

of Three Rivers; but Dr. Hodder, while he represented the Profession of the Districts of Niagara and Toronto, "represented also their Medical Societies, which in both cases were 'District Societies,'" a fact which the Medical Society of Quebec silently passes over.

We conceive that the position assumed by the Medico-Chirurgical Society of this city, in refusing to sanction a meeting of the Profession of this District, for the nomination of Delegates to the convention, was perfectly proper, and it requires but little calm reflection, to determine its correctness, and a less amount of candour to admit it. In this position, minds only, accustomed to view things through the distorting medium of their own obliquity, can trace anything like intended or studied offence to the mass of the Profession. There is nothing in its proceedings to warrant, or give the slightest countenance to an assumption of the kind, but on the contrary, anticipating difficulties, it did every thing in its power to avert them, (see page 167), and we feel assured, its efforts would have been crowned with success, had not the scheme of changing the *character* of the convention, from one of "societies," to one of "districts," and thus excluding the Medico-Chirurgical Society of this city, which had originated the very measure, from all participation in it, been *predetermined* and too successfully executed.

As regards a "misunderstanding in the mode of calling the convention," we are perfectly at a loss to conceive how this could have arisen, with the "resolutions" or "suggestions" before it, to which it had given in its "unanimous adherence." These resolutions amply indicated of what character the convention was to have been. *The day was even fixed by the Quebec Society*, and short although the time was, the zeal of the Profession of the Niagara and Toronto Districts, was found perfectly adequate to the emergency.

We have probably devoted more space to this matter than, in the estimation, it may be, of some, it now deserves; our attention, however, having been recalled to the subject, by the publication in our last number of the report of the Quebec Medical Society, we have thought it a matter of duty to place these facts on record, that the profession may draw their own inferences from them. In expressing our own opinion on the matter, our object is not to sway theirs. The scheme which has been defeated, was one involving objects of too serious, too important a nature, that a detail of all the circumstances connected with it should not be submitted to that Profession whose interests have been thus affected. We have endeavoured to discharge this duty conscientiously, and we hope independently, and in thus venturing to differ from the Quebec Medical Society, we desire not to derogate from its high position, nor is our respect for it, or those of its members, many of whom we have the

pleasure of ranking among our personal friends, in the slightest degree diminished.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEDICAL SOCIETY AT HONG-KONG.

A meeting of the Medical men, practising in the city of Hong-Kong, in China, was held on the 13th May last, at the residence of Dr. Dill, who acted as secretary on the occasion, Dr. Tucker having been called to the chair. The following gentlemen were present. Drs. Tucker, Kennedy, Dill, O'Sullivan, Barton, Traill, Gilbert, Holgate, Young, Little, and Webber. Eleven resolutions were passed, of which the following is an epitome:—That it is desirable to form a Society, the chief objects of which are to be a more intimate intercourse among the medical men practising in China, for the sake of giving and receiving information on Medical and Surgical subjects; the formation of a Medical Library, and the discussion of topics relating to the prevalent diseases of China, and the native *Materia Medica*. After having resolved to denominate the Society, "The China Medico-Chirurgical Society," and the transaction of business relating to its monetary arrangements, and plans for interchange of proceedings with institutions of a similar nature in India and Great Britain, the office bearers for the year were appointed, viz., Dr. Tucker, President, Dr. Hobson, Secretary, Dr. Young, Librarian, and Drs. Dill, Barton, and Holgate, to be a committee of management.

CHEMICAL TABLES, containing a list of the Elementary Substances, with their symbols and atomic weights, and the general principles of the Chemical nomenclature, for the use of Students. By G. HOSE, Montreal.

The foregoing is the title of an unpretending little publication lately issued from the press by Mr. Hose, of this city. Designed especially for the use of Students, they will find it of some assistance; for as the atomic weights of the elementary bodies are given in the nearest round numbers, they will be more easily remembered. From that circumstance, however, it is rendered useless to the analytical Chemist, in whose computations the utmost nicety is required. Several errors appear to have crept in while passing through the printer's hands. Thus in the list of the metallic acids, we find the Mellitic, which is manifestly here out of place; and the formulæ of several of the organic acids are erroneously given, e.g. Benzoic Acid contains $C_{14} H_5 O_3$ instead of $C_{15} H_5 O_2$ and Sebacic Acid is composed of $C_{10} H_8 O_3$ in place of $C_{10} H O_3$. Mr. Hose deserves credit for presenting to the Student an epitome of important facts in this department of science; and it is much to be regretted that his printer has not done him the full justice which he merited.