

TENNESSEE.

President, A. D. Albright, Knoxville; *First Vice-President*, Frank Bogart, of Chattanooga; *Second Vice-President*, Wiley Robinson, of Memphis; *Third Vice-President*, William McKinley Gilmore, of Nashville; *Secretary*, William P. Winter, of Nashville; *Treasurer*, William H. Sewell, of Nashville.

The 1926 convention will be held at Knoxville the third week in July.

UTAH.

President, F. F. Ulrich, Morgan; *Vice-President*, E. E. Carr, Ogden; *Second Vice-President*, F. B. Van Orden, Lewiston; *Secretary*, John Culley, Ogden, and *Treasurer*, Charles Empey, Ogden.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

Ambrose Hunsberger, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Deputy Administrator of Permits by Major William G. Murdock, director of the newly organized prohibition district of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Mr. Hunsberger is a well- and favorably-known pharmacist, a past president of the National Association of Retail Druggists, of Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, of Philadelphia Branch of AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL

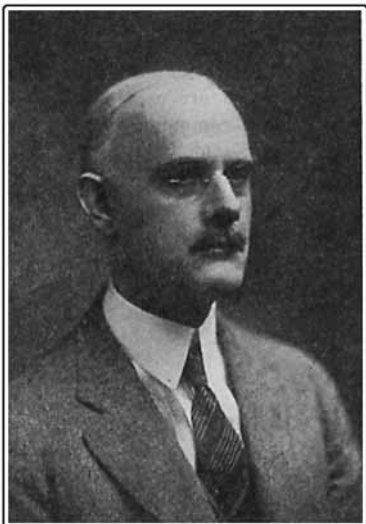
suggestions relative to regulations applying to the prohibition laws have always been constructive, and those who know Mr. Hunsberger best feel confident that the Administrator has not erred in this appointment. It is not unlikely that the Department at Washington was well informed relative to the appointee's qualifications for the place for which he was sought and which he has accepted. Pharmacists can show their appreciation of this appointment by coöperation and support.

PROHIBITION ADMINISTRATORS GET INSTRUCTIONS ON WORK.

The following is a Washington item under date of September 3, in the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*:

"Prohibition administrators are getting instructions at the prohibition bureau here on details of handling the permissive and enforcement work assigned to them under the Andrews prohibition reorganization plan. It appears to be difficult to get away from the idea of centralization in prohibition enforcement, although the ideas of Assistant Secretary Andrews of the Treasury Department are in that direction. Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, frankly is skeptical of the Andrews idea of coördinating the work of twenty-four prohibition administrators who are responsible for prohibition enforcement under the new plan.

"In the reduction of personnel in the prohibition bureau here a number of employees are being assigned to duty in the field as pharmacists and in other capacities in connection with the permissive and enforcement features of the work. The policy of the department is understood to be to avoid inconveniencing industry and trade as much as practicable by establishing branch offices to carry on permissive work in industrial centers away from the new prohibition district headquarters. For example, there is to be a branch office in



AMBROSE HUNSBERGER.

ASSOCIATION, and present Chairman of the Section on Commercial Interests, and secretary of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

His acquaintance with the work to which he has been appointed is clearly indicated in his address as President of the N. A. R. D., and in a comprehensive article published in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, about a year ago. His

Newark, N. J., of the Philadelphia headquarters of the district in which New Jersey is located. Again, Detroit, the seat of important drug manufacturing industries, is to have a branch of the Columbus (Ohio) headquarters office for that prohibition district. There is to be a branch in this city of the Baltimore administrator's office.

"The Andrews reorganization plans are percolating down through the prohibition service gradually. Recently office orders were issued by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes abolishing the central committee and the export and import commission of the bureau. The central committee has handled permit application cases over which disputes have arisen. The export and import commission has handled applications for export and import of alcohol and liquors. Trade representatives have complained for a long time that the policy of both of these bodies has apparently been to delay or withhold action on or deny all such applications wherever practicable. This was not done necessarily, it is believed, for the purpose of embarrassing the trades, but because of the atmosphere of fear, uncertainty and suspicion that has existed in the bureau that there be diversion of alcohol or liquor. The export and import commission and the central committee were each composed of regular officials or employees of the prohibition bureau who were assigned to duty on those bodies in addition to their regular functions as attorneys, permit officers, experts, or what not."

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION CHARGES CONSPIRACY TO RESTRAIN TRADE.

"The Armand Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, and its officers and agents, and fifteen wholesale druggists and four retail druggists in various states and The Fair department store in Chicago, are all charged with conspiracy to restrain trade in toilet articles and cosmetics, in a complaint announced September 3, by the Federal Trade Commission. The Armand Company is further charged with monopoly on account of its alleged resale price maintenance scheme and elaborate system for enforcing it, which is aided and abetted, as alleged, by the druggists and others subscribing to the manufacturers' system of selling Armand products to the purchasing public at prices set by the manufacturers.

"All respondents deny 'that they have been or are engaged in any conspiracy, common understanding, combination or agreement with and among themselves or with anyone else to monopolize and unduly, unreasonably, directly and oppressively to restrain interstate business, trade and commerce,' or that 'they have used or are using unfair methods of competition in commerce within the intent and meaning of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission act,' as alleged in the complaint. It is also denied that the Armand Company 'has an unlawful monopoly in the production or sale of its or any other products,' and that its products 'are necessary articles of merchandise,' as alleged in the complaint."

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

The Year Book of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 1923, Volume 12, contains the sixty-sixth annual report on the Progress of Pharmacy, and the Constitution, By-Laws, Roll of Members to April 20, 1925, and Report of the Treasurer, A. PH. A. for 1923, Official Roster for 1923-24, Past Officers, etc. Frontispiece, Henry Vincome Arny, President A. PH. A., 1923-1924. Corresponding to Volume 71, of the former PROCEEDINGS of the A. PH. A. Cloth, 684 + pages. Published by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, 1925.

This Report on Progress of Pharmacy was prepared by the Editor of the YEAR BOOK, A. G. DuMez, with the assistance of his col-

laborators, and evidences the care and excellence of former editions. The collaborators are: Irwin A. Becker, Henry M. Burlage, Joseph B. Burt, Otto P. M. Canis, Albert H. Clark, Zada M. Cooper, D. M. Coplay, Emiline Dessemontet, Moritz Dittmar, Hermann Engelhardt, Earl B. Fischer, Ralph R. Foran, Miriam Garretson, Edmund N. Gathercoal, Clifford C. Glover, Ernest H. Grant, William Gray, Bruno E. Höckert, John C. Krantz, Jr., Edward V. Kyser, Henry A. Langenhan, Edward Larson, Lottie M. Manross, W. J. McGill, E. C. Miller, William A. Puckner, K. M. Rotloff, Arthur F. Schlichting, A. F. Schwarz, Clyde M. Snow, C. H. Stocking, Leonard R. Wagener, Elmer Wirth.