

**The testimonials of thankful parents and portraits of healthy infants fed upon Mellin's Food, supported by selections from Shakspeare's wisdom.**

**Contributors**

Mellin's Food Limited.  
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616.

**Publication/Creation**

London : Mellin's Food, [1890]

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hhwat2d7>

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"It be wholesome Food."—SHAKSPERE.

Mellin's Selections  
FROM



**S**hakspeare



MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

MARLBORO' WORKS, STAFFORD ST., PECKHAM, S.E.



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THE Testimonials of + + + +  
+ + + + + Thankful Parents

AND Portraits of + + + + +  
+ + + + + Healthy Infants

FED UPON . . . . .  
\* \* \* MELLIN'S FOOD \* \* \*



Supported by Selections from  
Shakespeare's Wisdom.

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## INTRODUCTION.

*"Of 100,000 children born alive, 74,000 only survive to the age of five years."*

*"VITAL STATISTICS," DR. NEWSHOLME, p. 237.*



THE high death rate among infants during the first five years of life has been undoubtedly traced to errors in clothing and dietary. Of these two the chief cause of this enormous amount of preventible disease and loss of life, with all its attendant pain and suffering, is to be found in the use of improper foods. The fact that many babies die early is as old as humanity, and will probably be co-existent with it. But is it needful that those who die should be in such a large proportion to those who live? Probably one third of the human race have died in infancy; many from cruel neglect and ignorance of the causes of preventible diseases, but myriads of innocent children have been piled up in mountains of mortality as monuments of the reign of ignorance and of the exacting immutability of the laws of Nature; this enormous sacrifice might have been averted, these victims of disease saved by wholesome sanitary conditions, good medical treatment, judicious clothing, proper food, and generally enlightened parental care. Why should this be so? If mothers would only listen to the voice of Science and Reason all this awful waste of human life might be avoided, and all the attendant pain and suffering prevented. It is not sufficient that a parent should at the last moment, and in times of extreme danger, when the life of the infant is placed in jeopardy by malnutrition, resort to different indigestible foods, ignorant of their nature, and thus risk the life of a sick one already thrust within the grasp of death by ignorance and erratic experiments uncontrolled by knowledge. It is obviously the duty of every mother to inform herself of the elementary facts of digestion and nutrition, and thus, knowing the why and wherefore,



to select a proper food for her infant. To-day infants are often simply starved, and truly poisoned by farinaceous foods which are as incapable of furnishing nourishment to those of tender years as the sand of the sea shore. If a mother do not possess the knowledge herself, why not seek the aid of an enlightened medical man whose conversance with the physiological laws of nature will enable him to point out to her the advantageous food, and to warn her of the pernicious character of those preparations of baked flour and other equally deleterious mixtures, the merits of which lie chiefly confined within the brain of those who foist them on the ignorant by blatant advertisement.

The life and well-being of an infant is determined by good food and proper sanitary conditions just as the life of a plant depends on certain factors of soil, water, and air; the gardener has forced upon him the necessity of acquiring a knowledge of those factors, so should a mother seek to inform herself of those simple natural laws which determine the life and health of her baby; a knowledge of which will enable her to rear a strong, healthy, and vigorous child from even the weak and sickly, whilst ignorance of which will induce pain and suffering, and jeopardise the life of her little one.

In the following pages smiling and robust children are in evidence for the value of proper nutrition in infancy, and the pictures of the weak and sickly restored to smiling infancy and vigorous life furnish evidence of the value of proper nutrition. These we trust, with the Shaksperian wisdom, will possess an interest for every mother; but these alone are insufficient, for this little pictorial pamphlet gives only the *results*; the *causes* must be sought for in "MELLIN'S FOOD PAMPHLET." If then, judging from the fruit, we have excited enough interest in the minds of mothers to cause them to seek for more knowledge of the tree which has produced such, we have attained our object, and may be sure at least of the alleviation of pain and suffering, and the generous praise of thankful hearts.

May, 1890.

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"Mellin's Food Pamphlet" and Samples of "Mellin's Food"

POST FREE FROM

G. MELLIN, MARLBOROUGH WORKS, PECKHAM,  
LONDON, S.E.



**"CARE should be Exercised in the Selection and Use of a  
FOOD FOR INFANTS;"**

this fact is a matter *of experience common to all*, but the "why and wherefore" are subjects of *knowledge to the few only* who have studied and thought of the question. Yet in spite of the general recognition of the immense importance of this matter, it is one upon which a wide-spread and lamentable ignorance prevails. There is, it is true, a growing feeling with many that FARINACEOUS FOODS ARE BAD FOR INFANTS, but this fact is only being learnt slowly as the result of a dearly bought experience, which is paid for by the lives of thousands of little ones. To the medical man and to the student of physiology and hygiene the reasons of the innutritious character and of the positive deleterious effects of such so-called Foods are well known; and the wise and educated mother is ever ready to profit by their knowledge and experience. For these reasons, in a concise form we state below the ascertained facts which are agreed upon by all authorities on the care and treatment of infants.

MELLIN'S FOOD is not farinaceous, and the following are the chief reasons why it is ranked AS THE BEST ARTIFICIAL FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS:—

1. **Mellin's Food**, when dissolved in milk, yields a PERFECT FOOD, after Nature's model, containing all the substances required for the support and nourishment of the whole body.
2. **Mellin's Food** contains substances which are in such a condition that they can *at once pass into the living stream of blood*.
3. **Mellin's Food** is prepared in exact accordance with the dictates of chemical laws, and on the strictest physiological principles.
4. **Mellin's Food** is not farinaceous, and is perfectly free from starch.
5. **Mellin's Food** does not contain cane-sugar, which is so harmful in its effects.
6. **Mellin's Food** is not crudely prepared by merely crushing to a powder the raw food grains.
7. **Mellin's Food** is carefully manufactured on strictly scientific principles from the best malt and wheaten flour, by LIEBIG'S process.
8. **Mellin's Food**, being quite soluble, is free from husks, indigestible, and irritating ingredients.
9. **Mellin's Food** has secured the change of all the starch of the food grains, by imitating, in manufacture, all the conditions existing during the natural digestion of starchy matters in healthy adults.
10. **Mellin's Food** admits of the preparation being varied, according to the directions given, to meet the requirements of the strong and vigorous, the young and aged, as well as those of the weak and ailing.
11. **Mellin's Food**, being alkaline in character, reduces the tendency to dyspepsia and acidity of stomach in invalids.
12. **Mellin's Food** increases the digestibility of cow's milk, both for infants and invalids.
13. **Mellin's Food** promotes the flow and improves the quality of mother's milk, and is therefore good for nursing mothers.
14. **Mellin's Food** may be given simultaneously with the mother's milk, making subsequent weaning an easy task.



