

WOMEN'S SECTION, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

MINUTES OF FIRST SECTION.

The first session of the Women's Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order in Hotel Chalfonte, September 5, 1916, 3 o'clock P.M., by the President, Mrs. G. D. Timmons.

THE PRESIDENT: The Invocation will be given by the Reverend Henry Merle Mellen.

REV. HENRY MERLE MELLEN: We give thee hearty thanks, our Heavenly Father, that thou hast preserved our lives, and given us an abundance of strength, that thou hast set us in this world to be thy witnesses, to make sure of the ways and means which thou hast given us in this world. We thank thee that thou dost not only give us life, but thou dost give us means to sustain life. We thank thee that thou dost not only render us a full measure of health, but that thou hast established the ways and means whereby that health may be prolonged. We thank thee that this afternoon these worthy women are gathered in that capacity to study the ways or the means whereby the health, and strength of our race may be prolonged. We ask, therefore, that thy blessing may attend their deliberations. Bless these thy handmaidens, we beseech thee, and grant that of the kindred graces that attach to this assembly there may be these higher and truer endeavors whereby those who are in need and those who are in ill health may be restored to that bright earth. So we commend all these deliberations to thee, and pray that thou will walk in the midst of thine handmaidens. Bless their coming in and their going out. Bless them in the name of Him, who went about doing good, who healed all manner of diseases, and who came into this world to save a sin-sick and heart-sick and soul-sick race, even this is Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE PRESIDENT: Mrs. George M. Andrews of this State will give the address of welcome.

MRS. ANDREWS: Madam President, ladies of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Pharmaceutical Association: We, the women of the New Jersey Society, wish to extend formal greetings of Atlantic City and of our State. We want to be your hostesses in the fullest extent, to assist you in obtaining the most benefit and pleasure possible from your pilgrimage to this our City by the Sea. We feel, however, we have comparatively little to offer after participating in the splendid entertainment extended to us in Detroit the Beautiful, with her environment of water, or Denver with the grandeur of her mountain scenery, or the mystic charm of the City of St. Francis with her wonderful exposition to appreciate and entertain you last year, but we bid you a most cordial welcome and, after all, you know there is only one Atlantic City. Her charm has been told by song and solo. As you glide along the Boardwalk in your chair or take your morning stroll the cupids in the briny will be watching for you. The Piers wile us with their music, but our husbands, engaged in scientific discussions until they are suffering from near brain fag, will need our deepest solicitude and constant companionship

because the "chickens" of the Great Wooden Way can scarce resist such attractive men.

But don't let those matters detract from your enjoyment for you will realize they are mere trifles when you know the reason we are so glad to welcome you here is that there is nowhere a land so fair as in New Jersey, so full of song, so free from care as in New Jersey, and I believe that Happy Land the Lord has prepared for mortal man is built exactly on the plan of old New Jersey. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: We will now have a vocal solo, "An Open Secret, Woodman," by Miss Margaret F. Martin.

THE PRESIDENT: I wish to announce the following committees: On nominations: Mrs. Godding, Mrs. Whelpley, Mrs. Dye, Miss Cooper, and Mrs. Holzhauser.

On resolutions: Mrs. Ruddiman, Mrs. Kenaston, Mrs. Apple, Mrs. La Wall, and Mrs. Peacock.

Mrs. Ruddiman, will you take the chair, please, while I read my address.

(Mrs. Ruddiman takes the chair.)

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT MRS. G. D. TIMMONS.

It is with great pleasure that I extend greeting to the Women's Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association. We appreciate very highly the hearty welcome accorded us, and we know that our stay here will be an enjoyable one, for this is an ideal meeting place. It is a high privilege to be the guests at this Atlantic Sea-board State and at this noted resort.

We have been looking forward with delight to our vacation time. During the hot days of summer, the thoughts of the cooling breezes and the ocean plunges have been both restful and refreshing. These are, as Van Dyke says, "Our real days off." But the greatest delight was found in the memories of past sessions and the pleasant anticipation of again meeting friends and acquaintances.

It is a splendid thing for women to come together in this way. The pleasure of meeting one another, the exchange of views, words of encouragement and the plans for greater usefulness are all very helpful to us and serve as a stimulus for the rest of the year.

The Biennial at New York City (I need not apologize for mentioning this great meeting) was a wonderful inspiration to women all over the country, but especially to the women of the East, as they were able to attend in such vast numbers. It made clear to everyone that women's organizations are practical and that they exist because organization means cooperation, and cooperation, added service. Service has come to be the slogan in women's organizations. It is said that women have the true idea of democracy. "They know that it only means kindness and an entering into the needs and problems of other human beings."

The leaders of the American Pharmaceutical Association (the great men in pharmacy with whom we are privileged to be co-workers) show that they keep abreast with the progress of the times along different lines of endeavor, when they ask the women to join them as a section in this great organization; an organization that stands for all that is best and highest in scientific pharmacy.

So while we may feel somewhat discouraged in that we have not accomplished what we set out to do, I prophesy the Women's Section has come to stay and that the near future will see it well established, with a large attendance, and find it helping to solve real pharmaceutical questions, as well as aiding the American Pharmaceutical Association in a material way.

For the present, the best plan seems to be, to have programs of such a nature that they will appeal to all and attract more and more of our sisters to these meetings, and after that, devote most of our energies toward getting new members for our Section and for the Association.

Still, when we hear so many splendid ideas advanced, it seems that they must be carried out at once—yet, every cause must have time to grow, and slow growth is not a bad thing. In apparent inaction there is often unseen growth. Later, many, and it may be, all of these plans may be carried out with good effect.



SOME OF THE OFFICERS OF WOMEN'S SECTION A. P. A.—Top row, left to right, Mrs. Edsel A. Ruddiman, President; Mrs. Jean M'Kee Kenaston, Secretary; Mrs. Eben G. Fine, First Vice-President. 2nd row, Mrs. Franklin M. Apple, Treasurer; Mrs. George M. Beringer, Second Vice-President. 3rd row, Mrs. Fletcher Howard, Third Vice-President; Miss Bertha Ott, Historian; Mrs. C. D. Timmons, Chairman Executive Committee. 4th row, Miss Anna G. Bagley, Chairman Membership and Press Committee; Mrs. John Culley, Chairman Outlook Committee.

I believe many women are already interested in this Section. Surely women pharmacists enjoy the fellowship of those engaged in the same profession as well as the friendship of the women whose husbands are members of the American Pharmaceutical Association. There is no other way by which they can become so well acquainted. Why should not we, who are the wives of pharmacists, or the wives of those vitally interested in pharmacy, want to get better acquainted with the wives of our husbands' friends and co-workers?

While the men are busy at their various meetings and only a few are able to attend our sessions, our papers and reports are printed in the JOURNAL (the official organ of the American Pharmaceutical Association) and every one who is a member of the Association has a chance to read the ideas and opinions of the women interested in pharmacy. This is surely an opportunity for the women to help improve conditions.

