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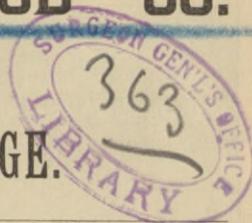
ATTACKS

ON THE

MURDOCK LIQUID FOOD CO.

WITH THEIR

DEFENCE AND CHALLENGE.



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MURDOCK LIQUID FOOD Co.,

BOSTON.

[1888]

FREE SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

112 BEDS. EVERY BED FREE.

SUPPORTED BY THE MURDOCK LIQUID FOOD CO., BOSTON.



The benefit of our Free Surgical Hospitals for Women is being recognized in all parts of the United States by the medical profession, as they are sending ladies suffering for the want of an operation (known as capital case) from all sections.

The Surgical Staff of Murdock's Free Hospitals for Women are in daily attendance, except Saturdays, to examine patients and assign beds.

Our Hospitals for Women contain 112 beds, every bed free.

Year ending January 1, 1888: 953 operations; 9 deaths.

Four months, ending May 1, 1888: 320 operations; 4 deaths.

Total patients treated in five years, between 1,700 and 1,800,—all free of expense to them. This Hospital will exist after all its detractors have deceased.

"THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL,"
AND THE MURDOCK LIQUID FOOD COMPANY,
BOSTON.

It is with sorrow that we quote the fact that the Editor has compromised his columns by using malicious correspondents, and then refuses the Murdock Liquid Food Company his columns for their defence, and refuses to make a practical investigation by choosing a committee for the Journal or Society at the cost of the Murdock Liquid Food Company, who are willing to pay the expenses in advance.

Do the members of the Society endorse such acts? Judge for yourself after reading both sides.

Then choose a committee from the Society to visit the Hospital, and see if the mortality is not less, patients discharged quicker from the same class of operations and in better physical health than is done with other foods, owing to the use of their Liquid Food and Suppositories. Then if you will accept the trust, no fault will be found with the criticism you can make, if you will make. The tests to be in both infants' and adults' Hospitals in each city for all classes of diseases equal to six beds each for one year compared with all other Foods in the market for such money will be advanced monthly to pay the cost of all purchases.

If neither proposition is accepted within thirty days, or more time asked for, then it is made to every Medical Journal in the U.S., and on the same terms, results to be published by the society or by the journals that make the test.

THE MURDOCK LIQUID FOOD COMPANY.

[From the Journal of the American Medical Association, April 21.]
Letter from Boston.

There has been considerable interest in medical circles in this vicinity over a discussion in some of the secular journals about a certain food preparation manufactured in Boston. Believing that this interest is not confined to the Hub alone, perhaps a few words may be written of interest to those more or less remote from the centre of action. We refer, of course, to the Murdock Liquid Food Company, of which the principal, Mr. Murdock, is the active agent in maintaining for over a year a hospital in the building devoted to the manufacture of their food preparations, the latest of which is "Food Suppositories." This, the "Free Surgical Hospital for Women," is apparently the climax of Mr. Murdock's charity, liberality, and ambition, following his "West End Boys' Home" and "Infant Hospital."

Of the merits of the food as such, we will make no remark, beyond stating that it has been commented upon in a late number of the "Boston Journal of Health."

The combined hospital will accommodate about 150 patients. Dr. E. W. Cushing has charge of the regular side, and Dr. Packard of the Homœopathic. It was in this hospital that Dr. Martin, of Berlin, operated while in Boston, performing his operation of removal of the uterus through the vagina.

The whole thing has been looked upon as not exactly the proper thing; still, nothing was done, and things simply took their own proper course, till the "Boston Journal of Health," in a series of articles exposing fraudulent and deceptive foods and medicines, took up "Murdock's Liquid Food" among the number, exposing the falsity of the preparation, composition, and profit in a lengthy article. Mr. Murdock then saw fit to answer this, stating why he thought the article had been written, and denying some of the statements, making quite a breezy article. To this the "Journal" replies only in stronger terms, denouncing in emphatic language the preparation, and replying to some of Mr. Murdock's statements or rather mis-statements; things were getting interesting.

