

of 151 members of that state are engaged in the retail drug-business as proprietors or clerks.

The Chicago Branch, which includes in its membership representatives of the faculties of four schools of pharmacy, as well as a liberal number of chemists, manufacturers, wholesalers and journalists, shows, nevertheless, a decided preponderance of practicing pharmacists among its members. In the smaller cities and throughout the country the percentage of retail pharmacists is of course much greater than in the large centers of industry.

True, many of the most active members of the A. Ph. A. are not engaged in the retail drug business, but more than a few of these are qualified pharmacists notwithstanding. Further, it is to be expected that teachers, journalists, chemists, wholesalers and manufacturers *should* take an active part in the work of the A. Ph. A. More commonly than the retailer, they have the ambition, the time and the training which leadership requires. The strength of the A. Ph. A. lies in no small degree in its ability and opportunity to avail itself of the talents of such men.

The inference, that the Journal of the A. Ph. A. has been a failure is likewise refuted by facts. The Journal has been and is a success—a success not to be measured in the dollars of advertising receipts—especially as the cautious and conservative policy of the Association, does not permit of the acceptance of much of the advertising ordinarily carried in most of the trade journals.

That the Journal has materially helped to increase the membership of the Association may be determined by a comparison of the rate of growth for the nine years before and since the establishment of the monthly. In 1896, the total membership was 1558. Nine years later it was 1776, an increase of 14 percent. The Bulletin, as the Journal was first known, was inaugurated in 1905. During the following nine years—to 1914, the membership increased nearly 50 percent., passing the 2600 mark at the last convention.

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OLIVE CROP OF TUSCANY.

The olive crop of 1914-15 for all of Tuscany is estimated to average, with a tendency to increase, the 1913-14 crop, which, according to last statistics, produced 1,064,000 quintals (106,400 tons) of olives, producing 197,000 hectoliters (5,204,159 gallons) of oil.

The cold winter and dry summer, though having somewhat reduced the very promising crop as to quantity, have much prevented the development and spreading of the olive fly (*Dacus olearia*) and other parasites, and the quality of oil is expected to be superior to that of 1913 as a result.

Very little oil of the 1913-14 crop is still on the market—estimated as not exceeding 5 to 6 percent. of the total production.

The oil from the 1914-15 crop will not be on sale until December or January next, and prices (purchases from the producer) are expected to be about as the last quotations, viz., per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds), 200 lire (\$38.60), for first quality; 180 lire (\$34.74), second quality; 150 lire (\$28.95), third quality; and 105 to 115 lire (\$20.26 to \$22.19), for industrial purposes.—Consul Benjamin F. Chase, Leghorn, Oct. 13.