

NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY



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SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

and

EIGHT BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

STATE LIBRARY

COMMISSION

of

NORTH DAKOTA



1918-1920

and

1920-1922

LOAN
COPY

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
and
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of the
STATE LIBRARY
COMMISSION
of
NORTH DAKOTA



1918-1920

and

1920-1922

NORMANDEN PUBLISHING CO.
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

TO THE STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION:

Lady and Gentlemen:

As no report of the State Library Commission has been printed since 1918, it seems best to include the Seventh Biennial Report for 1918-1920 left by Miss S. Blanche Hedrick, with the Eighth Biennial Report for 1920-1922 herewith submitted. Attention may be called also to references to the work of the State Library Commission in reports of the State Board of Administration for 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. •

MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY,

Librarian and Director,

State Library Commission.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC
LIBRARY COMMISSION :

Report covering period July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920 :

The report of the Public Library Commission for the above period must, of necessity, be very brief, since there is no one on the present staff who was connected with the Commission during any portion of the period covered by this report. We have not been able to find, in the rooms of the Commission, any records which would aid materially in compiling a statistical record of any absolute value.

During the first year of this period the staff in charge of the work was as follows :

MRS. MINNIE CLARKE BUDLONG,.....Secretary & Director
MISS CHARLOTTE MATSON,.....Legislative Reference Librarian
MISS FRANCES CARLETON,.....Chief of Traveling Library Dept.
MISS FLORENCE FISHER,.....Field Organizer
MRS. S. SLOAN,.....Clerk
MISS ETHEL FLEMING,.....Stenographer

In August, 1919, Mrs. Budlong, who had been in charge of the Commission for ten years, resigned and her resignation was accepted to take effect September 1, 1919. Also, during the months of August and September, 1919, all of the other members of the staff resigned and left the Commission.

Miss Ethel Lane was appointed as stenographer and began work on August 18, 1919. Miss Anne Peterson was later appointed Deputy Librarian and arrived November 17, 1919, to take up the work in the capacity of Acting Director. Miss Lane, who had been appointed stenographer in August, 1919, resigned February 1, 1920, and Miss Edyth Moore was appointed to take her place. Miss Peterson also resigned from the position of Deputy Librarian June 30, 1920, and the Commission was left in charge of Miss Moore, the stenographer, until the present Director arrived the latter part of August. During this period From Sept. 1, 1919, to Sept. 1, 1920, there were two or three appointments of inexperienced assistants who each remained only a few months.

The present Librarian and Director was appointed to take charge of the Commission August 15, 1920, and Miss Inez Spicer was appointed catalogue to begin work September 1, 1920.

It will be obvious, that owing to the many changes which occurred in the personnel of the Commission from June, 1919, to September, 1920, the work became much confused and disarranged and the present staff found it rather difficult to pick up the threads of the work and get things back into systematized running order. We have found it necessary to go back over the work of the past three or four years in order to complete some of the records. To do this and at the same time keep up with the work of the present day has been a considerable task taking into account the small number on the staff at present.

So far as I am able to ascertain, from figures found in the Commission rooms, the collections contained on June 30, 1920, the following:
Educational Reference Collections:

Books	5,767
Pamphlets	22,421
Legislative Reference Collection:	
Books	1,045
Pamphlets	22,557
Traveling Library Department:	
Books	13,886

The rooms of the Commission are very much crowded and it is impossible to properly arrange the material in a way to make the work easy to handle. This condition must, of course, exist until the Commission can be moved into new quarters. The present staff is also inadequate to properly take care of the work which is increasing constantly. We have at present, besides the Librarian and Director, only one trained assistant on the staff. I would suggest that there should be, besides the trained cataloguer which we now have, two other library trained assistants, one as head of the Traveling Library Department, and the other as a general assistant. With a staff of three trained workers and a stenographer the Librarian could be able to direct the work to the best advantage. It is my understanding that the Legislative Reference work is no longer handled by the Library Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

S. BLANCHE HEDRICK,
Librarian & Director.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION,

For the period July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922:

The eighth biennial report commemorates fifteen years existence of the North Dakota State Library Commission.