In the meantime Dr. Marcy, who had severed his connection some time previously to any thought of the discussion, published in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" a card stating his previous withdrawal from the Murdock Hospital, and giving as his reasons for so doing that the Hospital was not acting up to its agreement, in regard to running and management of the Hospital. Immediately Mr. Murdock replies in the following number of the same journal, contradicting flatly some of Dr. Marcy's

statements, and referring to letters of the Council of Ethics of Massachusetts Medical Society, in commendation of the enterprise, which in the next issue of the "Journal" was flatly contradicted by the Council, thus leaving the way open for Dr. Cushing to show the letter which they claim he has not.

Here the matter rested, and interest is still maintained as to the outcome. Mr. Murdock has very much retracted and modified his advertisement in the daily papers, but probably, with the means at his disposal, among which may be reckoned the "Annals of Gynæcology" and the Hospital, will endeavor to keep before the public the merits of his food preparations, while the "Journal of Health" intends pushing its *exposé*, and bring the whole thing plainly and truthfully in its proper light, along with others, the latest being Scotch Oats Essence.

W.

No. 1.

Boston, April 23, 1888.

To the Editor of the "Journal of the American Medical Association": —

DEAR SIR, — I ask the use of your columns to reply to your correspondent from Boston, in your issue of April 21st. Allow me to thank him for the information he gave that was accurate, and allow me to correct his errors, a thing which I know you and he will be pleased to have me do.

My hospitals have been open and in operation since April 18, 1883, and have admitted patients every day since. When first opened I had to use such buildings as I could command, and many looked at it as an experiment, being in doubt if the profession would approve of it. When I found that they did indorse my efforts by sending me patients, I then built my present building, 175 X 120 ft., five stories high, and assigned the two upper stories to my hospitals, which have no connection with my works or with each other. The Homœopathic and Regular entrances are separate, and fire-proof.

In relation to the attack of the journal mentioned, for my defence, I quote from it: "The information was obtained from a discharged laborer." Did you ever know a person to give a part or a whole of his business to a laborer? If so, why I am not the man. From the second article I quote: "We sent it to our attorney before publishing it." Do you wish to know any more of the paper or writer? The Medical Press said, "No"; as no medical journal would copy it.

I think when I advertised to the world the good which has been done in my hospitals, my pride receives more satisfaction from the suffering women whom I have released from, in many cases, worse than death, as many were dying by inches. I can prove that over one thousand women have been restored to health in my present hospital in eighteen months.

Where is the physician in the whole world who would refuse to send suffering women, with or without money, for treatment? *The treatment to all is free as far as I am concerned.* Physicians are satisfied, as I have had patients sent by them from all parts of the United States and from the Provinces. The condition in which they returned home was so satisfactory, and the demands for admission were so numerous, that I was obliged to build two new wards and to equip two laboratories. Our weekly clinics now number over fifty physicians. Am I not worthy of credit?

I will close by inviting you or any member of your journal or Association, or a committee from one or both, to visit my hospitals and works. Then you will realize what I have done and am doing. This offer was also made you July, 1887, and all bills would be paid.

Yours respectfully,

ALBERT L. MURDOCK,
*Proprietor of Murdock
Liquid Food Co.*

No. 2.

BOSTON, May 13, 1888.

DR. N. S. DAVIS, *Editor of the
American Medical Association
Journal:*—

DEAR SIR,—I am surprised at your not publishing my reply to the letter from your correspondent "W.," as his signature was adopted to throw mistrust on two of the best

surgeons in Boston. One of them had trouble with Dr. Marcy at the Chicago meeting. If not so, how could Dr. Nash be represented by "W." unless it was reversed, and should be "M," as he was lately the assistant of Dr. Henry O. Marcy, of Boston, and I defended myself from Dr. Marcy's attack on me in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," by his own letters to me, from which he could not reply, and was disgraced. Now, doctor, do you think the members of the American Medical Association would approve of your lending the columns of the "Journal" to attack a man who is as well known as I am by them and yourself with a refusal of your columns to me to defend my character and works.

Now, please review our relations, and see who is responsible for this trouble.

We have never had an interview, and no correspondence from me. After being solicited two years, I gave you my advertisement, and always remitted on receipt of bills.

