

VERTICAL FILE

C.1

PERSONAL

I inclose this believing that you will be specially interested and that after reading you will wish to send your name either as a member or as "interested;" see p. 28.

*"The best reading,
for the largest number, at the least cost"*

American

Library Association

LIBRARY OF THE
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Yearbook 1893

The association seeks in every practicable way to develop and strengthen the public library as an essential part of the American educational system. It therefore strives by individual effort of members and where practicable by local organization to stimulate public interest in establishing or improving libraries and thus to bring the best reading within reach of all.

D 98

American Library Association

Founded 1876. Incorporated 1879

This national body organized at the Centennial in 1876 has already accomplished a great and steadily growing educational work. It has come to be not merely a union of professional librarians, but includes a large number who appreciate that the greatest educational problem before the country is the development of public libraries as a supplement to the public schools, and who recognize in this association the organized forces now shaping the modern library movement in America.

On this plane it appeals to a very large constituency not on its list of members. Its special work in this Columbian year is to **find and enroll these scattered co-workers**, not only because of the important help they can give the association, but even more for what it can do for them in inspiring to local effort.

Correspondents often say that they have for years sought just such help as the association offers. Those willing to cooperate are asked to **call attention to this work by inclosing this slip in letters**. Extra copies will be sent free. A handbook of 32 pages explaining fully the association's objects and methods will be sent any one interested who sends his address to the president, Melvil Dewey, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

A. L. A. WORK FOR COLUMBIAN YEAR

1 **To secure new members.** Thousands deeply interested in our work would join us if they understood our aims and methods. They should be found and enrolled, quite as much because of what we can do for them as for what they can do for us. Library work is in its infancy. It has almost infinite possibilities for good but its promoters can work most efficiently only by working together.

2 **To start local organizations.** These must look after library interests in their respective sections. Where there are many libraries it is of great importance that librarians and trustees should organize for mutual help. Where there are few or no libraries it is doubly important that those interested should organize at once for systematic effort to secure their establishment.

3 **To make the Columbian meeting the most valuable yet held.** This means not only the largest attendance but also the greatest advancement of general library interests, both in immediate results at Chicago and even more through the proceedings which give them permanence and wide distribution. The attractions of the exposition, the opportunity to study the library exhibit, the peculiarly interesting program and the plan for publishing the resulting handbook assure this success. Not only is the library exhibit the best object lesson ever offered librarians who wish to compare methods and profit by the experience of others; but it will inspire multitudes of visitors, who see what libraries are doing elsewhere, with the purpose of supplying the needs of their own communities.

American Library Association

Organized Oct. 6, 1876; incorporated Dec. 10, 1879

Origin. Early in 1876 a few who believed that the great work just opening before libraries as an educational force demanded organization and active cooperation, proposed a library conference in connection with the Centennial exhibition. The hearty responses from prominent librarians led to general announcements in the press and special invitations, sent through the U. S. Bureau of Education, to American and leading foreign librarians. October 4, 1876, 100 enthusiastic librarians gathered in Philadelphia and spent three days in comparison of methods and active interchange of views and experience.

The great practical benefits derived and the possibilities of progress and influence suggested by this first meeting convinced the most skeptical, and on October 6, 1876, was permanently organized the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, "for the purpose of promoting the library interests of the country, and of increasing reciprocity and good will among librarians and all interested in library economy and bibliographical studies."

Organization. The first officers were: president, Justin Winsor; vice-presidents, A. R. Spofford, W. F. Poole, H. A. Homes; secretary and treasurer, Melvil Dewey. They drafted a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted at the second meeting in New York, September 4, 1877.

The revision which the growth of the association and 15 years' working experience had shown desirable was adopted at Lakewood, May 1892, subject to ratification at the Chicago meeting in July 1893.

New constitution

§ 1 *Name.* This organization shall be called the American Library Association.

§ 2 *Object.* Its object shall be to promote the welfare of libraries by stimulating public interest in founding and improving them, by securing needed state and national legislation, by furthering such cooperative work as shall improve results or reduce expenses, by exchanging views and making recommendations and by advancing the common interests of librarians, trustees and others engaged in library or allied educational work.