"FOR THE BABE."—*Winter's Tale*, Act iii., Sc. 3.

# MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

A most delicious banquet.—*Taming of the Shrew*, Act i., Sc. 1.

IS THE ONLY INFANTS' FOOD CORRECTLY PREPARED.

Those palates who not yet two summers young,  
Must have inventions to delight the taste.—*Pericles*, Act i., Sc. 4.

IT HAS SAVED THOUSANDS OF INFANTS' LIVES.

To save my boy,  
To nourish and bring him up.—*Titus Andronicus*, Act v., Sc. 1.

IT PROVIDES HEALTH AND STRENGTH FOR ALL.

And in thy need  
Such comfort comes to thee.—*Henry VI.*, Act i., Sc. 4.

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<b>M</b> ark thee to his grace! Thou wast the prettiest babe.	<i>Romeo and Juliet</i> , Act i., Sc. 3.
<b>E</b> mbrace we then this opportunity As fitting best.	<i>Henry VI.</i> , Act ii., Sc. 1.
<b>L</b> et it feed Even on the pith of life.	<i>Hamlet</i> , Act iv., Sc. 1.
<b>L</b> ay the babe Upon the pillow; hie thee whiles I say.	<i>Pericles</i> , Act iii., Sc. 1.
<b>I</b> n that there's comfort, Doubt not.	<i>Coriolanus</i> , Act ii., Sc. 1.
<b>N</b> ature craves All dues be rendered to their owners.	<i>Troilus and Cressida</i> , Act ii., Sc. 2.
<b>S</b> o sweet a child, Fit to be made companion with a king.	<i>Henry VI.</i> , Act v., Sc. 3.
<b>F</b> ood at first Which you do live upon.	<i>Coriolanus</i> , Act i., Sc. 1.
<b>O</b> f the new-born babe All may be well.	<i>Hamlet</i> , Act iii., Sc. 3.
<b>O</b> f such perfection As we do in our quality much want.	<i>Two Gentlemen of Verona</i> , Act iv., Sc. 1.
<b>D</b> o but think How sweet a thing it is!	<i>Henry VI.</i> , Act. 1., Sc. 2.
<b>F</b> rom me receive that natural competency Whereby they live.	<i>Coriolanus</i> , Act i., Sc. 1.
<b>O</b> ne a palate hath That needs must taste.	<i>A Lover's Complaint</i> .
<b>R</b> esolve on this, Thou shalt be fortunate.	<i>Henry VI.</i> , Act i., Sc. 2.
<b>I</b> thank you for it. I thank you for that good comfort.	<i>Merry Wives of Windsor</i> , Act iii., Sc. 4.
<b>N</b> ature does require Her times of preservation.	<i>Henry VIII.</i> , Act iii., Sc. 2.
<b>F</b> rom whence They have their nourishment.	<i>Pericles</i> , Act i., Sc. 2.
<b>A</b> nurse's song Ne'er pleased the babe so well.	<i>Venus and Adonis</i> , 163.
<b>N</b> o praise to thee, But what in thee doth live.	<i>Sonnet LXXIX</i> .
<b>T</b> hy child shall live, And I will see it nourished.	<i>Titus Andronicus</i> , Act v., Sc. 1.
<b>S</b> ee how she 'gins to blow Into life's flower again.	<i>Pericles</i> , Act. iii., Sc. 2.



"HEALTH AT YOUR BIDDING."

*All's Well that Ends Well*, Act ii., Sc. 1.

# MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INVALIDS.

Which is both healthful and good.—*Henry V.*, Act iv., Sc. 1.

## THE MOST NUTRITIOUS OF ALL FOODS.

My hunger's gone, but even before I was  
At point to sink for food.—*Cymbeline*, Act iii., Sc. 6.

## FLESH FORMING AND HEALTH RESTORING.

What is infirm from your sound parts shall fly :  
Health shall live free and sickness freely die.—*All's Well that Ends Well*, Act ii., Sc. 1.

## SUITABLE for the ROBUST in HEALTH as well as the INVALID.

'Tis not enough to help the feeble up,  
But to support him after.—*Timon of Athens*, Act i., Sc. 1.

