

*Organization
Meeting*

1st

MEETING

AMERICAN METRIC ASSOCIATION

held

December 27th 1916,

at

Columbia University.

THE S. S. CORPORATION
47 West 42nd Street,
55 Liberty Street,
New York City.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN METRIC ASSOCIATION,
Held in
SECTION I
of the
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE,
at
Columbia University, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1916.

DR. H. V. ARNY opened the Meeting, and acted as Chairman.

A Committee on organization was named as follows:

Mr. F. R. Drake, of Easton,
Dr. A. W. Miller, of Philadelphia,
Mr. Howard Richards, Jr., of New York,
Dr. J. Diner, of New York,
Mr. George Simon, of New York.

This Committee then retired to deliberate.

The Chairman then read several communications from the Brazilian Ambassador, and other prominent persons, including Orrin W. Stanley, of Portland, Oregon, J. H. Southern, Dr. Joseph W. Collins, E. S. Stoffin, S. L. Hilton, of Washington, D. C., Dr. W. P. Wilson, of Philadelphia, and Commissioner Hartigan, of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, all of whom expressed their sincere regret at being unable to attend, and their hearty adherence to the formation of the Association and its purposes.

Mr. Henry G. Bayer, then read a paper on the Metric System which was received with applause.

The Meeting was then addressed by Madame Montesorri, (through an Italian interpreter), who also spoke on the Metric System and who told how the same was taught in Italy.

She said, "in Italy, the Metric and the Decimal Systems are taught generally in the third elementary class, which would be corresponding to children of about nine years of age, and it is taught with objects; for instance, there will be a cube, a decimeter cube of metal, and one face of that cube will be subdivided into small black and white squares, so that the child can calculate the centimeters in the decimeter; and also in the elementary classes the children are given all those recipients which serve to measure the liquids, the meter, the decimeter, and the centimeter, from the meter down; and they also give the child measures to handle, with which cereals and things of that kind are measured. And then, for instance, they give the child the eltro measure, which is usually made of wood, and then the ten meters with the coma metro, which is tape, sometimes, with which they can measure the walls of the room, and then for a drawing, they give the double decimeter, which is also divided into centimeters and millimeters."

DR. KENNELLY: Some people say that they do not use the Metric System all through Italy, but there

are other measures besides the Metric System. Will you please tell us whether you know of any other system being used anywhere in Italy?

MADAME MONTESSORI: I never heard of any other than the Metric System being used.

DR. KENNELLY: In the matter of buying cloth, for example?

MADAME MONTESSORI: Always the Metric System and the Decimal System used. It was very difficult for them when they were using the very valuable measurements that have been taken upon the development and growth of children in America, and the bia metric measurements taken in England made it very difficult to reduce all of these various and different measurements for their scientific use. There are constantly being held Congresses to find which measurements will be the most useful, to have the same measurements used throughout for the measurement of the development, and although they do measure the same parts based on the same measurements, they never have the same unit of measurement, while they never can get the desired result as long as different units of measurement are used.

All countries have reached the same grade of civilization, and to bring the work together, and to unify the work, so scientific work being done in one country may be of use in all countries -- (applause) -- and it is

very difficult; but these Congresses which they are constantly having in different parts of the world, to bring the unit, constantly leave the civilized community divided into two sections, because of their different units of measure.

My word has no authority, and yet everybody has a right to give their wishes, their hopes, and it is my sincere hope that I may in some little way be of help in this case, on this important question, (Applause) In all countries where men are practically working together for the betterment of the community, and the fact of the advantage of the Metric System over other systems is shown by its simplicity, by the facilitation which it gives to all research work, and by the fact that it is taken from the meridian of the earth upon which we all live (applause).

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure we all voice the sentiments of Madame Montessori, and we thank her for her remarks.

The Committee on Organization here returned to the meeting and reported as follows:

MR. DRAKE: The Committee on Organization begs leave to report their recommendations for a constitution and by-laws along these lines:

"Name. The name of this Association shall be

The American Metric Association."

THE CHAIRMAN: What is the pleasure of the house -- shall we take each section up seriatim?

(The pleasure of the house was to have a reading of the entirety.)

MR. DRAKE: The second is the "Object . The object of this Association shall be to further the interests of the International Metric System. "

"Membership. There shall be three classes of membership:

(a) Individuals;

(b) Firms or corporations, which shall be entitled to send two delegates;

(c) Organizations -- which shall be entitled to send five delegates to meetings of the Association."

"Officers. The officers of the Association shall consist of president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary and treasurer.

