr. Town: The books of Kuhne and kneipp have considerable circulation.)

Q. Do you think a vegetarian restaurant or a pure food restaurant or something of that sort would be patronized there?

A. I think so--

Q. In connection with treatment rooms?

A. Yes. (Br. Towne: I think the health-food business would prosper there.)

Q. You could wrk up a trade and start a factory, beginning with the manufacture of things which do not require much machinery; but you could start with the food business, go into the restaurant business, and have a bath business, including the electric light-bath, massage, etc.--you have electric cars there?

A. Yes.

Q. And the city is lighted with electricity?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, located in some good place, what do you think the rental of such a building would be?

A. About \$150 a month, in a good central location in Buenos Ayres.

Q. You could get something not quite so central for less?

A. Yes.

Q. You have a mission building, I suppose?

A. We have not a mission building now; we have a suburban building rented at a very low rate.

Q. What sort of building do you occupy?

A. The building has six rooms in it; it has no bath-rooms.

Q. In a good--decent--sort of place?

A. Not very.

Q. Wood or brick?

A. Brick.

Q. What does it cost you a month?

A. We pay about \$30 a month,--that is \$65 Argentine paper-- and we have no city water

Q. You have good city water in Buenos Ayres?

A. Yes.

Q. What does it cost you to live there?

A. It is not very expensive, in some respects.

Q. What does the Foreign Mission Board allow you as salary?

A. They have allowed me from thirteen to fifteen dollars a week.

Q. (To Br. Towne.) What do they allow you?

A. They have allowed me \$13 in gold a week, last year.

Q. And you board yourselves?

A. Yes.

Q. And you manage to live on that?

A. It comes out about even at the end of the year.

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Q. What does it cost you to get there from New York?

A. About \$120 by second class.

Q. How long does it take to get there?

A. About a month.

Q. You have reasonably good accommodations by second class?

A. Yes,-- we have to go around by England. You can go a shorter route once a ^{week} ~~month~~, however--but they have first and third class.

Q. How much does it cost to go direct from New York by first class?

A. About \$150.

Q. And you save a week?

A. Yes.

Q. Then going first class, saving a week's time, and having a chance to stop at the ports on the way down, and to meet people travelling up and down the coast, it would be better to go that way?

A. Yes.

Q. What would you think of this plan to start with,-- a man doctor and a woman doctor, one man nurse, and two women nurses--that would be five persons; do you think that would be enough to open up with?

A. I think that would be a good start.

Q. How would it do to send down some nurses first, and let them get acquainted with the people somewhat, and let the doctors go down later?

A. I should think it would be a very good way.

Chairman.

Chairman. We send nurses out as pioneers, who stand at the bedside of patients; nurses can work for doctors, get acquainted, and get

a foothold right off. The nurse can doctor the poor, and the sickness is the same as that of the rich. The poor often have a better chance than the rich.... Doctors in speaking of surgical cases are instructed to tell their Patient, if he is poor, that he cannot recover without an operation, and if he is a rich man, that he can; because he would not expect a fee from the poor man for a long course of treatment. If President Garfield had been a poor man, the bullet would have been taken out and his life might have been saved,--this is the understanding in the medical profession. I had a letter recently from Br. Munson of Pedang, Sumatra, asking if we had a doctor here who was humble enough to come there and act as a nurse, and calling himself a nurse, and then he could do all that a doctor could do, and not notice it.

BR. TOWNE. I think we could do that in Argentina. The doctor must first learn the Spanish language.

CHAIRMAN. He might be studying dentistry and getting ready to make himself self-supporting. We are fitting up a dental department and will give diplomas in dentistry. We shall soon graduate a dozen doctors. Our attitude is this: We do not send out doctors and nurses, but if any one feels called to go out into the field, they are at liberty to do so.; the Medical Missionary Board don't send them out, but they encourage them all they can, if they feel called to go, and if found, upon examination qualified for the work which they propose to enter upon.

Q. Do you expect to return?

A. (Eld. Westphal.) We don't know what the Conference will decide on; I would rather like to go back.

Q. You both speak the Spanish language?

A. Fairly well.

Q. What is the altitude of Brazil?

A. It is right by the seashore.

Q. Is it pretty hot there?

A. Not exceedingly hot; it averages 80° above. It is never so cold there as here; you never see any snow there. I have been suffering some with erysipelas down there. I want to go back, but I don't know whether it is best or not; I don't like the country.

Q. Do you think a dry climate would be better for you?

A. I don't know. I am not acquainted with the disease,--my eyes would sometimes swell shut; but so far as my body is concerned, I have felt as strong as I do now.

CHAIRMAN. I think Dr. Prince would be a good man for that field; he is a good sensible man, persevering and reliable. I think if everything were going easy, he would be willing to let it go easily.

DR. TOWNE. Then he is not the kind of man we want in Buenos Ayres.