<b>M</b>	uch surpassing The common praise it bears.	<i>Winter's Tale</i> , Act iii., Sc. 1.
<b>E</b>	ven in the instant Of repair and health.	<i>King John</i> , Act iii., Sc. 4.
<b>L</b>	et them be joyful too, For they shall taste our comfort.	<i>Cymbeline</i> , Act v., Sc. 5.
<b>L</b>	ook what is best, That best I wish in thee.	<i>Sonnet XXXVII.</i>
<b>I</b>	am fed, It is a banquet to me.	<i>Macbeth</i> , Act i., Sc. 4.
<b>N</b>	ay, let me praise you, While I have a stomach.	<i>Merchant of Venice</i> , Act iii., Sc. 5.
<b>S</b>	uch repairing nature, I know our safety is to follow.	<i>2 Henry VI.</i> , Act v., Sc. 3.
<b>F</b>	ormer strength may be restored, With good advice, and little medicine.	<i>2 Henry IV.</i> , Act iii., Sc. 1.
<b>O</b>	ur remedies oft in ourselves do lie, Which we ascribe to heaven.	<i>All's Well that Ends Well</i> , Act i., Sc. 1.
<b>O</b>	ur strength Will be augmented.	<i>3 Henry VI.</i> , Act v., Sc. 3.
<b>D</b>	efer no time, Delays have dangerous ends.	<i>1 Henry VI.</i> , Act iii., Sc. 2.
<b>F</b>	or your health And your digestion's sake.	<i>Troilus and Cressida</i> , Act ii., Sc. 3.
<b>O</b>	ow thy worth With manners may I sing.	<i>Sonnet XXXIX.</i>
<b>R</b>	enew thy strength, I had rather thou shouldst live while nature will.	<i>Cymbeline</i> , Act v., Sc. 5.
<b>I</b>	f he be sick With joy he will recover without physic.	<i>2 Henry IV.</i> , Act iv., Sc. 4.
<b>N</b>	o further service, doctor, Until I send for thee.	<i>Cymbeline</i> , Act i., Sc. 6.
<b>V</b>	iewing his progress through What perils past.	<i>2 Henry IV.</i> , Act iii., Sc. 1.
<b>A</b>	nd make him eat it— That's to make him eat.	<i>2 Henry IV.</i> , Act ii., Sc. 2.
<b>L</b>	ends me life. Lend me a heart replete with thankfulness.	<i>2 Henry VI.</i> , Act i., Sc. 1.
<b>I</b>	well may dine, When I to feast expressly am forbid.	<i>Love's Labour's Lost</i> , Act i., Sc. 1.
<b>D</b>	oth with a twofold vigour Lift me up.	<i>Richard II.</i> , Act i., Sc. 3.
<b>S</b>	o long as men can breathe or eyes can see, So long lives this and this gives life to thee.	<i>Sonnet XVIII.</i>

See that the name **MELLIN'S FOOD** is on each Wrapper.

Wrapped in a paper which contained the name.—*All's Well that Ends Well*, Act v., Sc. 3.



"Indeed, 'tis a noble child."

CORIOLANUS, Act i., Sc. 3.

"As looks the mother on her lovely babe."

HENRY VI., Act iii., Sc. 3.



MASTER MILLAR.

Aged 12 Months.

"31, HAREWOOD SQUARE, N.W.

"Mrs. MILLAR'S little boy—taken the day he was a year old—brought up on MELLIN'S FOOD till then."

"Warm life plays in that infant's veins."

KING JOHN, Act iii., Sc. 4.

"We have there a substitute of most allowed sufficiency."

OTHELLO, Act i., Sc. 3.



"Hath made his meal of thee."

TEMPEST, Act ii., Sc. 1.



MASTER SHAW.

"76, PRESTON STREET, FAVERSHAM,

"25th February, 1889.

MRS. SHAW writes:—"He was two years old when it (the photo.) was taken, and until 16 or 18 months old was fed entirely on your Food, and after that age partially on it."

"I cannot speak enough of this."

OTHELLO, Act ii., Sc. 1.

"It is certain I am loved of all ladies."

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, Act i., Sc. 1.

"I hope, sir, if you thrive, you'll remember from whence you had it."

PERICLES, Act ii., Sc. 1.



"For your health and your digestion's sake."

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., Sc. 3.

"As good as heart can wish."

HENRY IV., Act i., Sc. 1.



MISS SCOTT.

Aged 2 Years.

"As wholesome as sweet."

HAMLET, Act ii., Sc. 2.

"Needs must I like it well."

RICHARD II., Act iii., Sc. 2.

"It is meat and drink to me."

AS YOU LIKE IT, Act v., Sc. 1.

"7, NORTH GROVE, HIGHGATE,  
Mrs. R. J. SCOTT writes:—"I enclose photo. of my child;  
she is just two, and has been brought up on your food."

*R J Scott*

"Comforteth like sunshine after rain."

VENUS AND ADONIS, 134.



"Happy the parent of so fair a child."

TAMING OF THE SHREW, Act iv., Sc. 5.



"I make all use of it, for I use it only."

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, Act i., Sc. 3.

"Much surpassing the common praise it bears."

WINTER'S TALE, Act iii., Sc. 1.

GLADYS LANGWORTHY.

Aged 4½ years.

"She was fed exclusively for over two years on your Food."

*Michael Langworthy*

"We are advertised by our loving friends."

3 HENRY VI., Act v., Sc. 2.



"Is more precious, preserving life."

2 HENRY IV., Act iv., Sc. 4.



MISS BARBER.

Aged 15 Months.

"96, BRIXTON HILL, LONDON, 4th March, 1889.

Mrs. E. BARBER writes:—"I beg to forward photo. of my little girl brought up entirely on your food."

"Which bars a thousand harms and lengthens life."

TAMING OF THE SHREW, Induction, Sc. 2.

"To make the child a man."

LUCRECE, 137.



DOUGLAS HERBERT FISH.

Aged 6 Months.

"39, NIGHTINGALE ROAD, CLAPTON, LONDON.

"23rd February, 1889.

F. M. FISH writes:—"He has been fed on MELLIN'S FOOD entirely, and proves by his strength and size how excellent the Food is."

"I do protest . . . were never better fed."

PERICLES, Act ii., Sc. 5.

"Grew fat with feasting there."

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, Act ii., Sc. 6.

"Is there not a double excellency in this?"

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, Act iii., Sc. 3.



"It is a thing most precious."

CYMBELINE, Act iii., Sc. 5.

"And bear the palm alone."

JULIUS CÆSAR, Act i., Sc. 2.



"We shall thrive now."

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, Act iv., Sc. 4.

ERIC MELLIN (3 Years). LASSEN MELLIN (7 Years). RUBY MELLIN (5 Years).

All brought up on MELLIN'S FOOD from first day of birth in conjunction with the mother's milk, proving that both foods may be taken at the same time, making weaning an easy task.



"Has raised me from my sickly bed."

