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Fifth Biennial Report

OF THE

# Public Library Commission

of the State of North Dakota

1914-1916

WALKER BROS. & HARDY  
STATE PRINTERS  
FARGO, N. D.



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Frontispiece—Map showing traveling library stations and number of traveling libraries sent each county.
Clara Lincoln Phelan Memorial Library, Bowman.

**NORTH DAKOTA STATE BOARD OF REGENTS**

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**PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION**

Mrs. Minnie Clarke Budlong.....Secretary and Director

**STAFF**

Florence MacPhee .....Chief Traveling Library Department  
Earl H. Davis .....Legislative Reference Librarian  
Haldora Peterson .....Stenographer  
Elsie Smith .....Clerk

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the State Board of Regents:

Gentlemen:—The report of the North Dakota State Public Library Commission for the period July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1916, is herewith submitted.

(MRS.) MINNIE CLARKE BUDLONG,  
Secretary and Director,  
Public Library Commission.

## DUTIES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Chapter 156, Laws of 1909, outlines for the North Dakota Public Library Commission the following duties:

1. Charge of educational reference library.
2. Charge of traveling libraries and increase in their number and usefulness.
3. Establishment and care of legislative reference bureau.
4. Free aid, advice and instruction to public libraries.
5. Assistance in formation of libraries where none exist.
6. Preparation of statistics of public libraries and record of work done by commission.

## REPORT OF SECRETARY AND DIRECTOR

The work of the North Dakota Public Library Commission is organized under the following divisions:

- I. Educational reference department
- II. Traveling library system.
- III. Legislative reference bureau.
- IV. Field work.

The offices of the Commission are in the Capitol at Bismarck. The secretary of the Commission is director of the work. There are department heads for the traveling library system and the legislative reference bureau. Educational reference work and field work are performed by the secretary assisted by the staff.

From the establishment of library commission work in North Dakota in 1907 to 1915 there was a separate board known as "State Public Library Commission" to supervise the work. In 1915 the legislature created a "State Board of Regents" to have charge of the higher educational institutions of the state. Supervision of the Library Commission passed to this board together with that of the University, Agricultural College, Normal Schools, School of Science, Industrial School and School of Forestry. This makes no change in the duties, aims, finances or methods of the Library Commission whose work continues as before with only a change of personnel in the body to which it reports.

### EDUCATIONAL REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

The educational reference department consists of 4095 books representing all classes of literature and over 16,000 pamphlets and clippings. These may be borrowed by any club or individual in the state who will pay the cost of transportation, and agree to be responsible for their safe return. No guarantee is required.

This collection contains very little fiction and no juvenile books. It is strong in history, biography, travel and sociology, and is especially intended as an aid to individuals, to clubs and to debating societies. Books are loaned for a month and renewed if requested, and an effort is made to supply students with books in their special line of research. Clippings cut from magazines and newspapers and mounted for circulation keep this collection up to date. When the legislature is not in session, this department lends material from the collections of the legislative reference bureau.

From June 30, 1914 to July 1, 1916, 12,785 pamphlets and clippings were sent out—four times the number in the preceding biennium. The demand for these clippings is growing rapidly as this opportunity becomes generally known. In the same period 7072 books were loaned from this department. In the past year 8275 books, pamphlets and clippings have been sent by the Library Commission from its educational reference department to 1188 applications from 275 towns.

The books in the educational reference department are consulted many times daily by the public, and of this use no record is kept. The work of this department is hampered by having no department head as have the traveling library system and the legislative reference bureau, with time to keep all the material catalogued to date, to answer at length reference questions and to keep records of the work done. A trained assistant for this work should be the next addition to the Library Commission staff.

### TRAVELING LIBRARY SYSTEM

The traveling libraries serve many purposes in the development of the state. They are of great help to teachers in schoolhouses where few, if any, books are found. They furnish supplemental aid to text-books in history, literature, geography, agriculture and other subjects, and with their illustrations in color broaden the outlook of pupils who have not yet traveled beyond the home environment. They supply individuals and clubs with an incentive and a means of study. They furnish reading for improvement and recreation to all in the community. They aid social life by providing the center around which groups gather for study and discussion. They promote community life and spirit and are proving a powerful factor in the betterment of farm conditions.