Q. Is there not some one down there who would be willing to invest two or three thousand dollars in this work?

A. There is an English doctor in Paraguay seventy years of age, who has been out of practice for some time, who might do so. It has been reported that a doctor can do fairly well there, with an American diploma, and having the sanction of the Paraguayan consul; an examination in Paraguay would simply be a form.

Q. What is the principal language?

A. Spanish. Dr. Briggs, I believe his name is, is anxious for some one to come in and take his place.

Q. What is become of Dr. Neall?

A. (Dr. Rand.) The last I heard of him he was in Washington, D.C.

Q. Is there much interest in Paraguay?

A. Yes.

Q. Suppose a doctor should go to Paraguay and get a diploma there, would that help him in Argentina?

A. Well, it would help him in Paraguay.

BR. TOWNE. We have tried to get a foothold there, but have not been able to do so,--it is full of Catholic churches there; we have felt crippled because we have had no medical help.

Q. How many members have you in your church there?

A. (Eld Westphal.) About forty, but they are scattered,--~~there~~ are only a few in the city.

Q. How many converts have you had this year in Buenos Ayres?

A. Thirty or forty.

Q. How many ministers and Bible-workers?

A. One Bible -worker and three ministers; but ~~they~~ were engaged in new lines of work this year,--some were engaged in school-work. One of them was engaged in Buenos Ayres, but his family were sick, so we were somewhat handicapped.

Q. You have not spent all your time in preaching?

A. No, but have been engaged in the work.

Q. How many of these converts are Catholics?

A. About fifteen.

Q. Spanish natives?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you had any converts among the aboriginal natives?

A. Two Indians, I think.

Q. Catholics?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. I had a letter from Br. Krum, of Jerusalem, the oth-

er day, and he says that that country is the hardest in the world for the success of missionary work, Palestine being a Mohammedan country; that in Syria,, Jaffa, and Jerusalem there have been many missionaries, and much missionary work expended, and enormous quantities of money lavished upon that land, -- ~~that~~ it is very easy to raise money for the support of missions in Jerusalem in Europe, especially in England -- they spend great quantities of money on missions there, but with almost no result. About a year ago, he started some bath-rooms there, and he says they have made **five** converts this year. He is the only minister we have there. The work is self-supporting. All these converts came in through the bath-rooms.

Q. (ELD. WESTPHAL.) How do your nurses work?

A. (CHAIRMAN.) That depends upon what is demanded of them. But while they are giving a patient a bath, they do not take advantage of that fact and compel the patient to hear a dissertation on doctrinal points; he gives information just to the degree in which the patient is interested and asks questions. A prominent man who was a patient here some time ago said he thought it was very remarkable that he didn't see the helpers reading newspapers, novels, etc.; that when nurses have a little time they read the Bible, -- and he didn't understand it.. Our nurses have instruction twice a week in instruction in the Bible; it is a part of their regular course.

Q. (Eld. V.) They study the prophecies?

A. (Chairman.) They study the whole truth; they give especial attention to the Gospels, and Acts, because they may make an immediate use of it. But they have a certain course in the Prophecies which goes through the first year; during the second year they have practical topics almost altogether. During the first year they

are not so much in contact with the patients as in the second year. We do not consider ~~a~~ nurses properly qualified for the mission field unless they are instructed in the Bible as well as in the duties of a nurse.. I don't think we have a nurse in the Senior Class but what is qualified to give Bible readings. I think something should be done for that part of the world.

ELD. WESTPHAL. Yes; that is a great ~~heat~~ country, and I think the principles of healthful living should be advocated there .

Q.(Chairman.) What would you think of sending down there a man nurse and his wife, and a second lady nurse--let them go down there and get a start in this work?

A. (ELD. WESTPHAL.) I think they might make a good start .

Q. Could they not open the way to some extent by canvassing for health-literature?

A. There are openings for that kind of work in Buenos Ayres; and there has recently been some canvassing done in out of the way territory.

Q. It would be well for the helpers to go there at this season of the year, because it is the cooler portion of the year?

A. (BR. TOWNE.) It is a good time to reach there in September; the people do not generally have fires, although we do.

Q. What time do you expect to return?

A. (Br. Towne.) Some time in June.

Q. It would be better that the nurses should wait until you go back?

A. Yes.

Q. Would it be well for them to take along a supply of health-foods?

A. We have the health-foods from the Tract Society.

Q. Would you feel favorable to the idea of organizing a health-department, selling health-literature, the profits on the health-foods, books, etc, to go in to help support the ^{medical missionary} ~~health-work~~,-- and let that be a sort of separate department?

A. There might be a separate arrangement of that kind .

Q. The profits of doctors, nurses and health-food workers going to promote the work that each is doing?

A (Eld. Westphal.) I would have no objection to that... I think your idea is, that the medical missionary work ought to develop itself?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Q.(Eld. Westphal.) Like the Sanitarium, which is self-sustaining, paying its own way?

A. (Chairman.) Yes.

ELD . WESTPHAL. I believe I am in harmony with that idea.