This report includes one year of administration under Miss S. Blanche Hedrick with its second year under the present director and secretary. The staff for the biennium has included the following persons:

Miss S. Blanche Hedrick, Director, July 1, 1920 to September 1, 1921; Miss Mary E. Downey, September 15, 1921 to date; Mrs. Edythe Herbert to date; Mrs. Mary Candee, November 1, 1921, to April 1, 1922; Miss Ellen Hedrick, half time service from November 1, 1921, to May 30, 1922; Miss Caroline F. Gates, May 1, 1922, to date and Mrs. Sadie B. Calkins, July 1 to August 30, 1922.

The duties of the State Library Commission are set forth in the State law and have been outlined in previous reports so there is no need to repeat them. It will be our purpose to show what has been done to fill the requirements and something of the vision for the future.

So far as the Library itself is concerned, the last year has been a time of reconstruction, reorganization, re-arranging collections; preparing the mass of material, books and pamphlets that had accumulated, for the shelves; gathering and arranging a periodical file for reference, spending the sum available for books and preparing them for service, cleaning, mending and renewing traveling libraries and making up new ones, checking old records and starting new ones, and circularizing the service of the Commission to every part of the State. New circulars have been compiled, old ones revised and reprinted, and thousands of them mailed or distributed over the State with application cards for reference and traveling libraries. A good beginning of all has been made which will take some time fully to accomplish.

Along with this necessary work has been the desire to build on what already has been done and hold the vision had by those in the beginning and through the years the Commission has existed to this time.

ACCESSIONS.

The accession records show 2,143 books added since June 30, 1920, making a total of 21, 796 books in the Library according to previous records.

Pamphlets are in process of classification and arrangement and records of this work will be completed for the next report.

An indefinite loan of Thwaites "Early Western Travel," subject to the call of the Director, was made to Mr. L. F. Crawford and such loans of duplicates and discards to the Dickinson State Normal, State Training School, State Penitentiary, and to schools asking for them.

A good deal of gift material had accumulated which belonged to the Historical Society and Law Collection and was sent to those libraries.

Assistance was given to the Governor's office and to the Department of

Agriculture in re-arranging and sorting books and pamphlets and those not needed were turned over to the State Library Commission, the Law Library and Secretary of State. We have been asked to go over other state department collections which will be done as time permits.

REFERENCE SERVICE.

While no record can be made of the persons using the literature sent out because of being used by such groups as clubs, schools and various organizations, the number of requests and pieces of literature and where they are sent make interesting records.

There were 1,680 books and 4,039 pamphlets and clippings loaned in answer to 2,854 requests from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, and 3,617 books and 2,790 periodicals, clippings and pamphlets loaned in answer to 4,315 requests from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922, making a total for the biennium of 12,126 pieces of literature filing 7,169 requests. Pamphlet use evidently is much greater in legislative years.

A great deal of reference work is done by visitors directly in the Library, however, of which no account is kept. This is true of reference collections generally. The Library is swamped with requests to supply material outlined in the Public School Course of Study. While this provision should be met primarily by each school locally, if funds were available no greater service could be rendered from the State Library Commission. County libraries also would solve this problem adequately for the rural community.

But with the present limitations such service can be only very limited. The book fund should be so increased as to afford purchase of many books needed in all classes of literature to do more effective reference service.

While the legislative reference work is now legally connected with the Law Library, the pamphlet material is still in the State Library Commission and every effort will be made to cooperate in meeting the needs of the coming session of Legislature. A great deal of material is yet to be classified and arranged for this purpose.

The individual circulation of fiction and children's books has been discontinued again to Bismarck as this material is so limited, demand in the traveling libraries so great, and the local supply of this demand is the province of the Public Library. Class books and reference material, however, are served locally as far as the limitations of the Library provide.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Traveling library books like money in a bank have a reason for being only when in circulation.

