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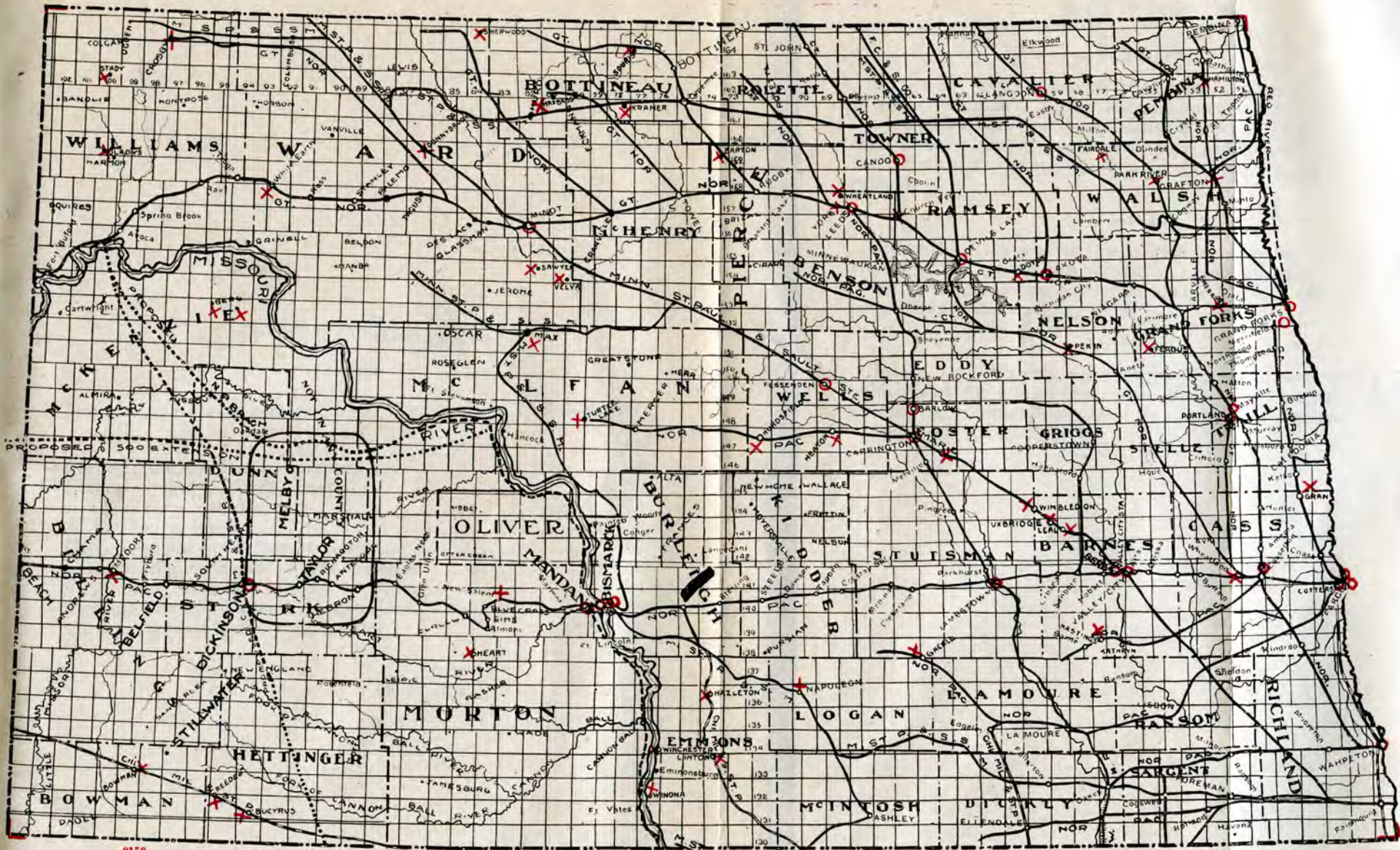
FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

**LOAN
COPY**

NORTH DAKOTA
PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

1907-1908



MAP SHOWING LIBRARY CENTERS IN NORTH DAKOTA

○ Public Libraries 27 X Traveling Library Stations 44

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map showing library centers	Frontispiece
	PAGE
Carnegie library, Fargo, exterior	34
Carnegie library, Fargo, interior	56
A. C. library, exterior	58
A. C. library, interior	58
Carnegie library, Grafton, exterior	60
Carnegie library, Grand Forks, exterior	62
City library, Mandan, exterior	64
Carnegie library, Valley City, exterior	66
Carnegie library, Valley City, interior	66

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Frontispiece—map showing library stations	1
List of illustrations	3
Table of contents	5
Library commission directory, October 1, 1908	13
Letter of transmittal	15
Report of secretary	17
Organization of commission	17
Duties of commission	17
Work of commission	18
Traveling libraries	18
Legislative reference	18
Educational reference	18
Duties of librarian and director	19
Traveling libraries	19
Methods used	20
Sample list	27
Educational reference library	31
Aims of commission	32
Needs of the work	33
Resignation of librarian	34
Signs of progress	35
Apology	36
Conclusion	36

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

	PAGE
Law creating it—general provisions	38
Legislative bodies—unjust criticism	38
Department of government—procedure—	
Executive	38
Legislative	39
Judicial	39
Need of a reference library	40
Charles McCarthy quoted	40
Reference work in other states	40
James Bryce quoted	40
Aim and method	40
List of subjects	41
Source of material—newspapers	43
List of newspapers and periodicals received.....	44
Practical nature of the work	43
Department non-partisan	45
Bill index—sessions of 1905 and 1907	45
Circular letter to members	46
Demands upon department	46
Work to be done	46
Debating societies	47
Bulletins of comparative legislation	47
Needs of the department	48

APPENDIX NO. I.

HISTORY OF LIBRARIES, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

Devils Lake Public Library	Mrs. Frank Stoltze
Dickinson Public Library	R. H. Johnson
Fargo Public Library	Frank J. Thompson
Jamestown Public Library	Mrs. A. M. Burt
Grafton High School and Public Library	Mrs. W. L. Stockwell
Grand Forks Public Library	Sveinbjorn Johnson
University of North Dakota Library.....	Sveinbjorn Johnson
Mandan City Library	Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald
Minot Public Library	Mrs. L. W. Gammons
Valley City Public Library	Laura A. Bassett

APPENDIX NO. II.

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Statistics of Libraries in North Dakota state institutions.
Methods of administrations in North Dakota institutional libraries.
Statistics of North Dakota public libraries.
Methods of administration in North Dakota public libraries.
List of lodge, college and academy libraries.
List of North Dakota high school libraries.
List of North Dakota public libraries.
List of North Dakota traveling library stations, November 1, 1908.

APPENDIX NO. III.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Report of secretary North Dakota Library Commission, March 14, 1907, to June 30, 1908; June 30, 1908, to October 31, 1908.
Table of appropriations in other states.

APPENDIX NO. IV.

Changes recommended in Library Laws.
Laws of North Dakota relating to libraries.

CHANGES IN THE LIBRARY LAW.

A year of practical work in accordance with the laws of the state has indicated to the Commission the wisdom of some changes in the laws relating to libraries.

1. The number of members on the Commission should be increased from three to five. Three scarcely suffice for suitable organization within the commission. When an emergency occurs, it is difficult to obtain a meeting to transact business from so small a number, who may be scattered by their vocations in different parts of the state.

2. If the Commission consists of five members, it is suggested that two be women appointed by the governor for four years and that the appointments be so arranged that they do not both expire in the same biennial period.

3. The law now requires libraries to report to the board of education. The transfer of the libraries to the commission and the growing interest of communities in a library tax, make it desirable that libraries be required to report to the public commission and to their city council.

4. Through an ambiguity, the printing for the commission which it was intended should be paid for outside the \$1500.00 appropriation, has been charged to the commission fund.

5. It is recommended that the term of office on the commission of ex-officio members begin January first following their election to the position whose tenure qualifies them for membership in the commission.

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Frank J. Thompson, President Library Association,
President.

Walter L. Stockwell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Vice- President.

Mrs. Minnie Clarke Budlong,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Zana K. Miller,
Librarian and Director.

Sveinbjorn Johnson, M. A.,
Legislative Reference Librarian.

Florence McPhee,
Stenographer.

Jessie M. Ramp,
Clerk.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Honorable John Burke, Governor of North Dakota:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the North Dakota Public Library Commission from its organization March 14, 1907 to November 1, 1908.

MINNIE CLARKE BUDLONG,
Secretary Public Library Commission.

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMISSION.

The North Dakota Public Library Commission was created by act of the Tenth legislative assembly. Its members, the president of the state library association, the state superintendent of public instruction and a third appointed by the governor, met at the capitol March 14, 1907, took the oath of office and organized by electing:

Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, President;
W. L. Stockwell, Grafton, Vice-President;
Mrs. Minnie Clarke Budlong, Bismarck, Secretary.

DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

The work outlined for the commission in the act creating it, is as follows:

“Session Laws 1907, Chapter 243.

“POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

SECTION 5. The state library commission on and after its creation and organization, shall take over and add to the educational reference library and the system of traveling libraries, and shall continue the same, and, as its funds permit, shall increase the number and usefulness of the libraries. * * * The commission shall catalogue and otherwise prepare said books for circulation * * *. (It) shall have power and it shall be its duty to establish a legislative reference bureau for the information and assistance of the members of the legislative assembly in the work of legislation. * * *

ASSIST FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

SECTION 6. The librarian or trustees of any free public library or the trustees of any village, town or community, entitled to borrow books from said traveling libraries, may, without charge, ask and receive advice and instruction from said state library commission upon any matter pertaining to the organization, maintenance or administration of the libraries, and the said commission shall, as far as possible, promote and assist by counsel and encouragement the formation of libraries where none exist, and the commission may also send its members to aid in organizing new libraries or improving those already established.

REPORT.

SECTION 7. The state library commission shall keep statistics of the free public libraries of North Dakota and a record of the work done and books

loaned by said commission, and shall make a full report to each general session of the legislature of all expenditures by the commission, and of such statistics and record as shall show the work done by the commission, the use made of the traveling libraries, and all other matters which they deem expedient for the information of the legislature * * *."

WORK OF COMMISSION.

October 1, 1907, Miss Zana K. Miller, visitor of libraries under the Wisconsin commission, assumed control of the work in North Dakota as librarian and director. A trip of inspection had previously been made to some of the libraries of the state including Wahpeton, Fargo, Grafton, Leeds and Minot. An office was opened in the capitol. The department of public instruction resigned to the commission the educational reference library of 3,000 volumes and the charge of the traveling libraries.

Traveling Libraries

Since 1897 the educational department had been sending libraries of 50 volumes each to county superintendents for the use of schools. Requests were sent out for the return of these libraries to be checked up by the librarian. Some books proved to be missing; many were worn out, others, having been chosen for school libraries, were not suited to the needs of traveling libraries. From the balance have been re-organized and sent out prior to November, 1908, forty-one libraries containing 1768 books, an average of forty-three volumes each. From the residue, additional libraries are being fitted out as rapidly as the other duties of the office permit. These libraries are loaned for six months, the receivers paying only the cost of transportation.

Legislative Reference Library—

Besides the re-organization of the traveling libraries, the librarian started the legislative reference bureau. Material was collected in this and other states and much of it classified before this branch of the work, in August, 1908, was placed in charge of Sveinbjorn Johnson, whose report will be found in another part of this volume.

Educational Reference Library—

It is intended that this department shall be an aid to individuals, clubs, schools or communities wishing to pursue special lines of work. Little has been accomplished so far on account of having no fund for the purchase of books. Four clubs, one school and forty-nine individuals have received a total of 375 volumes on application.

DUTIES OF LIBRARIAN AND DIRECTOR.

Besides the care of the educational reference library, the re-organization of the traveling libraries and the founding of the legislative reference library, the librarian has promoted library interest wherever possible throughout the state. The libraries of Wahpeton, Grand Forks, Fargo, Mayville, Jamestown, Casselton, Leeds, Grafton and Minot received personal visits. Others, notably Dickinson and Devils Lake, have received advice by correspondence on the planning, erecting and furnishing of library buildings. In some towns, as Jamestown and Minot, assistance has been given in awakening popular interest in a library tax. Articles explaining the work of the commission have been furnished many newspapers of the state. Aids have been sent the small libraries, also lists of books and magazines, and advice as to their selection and purchase. The first attempt has been made to locate all the libraries of the state and the statistics have been gathered which form the basis of this report. The librarian attended as a representative of the commission, a meeting of the League of Library Commissions in Chicago in January, 1908, and the A. L. A. Conference at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, June 22-27, 1908. Papers explaining the new system for the libraries were read before the state meeting of county superintendents at Bismarck, before the Burleigh county teachers institute and teachers' association, also before the summer schools at Grand Forks and Mayville. Two visits were made at Jamestown, the last one in September, 1908, to assist in the re-organization of the public library before it moved into its new quarters in the city hall.

WORK OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

No part of library extension is so vital to the welfare of the people as the traveling libraries. In a state consisting chiefly of farming communities, there can be no immediate prospect of many large libraries. A great proportion of the inhabitants of North Dakota must for some time depend upon the traveling library to supplement their home collection of books. A steadily increasing number of workers is pushing into the remoter districts adding yearly immense sums to the wealth of the state. In return the state owes a duty to these pioneers to see that they shall not suffer for lack of the reading to which they have been accustomed, or that their children shall not be deprived of the books and pictures needed to complete their school training. With this end in view, the work of refitting the school libraries into traveling libraries has begun, and mixed collections containing forty to fifty volumes each are sent on application.

When a community asks for a traveling library, there is sent it at once an application card accompanied by the list of rules following.

APPLICATION BLANK FOR TRAVELING LIBRARY STATION.

.....
(Village or Town) (County) (Date)

To the North Dakota Public Library Commission, Bismarck, N. D.:

We, the officers and members of the.....Library Association, apply for a traveling library to be used by the people of and the vicinity.

We hereby agree to observe strictly the Commission rules for the loan of libraries; to return each library we receive within six months of its receipt unless extension of time is given; to make no charge to patrons for its privileges; to collect suitable fines for the loss of books or undue injury to them; and to pay all transportation charges.

The libraries will be kept by.....
(P. O. Address) in (state whether residence, store, school, etc.) and will be open to the public from (state hours)M. toM. on (state days of week)
Ship byR. R."

On the reverse side of the card are blank lines for the signatures of the six people agreeing to be responsible. With the card is sent these "Rules for Circulation."

"NORTH DAKOTA
PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Traveling Libraries—How They May Be Secured.

The state law provides that the Public Library Commission shall care for the traveling libraries formerly issued from the state superintendent's office.

TO WHOM LOANED.

The libraries are not loaned to individuals, but to any village, town or community which will form a library association with not less than six members, or any school, study club, or similar organization which will act as a library association. In all cases those interested must agree to be responsible for the safe-keeping and return of the library and to manage it in accordance with the rules of the Library Commission. An application blank or agreement must be properly filled out, signed by six responsible persons and filed with the Public Library Commission at Bismarck before a library will be shipped.

A small public library may obtain a traveling library for the use of its patrons in order to encourage the use of the local library and to illustrate better selection of books.

FREE TO ALL.

No fee shall be charged for the use of these books. Arrangements should be made in advance by subscriptions or pledges for the payment of the necessary cost of transportation.

TIME LIBRARY MAY BE KEPT.