My Food ranks higher to-day with the profession than ever, as they use more of it, it being reliable, and all made by myself, and the last bottle by the same formula as the first bottle made eight years ago. I pride myself that there is no change in my character. I have never had any trouble with the Medical Press, and have always been respected by them with your

exception, and this I was not aware of until July last, when Dr. Marcy told me that you told him that my advertisement could not be renewed when it expired.

This you thought better of, as after that date you gave me your best pages before or after reading-matter for no extra cost. On receipt of your first bill I advised you to cancel my advertisement. Since that date I have had advices from you twice asking for my advertisement. Since then have received letters from you twice asking for my advertisements for your special issue for the late convention.

How do these facts look combined with your refusal to publish or investigate my defence? I think it looks about the same as the position taken by the monthly that made the attack when I refused to advertise with them, or by letting them write an article on my Hospital and taking a given number of their paper to pay for it, which I declined, but did show them through my work and Hospital. After that they black-mailed me.

This is not personal, as I have a high respect for you as a man. I know that other parties have been instrumental in using your columns without second thought on your part, owing to their reputed high standing, *to compromise us both.* Enclosed find stamp and envelope, and please advise me by return

mail, if you will publish my letter of April 23, 1888.

Yours respectfully,
ALBERT L. MURDOCK,
Proprietor of Murdock's Liquid Food Co., Boston.

65 RANDOLPH STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL., May 17, 1888.
ALBERT L. MURDOCK: —

DEAR SIR, — Your letter of May 11 is received. I have not yet, and do not intend in the future, to publish your previous letter, simply because it did not specify nor refute or correct a single *misrepresentation* alleged to have been made by the correspondent "W.," but was throughout an eulogy of your Hospitals and Liquid Food well adapted for an *advertisement*. Besides, almost simultaneous with your letter I received one from Dr. E. W. Cushing, in reply to the same correspondent "W.," in which he pointed out and *replied* to the alleged misrepresentations fully, and I promptly published *it in the "Journal."* Having thus given both sides equal privileges, there the matter must stop. Personally, I have never written you a letter before, neither have I ever requested the agent of the advertising department of the "Journal," Mr. White, to write or solicit an advertisement from you. Whatever he has done has been without my knowledge or prompting, and in the line of his business.

Respectfully yours,

N. S. DAVIS.

MURDOCK'S LIQUID FOOD.

[From the "Medical and Surgical Reporter," Philadelphia, May 5, 1888.]

This widely advertised article of diet, which had for some time the *quasi* indorsement of certain well-known members of the medical profession in Boston, and which is said to still have the support of the "Annals of Gynæcology," has recently come in for a share of the searching investigations of that admirable paper, the "Boston Journal of Health." The result has been a description of the character of Murdock's Liquid Food which is not calculated to increase its popularity with the medical profession. The present state of the discussion includes statements by disinterested medical men that the manufacturer of this Food has attempted to deceive the medical profession and the community, and denials and counter-charges by Mr. Murdock. As it stands, the latter seems to have decidedly the worst of it; and our readers may as well bear in mind that the claims made for his preparation are discredited by those who probably know most about it and him, and that it is openly placed in the same category with fraudulent articles of commerce.

[From the Philadelphia "Medical & Surgical Reporter," May 26, 1888.]

In the "Reporter" May 5, 1888, we published a short editorial note referring to Murdock's Liquid Food, founded upon certain charges made in regard to it by the "Boston Jour-

nal of Health," and others contained in a letter signed "W.," in the "Journal of the American Medical Association," April 21, 1888. The opinions which we repeated were unfavorable to the Food, and contained an intimation which was far from complimentary to Dr. E. W. Cushing, editor of the "Annals of Gynæcology." Since the publication of our editorial we have received information which leads us to believe that injustice has been done both to Mr. Murdock and to Dr. Cushing, and that we owe it to both to acknowledge the fact. So far as the food is concerned, it appears to be an article which has proved of great value in the hands of physicians, and deserves to be judged on its merits. We have received the testimony of a number of medical men to its usefulness, and have been confronted with persons who have received much benefit from using it. So much we deem it right to say — contrary to our custom — in these columns, because we think we have before done Mr. Murdock an injustice.