Schools, clubs and other organizations were circularized through the fall of 1921 and the response was so great that every traveling library was out on the last day of February 1922. With the publicity now being given to the use of traveling libraries and the thorough reorganizing they are having to make them so desirable, it is safe to predict that there will not be one in the Department by the New Year when there will be a wait-

ing list. The work that could be developed in this department as well as that of reference is limited only by the material that can be provided and by the staff to take care of the work.

Beginning with June 1, 1922, the records are all started new; every library as it returns thoroughly renovated, books cleaned and mended, worn out books discarded, enough new ones put in to fill the cases, lists revised and alphabeted, and a re-registration of borrowers and places developed. Fifty cases were mended and repainted in the carpenter shop and sixty-three new libraries made up. According to the records the State Library Commission now has 483 traveling libraries. A complete inventory will result through the process of record revision.

So long as space for work and shelving books is so limited, it will be necessary to use fixed collections as heretofore for the most part. This crowded condition may be relieved by moving into the new Memorial Building. The ideal method is to have all the books shelved by grade for the schools, and class for other books and make up each collection according to individual request, which is done as far as limitations make possible. This arrangement would make both the reference work and traveling libraries more satisfactory as much more material would be available for both.

The farmers' collections have been thoroughly advertised but there seems to be very little demand for them per se. This may be accounted for by the special work in agriculture through the schools in recent years for which their own books are provided. Farmers are interested in more general collections and it seems best to reorganize these libraries and put a few books on farming in each community library. So long as the fund for books is so small it would seem best also to use it for books of general interest to the schools and communities, to create the reference and reading habit than to specialize in subjects met by other agencies. There is an occasional request for a few Norwegian and German books to be added to the collection of English books to be sent some station, but these are exceptional and require but few books to meet the demand.

It is interesting to note that although the traveling library books show wear and usage they have better care among patrons than that shown by the average public library use of books.

Records from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921 show 169 traveling libraries sent out, and from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922, 311 libraries containing 12,533 books. Eighty new stations were added the latter year.

FIELD WORK.

The greatest library need of the State is field work. When staff and traveling funds are provided more and more should be done. There are only 17 tax supported libraries in the State and most of them are in need of State aid in organization and development. Funds for them have been cut in the last few years and until the State law is changed must continue to be so. This means depletion of staff and books. To help relieve the need for books and to stimulate interest, book drives have been in-

stituted through the public schools.

Book and magazine drives have been held in Bismarck, Dickinson and Devils Lake, and will continue till most of the libraries of the State have replenished their shelves in so far as this method can be of service. Thousands of good books have been obtained in each of these towns. If the county library bill passes the next session of Legislature most of the libraries no doubt will change automatically to county libraries and so have their funds, efficiency and service greatly augmented.

Aside from building up reference files for the public library, the Bismarck magazine collection greatly assisted the State Library Commission in starting a reference file and the surplus will be used by the State Historical Society Library and others to complete their files.

Visits made from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922 have included libraries of the following towns, a few of them visited more than once, Beach, Bismarck, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Fargo, Grand Forks, Hankinson, Jamestown, Mandan, Minot, Valley City, Wahpeton. Aside from the public libraries, visits were made to the libraries of the State University, State Normal Schools at Dickinson, Minot and Valley City, State Agricultural College, State School of Science, Fargo College, Jamestown College, Fargo Masonic Temple, State Historical Society, State Law Library, State Penitentiary, State School for the Deaf, State Hospital for the Insane and State Training School.