We firmly believe that pharmacy is a good field for women, inasmuch as "woman's work is any useful thing that she can do well." She has long since proven her capability and adaptability to do such work "well." For my part, I have much admiration for women who take up pharmacy as a profession: They are the women of initiative and show superiority in a variety of ways.

Just a word with reference to one angle of the publicity campaign. Women pharmacists are far too modest, as efforts, to get material concerning women in pharmacy, say for Mrs. Wallace's page in the *Pharmaceutical Era*, have proven. This does not seem quite the right attitude to take, for just such notices and articles may be an incentive to young women who are in search of a profession. It is manifestly well to bring before them the successful careers of our women pharmacists.

And now in our day of greater advancement, at a time when every pharmacy school demands a high school requirement for admission, and offers a better arranged curriculum than ever before, it is a double inducement to the young woman to adopt this profession.

Again, there were women this year whose husbands are prominent members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, who did not know they were eligible to membership in our section. It was suggested last year that a card be sent out to the wives of the members, saying "You are a member because your husband is." You will readily see a *certain* difficulty that might arise. Might this not be obviated by writing to the men of the Association, with whom the writer was not acquainted, asking them if there was a mother, wife or sister in their immediate family, and if so, request him to inform her that she was, automatically, a member of the Women's Section. Also ask that her name and address be sent to our Secretary.

I wish to recommend first, that the membership and press committees be combined. The chairman of the different districts would be in a position to appoint a press member, and this press member would be under the supervision of the general chairman of the Membership Committee.

Second, that the Executive Committee assign and supervise the work of the other committees, thus making the work more definite and uniform.

Third, that copies of the proceedings of this meeting be widely distributed, and that they include, as in the past, the constitution and by-laws, thereby disseminating the knowledge of the objects and aims of this Section.

I deeply appreciate the honor shown in making me President of the Women's Section. I wish to thank every one who has contributed in any way toward the success of this meeting. To the chairmen and members of the different committees, but especially to the chairman of the Executive Committee, Miss Cooper, who has had the arranging of the program, much credit is due. To our Secretary who has been patient, hard-working and selfless, I extend my sincere thanks.

The interests of the Women's Section will always be near my heart and I will be ever ready to do even more than my share in the promotion of its interests.

Let us be hopeful, cheerful, and ambitious to welcome every movement for the furtherance of this organization. May we all view the wide horizon that was seen by the noble women from whose inception this organization grew. Let us work unitedly, each doing willingly the duty assigned, and soon the American Pharmaceutical Association, which stands for all that is ethical, scientific and professional in pharmacy, will realize that this Women's Section was needful to make the greater organization a perfect whole.

"We will reach out to pastures new, where the soul feeds,
Reach out and up, God knows the spirit's needs—Keep Growing."

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies, you have heard this very interesting and instructive address. What will you do with it?

MRS. KENASTON: Madam President, I move that the presiding officer appoint a committee to consider the address.

(This motion was duly seconded and carried.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I will appoint Mrs. Rusby, Mrs. Eberle, and Mrs. Fine on this committee.

(The President resumes the chair.)

THE PRESIDENT: We will now have the report of the Executive Committee, Miss Cooper, chairman.

MISS COOPER: Madam President, before taking up my report there are greetings here that should be read: "To the Women's Section, American Pharmaceutical Association: Sincere greetings and good wishes from the Women's Organization National Association Retail Druggists, Nellie Florence Lee, Secretary."

Another: "With a knowledge of the great benefits to be derived from participation in the meetings of the A. Ph. A. and the memory of pleasant associates still fresh in our minds we feel it is our great misfortune that the width of the continent prevents our being with you to-day. While we are wishing for you in the East a happy and successful meeting, we in the West will patiently await the publication of your valued papers and the report of your good times. Hearty greetings from the Women's Pharmaceutical Association of the Pacific Coast, Ethel E. Nelson, President."

(Miss Cooper reads written report of the Executive Committee.)

Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J.

The report of the Executive Committee can be only a matter of formality. The members have not been idle but what has been done does not lend itself to comment.

There might be a statement of the number of letters written and the much smaller number of replies. Something could be said about the requests for contributions to the program and the lack of response. However, not one of you is in the least concerned about either of those details. The Committee realizes that it is expected in common parlance to deliver the goods and that excuses or explanations have no interest for you. Therefore, there shall be none.

No special work has been brought to the attention of the Committee during the year and effort has centered around the program.

The Committee desires to express its appreciation of the very great help that has come from officers and members and to thank particularly those who consented to have a part in the program.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARISSA M. ROEHR,

ADELAIDE GODDING,

ZADA M. COOPER, *Chairman.*

THE PRESIDENT: Is there a motion? What will you do with the report?

MRS. WHELPLY: I move it be accepted.

MRS. GODDING: I second the motion.

(Motion put before the house and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: We will now have the paper, "Our Wives—Neutrals," by Mr. J. Leyden White. (Read by Miss Cooper, Mr. White not being in attendance at the meeting.)

OUR WIVES—NEUTRALS.

BY J. LEYDEN WHITE.

Although "Coöperation" has been given as the title for not only one, but many of the most prominent topics of discussion during recent years, it has, at the best, generally been restricted

to either side of an imaginary and yet none the less obstructive line of human division. That is the line of mental selfishness and prejudice which we run between the words "Producer" and "Consumer."

As a matter of fact, every civilized human being except the absolutely mentally or physically helpless, is both producer and consumer, for every individual, even in the highest professions, has some connection with some substance of consumption prior to the actual consumption, while, of course, every living thing consumes. However, man has been in the past almost exclusively in charge of the direct actions of production, and although this relation is now rapidly changing in actions through the coming of women into the business and professional fields, it will be many generations before the mental contrasts of the sexes will disappear; for many generations yet man will be controlled by what I make bold to call the *narrow* environments of business, while woman will still have the mental freedom of the almost unlimited field of the home.

What is my reason for calling woman's field "unlimited" and man's "narrow?" This! With the exception of a small part of objects for his personal consumption; chiefly his luxuries rather than his necessities, man buys only to sell again. Even in books for his professional advancement; even in the payments for professional instruction, he is but buying to sell again. Woman buys to use; to consume.

Basing their calculations upon statistics gathered by eminent economists, such generous authorities as Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives League and Mrs. Christine Frederick associate editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* and other prominent publications, state that American women spend between eighty and ninety percent of all money invested in things for use. It is estimated that even in man's peculiar needfuls, such as outer clothing and hats, women spend more than sixty-five percent of the total, while, on the reverse, what man spends for his wife's apparel generally amounts to about thirty cents—and looks like it.

On the other hand, while the responsibility of man greatly lessens, if it does not cease, when he has earned money to spend, woman realizes the burden of earning through the almost invariable limitation of what she has to spend. In the drug business the majority of wives have had only a door, or at most but a few feet separating home and business, and thus have felt the dual responsibility of earning and spending as few classes of women have.