Members

§ 3 *Eligibility.* Any trustee, librarian or other person engaged in public library administration may become a member of the

association by paying the annual fee and signing the constitution or a membership application blank supplied by the secretary and to be filed in the records. Other persons may in the same manner become members after election by the board. Any member paying an annual fee of five dollars shall be known as a fellow.

§ 4 *Annual fee.* The annual dues shall be two dollars for members and five dollars for fellows or institutions, payable in January.

§ 5 *Associates.* Associates may be elected by the board for a single year with all privileges of members except voting, and shall pay beside the annual fee of two dollars such fee as shall be established each year by the board for associates wishing to share in reduced rates granted to members; but no extra fee shall be required from persons in the immediate family of members.

§ 6 *Honorary members.* Honorary members nominated by the board may be elected by unanimous vote at any meeting of the association and shall be exempt from dues.

§ 7 *Life members and fellows.* Any member may become a life member or life fellow, entitled during life to all rights and privileges of membership without payment of annual dues, by payment of \$25 for life membership and \$100 for life fellowship.

§ 8 *Permanent members.* On payment of \$100 any member or institution may receive a certificate of permanent membership which may be transferred to any person or institution duly approved by the board and which shall forever entitle the holder's accredited delegate to all the rights and privileges of membership without payment of annual fees.

§ 9 *Life and permanent membership fees.* All receipts from life and permanent memberships and all gifts for this special purpose, shall constitute an endowment fund which shall be invested and kept forever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the council may direct. The custody of the endowment fund shall be committed to three trustees, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting of the association, to hold office for three years from the date of his election. No money shall be expended from the endowment fund except on check signed by a majority of the trustees.

Officers

§ 10 *Election.* This association shall at each annual meeting elect by ballot an executive board of five which shall choose for the association a president, vice-presidents, secretary, recorder, treasurer, finance

and cooperation committees of three each and any other needed officers or committees. The board may also add to its own number.

The term of all officers shall be from the adjournment of one annual meeting to the adjournment of the next.

§ 11 *Executive board.* The executive board shall transact the business of the association in the intervals between its meetings and shall have power to act for the association in all matters, provided that on request of any two members of the board final action on any question shall be deferred till the next meeting of the association.

§ 12 *Secretary.* The secretary shall have charge of the books, papers and correspondence, and shall give due notice of any election, appointment, meeting or other business requiring the personal attention of any member.

§ 13 *Recorder.* The recorder shall keep a faithful record of the members present at each meeting of the association or board and of all business transacted.

§ 14 *Treasurer.* The treasurer shall keep a full and accurate record of all receipts and disbursements, with date, purpose, and amount; collect dues; pay bills, but only on

written order of two members of the finance committee; and shall make an annual report.

§ 15 *Finance committee.* The finance committee shall make all needed appropriations, audit bills, and give orders on the treasurer for payment; and no expenses shall be incurred on behalf of the association by any officer or committee, in excess of the appropriation made for the purpose by the finance committee.

§ 16 *Cooperation committee.* The cooperation committee shall consider and report on plans for securing improvement, economy, uniformity, and harmony in any department of library work.

§ 17 *Council.* There shall be a council to serve as an advisory board. No recommendation in relation to library administration shall be promulgated by the association, and no section shall be established under its name, till approved by two-thirds vote of the council.

The council shall consist of 20 members, whose term of office shall be five years. They shall be divided into five classes, so that the term of office of four members shall expire annually. Election for their successors shall be by ballot of the association at the annual meeting, from eight nominees

selected by the council by ballot. All other vacancies shall be filled by the council for the unexpired terms.

Meetings

§ 18 *Regular meetings.* There shall be an annual meeting at such time and place as may have been decided on by the association or board, and the secretary shall send notice to every member of the association at least one month before meeting.

§ 19 *Special meetings.* Special meetings of the association shall be called by the president on request of 10 or more members, provided that one month's previous notice be duly given, and that only business specified in the call shall be transacted.

Meetings of the board may be called by the president or by a majority of its members.