The traveling library system consists of fixed collections of books sent out in wooden cases for three to six months' loan, wherever in the state responsible people will agree to care for them, to circulate them free of charge and to return them to Bismarck with freight both ways paid. There are three kinds of these libraries:—Farmers' libraries—12 to 15 technical books on farming; School libraries—20 to 50 books selected for use in schools; and Community libraries—40 to 50 volumes for general reading of interest to adults and children. The selection of books varies, some cases containing a larger proportion of books for adults and some being better adapted to children or young people. Some are largely composed of books for recreation and inspiration. Others are technical books for clubs and students. The demand for these libraries exceeds the supply, and application for community and school libraries should be filed early in the summer to insure prompt shipment in the fall.

### FARMERS' LIBRARIES

Farmers' libraries are made up of technical books on farming, stock-raising, machinery, gardening, poultry, dairying and related subjects. They are in great demand among the farmers during the winter months and in the schools teaching agriculture. It is impossible to show in figures the use made of these books as there is no librarian such as the traveling libraries have to keep record of circulation. The cases containing 12 to 15 books are sent wherever three men sign an application card and may be kept three months if freely circulated in the community. In schools they are used as text and reference by classes in agriculture. The Commission has 95 of these collections and 233 stations to which one or more has been sent. The following letter is typical in its statement of what is accomplished by Farmers' libraries.

“Buffalo, N. Dak., May 22, 1914.

Public Library Commission, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir:

I am returning the Farmers' Library today. The cards will not contain much information. We have used the books as reference books for our class in H. S. agriculture. There are eleven members in the class, and the books were very helpful. The children often took them home for their parents.

Very respectfully,

H. D. McCULLOUGH.”

### SCHOOL LIBRARIES

These at first consisted of forty to fifty supplemental books in history, travel, literature and science and contained some juvenile fiction. They were intended primarily for use in schoolhouses, although they contain much reading of interest to home and communities. At present they are deficient in books for primary and intermediate work. There is special need of smaller school libraries of twenty to twenty-five books, suited to the first five grades of the country schools. 40 such libraries were purchased in the preceding biennium. The enthusiastic reception given these collections by teachers in rural schools indicates the need of additional purchase of such libraries as soon as the funds of the Commission permit. When these collections are kept in schools and used daily by pupils and carried home at night or over Sunday for friends, their usefulness is great although there is no recorded circulation to show their value in figures. The commission owns 58 school collections and filled 138 requests in this biennium.

### COMMUNITY LIBRARIES

These are boxes containing 40 to 50 books suited to all ages and conditions. Usually 15 books are adult fiction and 10 juvenile fiction. The remainder consists of classed books—history, literature, travel, sociology, biography and other up to date works of general interest. These libraries may be kept at any central location. Of the 410 school and community libraries sent, 230 were located in schools, 91 in residences, 24 in library rooms, 17 in offices (doctors', newspaper, law, county superintendents', etc.), 16 in stores, 13 in banks, 6 in post offices, 4 in commercial club rooms, 3 in council chambers, 2 in churches, 2 in restaurants, one in a Grange hall, and one in a ladies' rest room. Of the 61 farmers' libraries sent, 28 were located in residences, 22 in schools, 4 in offices, 2 in banks, 2 in public libraries, and one each in commercial club room, county building and Grange hall. The Commission owns 130 community libraries and filled 272 orders. There was at all times on file a waiting list of about 25 applicants who could not be promptly served on account of scarcity of books. This was a special hardship when it deprived stations of winter reading.

The total of the three kinds of libraries in the traveling library system is 283. The requests filed this biennium were 471. The total number of stations established since the Commission began its work is 1047. The impossibility of supplying this number of stations with the 283 libraries on hand is apparent.

In filling orders, preference is given to new stations and requests are filed in the order of their receipt. It is possible for one library to be sent to two stations in a year if the boxes are promptly returned to the Commission and there are no freight delays in shipment. This would make it possible for the number of libraries on hand to meet approximately one half the present demand. As the demand increases each year, it is imperative that 300 new school and community libraries be purchased soon to meet the present requirements. A few of these 1047 stations no longer care for a shipment of books. The signers of the original application have moved, or a library has been established near enough to the station to supply books, but the great majority of these stations should not be called inactive since they would take a box of books at any time if the Commission had them to send. 2500 of the books in the traveling libraries were partly worn when they were delivered to the Commission by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1908. These collections are constantly being withdrawn from circulation, worn out. The total number of libraries which was two years ago 321, has now been decreased to 283. 10 new community libraries have been added at a cost for books of \$60.43 per library. The last appropriation made the Library Commission contained a book fund only large enough to replace part of the worn out books. There was no provision made for the purchase of additional libraries.