While it is true that some women talk "kitchen" just as narrowly as a great many men talk "shop," the very fact that the life of woman is so much less confined than that of man; that she has so much more of the stimulation of child association than man has, makes her social life broader and her economic calculation less complicated and clearer than that of man. Man spends with calculation largely restricted to what the results of expenditure will be upon a little drawer in one cash register. Woman spends with thought of the appearance, health, education, morals, housing, pleasures and every other factor in the lives of each and all of her loved ones, not only when they may be at home, but everywhere. For the love of woman spans the world and encompasses the universe of thought!

Thus it comes, as I have found by more than one personal experience, that woman far more easily grasps the significance of the fact that "producer" and "consumer" are merely terms to be applied to distinguish between classes of mental and physical efforts of the same man, woman, or even child.

Without detail of expression it must here be clear that coöperation to be really effective; that, in fact anything really deserving the name of coöperation must simply, clearly acknowledge this duality of the individual and rise superior to the restrictions of any commercial or professional class. As a matter of actual fact, the very best rule by which to calculate costs, overhead charges and profits is the Golden Rule. And the druggist, the grocer, the clothier will all see it and use it when they realize that it is a rule that covers them all, because all are both producer and consumer under it.

But man still is commonly in need of a guide to lead him into this path of true coöperation—and he never will find it until woman in her clearer thought, thought drawn from her broader economic experiences, shall bravely make plain her true position of neutrality, and with the courage of her experience show that so-called coöperation which endeavors to eliminate a practice from the drug business by branding it as evil, while encouraging it in the grocery business by branding it as a virtue, will never lead any place that is worth going to.

To make the bald statement that the way to stop selling at cut prices is to stop buying at

them, may bring down upon my head much of ridicule or even something verbally more pungent. Yet, as a matter of fact, in the Stevens bill campaign and all similar work we are asking the law-makers to *compel* us to stop *buying* at cut prices.

Now, isn't that a rather ridiculous mental condition for the business men of a nation to place themselves in?

What are we trying to do is to change the Golden Rule into a Golden Law. We are saying to Congress and legislatures: "Please *compel* me to do unto others as I would that they should do unto me."

I am not suggesting that any legislative effort should be lessened. On the contrary I advise that all effort be many times doubled. But we know that truly just legislation never comes except at the demand of the general public. No legislative, no public measure of any sort is right, none deserves enactment unless it conforms with public policy, unless it meets with the intelligent sanction of the producer-consumer public. To-day there is much in the trade journals and the general press of the necessity of "educating" the public to the point of approving the Stephens bill and other measures. And the mental, yea the spoken attitude of the educators is practically that we say to our customers: "Please ask your congressman to *force* me to stop buying at cut rates from your husbands so that I shall not be *forced* to sell at cut rates to you."

You women of the A. Ph. A. with your sisters among all intelligent womankind are the great army of true neutrals throughout all the economic world. Some of the performances of us men folks must remind you of this war in which great nations are stirred to their very roots every time ten yards of trench changes hands—and the next day changes back again.

If ridicule will breed consistency, then ridicule us a little. But there are other and better ways in which your great power can be used to set the race right. Beside yourselves there is another great body of neutrals. It is the body dearer to you, to us, than is any other body on earth. That body is under your control; it marches whither you will and speaks the words you teach. By its aid you can bring us into the true fraternity, into real coöperation. Teach us that whatever hurts the grocers' babies hurts our babies—or grandbabies—and things will be much brighter in this funny little old world!

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any new business? If there is no new business we will have the piano solo, "Gondoliers, Nevin," by Miss Martin.

(Miss Martin then rendered a delightful piano solo.)

THE PRESIDENT: The second session will be held next Thursday at two o'clock in this room. We will now stand adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Women's Section was called to order by the President, Mrs. G. D. Timmons, at the Hotel Chalfonte, September 7, 1916, at 2.30 o'clock P.M.

THE PRESIDENT: We will again have the pleasure of listening to Miss Martin, who will give a vocal solo, "Amulets, Rogers."

(Vocal solo was rendered by Miss Martin.)

THE PRESIDENT: It is necessary to have the report of the Committee on Resolutions at this time, Mrs. Ruddiman.

Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Committee on Resolutions wish to submit the following for your consideration:

We would express cordial appreciation for the greetings sent by the Women's Pharmaceutical Association of the Pacific Coast and the Women's Organization National Association of Retail Druggists.

We wish to thank the ladies of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association and the local committee for their cordial welcome and the delightful entertainment given us. We also wish to thank those whose sweet music and instructive papers and talks have made our program one of the best we have ever had.

We wish to express to the President, Mrs. G. D. Timmons, to the chairman of the Execu-

tive Committee, Miss Cooper, and to all other officers, our appreciation of their efficient service during the past year. We especially wish to thank Miss Anna Bagley for her continuous and effective work as secretary during the life of this Section and we regret very much that she can no longer serve us in that capacity.

And finally we wish to express the deep sense of loss and sorrow which this Section feels in the death of Mrs. W. B. Day and Miss Alice Henkel. Their helpful service and kindly friendship will be missed in the deliberations of the Section. We hereby tender our sincere sympathy to their bereaved friends.

(Signed) MRS. E. A. RUDDIMAN,
MRS. HAMPTON RAY KENASTON,
MRS. C. H. LAWALL,
MRS. F. M. APPLE,
MRS. J. C. PEACOCK.

MRS. RUDDIMAN: Madam Chairman, I would move the adoption of these resolutions.

MRS. KENASTON: I second the motion.

(This motion was carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: We will have greetings.

MISS COOPER: I have here greetings from Mrs. Fletcher Howard: "To the Women's Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association. I bring greetings from God's country and in fancy please imagine me present listening and profiting by your wise discussions. I trust the Women's Section is growing in strength and numbers. I hope to meet you next year in Maine."

LETTER FROM THE HONORARY PRESIDENT.

New Orleans, August 30, 1916.

To the Members of the Women's Section of the A. Ph. A. in Convention Assembled:

DEAR FRIENDS:

It is with the greatest regret that I am not able to be with you at this meeting. I sincerely thank you for the honor you conferred upon me at your last meeting, by making me the Honorary President of the Women's Section—it was my earnest desire to meet with you this year, and express my appreciation in person, but, the pleasure is denied me, therefore, will do the next best thing and attempt to express my appreciation in writing. I long for the "pen of a ready writer," so I could make you fully understand how much I thank you for the honor.

I hope this meeting will be the most successful you have ever had, and all the benefits you hope to do the profession will be fully realized.

With cordial greetings to all,

Sincerely yours,

(MRS. F. C.) ELIZABETH ARNY GODBOLD.

THE PRESIDENT: The Committee on Nominations will please report, Mrs. Godding.

MRS. GODDING: The Nominating Committee reports as follows: For *President*, Mrs. E. A. Ruddiman, of Nashville, Tennessee.

Honorary President, Mrs. John F. Hancock, of Baltimore, Maryland.

First Vice President, Mrs. E. G. Fine, of Boulder, Colorado.

Second Vice President, Mrs. G. M. Beringer, of Camden, N. J.

Third Vice President, Mrs. Fletcher Howard, of Los Angeles, California.