As to Dr. Cushing, we regret that we have given a sort of sanction to an attack upon him, which we have reason to believe was prompted by unworthy motives, and for which he has been unable to obtain, in the pages of the "Journal of the American Association," the redress to which he thinks he is entitled.

Compare this human attack and the manly apology, both unbeknown to me and from a stranger, as I received them both by the same mail.

It occurred from the editor having unbounded confidence in the reputed honesty of Dr. Davis, for if he was honest he would have made an apology between April 21 and May 5. And again, the editor having been associated with the "Reporter" only two years, unfortunately with his press of business did not know that I was running my Hospitals to show the profession that I could save life by the use of my Liquid Food and suppositories when they could not without it, and the 2,000,000 bricks in the Hospital were put in to have it remain, and do good work after we are all gone. From the fact that no other medical journal copied the article from the Society Journal, or has written about me, flatters me to think that they have more confidence in my acts than they do in Dr. Davis' authority. There is one thing sure, when the Society have an editor they have confidence in then their journal will prosper, whereas now, with five years' labor, the circulation of this Journal is only about one-half of some of the other medical journals. What the profession want is matter that is original, and can be relied on, not from railroad employes, instigated by malicious men who are ashamed to write

themselves. When that is done the Society will have as much trouble to spend its money as they now have to get it, if you can judge from some of the advertisements in the "Journal." The "British Medical Journal," with a field only one-fifth as large in physicians to draw from, cleared, over all expenses, last year, over \$150,000, and did not disgrace its columns by attacking honest men.

I am afraid that the columns of the "American Medical Association Journal" will not be read with that confidence in the future as in the past after this exposure of wilfulness of the editor in not correcting or allowing parties to defend themselves when assaulted by malicious correspondents.

Again we quote the opinion of the medical press, and are receiving letters daily of the same tenor.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

[From the "Pittsburg Medical Review,"
May 26, 1888.]

Mr. Murdock, of Boston, the proprietor of a liquid *food*, is a man of genius. He built a hospital, complete in its equipment and of the latest sanitary architecture, and, opening its doors in the name of the *food* company, asked the afflicted to come in. Being a worldly-wise man and a philanthropist for revenue only, he divided the institution into two parts, one

of which he handed over to the homœopaths, and the other he persuaded the regular profession to accept. The medical gentlemen who entered so effectually into this scheme were not the youthful and obscure of the Boston doctors, but those of wide reputation and large experience, and both the regular and the homœopath united in singing a rather inharmonious hymn of praise to the hospital and the *food*.

Now comes the legitimate result of all this chicanery. The "Boston Journal of Health" had a chemist examine the food preparations on the market, and happened upon a sample of Murdock's. He found that it was false in composition and in preparation, and that the profits from its sale were enormous. The "Journal" published this article and denounced the *food* as a fraud. Then the regular faction of the mongrel staff of the hospital withdrew in great indignation, saying that the management had violated its agreement and had used them badly. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Murdock accepted these things quietly. Oh! no. He stoutly championed his hospital and his *food* in the Boston newspapers and a perfect storm of controversy raged in the City of Culture. In such a newspaper war the profession is of course the sufferer in dignity and prestige and the *food* gets any quantity of free advertising.

The moral of all this is as plain as the monument on Bunker Hill. Do not have any professional connections with the proprietary medicine (or *food*) man. "He that touches pitch shall be defiled therewith."

[From the "Pittsburg Medical Review,"
June 1, 1888.]

The May number of the *Review* contained an article criticising the Murdock Liquid Food Hospital, that we find on further information is unjust in many particulars. The *Boston Journal of Health*, the publication that first denounced the food, is an anonymous sheet; and the source of its information was not a chemical analysis as we inferred but the evidence of a discharged employé of the food factory. These two considerations in themselves are sufficient to deprive the accusations of the *Journal of Health* of all credence. We also learn that the *Annals of Gynecology* is not the property of Mr. Murdock, but is an independent enterprise, and that the only connection Mr. Murdock has with it is that he uses it as an advertising medium,

The attendance of Dr. Martin at the hospital was not due to any effort of Mr. Murdock, as we stated, but was at the solicitation of Dr. Cushing, who is Dr. Martin's personal friend and former pupil. The correspondence published in the *Medical & Surgical Reporter*, May 26, may be accepted as explaining Dr. Cushing's position in the hospital.