An Executive Committee consisting of five members, with the president and secretary and treasurer as exofficio members."

"Meetings. The Association shall meet annually at the place designated by the Executive Committee.

_____ members shall constitute a quorum at annual meetings."

The Committee desires to have the Conference express the number of members they desire to have for a quorum. Fifteen was suggested.

"Amendments. This Constitution may be altered or amended by vote of two-thirds of members present and voting at any meeting, provided the alteration or amendment shall have been proposed in writing and submitted through the Secretary to the members at least thirty days previous to the meeting at which action is to be taken."

Now, the By-laws. First -- shall we take up the Constitution now, or shall I read the whole report?

THE CHAIRMAN: Read the whole report.

MR. DRAKE: "Duties of the Officers. The duties of the several officers shall be as those ordinarily pertaining to those positions."

"Duties of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall direct the work of the Association during the interim between the annual meetings of the Association. It shall meet upon call of the President at such time and place as he may select, or shall meet at the request in writing of three or more members of the Executive Committee."

"Dues. The annual dues of members, for individual members shall be two dollars; dues for firms or corporations, ten dollars; for organizations \$10. per annum."

"Order of Business. The order of business at all

meetings of the Association shall be, roll call, reading of the minutes, reports of officers, reports of Committees, unfinished business, new business; all resolutions pertaining to the policy of the Association must be submitted in writing before being put to a vote."

"These by-laws may be altered or amended by a two-third vote of the members present at any meeting, providing the proposed amendment has been previously submitted in writing."

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the report of this Committee, and we will take it up seriatim.

MR. ALBRECHT: Might it not expedite things, and so that we may be able to get through with our business as soon as possible, if there be any one in the room having particular objection to any of the sections as read, by just saying so at once? The Constitution and By-Laws as read are along the lines of similar organizations, and I can see no reason for making any changes. We could adopt them as read, with the insertion of fifteen to constitute a quorum at annual meetings.

I move we adopt the Constitution and By-Laws as an entirety as read, with the insertion of "15" as the number necessary to constitute a quorum at annual meetings.

DR. DINER: I second the motion.

MR. THOMPSON: I am opposed to that proposition,

not that I see anything in the reading as I have heard it that is objectionable or that would suggest of any changes. We should not be simply moved with the idea that what we want is a Constitution and By-Laws. Mere details of phraseology are things we don't want to bother ourselves in discussion; but I do think we ought to take up each section one by one, and we can get right to it, unless when that particular section be put before us there is something radical we want to change. I therefore hope that the motion to adopt the whole thing is not insisted upon. I think it is bad policy.

MR. ALBRECHT: I will withdraw the motion. I merely wanted to know whether the meeting as a whole desired to do it in that way.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Drake will read each article, and if there is any objection, the objection will be stated.

MR. DRAKE: "Name. The name of this association shall be The American Metric Association."

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any objection to that article? If not, all in favor of the adoption of that article will say "aye".

(Unanimous response is "aye".)

MR. DRAKE: "Object. The object of this Association shall be to further the interests of The International^{al} Metric System." (Several suggestions were here made

as to the use of the words, "Interests and use", "interests, use and adoption", "adoption and use", "use and adoption", and "education, adoption and use".

MR. THOMPSON: It seems to me the phrase "interests of the Metric System" is not what one would call good English, if I might say so. We are trying to forward the interests of the community by extending the use of the Metric System.

MR. DRAKE: "To further the use and adoption of the International Metric System."

A DELAGATE: Or the compulsory adoption and use; that the United States pass a law making it necessary that everybody shall use the Metric System in their work. The word "Compulsory" has come up several times.

MR. DRAKE: "To further the use and adoption of the International Metric System" covers both voluntary and compulsory use of it. We want to have both classes in this Association. We want those in this Association who do not want compulsory, as well as those who do. It shall read "Object. The object of this Association shall be to further the use and adoption of the International Metric System."

A DELAGATE: I notice that the word "education" has been left out. I wonder if it wouldn't be all right, however, to put in a phrase, "to promote teaching, use and

adoption"?

DR. KUNZ: "Adoption and use." It is adopted before it is used.

MR. THOMPSON: In this instance it is already used; what we want is to have it adopted; so that "use and adoption" is right.

A DELAGATE: How would it be if that word "compulsory" would be substituted by "general". The word "compulsory" is not needed; "general use" -- how would that be?

THE CHAIRMAN: The word "use" is broad enough to cover that.

DR. KUNZ: "National" and "International" use.