Secretary, Mrs. Jean McKee Kenaston, of Bonesteel, South Dakota.

Treasurer, Mrs. Franklin Apple, of Philadelphia.

Historian, Miss Bertha Ott, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. G. D. Timmons, of Valparaiso, Indiana.

Chairman of the Membership Committee, Miss Anna G. Bagley, of Columbus, Ohio.

Submitted by the Nominating Committee: Mrs. Adelaide M. Godding, Chairman; Mrs. H. M. Whelpley, Mrs. Charles Holzhauer, Miss Zada M. Cooper and Mrs. C. Dye.

THE PRESIDENT: What will you do with this report?

MISS BARNHILL: I move that we make the election unanimous.

(This motion was seconded by Mrs. Holzhauer, and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: We will now have the report of the Secretary. She is not present, but Mrs. Whelpley will read the report.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Your Secretary much regrets that press of business has prevented a more efficient discharge of her duties during the past year.

At the San Francisco meeting your Secretary was instructed to send out a card advising the women of the families of A. Ph. A. members that they are members of the Women's Section. While the Secretary realizes that many women do not as yet understand that they automatically become members of this Section when their men folks join the A. Ph. A., and that it would stir up a lot of interest to send out the proposed card, for lack of funds this instruction was not carried out. Our appropriation in the A. Ph. A. budget last year was but for \$25.00. Using only one cent postage, it would have required about \$30.00 to mail out the cards and about \$15.00 additional to print the cards and address them. Added to this was the uncertainty of whether or not the members possessed a wife in the "present tense." After considerable study of the problem as to how best to reach and interest all the women that should be interested in our Section, your Secretary believes it can only be done through the district-and-state plan adopted for the work of the Membership Committee. A general supervisory chairman in each district directing the work of state chairmen who would be more likely to have personal knowledge of the prospects in her individual state, would apply to all classes and divisions of our work. With such a unit plan of organization we should be able to reach every prospect in the country.

Another suggestion which the Secretary was directed to work out was that Boards of Pharmacy grant a temporary license to women pharmacists from other states who wish to exchange positions for educational purposes without sacrificing their positions. This too, is a fine suggestion, but evidently the fact has been overlooked that a state board of pharmacy is not free to make arbitrary rulings concerning who may or may not practice within the state, but is bound by its state laws. In no case with which I am familiar would the law permit such an arrangement. If a reciprocal registration could be arranged between any two states, then by the payment of the fee, the law would be satisfied and an exchange of positions would rest entirely with the employing proprietors concerned. Discussion of this subject might discover a way in which the benefits of such an interchange of positions would be made possible.

During the present year we have secured nine memberships, from which the Section will receive \$1 each as commission. I hope the question of funds for our treasury will be freely discussed and some practical method for raising funds arrived at at this meeting.

The work devolving on the Secretary is entirely too great for one person to take care of and I would suggest that instead of referring different matters to the Secretary to dispose of, that a committee be appointed to take care of each matter which requires any continued attention. These committees would form a corps of assistant secretaries and they could report to the Secretary or not as the meeting sees fit to order. In addition to relieving the Secretary of some arduous duties, this plan would interest a larger number of women, no one of whom would be burdened and each one would know definitely what was expected of her. For instance, let the chair appoint:

A committee of one to write a letter welcoming all new women members to the A. Ph. A. and the Women's Section. A letter could also be sent to the newly elected men members advising them that the women of their families were thereby made members of the Women's Section.

A committee of one to correspond with the secretaries of State Boards of Pharmacy to secure the names and addresses of any women applicants to the board and any other matters they might be able to supply which would be useful to us.

A committee of one to correspond with the secretaries of State Associations regarding any women pharmacists in the organization or of which they may have personal knowledge in the state, and any unfavorable conditions existing in the trade which we might be interested in.

A committee of one to correspond with deans of colleges of pharmacy regarding alumni and present students.

A committee of one to correspond with the State Educational Departments in an effort to bring some knowledge of pharmacy to the high school students during their junior and senior years so that they would consider pharmacy along with other lines when choosing a vocation.

The information gained by all this correspondence would be valuable for the membership committee in its campaign. The list of committees could be increased as the need arises.

Our one great aim should be to advance the interests of A. Ph. A. at the same time we are helping the individual and this constant correspondence throughout the country will be a great advertisement for the parent organization.

A committee of one should also be appointed to prepare the report of the meeting for publication. Last year some of our women complained that their communications were published without their knowledge and that had they known they would have been printed, they would have modified them. The A. Ph. A. and other journals would, I believe, prefer a "story" form for our report both from the point of interest and brevity. Papers, of course, should not be abridged unless by the author.

Your Secretary is sorry to miss the meeting this year, but it is unavoidable, and she wishes for you a very successful convention and a happy reunion with A. Ph. A. friends.

ANNA G. BAGLEY, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT: What will you do with the report of the Secretary?

MISS COOPER: The Secretary makes a number of recommendations. If we accept it as a whole we are adopting them. Do you mean to adopt her recommendations, every one of them, or would it be better to adopt those one at a time?

MRS. GODDING: I would move we would divide the report and accept the regular report and take the recommendations later.

MISS BARNHILL: I second the motion.

(Motion put before the Section and carried.)

MRS. GODDING: Madam President, before we vote on these recommendations, could we ask the incoming secretary what would be her pleasure about this work? I know that the past secretary has been so occupied with her position that she has found it very difficult to do the work that she wished to do, and in that way perhaps she has thought it would be good to pass it on to others to assist. I am sure that the incoming secretary may be a very busy woman, I am quite sure of it, but I think we should ask her.

THE PRESIDENT: May we hear from you, Mrs. Kenaston?

MRS. KENASTON: Madam President, it is rather difficult for one inexperienced in the work to know just what this would represent; the amount of work that would fall to the secretary of this body. It comes to my mind that the secretary should be in touch with almost all the dealings of the section, and we might reach a conclusion better, if anyone is present whose husband is secretary of one of the other sections she might be able to tell us what the usual custom is and then we might follow that custom, because the rule is, that those things are worked out upon a basis of the best service as a whole. While I realize that I am very busy, it would be a great pleasure to serve to the best of my ability that which would further the best interests of this section, and if it is the duty of the secretary to assume this work, place that duty upon your new secretary. If the section would be better served by different committees, then adopt the plan of having the different committees.

THE PRESIDENT: The idea was to distribute the work, Mrs. Kenaston, and relieve the secretary somewhat, but if you are willing to do the work I am sure that we would be glad to have it that way.

MRS. KENASTON: In the distribution of the work greater service results, that is true, and I am not in a position to know which would give the most effective results to the Women's Section. The one thought which I believe prevails in the minds of all who have sufficient interest to come and be present at this meeting is that the women of the United States so inspire advancement in the profession of pharmacy that the younger generation may take up this work, one of the most effective means of a livelihood open to womanhood.