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL, Act ii., Sc. 3.

"How well my comfort is revived by this."

ROMEO AND JULIET, Act iii., Sc. 3.



"Well, thou hast comforted me marvellous much."

ROMEO AND JULIET, Act iii., Sc. 5.

MURIEL A. TURNOUR. (Aged 1 Year and 6 Months.)

"HASLEMERE LODGE, KEW GARDENS, SURREY.

"19th February, 1889.

The Honourable Mrs. TURNOUR writes:—"She was a most delicate child, and I quite despaired of rearing her; she could not digest any milk food. I consulted a physician when she was four months old, and he told me to give her MELLIN'S FOOD. From that time until she was eighteen months old she was fed entirely on it, and became perfectly healthy and strong."

"Thou art a cure fit for a king."

HENRY VIII., Act ii., Sc. 2.



"Feeding on that which doth preserve."

SONNET CXLVII.



MISS STOECKER.

*Aged 3 Years.*

"27A, SLOANE STREET, LONDON,

"12th February, 1889.

"Mrs. A. STOECKER *encloses a photo. of her little girl, who was fed entirely on MELLIN'S FOOD for more than a year, and she has never had an illness.*"

"Here is everything advantageous to life."

TEMPEST, Act ii., Sc. 1.

"Whose worth makes other worthies nothing."

TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA, Act ii., Sc. 4.

"And it I will have, or I will have none."

TAMING OF THE SHREW, Act iv., Sc. 3.



"The true and perfect image of life, indeed."

1 HENRY IV., Act v., Sc. 4.



BERTIE STREETS.

*Aged 9 Months.*

THE LIBRARY, STATION ROAD,

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, April 12, 1890.

"Dear Sir,

"I have seen a good many advertisements of your Food, with photos. of children brought up on your Food, but have not seen one that I consider beats my little boy. He was nine months old when this photo. was taken. I enclose a copy.

"I am, yours truly,

"E. STREETS.

"P.S.—I may add he is very strong, healthy, and intelligent, and never had a doctor."

"I will show myself highly fed."

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL, Act i., Sc. 2.

"Grows fairer than at first, more strong, far greater."

SONNET CNIX.

"Thou seest I have more flesh than another."

1 HENRY IV., Act iii., Sc. 3.



"Buy food and get thyself in flesh."

ROMEO AND JULIET, Act v., Sc. 1.



INEZ T. SAVAGE.

7 Months old.



INEZ T. SAVAGE.

1 Year old.

"BALTIMORE,  
"July, 1882.

"Gentlemen,

"I consider that I have the best advertisement in the country for your MELLIN'S FOOD. I will send you copies of pictures taken when baby was seven months old and one year old: one the picture of a living skeleton, the other exactly opposite. When seven months old she weighed only 7 pounds. We then commenced the use of MELLIN'S FOOD, and when one year old she weighed 25 pounds, and at 15 months 34 pounds. We gave her nothing but MELLIN'S FOOD. She had no trouble in cutting her teeth, and we have not been obliged to call in a doctor. Her improvement is considered a marvel, and people have come from different parts of the city to inquire about MELLIN'S FOOD.

"Yours very truly,

"M. C. SAVAGE."

"Which therein works a miracle in nature."

MERCHANT OF VENICE, Act iii., Sc. 2.

"I almost die for food, and let me have it."

AS YOU LIKE IT, Act ii., Sc. 7.

"Will soon recover his accustomed health."

RICHARD III., Act i., Sc. 3.



"You have given me life and living."

MERCHANT OF VENICE, Act v., Sc. 1.



INEZ T. SAVAGE.

2 Years old.

BALTIMORE,  
"April 16th, 1883.

"Gentlemen,

"Enclosed you will find a photograph of Miss Inez T. Savage, two years of age, a VICTIM of MELLIN'S FOOD. She is enjoying perfect health, which she has done since we commenced using the Food. You have now her photographs at seven months, and one and two years of age, which I have no doubt are as good a recommendation for you as you can desire.

"Respectfully,

"M. C. SAVAGE."

"How well my comfort is revived by this."

ROMEO AND JULIET, Act iii., Sc. 3.

"It lives by that which nourisheth it."

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, Act ii., Sc. 7.

"For that it saved me, keep it in like extremity."

PERICLES, Act ii., Sc. 1.



**SAVED!**—The accompanying photographs illustrate the marvellous effect produced by MELLIN'S FOOD, and indicate the value of a proper natural substitute for mother's milk.



**WILLIAM GALLANT.**  
*Aged 12 Months. Weight 9 lbs.*



**WILLIAM GALLANT.**  
*Aged 18 Months. Weight 18 lbs.*

“I very well agree with you in the hopes of him.  
It is a gallant child.”

WINTER'S TALE, Act i., Sc. 1.

“The night of sorrow now is turned to day.”

VENUS AND ADONIS, 81.

Letters from Mrs. ROBERTSON, Gloucester House, Harders Road, Peckham, and the Rev. WALTER SCOTT, Peckham, S.E., may be seen at the Marlborough Works, Peckham. (See opposite page.)



"GLOUCESTER HOUSE,  
"HARDERS ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

" Oct. 7th, 1889.

"DEAR SIR,

"During my attendance at the Mothers' Meetings at St. Jude's, Peckham, I had a child named WILLIAM GALLANT brought under my notice, who was in a most emaciated condition, death being depicted in its sickly, shrunken face and limbs. My own children having been fed exclusively on MELLIN'S FOOD with the best results, I procured some, and saw that it was given to the child according to the directions. So marked was the improvement in a few days that, as a matter of personal interest, I had a photograph taken. The child was then 12 months old, and only weighed 9 pounds. His progress from the first was remarkable; now, after an interval of 6 months, he has attained the weight of 18 pounds, and a finer, healthier child one would not wish to see. So marked is the contrast between his present and past condition, that I have had a second photograph taken. I enclose copies of them both, feeling sure that you will be gratified to find that your FOOD has been the means of saving this child's life, and restoring him to a healthy and vigorous condition. I have shown these photographs to several friends, who have been so struck by the effect produced in this case, that they have adopted MELLIN'S FOOD for their children.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"G. MELLIN.