MR. DRAKE: "The object of this Association shall be to further the use and adoption of the International Metric System."

(Same was put to a vote and passed.)

MR. DRAKE: "Membership. There shall be three classes of membership;

(a) Individuals;

(b) Firms or corporations, which shall be entitled to send two delegates;

(c) Organizations, which shall be entitled to send five delegates to the meetings of the Association."

THE CHAIRMAN: We have tried to make it as

broad as possible. After looking into it we decided that it would be best to have these so-called three types of membership, individuals, firms and affiliated organizations.

(Vote was had and same was regularly passed and adopted.)

MR. DRAKE: "Officers. The officers of this Association shall consist of President, Vice President, Secretary, and an Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. An executive committee, consisting of five members, with the President and Treasurer and Secretary as exofficio members."

DR. KUNZ: I think it should read three Vice Presidents.

MR. DRAKE: We did have discussion about it. I think it would be a good idea. I think that Dr. Kunz's idea would improve the usefulness or the widening use of the Association, to have more than one Vice President.

DR. KUNZ:
I move we have some honorary Presidents. Men who have worked for the good of this cause, making them honorary Presidents.

MR. DRAKE: We will take up the question of the number of Vice Presidents first. You move that there should be three Vice Presidents?

DR. KUNZ: Yes.

(Motion seconded, put to vote, and carried.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, in regard to Honorary Presidents or Vice Presidents, or both.

MR. THOMPSON: I think it is very desirable for the executive committee, or whatever your Board is called, to find if there shall be honorary positions of that kind, whether it shall be honorary membership, or honorary counsellors -- but to call them honorary presidents I think will complicate the situation. I would suggest that the matter of providing some system for the recognition of prominent men interested in the cause be considered by the Committee, and they make report or recommend something whereby they can be considered.

DR. KUNZ: I withdraw my motion in favor of this.

MR. DRAKE: It being understood that it is the sense of this Conference that the Executive Committee formulate some plan by which persons distinguished in this work or in this line may become connected with the Association in an honorary capacity.

MR. THOMPSON: That section is not quite clear with regard to the total number of the Executive Committee.

MR. DRAKE: "Consisting of five members." That would change that, because of your having amended the one vice-president--having changed the number of vice-presidents, that would change the number of the Executive Committee as

originally thought of, but -- "an executive committee consisting of five members, with the President and Secretary"--vice presidents are not mentioned.

MR. THOMPSON: The point I raise is with reference to the use of the word "with". If you say "five members and President, Secretary and Treasurer" it would make it clear that it is an executive committee of eight, but with "with" there is a question.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the meeting that the three vice-presidents should be members of the Executive Committee?

DR. KUNZ: I think only in the absence of the President the first vice-president should serve; in the absence of the president and the first vice-president, the second vice president, and in the absence of the president, first vice-president and second vice-president, the third vice-president.

THE CHAIRMAN: The question is, do you want to include the Vice-Presidents.

MR. BECKMANN: I am Secretary of the National Wholesale Grocers Association of the United States. Our Executive Committee consists of seven, and the President and the Vice President and the Secretary and Treasurer are also members of the Executive Committee. We find we get better results that way than having only a committee

of five--having the officers always members of that Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: This matter could be settled by saying "and the officers".

A DELEGATE: Why not have an Executive Committee consisting of the officers of the society?

MR. DRAKE: I think we better have an Executive Committee also.

A DELEGATE: How about "Executive Committee of five members plus all officers?"

DR. DINER: The Assistant Secretary might be a salaried employee, and it would not be advisable to have him as a member of the Executive Committee.

MR. DRAKE: "Officers. Officers shall consist of the President, three vice-presidents, Secretary, assistant- secretary and Treasurer" and the Executive Committee shall consist of five members, with the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer as ex-officio members.

THE CHAIRMAN: That there shall be five members of the Executive Committee besides the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. This is before us now. Question? All in favor of that motion say "aye".

(Delegates respond "aye".)

THE CHAIRMAN: Contrary "no".

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN: The Executive Committee shall consist of five members and the Officers just mentioned.

MR. DRAKE: "Meetings. The Association shall meet annually at a place designated by the Executive Committee. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum at annual meetings."

THE CHAIRMAN: All in favor of the section read will say "aye"; contrary "no".

(Section duly adopted as read.)

MR. DRAKE: "Amendments. This Constitution may be altered or amended by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any meeting, provided the alteration or amendment shall have been proposed in writing and submitted through the Secretary to the members at least thirty days previous to the meeting at which action is to be taken."