Q. (Chairman.) There might be donations to the medical missionary work,--do you think it would be right to turn those donations over to church work?

A. (Eld. Westphal.) I think it is in harmony with the Testimonies to the money go to the place for which it is donated.

.....

BR. TOWNE. We are mostly interested in getting some good workers down there.

CHAIRMAN. That is what interests us; and I think our Board are ready to do whatever needs to be done to help start the work there,-- do you make a definite call for, say, a man and his wife, nurses, and an additional nurse? for that field?

A. (Eld. Westphal.) Yes,--for a man and his wife--both nurses--and the doctor to come later.

Q. The man and his wife could go, and a lady nurse go along, as it would be difficult for a lady to go alone.

A. I think it would be well to send three .

CHAIRMAN. The doctor could follow the nurses as soon as the work had opened up.

Q. A doctor could go down into Paraguay and register, and go into Argentina and pass examination, and go into the work; in the meantime he could be practicing while learning the language?

A. Yes.

Q. (EDD. OLSEN.) How is it in regard to Uruguay?

A. I am not so well acquainted with ~~Uruguay~~ the laws of Uruguay, but I think they are about the same as those of Buenos Ayres and Argentina; but Paraguay offers the best opportunities to doctors,--the examinations are not so critical.

Q. I will look up the ^{medical} laws of those countries,--have you any young people who could be trained for the work?

A. We have a young lady in Buenos Ayres who speaks English, German and French, and who would like to take a nurse's course.

Q. Suppose we had a doctor and nurses down there,--they could give that instruction.

A. (BR. TOWNE.) There are several who would be glad to receive instruction. There are two fine young men there--

Q. Do they speak the language?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you any men of means down there who would be willing to invest money in bath-rooms or the food-~~work~~ business?

A. We have some people there who are fairly well to do financially..

Q. Do you suppose you could raise from two to four thousand dollars by making loans at a fair rate of interest?

A. I don't know; there are individuals who might loan money--

Q. They might do so after getting interested ?

A. Yes.

Q. How far are your people advanced in health-principles?

A. Quite a number are still eating some meat. They have discarded tea and coffee, but use "matté" or Paraguay tea, "mat" meaning the leaves of trees, and "té" meaning tea,--the two words meaning leaf-tea.

Q. Have they given up wine?

A. Yes, they have given up wine, tea, coffee, and tobacco, and they don't use as much meat as formerly.

Q. But they generally use "matté"?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen bad effects from the use of it?

A. Yes.

Q. They are likely to become drunkards after they become addicted to the use of it ?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the attitude of the government in regard to the manufacture of foods? Would there be a tax upon it ?

A. Yes. Bakers have to pay a tax, and there is a tax levied upon their advertisements; they have to pay a certain license-fee for every step they take in business.

Q. Is there an abundance of tropical and subtropical fruits in that country?

A. Yes, with the exception of bananas, which are not abundant, and about half as large as they are here. Peaches, and pears are plenty, but there are no small fruits to speak of, except straw-

berries.

Q. Apples are raised in that country?

A. To a certain extent. We also have the quince; they grow nicely,--also peaches and apricots.

Q. You have pine-apples?

A. A very few.

Q. That is because you are too far south of the Equator for them?

A. Yes. Buenos Ayres is 35 degrees south of the Equator. But you can purchase bananas shipped from Paraguay and Brazil, 400 miles up the river.

Q. It is warmer in the interior?

A. Yes.

BR. TOWNE. A person would be disappointed in reference to fruits in Buenos Ayres.

Q. WELD. OLSEN.) That is because they have not been developed there?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. I think our Board would be ready to take action to let a man and his wife who are nurses, and another lady nurse go down there, and go with Br. Towne/ that they would take this matter into consideration, and find as suitable persons as possible for that purpose.. It would probably cost about \$400 to take three people there,--would there be room to entertain them in your present buildings?

A. No; they would have to hire rooms for themselves.

Q. And no brethren who could take them in as boarders?

A. No.

Q. Have the brethren there a good spirit?

A. Yes, an exceedingly good spirit.

Q. What is number of your churchmembership in the Argentina field?

A. There are 367 churchmembers.

Q. Did Br. ^UVillemeier leave a number of Sabbath-keepers, as the result of his work?

A. Yes.

Q. Is he a good preacher?

A. Not so much a good preacher as a good laborer.

CHAIRMAN. In regard to the matter of sending nurses into foreign fields, this is the way we do: We make known the fact that there are nurses wanted for a certain region, and we ask them if they have any burden or interest in that field, and if they do, they make it known, and then they are encouraged and aided by the Board, if qualified for the work; but we don't pick a man out and say, "We want you to go to S. America," or to any other place.

Miss Hornes

{ Med Miss Com
Board Meeting
Mar. 21/07
(for filing.)

610.6

MEDICAL MISSIONARY BOARD MEETING AND

Conference on Sanitarium Work.

J.H.Kellogg, Chairman.