A great deal of advisory work has been accomplished through correspondence and visits. A resume of what field work fully accomplished should mean to the libraries of the state is as follows: to arouse interest in starting a library; speak before various organizations; urge book and magazine drives and contributions of money; find a room in which to start a library; arrange for an organizer to take charge of the library; tell people how to start a reading room, get periodical subscriptions, and make a book collection; talk about the library law, voting a tax, and the Carnegie building; look for a suitable site; urge the use of local building materials, if possible; go over plans for building with architect and board; confer with architects as to detail of plans for service; when population and tax warrant more than the building fund procured, urge the board to ask Mr. Carnegie for more; discuss furnishings with the board; to help organize the library; classify, accession, shelf list, and catalog books and put in a proper loan system; to divide the library into proper departments, reference, reading room, children's room, fiction and classed books; to suggest partitioning the library into departments by book stacks; to stimulate a reference collection especially of bound periodicals; to urge the collection of old magazines from the homes to help the local and other libraries; to teach a proper use of the library, especially to academy, college and high school students; where the town has had a library for some time without the tax levy, to urge it, and to ask for a Carnegie building; to see if the tax levy is being granted and used, and the balance on hand is not too great; to see if the book collection is properly selected;

to see if the librarian and board are performing their duty to the public; to urge the librarian to attend summer school and ask the board to send her; to inspect the building as to janitor service; when shelving is lacking, to develop such cooperation between library and school that the manual training department will make shelving and furniture for the library; when the library is crowded, to ask that the children's room be moved to the auditorium; to suggest plans for shelving, furnishings and administering the children's room; to bring about proper co-operation between the library and the schools; to urge the circulation of books from the library through the grades by letting each teacher have as many books suited to the age and grade as there are children in the room; to inquire into the use of the library; compare the annual circulation with the population and, if the circulation is not what it should be, to find the cause and set it right; to inspect the borrower's register and find out what proportion of the population is using the library and, if small, to suggest methods of increase; to make suggestions as to the binding and mending of books and periodicals; to suggest ribbon arrangement of fiction when feasible; to explain Poole and Readers' Guide to periodical literature and urge their purchase when not in the library; to urge the combination of several libraries in a town into one; when trouble is found between librarian and board, to clear the air, if possible; and where there is rivalry between nearby towns, to use it in helping the library.

The staff of the State Library Commission should be comprised of such efficient workers that every member would be able to be effective work and the staff should have enough members to permit sufficient field work to meet the needs of the State.

Aside from the 17 tax supported libraries there are some 40 non-tax supported libraries in the State started and fostered by the women's clubs, still unorganized and undeveloped for the most part. With activity on the part of the Library Commission and cooperation with the women's clubs the material and efficiency of these libraries can be greatly increased. The great thing, however, is to get tax support for them, as the permanency of no library can be assured without it. If the county library bill passes many of them will become county libraries while every effort should be made to get municipal tax support for others. Much field work also is needed to develop and organize them. From one to three weeks could be spent profitably with each one. High School and Junior High School libraries also are in need of being built up and organized.

LIBRARY SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Comparatively few librarians in the State have had any systematic library school education. Special training for the work is sadly needed to bring up the library efficiency of the State. A great deal can be done through short course work to which many of the states ranking high in the library world owe much. A short course school would accomplish a great deal for North Dakota in a comparatively short time and if there

is sufficient response from library workers over the state, one will be held this coming year.

COUNTY LIBRARY LAW.

It is hoped and expected to bring a county library bill through the next session of the legislature. Such a provision for county libraries effectively put over will mean state wide library service. Every effort is now being made to give understanding of what a county library is and what it will do, so that when the bill goes through it will begin to go into effect at once. It is as great a thing to put a law into operation as to get it passed. To this end the library conditions and needs of the State are being studied from every angle, so that the best bill possible, and particularly adapted to North Dakota, may be presented to the legislators. The Director has spoken on the county library movement before groups of people over the State on every opportunity afforded, and the newspapers have published the following thirty-three points which she has developed on "What a County Library Law will do for North Dakota": give equal reading facilities to every man, woman and child in North Dakota; stimulate the library movement and reading habit in the State as nothing else can do; make every library already established render greater service; create libraries in county seat towns now without them; stimulate the establishment of a library in every town of North Dakota; place a deposit of books in every hamlet of the State; send books in answer to letters or telephone by parcels post to the most isolated person in the county; lend books to all residents of the county on the same conditions as to residents of the town in which the library is located; make rural life more desirable. especially to young people; increase the value of property; attract homeseekers to increase the population; promote business and industrial enterprises; give the same reading advantages to the country child which are now enjoyed by the city child; supplement the public school course of study with material for general reading and reference; provide a book to a child suited to his grade in every schoolroom of North Dakota; create a generation of readers of the children now passing through the public schools of the State; raise the standard of appreciation of the later studies of students in our schools of higher education because of opportunity for a foundation of general reading; supply the demand for books which the schools create; give the people something to *read* after they have been *taught* how to read; offer opportunity to continue education after leaving school; stimulate home education; aid study clubs; provide adequate reference material; develop greater community intelligence; bring thousands of dollars more money for library buildings into the State than ever can be had without a county law; give a county building to county seat towns too small to have them under the municipal plan; provide more efficient library service in the most economical way possible; save duplicating many of the expensive reference books; give county supervision of libraries which naturally follows county supervision of schools; supplement the work of all other county agencies with literature; give to