This much in justice to Mr. Murdock and Dr. Cushing; but we do not want to be understood as indorsing in any way the methods of Mr. Murdock, nor can we look upon the Murdock Liquid Food Hospital as a purely disinterested philanthropic scheme.

"Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name."

From the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,"
Feb. 27, 1888.

DR. H. O. MARCY AND THE MURDOCK LIQUID FOOD
HOSPITAL.

116 BOYLSTON ST.,
BOSTON, February 15, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me the favor of your columns to inform any interested that I am not connected with the Free Surgical Hospital for Women, supported by the Murdock Liquid Food Company. I gave much time without compensation to its organization, with the understanding that it should be a great charity, worthy of the approval

of the most critical, conducive alike to the relief of suffering and the proper teaching of Gynæcology, both clinically and in journalistic form. Having failed to secure that which I thought the profession demanded, after consultation with eminent medical men, I felt it obligatory to withdraw last July.

Very respectfully.

HENRY O. MARCY, M.D.

THE MURDOCK LIQUID FOOD HOSPITAL AND DR.
H. O. MARCY.

BOSTON, February 24, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—I ask the use of your columns to reply to Dr. H. O. Marcy's letter of the 16th, in relation to his connection with my Free Surgical Hospital for Women.

The letter is inaccurate in everything relating to facts, which I attribute to his short memory, and in correcting a few points I will show how he was connected with me and my hospital.

(1.) His connection was not made by me, but by him, through my head surgeon.

(2.) He received no pay from me, but had and used the privilege of putting in private patients and receiving from them a fee for opera-

tions, nothing being charged or received by me in any case for board or attendance.

(3.) We never had any disagreement until I refused to give him the control of my Gainsboro'-street Hospital, and then it came from him.

I quote from his letter of July 21, 1887, concerning displacement of Dr. Packard, who had been with me three years:—

"The only misgiving in carrying this into effect may be your obligation to Dr. Packard, a gentleman whom I very much like. If you think you had better do this, and, if necessary, indemnify him for any obligation you feel you may owe

him, I am yours at command upon the conditions previously considered. I need not assure you that you have my best wishes in your good work, and that my relations with you have been to me highly satisfactory."

The other condition referred to is the incorporation of the Hospital, or the appointment of a Board of Directors. To this I assented, and the board was selected, but not organized, as he was not satisfied with this alone.

Again, July 25, 1887: "I would wish for no more pleasant personal relations than have been between us from the beginning, and should be glad to avail myself of the privilege of sending patients to you so long as I may be permitted. With the very highest considerations, believe me,

Very respectfully,
HENRY O. MARCY."

Since that date he has sent me about two patients monthly.

I cannot see where I have compromised Dr. Marcy. My hospital on Huntington avenue is open to the inspection of the profession, under the sanction, and subject to the criticism of the proper authorities of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Before accepting the position of surgeon to my hospital, Dr. E. W. Cushing visited Natick, Worcester, and Springfield, to consult with the chairman and senior members of the Committee on Ethics and Discipline

of that Society. By their advice the whole matter, including the relations of the medical officers of the Hospital, was submitted by Dr. Cushing in writing to the¹ Committee on Ethics and Discipline. From its answer, received after a meeting of the council had intervened, it was decided to be a proper and honorable thing for a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society to hold a position as surgeon in my Hospital. I enclose a copy of this correspondence.

By this correspondence, which was made with my knowledge and assent, I became bound to receive with respect any suggestions emanating from the Committee of Ethics and Discipline, in case my hospital should in any way merit its censure. I promised Dr. Cushing never to put him nor his consultants or assistants in any position which should merit such censure. I never have done so, and I have no intention or wish to do so. All this Dr. Marcy knew when he came here, and what he says about any other understanding I must attribute to a confused or inaccurate use of language on his part.

The good work which has been done in my free hospitals this last year, being over five hundred operations — free as far as I am concerned — ought to entitle me to the respect of the profession, and all who visit me accord it to me.