---X---

OPENING PRAYER by Eld. Olsen.

VOTED, That it is the sense of this body, that Dr. Farnsworth and his wife be recommended for the Sanitarium Work at Guadalajara, Mexico, and that they go there as soon as can get ready to do so.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Farnsworth has recommended Dr. Otis as a proper man to take his place (at Madison). The work there is established, and Dr. Otis is a good, solid man. I think a laboratory and bath-rooms should be opened there,--and also in other cities. Dr. Otis could do that, and the doctors there would have confidence in him. I recommend that he go over there and open up a laboratory and bath-rooms,

VOTED, That this be done.

VOTED, That \$100 out of the salary fund be loaned for the Wheeling, (Va.) work.

CHAIRMAN: A few days ago, I received a letter from an attorney, stating that an action had been commenced in the South African Courts for the purpose of transferring the right and title of the Claremont Sanitarium to the Wessels syndicate--"The Claremont Sanitarium Company Limited." This statement recites that the money used in the establishing that institution had been given by the Wessels, the Wessels being the chief donors; that the parties in whom the trust was reposed, had neglected to administer it, so that the property was likely to fall into decay and be dissipated, and that they had found it necessary

to step in and save it; they ask that the Court shall affirm the action taken by the ^{Board, or the} trustees of the Property, turning it over to them.

Q. (Mrs. Druillard.) Did John Wessels have a power of attorney?

A. No; but a power of attorney was given to Henry, and so he represented the whole Wessels family. He threatened to bring the matter into Court, and have the sanitarium turned over to them. So the Board for trustees were afraid they were going to be brought into Court, and they collapsed and signed a paper in which they agreed that they would endeavor to secure a deed for the Wessels from the Medical Missionary Board. They got out articles of incorporation, but they were not complete and were never recorded. When Francis Wessels was here, I found out the truth about it from him,--he said "John and Andrew have got property, and we want these boys to keep their money in the cause and do good with it, so we finally organized a syndicate in order to get possession of that maney and control it and tie it up so that they could not spend it, and we thought this sanitarium would be one of the best things we could have for that purpose, and a good paying investment,--we thought it would pay 10%." I said, "When ~~you get~~ the debts are paid, of you will turn the property back." "Oh, no," he said; "we want to use it as the foundation for our Claremont Sanitarium Company, Limited." I said, "Suppose it makes no money." He said, "Then we'll sell it for what we can get for it." As soon as I had had this talk with Francis, I saw there was no hope of doing anything with them, except by a process of law. Francis wanted I should make out a power of attorney to John so that he could turn the deed over to this syndicate, in order to save legal troubles, but I refused. The deed was never sent to us.

...But if this matter is brought into the courts, the whole question can be brought up.

JUDGE ARTHUR: I think I have covered the ground in this paper. (reading it.)

CHAIRMAN: The first question is, is it ~~right~~ worth while for us to hold that trust, and to resist the effort of the Wessels to take this property.

JUDGE ARTHUR: I think there is no reason why this property should go back into the hands of the original donors. I think, too, that the pleadings are demurrable, and that if this matter is properly Presented in Court, that the Court would reject the whole thing, on the ground that this trust cannot be administered as a private enterprise.; that a Court of Equity can only carry out the original intention of these donors; that they have created a fund for a great public charity, and that the Court has no jurisdiction except to see that this trust is administered in accordance with ^{its terms,} ~~that intention,~~ as ~~far~~ far as possible. If you are shown to be incompetent to carry out this trust, you will surrender it, and the Court will appoint a trustee who will carry out the terms of the trust; the Courts will not give it back to the original donors--it is a public charity.

QUES. Then from your view of it, we have a good case?

A. Yes, from all I know of it; in the way it presents itself to me now, I think you have an excellent case. The Court may find that you have not been sufficiently diligent, but they will never allow this trust to go back to the original donors. I think this is an excellent case, even from the admissions of the Wessels themselves. I have letters from them, admitting that this fund is an irrevocable trust.

It is created as a trust; it is a declaration of trust in writing and I have a copy of the paper,--they have sent us a copy of it, and with it is a copy of a letter from one of these original donors, in which he admits that it is a trust; so I have no doubt that they have created an irrevocable trust for charitable uses, in which the public is interested, administered by the Courts,--when you make a public charity, the courts administer it .

MRS. DRUILLARD: I am sure there are witnesses in the Colony who know that Mrs. Brunet turned this land over to the Medical Association. In the first place, she wanted to deed it to Dr. Kellogg individually, for it was hard for them to understand that we had a corporation which could hold property; they always want a man or some trustee to whom a deed could read. *Miss. V. Benevolent*

JUDGE ARTHUR: The question is, How is the matter to be presented to the Court; an affidavit on one side won't do--we must have the deposition of the other side too; it must be done by deposition.

CHAIRMAN: That would help the Court and lawyers understand the situation of the case, and what testimony is to be elicited, and witnesses could be found right there .