The period for which the libraries are loaned is six months, but an extension will be granted, when desired, upon application. All shipments are made from Bismarck and the libraries should be returned to the Library Commission at Bismarck.

NUMBER OF BOOKS IN EACH LIBRARY.

The libraries contain from 40 to 50 books in fixed collections adapted to both adults and children. There are no printed catalogues for distribution, but a list of the books is sent in each case.

LOCATION OF THE LIBRARY.

It is urged that the library be kept in a convenient place, open for the delivery and return of books, at such time as is determined upon by the local association, of which due notice shall be given to the public. The location of the library is important as it should be kept at a central point where people will have no hesitancy in going.

LIBRARIAN.

The local storekeeper or postmaster will often be willing to take charge of the library, but a librarian should be selected who will take an interest in the books and try to get the people to read them. The success of a traveling library depends very largely upon the librarian.

Simple directions for charging the books are sent with each library."

Upon the return of the application card properly signed a fixed collection containing 40 to 50 volumes is sent. These books are packed in a strong wooden box, so arranged that it can be used as a case for the books at the receiving station. The box is billed "From

NORTH DAKOTA
PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Capitol, Bismarck, N. Dak.

To
.....
North Dakota.

Via Collect

Charges, including both freight and drayage, are in no case to be paid by the North Dakota Public Library Commission."

and contains for the return a shipping label as follows:

"From

TO THE
NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Bismarck, N. Dak.

Via.....

Paid.

Charges, including both freight and drayage, are in no case to be paid by the North Dakota Public Library Commission."

With it are sent three card board signs seven by eleven inches, conspicuously lettered as follows:

"NORTH DAKOTA
PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Traveling Library.

FREE TO ALL

The Library is now located at

Open to the public

(Days of Week)

FromM. toM.

(Hours)

.....
Librarian.

This blank should be filled in neatly with ink and posted in several places where everyone can see them."

These signs are to be filled out and posted in places of prominence in the town.

On each book is fastened a pocket reading as follows:

"NORTH DAKOTA
PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Traveling Library.

RULES FOR BORROWERS

Borrowers—Any person is entitled to draw books who will sign the record of card-holders after reading carefully the borrower's agreement.

Borrower's Card—Each person entitled to draw books from the library will be given a card which must be presented whenever a book is taken, returned or renewed. If this card is lost a new one will be given on seven days' notice.

Number of Volumes—One volume may be drawn at a time on one card.

Time Kept—Any book may be kept for two weeks and once renewed for the same time.

Fines—A fine of one cent a day be paid for each book kept over time, and any money thus received shall be used by the librarian of the local association for transportation and other library expenses. No books shall be lent to any one to whom a book or unpaid fine is charged.

Injuries or Loss—If a borrower loses or destroys a book the librarian will collect the retail price; and in case of damage a fair proportion of its cost. Fines for injury or loss shall be returned to the commission.

The borrower's library card should be kept in this pocket."

In this pocket is to be kept, while the book is in the library, the book card as follows:

“(No. of Library) (No. of Book)
Author
Title.”

When a borrower requests to take out the book, the date and number of the borrower are written on the book card and it is kept by the local librarian.

There is a borrower's card reading as follows:

“No.....
 Name
 Is entitled to draw books from the
 Free Traveling Library
 of the
 North Dakota Public Library Commission
 through the
 Library Association
 and is responsible for all books taken on this card.
 Loaned Returned Loaned Returned”

On this borrower's card is entered the date of loaning, this card is placed in the card pocket and must be presented by the borrower on the return of the book. When the library is returned to the commission, the borrower's cards are kept by the local association and the book cards should be in place in the pockets of the books.

The local librarian should fill out and keep the borrower's register. This register is to be returned to the commission once a year.

The commission depends upon this register and the cards for the statistics necessary to its report and therefore encloses in each library sent out:

A list of books sent,
 Fifty book cards,
 Fifty borrower's cards,
 One borrower's register,
 Two circulars of instruction for the use of librarians.
 On reverse side:

"NORTH DAKOTA
 PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Free Traveling Libraries

RULES FOR CIRCULATION

Care of Book:—It is especially desirable that the children should learn to use books carefully. The local librarian may absolutely refuse to loan books to any child, or to any adult who does not keep them clean or treat them carefully. The Commission reserves the right to refuse a second library where the first one has been wilfully abused.

If a borrower loses or destroys a book the librarian will collect the retail price; and in case of damage a fair proportion of its cost.

Fines for injury or loss shall be returned to the Commission.

Issuing a Card—Each person wishing to draw books should be asked to sign his name in the record of card-holders after reading carefully the borrower's agreement.

A sample is given on the two following pages of this agreement and the lines for signatures.

"NORTH DAKOTA
 PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Free Traveling Libraries

Record of Card-Holders

of the

Benson Library Association

I, the undersigned, living in Benson or vicinity hereby apply for the privilege of borrowing books from the Free Traveling Library of the Benson Library Association.

I promise to take good care of all the books I draw, to pay promptly all fines and damages charged against me, and to obey the rules of the library.

No. Name

1. James Johnson

2. Mary Smith

3.

The librarian should then issue to the applicant the yellow reader's card containing the applicant's name and the number of the line on which he signed the record of card-holders, as shown on the following page.

(Borrower's Card)

No. 2

Mary Smith

is entitled to draw books from the

Free Traveling Library

of the

North Dakota Public Library Commission

through the

Benson Library Association

and is responsible for all books taken on this card.

Loaned	Returned	Loaned	Returned"
3 My 05	11 My		

Loaning a Book—When a book is to be loaned, take the book card, bearing the name of the book, from the pocket and write on it the date and number of the borrower.

(Book Card)

Alcott •

Rose in Bloom

3 My 05 2 11 My

Put the date in the "Loaned" column on the borrower's card, which should now be put into the book pocket. When the book is out, the book card should be kept in a tray furnished for the purpose.

Discharging a Book—Any book may be kept by a reader two weeks and once renewed for the same time. When a book is returned, the librarian should examine the dates on the book and the borrower's card to see if the book is overdue. If it is, a fine of one cent shall be charged for each day the book has been kept overtime. Any money thus received shall be used by the librarian of the local library association for transportation charges and other library expenses. Date of return should be written on the borrower's card and the book card as shown above. The book card should then be placed in the book pocket and the borrower's card returned to the borrower if he wishes to borrow another book, and if not should be kept by the librarian until wanted again.

Return of Library—When the library is returned to the Commission, the book cards should all be in the pockets. The record of borrowers and the borrower's cards should be kept by the librarian to be used with the next library. A catalog or list of the books is sent with each library and the library should be checked up before it is returned to the Commission.

The record of the borrowers should be sent to the Commission once a year.

Advertise the Library—A notice should be printed in the local papers, printing a full list of the books, better still, call attention to the different books from time to time, and give the location of the library and hours and days of opening when books may be drawn.

Change of Librarian—Kindly notify the Commission at once when a change of librarian occurs. See that the new custodian has all necessary information relative to the operation of the library before transfer is made.

When the library is due a double postal is sent as follows:

"NORTH DAKOTA
PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Bismarck,.....190....

To the Librarian of Free Traveling Library:

This card is to remind you that your present library will be due.....
.....and to request you to call in the books as soon as possible, unless
they are still in sufficient demand to warrant extension of time beyond the six
months, stating length of extension desired. This definite information,
promptly given, is requisite for the best service to all our traveling library
patrons. Your attention is called to the necessity for careful packing of the
books in paper. Please fill out notification of shipment on attached postal
and return to the Commission. Kindly see that freight charges are prepaid.

North Dakota Public Library Commission."

North Dakota Public Library Commission
The Capitol,

Bismarck, North Dakota.

.....Place
.....190....

I have checked the books with the list and shipped today to the North
Dakota Public Library Commission traveling library No.....by
freight, charges prepaid, by way of the.....R. R.
Number of borrowers registered is.....

The following supplies are needed with the next library:

.....
Librarian."

The above blanks cover the entire system used in the circulation
of the traveling libraries.

SAMPLE LISTS OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Three lists of traveling libraries are given below. These are not
offered as ideal lists but as samples of libraries it has been possible
to arrange from the books on hand.

TRAVELING LIBRARY NO. 4.

1. Arabian Nights Arabian Nights Entertainments
2. ArnoldStories of Ancient Peoples
3. BrownEthan Allen
4. Butler: Persimmons
5. ChurchillThe Crossing

6. ClarkeStory of Caesar
7. CooperLast of the Mohicans
8. ConnorSky Pilot
- 9 DenisonHer Secret
10. Doubleday Stories of Inventors
11. EgglestonRunning the River
12. Foley Prairie Breezes
13. Foster Stories of Minnesota
14. Grimm Brothers Fairy Tales
15. Hale Man Without a Country
16. HemenwayHow to Make School Gardens
17. Irving Tales of a Traveler
18. Johnson The World's Discoverers
19. Kingsley Water Babies
20. Kipling Captain Courageous
21. Leighton Lewis and Clark
22. LongfellowCourtship of Miles Standish
23. McCaskey Lincoln Literary Collection
24. Maclaren Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush
25. McClintock The Philippines
26. Mowbray Journey to Nature
27. Ollivant Bob, Son of Battle
28. Phelps Successors of Mary the First
29. Pratt The Great West
30. Riis Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen
31. Roth First Book of Forestry
32. Sandys Trapper Jim
33. Schurz Abraham Lincoln
34. Scudder George Washington
35. Sewell Black Beauty
36. Smith Evolution of Dodd
37. Stockton Lady and the Tiger
38. Stowe Uncle Tom's Cabin
39. Teller First Book of Forestry
40. Tennyson Enoch Arden and Other Poems
41. True Iron Star
42. Van Bergen Story of China
43. Van Bergen Story of Japan
44. Ward Kenwick's Career
45. Whittier Snow-bound and Other Poems
46. Wiggin Bird's Christmas Carol

TRAVELING LIBRARY NO. 129.

1. Alcott Little Men
2. Alcott Little Women
3. Baldwin Fifty Famous Stories Retold
4. Bolton Girls Who became Famous

-
5. Bolton Poor Boys Who Became Famous
 6. Brooks Abraham Lincoln
 7. Brown Rabo and His Friends
 8. Burkett and Others Agriculture for Beginners
 9. Burroughs Literary Values
 10. Carroll Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
 11. Catherwood Heroes of the Middle West
 12. Cooper Last of the Mohicans
 13. Dana Two Years Before the Mast
 14. Defoe Robinson Crusoe
 15. Dodge Hans Brinker
 16. Field With Trumpet and Drum
 17. Franklin Autobiography
 18. Griffis Brave Little Holland
 19. Hale Man Without a Country
 20. Hawthorne Wonder Book
 21. Holmes Autocrat of the Breakfast Table
 22. Judd Wigwam Stories
 23. Lodge and Roosevelt... Hero Tales From American History
 24. Lowell My Study Windows
 25. Lummis..... Some Strange Corners of Our Country
 26. Miller First Book of Birds
 27. Noel Buz
 28. Ollivant Bob, Son of Battle
 29. Parkman Oregon Trail
 30. Riley Book of Joyous Children
 31. Roberts Kindred of the Wild
 32. Schwatha Children of the Cold
 33. Scott Ivanhoe
 34. Scudder George Washington
 35. Scudder Stories From My Attic
 36. Seton Wild Animals I Have Known
 37. Seawell..... Paul Jones
 38. Seawell Twelve Naval Captains
 39. Sewell Black Beauty
 40. Starr American Indians
 41. Stevenson Treasure Island
 42. Warner My Summer in a Garden
 43. Whittier Complete Poetical Works
 44. Willard Story of the Prairies
 45. Wyss Swiss Family Robinson

TRAVELING LIBRARY NO. 169.

1. Alrich Story of a Bad Boy
2. Ayrton Child Life in Japan
3. Bacheller Eben Holden
4. Bolton Girls Who Became Famous

-
5. Bolton Poor Boys Who Became Famous
 6. Carpenter Africa
 7. Burt Poems Every Child Should Know
 8. Dunbar Folks From Dixie
 9. Eastman Indian Boyhood
 10. Field Little Book of Profitable Tales
 11. Ford Honorable Peter Stirling
 12. Foulk Braided Straws
 13. Franklin Autobiography
 14. Gordon The Prospector
 15. Harte Openings in the Old Trail
 16. Hemenway How to Make School Gardens
 17. Holbrook Round the Year in Myth and Song
 18. Hughes Tom Brown's School Days
 19. Knapp Story of the Philippines
 20. Leighton Lewis and Clark
 21. Lodge and Roosevelt... Hero Tales From American History
 22. London Call of the Wild
 23. Long Ways of the Wood Folk
 24. Long Wilderness Ways
 25. Longfellow Song of Hiawatha
 26. Lummis Some Strange Corners of Our Country
 27. Matthews... Introduction to the Study of American Literature
 28. Riis Roosevelt, the Citizen
 29. Riley Rhymes of Childhood
 30. Riley Sketches in Prose
 31. Roberts Watchers of the Trail
 32. Roth First Book of Forestry
 33. Saunders Beautiful Joe
 34. Seabury Porto Rico
 35. Seton Two Little Savages
 36. Smedley and Talbot Wizards of Rye town
 37. Tomlinson Winning His "W"
 38. Vaile Truth About Santa Claus
 39. Wade Ten Little Indians
 40. Washington Up From Slavery
 41. Wesselhoeft Jack, the Fire Dog
 42. White Court of Boyville
 43. Whitson With Fremont the Pathfinder
 44. Wiggin Timothy's Quest
 45. Winship Louisiana Purchase
 46. Woods Civil Government for North Dakota
 47. Yan Phou Lee When I Was a Boy in China

EDUCATIONAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

There are about 3,000 volumes in this department. Besides the general reference cyclopedias, the following classification has been made :

- Fine arts.
- Industrial arts
- Essays.
- Ethics.
- Drama.
- Biography—Collective.
- Biography—Individual.
- Literature—American.
- Literature—English.
- Education.
- Psychology.
- Religion.
- Sociology.
- General science.
- Travel.
- Ancient history.
- History—
 - England.
 - Germany.
 - France.
 - Russia.
 - Netherlands.
 - Asia.
 - North America.
 - United States.
 - Civil war.
 - Colonial period.
 - Revolution and confederation.

It has been impossible as yet to catalog these works, nor is there a printed list for distribution. Schools, clubs, communities or individuals wishing to pursue a special line of study, are supplied with the best material possible from this collection on application to the librarian.

It is urged that applicants be as specific as possible in asking for books. A request for "Books on Literature" is too general to permit the librarian to make a satisfactory choice. Name the period in literature or the country, or better yet, the authors.

Signature of the following application card is the only pledge required of borrowers in this department.

"No..... Application for the use of the
Educational Reference Library

.....190....

I, the undersigned, living in....., hereby apply for the privilege of borrowing books from the above library.

I promise to take good care of all the books I draw; to pay promptly all fines and damages charged against me and all transportation charges; and to obey the rules of the library.

Name.....

Read this pledge carefully before signing. Fill out with ink."

The only expense is the express or freight on the books. Work in this department has been limited by lack of funds to purchase books. The library contains no material on many subjects sent in by clubs and individuals, and it has only been possible to give inquirers a list of titles of books and articles on their subject with addresses. It is difficult to estimate what the state loses by inability to respond to these demands. For instance, the first request to reach the secretary of the North Dakota commission was from a farmer asking for works on tree planting and dry land farming. There were no such books on the shelves and no money to buy them. Think what it would mean in the development of the state, if such information could be furnished. Similar requests have come from artisans and from professional men asking for books to pursue farther their studies into their specialties. Such an investment of state money would bring quick returns in the development of any community containing such ambitious workers and students.