The total number of books sent thru the traveling library department from July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1916 is 18,321.

The social center movement in North Dakota calls for many new titles and more copies of each title to supply the demand.

#### CIRCULATION

It is impossible to show in figures all the good accomplished by these libraries. Not all librarians return to the Library Commission office complete statistics of number of readers and circulation. Books placed in a school room are consulted many times by the teacher and by classes of varying size and no record kept. Books carried home are read by several people besides the one borrower counted. Often a book is read aloud in gatherings or used as the substance of a paper read to clubs, or of a debate open to the community. One record of circulation may mean a score of people benefited by the book.

In a closely settled community the number of readers will be large, often exceeding 200 for one box of books, but the usefulness of a traveling library may be greater, tho it record only 20 readers, if it has been the means of furnishing recreation and sociability to a few families who are opening a new territory. Traveling libraries are one of the best agents in social center development. For those reasons the statistics of individual circulation are not given in this report. The demand for the libraries is based on the number of requests for boxes of books instead of on the number of individual borrowers as heretofore.

#### FOREIGN BOOKS

A few German and Norwegian books have been purchased and may be included with the English books in a traveling library whenever a station so

requests. These books are not for children, but are standard works in fiction, travel and other subjects, suited to the older members of the household who can not be expected to learn to read English.

#### EXPENSE OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES

To BORROWERS. The heaviest boxes weigh less than a hundred pounds and often the freight is not more than twenty-five cents. If there are transfers, the expense is greater. A leaflet has been prepared, giving freight rates from Bismarck to a number of stations from which borrowers can estimate expense to their own station. While no charge can be made at the library station for the use of books, it is permissible to assess a fine for overdue books and at some stations this sum proves sufficient to pay freight. At others, the six signers of the card contribute the few cents apiece necessary to raise the amount. The freight on school libraries is often paid from the school fund.

To THE STATE. In no way can good reading be furnished citizens with so little expense to the state as thru a traveling library system. The Library Commission has the advantage of purchasing books in large quantities. The waste of purchase thru agents and middlemen is eliminated. It has expert aid in book selection so that no money is spent in undesirable titles or worthless editions. The loss from books standing idle on a shelf after a few readings is removed. Only books well recommended are found in its collections and they are constantly in use until worn out. To the state the cost of a reading of a book by each borrower is trifling and the reader has no capital tied up in a book rapidly becoming out of date.

#### LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

The work of the Legislative Reference Bureau is primarily collection of material for use of law makers and state officials and aid in the preparation and drafting of bills. The bureau contains approximately 1270 books and 15,000 pamphlets and mounted clippings. Its material when not needed during sessions is loaned thru the Educational Reference department to clubs and individuals in the state. This department needs increased office room and additional funds for the purchase of material and its preparation for use. Also a fund to permit the printing of some of the more important digests of law on timely topics, prepared by its librarian. The work of this bureau, being largely advisory, can not be tabulated in statistics, but is growing rapidly in use and commendation.

#### FIELD WORK

The secretary made 14 trips on library work which included 56 visits at public, school and institutional libraries. 3 exhibits were conducted and 49 addresses made. From lack of funds requests for assistance were refused at several places including Edgely, Ellendale, Hankinson, Oakes, New Salem and Taylor. Whenever possible, aid thru correspondence was given, but this can never be as satisfactory as work done under personal supervision.

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES

North Dakota has 67 public libraries, 17 college and institutional libraries, 1 lodge library and one owned by a private corporation. This is a total of 86, an increase of 33 in two years. There are doubtless more small libraries in the state which have not come to the knowledge of the Library Commission. There is need of an organizer to locate and visit these small libraries. Often no report reaches the Commission because there is no librarian who understands its preparation or realizes its importance. In this way, a library previously listed may appear in the report as inactive when in reality it is doing splendid work in its community.

