

*Another New Element.*—The discovery of another new element has been announced to which the name of Dianium has been given, thus making with, Cæsium, Rubidium, and Shallium, the fourth simple body added by modern research within a comparatively short period of time.

*Malingering.*—From the letter of a correspondent of the Amer. Med. Times we infer that malingering is not uncommon in the American army, and the disease most commonly feigned is Rheumatism. This shews considerable tact on the part of the malingerer, as it is a most difficult thing to prove its non-existence. During the conscription of the 1st Napoleon, the most common feigned disease was paralysis of the lower extremity or both extremities. Larrey detected the imposition by taking advantage of the irritability and contractility of muscular fibre, the former, of which is not controllable by the will of the individual.

*The Arctic Expedition.*—The return of the Arctic expedition has already been announced, and the official account of the voyage, with some of the details and results, has been published. The expedition sailed from Boston, July 5th, 1860, and has therefore been absent little more than one year. On the 16th of August, 1860, they were at Upernavik; on the 21st at Tesswissak; on the 23rd entered Melville Bay. At Cape York they found Dr. Kane's runaway boy, Hans, and took him, with his wife and child, on board. On the 27th they entered Smith's strait, and were met by a heavy pack, through which no practicable lead could be distinguished. Here they also encountered a heavy gale, which lasted several days, and obliged them to seek shelter behind Cape Alexander. September 2 they reached Littleton Island, and in the attempt to work up to Cape Hatherton, encountered a severe "nip," which injured the vessel so materially as to compel them to run down into Hartstein bay and anchor. On the 9th, they went into winter quarters in a bight at the head of the bay. The temperature had fallen to eighteen degrees below zero. Thick snow had been falling at intervals since August 25th. Their stores were deposited in a house, built for the purpose, on the shore; the hold of the vessel was converted into a comfortable room for the men, and the upper-deck was housed in with boards. This was in latitude  $78^{\circ} 17' 4''$  N., longitude  $72^{\circ} 30' 57''$  W., twenty miles further south than Dr. Kane's winter quarters. A survey of the harbour and the adjacent coasts was made; the fine pendulum apparatus constructed for the expedition was put up, and a full set of satisfactory experiments were obtained; the magnetic instruments were also placed in the observatory, and observations noted, a meteorological observatory was erected on shore, and records made from it three times a day. A re-survey of St. John's glacier, (so named by Dr. Kane) was also made. In October Dr. Hayes ascended to the *mer de glace* and travelled eastward fifty miles. His greatest elevation was 4500 feet, at which point the temperature was fifteen degrees lower than at the level of the sea. On the 22d of December, Mr. Sontag started on an expedition to open up communication with the Esquimaux for the purpose of obtaining dogs, which resulted in his death from cold, having broken through the ice. Late in March Dr. Hayes made a preliminary journey to Fog Harbour, and visited Dr. Kane's winter quarters. During this journey the coldest temperatures of the cruise were recorded, one day  $66\frac{1}{2}$ , another 68; their encampments were the snow huts of the Esquimaux. On the 4th of April, he started on an expedition, with sledges and dogs, to extend his observations still farther north, but meeting with hummocked ice of extraordinary thickness, through which he had to cut his passage, he only reached a latitude of  $81^{\circ} 35'$  on the 18th of May, when his provisions being exhausted, he was compelled to return. This high latitude has been exceeded or equalled by no explorer, save Sir Edward Parry. The land was taken possession of with the usual forms, in the name of the United States, and the flag used upon the occasion has floated over the most northern known land on the globe. He reached his vessel on the 27th of May, and on the 14th of July put to sea, reaching Halifax on the 8th of October. Thus another of the numerous and hazardous expeditions, to explore the regions of snow and ice in the Arctic regions, has returned, and the great problem of the "open sea" is yet unsolved, the mystery of the