THE CHAIRMAN: All in favor of the section read will say "aye"; contrary "no".

(Section duly adopted as read.)

DR. DINER: I now move that the Constitution be adopted as a whole.

(Seconded and unanimously carried.)

MR. THOMPSON: Nothing has been said about the

terms of office. It could be amended, if anyone wants to put that in, as to the term of office. It ought to be put in now, or the Executive Committee can be instructed to make recommendation. It may be put in after the enumeration of officers --"to be elected at annual meeting."

MR. DRAKE:"Officers. Officers shall consist of the President, three vice-presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected annually."

(Upon vote of the house same was so changed.)

MR. THOMPSON: What about the Executive Committee? Is it to be appointed by the Chair, or to be elected also?

THE CHAIRMAN: The Executive Committee shall consist of five members who shall be elected annually.

DR. DINER: The question of changing the Executive Committee annually is a serious question. As a general rule the Executive Committee is the governing body of any organization. If we are going to make them subject to removal each year, and if we will have to start in with a new body of five men each year, the organization is liable to be very much handicapped. I suggest instead, that an Executive Committee be elected in the following manner: One for one year, one for two

years; one for three years; one for four years; one for five years; and thereafter, as the term expires, for the term of five years.

THE CHAIRMAN: How does the House feel with regard to Dr. Diner's suggestion?

A DELEGATE: I think it would be more democratic that it be changed whenever the Organization wants to make a change.

MR. THOMPSON: I would like to make a motion, that the Executive Committee be for the first year appointed by the Chair. I do that for the particular reason of getting efficiency during the first year. Whatever happens after that I don't know--we don't any of us know. We will get efficiency during the first year. The Chairmen will appoint the right men, for the first year.

MR. DRAKE: Why not make your Executive Committee, gentlemen, appointive? You hold your president, then, responsible for his cabinet--the same thing we have at Washington-- and everywhere else. Let him surround himself with men agreeable to him, if he is going to be responsible for the work of the Organization.

MR. ALBRECHT: I offer an amendment to the previous motion, that the words should be inserted: "Executive Committee to be appointed by the President," because there is no doubt about it, that anyone selected as the

President ought to be permitted to select those assistants who will help him in pushing forward the work.

(Seconded, put and duly carried.)

MR. ALBRECHT: It has come to my attention that there may be a joint organization developed through our schools, technical high schools and colleges. I don't know whether anything in the By-laws will preclude those pupils from becoming members or not. It will be very advantageous to us to have pupils early in their career becoming enthusiasts in the Metric System, and if possible that should be included in the Constitution, or rather in the By-laws.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would it not be better to let that out? What we know is that this has been done very hurriedly, and it would be a fine thing to continue this particular Committee on Organization, to report next year, and also to provide for amendments this coming year, and that would be one of them. As the Constitution now stands, we are now prepared to move on the Constitution as a whole, that it be adopted as a whole.

DR. DINER: I move that the Constitution now be adopted as a whole.

(Seconded, put and unanimously carried.)

THE CHAIRMAN: We will now hear the By-laws, and take them up seriatim.

MR. DRAKE: By-Laws. "Duties of the officers. The duties of the several officers shall be those ordinarily pertaining to those positions."

(Unanimously adopted.)

MR. DRAKE: "The duties of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall direct the work of the Association during the interim between the annual meetings of the Association. It shall meet at the call of the President at such time and place as he may select, or shall meet at the request in writing of three or more members."

(Unanimously adopted.)

MR. DRAKE: "Dues. The annual dues for individual members shall be \$2.00; dues for firms or corporations shall be \$10.00; organizations shall be \$10.00 per annum."

MR. BAYER: The dues of \$10.00 per year is too much. The purpose of this Association should be to have as many firms as possible, and I believe that for a firm not participating in any way directly or indirectly in our work, that the amount of \$10.00 is too much.

MR. ALBRECHT: Don't you think that the use of the firm names will add very greatly to the importance of the Organization, and if firms pay \$5.00 and corporations

\$10.00, it gives each individual his own representative. I think you only allow two delegates -- I think it was, -- from the firms and corporations, and a firm instead of paying \$10.00, it is bound to only take out two individual memberships, and you lose the advantage you get from the use of the firm name; and I should think \$5.00 for two delegates would be all right as for firms, and leave corporations at \$10.00, corporations and organizations \$10.00. I believe the number of delegates mentioned there was five, was it not?