AIMS OF COMMISSION.

The commission aims to continue the work begun along the lines outlined in the act by which it was created. It has not been possible to accomplish great things in any one line owing to the short time elapsing since the establishment of the work and the limited fund at disposal. The foundations of the work have been well laid in all departments. Here are samples of the letters that come in daily as winter approaches :

"Will you please give me information about the traveling school libraries? We have one school without any library. Are they free for any school district?"

Another writes :

"Can we possibly arrange for some libraries for our town this winter?"

And to all that must be sent the stereotyped reply :

"We regret to say there is no library for shipment at the present time. Your request will be filed in the order of its receipt and your application filled at the earliest possible date."

"I would like to know how a walking library works and if it is possible for me to get it to my school? Will you be so kind and give me particulars about it?"

The success of the traveling libraries is attested by the demand which exceeds the supply. The value of the legislative reference bureau will be demonstrated during the coming legislature. The success of the advisory and field work of the librarian is proven by the many letters and words of commendation received. The interest aroused wherever field work has been done points to the advisability of special development along that line of work. There is much technical work to be done, cataloging, indexing and gathering statistics. The commission aims to develop all lines of its duties to the best of its financial ability.

NEEDS OF THE WORK.

It will be impossible to continue even the work begun without a larger appropriation. The traveling libraries need books. Missouri established a library commission the same year as North Dakota. Missouri appropriated \$5,000 annually for the use of its commission, which made possible the purchase of \$3,500 worth of books the first year of its existence.

The educational reference department needs a book fund.

The legislative reference bureau needs suitable quarters and a competent assistant.

The field work needs a traveling fund and sufficient help in the office to permit occasional absences of the executive head of the department.

There is great need of better quarters for the office force under the commission. There is at present but one room, with not enough wall space to contain the books of the educational reference library alone. Traveling library cases must be piled in the hallways. The books from them are stored in a dark closet at a distance, difficult of access and almost impossible to sort and handle.

The legislative reference librarian has no conveniences whatever except a desk and a few shelves crowded in beside the educational books. This work alone should have at least a room with a private office for the convenience of legislators and others wishing to make use of the material prepared by the legislative reference librarian.

The North Dakota library fund of \$1,500 annually is not enough to continue the work. Unless the appropriation is more than doubled it will be necessary to discontinue some of its lines of effort. It was only possible to start the departments mentioned in the bill by delaying the organization until there should be but one year's expenses to be paid from the biennial appropriation. What department under the commission can be cut off? Our workmen in all classes—farmers, artisans, office men and scholars, clubs, schools and teachers—need the educational reference helps. The state needs the added

wealth that will result from their labors, aided by the best books in their specialties. The families of these workers are entitled to the education and recreation of the traveling libraries. Our lawmakers and all students interested in industrial and economic problems need the assistance of the legislative reference library. The growing library interest throughout the state needs the guidance of an experienced adviser. Must any line of commission work be cut off?

There is need of greater publicity for the work of the commission. Thanks are hereby extended to the papers in the state which have printed the articles, sent them from time to time, especially the Bismarck Tribune, the Fargo Forum, the Grand Forks Herald, the Valley City Times-Record, the Wheatland Educator, the North Dakota Magazine and the North Dakota Capitol. It is hoped other papers will follow their example and assist in making the labors of the commission and the advantages of the different library departments known to the people of the state.

RESIGNATION OF LIBRARIAN.

At a meeting of the library commission held in Fargo November 5, 1908, the following letter was read:

1069 Prospect St., Appleton, Wis., Oct. 13, 1908.

To the Members of the Public Library Commission, Bismarck, N. D.:

It is with deep regret that I find myself obliged to resign my position as your librarian, on account of ill health. I realize the embarrassment that this may cause the Commission just now and I would not think of doing it if it could in any way be avoided. For weeks and months I have deceived myself as to my own strength and now I find a sudden stop for repairs is the result. I hoped to last out until spring but my doctor forbids me to think of going back to a North Dakota winter and the hard work of a legislative session.

I hope you may be able to find the right person for the work very soon and I shall be very glad to do anything I can to help you.

Very sincerely yours,

ZANA K. MILLER.

(Per E. A.)

Miss Miller's resignation from the position of librarian and director was reluctantly accepted, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Miss Zana K. Miller has felt compelled by failing health to resign her position as librarian and director of North Dakota public library commission work and

Whereas, The pressure of work is such that the office can not long be left without an executive head,

Resolved, That with reluctance, we accept the resignation of Miss Miller and take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the work she has done for all the departments under her charge.



Exterior View, Fargo Public Library.

The library interest of North Dakota will always owe a debt to the enthusiasm, discretion and technical ability of its organizer.

FRANK J. THOMPSON, Pres.,
W. L. STOCKWELL, Vice Pres.,
MINNIE CLARKE BUDLONG, Sec'y.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS

The growth of library interest in the state is most encouraging. Grand Forks, Fargo, Grafton and Valley City already have Carnegie buildings. Dickinson and Minot have plans completed to build. Devils Lake and Bottineau have voted appropriations to support Carnegie libraries.

Minot voted for a \$30,000 building and passed an appropriation of \$4,500 annually.

Dickinson will have a \$15,000 building.

Devils Lake is preparing for a \$12,500 building.

Bottineau voted to support a \$10,000 library.

Park River has moved into new quarters and had \$400 for furnishings.

Jamestown has completely reorganized its library and moved it into the City Hall and has been granted by the city \$1,250 annually for its support.

These are only a few of the more noticeable signs of growth. It is impossible to mention all the smaller libraries that are enjoying new quarters, new books, and better service on account of their year's progress.

The report of the library committee at the state federation at Minot showed gratifying activity among the club women of the state in this important work.

The attendance from North Dakota at the A. L. A. Conference at Lake Minnetonka in June was another satisfactory indication of interest. This was the first appearance of North Dakota at an A. L. A. conference and the event was celebrated by a state dinner at which Miss Elizabeth Abbott, secretary of the state library association, presided, and Dr. J. C. Hanson, chief of catalog division, Library of Congress, was guest of honor.

The representatives in attendance at the conference were:

Miss Zana K. Miller, Librarian and Director of the North Dakota Public Library Commission.

R. A. Nestos, Secretary of the Library Board, Minot.

Miss Elizabeth Abbott, Librarian Grand Forks Public Library.

Dr. O. G. Libby, Secretary of State Historical Society.

Miss Nellie Olson, Librarian of the Normal School, Mayville.

Miss Ida Schaefer, Assistant Librarian of the Public Library, Fargo.

Mrs. Ethel McVeety, Librarian of the Agricultural College, Fargo.

Mrs. Minnie Clarke Budlong, Secretary of the North Dakota Public Library Commission.

Miss Abby Brayton, Asst. Librarian State University, North Dakota.

APOLOGY.

This first attempt of the North Dakota public library commission to tabulate the library statistics of the state is offered by its secretary with apology. There are undoubtedly errors of omission and of insertion in this report and the cooperation of all readers is requested in locating the mistakes. Had the librarian who was in charge of the work from its beginning been able to remain a few weeks longer the report would have been more complete and accurate. Miss Miller was stricken by severe illness just as the time came for preparing the report and was reluctantly obliged to return home. The remaining office force with the assistance of the secretary assumed the unexpected duty and have done what they could in the short time remaining.

Many libraries have not reported to the commission. It is hoped they may come to realize the importance of the matter that the second biennial report may contain a complete list.

The commission has not had charge of the traveling libraries long enough to furnish statistics of circulation. The book cards returned in the pockets of the books and the borrower's registers sent in once a year will furnish the basis of tables for the next report.

For the same reason it is not possible in the financial report this year to charge to each department its itemized share of expense. The work has been managed in one room by one person until August 1, 1908, and all expenses have gone into one account. Subdivisions will come later.

Hearty thanks are extended those libraries which have promptly returned their preliminary reports and made possible this first effort at tabulation, and also to those who so cheerfully responded with histories of the library movement in their respective cities.

Attention is called to the tables at the end of this report. The list collected by the librarian shows 27 public libraries, 52 high school libraries, 44 traveling libraries and 4 club, lodge and academy libraries. There are undoubtedly many libraries in the state whose existence has not come to the knowledge of the commission; also inaccuracies in the list that has been prepared, and the cooperation of the public is asked in correcting the list before the next report.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing covers the activities of the North Dakota Public Library Commission, detailing what has been done during its brief

existence, and outlining what, with the cooperation of the legislators, and people of North Dakota, it hopes to accomplish.

FRANK J. THOMPSON, Pres.

W. L. STOCKWELL, Vice Pres.,

MINNIE CLARKE BUDLONG, Sec'y.

Bismarck, North Dakota, November 1, 1908.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

SVEINBJORN JOHNSON

In compliance with section 5 of Chapter 243 of the session laws of 1907 creating the Public Library Commission, the librarian and director began the collection of material on legislative subjects early in 1908. Thus was formed the nucleus of a reference library which by the gradual accession of books, pamphlets and reports has already outgrown its present quarters. As the work of assisting legislators in their difficult and important task is an innovation in North Dakota, it may not be amiss to review briefly the condition that forced the legislatures of several states to provide reference libraries for the benefit of their members.

UNJUST CRITICISM OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

In many states, including our own, it has been fashionable with a certain class of people to make fun of the legislature. Without regard for the seriousness of the situation when people begin to lose faith in and respect for the governing body, papers and individuals are often disposed to laugh at its work and speak lightly of its virtues. A few cases of "freak" legislation and periodic revelations of graft and corruption are made the basis of a criticism alike superficial and unjust. A study of the means and methods by which the three departments of government, the legislative, executive and judicial, discharge their several functions, justifies no such conclusion that in morals or intelligence the personnel of the legislative branch is generally speaking inferior to that of the other departments. On the contrary it is difficult to escape the conclusion that though the quality of legislation is sometimes poor and often indifferent it is a compliment to the genius of Americans for lawmaking that it is no worse than we find it.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Inverting what would be the logical order of treatment, we find the executive charged with the duties of law enforcement. This branch is provided with numerous administrative officers who take the law as passed by the legislature and construed by the courts and apply it to the conditions that called for its enactment. Numerous devices like commissions and boards are from time to time adopted to aid this department in the performance of its duties and as a result, though it has by no means escaped adverse criticism

in this country the standard of administrative efficiency has steadily risen.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Coming to the judicial branch, which construes the law, we find a well organized system of procedure. Our courts, ever since they began to decide cases in this country, have followed the beaten path of precedent. The judge, whose library is filled with commentaries and reports, never writes an opinion until he has studied and compared the decisions of other tribunals bearing upon the question at issue. It may be that the courts of Maine or California have solved the problem the supreme court of North Dakota is called upon to disentangle. In that event North Dakota may be guided by the decision of Maine. In a word, one court takes counsel from the wisdom and experience of another.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

We see, then, that the courts have almost unlimited reference resources at their demand when called upon to construe the law; we provide an army of administrative and executive officers to enforce it, but what do we do for the men whose duty it is to frame this law? We are forced to admit that we do little or nothing. They are called from the farm, the office and the workshop to legislate upon the complex problems of a great commonwealth and yet the state does not provide them with means of assistance in the discharge of this extraordinary duty. These legislators are honest and intelligent men, as a rule, but they are busy men who cannot always watch the ever changing economic and sociological conditions of their state and country; they cannot, without taking much valuable time from their business, keep their information exact and up to date as to what the most progressive states are doing with the very problems their own commonwealth calls upon them to solve. They must deal with questions upon the proper solution of which great fortunes and the welfare of thousands depend, but they have no means of assistance at their command even in degree proportionate to the magnitude of the task imposed. If the legislatures had adequate means of knowing the example and experience of other states than their own and the opinions of experts and practical men of affairs, we would hear fewer complaints of laws that are dead letters or badly enforced because unwise, oppressive or unpopular. If legislation were made more scientific by providing some means of assistance to the body that makes the law we would have less need for judicial lawmaking, by broad construction, alike inconsistent with the theory of our government and in the end, disastrous to the dignity and influence of the courts. If the courts legislate the people will demand more control over them. Why it has been proposed in this country to provide a referendum of court decisions on constitutional questions.

NEED OF A REFERENCE LIBRARY.

When the legislatures of different states began to see this remarkable situation in its true light, there was neither doubt nor hesitation about the course to be pursued. The economy of employing great talent in interpreting the law and covering its defects by liberal construction without doing anything to make the process of law building scientific, seemed very unsatisfactory after a little thoughtful investigation. Men began to think that a fence at the top of the precipice was better than an ambulance at its base. The need of the reference library in the work of legislation is so well set forth by Mr. Charles McCarthy of the Wisconsin legislative library that we print an extract herewith:

"If private forces maintain bureaus of information for representatives, let us have public information bureaus, open to private and public interests alike. If it is hard to get information because of the great variety of subjects now coming before our legislators, the only sensible thing to do is to get experts to gather this material. If business interests have good lawyers to look after their legislation, the people should secure the same kind of men to help their representatives. If the business interests secure statisticians, engineers, and scientific men, then the public should do likewise. If great judges and great lawyers are constantly working upon the problems of interpretation of laws, then, surely, men of equal ability should be consulted while those laws are being-constructed."

REFERENCE WORK IN OTHER STATES—MR. BRICE.

Commenting upon the work of the legislative reference library in Wisconsin and other states, Ambassador James Bryce said in his address before the New York Bar Association in February, 1908, "This shows that the legislatures are awakening to the great importance of using every device which scientific method can apply for seeing that legislation is properly conducted." The work has proved popular in Wisconsin, the legislature of 1907 appropriating \$15,000 for the maintenance of the department. Reference work has also been successfully undertaken by the states of Alabama, California, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Rhode Island and the city of Baltimore, Maryland. The states of Iowa and Kansas are considering the question at the present time.

AIM AND METHOD.

The aim of the department, as intimated in preceding paragraphs, is to assist the lawmaker in his work. To this end we have collected and classified laws from different states on certain topics; model laws, adopted by societies and organizations and recommended for passage; bills that have been lost in other legislatures; magazine articles by specialists and experts in various fields of work and such

other literature as might be of some service to members. Except in so far as our very limited quarters have prevented, all material has been placed upon the shelves in such a way as to be most easily accessible. While the range of topics is not as yet very wide the generosity with which societies and individuals have responded to requests for material and cooperation has enabled us to make a very encouraging start.

LIST OF SUBJECTS.

To give some idea of our resources we print herewith a list of subjects on which more or less data may be found in the library:

- Apportionment of Representatives.
- Automobiles—laws.
- Banking—
 - Reports.
 - Laws.
 - Reserve for banks.
- Bank Deposits—Guaranty.
- Boards of control of state institutions.
- Buildings.
- Central bank.
- Cities—
 - Commission government.
 - Civic improvements.
 - Home rule.
 - Lighting.
 - Municipal ownership.
 - Civil service.
 - Model charters.
 - Reports.
- Child labor.
- Convict labor.
- Corporations—Laws.
 - Public regulation.
- Corrupt practices.
- Currency question.
- Divorce.
- Drains.
- Drugs—Laws.
- Grain inspection.
- Election—General.
 - Laws.
- Employers' liability.