I certainly was liberal in trying to remove from the mind of Dr. Davis, the president of the American Medi-

¹ This letter was addressed to the chairman of this committee and was answered by him; I am informed that it was never before the whole committee officially. "See Phila. Med. & Surg. Reporter" May 20, 1888.

cal Association, any injury which Dr. Marcy's reputation might have suffered by being connected with my hospital, as I gave Dr. Marcy authority to invite said president, with a committee appointed by him, to visit Boston to inspect my hospital, and I would pay the bills, and he should act on their instructions after the visit, not before, *as they had no right to give advice without knowledge*. This offer was declined by Dr. Marcy.

In closing, I would say my Hospital on Gainsboro' street was organized before Dr. Marcy came into the Huntington-avenue Hospital, and that there is no professional connection whatever between the surgeons of the two hospitals and that since he left me the usefulness of the regular hospital has increased, as the number of patients has increased, and these are sent in by physicians in most cases. To accommodate all these patients I have added two wards to the regular hospital. Moreover, many eminent physicians, who personally were indifferent or critical, now send patients here and are present at operations. In point of fact, Dr. Marcy must have forgotten that he operated here on Mrs. G., on September 17, 1887, and that he was quite officious in inviting his friends here, and in sending in and showing his cases, when operations were performed here on September 19, 1887, by a distinguished foreign surgeon, in presence of some of the most eminent medi-

cal men of New York and of Massachusetts.

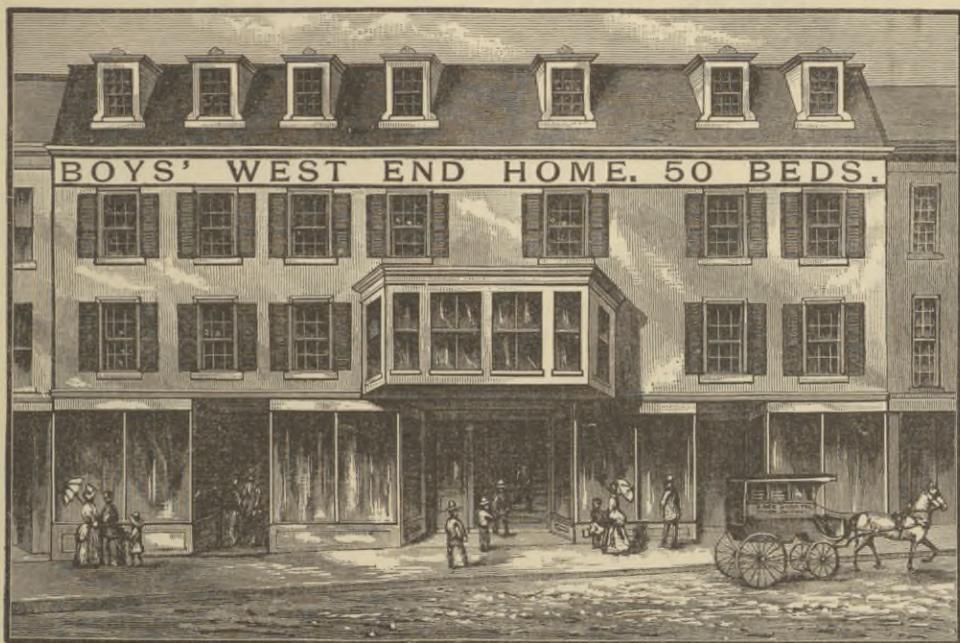
Yours respectfully,
ALBERT L. MURDOCK,
Proprietor.

In the magazine quoted by them it is insinuated that my Liquid Food contains hog's blood and fish albumen. This is as false as words can express. Many say that it contains boric acid, glycerine, salt, and poor whiskey. If any medical society or journal can find a responsible chemist that can find a grain of any of these products in any bottle that I have made during the last eight years, or ever shall make, or find two bottles that do not contain the same properties prior to the investigation, I will make arrangements to bond to them one hundred, or two hundred, or three hundred thousand dollars' worth of real estate; and if a grain of any of them can be found, one-half shall be retained by them, and the other half shall be given to these detractors and counterfeit manufacturers of my Liquid Food, as I wish to reward them handsomely if they can show that I do not tell the truth, as such men always die if not live poor. This last claim, from the fact that an extract in the market not a Food claims to be like mine, contains those properties, so they advise all physicians when asked; but all know such properties contain no nourishment. *This accounts for this charge against my Liquid Food.*

The manufacturers of this extract took several thousand copies of the "Boston Journal of Health" containing the attack on my Liquid Food, and have since had their advertisement in it, and their advertisements where they have made reference to physicians' inquiries, proves that the names were used in many cases without consent.