JUDGE ARTHUR: You want some one right on the ground who is familiar with this transaction and who can direct the lawyers where to mine for the facts. This trust being created as a public charity, the Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association have ~~an~~ a beneficiary interest in it. It has been suggested that I might get up a letter to be sent to an attorney whom we should select there, and I have done so. In this paper I have stated the general propositions which bear upon this question, and making suggestions where to "mine" or "prospect" for facts.

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CHAIRMAN: We can show that we have sent doctors and nurses there, and that we have been educating nurses and turning over to them franchises for the manufacture of foods, machinery, etc, and done many other things for the promotion of this enterprise.

JUDGE ARTHUR: I have recited that in this paper, also in this letter which I propose to send to our legal representative there.

CHAIRMAN: They are also using our electric light baths, etc. Would it not be well to get a statement from Br. and Sr. Druillard of all the facts we can, and the names of persons knowing these facts, and send them to our representative there?

JUDGE ARTHUR : Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Shall we contest this thing, or let the Wessels carry it off? If they do that, it is a downright steal of a hundred thousand dollars---for the institution is worth a hundred thousand dollars more than its liabilities. The Wessels donated fifty thousand dollars, but they have speculated on the land there so that they have got back three dollars for every dollar they have invested as a donation; they have got their money all back, and have made a great speculation out of it . For my part, I think we should contest it.

MRS. DRUILLARD: John must have deceived them about having a Power of Attorney. When he went back, he told them he had one, and could do as he pleased with the property.

ELD. DANIELS: They made us believe that they had the deeds; if I had known that you had them, I could have snapped my fingers at the whole business.

JUDGE ARTHUR: In my opinion it is your legal duty to defend this trust which you have accepted,--and you can use the trust funds in defending it. (Reading paper.) By the terms of the original agreement

CORRECTION



***PRECEDING IMAGE HAS BEEN
REFILMED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR TO
CORRECT A POSSIBLE ERROR***

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the donors agree among themselves with the Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, that this donation shall be irrevocable and shall never revert to the donors. Now they say that in the instrument of gift. So it is a charitable trust; it belongs to the people of South Africa. They say that even if the Sanitarium goes down, this fund must be used under the direction of this Association in South Africa. Now this suit is brought by a man who says he is Chairman of the Board of Trustees representing this Association. Now if you don't deny his allegations, the Court will understand that you confess ^{that he} has a right to represent you; and here he says (and it is absolutely shocking) for himself and for the body that he represents, that you have been derelict in your duties, that you have neglected to take care of this property and have squandered it; that you have seen all this going on, and have not tried to stop it. So he goes on and condemns the party whom he represents, and he says to the Court, "We want to get this property back into the hands of the original donors, because this wrong has been done, and save these people from the results of this dereliction of duty in the administration of this trust." I never saw a prettier case for a court. This is the letter that I propose to write to the attorney (reading paper.) Where is this "Hubertus Ellfers?"

MRS. DRUILLARD: You can't find him, if you try.

JUDGE ARTHUR: "Now this Association proposes to repudiate Mr. Ellfers, and wishes to deny all allegations that they have abused their trust, and to allege that they have fully performed their duties and have contributed largely to the advancement of this trust in various ways, and at great pecuniary cost and sacrifice, all of which can be shown if an opportunity is given. It can be further shown that this Claremont Sanitarium is a public charity, and hence, that this entire proceeding is

uncalled for. We will enclose a statement and opinion prepared for the Board of Trustees of the Association, which I think will give you a clear idea of the matter from the beginning. We will also put in such a response as will delay the joining of issue till we can send a representative to the Cape of Good Hope fortified with facts which will present the matter to the Court in its true light. What we want, is to have you put in such dilatory pleas as will delay the trial of this case until you can get an opportunity to come upon the ground by your representatives and determine what is the best course to take. I am satisfied that our lawyer down there can file what we call "a dilatory plea," when he gets at some of the facts, that will enable you to file a good response, -- one that will bring the facts before the Court, so that they can get an exact understanding of what this trust is. I thought this was the best way to get this matter before you.

CHAIRMAN: If I were going down there to look after this matter the first thing I would do, would be to get the building insured/ in the interest of the Association.

ELD. DANIELS: They have sold this property, and the trustees, when I was there, signed the deed.

Q. Did the Wessels get that money that the property was sold for? --- the Brunet property?

A. Yes.

JUDGE ARTHUR: If that property belonged to this trust, you should call upon them (the Wessels) for an accounting.

Q. Was this man Ellfers chairman of the Board?

A. (Judge Arthur). Yes.

Q. You speak of him in that paper as our representative.

A. He was such, but only for the purpose of administering and

carrying on that sanitarium,--it is limited to that point.

CHAIRMAN: We must consider this question: What would be the effect upon the Wessels, although I think we should not consent to this high-handed proceeding. If they are defeated, will it fire them with the spirit of revenge? And if we let them go ahead and win the victory, won't they go ahead and do other things of like character?