"Yours faithfully,

"S. M. ROBERTSON."

*In confirmation of the above letter, the following was received from  
the Vicar of St. Jude's, Peckham, S.E.*

"ST. JUDE'S VICARAGE, PECKHAM, S.E.,

" Oct. 11th, 1889.

"DEAR SIR,

"I am glad to assure you that the case of the infant from Whittington Road in this parish, which has been described to you by Mrs. Robertson, is known to me, and is, in my opinion, a remarkable instance of the efficacy of your Food for Infants.

"Believe me, faithfully yours,

"G. MELLIN.

"W. SCOTT."

Prospectus, Pamphlet, and Sample sent post free on application to  
G. MELLIN, MARLBOROUGH WORKS, PECKHAM,  
LONDON, S.E.



MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.

To keep those many many bodies safe  
That live and feed upon. *Hamlet, Act iii., Sc. 3.*

————— \* —————  
The food he eats,  
And pleased with what he gets. *As You Like It, Act ii., Sc. 5.*

————— \* —————  
He took good rest to-night,  
'Tis hoped his sickness is discharged. *Winter's Tale, Act ii., Sc. 3.*

————— \* —————  
Prosper well in this  
And thou shalt live. *Twelfth Night, Act i., Sc. 4.*

————— \* —————  
The great comfort  
That I have had of thee. *Winter's Tale, Act v., Sc. 3.*

————— \* —————  
Feast here awhile  
Until our stars that frown lend us a smile. *Pericles, Act i., Sc. 4.*

————— \* —————  
To repair our nature  
With comforting repose. *Henry VIII., Act v., Sc. 1.*

————— \* —————  
Increase of appetite had grown  
By what it fed on. *Hamlet, Act i., Sc. 2.*

————— \* —————  
My soul's food.  
Pity the dearth that I have pined in,  
By longing for that food so long a time. *Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act ii., Sc. 7.*

————— \* —————  
My hunger's gone, but even before I was  
At point to sink for food. *Cymbeline, Act iii., Sc. 6.*

————— \* —————  
Heaped happiness upon him ;  
For then, and not till then, he felt himself. *Henry VIII., Act iv., Sc. 2.*

————— \* —————  
Which raised in me  
An undergoing stomach to bear up. *Tempest, Act i., Sc. 2.*

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INVALIDS.



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Creeps apace  
Into the hearts of such as have not thrived.  
*Antony and Cleopatra, Act i., Sc. 3.*

—————\*—————

I do not know what is more cordial :—  
Nay, I pr'ythee take it. *Cymbeline, Act i., Sc. 6.*

—————\*—————

And makes each petty artery in this body  
As hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve. *Hamlet, Act i., Sc. 4.*

—————\*—————

My long sickness  
Of health and living now begins to mend.  
*Timon of Athens, Act v., Sc. 2.*

—————\*—————

For you are born  
To set a form upon that indigest. *King John, Act v., Sc. 7.*

—————\*—————

Best of comfort,  
And ever welcome to us. *Antony and Cleopatra, Act iii., Sc. 6.*

—————\*—————

And shall be thought most fit  
For your best health. *Richard III., Act iii., Sc. 1.*

—————\*—————

And fortify yourself in your decay  
With means more blessed. *Sonnet XVI.*

—————\*—————

He has his health and ampler strength, indeed,  
Than most have of his age. *Winter's Tale, Act iv., Sc. 3.*

—————\*—————

After all thy crosses  
Thou giv'st me something to repair myself.  
*Pericles, Act ii., Sc. 1.*

—————\*—————

Doth comfort thee in sleep:  
Live and flourish. *Richard III., Act v., Sc. 3.*

—————\*—————

And we will all subscribe to thy advice.  
Save thou the child. *Titus Andronicus, Act iv., Sc. 2.*

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INVALIDS.



MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.

As food to life,  
Or as sweet season's showers are to the ground. *Sonnet LXXV.*

He hath fed  
Upon fresh beauty. *Venus and Adonis, 133.*

That mothers shall but smile when they behold  
Their infants. *Julius Cæsar, Act iii., Sc. 1.*

Gave life and influence  
To their whole being. *Timon of Athens, Act v., Sc. 1.*

Is as fair  
As any mother's child. *Sonnet XXI.*

With that which it was nourished by,  
This thou perceiv'st. *Sonnet LXXIII.*

Thy hope, turn back to me,  
And play the mother's part. *Sonnet CXLIII.*

Tell on thy mind,  
I say thy child shall live. *Titus Andronicus, Act v., Sc. 1.*

Which I will keep so chary,  
As tender nurse her babe from faring ill. *Sonnet XXII.*

Strongly he desired  
What he beheld, on that he fairly doted. *Lucrece, 60.*

Now tell me, madam, do you love your children?  
Ay, full as dearly as I love myself.  
And would you not do much to do them good?  
To do them good I would sustain some harm.  
Then get *3 Henry VI., Act iii., Sc. 2.*

→\* MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS. \*←

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.





EXTRACT FROM

“Trade, Finance, and Recreation.”

A REPRESENTATIVE of “TRADE, FINANCE, AND RECREATION,” calling in at the Marlborough Works, Peckham, last week, found Mr. G. Mellin in his counting house, and courteously ready to afford all the information in his power with regard to his preparation, which, it is no exaggeration to say, is now world-famed.

“Now, Mr. Mellin,” began our representative, “I want to know something about the constituents of your food, and the reasons which have induced its success.”