MR. DRAKE: \$2.00 for individuals. This is only tentative, and is open for discussion. I have had some experience in these matters. I have found that sometimes when dues were made for \$1.00, it was a very hard matter to get the members to make out a \$1.00 check; and that the larger the amount of dues, the more easy it was to collect them. I have been among the alumni membership of the college where I have been on the Executive Committee, and Fraternity Organizations. It used to take about \$20.00 to collect \$100.00. We changed it to \$10.00, and where we couldn't collect \$100.00 before, we got \$1,000.00 from the same fellows:

MR. ALBRECHT: Well, I suppose the general experience is that it would be harder to increase dues than

to reduce them. \$5.00 for the firm would be more in keeping with the \$2.00 for the individual.

MR. DRAKE: I am not enough of a lawyer to know whether "corporations" is a good word or not, but a great many men doing business are incorporated, and that is the idea of firms or incorporations; we mean those men who are conducting business as a corporation, limited liability companies; things of that kind; and even organizations, for instance, such as the National Wholesale Grocers Association, would feel honored indeed to be a member of this Organization. We want to cover that sort of Organization as well. We will need considerable money doubtlessly, if we have a paid Secretary or a paid Assistant Secretary, and the experiences I have had in campaigns I have been having as Chairman of our Metric Committee, is that there is more work to be done than a man who has anything else to do can really get done. People have been pounding me from all over the United States, because I am not a publicist, haven't time to answer every newspaper article that appears in some paper; and so we ought to have some one to answer the communications that are set up, and that will take considerable money. I am in favor having the organizations paying a larger amount.

MR. ALBRECHT: I was only going to suggest the

possibility of having some kind of grades introduced into corporations. There are all sizes of corporations.

DR. KUNZ: Let us have the corporation membership \$5.00, the contributing corporation \$25.00, and the sustaining corporation \$100.00. Some corporations are glad to give \$100.00; a large corporation that is interested in Pan-American or Japanese Trade would be glad to give \$100.00 to help along. I move that the Executive Committee arrange a grade of membership. Corporations or individuals who wish to contribute \$25.00 a year would be contributing members, and those giving \$100.00 a year would be sustaining members, and you could safely have a higher grade.

MR. DRAKE: Could we not cover that by a motion whereby the Executive Committee will be empowered to act upon this; it takes a lot of time here. For instance, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America has a similar system as to the amount of money they get from their members. They have three classes of members, individual, constituent members, and then trade organizations, which are called by some other name, and they have those trade organizations contribute according to the amount of money in proportion to the amount of money they collect, and as you say, they would pay the \$10.00, and would be perfectly willing

to pay a great deal more; still it is not obligatory upon them to pay that if they don't want to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have these three grades or three fees fixed just at this particular time, leaving the matter of grading until later. In other words, I believe it is the sense of the meeting, and it seems to me to be a good idea, to have the individual members at \$2.00, the firms at \$5.00, and the associations at \$10.00. Now, of course, this Committee, if it is to continue, can make this sliding scale.

MR. ALBRECHT: Commercial Organizations to be graded by income and the class of contributing and sustaining members -- leave that to the Executive Committee to work out, and to insert in the By-Laws.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is the sense of the members present?

MR. THOMPSON: Let us adopt By-Laws, and later on we can insert any By-Law and restrictive measure.

DR. KUNZ: I don't think it is wise to have the Executive Committee revise the By-Laws.

MR. THOMPSON: I believe in the proposition, Mr. Chairman, that everybody is interested in the By-Laws. I am looking out for the sole interest of the Association and to get this thing started right. I don't know when we are going to settle this thing. I am sure if it is not set-

bled this afternoon, it will not be settled right. A graduated chart would be a practical thing. We already have had the proposition of honorary parties, honorary Presidents, and honorary Vice Presidents. If you are going to have people or corporations given honorary positions, you are going to give some special honor because they contribute large amounts. --

DR. KUNZ: That is not the idea.

MR. THOMPSON: Well, it practically amounts to that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let us accept the report as it came in, at the present time; there will be no trouble in bringing that in after.

MR. DRAKE: I have a suggestion, that the dues of firms and corporations shall be "not less than \$5.00"; organizations "not less than \$10.00."; then the Executive Committee shall recommend the scale of dues.

(The question is put and carried.)

MR. BECKMANN: Dues should be paid annually in advance.

(The question is put and carried.)

MR. DRAKE: I shall just make it read "payable in advance".

"Order of business. The order of business at all meetings of the Association shall be, the roll call, the reading of minutes, reports of officers, re-

ports of Committees, unfinished business, new business; all resolutions pertaining to the policy of the Association must be submitted in writing before being put to a vote."