Of the 86 libraries listed, 5 contain over 12,000 books each:

Public Library Commission .....	13,198
State Law Library .....	20,055
Agricultural College Library .....	26,842
University Library .....	55,843
Valley City Normal Library .....	12,005

6 libraries contain 5000 to 10,000 books each:

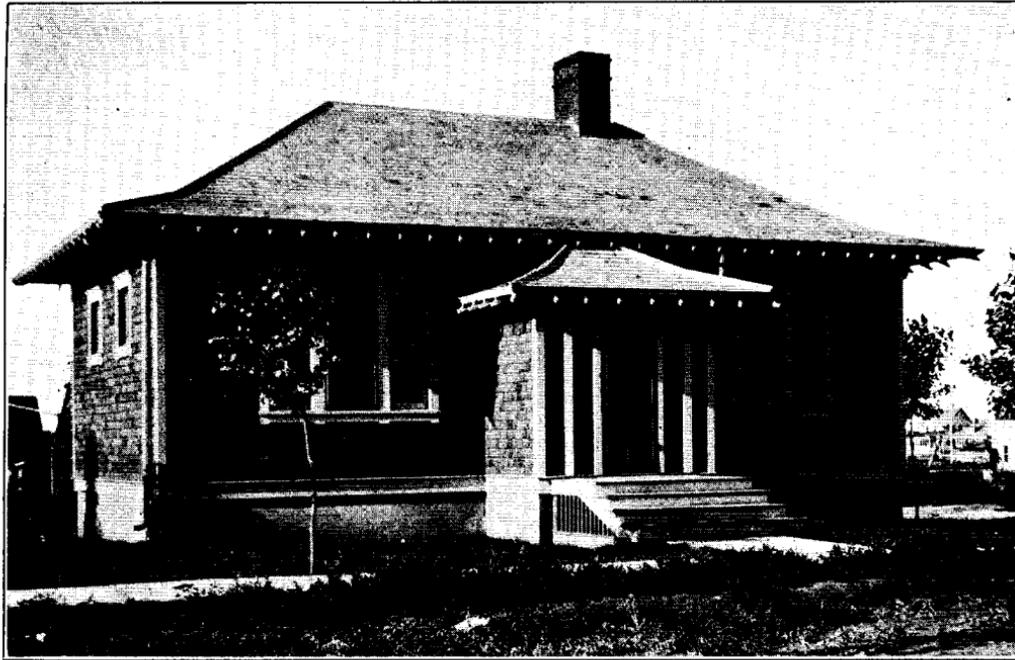
Fargo College Library  
 Fargo Public Library  
 Grand Forks Public Library  
 Jamestown Public Library  
 Mayville Normal Library  
 Minot Public Library

7 libraries contain 3000 to 5000 books each:

Devils Lake Public Library  
 Dickinson Public Library  
 Grafton Public Library  
 Valley City Public Library  
 Williston Public Library  
 State Industrial School Library, Ellendale  
 State Penitentiary Library

Many libraries in North Dakota have been started by club women and maintained by their efforts until such time as public approval secured a tax for their support. The Library Commission has attempted to make a list of the libraries established by club women and so far as it can learn there are 43 such libraries, as follows: Alexander, Ashley, Beach, Bathgate, Bottineau, Bismarck, Carrington, Casselton, Cavalier, Devils Lake, Edgeley, Ellendale, Enderlin, Fessenden, Glenburn, Grafton, Hamilton, Hankinson, Hannah, Harvey, Heaton, Hettinger, Jamestown, Kenmare, Langdon, Leeds, Lidgerwood Mad-dock, Mandan, Minot, Mott, New Rockford, Oakes, Park River, Pembina, Rugby, Sykeston, Valley City, Wahpeton, Washburn, Westhope, Williston, Wimbledon.

Carrington, Leeds and Wahpeton report that their libraries, formerly managed by the subscription plan, have now been made free to the public. The Valley City Public Library reports the extension of privileges to country borrowers, and Jamestown reports "marked increase in the number of country borrowers." At Williston, Syrians raised a special fund for books of their own choice. Minot established a delivery station at the Normal School. The public library at Oakes, formerly managed by club women, was transferred to the city March, 1916. Bismarck voted to establish a public library, having been offered \$25,000 from the Carnegie Fund.



Clara Lincoln Phelan Memorial Library, Bowman.