“I believe,” replied Mr. Mellin, “that my food is the only perfect food from a physiological point of view. The majority of the other foods which are and have been before the public are purely farinaceous. They are simply mixtures of wheaten flour with finely ground malt or malt extract. All these I consider to be unreliable, because the diastase—the digestive principle which exists in adults, and is particularly for the digestion of starchy foods, does not exist naturally in children of tender years. My object has been to so treat the matters used as to attain the desired result, viz., the conversion of starch into what is called maltose or grape sugar by artificial means. This is done by bringing malt in contact with wheaten flour under proper conditions, as I will show you presently.”

“The food,” continued the successful chemist (for Mr. Mellin is a practical man, and thoroughly understands the question), “is prepared from wheaten flour, malt, and bicarbonate of potash. This latter neutralises the acidity of the cereals and the milk with which it is mixed, which is nearly always acid. Infants do not possess during the first year of their existence—that is to say, while their teeth are not properly developed—the special ferment called diastase, which nature has supplied to adults for the digestion of starchy food. It may be that such a digestive substance is unnecessary, as mothers’ milk does not contain starch, while the milk-sugar which it does contain is transformed by the acids of the stomach into grape-sugar. Hence, by giving infants corn flour, the



so-called cooked flour mixtures, raw malt and flour (called malted foods), baked flour with malted extracts, peptonised foods, arrowroot, and other preparations containing starch, the natural mode of nutrition is broken through."

"Of course you will admit that the natural food is the best for an infant?"

"Certainly, for the sake of the mother as well as the child; but it is universally agreed that in civilised communities the power of mothers to supply their offspring with natural nutriment decreases in the same ratio as the increase of civilisation, and therefore an easily digested artificial food becomes a necessity."

"Do not some people think your food goes too far in regard to being already, so to speak, digested?"

"Yes; some manufacturers maintain that a pre-digested food like mine, in which all the starch has been transformed, is going too far, inasmuch as there is nothing left for the infant's stomach to do—nothing for it to work upon. That is a mistake; it is a well-known fact that infants constantly die through their stomachs being overburdened with indigestible food. Cows' milk is generally used, and cows' milk by itself does not agree with many infants, on account of the extremely substantial curd, calculated to build up the constitution of a calf, it contains. The alkalinity of my food is a necessity, for the simple reason that the natural human milk is alkaline, and this quality renders the caseine in the artificial food mixture more digestible. The prepared food being very thin when made, is distinctly suitable to the stomach of an infant, which is not, in a physiological sense, a small adult, but a differently constituted being, and possesses in place of what is known as a stomach, a small tube-shaped organ, dilated in the centre, and lying in a more vertical direction, well adapted for the quick passage of easily digested food."

"Is your food equally suitable for aged people and invalids, Mr. Mellin?"

"Oh, yes, because when you have to deal with aged people it is exactly the same thing, because they have lost their teeth, and suffer from dyspepsia from the fact that they cannot properly masticate and insalivate their food, whilst invalids, though their teeth may be perfect, require it on account of some derangement of the digestive organs."

"I understand that you have a large number of testimonials, Mr. Mellin."

"Oh, yes; hundreds of them. We receive them constantly. Here is one that only came last night."

Mr. Mellin here handed our representative a letter, which was dated from Bexhill, and set forth that the writer, seeing the advertisements of the good done by the preparation in the case of infants, thought the proprietor might like to see what good effect it had had upon his own little son, a portrait of whom he enclosed, and a fine chubby little chap he was, looking, indeed, the picture of



health and strength. Then Mr. Mellin sent his clerk out for a few more photographs and letters, and in a trice he returned with letters full of gratitude to Providence and Mr. Mellin for the restoration of the health of the darlings of the home, written by their fond parents. In almost every case a photograph accompanied the letter, and they formed a collection of which, indeed, an inventor might well be proud.

"I used to advertise, and tell the public how good my food was, and what it was made of," went on Mr. Mellin; "but now I find it best to simply have the photographs of the children who have been restored to health by its use reproduced for advertisements, and let the people tell the public their own experience."

"How does your business go abroad, Mr. Mellin?"

"Much larger than here. In America, for instance, people take greater interest in new things, and there we have an immense number of photographs and testimonials. In India a limited company has been formed to work the food properly, and we have a large sale in the colonies. It is most useful in India, because the food there can be eaten by all castes on account of it never having been touched by hand."

"Mr. Mellin then rose and piloted our representative through the whole of the large manufactory, which contains a quantity of complex and expensive machinery. Engines of every description; a boiler of 50 horse-power, hydraulic presses, vacuum pans, steam condensers, grinding mills, etc., are methodically arranged, each in the most suitable position, and the proprietor patiently and conscientiously pointed out the entire operation, from the time the raw material went into the factory until it emerged in a neat glass stoppered bottle, containing, for the price, a high value of nutriment. Yet, notwithstanding all this machinery, the business has outgrown its capacity, and a new store building and offices is just about completed at a cost of some thousands of pounds, which will greatly relieve the pressure now felt. Mr. Mellin is justly proud of it, as well he may be; and when he parted with our representative, which he did shortly afterwards, he left behind him the impression that he was a man who, while he had no doubt done "a good thing for himself" in the way of business, had also conferred a benefit on humanity.





# MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS.

PALATABLE,



NOURISHING,

DIGESTIVE,

SUSTAINING,

FOR

Infants, Invalids, the Aged, and Dyspeptic.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS contain a large percentage of the well-known MELLIN'S FOOD. They have been prepared to meet the demand for a solid, yet easily digested and highly nutritious food.

They will be found of the highest value—

- (1) **For Infants**, during the transitional stage, when passing from a purely infant's diet to more substantial nutriment.
- (2) **For Invalids**, to alternate with other solid foods.
- (3) **For the Aged and Dyspeptic**, to assist digestion and to readily furnish a supply of nutriment to the system.
- (4) **For Athletes, Professional, and Business Men**, who require at times a sustaining and nutritious food, portable in form, and which can be easily digested and assimilated.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS, which have been prepared with the assistance of Messrs. CARR & Co., of Carlisle, contain 50 per cent. of MELLIN'S FOOD, and parents should use them for young children in preference to any other kind of biscuit until the digestive organs are strong enough to make use of other farinaceous foods. The price of the biscuit compares very favourably with that of fancy or dessert biscuits, and when it is remembered that they contain half their weight of MELLIN'S FOOD, it will be agreed that they are really moderate in price. For young children, and adults suffering from digestive derangements, they will be found of the greatest use, inasmuch as half the material has been predigested, and thus a maximum amount of nutritive matter is obtained at a minimum labour of the digestive organs.