(The question is put and carried.)

MR. DRAKE: "These By-laws may be altered or amended by a two-third vote of the members present at any meeting, provided proposed amendment has been previously submitted in writing."

MR. THOMPSON: I will make a suggestion that will meet the entire question before us; "or may be amended on the recommendation of the Executive Committee by letter ballot, by a two-third letter ballot", so you can amend between meetings if you want to do it, or "may be amended on recommendation of the Executive Committee by a two-third vote by letter ballot." Wouldn't that meet all the questions we have here?

(Motion is seconded.)

MR. DRAKE: I think it would be a dangerous thing to do that.

MR. THOMPSON: Nearly all organizations of this sort nearly always do this by letter ballot. You may discuss it in open meeting, but it has to go to referendum.

DR. DINER: I think that the referendum

for such as proposed is not likely to work any hardship , providing it is approved by the Executive Committee. In the first place we have the safe guard of the Executive Committee on every amendment. Before any amendment can go through it will go through the hands of the Executive Committee and we suppose the Executive Committee will know what they are doing. Seondly, at the Annual Meetings there are many who are interested in the work, and yet are unable to be present. They would like to have a voice in the affairs of the Organization. Many things may happen which will prevent them from being present. In this way they will have the opportunity to vote on vital questions of the Organization. I think it is a very good resolution.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it made in the form of an amendment?

MR. THOMPSON: "May be amended on the recommendation of the Executive Committee by letter ballot, by a two-third vote of the ballots cast."

MR. DRAKE: "These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting, providing proposed amendment has been previously submitted in writing or may be amended on the recommendation of the Executive Committee by letter ballot, by a two-third vote of the ballots cast."

(Put and passed.)

DR. DINER: I move the adoption of the By-Laws as a whole.

(Duly seconded and carried.)

A DELEGATE: There is no provision for the election of members in any way, and no qualifications.

MR. ALBRECHT: There should be no qualifications. Let all those who are interested be eligible for membership.

THE CHAIRMAN: I really think that this is a most important thing, but it would be a very good idea, I think, to have all these modifications reported at the next meeting.

DR. DINER: The next meeting is a year off.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know it. First of all, I don't believe these questions will seriously come up before next year.

MR. ALBRECHT: I think they are important. It seems to be one of the most important things as to who should be members, and a very simple form of having them, and their money, right in, I think all corporations interested in the objects of the Association should be eligible to membership.

MR. BECKMAN: Applications for membership should be endorsed by two members of the Organization or by two officers of the Association.

MR. RICHARDS: I believe that membership should be open to all in sympathy with the objects of the Association.

THE CHAIRMAN: Should it not also be on the recommendation of two members of the Association?

MR. BECKMAN: There may be some persons or, firms you don't want to have in this Organization. I believe they should be endorsed by two members or by an officer.

A DELAGATE: Any one who pays \$2.00, \$5.00 or \$10.00 to join this Association, I believe would be sufficiently interested in it, and we should be willing to have them come in. There may be very many firms and persons scattered throughout the country who would be interested in the Association and willing to join it, and very creditable parties for us to have connected with the Association, yet it would be impossible for them to get two or even one of the members of the Association.

MR. RICHARDS: Membership should be open to all in sympathy with the objects of the Association. We should not put any unnecessary hindrance in the way of membership. If a man writes and asks to join, and sends in his money, I don't see any reason why we should not have his help.

DR. DINER: If you demand an endorsement, a man is going to throw that application aside. If he receives an application where all he has to do is to send i

a check for \$2.00, he will send it in. The less handicaps put in the way of members, the better. I think it should be open to all those interested in the objects of the Organization, on the payments of dues as laid down in the By-Laws.

DR. KENNELLY: Some precautions must be taken, besides the members being in sympathy with its objects. If we leave out the necessity of endorsement before acceptance of those members, the acceptance of those members should be up to the Executive Committee.

A DELAGATE: I don't conceive of any one paying money to join an Association who is not interested in it. Let us just simply take the money and make them members. The majority certainly understand the wishes of the Organization or the Association, and if there are any few who want to pay the money to come in and wreck it, I don't see how they can make any headway anyway.

DR. KENNELLY: You will find some who will come in just for the purpose of wrecking it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Suppose we add "and subject to the approval of the Executive Committee."

What about delinquents?

MR. DRAKE: They should cease to become members after their dues are unpaid for a reasonable time.

Have the Executive Committee control that as well, or place a time limit, "whose dues shall be unpaid for a certain length of time."