§ 20 *Quorum.* Twenty active members shall constitute a quorum.

§ 21 *Votes by correspondence.* Any resolution approved in writing by every member of the board or of any committee shall have the force of a vote.

Amendments and by-laws

§ 22 *Amendments.* This constitution may be amended by three-fourths vote at two successive meetings of the association, provided that each member shall be notified

of the proposed amendment at least one month before its final adoption.

§ 23 *Adoption and amendment.* Any by-law not inconsistent with this constitution may be adopted or amended by three-fourths vote at two successive meetings.

§ 24 *Suspension and repeal.* Any by-law may be suspended by unanimous vote at any meeting, but shall be repealed only by three-fourths vote at two successive meetings.

BY-LAWS

§ 1 *Eligibility of president.* The same person shall not be elected president for two consecutive terms.

§ 2 *Program.* No paper shall be read before a meeting of the association till it has been examined by the board or a program committee appointed by it, which shall decide whether it is to be read entire or by abstract, or to be submitted for printing in full or abstract, or rejected.

§ 3 *Resolutions and arrangements.* The board shall appoint for each general meeting a local committee to have in charge all local arrangements under the direction of the board or program committee, and also a resolutions committee to prepare for the association needed votes of thanks and other resolutions; and all resolutions offered by

members shall be referred to this committee for any desirable revision before final action is taken thereon by the association.

Objects. Beside advancing general library interests in every practicable way, the association, which is commonly known as the A. L. A., aims:

1 By organization and force of numbers to effect needed reforms and improvements most of which could not be brought about by individual effort.

2 By cooperation, to lessen labor and expense of library administration.

3 By discussion and comparison, to utilize the combined experiments and experience of the profession in perfecting plans and methods, and in solving difficulties.

4 By meetings and correspondence to promote acquaintance and *esprit de corps*.

Meetings. Dates and places of general meetings are as follows:

1876	Philadelphia
1877	New York
1877	London, international; 22 American delegates
1879	Boston and Cambridge
1881	Washington and Baltimore
1882	Cincinnati

1883	Buffalo
1885	Lake George
1886	Milwaukee
1887	Thousand Islands
1888	Catskills
1889	St Louis
1890	White Mountains
1891	San Francisco
1892	Lakewood (N. J.), Baltimore and Washington

1893 Chicago, beginning July 13

Three sessions are usually held daily, and between these are crowded the various section and committee meetings.

Condensed papers and practical discussions occupy the whole time, and the A. L. A. is widely known as one of the hardest working among the hundreds of annual conventions.

Postconferences. Experience having proved that perhaps quite as much practical good for the year's work comes from the informal discussions carried on by twos and threes, it is usual to have a postconference, which is at once so enjoyable and profitable that it tends to hold together the leading members for a few days when they have leisure to talk over fully the subjects in which they have common and peculiar interest.

This postconference, the intervals between sessions, and the one social evening which is a fixed feature of the program, afford opportunity for informal intercourse which does much to develop the strong *esprit de corps* which characterizes the A. L. A.

Membership. Membership is open to any person connected with library administration, whether as trustee, librarian, assistant or in other capacity. The A. L. A. also cordially welcomes all other friends of library progress, who may become members on vote of the board; for the vast field before the association offers abundant work for all.

Annual fees vary according to grade of membership. For details see constitution, § 4-9.

Every member receives free the annual volume of proceedings. In these days of rapid library progress every librarian who wishes to keep abreast of his profession must keep in close touch with this representative national body. In it are enrolled from all parts of the country, not only librarians, but also many others interested in libraries as an educational agency. To its leaders libraries everywhere turn for advice as to buildings, administration and employees; and from its ranks nearly all important library positions in the country are filled.

Beside its professional advantages, membership secures in traveling and hotel rates for the annual meetings and postconferences reductions which exceed many fold the trifling yearly fee.

SECTIONS

Within the association are several sub-organizations of those engaged in the same specific work or seeking to accomplish some common purpose of too technical or novel character, or involving too great outlay to belong properly to the association at large. These sections whose meetings are open to all, provide for the needs of each special class of workers, while the regular sessions are left free for subjects of general interest.