Price 3/6 per 2 lb. Tin. Wholesale of Messrs. CARR & Co., Carlisle.

*To be obtained of all Grocers, and from*

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON,  
S.E.





NEW OFFICES AND STORES OF MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, S.E.





MIXING ROOM.

Where the components of MELLIN'S FOOD are mixed in the dry state before they are subjected to the transformation processes.

"CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, HERTFORD, HERTS.  
"April 7th, 1885.

"MR. G. MELLIN,

*"I enclose a photograph of my baby taken at twelve months old. He was ENTIRELY fed on your Food from four weeks old. I think no other Infant's Food equal to it, and there is the greatest difference shown in my two boys, one of whom was fed on MELLIN'S, and the other on some other food; the one whose photograph I enclose being MUCH stronger in bone and limb than his brother now three years old.*

*"You are at liberty to use this as a testimonial if your excellent Food needs any.*

*"Faithfully yours,*

*"E. BELL."*





TRANSFORMER AND VACUUM PAN.

“ Dear Sir,

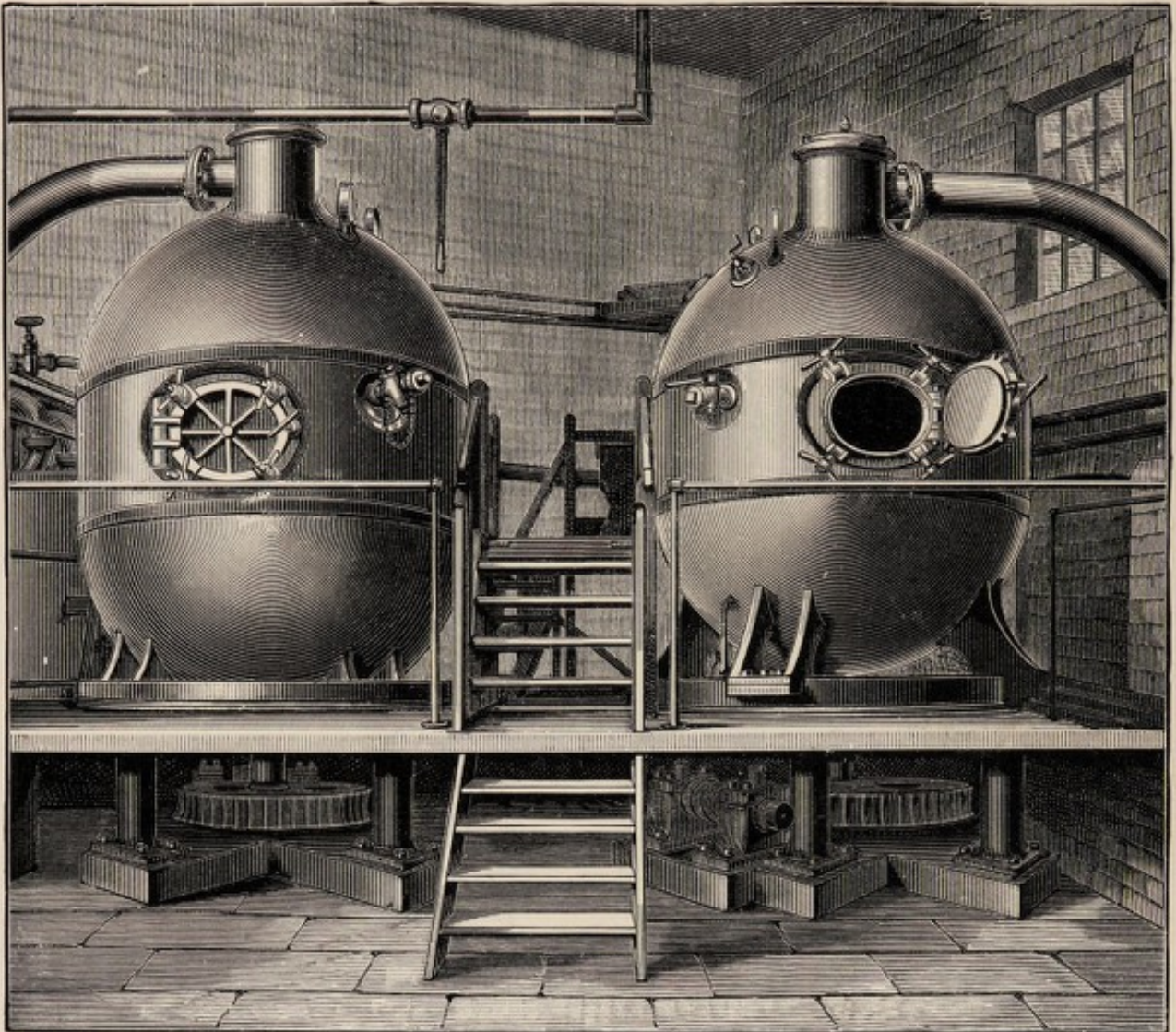
“ THATCHED HOUSE CLUB, ST. JAMES’ STREET, S.W.  
November 15th, 1886.

“ In the course of conversation with a friend, a fortnight ago, your name was mentioned in connection with your Food. I may here mention that on the 3rd of last May my wife died, leaving me with seven children; the youngest then twelve weeks old. From the day of her death until the 1st of this month the infant began to sink to such a degree that he was almost a skeleton; his arms were no thicker than the handle of a knife; his face resembled a skull; his eyes were sunken, and in fact he was scarcely alive. The doctor assured me that there was no hope, but remembering your Food as mentioned by my friend, I purchased a bottle, with the result that the following Saturday on seeing the child, I scarcely knew it. His cheeks are plump; his hands the same: he is cheerful, and is rapidly gaining flesh; he is sensibly heavier, and to put it shortly,—he is living, not dying. I feel sure that this simple statement of facts must be gratifying to you. There is the child! Anyone may see him, and judge for themselves.