DR. DINER: All those in arrears in dues for two years shall be deprived of the benefits of membership.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have before us a specific addition to the By-Laws. That question now comes up before us.

DR. DINER: I move that we reconsider the approval of the Constitution.

(Motion is seconded, put and carried.)

THE CHAIRMAN: There is now before us the addition to Section 3, where the question of membership is taken up, "that membership should be open to all in sympathy with the objects of the Association, and their applications subject to the approval of the Executive Committee."

DR. DINER: Application with fee, with the membership fee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Accompanied by membership fee.

(The question is put and unanimously carried.)

THE CHAIRMAN: The next thing before us is the question of the final approval of the By-Laws.

DR. DINER: I now move the adoption of the Constitution as amended and approved.

(Question duly seconded, put and carried.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Now comes the question of the By-Laws, and I want to again suggest that annual dues for individuals be \$2.00, firms and corporations not less than \$5.00, and that organizations shall not be less than \$10.00 per annum, payable in advance. Any member who is in arrears for a period exceeding two years, shall be dropped by the Executive Committee.

MR. ALBRECHT: Make it one year.

MR. THOMPSON: And have it read, "May be" dropped.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, one year, "may be dropped" at the discretion of the Executive Committee, or action of the Executive Committee. This is an amendment to By-Law No. 3. Any questions? All in favor of this will say "Aye", contrary "no".

(Duly carried.)

DR. DINER: I move the adoption of the By-Laws as a whole.

(Duly seconded and carried.)

THE CHAIRMAN: The next order of business is an important matter: The Nominating Committee for the election of officers. What is the desire of the meeting? I presume officers should be elected by the Nominating Committee. What does the meeting say in regard to it?

MR. BECKMAN: I move that the Chair appoint a Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: How many?

MR. BECKMAN: Three.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is moved that a Committee of three be appointed as a Nominating Committee; all in favor say "aye", contrary "no".

(Carried.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I will appoint Dr. Kennelly, Mr. Beckmann, and Professor Bingham.

(The Nominating Committee so constituted, here left the room to deliberate.)

(A paper was then read to the meeting on the Metric System, written by Dr. England.)

MR. DRAKE: Dr. Army should be an exofficio member of the Nominating Committee. I would like to entertain a motion, if it is agreeable to you.

(Seconded and duly carried.)

(MR. DRAKE here assumed the Chair and Dr. Army retired to join the Nominating Committee in their deliberations.)

(It was moved and seconded that Dr. England's paper be received.)

(The Nominating Committee here returned and reported, by Mr. Beckmann, their Chairman, as follows:)

MR. BECKMANN: The Nominating Committee takes pleasure in nominating for President, Dr. George F. Kunz; for first Vice President, William Jay Schieffelin; for second Vice President, George E. Bartah; for third Vice President, Orrin W. Stanley; for Secretary, Howard Richards, Jr.; for Treasurer, Arthur P. Williams.

MR. ALBRECHT: I do not think that Mr. Bartah will be able to serve. Why not name Mr. Drake, as second Vice President?

MR. DRAKE: I am willing to work in the ranks; if the President wants me to do something, wants me to be on some Committee, I will be very glad to serve, but I must not do this; I am already tied up to too many things, especially in the National Grocers Association. I must decline the honor.

DR. DINER: Mr. Beckmann is also engaged in that. I know of no man who has worked harder to propagate the Metric System in the United States, no man who is more thoroughly conversant with it and with the interests concerned in it than the man I take great pleasure in nominating, Mr. Arny.

DR: ARNY: The Chair refuses to entertain the motion. If you want me to serve on the Executive Committee, I am perfectly willing to do so, but I really cannot accept this.

MR. RICHARDS: I regret to say that Dr. Schieffelin will not feel he is able to serve. I would therefore like to propose the substitution of Dr. Kennelly in place of Dr. William Jay Schieffelin.

DR. DINER: Teachers should be represented in this matter. Through teaching the Metric System, you become an advocate of the Metric System. You are sending delegates into the world every year by the hundreds, and I think Dr. Army is doing admirable work, if in no other way, than teaching young men the Metric System, and I appeal from the decision of the Chair and move that Dr. Army be compelled to accept and give us the good work he has always done.

(Motion was seconded.)

DR. ARNY: It is out of order.

MR. BECKMANN: As Chairman of the Nominating Committee, I ask that the vote of the Nominating Committee be accepted as read.

MR. ALBRECHT: I move to amend, as second Vice President, the name of Dr. Army.

(Seconded.)