MISS COOPER: The recommendation that Miss Bagley has made is, that this committee of one correspond with the secretaries of the Boards to get the names of the women applicants for registration. You see those names are not available until reports come out except by collecting them here and there, as they are published in journals, and her idea seems to be to get those names from the secretaries of the Boards. It would mean a few letters, perhaps one apiece during the year to each secretary of the Board in each state, and then those results would later have to be turned over to the Secretary. That is what it would amount to.

MRS. RUDDIMAN: May I make a suggestion? Would it be any better, instead of having a committee of one appointed for so many different things, that is, several different committees appointed, would it be any better to let the incoming secretary keep all of this work in her own hands, having the President to appoint an assistant for her, for this year, then if she finds that she can not do all of this corresponding she simply would write to her assistant and ask her to send out letters of various kinds? Would that be any better than having so many different ones?

MISS COOPER: Madam President, I like that idea. It seems to me that the new secretary might carry out these suggestions of Miss Bagley's by asking various people to help her if she felt the need of it. Any member that has had more experience would be glad to do that, and still that would be carrying out Miss Bagley's ideas which are good, but not have a separate and distinct committee which would mean so many committees to report another year. I will make that a motion. I move that it be left to the incoming secretary to choose her helpers to carry out the recommendations made by the former secretary.

MISS BARNHILL: I second that motion.

(Motion put before the Section and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: We will make a little innovation and have the installation of officers at this time, as our President has to leave. Will you come forward, Mrs. Andrews, and install the new officers and extend them a hand of greeting and congratulation.

MRS. ANDREWS: Madam President and ladies: I wish to introduce Mrs. E. A. Ruddiman as your incoming president.

MRS. RUDDIMAN: Ladies, I thank you very much for this compliment which you have paid me. I think that you could have done much better in choosing someone else, but I will take the office and try to do the best I can with your assistance.

MRS. ANDREWS: Madam President and ladies, Mrs. E. G. Fine, of Boulder, Colorado, your first vice-president.

MRS. FINE: Ladies, I feel very much honored that you have given me this office, a perfect stranger among you. This, I think, is the second meeting that I have attended, and at the first one I was so very busy that I had not the pleasure of meeting any of you. I thank you.

MRS. ANDREWS: Mrs. Jean McKee Kenaston, of Bonesteel, South Dakota, Madam President and ladies, your secretary.

MRS. KENASTON: Madam President, other officers and members of the Women's Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association: As a representative of the State Pharmaceutical Association of South Dakota and also of the Ladies Auxiliary of South Dakota, I wish to express the appreciation which I am sure these organizations will feel when they learn of the action of this distinguished body. In representing the Women's Auxiliary of the Pharmaceutical Association of South Dakota I appear before you as sweet sixteen, and while I am just the age of the young woman who is seeking a sweetheart, I have found a number of sweethearts in this room, and while only sixteen I still have the distinguished honor of being the mother of the Women's Organizations in connection with the Pharmaceutical Association, the Pharmaceutical Association of South Dakota having formed the first organization for women when its Ladies Auxiliary was organized. Personally I wish to thank you for this recognition of the South Dakota people, and I am glad to carry back to them this distinguished position which this body has been pleased to confer upon me. I thank you.

MRS. ANDREWS: Madam President and ladies, Mrs. F. M. Apple, of Philadelphia, your treasurer for this year.

MRS. APPLE: Madam President and fellow members, I thank you for the honor and I will endeavor to take good care of all the cash.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now listen to the report of the Membership Committee. Miss Cooper will give that report.

MISS COOPER: Madam President, this is only a partial report. Other reports perhaps are in the mail. This is from Mrs. Gray.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE OF DISTRICT NO. "7."

I was duly notified of my appointment as chairman of membership committee of District No. "7," comprising the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota with the instruction of the secretary that I was to appoint a chairman in each state to act as a sub-committee to secure women members for the Women's Section of the A. Ph. A.

I very soon entered upon my work by asking Miss Zada M. Cooper, of Iowa, to canvass Iowa—and this she very kindly consented to do.

Mrs. Minnie M. Whitney was selected to take care of Missouri. She was very willing to be of assistance—and reports that she had sent out about fifteen personal letters to women pharmacists in an effort to secure members before the annual meeting.

Miss Mary I. Creighton, of Urbana, Ill., kindly consented to send letters and literature to about 100 registered women pharmacists in Illinois.

Owing to some little delay in securing the necessary stationery she was unable to send out these letters early enough to get results before the annual meeting.

Wisconsin was thoroughly canvassed in 1915.

Not knowing any one in Minnesota to appoint as sub-committee I attended to put my effort in there, but was unable to get very much accomplished.

Have mailed out a number of personal letters to friends and acquaintances of mine, and have one prospective member.

Since the last Annual Meeting, I have compiled a list of 200 names and addresses of women pharmacists, which is to be sent to the Secretary for her files.

Respectfully submitted,

M. M. GRAY, *Chairman District No. "7."*

THE PRESIDENT: What will you do with this report?

MRS. WHELPLEY: I move that it be accepted.

MISS COOPER: I second the motion.

(Motion was put before the Section and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: We will now have the report of the Committee on President's Address, Mrs. Fine.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Hotel Strand, Atlantic City.

MADAM PRESIDENT:

We, your Committee on the President's Address, after careful consideration unanimously recommend that the address be accepted and that the recommendations therein be adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY F. FINE,

ISABEL EBERLE,

MARGARETTA S. RUSBY,

Committee.

MRS. FINE: I move you, Madam President, that this report be accepted and the committee discharged.

(This motion was seconded by Miss Cooper, put before the Section and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: We will now listen to the paper, "Pharmacy—a Desirable Profession for Women," by Mrs. Hampton Ray Kenaston.

MRS. KENASTON: Madam President, I trust that my hearers will regard the few thoughts that shall be presented as a prelude to a discussion that may follow along this line.

PHARMACY—A DESIRABLE PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

BY MRS. HAMPTON RAY KENASTON.

One of the objects of the Women's Section of the A. Ph. A., as defined by the Constitution, is to emphasize the right and capability of women to engage in all pharmaceutical pursuits.

This is an epoch-making period when woman's right to enter the various fields of education, the professional and commercial occupations, is conceded as proper and she is now welcomed into almost every phase of human activity. Though she is greatest as queen of the home, if she elects to enter the various pursuits demanding greater activity and more intricate mental achievements, she has established her power to make a personal success and also to elevate the plane of all occupations and professions, graced by her presence, by giving a service of worth and courteous business methods that surround her business life with an attractive personality that insures success.

It is not possible to make the greatest success of life unless a definite conception of what we are living for is ever present in our plans. Duty, courage, self-discipline—these are the laws that make a useful woman. Either one without the others is incomplete. A woman who knows her duty but has not the courage to do it, is a failure; equally, if she have not the discipline of mind and heart and hand to do it effectively.

According to the Divine plan, time is the only gift that is distributed equally to all mankind. The Queen, as she rules her thousands of willing subjects and directs the destiny of a nation, does not have one more moment of time in a day, a week, or a year than is given to you or to

me. The usefulness and ability of the individual in their life work is the accumulated results of the manner in which this equal gift has been used.