Many new plans have been tried by different libraries in publicity work. Lidgerwood reports excellent results obtained from the addition of short book reviews to catalog cards. Dickinson has conducted picture exhibits and also an exhibit of North Dakota pottery. Many librarians have adopted the "Story hour" and are also doing special work with teachers and schools in reference work.

A number of towns have started library movements not yet large enough to be included in the statistical report. Linton has a Sunday school library and reading room. Courtenay, Fordville, Reeder, Sutton and Mercer are raising money for library purposes. Wimbledon club women have started a library. Goodrich, LaMoure, Michigan, Larimore, Montpelier, Sheldon and Taylor have school libraries used by the public. Probably Roth is the smallest town to inaugurate such a movement. It writes the Library Commission for aid, stating an old school building is to be used for library purposes. This interest in a village of less than 100 inhabitants is typical of the extension of library enthusiasm over the state.

#### GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

The principal bequest this biennium is a memorial library erected by J. E. Phelan, at Bowman, in memory of Clara Lincoln Phelan. The building is value at \$2,800.00 and books approximating the same amount have already been contributed. The library was opened to the public New Year's Day, 1916, and the room is beautifully furnished, containing numerous works of art.

Cash contributions ranging from \$50 to \$500 have been received at Carrington, Enderlin, Jamestown, Lidgerwood and Wahpeton. These gifts total \$1455.13. The largest single cash item is \$500.00, presented by Benjamin Taylor to the Wahpeton Public Library. The Musical Club of Minot presented the public library with a fine piano for its auditorium.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Publications during the biennium have been few owing to the limitations of the printing fund. Only leaflets essential to the work have been allowed. The secretary has prepared

The Fifth biennial report of the North Dakota Library Commission.  
1916.

North Dakota club women and the Library Commission (Leaflet).  
No. 14. 1914.

North Dakota schools and the Library Commission. (Leaflet) No. 15.  
1915.

History of the North Dakota State Public Library Commission.  
(Folder) No. 16. 1915.

How to prepare club programs. (Prepared in co-operation with the  
Extension Bureau of the State Federation of Women's Clubs).  
1916.

A plan of organization for small libraries. (Pamphlet) Revised. 1916.

## SUMMARY

There has been no considerable increase in appropriation for the Library Commission since 1909. The appropriation was \$16,000.00 for the biennium ending June 30, 1911 and is \$17,235.00 for the one ending June 30, 1917. There was great development in all lines of library commission work 1910-1914. Since then the problem has been to continue the work undertaken on the old appropriation. Demands of the Commission quadrupled with no corresponding increase in provision for expenses. Consequently, field work has been cut down, publicity work discontinued and traveling library work curtailed as worn out books reduced the number of libraries. Also, compilation and comparison of statistics has been limited in the office as the staff endeavored to keep up the growing correspondence and reference work. It was possible to fill in this biennium only 471 orders as the number of traveling libraries has decreased to 283. In the year ending June 30, 1916, only 312 stations could be supplied out of the 1047 established in previous years. Circulation of farmers' libraries has not been pushed as formerly since an Extension Bureau at the Agricultural College now furnishes the logical means for distribution of information in agricultural subjects.

In the educational reference department 7072 boks have been sent instead of 7270 in the preceding biennium. This apparent decrease is explained by inability to purchase new books needed. Timely topics were covered by pamphlets and magazine clippings as is shown by the increase in circulation of this kind of material from 3,780 to 12,785. The people of the state are showing plainly that they want ample and prompt service in this correspondence work and more books, another stenographer and a reference librarian are needed to continue efficient service in this department. The educational reference department has not at present a chief as have the traveling library and legislative reference departments and its work must be done by the secretary and staff as opportunity offers in the rush of their other duties.

As explained under "Legislative Reference Department", page 11 there are no statistics to be published on this work. It is to be hoped another session will find enough help in this department to keep a record of reference questions answered, bills prepared and drafted and other uses made of this very busy department.

June 1st, 1916, Iver A. Acker resigned after five years of efficient work as legislative librarian in order to begin the practice of law, and is succeeded July 1st by Earl H. Davis, who has had experience in the legislative reference departments of Nebraska, Missouri and Wisconsin and training in the Library Schools of Wisconsin and New York. This is the only change on the staff this biennium. Much of the efficiency of Library Commission work is due to this continuous service of the staff which makes possible an understanding of conditions at library stations and community centers not possible to strangers.

