ON THE
MINERAL WATERS OF TENBURY,
WORCESTERSHIRE.

By A. W. DAVIS, M.D.

The occurrence of iodine in some saline springs is not less important in a medical than it is interesting in a geological point of view; but besides iodine, other remedial agents enter into the composition of the Tenbury water so that it possesses what may be termed a medicinal constitution well deserving the attention of the profession. According to the analysis of Dr. Daubeny, a pint of the water contains—

Chloride of sodium	. .	89·600 grains.
„ calcium	. .	29·900 „
„ iodine	. .	·016 „
„ bromine	. .	·425 * „

So strong a solution of the chloride of calcium with iodine would naturally lead us to expect that the water would exert a very considerable influence over the lymphatics, and be beneficial in diseases of that system; and such is the case, as I find from the testimony of several medical friends, as well as from my own observation.

Since the analysis before stated was made, another spring has been discovered, which contains still stronger solution of the chlorides, so that a gallon of the water yields, by evaporation, upwards of six ounces of saline crystals, but of this water no exact analysis has yet been made. Its external use, however, as a warm bath, has already proved strikingly beneficial in several obstinate varieties of cutaneous disease.

Presteign, July 31, 1843.

NEW ASTRINGENT PRINCIPLE OF
RHATANY.

By digesting rhatany root in sulphuric æther, a brown extract is obtained, which is perfectly soluble in distilled water, and causes a powerful sensation of astringency, followed by heat and dryness, when placed on the tongue. This extract, invented by M. Tissier, of Lyons, has been employed with success in that city in passive hæmorrhages, particularly those consequent on non-contraction of the uterus, occurring after prolonged labors and miscarriages. It has also been used with advantage for leucorrhœa, blenorrhœa, gleet, &c. The dose in which it has hitherto been employed, is a tablespoonful of a mixture composed of from five to ten grains of the extract in six ounces of some appropriate vehicle. In leucorrhœa, topical injections are recommended of from two to five grains of the extract in a pint of barley-water. The presence of this preparation in the stomach gives rise generally to a sensation of heat in the epigastrium, though this rarely proceeds so far as to become painful; great thirst, and a pulse often as full as in gastritis, also prevail. These symptoms are, however, transient, and rapidly quelled by lemonade, or other mild drinks. Should the injection irritate the urethra too greatly, it is only necessary to suspend its use for a short time.—*Gaz. des Hôpitaux.*

* Mr. West, of Leeds, analysed the water on the spot with the same results.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—PASS EXAMINATION, 1843.

Monday, Aug. 7.—Morning, 10 to 1.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiners, Mr. KIERNAN and Professor SHARPEY.

1. A vertical section of the skull being made in the median plane, and in the dry state, and the septum nasi being removed, describe the parts brought into view. Commence the answer by enumerating the bones divided in the section, and proceed with the description in the following order, mentioning the processes, depressions, and foramina:—1st, the inner surface of the cranium; 2nd, the roof, floor, and outer wall of the nasal cavity; 3rd, the roof of the mouth and the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone. The attachments of muscles not required.

2. Commencing the dissection at the integuments, and proceeding with it as far as the outer surface of the internal pterygoid and the styloid muscles, describe the parts successively exposed in dissecting the space bounded above by the zygoma, below by the base of the inferior maxilla, in front by the anterior margin of the masseter, and behind by the meatus auditorius, mastoid process, and upper part of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus.

3. Give the anatomy of the external circumflex artery of the thigh; state the steps of the dissection required to display it in its entire course, and describe the parts exposed in the dissection.

4. Describe the soft parts met with in dissecting the anterior and outer region of the leg, and the dorsum of the foot.

5. Give a description of the duodenum, comprehending its form, situation, connections, and structure, its vessels and nerves, Brunner's glands, and the mode of opening of the biliary and pancreatic ducts.

Afternoon, 3 to 6.

1. The vertebral column and the rami of the lower jaw being removed, describe the external surface of the pharynx, the attachments of its muscles, and the course of their fibres; and the muscles of the soft palate as far as they can be seen in this stage of the dissection. The pharynx being opened from behind, describe the parts then brought into view; the description to include that of the posterior nares, the soft palate, its arches and muscles, isthmus faucium, the dorsum of the tongue, its glands and papillæ, the epiglottis and its folds, and the superior aperture of the larynx.

2. Give the dissection required to expose the internal pudic artery and its branches, after it has turned round the spinous process of the ischium, commencing the dissection in the perineum, and describing the parts which successively appear in the progress of it.

3. Commencing the dissection at the inner surface of the lower portion of the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the mesial line, and dissecting from above downwards, and from the peritoneum to the integuments, describe the parts successively exposed, particularly with reference to the inguinal canal, its contents and boundaries.

4. Give the structure and chemical composition of muscular tissue, the arrangement of its nerves and