Publishing section

Origin. Organized in 1886, this is an outgrowth of the standard cooperation committee established in 1876 "to secure uniformity and economy in methods of administration."

CONSTITUTION

Article I—Name

This organization shall be called the American Library Association Publishing Section.

Article 2—*Object*

Its object shall be to secure the preparation and publication of such catalogs, indexes and other bibliographical helps as may best be produced by cooperation.

Article 3—*Members*

Any library, institution or individual elected by the executive board may become a member on payment of a fee of \$10 for each calendar year. Membership shall continue till resigned by the holder or withdrawn by the board.

The executive board is authorized to receive associate members at an annual fee not exceeding \$2, and to determine what privileges shall be accorded such members, and also to extend the privileges of regular membership to those who render equivalent services to the section.

Article 4—*Officers*

§ 1 *Number.* The officers of this section shall be a president, a secretary and a treasurer, and an executive board of five, of which the above officers shall be members.

§ 2 *Election.* These officers shall be chosen at the regular meetings of the section in connection with the annual meetings of the American Library Association, and shall hold office till their successors are appointed.

§ 3 *Secretary.* The secretary shall keep a faithful record of all meetings of the sec-

tion and of the executive board; shall give due notice of such meetings and of any election or other business requiring the personal attention of any member and shall have charge of the books, papers and correspondence.

§ 4 *Treasurer.* The treasurer shall keep a full and accurate record of all receipts and disbursements, and of the membership of the section, and shall pay no money without the written order of a majority of the executive board, and shall make an annual report.

§ 5 *Executive board.* The executive board shall be charged with the direction and control of the work of the section, and shall endeavor in every way in their power to further its objects. They shall make a full report in writing at each regular meeting of the section, and this report, with the other proceedings of the section, shall be submitted to the American Library Association for publication with its proceedings.

Article 5—*Amendments*

This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present at any regular meeting of the section, provided that the proposed amendments shall have been specifically set forth in the call for such meeting.

Periodical index. Poole's *Index* with its supplements illustrates how great saving of labor and money results from organized division of labor. It has entirely superseded the former practice in hundreds of libraries, of separately cataloging every leading magazine article. This work now, instead of being duplicated, is equitably divided. Each has but a fraction of the labor, but enjoys the whole benefit in the *Cooperative index*, which each year in printed form, available to all, brings up to date the great *Index to periodical literature*.

These annual supplements are once in five years combined in a single alphabet and again printed.

Reading for the young. The section issued in 1890, *Reading for the young* by John F. Sargent, a classified, annotated and indexed list of the best books for young people. This is already widely recognized as the best existing guide to this class of literature, so indispensable in all public libraries.

A. L. A. index. This work just issued, aims to do for general literature what Poole's *Index* has done for periodicals. In a single alphabet of subjects it gives a clue to the labyrinth of miscellaneous essays, collected biography and travel, historic monographs,

reports of various sociological societies, boards, etc.

Printed catalog cards. The Library Bureau is about to begin printing catalog cards of leading new publications and standard works, thus cataloging once for all the great mass of books which are now cataloged in each of hundreds of libraries.

Scientific index. The next cooperative index will probably be scientific serials, translations and monographs and will save many a long search through indexes of individual volumes or through volumes entirely unindexed, beside frequently directing one to a source that he would otherwise altogether miss.

Systematic reviewing. This section has now before it the proposal that the whole range of subjects be covered by a corp of reviewers, each to be the best available authority in his field, who shall prepare signed and dated reviews for simultaneous issue in a large circle of newspapers throughout America; that beside the full newspaper review, a condensed catalog note be prepared stating whether the work is elementary or advanced, its relative value, and noting important errors and where full criticism may be found.

The advantages prophesied for this plan are an increased sense of responsibility of authorship and an increased responsibility of reviewing; increase in public esteem for reviews, economy of time for readers by guiding them directly to the books best adapted to their purposes. It would also afford a valuable guide both to libraries and private owners in bookbuying.

These are a few of the many possibilities before the publishing section. Certainty and promptness of realization depend on heartiness of support accorded by those interested.