As previously stated, field work has been limited. \$100.00 a year will not go far in travel in North Dakota. Thru the courtesy of the County Superintendent of Schools of Barnes County, the secretary was enabled to make an auto trip of a week's duration at the time of the Industrial exhibits in the rural schools. Visits and addresses were made each day at several school houses, consolidated schools, town and county exhibits. Much publicity work was ac-

completed for the Library Commission and a better understanding of conditions in the field obtained.

An extended trip was made in connection with the State Library Association and North Dakota Educational Association at Grand Forks, covering that vicinity. Among the towns visited for work during the biennium were the following: Dickinson, Bismarek, Beach, Bowman, Eckelson, Hettinger, Mott, Oriska, Washburn, Berthold, Leeds, Minot, Valley City, New Rockford, Uxbridge, Wahpeton, Wimbledon, Taylor, Grove.

An important step in the history of the Library Commission was its inclusion among the educational institutions transferred for supervision to the newly created State Board of Regents. This is a recognition of the place of the Library Commission among the educational agencies of the state and insures its proper placing among such agencies in the Educational Survey now being conducted under the direction of United States Commissioner Claxton to avoid duplication among state institutions. When the duties of the Library Commission are clearly defined and an adequate fund has been provided for its maintenance it will enter upon a period of great usefulness in the development of North Dakota. Traveling libraries, school and community libraries and correspondence with clubs and individuals will mean much in the upbuilding of rural and community life.

### NEEDS

The needs of the Library Commission for the coming biennium are, briefly, more books, more help, more room, more equipment. The lack of an adequate book fund for four years makes imperative a large amount for this purpose if traveling libraries, educational reference and legislative reference departments are to be maintained at their present efficiency. The purchase of more books and the establishment of more libraries means an increase of work in the office and need of more assistants. The growth of public libraries in the state calls for more printed aids to be sent them and an organizer who can visit and assist for longer periods than are possible to the secretary. The legislative reference bureau needs more magazines and clippings and an additional stenographer. The first addition to the Library Commission staff should be a trained worker who could organize in the field and catalog in the office; the next should be an additional stenographer for the rapidly growing correspondence, the third should be additional extra labor in the cleaning, mending and general preparation of books for circulation. There is need of more office room and especially of private offices for consultation and reference work. This is impossible to obtain in the present crowded condition of the Capitol. If there is not soon begun the erection of a new Capitol, there should be provided a small, fireproof building for the use of the several libraries. At present the property of the Library Commission, State Law Library and State Historical Society are crowded and exposed to great danger from fire and they are all valuable collections, much of which could not be duplicated if destroyed.

### SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The following statistics have been compiled in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Number of school libraries in North Dakota.....	3,802
Number of volumes .....	419,659
Number of volumes added the year ending June, 1915..	45,174
Amount paid for books from school fund.....	\$19,793.00
Amount paid from all other funds.....	4,678.00

In too many cases the books which the North Dakota law requires schools to purchase are not cared for so as to have their expected value to teacher and pupil. A book on the shelf serves no educational purpose unless its contents are available at the moment needed. This means classification and arrangement of books which is not possible under present conditions. North Dakota teachers need instruction at the University and normal schools in the selection, classification and use of books in school work. A questionnaire sent from the Library Commission to high schools in the state indicates that school boards as well as teachers are awaking to a realization of the need of systematic selection and arrangement of school libraries. In many cases they wish the school library to serve also as public library. There should be close co-operation between the Department of Public Instruction and the Library Commission in developing such libraries. Eventually, county libraries with branches will care for all needs within their boundaries, but at present the only hope for some communities is the school library administered by simple methods for public library needs.

#### NECROLOGY

The death of Mrs. Clara L. Darrow while in active service on the Library Commission was a great loss to its interests. Always a friend of education, she had in a quiet, persistent way labored continually for the success of the work. Her understanding of its aims and difficulties was an inspiration to the staff during the years she encouraged and co-operated with them. The following resolutions have been adopted by the commission:

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has called from our midst our esteemed friend and colleague, Clara L. Darrow, and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Darrow was a member of the State Public Library Commission practically from the time of its inception, and always took an active and earnest interest in the work of the commission and the public library movement, therefore,

#### BE IT RESOLVED:

That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of Mrs. Darrow;

That we deeply deplore the death of this splendid pioneer woman who was doing so much for the cause of education in this state and working so unselfishly for the welfare of others; and

That by her death North Dakota lost one of her best and most useful citizens.

