After which the President appointed Messrs. J. E. Tremble and J. Emile Roy as scrutineers, who immediately proceeded to count the ballots for the members of the Council. While this was being done, a resolution proposed by Mr. A. Larue and seconded by Mr. A. Robert concerning the formation of a Dominion Association was presented, and caused considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Watson, Williams, Lachance, Morin, Morrison, Robert and others, and was finally referred to the Council for consideration.

The following motions were then put and carried:

1. Moved by J. E. Morrison, seconded by S. Lachance, that the thanks of the Association be given to the authorities of Laval University for their kindness in placing one of their Lecture Halls at our disposal for the holding of the 24th annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

2. Moved by R. W. Williams, seconded by P. Mathie, that the members of this Association assembled at their annual meeting desire to express their deep regret and sympathy with the families of the following members who have died during the year, viz.: R. W. Webb, of Montreal, Dr. J. B. Valiquette, of Farnham, and Dr. J. H. L. St. Germain, of St. Hyacinthe, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to their respective families.

3. Moved by R. McNichols, seconded by Treffle Delisle, that the thanks of this association be tendered to the press for their gratituous insertion of reports, etc, which have appeared in their respective journals. Carried.

4. Moved by L. A. Bernard, seconded by A. Robert, that the thanks of this association be tendered to the R. & O. Navigation Co., for their continued concessions to the members of this association in granting reduced fares from Montreal to Quebec and return.

5. Moved by P. F. Rinfret, seconded by James Douglas Webb, that the thanks of this Association be given to the retiring members of the Council, for their valuable services during the past year.

6. Moved by R. McNichols, seconded by L. A. Bernard, that Mr. Jos. Contant, the President, do now leave the chair and that Mr. Williams, first vice-president, take his place as presiding chairman.

7. Moved by P. F. Rinfret, seconded by David Watson, that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. Joseph Contant, for the valuable services rendered by him as President during the past year, and for the able manner in which he has presided at this meeting.

Mr. Watson, in seconding this resolution, desired to express his own appreciation of Mr. Contant in his official capacity as President, assuring him, that he was quite sure, he expressed the sentiment of all the English members, and no doubt, those of his French confreres, in congratulating the Association, in having a President, who at all times has shown so much interest in the welfare of the Association.

The scrutineers then brought in the following report:

We, the undersigned scrutineers appointed at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, having opened the ballot papers handed to us and having counted the same, find that 135 voting papers were received, of which two were rejected, the erasures being in pencil, and we find the following to have received the number of votes opposite their names and hereby declare them elected as members of the Council for 1894-95.

Jos. Contant	126
H. R. Gray	117
D. Watson	105
S. Lachance	102
W. H. Chapman	84
W. A. Dyer	76

(Signed),
J. E. Tremble, } Scrutineers.
J. Emile Roy, }

The President then announced that the following gentlemen would form the Council for the year 1894-95.

R. W. Williams, Alex. Manson, A. D. Mann, R. Carriere, A. La. Rue, C. E. Scarff, Jos. Contant, H. R. Gray, D. Watson, S. Lachance, W. H. Chapman, W. A. Dyer.

Moved by Dr. Ed. Morin, seconded by G. H. Brunet, that the thanks of this Association be tendered to the scrutineers for their arduous labors in counting the ballot papers.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned, to meet in Montreal in June, 1895.

The Influence of Sugar and Tobacco on Muscular Effort.

In 1892 an important series of experiments were undertaken by Dr. Warren Lombard, upon the influence of tobacco on muscular effort. The same subject has been investigated by Dr. Vaughan Harley, and the results of his observations are recorded in the first part of the *Journal of Physiology* for the present year. Dr. Vaghan Harley agrees with Dr. Lombard in considering that the amount of work done by the same set of muscles at different times of the day undergoes periodical variation; so that we may accept as a fact that there is a diurnal rise and fall in the power of doing voluntary muscular work, in the same way as there is a diurnal rise and fall in bodily temperature and pulse. It is remarkable, however, that instead of the greatest amount of work being done, as might have been expected, on rising in the morning, after a good night's rest, it is found that at 9 a.m. the smallest amount of work is accomplished, the powers of doing muscular work, in Dr. Harley's case, increasing each hour up to 11 a. m.

Immediately after lunch there is a marked rise, while again an hour later, or about 3 p. m., the amount of work accomplished reaches its maximum. Then, from some unexplainable cause, there is a notable fall at 4 p. m., which is succeeded by a rise at 5 p. m., after which a progressive fall takes place during each successive hour until dinner. Even during a prolonged fast more work was capable of being executed from 11.30 a. m. to 4.30 p.m. than at 9 a.m. Dr. Harley admits, however, that further experiments are required to determine this point satisfactorily. It was found in his experiments of the middle finger, that, in corroboration of a well-known physiological fact, regular exercise caused increase in the size of muscles brought into play, and at the same time up to a certain point rendered them capable of performing more work. Sugar, taken internally, proved to be a muscular food, since, when taken on an empty stomach, there was on that day an increase of 25.6 per cent. in the work done by the left middle finger, while the right middle finger showed an increase of no less than 32.6 per cent. Dr. Harley varied the experiment of administering sugar in many different ways, but always with the same result. The vigor of the muscles was always augmented. The influence of tobacco was not so marked in Dr. Harley's experiments as in those of Dr. Lombard. Dr. Harley considers that moderate smoking in one accustomed to it neither increases the amount of work nor retards the approach of fatigue. It, perhaps, slightly diminishes the muscular power and hastens the onset of fatigue. Dr. Lombard holds that the use of tobacco has a powerful influence in this direction.

Such experiments as these, even when no absolutely definite result is arrived at, are of importance, and if carried out, with due precautions against error, in a large number of men would undoubtedly constitute the most satisfactory basis on which a sound system of training should be carried out.—*The Lancet.*

Pure Chlorophyl is prepared by Dr. Schenck (*Chem. Zeit.*) as follows: Extract fresh leaves of evergreen with boiling alcohol, filter the solution while hot, separate the crude chlorophyl precipitating on cooling, and purify by boiling with alcoholic solution of soda, filtering and precipitating by saturating with carbonic acid. Extract the precipitate with cold alcohol and precipitate by adding to the solution a saturated solution of sodium chloride. Dissolve the precipitate in boiling alcohol and evaporate the solution to dryness, whereby the sodium salt is obtained. Wash the latter with cold water, acidify with acetic acid, and then extract with ether. On evaporation the pure, amorphous green coloring matter is obtained. This is soluble in aniline, alcohol, and ether, the solution being a bluish green and exhibiting a red fluorescense.

Antipyonine.—Trade name of a polyborate of sodium. It is white, unctuous to the touch, insipid, and appears to be devoid of toxicity and causticity. In addition it is extremely soluble in water. It is used in diseases of the eye, ear, etc., acting as a harmless, energetic antiseptic.