Communications should be sent to the president, W: I. Fletcher, Amherst college library, Amherst, Mass., or to the secretary and treasurer, W: C. Lane, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.

College library section

The college librarians held their first meeting in 1889 at St Louis, for fuller consideration of topics peculiar to libraries of educational institutions, and at their second meeting in 1890 formally organized. At Lakewood, W: C. Lane, then assistant librarian Harvard university, was elected chairman, and Prof. G: T. Little, librarian Bowdoin college, secretary.

Trustees' section

There has always been at A. L. A. meetings a sprinkling of library trustees, among its most interested and efficient workers. In 1890 special invitations and an entire session devoted to mutual relations of trustees and librarians, called out a much larger representation and resulted in permanent organization as a 'Trustees' section with Hon. Pliny T. Sexton, Palmyra, N. Y. a trustee of the N.Y. state library, chairman, and John M. Glenn, 12 St Paul st., Baltimore, a trustee of the Mercantile library, secretary. The trustees compare views and advise with each other on their peculiar duties, and the section in its importance to library interests is second only to the A. L. A. itself.

Among the resolutions passed at their first meeting was one expressing their conviction of the benefit of the A. L. A. meetings both to librarians and trustees and therefore to the public, and earnestly urging on their fellow trustees not only the great importance of sending their librarians to these conferences, paying their expenses and giving them the time in addition to their regular vacation, but also of attending themselves.

Bibliographic section

This section is the next to be organized. The first 17 years have been wisely given to improving methods and appliances, and to organizing and getting the A. L. A. into good running condition. The time has now come to unite efforts in the highest field of library cooperation, to which all else is tributary, the supply of the best books. The greatest work before the new section is the *A. L. A. catalog*, a classified, annotated and indexed list of best books on all subjects, combining in a single manual the judgment of the most experienced librarians of the country. This will start with brief, annotated class lists on subjects most needed, and will be revised and enlarged in each edition. When the series is finished and bound together it will make the complete catalog.

The great fault of most lists is that they embarrass young librarians and readers by offering too much. The new lists will consist of a few of the very best books, chiefly in English, selected with regard to those wishing: (1) primers of the subject; (2) fuller manuals; (3) exhaustive treatises. Leading foreign books will be added in successive revisions.

This general plan was first proposed in the *Library journal* of August 1877 (p. 423-27).

At the Boston meeting of the A. L. A. in 1879, it was heartily taken up and an editor appointed, but circumstances compelled him to resign the work within a year. In April 1884, the committee of seven in charge announced (L. j. 9:69) the appointment of the projector of the catalog as editor, and pledged the hearty voluntary cooperation of the association. Much preliminary work has been done and arrangements have been this year completed to meet necessary expenses of preparation, so that the first sections will be printed during the coming year. The A. L. A. library of 5,000 volumes to be exhibited at the world's fair makes an excellent basis for the work. Over 100 members have already shown their interest by buying a special edition of Sonnenschien's *Best books* to use as a check list in comparing judgment. They with others interested will form the bibliographic section, and at each annual meeting of the A. L. A. will interchange needed corrections and additions and arrange for constant cooperation through the year by means of correspondence. After years of delay the way is now clear for the early issue of this the most important cooperative work yet undertaken in the interests of better reading.

Some of the chief uses of this catalog will be:

1 As a guide to book buyers, whether for private or public libraries.

2 As a guide to readers in choosing what books they might best take from the library or from their own shelves.

3 As a manual to answer most wisely the constant question, "What is the best book on my subject?"

4 To take the place of the printed catalog in small public libraries, by writing in the margin the location number of all books in the library, unmarked titles being the best conceivable purchase list.

5 As the most convenient form of catalog for most private libraries, by checking in the margin all the books owned.

6 As a check list of books read, with personal notes.

All interested in this work are invited to send their addresses to the editor. Address Melvil Dewey, director N. Y. state library, Albany, N. Y.

ALLIED AGENCIES

From the A. L. A. have grown three agencies whose influence and value have been perhaps even greater than its own immediate action, though none of the three are under its direct control:

1 **Library journal.** This is the official organ, a monthly exponent of library progress, whose 17 volumes constitute a bibliothecal library now recognized as a necessity in every progressive library and as unequaled in any language.

