

was just and reasonable, to be informed "that Dr. So-and-So attended Mr. ———'s family, where he had a much longer attendance, and his bill was not much more than half of yours." This is unjust to those who are struggling to gain a foothold in the profession, and we think it would not be unbecoming in the senior practitioners to thoroughly revise the medical tariff, and adhere strictly to it when adopted.

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A coroner's inquest was held recently at Ely, County of Bedford, on the body of a young woman who died suddenly, supposed to have been from poison.

It appears that a Mr. Violatti, a Frenchman, settled as a farmer in Ely in 1850; since that period, from being a man considerably above the mass in point of education, he has occasionally performed the duties in his immediate *voisinage*, of doctor, notary, magistrate, secretary to the municipality, sheriff, &c., &c. Mr. Violatti, who formerly studied and practised medicine in France, has had such success with his patients as to have acquired the confidence of the public, and appears to have had a large number of patients.

We are told by the *Défricheur* that having been called to the young woman who was very ill he gave a dose of medicine which was poisonous, and, half an hour after taking it, she died. The particular drug used in this case is not indicated. A verdict was rendered to the effect that the deceased came to her death through poison administered by Mr. Violatti, and the coroner's warrant was issued for his arrest. In the absence of all evidence, as to the description of poison used, its quantity, and proofs of its existence in the stomach, the case must break down.

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The *London Observer* notices a new preparation of paper, the uses of which are at once novel and unique. Tubes made of this paper answered the purpose for rocket firing, standing the test, and being much lighter, are deemed more suitable than those made of metal. Slabs of this paper one inch thick when tried by bullet and ball were found to offer a resistance equal to ten inches in thickness of solid oak. The difference being in favor of the paper in other respects, a projectile passing through the paper makes a clean round hole, whereas, in the case of the oak, the wood is fractured and torn in all directions. The slabs or boards are easily fixed to the framework of ships, and are well adapted for the purposes of shipbuilding. The advantages over timber or iron are, that they are non-absorbent, they do not require copper sheathing to prevent fouling,