See how low a man can fall in a few months who is not truthful! Dr. Nash, after learning all that Dr. Marcy could teach him, becomes a malicious correspondent for your journal, writes a two-page article full of falsehoods and insinuations which are worse; then the employé of a railroad shall next expect to hear he is peddling Dr. Davis' favorite laundry soap for hospital use, to which he gave a full-page letter, and it was published in "Medical Journals," but not yours, as he does not approve of the profession compromising their position in such ways. My advice to Drs. Marcy and Nash would be to think and remember better, then they could write articles that would not compromise the medical press or themselves, as no man ever had a better defence than I have had of

publishing their letters, consisting of insinuations from irresponsible writers or their own false statements, as no man could visit my Hospital and works as they have and write such trash about my Liquid Food and be honest. To confirm its value, I refer to them members of any society they belong to, as it has been in general use of the profession eight years. I have done all I can to help, for when I gave my advertisement to Dr. Davis, I also sent twenty-four bottles of Liquid Food (as I have to every journal that ever had my advertisement), so he could test its value, and if not, read the pamphlet round each bottle, which contains essays on Murdock's Liquid Food, — two read before your own Society four and seven years ago; one before the British Medical Association two years ago; and at each it was discussed and indorsed, and are the only ones ever read on Raw Foods, — the authors are members of your Society, and have used my Liquid Food daily for seven to eight years, and do now, as do a large part of the members of your Society.



SUPPORTED BY THE MURDOCK LIQUID FOOD CO., BOSTON.

This Home is free to any boy to enter, and no questions asked as to past character; no restriction as to color, race, or religion. The Home is equipped equal to the best, with hair mattresses, spring beds, hot baths, toilet, singing, reading rooms, also rooms for gymnasium, tailor and shoemaking shop. We have not a boy that does not support himself, therefore not one in either shop. No news, telegraph or boot-blacks have ever applied, and only one boy

discharged in two years. If they have it they pay \$2 weekly, if not less, but always retain 25 cents weekly for their own use. This money is deposited in bank in the name of trustees, and when the boys are twenty-one years old, if they are temperate, it is returned to them with interest, even if they have been out of the Home for years, receiving back, based on the age of fifteen, one year, \$131; two years, \$250; 3 years, \$367.

MURDOCK'S RAW FOOD SUPPOSITORIES.

Each one contains 1-2 oz. of Murdock's Liquid Food.

For Nourishment and Support in all Cases where the Stomach Refuses Food.

In all Wasting Diseases.

In Severe Vomiting of Pregnancy.

In Dyspepsia, Fevers, Seasickness.

After Severe Surgical Operations.

When we remember that a large part of all food is digested by absorption in the intestines, and knowing the value of Murdock's Liquid Food in making new blood when taken by mouth, and that each large suppository contains as much nutrition as a full quantity of Liquid Food if taken by mouth, we can say no more in recommending the Suppositories except that the daily use of them in our Free Surgical Hospitals for Women, containing 112 beds, confirms our claim.

Our Suppositories have been found more convenient than nutritive injections, and much more nutritious, as they are wholly retained.

They may be employed, also, with advantage in Piles, Constipation, and various rectal ailments, since, besides their value as food, they have a useful local action mechanically.

Results are obtained quicker if the patient will take 5 or more drops (increasing as the stomach will admit) to one table-spoonful of Murdock's Liquid Food before each meal and on retiring.

For any physician that has not used our Liquid Food or Suppositories, we will deliver to the Boston Express, 12 oz. of Liquid Food, free;

and 1-4 doz. Adults' and 1-3 doz. Infants' Suppositories, by Mail free.

MURDOCK LIQUID FOOD CO.,

BOSTON,

THE ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF

RAW FOOD EXTRACTS IN THE WORLD,

AND SO RECOGNIZED BY ALL NATIONAL MEDICAL SOCIETIES THAT
HAVE INVESTIGATED IT.