Factory inspection.
Game—Laws.
Garbage.
Immigration laws.
Indeterminate sentence.
Industrial training in schools.
Initiative and referendum.
Injunctions.
Insurance—
Insurance—Reports.
 Casualty.
 Industrial.
 Federal regulation.
 State regulation.
Interstate commerce commission.
Irrigation.
Juvenile Courts—Laws.
 Reports.
Liquor traffic.
Legislative-reference libraries.
Labor—laws.
 Reports.
Lobbying.
Monopolies.
Municipalities.
Navy.
New Zealand.
Old age pension.
Primary Election—
 General laws.
 Comments.
Public Utilities Commission—General discussion.
 Laws.
 Reports.
Parcels post.
Postal savings banks.
Proportional representation.
Public health.
Pure food—Laws.

Railroads—General.

- Reports.
- Laws.
- Rates.
- Regulation, federal and state.
- Taxation.

Recall.

Roads—General.

- Laws.
- Road building.
- State aid.

Schools—Laws.

- Reports.

Standard oil.

State constitutions.

State institutions.

State tax commissions.

Telephone—Connections.

- Competition.

Tenure of Office—Removal by governor.

Torrens system.

Taxation—General.

- Income tax.
- Inheritance tax.
- Insurance premiums.
- Single tax.

Uniform Accounting—Municipal corporations.

- Private corporations.

Waterways.

NEWSPAPERS AS A SOURCE.

One of the most valuable sources of material is the current newspaper. Through the courtesy of several publishers, within and outside the state, we receive several daily and weekly papers. These are looked over as carefully as time permits, and any valuable comment on or criticism of any law in any state in which North Dakota might be interested is clipped, mounted on cardboard and filed with the subject of which it treats. Defects in the practical operation of existing laws are often pointed out and valuable suggestions of amendments are made.

PRACTICAL WORK.

It is this newspaper material that saves the legislative reference library from the possible charge that it seeks to convert legislators

into dreamers and theorists. True, we gather the opinions of experts and students, thereby enabling our lawmakers to see the law as specialists believe it should be. But—here is where the ordinary library differs radically from ours—we aim especially to collect all evidence from the actual working of the law under given economic conditions. It is our purpose to make the work as practical as possible. We believe that members should know the law of other states, not only as it is, but also as it works.

The newspaper is not only valuable because of the editorial and other criticism it contains, but also because we find in it mention of material useful to the library. A news item tells of the meeting of some association interested in some public movement and we write for its report. Or we find a reference to an address delivered by some practical man of affairs, whose work brings him in constant contact with the working of a certain class of laws, and we ask for a copy of the speech, which request is granted in the vast majority of cases. We take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the generosity of publishers who favor us with their publications. We print herewith a list of the newspapers and periodicals that come regularly to the library.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS REGULARLY RECEIVED OCT. 31, 1908.

Donations.

Boston Evening Transcript.
 Bismarck Tribune.
 Daily News.
 Evening Times.
 Grand Forks Herald (donated by Sveinbjorn Johnson.)
 Minot Optic.
 Minot Reporter.
 Portland Daily Journal.
 Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
 Devils Lake Journal.
 Devils Lake Inter-Ocean.
 Jamestown Weekly Alert.
 LaMoure County Chronicle.
 Dickinson Recorder.
 North Dakota Capital.
 Pioneer Express.
 Valley City Times-Record.
 Mayville Tribune.
 Park River Gazette News.
 St. Thomas Times.
 Williston Herald.
 North Dakota Magazine.
 Westland Educator.
 Public Service.

American Economist.
 New York Post (donated by Z. K. Miller).
 American Industries.
 Freight.
 Locomotive Firemen's and Engineer's Magazine.
 Eastern Underwriter.
 Telephony.
 Economic Bulletin.
 North Dakota Farmer.
 Wahpeton Globe Gazette.
 Success (donated by Sveinbjorn Johnson).
 Minneapolis Journal (donated by Cora M. Johnson).
 Railroad Trainman.
 Grafton News and Times.

Subscription.

Portland Oregonian.
 Chicago Record-Herald.
 World's Work.
 Colliers.
 Yale Review.
 Annals of American Academy.
 Political Science Quarterly.
 Outlook.
 Green Bag.
 Charities and Commons.
 Economic Bulletin.

NON-PARTISAN WORK.

At this point a few words should be said on the attitude of the department in its efforts to compile material on a subject. Of course, it approaches this task entirely free from bias or prejudice of any kind. We seek to collect all information available on any question equally on one side as upon the other. This we believe to be the only consistent course to follow, the only method in harmony with the underlying idea of legislative reference work. It is no concern of ours what general policy the legislature may see fit to pursue. Our work is at an end when we have given members all assistance in our power which they have solicited, put into their hands whatever literature the department may have on the subjects in which they have decided to interest themselves and upon such economic problems as may from time to time arise.

BILL INDEX—SESSIONS OF 1905 AND 1907.

Owing to the pressure of work the department has not been able to index bills further back than two sessions. A card index covering the sessions of 1905 and 1907 enables anyone to find any bill on any subject introduced in our legislature since 1905 without much loss of time. No indexed record of bills had been kept,

hence it was practically impossible for a member to find a bill on some particular subject. In time we hope to index all bills introduced two or three sessions further back. With such an index and the bills accessible, much unnecessary redrafting will be saved should members wish to reintroduce bills in the same or modified forms. Moreover, it will be easy to trace the history of any legislation and note every step in its evolution into the final stage of statutory law.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO MEMBERS.

Immediately after the last election, the department sent a circular letter to every member requesting him to indicate in what subjects he would be particularly interested during the coming session. The letter was in the following form:

One of the duties of the Public Library Commission, as prescribed by the legislature of 1907, is the maintenance of a reference bureau for the information and assistance of legislators. Obedient to this mandate of the law, the department has been collecting valuable discussions of subjects of legislative interest, laws, documents and reports from different parts of the country. We write you this to acquaint you with our aim and duty, and with your co-operation we hope to be of some service to you in your work.

If you will indicate in what subjects you will be most interested, we shall, to the full extent of our time and means, inform you:

1. Where valuable discussions of any subject may be found.
2. What states passed laws upon it.
3. What bills on any subject have been introduced in the last two sessions of our legislature.

We shall be pleased to send you summaries of helpful material to such extent as our means permit and if possible, answer any question the topics in which you are interested may raise.

Make your questions as specific as possible. We care nothing about your politics or on which side of a question you may happen to be. Our aim is to assist, not to influence you.

Our work is entirely free and your communications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

DEMANDS UPON THE DEPARTMENT.

During its brief period of existence, numerous demands for information have been made upon the department. Inquiries directed to the different departments of state have been referred to the reference bureau. With increasing reference facilities, the department will be in a good position to answer such requests for information. It is, moreover, one of its duties to be of all possible service to state officials in the performance of their duties.

WORK TO BE DONE.

An important work that should be undertaken as soon as time and means allow is that of indexing various state documents, governors' messages and vetoes. Many valuable documents have been printed, but are of little practical use for want of a workable index to the material they contain. With such an index in the reference

library and a good storeroom, the documentary material of the state could be made available for use. Other states have allowed their printed matter to accumulate and moulder in comparative uselessness, and are only recently bestirring themselves in the direction of compiling practical reference indices to the mass of material which while representing an outlay of thousands of dollars, returns only a small per cent of the value it should yield. This task will require much time and labor and should be begun soon. Our state is yet young and its documentary resources are very limited compared with those of older states, but every year material of much value is printed, and the longer the delay the greater the work will be when undertaken. The practical value of the agricultural documents, for example, to the farmers of the state, would be greatly increased were a thorough index of the same available.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

The nature of the reference library is such as to make it especially helpful to debating societies in the various educational centers of the state. Requests for loan of material on public questions have come to the department even at this early period in its existence. It is our aim to be of such service in this connection as we may, and between sessions we shall gladly loan our material to responsible persons interested in debate. It is hoped that the department may thereby become instrumental in encouraging added interest in the art of expression by the young people of the state and at the same time a careful study of the problems of economics, government and sociology which they must help to solve as citizens and voters when they leave the schools. The department has published a small bulletin with a table of leading parliamentary motions in order of rank convenient for the use of legislators, clubs and debating societies. This bulletin we mail upon request.

COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION BULLETINS.

Another feature of the work the department has planned which we believe will be of great practical service to members is the preparation of summaries of special legislation. In these bulletins it is aimed to set forth in clear and condensed form the law in the different states on some special subject of interest to North Dakota. These digests will be mailed to members and also exchanged for similar summaries on different subjects compiled in other states. The work of preparation will require much painstaking care in the matter of collecting and comparing the laws of the different states. To this end it will be necessary to employ a competent and trained person who has had some experience in research work, who has a liberal knowledge of economics and a grasp of a few fundamental principles of law.

NEEDS OF THE DEPARTMENT QUARTERS.

The most pressing need of the department and in fact the one that must first be considered is that of larger quarters. Our little room is already so overcrowded that material which daily comes to the library cannot be made serviceable to the full extent of its value because no more shelf room is available. The collection will continue to grow and provision must be made for the proper shelving of material which is of course of little use unless classified, but classification is of no avail if no shelf room is provided. Arrangement should also be made for a room either in or adjoining the library, with such furniture as two or three tables and chairs, wherein members who consult the library can temporarily sit and study or glance over material. At present we have barely standing room for patrons, much to the discomfort and inconvenience of members. We therefore most respectfully recommend to your attention the fact that the efficiency of the department as an aid to members will be seriously impaired unless more adequate quarters are provided.

Appendix No. I
HISTORIES OF LIBRARIES

DEVILS LAKE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Contributed by Mrs. Frank Stoltze.)

There are in the city of Devils Lake two women's clubs, the Shakespeare Club and the Library Club.

The library club have for several years maintained a library—some 1,500 volumes—but having no suitable place to keep it and with no reading room its usefulness was limited.

The executive board of the Shakespeare Club asked that a committee be appointed from the Library Club to cooperate with them in securing a Carnegie library.

Finding a two mill tax would maintain a \$15,000 library, we waited upon the city council and asked them to give the citizens the opportunity to vote for a library at the next general election. This was granted and an active campaign inaugurated to arouse public sentiment to the crying need for some respectable place where our young men and boys might spend their evenings profitably and pleasantly. We planned to give the basement for use as a gymnasium.

We wrote to librarians of the Carnegie libraries in the state asking for letters or publications, stating the benefit of its success and the growth of interest.

Our local papers were much interested and gave us all the space we needed. We asked prominent citizens to write articles for the paper and for three weeks kept this daily before the people, besides constant agitation amounting to an almost personal canvass of all voters.

Finally just before election we obtained a complete voting list and sent a circular letter to every voter stating our great need and appealing to their patriotism to vote for the library.

The result was 343 votes for the library and 39 against it.

A library board was appointed and three lots in a most desirable location have been purchased and plans for an attractive building accepted, the erection of which will be commenced as early as possible next spring.

The board decided to ask the council for a levy of the full legal amount—four mills—the extra two mills to be used for the payment of the lots. This was granted.

BRIEF HISTORY OF DICKINSON LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

(Contributed by R. H. Johnson, Pres. Lib. Board.)

The first meeting of citizens for the purpose of securing a library was held January 20, 1908. An organization known as the Dickinson Library Association was formed and a campaign of education as to the value of a library was inaugurated assisted by the newspapers, commercial club and public meetings at which citizens spoke of the need of such an institution in Dickinson.

A committee waited on the city council and secured as a building site two lots giving a north frontage of 141 feet and 50 feet on the west.

Mr. Carnegie was asked for a donation and on April 14th he made a formal offer of \$12,500 with the usual conditions as regards to site and maintenance.

The question of a library tax was voted on April 6, 1908, and by a vote of 576 to 141 the people voted in favor of it.

The library board was then appointed according to law and the following officers were elected and their first meeting held April 9, 1908.

R. H. Johnson, president; Father Rabsteineck, secretary; Dr. V. H. Stickney, librarian; W. L. Richards, Jno. F. Davis.

After looking over many plans the board decided on a general outline of kind of building wished and authorized Jos. Bell de Remer, of Grand Forks, to draw up plans and specifications for the same. After keeping the board waiting for six weeks he informed them that owing to the press of work they would do well to secure another architect.

On July 9th the board authorized W. S. Russell of this city to draw up plans and specifications.

On August 4th he submitted temporary plans and some changes being necessary the plans and specifications were not completed until September 5th.

The bids were to have been opened September 26th but some of the bidders wishing more time they were allowed until October 28th.

The bids were opened on this date and Soules & Butler of this city being the lowest bidders were awarded the contract. Work has begun on the excavating and if the weather permits the building

will be enclosed before the winter sets in. The building is to be 36x48 basement and one story. The basement walls to be of stone faced with pressed brick above grade. Above basement to be brick faced with white pressed brick trimmed with Bedford limestone. Steps and damp course Kettle River sandstone. All glass to be polished plate. Roof covered with sheet copper ribbed interior trim-quarter sawed oak natural wood, basement floor, cement tile—upper floor covered with cork carpet, walls plastered—stippled and painted. Ceilings pressed sheet steel. A large ornamental brick fireplace opposite the front entrance. Low pressure steam heat with indirects for ventilation. Lighting, electric chandeliers. Plumbing, lavatory and closet. In basement to be a lecture room, boiler and fuel room, toilet room and a janitor's closet. Upper story for reading room only. The commercial club have promised to give their library of 500 volumes to the library; several smaller donations of books have been received and others promised making us feel certain of a collection of about 1,500 volumes to start with.

The State Librarian Miss Zana K. Miller has been of great service to the board in making suggestions and helping us to get a practical building.

HISTORY OF FARGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

CONTRIBUTED BY FRANK J. THOMPSON.

Fargo has always been interested in the matter of a public library, and that interest has been apparent for a quarter of a century; yet until within the past few years no inspiration was obtained except as it was left over in remembrance by those who had come to our city from centers in which the library movement was an active factor. More than twenty years ago, a library organization was effected, and it had more or less of a spasmodic existence, and finally spread out on the surface and became mingled with the waters of doing nothing, and the books which had been gathered by this society were, we believe, turned over to the Y. M. C. A.

Through the impetus given to the library movement by the donations of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, public library affairs in Fargo again started, which resulted in the city's voting upon the proposition, and which carried. May 19th, 1900, the first library board under the state laws, was organized in the office of Mr. Thomas Baker, Jr., at which time Mr. Baker was elected president, Mrs. Ella K. Smith, secretary, and Mr. Frank J. Thompson, librarian. The other members of the board were Mrs. Alex Stern and Mr. L. Stavenheim.

No place was available to house a library, and the trustees of the Masonic Temple offered free use of one of its rooms, also furnishing light and heat. Miss May K. Stanford was elected Assistant Librarian, December 5, 1900, at the munificent salary of three dollars a week. In the meantime, the room in the Masonic Temple had been properly arranged and shelves built, the lumber for same being secured by Mr. L. Stavenheim free of cost from Mr. J. A. Chesley, Mr. A. L. Wall and the Beidler-Robinson Co., and the work done on the same terms by Mr. T. Ostbye of the firm of Schlanser & Ostbye. The first cash donation reported was from Mr. Wm. H. White. These matters were reported at the meeting of the library board, September 21, 1900. Hon. J. A. Johnson, then mayor of the city, being an enthusiastic supporter of the library movement, solicited donations of books which resulted in several hundred volumes being secured.

