

poisoning tried, the prisoners were women, and conviction took place in ten. In the county of Durham there have been no trials for poisoning. In the county palatine of Lancaster, out of eight cases, seven were of women, and conviction was obtained in five. In the North Wales and Chester circuit the number of persons tried for poisoning was 16, of whom 11 were women. The number of convictions was five. In the South Wales circuit five prisoners were tried for poisoning, two of whom were women. Conviction was obtained in one case only, in which a man and woman were implicated.

In Scotland, the total number of trials for poisoning, from 1839 to 1849 was 15, in ten of which the prisoners were women; and in seven, convictions were obtained.

In Ireland, 31 women and 25 men were tried for poisoning during the same period, and convictions were obtained in 14 cases. The largest number of cases occurred during the year 1849, the number of cases being 13 (seven men and six women,) the average of the other years being 4.3, in the proportion of 1.8 men to 2.5 women.

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ULCERATION OF THE CERVIX UTERI.—Since the appearance of Dr. Bennett's treatise on the ulceration, induration, &c., of the neck of the uterus, it is somewhat surprising *how many cases are found* that exactly correspond with *his diagnosis*. Speculums are now in great demand; and it is only for the patient to have pain or uneasiness in the parts, or to have an ordinary leucorrhœal discharge, than at once she must be submitted to an examination. The practitioner is able readily to observe, through one of these vaginal telescopes, fissures from ulceration, *induration*, and in fine, all that he has been told he would see. The diagnosis becomes perfect, and he must cauterize, in accordance with the rule laid down by the great master of the art. It becomes a question with the disciple, whether to use the solid *stick of lunar caustic*, or the *potassa cum calce*; or it may be that some, who are more heroic than their master, advocate and make use of the *red hot iron itself*. What is the consequence of such treatment, in many of the patients who are submitted to it? *Peritonitis*, with its fearful concomitants, as a general thing follows the abuse of the remedy, and the patient suffers from a malady which can only be relieved by death. The *disease of the doctor* is an unmanageable one, and one that every practitioner dislikes to encounter. We wish to be understood to say, that there may be cases where the treatment recommended by Dr. Bennett would be beneficial; but when the indiscriminate use of such powerful agents is brought to bear upon parts delicately susceptible to injury, we must give our opinion as adverse to the practice.