RESOLVED: That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the commission and copies thereof sent to the public press and to the family of Mrs. Darrow.

A. E. SHEETS, Lakota, President.

O. G. LIBBY, Grand Forks,

E. J. TAYLOR, Bismarck,

ALFRED STEEL, Jamestown,

CHARLES LANO, Mohall.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

### OF SECRETARY OF NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

July 1, 1914—June 30, 1916

Transportation of books .....	\$ 448.46
Books purchased .....	1,747.25
Periodicals and membership fees .....	438.85
Stationery and postage .....	556.68
Field Work .....	402.70
Aids to libraries .....	122.04
Supplies .....	268.89
Commissioners' expenses .....	144.85
Salaries .....	11,721.51
Office furniture .....	107.38
Miscellaneous .....	118.21
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$16,076.82</b>

#### TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS

Total traveling libraries .....	\$ 5,685.93
Total educational reference .....	3,190.10
Total legislative reference .....	4,953.57
Total field and publicity work .....	851.67
Total miscellaneous expenses (to be divided among four departments) .....	1,395.55
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$16,076.82</b>

STATISTICS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF LESS THAN 3,000 VOLUMES, JULY 1, 1914—JUNE 30, 1916

Place	Population 1910 Census	Date of Organization	Volumes Owned July 1, 1916	Borrowers July 1, 1916	Circulation July 1, 1914-6-30, 1916	Source of Income	Total Income	Name of Librarian
Antler	342	1912	600	---	---	Tax	\$350.00	Mrs. Geo. Brown
Ashley	682	1914	200	---	---	Gifts	136.20	Mrs. E. M. Harrison
Bathgate	328	1916	238	---	---	Gifts		D. J. McNeil
Beach	---	---	800	---	---	Subscription		Mrs. Jno. Keohane
Berthold	5,443	1916	1,500	---	---			Hortense Moore
Bismarek	1,331	1915	261	---	---			Jessie M. Budge
Bottineau	481	1913	1,500	---	---			Zerlina S. Eakin
Bowman	1,000	---	900	---	---			Enir D. Morton
Buxton	1,332	1902	---	---	---			Mrs. J. Henry
Cando	1,217	1906	2,439	525	6,449	City Tax	542.56	
Carrington*	1,553	1906	1,460	620	6,600	City appropriation		
Casselton	652	1915	282	---	---	Gifts		
Cavalier	206	---	700	---	---	Subscription		Mrs. G. F. Schafer
Crosby	749	1912	246	---	---			
Edgeley	1,389	1911	---	---	---			Mrs. Elizabeth Bangert
Ellendale	1,540	1912	1,129	703	4,775*	Gifts	331.12*	
Enderlin	713	1900	---	---	---			Mrs. C. V. Ferguson
Fessenden	268	1905	648	---	848*	Subscription	47.00	Mrs. E. A. Argne
Glenburn	410	1916	150	---	---	Gifts	86.53*	Mrs. E. L. Kinney
Hamilton	1,503	1907	804	104	2,344	Gifts	54.50*	Belle McKnight
Hankinson	500	1911	232	21	239	Subscription		D. H. Larson
Hannah	443	1909	600	---	---			Sadie Lloyd
Harvey	---	1915	200	---	---			
Heaton	766	1911	241	---	---			
Hettinger	---	---	---	---	---			
Hope	---	---	---	---	---			
Kenmare	---	1912	1,646	130	---	Subscription and City Appr.	450.00	Mrs. J. H. Harlan
Langdon	1,214	---	2,399	107	1,464	Gifts and subscription	119.33	Nora Jacobson
Leeds	682	---	---	---	2,061	City and Twp. Appr.	590.00	J. L. Smith
Leonard	437	1913	1,331	190	2,061	Subscription and City Appr.	841.58	Zenka Trinka
Lidgerwood	1,019	1913	1,642	575	15,659	Fees and gifts	438.00*	Mrs. A. Bartlett
Mandan	3,873	1896	2,876	185	3,059			
Mayville	---	---	---	---	---			
Michigan	---	---	---	---	---			
Montpelier	---	1912	1,082	340	3,927	City appropriation	254.26	Nita Galloway
Mott	---	1915	637	---	---	Tax	140.54	Vannie Hall
New Rockford	---	---	1,220	---	1,200*			Mrs. Geo. Fay
Oakes	1,499	---	---	---	---			
Park River	---	---	---	---	---			
Pembina	717	1913	---	---	---	Subscription		Miss Eyolfson
Rugby	1,630	1912	969	---	---			Pauline Brennan
Sanborn	390	1903	700	---	---	Subscription		Hattie Sikes
Sykeston	276	1911	200	---	---	City Tax		W. B. Halliday
Tower City	492	1914	1,500	---	---			Teachers
Wahpeton	2,467	1912	1,925	455	10,896	Gifts and city appropriation	1,061.81	Mrs. J. Searing
Washburn	667	1915	1,206	177	653*	Tuesday Club		Mrs. G. M. Wallbrecht
Wimbleton	571	1915	---	---	---			