For two years, the library continued in the Masonic Temple. During this time, Hon. B. F. Spalding, with others, became interested in the library activities of Mr. Carnegie, and finally a donation of \$20,000 was obtained from him for the erection of a library

building in Fargo. It is no more than due to Mr. Spalding to say that through his efforts, more than any other one person, came the gift from Mr. Carnegie. The matter of getting the city to make the appropriations and donation of grounds, was taken up, which resulted in an annual appropriation from the city of \$2,500 and the donation of a lot on the corner of Robert street and Second avenue north. In many ways, the lot donated was in an unfortunate location in that it gave no opportunity for exterior display. Its being on a part of the site of the old Columbia Hotel, which was burned June 7, 1893, made it necessary to extend its foundation far into the ground, yet there was nothing to do but to accept the location.

Architects were asked to submit plans for the library building, and Messrs. M. E. Beeve, J. Freidlander and Hancock Bros. did so, and those of the latter were accepted with some modifications. In due course of time, the building was erected by Schlanser & Ostbye, who were the lowest bidders, at the price of \$15,986, the plumbing being given to Wm. D. Allen, the steam fitting to C. H. Porritt, as separate contracts.

On Monday evening, January 26th, 1903, the new library building was opened to the public by a reception. On this occasion many of the different nationalities were represented at booths, in costumes, refreshments being served, speeches being made, and a U. S. flag presented to the library by the local G. A. R., to which organization had been tendered the use of two rooms on the first floor. In this connection, it may not be amiss to say that the several women's clubs were active in promoting library interests; and to their endeavors was largely due the unique features and success of the opening night, and they also aided in the securing of books. During all of the time since, those clubs have been a potent agency for the keeping of library interests alive.

On account of the lack of opportunity for exterior adornment, efforts were made to make the interior as rich and pleasant as was possible with the money at hand. The walls of the building were constructed with the ultimate view of an addition of one or two stories. The brick of which the library is constructed was obtained from the Dickinson Pressed Brick Co. The window sills, copings and base stones are of granite. The large entrance hall is finished in marble. The woodwork of the interior is entirely of quarter-sawed oak, floors of hard maple, ceiling of steel, steel stacks from Jamestown Art Metal Co., Jamestown, N. Y. The lower floor consists of large boiler and fuel room, janitor's room, hall and kitchen for G. A. R., commodious lecture room and storeroom. The second floor consists of entrance hall, large and well lighted general reading room, children's room, stack room and director's room. Previous to occupying the present building, all of the library board meetings, with the exception of the first few, were held in the Masonic Grand Lodge Library, Masonic Temple.

Since the library was organized, the officers have been: Mr. Thomas Baker, Jr., president from May 19, 1900, to July 6, 1903, at which time Bishop Cameron Mann was elected president and is still serving as such; the secretaries of the board have been Mrs. Ella K. Smith, May 19, 1900, to July 6, 1903, when Mr. Hubert Harrington was elected and served until December 14, 1905, at which time Miss Mary Schlanser was employed as clerk of the board to do the work of the secretary; the librarian has been Mr. Frank J. Thompson, elected May 19, 1900, and he has served continuously since that time. The assistant librarians since organization have been: Miss May K. Stanford, December 5, 1900, to July 1, 1905; Miss Lillian Mirick, September, 1905, to November, 1906; Miss Ida Schaefer, November, 1906, and still in service. The patronage of the library continuing to grow it became necessary to secure help at odd hours to aid the assistant librarian, until the present year when the Library Board felt obliged to employ an extra assistant in the library, and Miss Inga Rynning was engaged, beginning her work September, 1908.

The members of the library board have been at various times those given in the forepart of this article. Besides, Dr. Thames became a member through the resignation of Mr. Stavenheim, who left the city; and through Dr. Thames' resignation Mr. Hubert Harrington was appointed and he is at present a member of the board. Also Mrs. S. G. Roberts, Mrs. H. L. Bolley and Mrs. F. F. Grant, the two latter are now serving. Dr. J. F. Dudley was a member for a number of years, and his presence was always an inspiration, and too much credit cannot be given for his interest and assistance in the work. During his term of office, he passed away, leaving not only a vacancy on the board, but one among his fellow citizens which can hardly be filled. He was rightly named "The Grand Old Man of Fargo." A short time after the expiration of Mrs. Ella K. Smith's term as secretary, she also passed away. Her faithful service in behalf of the library was most helpful, and especially are her labors appreciated because they were given at the formative period when effort was required to awaken and push the work to consummation.

It may not be out of place to mention the humbler part of the library corps, and to whose industry and neatness much of the attractiveness of the library is due, and we refer to the janitors who have always made the Fargo Public Library the cleanest public building in the city, with no exception. Mr. Frank Cuzner served from January, 1903, to February, 1907, inclusive; Mr. Andrew Hageman, March, 1907, to February, 1908, and his son, Louis, from March, 1908, to the present.

The city has generously increased the annual appropriations until now the library receives the sum of \$3,360, and yet this sum is all too small to maintain the library and furnish its patrons with the reading material for which they ask. And this can better be ap-



Partial Interior View, Public Library, Fargo, North Dakota.

preciated when it is known that the number of volumes taken out of the library for the past year was more than 25,000, and this, of course, does not include the number of volumes which have been used for reference work, and which, if the reference books were permitted to leave the library, would almost equal the circulation.

JAMESTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Contributed by Mrs. A. M. Burt.)

Twenty-five years ago a public library was started in Jamestown and kept up for six years by a few ladies. Then it was found impossible to continue it and the books were given away.

On January 23, 1901, Mr. Alfred Dickey, a public minded citizen of Jamestown and a great reader with a phenomenal memory, called a meeting of those interested in starting a library especially as a good thing for the boys, in the Gladstone Hotel. But on that day he was very ill. The library had a sad start for the third day after the first meeting Alfred Dickey, its founder, died. His son, Alfred E. Dickey, called another meeting a month later and has since carried out his father's wishes and helped with interest and with money. At the first meeting the ladies agreed to take turns in keeping the library open, each one taking two evenings a week. Mr. Dickey gave the furniture and magazines—books were solicited from everyone in town and a room on the principal street of the city was given with heat and lights free. In about a year a librarian was engaged and paid for by Mr. Dickey. A dollar a year was the subscription price. All this money was spent for new books and for the first six years it averaged from \$100 to \$200 a year.

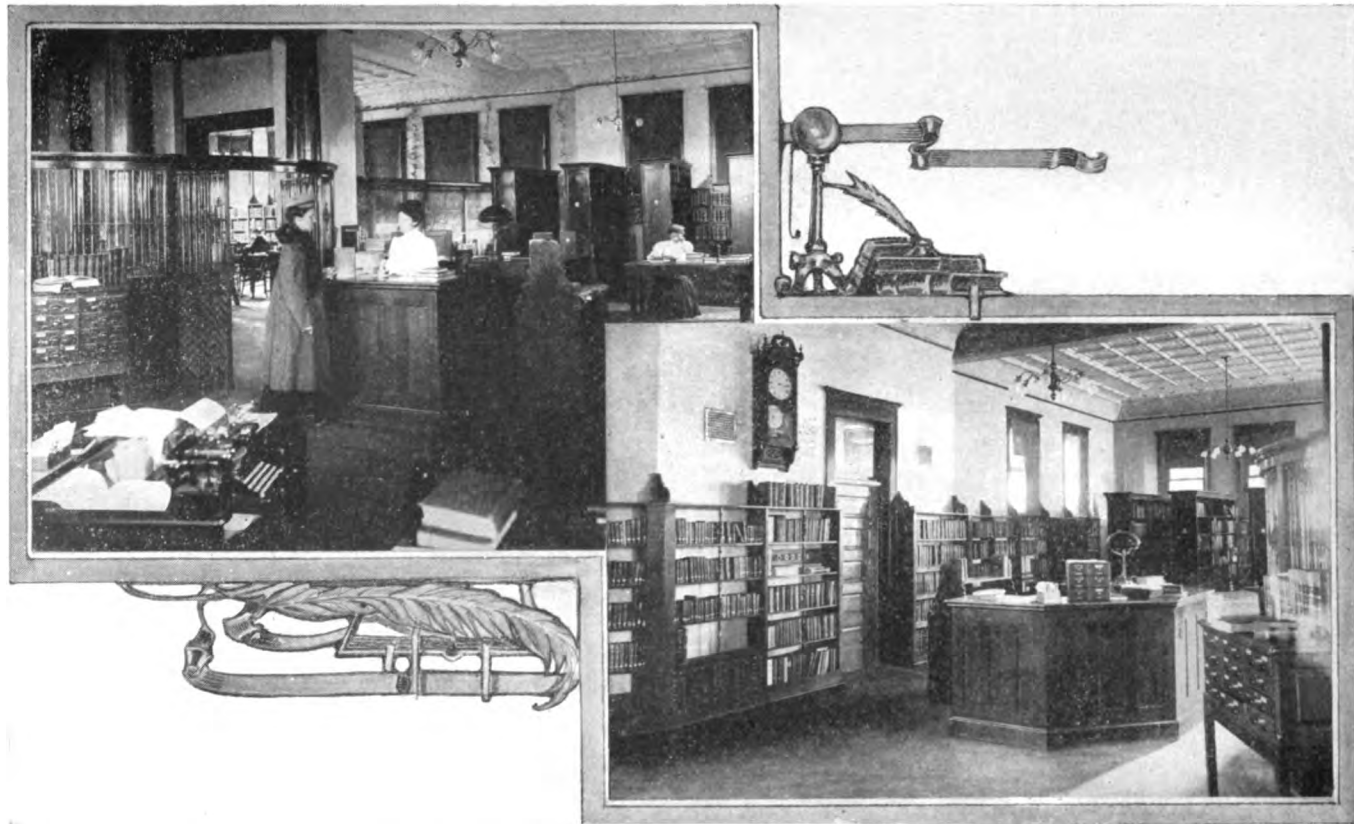
The next year the library board asked the council for \$120 a year and it was put to a vote of the people and carried by a small majority.

Each year through the efforts of Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Glaspell, about \$100 was raised by various entertainments.

In 1907 the city built a large city hall, setting aside one room 37x30 and an alcove 17x15 for library purposes. The Musical and Wednesday Clubs became interested. Through the help of the Musical Club \$300 was raised with which to furnish the rooms. Through the efforts of the Wednesday Club, the question of supporting a free public library by taxation was put to vote and carried with but few dissenting votes. The council appropriated \$1,500 a year with the understanding that a trained librarian should be secured. On August 8, 1908, the library was made free. On that date there were 130 cards in use. Today, October 23, 1908, there are 400 cards in use and their number is increasing at the rate of about seven a day. The library rooms are very beautiful. Both furniture and woodwork are finished in the early English finish and



Library at Agricultural College, Fargo.



Interior Views in Agricultural College Library, Fargo.

the walls are a soft green with a cream-colored ceiling. A handsome eight-day clock, magazine and newspaper rack and pictures have been given. The school children formed a line and moved the books into the new rooms with light grain pails.

These children are now constant users of the library. Just before moving into the new rooms, the library was reorganized under the direction of Miss Zana Miller of the State Library Commission, by the ladies of Jamestown and started fresh in the new rooms with a new system and new records.

GRAFTON HIGH SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Contributed by Mrs. W. L. Stockwell.)

Grafton was the first city in North Dakota to establish and maintain a free public library. It owes its existence primarily to the Ladies' Magazine club, organized in 1895. The foundation funds were raised by a series of entertainments and voluntary contributions from public spirited citizens.

From this small beginning the Public Library association was organized, and a free public library with 400 volumes opened. The funds and property of the Library association were turned over to the city in the spring of 1897, the municipality agreeing that suitable quarters would be provided and the library maintained perpetually as a free public institution.

Through the influence of Messrs. Stockwell and Cashel the sum of \$10,000 was secured from Mr. Carnegie in the spring of 1903 under the usual Carnegie provisions, viz: that the city provide a suitable site and guarantee an annual tax levy of \$1,000 for maintenance. The present commodious and substantial building was erected in 1904, and formally opened to the public January 28, 1905.

The building is constructed of Dickinson pressed brick and cut stone and is most admirably adapted to the uses for which it was planned. On the ground floor is a roomy rotunda, reading room, stack room, reference room, children's room and librarian's private office; all of which are commodious, well lighted and artistically decorated. In the basement is located a large assembly room with raised platform for public gatherings—filing rooms, separate toilet rooms for the sexes and the heating plant.

The building is furnished throughout in old English oak provided by the Ladies' Library club, and made further attractive by gifts of a clock from W. L. Stockwell, president of the board, and an especially fine carbon print of the Roman forum from the Monday Night club.

The grounds were laid out by Prof. C. B. Waldron, landscape gardener of the State Agricultural College—trees, shrubs and flowering plants and substantial cement walks laid in front of and about the premises. The funds for the latter provided by the Ladies' Literary club.

At the close of the school year 1905, the school library was turned over to the library board and became a part of the public library, a separate department known as the children's room being provided.



Carnegie High School and Public Library, Grafton, N. D.

This has proved to be one of the most important and valuable features of the library. It is under the supervision of the librarian and accessible to the children at all times.

Fiction is most popular with the public, but the demand for reference works is constantly increasing. This interest has been especially fostered by the librarian.

GRAND FORKS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Contributed by Sveinbjorn Johnson.)

The Grand Forks public library was organized in 1899 under a state law. It is controlled by trustees chosen by the board of education. The present library building was completed in 1903, the source of the building fund being Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The book capacity is about 20,000 and the number of volumes available for reference or borrowing at the end of the year ending September, 1908, was 9,083.

The plan of the library management is to meet the needs of all classes of people. There is the general reading room with its 23 daily and weekly newspapers and a very complete collection of the most popular magazines. It is here that the laboring man among others may be found who comes between his hours of work to read the news or whatever may especially interest him.

Then there is a study room where reference works that cannot be drawn from the library are kept. The facilities of this part of the library are especially appreciated by students and others who desire to do research work.

A very spacious room in the building is set aside for children to read in. It contains a large collection of books for young people. The library is situated across the street from one of the city schools, and during part of the noon hour as well as after school this room is occupied by young and interested readers. Children may borrow books from the library on presenting a card signed by their parents.

In the basement of the building is a conveniently furnished room in which clubs and other organizations hold their meetings.

The total circulation for the past year was 23,748, while the number of borrowers was 3,576. The library is kept open week days, 10 A. M. to 8:30 P. M., and part of the year the reading room is open Sunday afternoons.

A trained librarian, Miss Elizabeth Abbott, is in charge.



Public Library, Grand Forks, N. D.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY.

(Contributed by Sveinbjorn Johnson.)

This library was organized in 1883 and is under the control of the deans of the various colleges of the university. Up to 1908 it occupied quarters in the main building, which had for several years been inconvenient and crowded. In that year the new library building was completed at a cost of \$30,000, generously contributed by Andrew Carnegie.

In recent years the growth of the library has fully kept pace with that of the university. The number of volumes has increased from 9,000 in 1904 to 27,000 (25,000 bound) in 1908. A splendid collection of nearly 2,000 volumes was donated by the widow of the late Judge John M. Cochrane and in appreciation of the fine quarters allotted this part of the library in the new Carnegie building, she has expressed her intention of making additions of books in the future.