Time, or as we may more properly term it, life, is our most precious gift and we owe to the world the most intense activity of which we, as individuals, are capable and thus do our utmost to pay the enormous debt we owe for this wonderful gift. We cannot afford not to improve every single day of our time to the advancement of the best interests of our community morally, socially and commercially.

The law of compensation requires that we select a given line of effort that efficiency may be attained and what can be more desirable than to establish equality and ability as man's equal and study to enter one of the professions. Divine teachers, philosophers and poets have recognized this law of equality. As we stand on the threshold of the twentieth century when the light is dawning and women are receiving the recognition they merit, the importance of selecting a profession is brought before the young women, and to them we must offer our assistance and as representatives of one of the very best professions for women, emphasize the merits of pharmacy as their life work.

It is an accepted fact that, when woman entered the profession she elevated it and created a new scope, breadth and magnitude by her achievements in pharmacy, both as a practitioner and as a teacher.

If we review the general field of pharmacy or any of the departments into which it has been divided, we are impressed with the fact that our knowledge of drugs and their uses, with all their complexities of manufacture and dispensing, has been enormously increased. By the assistance of the allied sciences, aided by the improved methods of drug plant culture, chemical manufactures and animal products; the physiological testing of the products, new facts have been discovered and many of Nature's important and well-guarded secrets have been brought forward for our enlightenment and benefit. The physicians have put to test the new remedies evolved and their application in practice has been followed by the most wonderful and brilliant successes in the annals of medicine.

Pharmacy has undergone a pronounced revolution within the present generation and to-day it is taking high rank as a scientific profession. The character of the duties properly belonging to the pharmacist are especially adapted to the work women are capable of performing with the most perfect deftness and accuracy.

A pharmacist is one who is skilled in the art of identifying, preparing, preserving, testing and dispensing medicinal substances. A physician is versed in the treatment of diseases by therapeutic methods. The physician prescribes the remedy to be used, but the pharmacist prepares and dispenses the same. To properly prepare all medicinal substances in such a manner that their use as remedial agents shall produce the desired results, requires a high degree of skill involving knowledge of the medicinal substances to be used and manual dexterity in execution. The most important factor in acquiring skill in the practice of pharmacy is the acquisition of technical knowledge through study, observation and training.

A pharmacist should be known to the medical profession and to the public, as a good chemical analyst, a thorough botanist, a pharmacognosist, and above all a skilled compounder of official pharmaceutical preparations. All these duties women are peculiarly fitted to perform strengthened by their aesthetic tastes, tenacity of purpose and determination to win.

At the prescription counter and at the sales counter woman has succeeded equally with man. She will dispense a life time of loving and efficient service to humanity, for with pharmacy as her choice, it soon becomes her shrine. She will give an air of welcome and cordial greeting to her customers; an atmosphere of competency and cheerful service in whatever department duty may call her; accurate and dependable as a compounder and faithful as a student after leaving the college from which she receives her training.

Women should be encouraged to enter the profession of pharmacy. In every country and in every state of civilization, ancient and modern, history records incidents of women engaged in the preparation and administration of medicines. It further reveals the very interesting fact that women were permitted to practice in Egypt as early as the eleventh century before Christ. The oldest hospital for women known to exist is in Bangkok, Siam and there women dispensed the medicinal substances. For many years women physicians have been common among the hospitals established by the government of Mexico, but it remains for our American women to

establish the truly professional and college educated woman pharmacist and also to give her position such prominence and recognition that the daughters from our best American families may be willing to enter the colleges of pharmacy and complete the course of study.

It is an accepted fact that the possession of the registered pharmacist's certificate does not insure pharmaceutical excellence. To be a highly satisfactory prescriptionist, one must have education, a well equipped laboratory, surroundings in harmony with the dignity of the profession and a personal interest and professional pleasure and pride in prescription work. Since all men who engage in pharmacy are not successful, it must follow that all women selecting this profession may not be successful.

The points of excellence to be attained by the women who are actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy are many and varied. She must be self-reliant. Within ourselves lies the power to be what we will to be and learned men agree that self-reliance is the greatest factor in the success of the individual and the success of the individual in the profession becomes that of the profession as a whole. Growth and progress are established and maintained by the constant practice of the inherent powers. Let the industries be well directed as wisely executed industry brings material commercial success and a justified pleasure in this true and noble calling in behalf of humanity, for which women are adapted.

The accuracy and deftness of woman's hand combined with clearness of eye and brain, and a wise and judicious employment of moments, hours, days and years must be fruitful. Though industry is a prime virtue, we surrender our claims to wisdom if we carry industry to the point of drudgery. Since her purpose is wise and just, the woman pharmacist will pursue her work to the end and resolve to win for herself the fortune to which she has aspired. Continuity of application to her prescription counter and a desire to give perfect satisfaction to her customers makes failure improbable. To have the privileges accorded to her, of practicing her chosen profession, creates in her a desire to become efficient in every department of the store.

From the human heart within comes good feeling, gratefulness and happiness and the maternal instinct to administer to the comfort and health of those who have solicited her professional skill. The scientific skill necessarily displayed in compounding a prescription brings a thrill of professional pride each time a package is sent upon its mission of relief to the suffering.

The successful pharmacist is diplomatic and possessed of a tactfulness that brings harmony in all business and professional relations; diplomacy with a sagacious cleverness in dealing with her customers that will adjust differences and win by peaceful means.

Energy gives emphasis to purpose and the woman who enters the profession must cultivate the inherent power of vigor, strength, business and professional activity. If we allow our energy to become dormant—latent—we are wasteful and foolishly extravagant, and the woman who has the privilege of practicing her chosen art will be ready at all times to perform the duties of any one of the varied departments of the modern pharmacy.

The result of thoroughness in the knowledge and duties of the various departments of the business is perfection. Be accurate in the balances at the prescription counter, in your statements of qualities in goods and sizes and amounts; your method of handling goods and in placing orders for same and selling them, remembering that accuracy, thoroughness and methodical administration creates prosperity and facilitates wise economy.

In the conduct of business, women constantly exercise a prudent and conservative management. Women are naturally economical and this quality especially fits them for the management of the average drug store. Economy does not mean to undergo privations and to save and hoard money; that is retarding business progress. The best economy is wise management, judicious buying and competent directing of the employes and general business of the pharmacy. Economy by the pharmacist increases money by investing it profitably, and demands a fair return incurring no needless waste; and demands that both the employer and the employed utilize their every business moment by profitable industry and by so doing save, that more money may be produced.

Owing to the peculiar relationship existing between the public and the pharmacist, it is essential that those in the profession be courteous, respectful, obliging, and dignified at work. These qualities usually predominate in women who aspire to enter the profession and those who possess them will find the open door to a successful career as a pharmacist.

The young woman about to select her vocation for life should be encouraged to enter the profession of pharmacy. She is endowed with the faculties that are capable of creating for her

a place requiring the superior qualities of character—thoroughness, refinement, methodical and economical business methods, scientific knowledge and accuracy in dispensing, cleanliness, and above all her aim to be a true woman—there is scarcely any limit to her possibilities for advancement and achievement.