\*Only one year reported.

STATISTICS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF 3,000 OR MORE VOLUMES, JULY 1, 1914—JUNE 30, 1916

Place	Population 1910 Census	Date of Organization	Volumes Owned July 1, 1916	Borrowers July 1, 1916	Circulation July 1, 1914-6-30, 1916	Source of Income	Total Income	Name of Librarian
Devils Lake	5,198	1898	4,253	1,968	34,763	City Tax	\$3,974.67	Dorothy Dodge
Dickinson	3,678	1908	4,383	1,160	31,958	City Tax	3,492.10	Helen F. Carleton
Fargo	14,331	1900	11,198	5,828	95,301	City Tax	12,606.16	Winnie Bucklin
Grafton	2,229	1897	4,061	No report	35,079	City Tax	2,107.00	Mary Morris
Grand Forks	12,478	1899	7,896	5,661	71,606	City Tax	8,263.09	Adah Durand
Jamestown	4,358	1902	6,038	3,297	35,526	City Tax	4,710.30	Alice M. Paddock
Minot	6,188	1908	5,396	2,699	46,516	City Tax	9,254.28	Margaret Greene
Valley City	4,856	1900	4,827	1,439	32,870	City Tax	6,044.66	Lillian E. Cook
Williston	5,124	1910	4,478	1,271	31,855	City Tax	8,091.44	Bessie R. Baldwin

## STATISTICS OF COLLEGE AND INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES, JULY 1, 1914 TO JUNE 30, 1916

Name of Library	Location	New Books 1914-1916	Total No. of Books Owned July 1, 1916	Total Circulation	Name of Librarian
Agricultural College.....	Fargo.....	2,702	26,842	-----	Mrs. Ethel McVeety
Fargo College**.....	Fargo.....	-----	-----	-----	Alice B. Sargent
Historical Society**.....	Bismarek.....	-----	-----	-----	Georgia Carpenter
Industrial School.....	Ellendale.....	-----	3,500	-----	Carrie Tuttle
Institution for Feeble-Minded**.....	Grafton.....	-----	-----	-----	A. R. T. Wylie
Insane Asylum**.....	Jamestown.....	-----	-----	-----	
Jamestown College**.....	Jamestown.....	-----	-----	-----	Dean F. B. Taylor
Law Library**.....	Bismarek.....	-----	-----	-----	
Library Commission.....	Bismarek.....	2,322	14,468	-----	M. C. Budlong
Masonic Library.....	Fargo.....	-----	14,468	-----	W. L. Stockwell
Normal School.....	Mayville.....	665	6,361	24,149	Nelle A. Olson
Normal School**.....	Minot.....	-----	-----	-----	
Normal School.....	Valley City.....	2,299	12,005	27,113	Helen M. Crane
Penitentiary.....	Bismarek.....	588	3,443	14,194	T. J. O'Brien
School of Forestry.....	Bottineau.....	-----	745	-----	Mabel Rosel
School of Science.....	Wahpeton.....	252	1,673	5,174	Lillian Mirick
University.....	Grand Forks.....	2,704*	55,843	-----	C. W. Sumner

\*Report for one year only

\*\*Not reported in time for this publication

The following agricultural and training schools have started libraries: State Agricultural High School, Carrington, A. L. Schafer, Principal; Walsh County Agricultural Training School, Park River, W. A. Broyles, Principal.

State  
Doc.  
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N68  
1914-  
1916

**LOAN  
COPY**