In the spring of 1907 the university secured a gift of \$3,500 from James J. Hill for a railroad library. At present this library contains over 1,000 volumes, and material additions are being made from time to time. Among the valuable books in the collection is a complete set of Poor's Manual of Railroads consisting of 32 large volumes. The first volumes are very old and only a few are left in the country. Prof. Meyers of the University of Wisconsin gave valuable advice in the selection of books and periodicals and reports from European countries are being received.

The Scandinavian collection is one of the most complete of its kind in the United States. This is mainly a contribution from the Scandinavians of the state and a large fund is still on hand with which books are being purchased. The collection of Icelandic books, secured through the efforts of Icelandic students and alumni of the university, is the most complete in the northwest and second to none in the country.

A trained librarian, Mr. C. H. Compton, is in charge. The building has a capacity of 35,000 books. There were added 1,873 volumes from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, at a cost of \$2,758.25.

MANDAN CITY LIBRARY.

(Contributed by Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald.)

The Mandan library had its inception in a reading circle, in 1896. The first money raised by these ladies was used in purchasing fifty books, the nucleus of the present library. Through the kindness of Mr. J. R. Clark (now deceased) part of his drug store was used for the use of the public. In 1906 a library building was erected on Third avenue northwest. The funds for this building were raised by public subscription. The library is under the management of the library association, through whose efforts it is supported—the public generously responding to the many calls made.

All regular patrons pay one dollar a year each, thus materially aiding in the purchasing of books. There are now in the library 1,800 volumes. The librarian is Miss Bessie Lanterman.



Mandan Public Library.

MINOT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Contributed by Mrs. L. W. Gammons.)

The question of starting a library in Minot was agitated for some time before coming to a focus. The commercial club talked it over, the woman's club talked and the ordinary citizens talked, finally the woman's club put in some substantial assistance in the shape of a little over one thousand dollars, which they had been two years raising in various ways. According to the statutes the city then gave two hundred dollars. The school board appointed a library committee of five persons, who proceeded to take action. Rooms were hired, a trained librarian appointed, and books purchased. Public sentiment was influenced and last spring the voters showed by a large majority that they were in favor of having a public library and sustaining it. By various benefits and entertainments the library was supported until Sept. 1, 1908, then a tax of \$4500 was levied for this year, out of which we hope to purchase a site for our Carnegie building and run the library. Except the raising of the one thousand dollars, all this has been accomplished in less than one year. We pay our librarian \$75 per month. We buy, at least, \$25 worth of new books a month. We have over thirteen hundred books, besides many magazines and public documents. We consider that it is one of the best investments ever made here. The reading-rooms are very well patronized, being open every day, except Sunday, from two to six in the afternoon and from 7 to 10 in the evening.

A long correspondence with Mr. Carnegie has at last resulted in his offering us \$15,000 for a building—we have thanked him and asked for \$10,000 more, which we are waiting to get.

We received much valuable advice from Miss Miller, who visited Minot last winter in order to aid us.

VALLEY CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Contributed by Laura A. Bassett.)

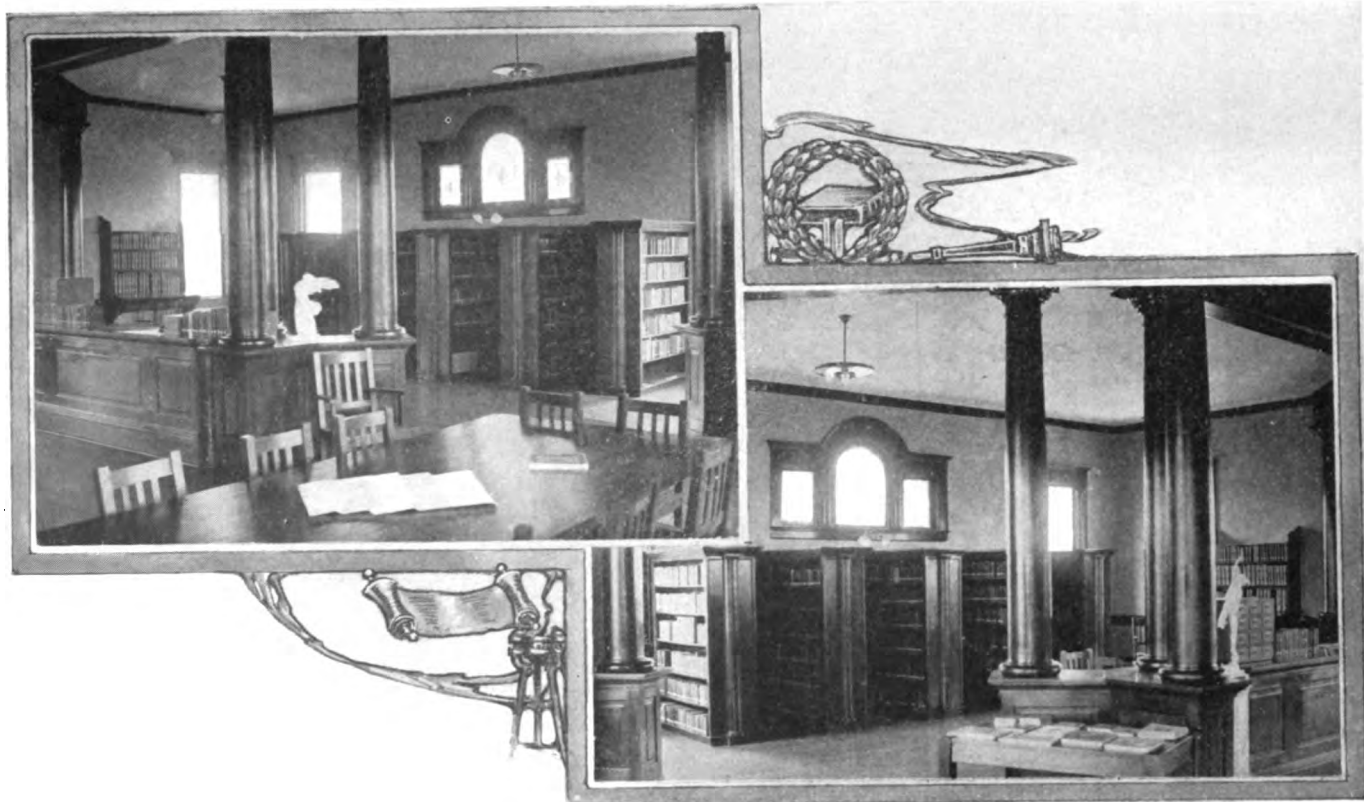
The Valley City public library is a \$15,000 Carnegie building opened in October, 1903.

It is a very pretty building of St. Louis pressed brick, is centrally located and one of the institutions of which the city is proud.

Both normal and high school students use it to a great extent for reference work. Everything on the reference shelves is new and up-to-date.

At the present time there are 1,700 borrowers and 3,000 books.

There have been no special lines of library work attempted, owing to insufficient means.



Interior Views in Carnegie Library, Valley City.



Public Library, Valley City, N. D.

Appendix No. II
TABLES OF STATISTICS

STATISTICS OF LIBRARIES IN
REPORTING TO LIBRARY COMMISSION

Name of Library	Location	Name of Librarian	Salary	No. of Ass'ts.	Salary of Ass'ts.	Date of Organization
Agricultural College.	Fargo	Ethel McVeety	\$1,000	1	\$600	1890
School of Forestry ...	Bottineau	.....	.....	.....	.....	1907
State Historical	Bismarck	H. C. Fish	.....	.....	.....	1903
Industrial School	Ellendale	Carrie Tuttle	900	.....	.....	1904
Hospital of Insane ...	Jamestown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Law Library ...	Bismarck	Mrs. N. L. Call	1,000	.....	.....	1884
State Educational Reference and State Traveling Libraries	Bismarck	Zana K. Miller	1,200	1	360	1907
Normal School Library	Mayville	Nellie A. Olson	600	.....	.....	1907
Normal School Library	Valley City	Mabel G. West	855	.....	.....	.....
Penitentiary Library	Grove P. O.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School of Science	Burleigh Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Library	Wahpeton	Lillian Mirick	700	2	45	1903
University of North Dakota Library	Grand Forks	Chas. H. Compton	1,000	1	600	1883

NORTH DAKOTA STATE INSTITUTIONS.

ON FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

Volumes Added, Year Ending June 30, 1908	Cost of Same	Total No. of Bound Vol.	Circulation Year ending June 30, 1908	Amt. of Income	Date	Source	BUILDINGS		
							Cost	Materials	Book Cap'ty
1,992	\$663.71	20,085	4,500	\$3,200	1906	Andrew Carnegie and State	\$23,500	Brick with Stone Basement Brick	\$50,000
.....	.....	745	.....	.....	1908	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	Room in Capitol	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,000	.....	500	.....	Room in Main School B'ld'g.	.....	.....	9,000
.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	Room in Hospital	.....	.....	.....
385	.....	15,000	.....	1,000	.....	Rooms in Capitol	.....	.....	15,000
25	45 40	5,500	.....	1,500	.....	Room in Capitol	.....	.....	3,000
250	200.00	3,612	.....	Varies	.....	2 Rooms in School Building	.....	.....	.....
1,016	.....	6,131	.....	.....	.....	Rooms in School Building	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,100	.....	.....	.....	Room in Penitentiary	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	6,500	.....	5,200	.....	Rooms in Main School B'ld'g	.....	.....	.....
1,873	2,758.25	25,000	.....	5,211.08	1908	Andrew Carnegie	\$30,000	Brick	35,000

METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION IN NORTH

Name of Library	Location	TRUSTEES			System of Classification	Charging System
		No.	Term of Office	How Chosen		
Agricultural College	Fargo	3	Indefinite	By President of College	Dewey	Cards
School of Forestry ..	Bottineau	3	.....	By Governor	.....	.....
State Historical	Bismarck	16	4 years	By members S. H. S.	Dewey	.....
Industrial School	Ellendale	5	.....	By Governor	Dewey	Cards
Hospital for Insane ..	Jamestown	5	4 years	By Governor	None	None
State Law Library ..	Bismarck			Secretary of State	.....	.....
State Educational Reference and State Traveling Libraries	Bismarck			Library Commission	Dewey	Cards
Normal School	Mayville			.....	Dewey	Slips
Normal School	Valley City			Control of School	D. C	Cards.
Penitentiary	Grove P. O., Burleigh Co.			Control of Warden	.....	.....
School of Science	Wahpeton			.....	Dewey	Cards
University of N. Dak	Grand Forks			6 Deans of Various Colleges	Dewey	Cards

*Library Bureau.

**State \$5,102.65, Membership fees \$1,198.65, Gifts \$909.78, Total income, \$5,211.08.

DAKOTA INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES.

Accession Record	Shelf List Record	Catalog	Terms of Use	No. Volumes Allowed Each Borrower at one Time	No. of Fictions Allowed	No. of Mag. and Periodicals kept	Source of Income
Book	Yes	Card	Free for Loan and Ref....	3 or 4 for special study	1	.....	State
.....	.....	Card	.....	.....	.....	37	State
.....	.....	Card	Free for Ref.	.....	.....	.....	State
A. L. A. Book	Partial	Card	Free for Ref.	No fixed rule	1	.....	State
None	None	Printed	Free to patients, officers and employes	.....	1	.....	State
Book	.....	Printed	Free for Ref.	.....	.....	.....	State
Book	{ None Yes	{ None None	Free for Ref. Free on application of six responsible persons	No fixed rule 40 to 50	..... .....	None None	State
*Book	None	Card	Free to students	No fixed rule	.....	.....	State
Book	Yes	Card	.....	Not limited	.....	.....	State
.....	.....	Printed	Free to employes and inmates	1	1	.....	Donations
Book	Yes	Card	Free for Ref. to school....	1—more for study	1	.....	State
Book	Cards	Card	Free to students .....	.....	.....	.....	**State

STATISTICS OF NORTH
REPORTING TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Name of Library	Location	Population—Blue Book 1907	Name of Librarian	Salary	No. of Assistants	Salary of Assistants	Date of Organization
Cando Library	Cando	1,328	May Holmes	50c each opening	..	....	1902
Carrington Public Library	Carrington	1,106	Mrs. B. L. Russell	\$1 each opening	..	....	1906
Casselton Public Library	Casselton	1,269	Hattie May	.....	..	....	....
Devils Lake Public Library	Devils Lake	2,367	Mrs. O. Evans	.....	..	....	1898
Fargo Public Library	Fargo	12,512	Ida Schaefer	\$65 per month	2	....	1900
Fessenden Public Library	Fessenden	781	Josephine Laderonte	\$25 per annum	..	....	1900
Grafton Public Library	Grafton	2,423	Mary Morris	\$120 per annum	..	....	1897
Grand Forks Public Library	Grand Forks	10,127	Elizabeth Abbott	\$900 per annum	1	\$300	1899
Jamestown Public Library and Alfred Dickey Free Reading Room	Jamestown	5,093	Katherine Hager	\$16 per month	..	....	1902
Langdon Public Library	Langdon	1,514	Mrs. A. A. G. McMillan	.....	..	....	....
Leeds Library	Leeds	520	Hilda Nelson	.....	..	....	....
Mandan Public Library	Mandan	2,714	Rose D. Lang	\$120 per annum	..	....	1895
Minot Public Library	Minot	4,125	Clara H. Kunst	\$75 per month	..	....	1908
Park River Public Library	Park River	1,435	Bessie I. Robbins	.....	..	....	....
Valley City Public Library	Valley City	4,059	Mrs. C. F. Mudgett Mrs. Laura Basset	No salary \$40 per month	..	....	1900
Mayville Public Library	Mayville	1,212	R. S. Wilson	.....	..	....	....

DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

COMMISSION FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

Volumes added Year ending June 30, 1908	Total No. of Bound Volumes	Circulation for Year ending June 30, 1908	Source and Amount of Income	BUILDINGS				
				Date	Cost	Source	Materials	Book Cap'ty.
.....	1,745	.....	Membership fees \$1 per annum.....	.....		Room in Town Hall	.....	2,000
.....	957	75	Subscript'n and funds raised by Woman's Club.....	.....		Rented Rooms	.....	.....
.....	1,200	.....	\$250 per year from city; some help from Woman's Club.....	.....		In City Hall	.....	.....
.....	1,650	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....	8,000	24,207	City Tax \$3,000.....	1903	\$20,000	Andrew Carnegie	Brick and Stone	25,000
200	1,200	.....	Gifts and entertainments.....	.....		Pub. School Bldg.	.....	.....
.....	4,500	18,172	City Appropriation Board of Education.....	1905	\$10,000	Andrew Carnegie	Brick	5,000
.....	9,083	23,748	City Appropriation.....	1803	\$31,000	Andrew Carnegie	Brick and Limestone	20,000
.....	1,400	4,850	City tax \$125; Endowment from A. E. Dickey \$78; Membership fee \$1.....	.....		2 Rented Rooms	.....	.....
.....	780	.....	\$200 per yr. from city; \$100 from other sources.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
30	1,580	.....	.....	.....		Library kept in Club Room	.....	.....
.....	1,745	2,223	Membership fee \$1 yearly.....	1906	\$1,500	.....	Frame	6,000
.....	1,147	5,078	City Appropriation \$200 for 6 months, Gifts \$1,578.01.....	.....		2 Rented Rooms	.....	.....
.....	2,956	8,714	\$400 annually from city.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	City Tax \$1,500.....	1803	\$15,000	Andrew Carnegie	Brick and Stone	4,000
.....	1,407	.....	City Tax \$700.....	.....		.....	.....	.....

METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION IN
REPORTING TO PUBLIC

Name of Library	Location	TRUSTEES			System of Classification	Charging System	Accession Record
		No.	Term	How Chosen			
Cando Library	Cando	5	1 year	By stockholders	Yes	Cards	Card
Carrington Public Library	Carrington	Woman's Literary Club			Dewey	Cards	Yes
Casselton Public Library	Casselton	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Devils Lake Public Library	Devils Lake	The Library Board, a Woman's Club of 12 members			.....	.....	.....
Fargo Public Library	Fargo	5	2 years	By Board of Education	Dewey	Cards	Book
Fessenden Public Library	Fessenden	.....	.....	.....	Dewey	Cards	Book
Grafton Public Library	Grafton	5	2 years	By Board of Education	Dewey	Cards	Book
Grand Forks Public Library	Grand Forks	5	2 years	By Board of Education	Dewey	Cards	Book
Jamestown Public Library	Jamestown	5	2 years	By Board of Education	Yes	Cards	Yes
Langdon Public Library	Langdon	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds Library	Leeds	Alfredian Club			.....	.....	Yes
Mandan City Library	Mandan	Association			Dewey	Cards	Yes
Minot Public Library	Minot	5	2 years	By Board of Education	Dewey	Cards	Book
Park River Public Library	Park River	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley City Public Library	Valley City	5	2 years	By Board of Education	.....	Cards	Yes
Mayville Public Library	Mayville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Six to Teachers and Students.

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

LIBRARY COMMISSION

Shelf List Record	Catalog	Terms of Use	No. of Volumes allowed such borrower at one time	No. of Fictions allowed	No. of Magazines and Periodicals kept	How Organized	Hours Kept Open
Yes	Card	Free for Reference Loans by Subscription	One	1	.....	.....	Wednesday and Saturday Evenings
Yes	Card	Free for Reference Loans by Subscription. Free to Children's Circle	One	1	.....	Woman's Literary Club	Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons and Saturday Evenings
.....	.....	Free except Rental for new novels	.....	.....	.....	Booklovers' Club	Saturday, 10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6:30 p. m.
.....	.....	Subscription \$1.00 per year	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons and Evenings
Yes	Card	Free	One or more	1	42	State Law	Open for lending afternoons and evenings; for reading, forenoons, Sunday and holidays
Yes	None	Free	One	1	.....	.....	Three afternoons from 4 to 5
Yes	Card	Free	Two	1	15	.....	Morning and Afternoon, 6 days; 3 Evenings
Card	Card	Free	*Two	1	75 Mag. and Per. and 23 Newspapers	State Law	All day and evening
No	Type-written	Free for reference \$1 Subscription for Lending	One	1	23 Mag. donated by A. E. Dickey	State Law	Open Saturday and Sunday afternoon and evenings
.....	.....	Subscription	.....	.....	.....	Women's Club	Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons; Saturday evening
.....	.....	Subscription	.....	.....	.....	Alfredian Club	Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons
.....	Card	Subscription	Two	2	8	.....	Saturday afternoons, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings
Yes	Card	Free	One	1	19	State Law	Afternoons and evenings
.....	.....	Free	.....	.....	.....	Private Subscription	Saturday afternoons; Wednesday and Saturday evenings
Yes	Card	Free	Two	1	22	State Law	Afternoons and evenings
.....	.....	Free	.....	.....	.....	.....	Evenings and Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons

CLUB, COLLEGE, ACADEMY
REPORTING TO THE PUBLIC

Name	Location	Name of Librarian	Salary	No. of Assistants	Salary of Assistants	Date of Organization	Vols. Bought Year ending June 30, 1908
Fargo College.....	Fargo	Bertha Vittum	\$200	2	Tuition	1888	119
Sheyenne River Academy.....	Harvey	N. W. Lawrence, Principal	....	..	.....	....	.....
Masonic Grand Lodge	Fargo	Frank J. Thompson	200	1	.....	1893	206
Booklovers' Club ...	Lakota	J. S. Cole	....	..	.....	1906	.....

AND LODGE LIBRARIES

LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Cost of Same	Total No. of Bound Volumes	Amount of Income	Circulation Year ending June 30, 1908	System of Classification	Charging System	Accession Record	Sheet List Record	Catalog	Building
\$220.00	5,000	Interest of Endowment of \$15,000	1,400	Dewey	Cards	Yes	Yes	Card	Rooms in College
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
579.74	5,251	10c per capita upon lodge members of state	Ref., Lib.	Dewey	.....	Book	Yes	Card	Masonic Temple
.....	500	By subscription	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Court House

LIST OF HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN NORTH DAKOTA.

NO.	LOCATION	NO. OF VOLUMES
1	Bathgate	400
2	Bismarck	600
3	Caledonia	350
4	Cando	800
5	Carrington	600
6	Casselton	256
7	Cavalier	170
8	Cooperstown	985
9	Devils Lake	369
10	Dickinson	1,100
11	Drayton	469
12	Edgeley	200
13	Ellendale	1,000
14	Enderlin	65
15	Fairmount	60
16	Fargo	1,627
17	Fessenden	1,700
18	Grand Forks	879
19	Hankinson	450
20	Harvey	985
21	Hillsboro	275
22	Hope	700
23	Hunter	650
24	Inkster	523
25	Jamestown	1,500
26	Lakota	2,750
27	La Moure	52
28	Langdon	537
29	Larimore	1,500
30	Leeds	2,150
31	Lidgerwood	1,252
32	Lisbon	500
33	Mandan	553
34	Mayville	355
35	Michigan	454
36	Minot	422
37	Minto	850
38	New Rockford	450
39	Northwood	340
40	Oakes	1,300
41	Page	600
42	Park River	700
43	Pembina	600
44	Reynolds	373
45	Rolla	600

NO.	LOCATION	NO. OF VOLUMES
46	St. Thomas	540
47	Tower City	1,450
48	Valley City	400
49	Velva	40
50	Wahpeton	1,200
51	Webster	100
52	Williston	1,378
	Total	<u>37,659</u>

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

NO.	NAME AND PLACE OF LIBRARY	LIBRARIAN
1	Barlow, Barlow Public Library	
2	Bismarck, State Historical Library	Mr. H. C. Fish
3	Bismarck, State Law Library	Mrs. Nellie Call
4	Cando, Public Library	Miss Holmes
5	Carrington, Public Library	Mrs. Lulu Russell
6	Cassellton, Public Library	Miss Hattie May
7	Devils Lake, Public Library	Mrs. O. Evans
8	Dickinson, Public Library	
9	Fargo, Agricultural College	Mrs. Ethel McVesty
10	Fargo, Public Library	Miss Ida Schaefer
11	Fargo, Masonic Grand Lodge Library...	Mr. F. J. Thompson
12	Fessenden, Public Library... ..	Miss Josephine Laderoute
13	Grafton, High School and Public Library..	Miss Mary Morris
14	Grand Forks, Public Library	Miss Elizabeth Abbott
15	Grand Forks, State University Library	C. F. Compton
16	Jamestown, Public Library	Katherine Hager
17	Lakota, Book-lovers Club	J. S. Cole
18	Langdon, Public Library	Mrs. A. A. G. McMillan
19	Leeds, Public Library	Hilda Nelson
20	Mandan, City Library	Rose D. Lang
21	Mayville, Public Library	Mr. R. S. Wilson
22	Mayville, Normal School	Miss Nellie Olson
23	Minot, Public Library	Miss Clara Kunst
24	Park River, Public Library	Miss Bessie I. Robbins
25	Valley City, Public Library	Mrs. Laura A. Bassett
26	Valley City, Normal School	Miss Mabel G. West
27	Wahpeton, North Dakota Science School..	Miss Lillian Mirick

LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARY STATIONS
NOVEMBER 1, 1908.

No.	Location	Date of Shipment	Name of Signers
1	Barton	June 24	Grace L. Pulver Viola Gilmore Geo. H. Gilmore A. J. Erickson M. M. Miller John Turney
2	Berg	July 17	Christine Erickson Mrs. O. I. Berg Ingelborg H. Isaacson Charlie Erickson W. H. Beeley
3	Berg	October 24	Antone Anderson Edward Von Eschen Louis Evenson W. E. Jones R. F. Strong H. J. Lovaaas C. L. Dailey J. L. Stevens
4	Bordulac	August 8	G. W. Loomer R. P. Groves A. H. Wentland M. C. Murphy W. H. Sutherland E. A. Roach
	Bowman	October 8	Angus Ferguson Mrs. John Hudson Marie Hovick John Hudson Joseph Silha C. V. Townsend Ella Lombard H. C. Lee A. Sletten Henry Roen
6	Bucyrus	October 1	Myrtle Hudson Mabel Milliren Mrs. Ella Mahon Gunder Houge Lars Larson Chas. Fahy
7	Churches Ferry..	May	Wm. A. Stagen Maud D. Whitney Amy O. Kirkpatrick G. M. Steig James McCormick B. L. Wilson Joseph G. Nichol S. K. Hansen C. W. Whitney Jas. A. Dow Lettie Riley J. G. Jacobson

LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARY STATIONS (Continued)

NOVEMBER 1, 1908

No.	Location	Date of Shipment	Name of Signers
8	Crosby	October 13	Geo. P. Hommes Togstad Bros. J. H. Phelps Krank Korster S. O. Nelson John O. Kuoph
9	Donnybrook	June 28	C. W. Graves J. P. Dunn W. E. Freeman Thos. O'Brien E. Galehouse Geo. W. Offatt S. O. Chase
10	Doyon	October 24	Adale B. Collins C. H. Doyon F. S. Chamberlin P. C. Vernon J. H. Blaufuss W. P. Rettillard
11	Emerado	September 8	Will Hancock Prof. C. C. Stoliker L. F. Waruken A. A. Hood H. B. Lemvillican S. J. Hancock
12	Fairdale	April 29	Ada Sylvester Helen Green Ralph Silvester J. Emerson Shaw Chas. Green John Schostead
13	Fergus	October 8	Geo. A. Fisher Geo. O. Espeland B. E. Yahma A. B. Knapton M. M. Slawson H. G. Johnson
14	Gackle	July 25	R. A. Werner E. G. Bleedow Jacob Knopp H. B. Huntley G. M. Noyes Emil Peterson
15	Gladys	March 24	J. H. Ulrud Carl E. Rustad Lillie Bailev P. C. Pederson Olaf Heier W. E. Bailey P. F. Myre

LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARY STATIONS (Continued)
NOVEMBER 1, 1908

No.	Location	Date of Shipment	Name of Signers
16	Grandin	February 26	Clarence Record Willard Bell James Bell A. Bell Emil Hansen Mrs. Emil Hansen W. J. Connor Mrs. W. J. Connor
17	Hamilton	August	Pearl Connell H. E. Kellar Alex. Strusky F. Hoesley Geo. L. Paxman A. E. Thacker H. P. Wood Jas. A. Wright D. L. Spring H. Fernnell H. Gerger
18	Hazelton	August 14	Mrs. Lester Briggie Mrs. Nellie C. Riley Frank P. Simpkins Mrs. Sylvia R. Graham Mrs. Lena Appert
19	Heaton	July 10	John Schneider C. E. Harding C. I. Turner E. E. Sanders H. C. Barber C. M. Brace R. Prang
20	Heart	January 20	Gainer P. Moore
		August 11	A. L. Elder Charles Cryderman N. H. Whitcomb W. A. Butler
21	Hurdsfield	January 28	Maud Outram
		August 19	Mrs. Lillie Bowers W. C. Miller M. G. Blaha J. P. Heald O. P. Jordal C. G. Heminger Emma Rosberg
22	Kathryn	January 14	L. B. Conroy
		September 12	K. O. Abrahamson Louis Larson G. T. Simmons W. Reinck L. W. Michelson E. Michelson

LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARY STATIONS (Continued)
NOVEMBER 1, 1908

No.	Location	Date of Shipment	Name of Signers
23	Kramer.....	January 27 August 14	H. S. Tupper S. W. Ronning W. G. Bowen C. T. Kretschman Helen C. Laughlin
24	Leal	March 31	Olivia Wagle M. E. McCurdy A. E. Lundy F. B. Smith Alpha Smith Mary Carr Howard Wilson
25	Leads—Wheat- land District No. 10	June 4	W. J. Carnahan Ivia Hinkle Mrs. R. M. Stair Mrs. O. A. Nestegard F. O. Anderson Carl E. Johnson
26	Linton.....	October 1	Mrs. J. N. Peterson E. E. Martin Gus Daffinrud A. W. Sims W. J. Marchant G. A. Herolz J. G. Pitts J. L. Owens Ethel Pravitz
27	Max	October 22	Thos. A. Moran P. D. Podhola O. J. Plevin S. H. Thorpe F. Malloy F. M. Hunt F. E. Whitney Chas. W. Morton
28	Maxbass.....	July 19	Lea H. Hamilton W. H. Sears C. J. Smith W. A. Myers R. A. McBrayne N. P. Blycken Will Freeman Andy Wall A. O. Smith
29	Medora	June 28	Mrs. Orrin Kendley Lorena King P. E. Burgess A. D. Ferris Mrs. N. D. Nichols Mrs. J. W. Folc

LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARY STATIONS (Continued)
NOVEMBER 1, 1908

No.	Location	Date of Shipment	Name of Signers
30	Napoleon	January	R. A. McCalmont
		September 26	Mrs. A. D. Hillard
31	New Salem	October 24	Herbert Brown
			Daisy Thompson
			Arne Vinje
			Chas. F. Peterson
			Jacob Rohs
			Martin Larson
32	Pekin	October 29	Jay Wilder
			Benj. H. Cooley
			C. O. Moen
			Albert Larson
			E. C. Brekken
			Ingvald Nymoen
33	Reeder	August 6	Otto Stetten
			Mabel Howard
			Fannie Muller
			Mrs. Herbert Lewis
			Miss Hazel Pierce
			Anna Heig
			Margrethe Langlie
34	Sawyer	July 21	H. S. Leavell
			Everett Bunken
			C. S. Beighle
			F. W. Long
			R. W. Beighle
			M. M. Beighle
			F. B. Pitkin
35	Shrewood	October 21	G. G. Rielly
			D. Ray Gregg
			C. R. Hamilton
			V. B. McGuire
			W. F. Lowe
			H. Parting
			P. E. Johnson
			E. L. Penn
			P. M. Jenks
			M. J. Keys
			J. B. Switzer
36	Souris	September 12	John F. Haskel
37	Turtle Lake	January 0	John L. Brekken
			Mary Thompson
			E. Lindquist
			C. G. West
			Christ Thompson
			H. O. Barnes
			E. J. Jones
			James Hanson

LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARY STATIONS (Continued)

NOVEMBER 1, 1908

No.	Location	Date of Shipment	Name of Signers
38	Uxbridge	May 8	Cassie Simpson Katherine V. Sherry G. B. Simpson F. L. Widdifield C. Christ
39	Velva	February 26	T. E. McMillan Martin B. Slatton Miss Hettie M. Clough Mrs. C. B. Ward C. B. Ward J. A. Clough Wm. Julian Mrs. Geo. Simons Geo. Simons
40	White Earth	October 13	J. P. Smerud L. H. Oliver J. C. Hangan C. E. Shepard Chas. M. Muns C. Hansen.
41	Wimbledon	September 2	Mrs. H. M. Stroud M. S. Mallough Mrs. W. O. Joos J. J. Feckler A. Y. More H. M. Stroud Mrs. A. M. Henson H. George Mrs. M. E. Coleman W. H. Stevens M. E. Coleman
42	Winchester	October 24	Mrs. W. H. Ross B. M. Richardson T. E. Lawler Thos. Yetter T. J. Richardson Theo. Meppen
43	Winona	August 6	C. O. Putman Jennie Grover Anton Naader J. D. Umber R. H. Coonen J. B. Paine
44	York	July 10	E. D. Read Nellie R. Sieber John Brager P. O. Brager N. S. Lotvedt I. E. Garveck

Appendix No. III

FINANCIAL REPORT

FINANCIAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

FROM MARCH 14, 1907 TO JUNE 30, 1908.