ELD. DANIELS: I think we should get all the evidence we can, and make a representation to the Board there, and perhaps the thing can be settled in that way.

CHAIRMAN: Shall we send an agent to South Africa to represent this Board in this matter?

It was so moved.

CHAIRMAN: Whom shall we send? (Different names suggested.) I think the proper thing to do would be, to take all these legal documents and all the facts we can get and take them down there and make the best showing we can to their lawyer, and let him see what kind of case we have, and if he is honest and conscientious, he will advise his clients that they have no case, and get them to withdraw their suit,--appealing to them from the moral side, and letting the lawyer appeal to them from the legal side.

JUDGE ARTHUR: He would probably advise them that it is a doubtful case,--especially if there is plenty of money to be paid them.

Q. Do you know their lawyer's name?

A. I think ~~it is~~ the name of the law-firm is VanZuyl & Bussein. But I think their petition is demurrable, because, admitting everything they say is true, the Court cannot take jurisdiction of the case. But if there is no defence put in, the case goes by default.

CHAIRMAN: The important thing to do, is to find the right kind of a lawyer down there to look up the evidence... But this is not the only thing involved, --there is that ten-thousand dollar tithe. There is the Wessels property, --they have formed a syndicate and they are going to speculate on Johannesburg. Then there are Boers coming into the truth, and there will be a great development in the right direction after the war is over; those Boers who have been humbled by the war will many of them come into the truth, and there is money in that; and there are great openings for a sanitarium in Johannesburg and in Natal.

ELD. WHITE: I think it would be well to send a man over there to look after the legal business and not mix up with conference work, and send a minister there to take charge of the field and not mix up with the legal ^{contest} ~~business~~, but give himself to conference-work .

Q. Must the minister or superintendent be non-committal upon this question?

A. No, sir; but don't make him your legal agent.

MRS. DRUILLARD: I don't think it is well to fight them; but put the Court in possession of the facts in the case and the legal documents also, and then let the Court take care of it . Let some one search up the old records and accounts, and I think it will be found that the Wessels have had their money out of it time, time and again. The books should be audited.

ELD. DANIELS: I think that Br. and Sr. Haskell could do more than any one else in the direction of reconciliation.

VOTED, That Br. E.A. Ingalls be employed as a representative of this Board, with Power of Attorney (Br. Shaw to be sent later , who shall

be sent later, and who shall actively co-operate with him) with instructions prepared by Judge Arthur, and, after consulting a lawyer and a full report has been made, if the lawyer deems it advisable to do so, he shall present the case and endeavor to dissuade them from proceeding with the suit; but if that cannot be done, then to delay or procrastinate the suit or get the proceedings delayed until we can be fully advised of the true situation.

VOTED, That we request the General Conference to have Eld. Haskell and wife go to South Africa to connect with the work there.

Adjourned.

[Faint handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom left corner, including names like "C. H. ...", "S. ...", "W. ...", "J. ...", "E. ..."]

Miss Howe
Res. Dr. Kellogg
Board Meeting
on
Sustainers
(S. African Loan)
file

S. African Loan

By action of the Medical Missionary Board in connection with the General Conference Committee represented by the President, Eld. O. A. Olsen, at a recent meeting, it was decided that local or branch sanitariums or health institutions established in this country, should be organized upon the following conditions and under the following rules:-

1. Financial control and responsibility shall rest with the General Conference Committee.
2. The responsibility of the medical supervision and direction shall rest upon the Medical Missionary Board.
3. The General Conference Committee and the Medical Missionary Board shall have complete control of the enterprise independent of local, church, or Conference authorities, but, so far as possible, acting in harmony and cooperation with local church organizations.
4. A Board of Managers for each institution shall be appointed by the Medical Missionary Board, which shall include at least one representative from the Medical Missionary Board and the General Conference Committee or Board of Trustees of the General Conference Association.
5. All questions relating to the management of the institution which cannot be settled by unanimous vote of the board of local managers shall be referred to the Medical Missionary Board and General Conference Committee for final decision.

Meetings of the Board: All meetings of the Board must be called by the President, who shall notify each member of the Board in time to give an opportunity to be present.

A meeting shall be called by the President at any time when requested to do so by three members of the Board, or at any time when the interests of the work may demand a meeting.

A meeting of the Board may be held wherever a majority of ~~members~~ may be conveniently convened.

7. Officers: When required, the following officers shall be appointed by the local Board of Managers subject to approval by the Medical Missionary Board and the General Conference Committee: A medical superintendent, a resident physician, a steward, and a treasurer. The Board of Managers will also elect a chairman and secretary.

8. Finances:

(1) Rates for treatment or other services rendered by the institution shall be fixed by the Board.

(2) Wages of local officers shall be fixed by the General Conference Committee or the General Conference Auditing Committee.

(3) The funds of the institution shall be deposited in a bank under the names of the Committee of Managers. The treasurer or some other suitable person shall be authorized by the Board to sign checks for the Committee.