2 **Library Bureau.** This, since its first three years when it was conducted as a part of the secretary's work, has had no organic connection with the A. L. A., but is carried on in full harmony with its spirit and aims, as an instrument through which A. L. A. cooperative schemes may be realized, and as an agency for all library wants except books and periodicals. It undertakes as a library center for the country such needed enterprises as are impracticable for the association or journal, and thus serves as their business supplement, publishing, and manufacturing many technical library fittings and supplies needed for the most efficient and economical work but which would not be undertaken by a mere commercial house.

3 **Library school.** This school at Albany, under direction of the University of the State of New York, is a powerful agent in raising the standards of intelligence and efficiency for librarians and their assistants. Only those who have completed a high school

course or its equivalent, are admitted to the entrance examinations which cover two years' work of college grade; but college graduates are received without examination.

A standing of 75 per cent in all work of the two year's course is required for a diploma; while for the degree bachelor of library science (B. L. S.) honors, or 90 per cent in three fourths of the work of the course, are required.

Graduates of the school are already taking leading places in the profession, many of them in turn giving more or less systematic training to others. The three great institutes, Pratt in Brooklyn, Drexel in Philadelphia and Armour in Chicago, have all chosen graduates of the library school for their librarians and, to meet the demand for trained help even in the simpler forms of library work, each has established library classes to supply a more elementary course than that offered by the school. The spirit of the A. L. A. is thus being spread abroad among library workers.

4 **Library clubs.** June 18, 1885, the New York library club was organized to promote by meetings, discussions and cooperation the library interests of New York and vicinity. Its success has shown the need of similar

clubs in all great cities wherever within a convenient distance there are a reasonable number of library workers inspired by the modern spirit of progress. The Chicago library club was organized Dec. 17, 1891; and Philadelphia followed Jan. 29, 1892.

5 **State associations.** July 11, 1890, the New York library organized the first association devoted fully to promoting the library interests of a single state. The details of this organization will be found in its own handbook to be had by applying to the president, Melvil Dewey, Albany, N. Y.

Similar associations have already been organized by the following: 1890—Iowa, Sept. 2; New Hampshire, Sept. 11; Massachusetts, Nov. 13; New Jersey, Dec. 29; 1891—Connecticut, Feb. 23; Wisconsin, Mar. 11; Maine, Mar. 19; Michigan, Sept. 1; Kansas, Sept. 26; Southern California, Nov. 9; Minnesota, Dec.; Indiana, Dec. 30; 1892—Colorado, Dec. 29.

Thus the national organization of 1876 has been supplemented by the state associations for the more specific work pertaining to single commonwealths, and these in turn are found to need the organized efforts of local clubs devoted to the general library interests of a single vicinity.

Work not limited by locality but commanding the interest of only part of the association is provided for by the various sections.

Affiliated meetings

In connection with the A. L. A., meetings are also held of the Association of State Librarians and of various state associations. Other state associations now rapidly forming will doubtless follow this custom of gathering their members for at least a short session during A. L. A. week. There is also an annual reunion of all those connected with the Library School, whether as faculty, lecturers, graduates or students.

Interested list

A registry of those interested in the modern library movement in all parts of the country has been started. If the reader of this circular does not care to send the \$2 fee to the treasurer and become a member, but yet is desirous of receiving other printed matter about libraries and librarianship, he should send his address marked "interested in libraries" to Melvil Dewey, director New York state library, Albany, N. Y.

CHICAGO MEETING, 1893

TO BE HELD IN THE

Art Palace, beginning July 13, 10 a. m.

One session daily

Every one interested in the work of the association is strongly urged to attend this meeting, which promises to be the largest and most far reaching in its influence of any yet held.

The program is so planned as to make the printed proceedings a handbook of library economy setting forth the points of agreement to which we have generally attained in the 17 years since organization at the Centennial, and also the points of difference on which our best thinkers are still divided.