Labor on then, my fellow pharmacists. Ours is a noble work, a glorious profession—one worthy of our best endeavors. Seek to make it a shining light among the professions, dispersing the darkness and illuminating all mankind with the true spirit of effort. Strive to make our professional duties a living force, permeating our social and business life with the grand principles of industry, economy, honesty, refinement, and scientific advancement. Thus it will be a real power for good in the world, for as we wield the pestle, we should be contributing in body, soul and spirit, to the upbuilding of one of the most desirable professions for women, and ennoble and advance the work of the pharmacist so that the young women who follow us may have the inheritance of our duties well done.

THE PRESIDENT: Mrs. Kenaston, does it meet with your approval to defer the discussion of your paper until later?

MRS. KENASTON: Certainly.

THE PRESIDENT: We have with us Dr. John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati, with whom you are all acquainted, and one whom the American Pharmaceutical Association delights to honor. He will give us a talk.

J. U. LLOYD: Ladies of the Women's Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association, I listened to the paper but I didn't hear it all, but it gave me some text to use. Now listen, young people, the first word that I caught when I came into the room, and I am sure the young lady looked at me when she used that word. She used the word "time" and then she was looking at me thinking about how much time some people had spent in the world, and then I was wondering whether I could take that as a text, and utilize a part of my time at this informal talk in relationship to the word time.

Now what do we mean by time? Did you ever think of that? I remember reading in my mother's album a phrase written by my father when he was a young man and mother was a young woman, in those Colonial days, and this was the phrase—I have never forgotten it:

"Circles are prized not as they abound
In largeness but the exactly round.
So life we prize that doth excel
Not in much time but the living well."

Now did you ever think about that? Why some of the greatest works that have been accomplished by men and women in this world have been accomplished by those who had not much time, as years are counted, but accomplished within a very short period, and made a record that would stand for all time.

But I have asked the question what is time? We count time by day and night and the encircling of the sun by the earth. That is the way we get our time. What does night amount to? Did you ever think, that nearly all of all that is is brightness? Did you ever think that although we have one-half night and one-half day that the people on the surface of the earth are trying to turn night into the day in the universe? Take a ball and hold it before a great light and that ball gives a shadow that disappears at a point, and if you could get away from the earth, I opine, as the astronomers do when they theorize, you would not see the darkness at all. It would be simply a glowing ball, circling through space, and the one-half we call the darkness is simply a shadow close to the earth. And so it is as we go through life, the darkness of life is largely imaginative. If you look upon the brightness and contrast it therewith you find that there is so much light. Once in a while we become despondent, but when we struggle out from under the cloud we find that there is so much brightness that we had no right to be in darkness.

But listen; now what is time as we count time from the moving of the earth through space? What do we mean by time? As I sum it up, time is inexpressibly short. There is no such thing as time that is lengthened out. There is no such thing as time that is not created. There is no such a thing as time that is lost and gone. The living present is the momentary instant that we are here. There is no time to it. All that is past is gone. All that is ahead is uncreated.

How long is this instant of life? How long do we live in the time that is the instant of the passing along of life? As we look back, we look into something that is out of existence, gone. As we look forward, we look at something that is not yet created. All that is behind us has disappeared. All that is before us uncreated, and the instant, now, is it a second, is it a minute? What is the period of time that makes up the instant of the life as we pass along? No one can tell.

But we all live at once. But not in the same way, as no two of us ever saw the same moon, and no two in this room can look out and see the same object. So no two of us can utilize the same time that comes to all alike. The instant that we call time is free to the world and is utilized by the world, but no two of us utilize it alike. I stand here and look at the moon. Another person stands in New York and looks at the moon, and from a different angle we see different moons. By my side the person who looks at the moon sees a different moon from the moon that I am looking at, and the moon that each looks at is the something created, comparatively, in our minds. Ask your friend, whenever you care to try the experiment, when the moon is full and you go out and stand and look at the moon, a bright light, ask your friend how big does that moon seem to you? Ask two or three in a party and you will be surprised at the answer. Some will say big as a dime, others as a dollar, and to others still, it looks to be as large as a cart wheel.

Now why this difference? Why because of the fact that in their own minds they are comparing the moon with something they are thinking about. The man who holds the dime at arm's length will see a much smaller moon than the man who holds the dime close to his eye. The man who looks at the cart wheel, or the woman at the moon and thinks of a cart wheel will compare it with the cart wheel, and the one who looked at the dime in his mind will compare it with the dime, and it is a kind of mental comparison.

So life is largely a question of comparison, and, unfortunately, young people—and now I am coming to the young ladies and the older ladies too,—often you make comparison from the side of darkness, and then comes in envy and jealousy of some other person of whom, if you could know all that they know, you would be very far from being envious and certainly very far from dark.

Seemingly, some have all the brightness in life. Practically, if you could know everything that concerns them, they have the opposite. Give me the home, the Colonial home of the olden time with that spinning wheel that I used to, when I was a boy, see my mother use in the old home. Give me that home with that spinning wheel. Give me the simplicity of that home. Give me the pleasures and treasures that come to those who live in that home, and there are thousands in New England still to-day, and I would say to you, you can take your palaces and go, you may take all these honors that come in the line of the political arena, and all such as that. You may take your great hotels and go. They cannot give you in the way of pleasures what comes from a home like that.

I remember—and it does not seem very far back—don't you understand, young people, how easy it is to remember backward? You can't forget, try as you may, that which came into your life when you were a child. I remember when as a boy down in Kentucky, going barefoot in the by-paths of the woods, attending the little country school, everything as I look back exceedingly primitive, but we were very happy. We didn't know it, but we were happy in contrast with those out in the world, happy in contrast with whoever is to-day in a palace. The cares that come to these people in these positions are something that if they

could evade and get from under they would gladly, but this fashion that catches them, as the fire-flies about the candy, they can't extricate themselves and they suffer and imagine they are happy, and suffer in silence, and some of us envy them.

Get from under such as that. Do not for one moment believe that we who are here now in the primitive conditions of some parts of our country, which is the better condition of the people who live there, do not for one moment believe that when they extricate themselves they become happy. They become the reverse.

Why I am stopping here, because I had to. I tried to get into a little hotel. I seek always, when I go to a city, a small hotel. But they were filled and I had to go to this great palace down here, fifteen hundred rooms, a palace lacking everything that brings comfort and joy, pleasure and happiness, a palace inadequate when it comes to life, living well, a palace that will let you, if you stay here a few days and study the people, formulate some ideas of the people who are here. Now I say to you that I sized up some of them, and I guess they sized me up, but I sized some of them up, and I will tell you I know how some of them are living. They are working the year through economizing, scraping, saving, to come here and spend in a week or two weeks the money the year has put, a few cents at a time, into their pockets.