(4) No patient shall be allowed to run in debt for board and treatment to an amount exceeding bills for two weeks. As a rule,

patients and guests shall be required to pay weekly.

(5) No expense shall be incurred, with the exception of the ordinary running expenses--such as for the purchase of supplies, payment of help, and incidentals--without the special provision of the Board of Managers, who will not be responsible for any expense incurred by the officers, except as authorized under this rule.

(6) Medical and sanitary supplies shall be obtained through the Medical Missionary Board except in case of emergency.

(7) A monthly report covering the following items shall be made to the Medical Missionary Board:--

- (A) Total receipts,
- (B) Total disbursements,
- (C) Total number of patrons receiving ^{board and} treatment.
- (D) Number of patrons receiving treatment only.
- (E) Patrons receiving board only.
- (F) Number of employees and the employment of each.
- (G) Estimated amount of extra expense likely to be incurred during the succeeding month.

(8) A complete inventory of medical and other appliances and effects shall be rendered to the General Conference Committee every six months.

9. Charity:

(1) A discount of one-fourth from regular prices may be made to clergymen, physicians, and missionaries. No further discount shall be made without the special approval of the Board of Managers, or a Committee to whom the matter may be delegated.

(2) The resident physician will be allowed to give advice free to indigent persons, but neither medicine, treatment, nor board shall be given free without permission of the Board of Managers.

(3) Nurses will be allowed to engage in Christian help work so far as they can do so without interfering with their duties in the institution, but will receive no compensation for the time thus spent, except when they may be working under the immediate direction of the Board of Managers.

Employees: The matron and other under officers shall be elected by the Board subject to the approval of the Medical Missionary Board and the General Conference Committee.

Nurses, physicians and medical assistants shall be employed only with the approval of, and when recommended by the Medical Missionary Board.

All physicians, nurses, and other employees, will be required to represent the principles of health reform in diet, dress, and in all other particulars.

The rules for regulating the conduct of employees shall be the same as those in force at the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Duties of Officers and Employees:

(1) The Medical Superintendent shall have the immediate direction of the medical work of the institution under the supervision and direction of the Medical Missionary Board. He shall direct the dietary of patients and employees, and shall see that the arrangements and conditions of the buildings and premises are in accordance with sanitary requirements, and shall also see that due respect is maintained for health principles on the part of both guests and employees, as specially applicable to each class, and that employees and officers conform to proper requirements in this regard. He shall jealously guard the reputation and standing of the institution as an exponent of health principles and rational medicine.

(2) The resident physician shall have charge of all patients entering the institution, and shall be held responsible for the thorough, prompt and efficient examination and treatment of each case, according to its indications.

(3) It shall be the duty of the steward to perform such duties as usually devolve upon such an officer in providing supplies under the direction of the medical superintendent. He shall also receive the fees from patients and guests, of which he shall keep a careful account, and shall see that bills of employees for services rendered

the institution, and supplies furnished, are promptly paid, keeping a careful account of all receipts and disbursements. He shall turn over to the treasurer all moneys received, taking a receipt therefor. Money shall be drawn from the bank only upon checks of the person or persons authorized by the Board of Managers to sign checks.

These rules and conditions may be modified or added to at any time, by vote of the Board of Managers, with the approval of the Medical Missionary Board and General Conference Committee.

Medical Missionary Board met June 17, 8 P.M.

Members Present: Kellogg, Henry, Olsen, Morrison and McCoy.

Prayer by Eld..Olsen.

Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting waived.

Voted: That Dr. L.Kress be appointed physician for the Haskell Home during the absence of Dr. Lindsay.

On motion, Miss Rosa Starr was recommended to connect with Mrs. Steele's Orphans' Home at Chattanooga, Tenn. to labor as nurse under the direction of the Medical Missionary Board.

On motion, it was recommended that Mr. Bliven, and wife, go to Montana to engage in self-supporting missionary work under direction of Gen. Conf. authorities.

Voted: That Prof. Kelley be engaged as teacher in biology in Medical Missionary College at same rate as last term; viz., \$5.00 per week.

Voted: That this Board favor the idea and encourage the opening of a bath-house in Ann Arbor. where hygienic treatment may be given by our students.

Voted: That Miss Mina Nelson be recommended to connect with the medical work at Portland, Oregon, as nurse.

Voted: That Dr. Simonton come to the Sanitarium and take a course of training preparatory to entering the work on some missionary line.

Voted: That A.J.Reade be invited to go to Chicago Medical Mission during vacation and that he also attend some of the camp-meetings if possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Druillard came before the Board at the invitation of the Chair and presented a letter from the managers of the South African Sanitarium and also made statements with reference to the condition of the same and the requests of the friends there. After a free discussion of the matter it was referred to a committee con-

sisting of Olsen,, Morrison, and McCoy and Mr. and Mrs. Druillard, with report concerning the proposition of the South African Sanitarium Board adjourned to meet Friday, June 19, 1 P.M.