The papers will not be read at the meetings, but will be sent in advance to all members who have notified the secretary that they will attend. Time at the meeting will be devoted to discussing unsettled points, which will be presented by the author of each paper in a five minutes summary. We thus expect to get from a single daily session as much practicable good as is usually obtained from the three, and to more than double the great practical value of our annual meeting through study of the library exhibit.

Council 1892-93

Term expires 1893

MARY S. CUTLER, N. Y. state library, Albany
HANNAH P. JAMES, Osterhout free library,
Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

J. N. LARNED, Buffalo library
JUSTIN WINSOR, Harvard university library

Term expires 1894

JOHN EDMANDS, Mercantile library, Phila.
W: T. PEOPLES, Mercantile library, N. Y.
W: F: POOLE, Newberry library, Chicago
ADDISON VAN NAME, Yale college library

Term expires 1895

W: H. BRETT, Cleveland public library
ELLEN M. COE, Free circulating library, N. Y.
F: M. CRUNDEN, St Louis public library
A. R. SPOFFORD, Library of congress

Term expires 1896

MELVIL DEWEY, N. Y. state library, Albany
S: S. GREEN, Worcester (Mass.) public library
C: C. SOULE, trustee Brookline (Mass.) pub. lib
JA. L. WHITNEY, Boston public library

Term expires 1897

R: R. BOWKER, vice-president Brooklyn library
C: A. CUTTER, late of Boston Athenæum
W: I. FLETCHER, Amherst college library
W: E. FOSTER, Providence public library

Committees 1892-93

Finance committee

JA. L. WHITNEY, Boston public library
C: C. SOULE, trustee Brookline (Mass.) pub. lib.
J. N. LARNED, Buffalo (N. Y.) library

Cooperation committee

W: H. BRETT, Cleveland (O.) public library
EDITH E. CLARKE, Newberry library, Chicago
HORACE KEPHART, St Louis mercantile library

Library school committee

W: A. BARDWELL, Brooklyn library
W: C. LANE, Boston Athenæum
G: W. COLE, Jersey City (N. J.) public library

Public documents committee

J. P. DUNN, jr, late Indiana state library
E. C. HOVEY, trustee Brookline (Mass.) pub. lib.
C: R. DUDLEY, Denver (Col.) mercantile library
W: E. FOSTER, Providence public library
J. C. ROWELL, University of California library
Mrs M. H. MILLER, Iowa state library
Mrs C. W. WHITNEY, Kansas City (Mo) pub. lib.

Endowment committee

A. W. WHELPLEY, Cincinnati (O.) public library
R: R. BOWKER, vice-president Brooklyn library
E: J. NOLAN, Acad. Natural Sciences, Phila.
J: C. DANA, Denver (Col.) public library
C: C. PICKETT, Chicago law institute
J: V. CHENEY, San Francisco public library

Trustees of endowment fund

NORMAN WILLIAMS, Chicago, Ill.
E. C. HOVEY, Brookline, Mass.
J: M. GLENN, Baltimore, Md.

Officers 1892-93

President, MELVIL DEWEY

Director New York State library, Albany

Vice-presidents — All ex-presidents, viz :

JUSTIN WINSOR, Harvard university library

W: F: POOLE, Newberry library, Chicago, Ill.

C: A. CUTTER, late of Boston Athenæum

F: M. CRUNDEN, St Louis public library

S: S. GREEN, Worcester (Mass.) public library

W: I. FLETCHER, Amherst college library

Secretary

FRANK P. HILL, Newark (N. J.) public library

Assistant secretaries

F: H. HILD, Chicago public library

JESSIE ALLAN, Omaha (Neb.) public library

NINA E. BROWN, Library Bureau, Boston

H: H. COOKE, Chicago, Ill.

Recorder

H: M. UTLEY, Detroit (Mich.) public library

Treasurer

HENRY J. CARR, Scranton (Pa.) public library

Standing committee

(With power to appoint sub-committees.)

The president and secretary, *ex officio*, with

F: M. CRUNDEN, St Louis public library

C: A. CUTTER, late of Boston Athenæum

HANNAH P. JAMES, Osterhout free library
Wilkes-Barré, Pa.