There are others who have made a pile of money, who are coming here to spend it looking for happiness, but the old man of the sea hangs over them. They can't get it and their money is of no use to them. Their money is a barren idolatry and the home that they are in, is no home. The life they are living is a failure. That is true of another side of those people. Now listen, young people; one of the lessons that I hope what I have said will bring to you,—and I think I have seen enough in going through life to say that this lesson is real—is, to beware of extravagance. The person that spends money beyond his income is miserable. The person who spends money up to his income, not knowing what may come, is miserable. The person who spends more money than he should spend for those things that could be bought cheaply, is doing wrong, and under those circumstances extravagance is the bane of society to-day, and by society I do not mean those who live in palaces alone. I commence at the bottom, if there be a bottom. I commence there and say the great trouble with the American people to-day, the great weight that is bringing the lines on their faces and the care on their brow, is due to extravagance, jealousy, and envy.

Those in the simple life are happy. Now listen, the simple life and the pleasant home must be made by the woman. The woman is the one who can do this, if she doesn't evade an opportunity. The woman who has the opportunity of making a home, even though it be of two rooms, like I remember down in Kentucky, can be a good one, and all about her life, brightness and happiness. But she who says nothing pleasant to anybody, does nothing to help anybody and cares nothing for the home, is in and is out in society night and day, and going to the great hotels and watering places of the North in the summer, and others in the winter in the South, she is the one that is setting the example that so many others follow to their destruction.

I thank you for giving me the opportunity of bringing to you these informal remarks. I would have made it more scientific from that paper, only I know you did not want science. This is not the place for science. This is the place for life, home, happiness, bright faces, and smiles. That is what you need here and that is what you women need to carry with you everywhere. That is what makes life bright, joyous and happy, and that is really what makes the home. Applause.

MRS. GODDING: Madam President, I would move a rising vote of thanks to Dr. Lloyd for his choice words of wise counsel to the Women's Section.

MRS. KENASTON: I second the motion.

(Motion put before the Section and passed with a unanimous rising vote.)

THE PRESIDENT: Are we ready for the discussion of the paper, "Pharmacy—

a Desirable Profession for Women?" I wish we might have a discussion on this paper. It was very excellent, and I am sure there is room for much discussion. We all enjoyed it, and I wish you would feel free to discuss the paper.

MISS COOPER: What I would say would be all on one side. I can not say anything on the other side of the question, so it would not do for me to discuss it. Being a pharmacist myself I heartily agree with everything that Mrs. Kenaston said.

MRS. GODDING: It is only a particle, but I would say that in the experience of Mr. Godding, he has found that the young women, who come in the store to learn the business, were far superior to many of the young men. For the woman, there are more disadvantages in gaining her experience, and we found that those young women, the few we have employed and given the opportunity for experience, were really ahead of many of the young men in their capabilities and in passing the Board.

THE PRESIDENT: Mrs. Godding, what is your idea about having a woman in every pharmacy?

MRS. GODDING: Why, I believe in it. I believe that it is the splendid opportunity for women. It is not an overcrowded vocation or profession but of course there are a great many obstacles in the way, but those obstacles I think the Women's Section is pledged to do all they can to obviate.

THE PRESIDENT: I mean, Mrs. Godding, from the employer's point of view, can he well afford to get along without a woman in his pharmacy if he has a large pharmacy; is not she almost a necessity?

MRS. GODDING: I think she is, but the pharmacist is not always able to arrange it satisfactorily.

MRS. KENASTON: In furthering the argument relative to young women taking up the profession of pharmacy, it might be well to mention something of the comparative salary that could be expected. In the central states, the only portion of our country with which I am familiar with salaries, the woman pharmacist commands a salary of from seventy to a hundred dollars, and a few a hundred and five and ten dollars per month. The president of our Board of Pharmacy was present at this meeting but went away, I believe yesterday evening, and he mentioned the fact that in South Dakota each one of the leading stores was making an effort to have at least one registered woman pharmacist in the store, but as to the salaries I did not think of asking him. He mentioned further that in his experience on the Board of Pharmacy that the higher averages and stronger examination papers were handed in from the young women who had taken the examination, hence the argument in favor of salary would be in favor of women.

THE PRESIDENT: Mrs. Bruce Philip, of California, has sent a paper which has failed to arrive. I will, however, read the title: "The Druggist's Wife Before and After?" We are very sorry that this paper did not get to us.

Is there any new or unfinished business? If not, we will have a piano solo, "Poem, MacDowell," by Miss Martin.

(Piano solo was rendered by Miss Martin.)

THE PRESIDENT: This closes our session, and I want to take this opportunity

to again thank everyone who has assisted at these meetings and I hope to meet you all again.

MRS. KENASTON: Madam President, inasmuch as this section has been deprived of the benefit of the paper written by Mrs. Philip, which paper was intended for our benefit, I move you that this Section empower the Secretary, when this paper reaches her, to include it in our printed proceedings, so that we may have the benefit of the paper by perusal.

(This motion was seconded, put before the Section and carried.)

On motion duly made, seconded and carried the meeting then adjourned.

RESULTS OF THE REFERENDUM VOTE ON THE YEAR BOOK.

At the Atlantic City (1916) meeting of the Association, the Committee on Publication stated in its report that there was a division of opinion among the members of the Association regarding the future issuance of the Year Book, and recommended that a statement of the facts of the case be mailed to the membership in November (1916) with the official ballot, and each member be requested to express by vote his or her preference. The recommendation was adopted and the ballots distributed.

The following report is submitted:

"Met Thursday afternoon, December 14, 1916, and canvassed the vote cast on the proposed plans for the Year Book.

The count is as follows:

1—Do you favor the discontinuance of the publication of the annual volume known as the Year Book?

Yes—235.

No—398.

2—Do you favor the continuance of the publication of the Year Book as heretofore and an increase in the annual dues?

Yes—196.

No—368.

3—Do you favor the publication of the Year Book on a subscription basis, the price for the same to be fixed by the Council?

Yes—283.

No—276.

4—Do you favor the issuance of the abstracts, constituting the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy, in the form of installments in the JOURNAL?

Yes—259.

No—235.

5—Do you prefer that these abstracts be published in monthly installments in the JOURNAL?

Yes—210.

No—255.

6—Do you prefer that these abstracts shall be published as quarterly supplements to the JOURNAL?

Yes—87.

No—345.

7—Do you prefer that these abstracts shall be published as semi-annual supplements to the JOURNAL?

Yes—79.

No—349.

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. THORBURN,

FRANCIS E. BIBBINS,

Board of Canvassers."

(Signed), EDWARD W. STUCKY,
FRANK H. CARTER.

The above vote is not as conclusive as it might be, because some of the members voted on only one query and some on all, and only about 25 percent of the total membership voted. The returns, however, as far as they go, indicate that the voters wish the publication of the Year Book continued as heretofore, and with no increase of annual dues.

With these opinions in mind, the Committee on Publication will continue its endeavors to solve the knotty financial problem with which they are confronted, and entertain the hope that they will be able to report a successful solution at the Indianapolis meeting of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. ENGLAND, *Chairman.*