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Dr. John Harvey Kellogg was born in the year 1852 and died in 1943, at the age of ninety-one.

"Dr. Kellogg was born on a farm in Tyrone, Michigan, February 26, 1852, one of sixteen children. When he was four years old, the family moved to Battle Creek, then a very small village of a few hundred inhabitants. . . .When he was only ten years of age, he asked his father for permission to work in his broom factory. He. . . worked ten hours daily, . . .and then went home to help with the milking, bed the horses, and do other chores. At another time, when his mother was ill, he prepared the morning meals, and often thought what a great boon prepared breakfast foods would be. . . .

At the age of twelve, he learned the printing business, and at fourteen was a proof reader. . . .At fifteen, he was contributing articles, sometimes not stopping to write them but composing them directly in type.

. . .At sixteen, he left the printing office to teach school, and taught a class of forty students everything from their A,B,C's, through to high school subjects.

. . .He learned to play the violin and piano, and several of the pictures he painted show he had considerable ability as an artist. At an early age, he studied shorthand, mastering the principles in a few weeks. . . .

(as a result of a dream he had) "Dr. and Mrs. Kellogg took into their home, carefully reared and educated more than forty children."

"At seventeen, he attended high school for one year and graduated."

"At twenty, ^{with the encouragement of James and Ellen Kellogg} John enrolled at Bellevue Hospital Medical College for the study of medicine, ~~not for the purpose of becoming a practicing physician, but because he felt a medical education was essential to aid him in teaching, to which he expected to devote his life.~~ . . .Shortly after arriving in New York, he bought a barrel of apples and a barrel of graham crackers. For breakfast he ate seven crackers and a couple of apples. On special occasions he would cook a bowl of oatmeal, or bake a potato in the ashes of the fireplace of his small room. One cocoanut was dessert for an entire week. On this simple fare he was able to work fourteen or more hours a day, and gained seventeen pounds. . . .

...When Dr. Kellogg was engaged to take charge of the Health Reform Institute, nothing was said about the salary he was to receive. At the end of the year the board voted him a thousand dollars. . . .

Dr. Kellogg performed over 22,000 surgical operations and saw in consultation many times this number of medical cases; he never accepted a fee. . . .

(Dr. Kellogg was the author of fifty books).

In 1889, he spent five months with Lawson Tait, the father of abdominal surgery, to study his methods. . . .Even after eighty, he had lost little of his deftness and surgical skill. . . .

"In the early days, when meat was discarded at the Sanitarium, it was largely replaced by peanuts. . . .After a few experiments, he (Dr. Kellogg) produced peanut butter. . . .Dr. Kellogg was an inventor as well as a pioneer in medical progress

(Experimented and produced Protose, a vegetarian meat substitute. Perfected the electric light cabinet bath and a number of other appliances for the application of light therapeutically. One of the first to use sun lamps. Did soybean research.)

"Dr. Kellogg, himself, even after attaining the age of ninety, . . .took regular daily exercise. He jog-trotted a quarter to a half-mile every morning, wearing only shorts and shoes, in all weather, although the temperature might be below freezing. He was exceedingly fond of bicycle riding, and could often be seen pedaling along some country road far from home. . . .

"On February 18, 1902, the Sanitarium and the Surgical Hospital burned to the ground. The patients were all removed from the buildings without loss of life. This catastrophe left the institution \$18,000 in debt. . . .

(A year later, a million dollar structure was completed.) "The rooms were filled as rapidly as they were finished." (A new and lavish addition was planned and built by a majority decision of the board.) "Dr. Kellogg insisted that one million dollars was all that should be invested in the new addition. . . .If they

had followed Dr. Kellogg's advice, the institution would have been spared many trials, hardships, dark days, and a humiliating receivership." . . .

"Twelve, fourteen or even eighteen hours a day of the hardest sort of work requiring intense concentration was his regular program. ~~He literally worked every moment he was awake. It was not unusual for him to spend eight to ten hours at the operating table, " perform many other activities during the day, "and in the early morning slip into bed for four or five hours of rest, and then repeat the same performance the next day, and the next, and the next, indefinitely."~~

"In February, 1942, While in Florida, Dr. Kellogg was informed by many of his old friends . . . that they wished to honor him on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday with a testimonial banquet. . . . In his short talk at the banquet, he stated that what had been accomplished at Battle Creek was not due to his efforts but was the result of teamwork, and that every person who had ever been connected with the work had contributed to the success of the enterprise. . . .

"The governor of Michigan . . . issued a proclamation proclaiming February twenty-sixth John Harvey Kellogg Day throughout the state. . . . Through the Sanitarium the fame of Battle Creek has spread to every civilized land. The large food factories, really outgrowths of his work, have made it the "food city". In recognition of his crusade for better health, the call letters of the local radio station are W-E-L-L. . . .

"During World War I, the War Department had expressed an interest in acquiring t Sanitarium buildings. . . . After Pearl Harbor, however, Dr. Kellogg . . . readily consented to having the Army acquire some of the large Sanitarium buildings for hospital use. These structures were remodeled and are now known as the Percy Jones General Hospital, one of the finest military hospitals in this country.

(The institution then moved to a group of buildings owned by the Race Betterment Foundation). . . . "Dr. Kellogg . . . personally directed the work, which was carried out so well that not a patient missed a single meal or a treatment.

"Shortly after the news of Dr. Kellogg's death went out to the world, messages

arrived from all parts of the country. . . .