Date				Receipts	Expenditures	Transportation of Books	Books Purchased	Periodicals and Membership Fees	Stationery and Postage	Printing	Aids to Libraries	Supplies	Commission Expenses	Salaries and Extra Clerical Work	Office Furniture
Month	Day	Year													
Mch.	2	1907	Balance Educational Library Fund.....	\$ 194.52	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mch.	2	1907	Balance Traveling Library Fund.....	1,878.41											
Nov.	1	1907	Expenses 1907 to November 1.....	123.95									48.55	75.40	
Dec.	1	1907	Expenses for November, 1907.....	180.78		.60				61.50		18.68		100.00	
Dec.	31	1907	Expenses for December, 1907.....	106.00				6.00						100.00	
Jan.	31	1908	Expenses for January, 1908.....	324.71		11.37		29.75	87.64			12.30		101.15	82.50
Feb.	29	1908	Expenses for February, 1908.....	164.68		6.89	52.00	12.43			10.87	2.50		100.00	
Mch.	31	1908	Expenses for March, 1908.....	190.00					20.00					100.00	70.00
April	30	1908	Expenses for April, 1908.....	219.80				2.00	75.00			22.50		120.40	
May	31	1908	Expenses for May, 1908.....	304.55		3.99		12.00		6.00	17.73	28.45		150.00	106.38
June	30	1908	Expenses for June, 1908.....	158.30		3.60			10.00				14.70	130.00	
Total Expenditures to June 30, 1908.....					\$1,772.87	\$28.45	\$32.00	\$62.17	\$192.94	\$67.50	\$28.60	\$44.43	\$63.25	\$656.93	\$258.88
Credit Balance, June 30, 1908.....					\$ 300.00										
				\$2,072.93	2,072.9										

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

FINANCIAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

FROM JULY 1, 1908 TO OCTOBER 31, 1908.

Date				Receipts	Expenditures	Transportation of Books	Books Purchased	Periodicals and Membership Fees	Stat. and Postage	Printing	Aids to Libraries	Supplies	Commission Expen- ses	Salaries and Extra Clerical Work	Office Furniture
Month	Day	Year													
July	1	1908	Credit Balance.....	\$ 300.06	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
July	1	1908	Biennial Appropriation.....	3,000.00											
July	31	1908	Expenses for July, 1908.....		231.00							10.00	86.70	130.00	4.30
Aug.	31	1908	Expenses for August, 1908.....		377.20	18.24	5.00	11.50	10.00	109.70	1.25			213.25	8.26
Sept.	30	1908	Expenses for September, 1908.....		343.30	9.24	8.40		20.00	3.00		37.00		265.66	
Oct.	31	1908	Expenses for October, 1908.....		288.38	6.47	3.16					.20		277.00	.75
			Total Expenditures July 1 to November 1, 1908.....		\$1,239.88	\$33.95	\$16.66	\$11.50	\$30.00	\$112.70	\$ 1.25	\$17.90	\$86.70	\$885.91	\$13.31
Nov.	1	1908	*Credit Balance.....		\$2,060.18										
				\$3,300.06	\$3,300.06										

*It was deemed necessary by the commission to keep this balance to meet the heavy expenses unavoidable from November 1, 1908 to March 1, 1909

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED ANNUALLY IN VARIOUS STATES FOR LIBRARY COMMISSION WORK.

Figures taken from 1907 year book of League of Library Commissions.

Name	Date Establ.	Amount	How Spent
California	1903	\$20,000.00	
Connecticut ..	1893	11,500.00	
Idaho	1901	5,500.00	
Indiana	1899	7,000.00	
Iowa	1900	8,820.00	
Kansas	1889	6,000.00	
Minnesota	1899	12,500.00	
Missouri	1907	5,000.00	
Nebraska	1901	3,000.00	
New Jersey ...	1899	4,000.00	
New York	1892	47,200.00	Grants to Libraries \$28,000.00
			For Pictures and Traveling Libraries 6,000.00
			For Salaries 13,200.00
			For Traveling Libraries 9,600.00
			For Expenses 500.00
Ohio	1896	10,100.00	
Oregon	1905	6,000.00	
Pennsylvania .	1899	12,500.00	
Virginia		7,500.00	
Wisconsin	1895	23,500.00	For Admin. Traveling Libraries and Field Work 12,000.00
			For Library Schools ... 7,000.00
			For Legislative Reference..... 4,500.00
North Dakota .	1907	1,500.00	

Appendix No. IV.

**NORTH DAKOTA LAWS RELATING TO
LIBRARIES**

LAWS RELATING TO LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

REVISED CODES OF 1905

TAXES.

Section 2972. The city council of each city, not exceeding in population fifty thousand inhabitants, and each village or township board of every village and township containing over five hundred inhabitants, shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading room, and for such purposes may annually levy and cause to be collected, as other taxes are collected, a tax not exceeding four mills on each dollar of the taxable property of such city, village or township, to constitute the library fund, which fund shall be kept separate from the other money of the city, village or township, by the treasurer thereof, and the same shall be used exclusively for such purpose; provided that no library shall be so established without first receiving the approval of the majority of the electors of such city, village or township, voting on such question at any general election at which it may be submitted to vote.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—APPOINTMENT.

Section 2973. For the government of such library and reading room there shall be a board of five directors appointed from the citizens of such city, village or township, including both males and females, who shall be appointed by the board of education or school board of such city or village, or where there is no incorporated city or village then by the board of supervisors of such township; and there shall be one member of such board of education or school board or board of supervisors appointed as one of the directors of such library and reading room.

Such directors shall hold their office for two years from the first day of July in the year of their appointment and until their successors are appointed, but upon their first appointment they shall divide themselves at their first meeting by lot into two classes, and two of such directors shall hold for one year and the remaining three for two years, and thereafter there shall be appointed in each year the requisite number to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of those going out of office in such year. All vacancies shall be immediately reported to and filled by such board of education, school board or board of supervisors, and if for an unexpired term.

for the residue of the term only. No compensation whatever shall be paid or allowed any director in such official capacity.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—DUTIES—POWERS.

Section 2974. Said directors shall immediately after their appointment meet and organize by electing from their number a president, secretary and librarian. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations relating to the duties of officers and for the management of the library and reading room as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this article. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditures of all moneys collected for or contributed to the library fund, and the supervision, care and custody of the library property, rooms or buildings constructed, leased or set apart for that purpose; and such money shall be drawn from the treasury by the proper officers upon vouchers of the board of directors without being otherwise audited. They may with the approval of the board of education or school board, or board of township supervisors aforesaid, without which no lease, purchase or contract therefor shall be valid, build, lease or purchase an appropriate building and purchase a site therefor, not however, employing in such purchase or building more than one-half of the income in any one year.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING USE OF LIBRARY.

Section 2975. Every library and reading room established under this article shall be forever free for the use of the inhabitants of the city, village or township where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the board of directors may deem necessary to adopt and publish to render the use of said library and reading room of the greatest benefit, and the board may exclude from the use of said library and reading room any and all persons who shall wilfully violate such rules.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 2976. The board of directors shall make an annual report to the said board of education or school board or board of supervisors stating the condition of the library and property, the various sums of money received from all sources, and how much money has been expended and for what purpose, the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase or gift during the year, the number lost and loaned out, the character and kind of books contained in the library, with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest.

DONATIONS.

Section 2977. All persons desirous of making donations of money, books, personal property or real estate for the benefit of such library shall have the right to vest the same in the board of directors,

to be held and controlled by such board when accepted for the use of such library and reading room, and as to such property said board shall be held and considered by the special trustees.

CITY COUNCIL—APPROPRIATE FUNDS.

Section 2978. To aid and facilitate the organization of a library in any city, village or township as in this article provided, where the same is required by the people thereof, and where in any city the sum of four hundred dollars or more shall have been donated and deposited with the city treasurer for that purpose, and to any village or township where the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars or more shall have been donated and deposited with the village or township treasurer for the benefit of such library, and also where such amount shall prior to the passage of this code have been donated and expended for the purchase of a library existing in any such city, village or township, the city council of such city is authorized and it shall be its duty to appropriate two hundred dollars from the general fund of such city for such library, for which amount a warrant shall be drawn on the city treasurer; and the board of trustees of such village or the board of supervisors of such township are authorized and it shall be their duty to appropriate one hundred dollars from the general fund of such village or township for such library, for which amount a warrant shall be drawn on such village or township treasurer; provided, that in the case of any library associations now existing it shall first agree to turn over to the library and reading room thus established all books, periodicals and other property. The treasurer of such city, village or township shall accept such warrant and apply the proceeds from the sale of the same to the library fund, which, together with the amount donated, shall be held subject to the order of the board of directors for such library; and the payment of such warrants shall be provided for in the next assessment of taxes in such city, village or township, and such library may be organized without submitting the same to a vote as provided in section 2972.

for the residue of the term only. No compensation whatever shall be paid or allowed any director in such official capacity.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—DUTIES—POWERS.

Section 2974. Said directors shall immediately after their appointment meet and organize by electing from their number a president, secretary and librarian. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations relating to the duties of officers and for the management of the library and reading room as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this article. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditures of all moneys collected for or contributed to the library fund, and the supervision, care and custody of the library property, rooms or buildings constructed, leased or set apart for that purpose; and such money shall be drawn from the treasury by the proper officers upon vouchers of the board of directors without being otherwise audited. They may with the approval of the board of education or school board, or board of township supervisors aforesaid, without which no lease, purchase or contract therefor shall be valid, build, lease or purchase an appropriate building and purchase a site therefor, not however, employing in such purchase or building more than one-half of the income in any one year.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING USE OF LIBRARY.

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DONATIONS.

Section 2977. All persons desirous of making donations of money, books, personal property or real estate for the benefit of such library shall have the right to vest the same in the board of directors,

to be held and controlled by such board when accepted for the use of such library and reading room, and as to such property said board shall be held and considered by the special trustees.

CITY COUNCIL—APPROPRIATE FUNDS.

Section 2978. To aid and facilitate the organization of a library in any city, village or township as in this article provided, where the same is required by the people thereof, and where in any city the sum of four hundred dollars or more shall have been donated and deposited with the city treasurer for that purpose, and to any village or township where the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars or more shall have been donated and deposited with the village or township treasurer for the benefit of such library, and also where such amount shall prior to the passage of this code have been donated and expended for the purchase of a library existing in any such city, village or township, the city council of such city is authorized and it shall be its duty to appropriate two hundred dollars from the general fund of such city for such library, for which amount a warrant shall be drawn on the city treasurer; and the board of trustees of such village or the board of supervisors of such township are authorized and it shall be their duty to appropriate one hundred dollars from the general fund of such village or township for such library, for which amount a warrant shall be drawn on such village or township treasurer; provided, that in the case of any library associations now existing it shall first agree to turn over to the library and reading room thus established all books, periodicals and other property. The treasurer of such city, village or township shall accept such warrant and apply the proceeds from the sale of the same to the library fund, which, together with the amount donated, shall be held subject to the order of the board of directors for such library; and the payment of such warrants shall be provided for in the next assessment of taxes in such city, village or township, and such library may be organized without submitting the same to a vote as provided in section 2972.

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

SESSION LAWS 1907, CHAP. 243—HOW CONSTITUTED.

Section 1. There is hereby created a state public library commission consisting of three members.

MEMBERS.

Section 2. The president of the North Dakota Library association and the superintendent of public instruction are hereby constituted ex-officio members of the said state public library commission; and the governor of the state shall appoint as soon as practicable after the passage and approval of this act one suitable person within the state as a member of the said state public library commission, which appointment shall be confirmed by the senate. The commission shall elect its own officers from among its own members, and shall also have power to select a competent person as librarian, who shall have control and be in charge of the library work of the commission.

MEMBERS—TERM OF OFFICE.

Section 3. The member appointed by the governor shall be appointed for a term of two years from April 1, 1907, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. In case of appointment to fill a vacancy caused by resignation, death or removal, the appointment shall be made for the unexpired term of the member whose death, resignation or removal caused the vacancy.

MEMBERS—COMPENSATION.

Section 4. No member of said state library commission shall ever receive any salary or per diem or compensation of any kind for services as such commissioner. Members of the state library commission shall be allowed and paid necessary traveling expenses in attending meetings of the commission or in visiting or establishing libraries, and other incidental and necessary expenses connected with the work of the commission.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

Section 5. The state library commission on and after its creation and organization, shall take over and add to the educational reference library and the system of traveling libraries, and shall continue the same, and, as its funds permit, shall increase the number and usefulness of the libraries. Any city, town, village, school

district or community within the state of North Dakota may borrow books under the rules and regulations of the state library commission. The commission shall catalogue and otherwise prepare said books for circulation and shall make rules and regulations according to which the business of the commission shall be done; and also such rules and regulations as shall insure the care, preservation and safe return of all books loaned. The state library commission shall have power and it shall be its duty to establish a legislative reference bureau for the information and assistance of the members of the legislative assembly in the work of legislation. The legislation of other states and information upon legal and economic questions shall be classified and catalogued in such a way as to render the same easy of access to members, thereby enabling them better to prepare for their work. It shall be the duty of the librarian of the state library commission to assist in every way possible the members of the legislative assembly in obtaining information and the preparation of bills.

ASSIST FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Section 6. The librarian or trustees of any free public library or the trustees of any village, town or community, entitled to borrow books from said traveling libraries, may, without charge, ask and receive advice and instruction from said state library commission upon any matter pertaining to the organization, maintenance or administration of the libraries, and the said commission shall, as far as possible, promote and assist by counsel and encouragement the formation of libraries where none exist, and the commission may also send its members to aid in organizing new libraries or improving those already established.

REPORT—PRINTING.

Section 7. The state library commission shall keep statistics of the free public libraries of North Dakota and a record of the work done and books loaned by said commission, and shall make a full report to each general session of the legislature of all expenditures by the commission, and of such statistics and records as shall show the work done by the commission, the use made of the traveling libraries, and all other matters which they deem expedient for the information of the legislature, and the printing of which, and all other printing coming within the purview of the library commission, shall be paid for by the state.

PLACE OF MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Section 8. There shall be provided in the office of the superintendent of public instruction a place of meeting and also office room for the librarian of the state library commission.

APPROPRIATION.

Section 9. There is hereby appropriated for the use and purposes of the state library commission any unexpended balances in the funds appropriated for the educational reference library and traveling libraries, and also an annual appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

REPEAL.

Section 10. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, especially any acts or parts of acts carrying any appropriation for the so-called educational reference library and traveling libraries.

EMERGENCY.

Section 11. Whereas, an emergency exists in that there is now no provision for a state library commission, this act shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 2, 1907.