

*Medical Times*, will shew that we were by no means wrong in the course which we pursued, but that in England, as here, such practices are denounced, and deservedly so. We wonder if the parties upon whom we animadverted have withdrawn their names from the advertisement or circular alluded to, if not, the extract which follows, "*mutatis nominibus*," will read them a severer rebuke than what we administered.

A FEW WEEKS ago we drew the attention of our readers to the following advertisement which had been frequently published in the daily papers:—

"Liebig's Invigorative Essence.—This most scientifically-prepared and most powerful nutritive cordial ever introduced, restores to their normal condition all the secretions, on the integrity of which perfect health depends. It is a specific for debility of all kinds. There is no need for vaunting its merits in the usual charlatanic style, as, for the satisfaction of the public, Messrs. Baumgarten and Co. (the sole agents for the proprietor) have submitted it to the first analytical authority of the age, whose support is subjoined:—'Chemical and Microscopical Laboratory, 74, Wimpole-street, May 30, 1861:—Having analyzed the preparation to which Messrs. Baumgarten and Co. have given the name of 'Invigorative Essence.' I am of opinion that it is a combination well calculated, from its containing, among other ingredients, pepsine and phosphate of soda, to prove serviceable to the debilitated, the nervous, and the dyspeptic. (Signed) Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., London, Analyst to the Sanitary Commission."

We came at once to the conclusion that Dr. Hassall in lending his name to the vendors of a secret remedy for the purpose of assisting them to its sale had acted contrary to his duty as a member of the medical profession, and had violated both the letter and the spirit of the contract on the strength of which he holds the diploma of the College of Physicians. During the interval which elapsed since the publication of our challenge on this subject, one of our most esteemed correspondents, disgusted with the evident abuse which was made of the name of Baron Liebig in the advertisement of Messrs. Baumgarten and Co., addressed a letter to this firm, in which he inquired, whether their "Liebig's Invigorative Essence" had been suggested or sanctioned by Professor Justus von Liebig at Munich, and if such was not the case, which person of the name of Liebig was implied by the Liebig of their advertisement.

In answer to these inquiries, our correspondent received a printed circular containing on three pages six columns of printed matter, purporting to set forth the "History, Theory, and Action of the Medicine." "To the intelligent mind the only avenue is reasoning," says the writer of this document, and accordingly he sets about reasoning with iron, phosphate of lime, pepsine, until he has reasoned the data and the fictions concerning them into "indisputable facts," upon which basis he suddenly becomes oracular, and advises that it should be the object of the philosophic experimentalist to combine all the remedial agents of specific action in one invigorating cordial. "This is the object which has been accomplished by the discoverer of the compound called 'Liebig's Invigorative Essence.'" The reasoning process to the intelligent mind then continues, and comes to a climax in the following passage:—"As the greatest assistance (in the 'discovery' of the Essence) has been derived from Liebig's researches on organic chemistry—the idea of the medicine itself originating in a desire to utilise those researches for the public benefit—it was considered to be no more than a graceful compliment to attach to a medicine of such power the name of the man without whose valuable discoveries it would probably never have existed." Our correspondent thereupon addressed a second letter to Messrs. Baumgarten and Co., in which he informed them that as it was evident from their circular that Baron Liebig had neither invented nor sanctioned the Essence to which they attached his name; they were taking an unwarrantable liberty by in any way using it in connexion with their Essence. He also gave expression to his belief that the name of the Munich Professor was attached to the mixture for the purpose of procuring it a sale, and that the alleged intention of paying a "graceful