DR. ARNY: Will somebody else please take the chair.

(Dr. Army retires from Chair.)

DR. ARNY: I move to amend our friend's amend-

ment by naming a second Vice President, Mr. Emil P. Albrecht.

(Seconded.)

(Question is put and Mr. Albrecht is unanimously elected as second Vice President, to be substituted in place of Dr. George E. Bartah.)

(Dr. Arny resumes the Chair.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall we vote for the officers by ballot?

DR. DINER: I move that the Secretary cast one ballot for the nominees as they now stand. Kindly read the list of the officers.

THE CHAIRMAN: For President, Geo. F. Kunz,
1st Vice Pres. William Jay Schieffelin,
2nd Vice Pres. Emil P. Albrecht,
3rd Vice Pres. O. W. Stanley,
Secretary Howard Richards, Jr.,
Treasurer Arthur P. Williams.

(The Secretary casts one ballot for the election of each and every of the above named officers.)

DR. KUNZ: I really appreciate the courtesy and honor accorded to me, but I want --

THE CHAIRMAN: I will appoint a committee of two to escort Dr. Kunz to the Chair, Mr. Drake, and Dr. Diner.

(With great applause Dr. Kunz was escorted to the Chair.)

DR. KUNZ: Gentlemen, I don't know how to take it. You know I have so many things to do. You ought to get somebody who can give all of their time to do it. I have a number of things most pressing, that must go to print. I am willing to hold over one or two meetings and let the thing slide, if you want to do it. You must give me that liberty, if necessary, to let some one else take my place.

DR. ARNY: I want to say, Dr Kunz can have the full support both of Mr. Drake and myself, and I think it is the most fortunate thing for this Organization to have a man like Dr. Kunz as our President. I know Dr. Kunz has been dragged into it, and I want to apologize for that, but at the same time Dr. Kunz is the man; but I think the most pleasing and satisfactory thing is the fact that we have the great good fortune of having Mr. Howard Richards as our Secretary; and in Mr. Drake and myself I feel you will find most earnest workers.

DR. KUNZ: Whatever we do, we want to do in a fair and square way. All those who want to take it can take it; and all those who do not, do not have to take it; those who want to take the double system, let them do it. I firmly believe that at the present time we are ^{entering} upon a great commercial future before us. I have no more desire for war than a temperature of 120, or a temperature of minus zero, but at the same time every one of us, if we

can manage to get the money -- and all manage in America to do it -- build houses so as to protect themselves in times of inclement weather. We want to try to do it, to develop our industries in this country in a specific way. Some one said that what it took thirty years to accomplish before, has been accomplished in the last year, and of course, we want to go about this work in as thorough and productive a manner as possible, and not lose any time about it.

DR. DINER: Inasmuch as we have the organization, and have our officers, and in due deference to the President's remarks, about not being slow about this, I would like to hustle this thing along -- in a word, I would like to propose that those men who are present and wish to become members, should do so forthwith. As it stands, we have officers and no members. I would therefore like to propose that those who wish to join may do so right now. The Secretary is here, and I am sure he is willing to accept dues from all of us.

MR. RICHARDS: Let all those who wish to join raise their right hands, and we can note the names down.

DR. DINER: I also suggest that we pay the dues, and there will be no doubt about it.

THE CHAIRMAN: The installation of the Secretary is the next thing in order.

(Secretary was duly installed.)

The following delegates signified their intention of becoming members and paid their dues, as follows:

Jacob Diner;	\$2.00
Emil P. Albrecht,	\$2.00
A. E. Kennelly,	\$2.00
George Simon,	\$2.00
H. P. Talbot,	\$2.00
Henry G. Bayer,	\$2.00
G. B. Donnet,	\$2.00
J. F. Jones	\$2.00 (not paid)
Eugene C. Bingham,	\$2.00
R. C. Williams, & Co., Wholesale Grocers,	
(Firm membership)	\$5.00
(Arthur P. Williams, Treasurer.)	
Geanot Hostman,	\$2.00
Alfred H. Beckmann	\$2.00
Seymour C. Loomis,	\$2.00
William A. Hedrich,	\$2.00
George F. Kunz,	\$2.00
William C. Wells,	\$2.00
Fred R. Drake,	\$2.00

The following were constituted the Executive
Committee:

S. C. Stratton, of Washington, D. C.

H. V. Arny, of New York

Fred R. Drake, of Easton,

A. E. Kennelly, of Boston.

William P. Wilson, of Philadelphia.

(and the officers of the Association.)

(Closed.)