The trustees of the Medical Missionary Board met pursuant to adjournment June 19 at 1 o'clock P.M..

Members present: Kellogg, Olson, Morrison, and McCoy.

A special committee appointed by previous meeting made following report:

Your committee to whom was referred the petition of the Promoters of the Cape Town South African Sanitarium would respectfully report as follows:

We interpret the petition or proposition referred to us to be simply a desire, or request, on the part of the petitioners, that the Benevolent Association shall carry out in good faith what they promised to do at the time the building of the said Sanitarium was proposed, which we understand to be in substance as follows:

That the South African friends were to purchase a site for, build, furnish and equip the said institution all ready for operation at their own cost and expense. The Medical Missionary Board, in order to encourage the enterprise, offering to provide physicians, nurses and managers, and facilitate the operation of the institution by defining its principles and outlining its policy or management, and pledging its hearty moral support; with the understanding that all the net profits arising from the conduct of said institution shall be expended in medical missionary work in South Africa. It is also understood and shall be stipulated, that the Medical Missionary Board shall not be responsible in any manner for the financial support of the Sanitarium.

Upon motion ~~before~~ ^{of} the committee, the report was adopted.

Upon motion of Olsen, ~~xxxx~~ supported by McGoy, it was

Voted: To accept the trust and responsibility offered by the Cape Town, South Africa, Sanitarium promoters, in which they ask this Board to assume the entire control and management of the said Sanitarium. This is done with the definite understanding that the said promoters and managers shall give their hearty co-operation and moral support, as well as ^{all financial} responsibility of said Sanitarium.

It was voted: That Mr. and Mrs. Druillard be requested to visit Ann Arbor and confer with Francis Wessels as to Cape Town Sanitarium matters.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

610.6
ABSTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF MEDICAL MISSIONARY BOARD MEETING,

held May, 1897 .

Moved by Irwin, seconded by Rand, that Dr. M. G. Kellogg open up work in Savai, the largest of the Samoan Islands, if the Lord opens the way. If the way does not open favorably that he locate in the Bay Islands later. Carried.

Moved by Rand, seconded by Irwin that as Dr. Brighthouse cannot be spared from the work in Chicago, we suggest to the Board of the St. Helena Sanitarium to consider the propriety of inviting Dr. Mary Sanderson to go to St. Helena.

Moved by Olsen, seconded by Kress, that Eld. Irwin be asked to represent this Board in council with Eld. Breed in regard to local matters in Portland. Carried.

Moved by Olsen, seconded by Rand, that Bro. and Sister Burlingame be requested to go to Butte, Mont. on a self-supporting basis, and that they be given \$100 toward their expenses of going there. Carried.

Moved by Rand, seconded by Irwin, that we loan Bro. Froom \$50 for six months. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the chair appoint a committee to consider the Honolulu matter and fill the vacancy made by the return of Dr. P. S. Kellogg. Carried.

(No committee was appointed).



Medical Missionary Board Meeting, held May 4, 1897, 8 P. M.

Present,--Drs. Kellogg, Kress, Olsen, Rand, and Eld. Irwin.

Prayer was offered by Eld. Irwin, followed by the minutes of previous meeting.

The committee appointed to investigate the proposition made by G. H. Rogers was next called for.

Moved by Olsen, seconded by Irwin that the Board does not deem it advisable to enter into the matter. Carried.

The project for a home for the blind was next considered.

On motion the chair appointed the following committee to make arrangements for special provision for the blind: Drs. Olsen, Rand, Kress, and Miss Steinel.

Dr. Kellogg read from a letter just received from Dr. Belknap, but no action was taken in the matter.

Dr. Kellogg also read from a letter received from Bro. J. S. Comins. He is willing to put their property into the hands of the Medical Missionary Board. He has good prospects of selling his lots, and thinks he will be able to make a sale.

Moved by Rand, seconded by Kress that we suggest that he remain in Holyoke a few weeks longer and sell his property at as near \$25,000 as he can, but sell it before returning.

The matter of starting a small sanitarium in the house owned by Mrs. Belle Stroupe, in Des Moines, Iowa, was next considered.

Moved by Rand, seconded by Irwin, that Dr. Kellogg visit Des Moines and make further investigation in regard to the advisability of accepting their offer. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the chair appoint a committee to consider the advisability of sending a nurse to Nashville, Tenn. Carried.

Committee: Drs. Rand, Kress and Eld. Irwin.

Dr. Kellogg then spoke of the relation of the Good Health Publishing Company in comparison with our other publishing houses.

Moved by Kress, seconded by Rand that we recommend that the Good Health Publishing Company push their literature, and put forth more active efforts in the promulgation of health literature, especially the circulation of Good Health and their other journals. Carried.

Moved by Rand, seconded by Kress that Bro. R. B. Craig be recommended to take up work as general agent for the Good Health Publishing Company, especially Good Health. Carried.

On motion meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.