“ I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

“ A. SANDILANDS, Manager, T.H.C.”





TWIN VACUUM PANS.

In these pans the Food is evaporated and further transformed at a low temperature and pressure, and thus the total conversion of the farinaceous matter (which is so deleterious) is secured, and a dry granular powder obtained, which is readily converted by the weakest digestive system into substances which can pass with ease into the living blood stream.

“MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL, DERBY.

“October 4th, 1873.

“MR. G. MELLIN.

“Dear Sir.—I feel it my duty to add my testimony to the great value of your ‘Food for Infants.’ We have used it for upwards of three months with the most amazing effects. It is a boon to all families. I cannot conclude without thanking you for the introduction of so valuable a food.

“I am, faithfully yours,

“GEORGE SUTHERLAND, Head Master.”





STEAM DRYING CUPBOARDS AND WRAPPING ROOM.

"LANGTON VILLA, WELLESLEY ROAD, WEST CROYDON.

"October 15th, 1876.

"My second boy had diarrhœa and sickness when three months old, which the doctor could not stop. I tried your Food, and it cured him in 48 hours. My third and fourth sons have been brought up on it exclusively, since the first four days of their birth, and have never had a drop of mother's milk, nor any wet nurse, and both have done well on it. But your directions, we find, must be strictly attended to by the mother, and not left to servants. I shall send you two parcels of empty bottles, 101 in number, and in exchange for them shall be obliged if you will send half a dozen bottles as soon as possible, as we cannot be a day without the food. I have recommended the Food to several friends, and have never heard it fail.

"Yours, etc.

"To MR. MELLIN.

"CHARLES JUPP."



Food for thee.  
*King Lear*, Act iii., Sc. 6.

For the babe.  
*Winter's Tale*, Act iii., Sc. 3.

He longs to eat.  
*Henry V.*, Act iii., Sc. 7.

And give it food.  
*As You Like It*, Act ii., Sc. 7.

For age and feebleness.  
*Titus Andronicus*, Act i., Sc. 2.

And for thy vigour.  
*Troilus and Cressida*, Act ii., Sc. 3.

Most worthy comfort.  
*Sonnet XLVIII.*

Cannot be matched.  
*Merchant of Venice*, Act iii., Sc. 1.

True perfection.  
*Merchant of Venice*, Act v., Sc. 1.

A pure compound.  
*Lucrece*, 76.

Without a parallel.  
*Tempest*, Act i., Sc. 2.

Has charms in it.  
*King Lear*, Act v., Sc. 3.

His taste delicious.  
*Lucrece*, 100.

It were wholesome.  
*Coriolanus*, Act i., Sc. 1.

Worth in simplicity.  
*Love's Labour's Lost*, Act v., Sc. 2.

It's good to soothe him.  
*Comedy of Errors*, Act iv., Sc. 4.

I will be good to thee.  
*Julius Caesar*, Act iv., Sc. 3.

You shall digest.  
*Julius Caesar*, Act iv., Sc. 3.

With better appetite.  
*Julius Caesar*, Act i., Sc. 2.

Rich in virtue.  
*Troilus and Cressida*, Act i., Sc. 3.

For food and diet.  
*Hamlet*, Act i., Sc. 1.

An excellent good thing.  
*2 Henry IV.*, Act ii., Sc. 2.

Second to none.  
*2 Henry IV.*, Act ii., Sc. 3.

Live and thrive.  
*Coriolanus*, Act iv., Sc. 6.

Look! the world's comforter  
*Venus and Adonis*, 89.

Mellin's Food

FOR

Infants

AND

Invalids.

Use my babies well.  
*Richard III.*, Act iv., Sc. 1.

This sweet babe.  
*3 Henry VI.*, Act v., Sc. 7.

Doth live again in thee.  
*3 Henry VI.*, Act v., Sc. 4.

So he thrived.  
*Pericles*, Act v., Sc. 2.

Fed with the same food.  
*Merchant of Venice*, Act iii., Sc. 1.

To make him strong.  
*2 Henry VI.*, Act iv., Sc. 9.

Thou nursest all.  
*Lucrece*, 133.

Health and glad tidings.  
*2 Henry VI.*, Act iv., Sc. 9.

Joy and all comfort.  
*Pericles*, Act i., Sc. 2.

He'll straight be well.  
*2 Henry IV.*, Act iv., Sc. 4.

Is enough to cure me.  
*Sonnet CXI.*

A wondrous excellence.  
*Sonnet CV.*

And pure perfection.  
*Venus and Adonis*, 123.

Content with that alone.  
*3 Henry VI.*, Act iv., Sc. 7.

I have fed upon this.  
*Two Gent. of Verona*, Act iii., Sc. 1.

So shalt thou feed.  
*Sonnet CXLVI.*

We have digested.  
*Henry V.*, Act iii., Sc. 6.

A pleasing cordial.  
*Richard III.*, Act ii., Sc. 1.

I for comfort have.  
*Richard III.*, Act ii., Sc. 2.

To make strength stronger.  
*2 Henry IV.*, Act ii., Sc. 3.

Daintily hath fed.  
*Titus Andronicus*, Act v., Sc. 3.

I'll make thee eat.  
*2 Henry VI.*, Act iv., Sc. 10.

I so dearly loved it.  
*Pericles*, Act ii., Sc. 1.

As wholesome as sweet.  
*Hamlet*, Act ii., Sc. 2.

As very infants prattle.  
*1 Henry VI.*, Act iii., Sc. 1.









→∞ MELLIN'S FOOD, ∞←

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS,

→⇌ FOR ⇌←

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