Ex-President Hoover: 'Dr. Kellogg lived a long and exceedingly useful life. Many thousands owe their health and happiness to him. He was a good American and hosts will mourn his passing.'

. . . "U.S. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, from Washington: 'Dr. John Harvey Kellogg was one of the truly great men of his time--great in his profession--great in his humanities--great in his citizenship. The world is better for his having lived, infinitely poorer by his death.'

(from the DETROIT FREE PRESS, Sunday, June 14, 1964)

"It goes back to when Battle Creek was still wilderness territory. James and Ellen White and the John Preston Kelloggs (who had come to Battle Creek from Tyrone, Mich.), all devout SDAs, were distressed at what they considered needless deaths in this new community.

"Ellen White frequently arose in meeting and declared: 'There is need of some place where rational methods of healing can be practised.' . . .

"The . . . Kelloggs put in \$500, an amount it took a man two years to earn in those days, and a like amount followed from the Whites and enough from the rest of the members to make a kitty of \$1,800. With an added \$800 from a church in New York, the Western Health Reform Institute was formed in September, 1866.

"It was the Whites who fashioned the mold for what became the Battle Creek Sanitarium, today the Battle Creek Health Center. .

"The Whites decided to send one of the two Kellogg boys through medical school, Mrs. Kellogg insisted that John, the older, be the one.

"He arrived at Bellevue Hospital Medical School in New York in 1874. . . .

"The 1929 crash came. . . . When finally they lost the big building to the Depression, Dr. John and his staff began again in a smaller cobblestone building.

"The jaunty manner and the great medical skill never left the doctor until he died at 91 on Dec. 14, 1943.

"W.K." also lived to be 91. He died in 1951.

"He, too, left an indelible mark in the field of health, not only with his breakfast foods, but with the Kellogg Foundation. The foundation is the nation's sixth largest contributor to health and education research. Founded in 1930 on \$1,000, in fiscal 1963 its grants totaled \$11,938,391.

"The Battle Creek Sanitarium was the first to use X-ray therapy, the first to use insulin." . . .

"Undoubtedly, Dr. John's trips far afield first interested celebrities from all over the world to come to Michigan. The excellent results they had from treatment at his center attracted others, . . . Turbanned visitors from India, fez wearers from Turkey, swarthy Egyptians mixed with crisp speaking Englishmen and softly drawled accents from our own South."

(from the BATTLE CREEK? Journal)
Nov. 11, 1907

(regarding Dr. Kellogg being dropped from the SDA church)

"At a business meeting held Sunday evening at the SDA Tabernacle, behind locked doors, the following names were dropped from the church membership:

Dr. J.H. Kellogg
Elder G.C. Tenney (and others)

... "At the Amadon home . . . the following statement was made this morning to a Journal reporter in regard to the matter, "The reason for the dropping of Dr. Kellogg's name from the church roll is due to the fact that Dr. Kellogg is warring against the Conference and fighting them. . . His name should have been dropped long ago, to save the young people, and the other churches of the same denomination. A good many of our members have talked with Dr. Kellogg in regard to the matter, and we hope our church will be given credit for the conscientious action they have taken, which was done in a friendly and kindly way.

"Dr. Kellogg has been a power in the city for the uplifting of good moral principles. . . If it had not been for Elder White and his wife, there would not have been a Sanitarium. . . .

"Dr. Kellogg was not present at the meeting, but instead sent as his representative, his secretary, Dr. Case, who made no defense. . . .

"A prominent official in the church when seen this morning imparted the following information which threw some light upon the matter, "The reason for Dr. Kellogg's name being dropped is that he evinced no interest in the church. He was not an attendee at the church services, neither did he show any spiritual or financial interest. We think highly of the Doctor, but on account of his attitude to the Church this action was deemed necessary for the best interests of the Church, and it was decided to drop him."

"Another member of the church in speaking of the action taken volunteered the following:

"The truth of the matter is, that the Church wants to gain control of the Sanitarium, and realizing the power and influence of Dr. Kellogg, takes this means of lessening his power.

"At a General Conference held several months ago, it was found that the Medical Missionary work under Dr. Kellogg, was employing 3,000 people, more than all the other branches of the church work put together.

"This action is taken simply to curtail Dr. Kellogg's sphere of influence."

(footnote in the same paper)

"Still if Doc Kellogg didn't get excommunicated, or fired, or dropped from the membership twice a year and three times in leap years he would have to find something more stimulating than malt honey to keep himself in condition."

DR- JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG

Most of our leaders ere this have learned of the death of Dr. Kellogg, who died at his home at Battle Creek, Michigan, on December 14. A native of Tyrone, N. Y., Dr. Kellogg had lived in Battle Creek since childhood. He had been in failing health for some six months and had not been at his office in five months. Perhaps no physician was better known to so large a number of our readers as was Dr. Kellogg. He was a practicing surgeon while still in his seventies and was author of many books as well as editor of Good Health. Mrs. Kellogg died in 1920. While they had no children, he and Mrs. Kellogg provided funds for the education of many boys and girls, virtually rearing forty children and adopting several of them. Throughout his long medical career Dr. Kellogg was a pioneer in the promotion of the principles of health and temperance. He did much in the development of therapeutic principles and methods. It is said that despite his years, Dr. Kellogg had spent as much as eighteen hours a day in recent weeks on research into the causes of high blood pressure. His is survived by a brother, W. K. Kellogg, and a sister, Mrs. Clara Butler, both of Battle Creek. His death marks the passing of a great man and one who had been of great personal help to many of us.--The Medical Evangelist, January 15, 1944.