each county as good a library as the State Library Commission now provides for the State as a whole; add North Dakota to the twenty-five progressive states in the Union now operating under the county library system; and place North Dakota on the library map of the United States.

Thousand of copies of these points will be printed as a broadside and distributed through the State Educational Association, Federation of Women's Clubs, District Teachers Associations, County Teachers Institutes, Parent-Teachers Associations, Granges, County Commissioners, Members of the Legislature and officials generally. There would seem to be no opposition but there must be the greatest activity to produce the bill, get it passed and then put into effect. The State has marvelous opportunity for library development when proper conditions are brought about to accomplish it.

The library connected with the State Library Commission is quite typical of what any county in the State might soon develop as a fair county library, for example such a county as Burleigh, where the Capital is located, but would be meager for such a county, with so large a population as Cass, including Fargo. So one sees how very limited the Commission Library is for a state the size of North Dakota.

At the North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs meeting in October, 1921, a resolution was passed inviting the Director to speak before the spring district meetings on "The County Library for North Dakota." She was able to attend and speak before six of the meetings, thus visiting Minot, Dickinson, Grace City, Hankinson, Kulm and Jamestown. The club women are enthusiastic in regard to library work in general and especially for the county movement. Reports of the district chairmen show a great deal of library activity on the part of the club women of the State.

Addresses on various subjects also have been made before the North Dakota Library Association at Bismarck; the North Dakota Educational Association, Fargo; Southeastern Educational Association, Mandan; county teachers' institutes at Steele and Hillsboro; Fargo Business Women's Club; Bismarck High School and every grade of the public schools; Dickinson State Normal; Devils Lake Junior High School; Beach public school teachers; State Training School and State School for the Deaf.

PUBLICITY.

There has been a great deal of library publicity in the newspapers throughout the State. To express thanks adequately would mean naming practically every newspaper in the State. Reporters have done splendid work which has had state wide effect. Library publicity also has been given through the school people of the state, the club women and state officials, all of which is greatly appreciated.

In addition to the North Dakota Library Association the Director also attended the midyear meetings of the American Library Association in Chicago, the annual meeting of the American Library Association held in Detroit and the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at

Chautauqua, N. Y., where she represented the library part of the program speaking on "Library Extension."

PUBLIC LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORTS.

Effort has been made to obtain the June 30th Annual Report required by law from librarians of the State. Lists of libraries are appended to this report with such tabulation of statistics as is possible to make from the return of blanks sent out. There is appended also a report made up of excerpts from correspondence which shows something of the activity of libraries in the last year.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. DOWNEY, Director.

Statistics of Tax Supported Public Libraries in Towns of 2,000 Population and Over, June 30, 1922.

Population	City	Number books.....	Books per capita..	Circulation	Circulation per capita	Hours open daily.	Number staff ...	Salaries	Salary cost per book circulated.	Tax levy	Rate per capita...	Librarian
7,122	Bismarck	5,975	.8+	19,726	2.7	5	2	\$2,220.00	11.2 ct.	\$3,500.00	.48+	Mrs. Florence H. Davis
5,140	Devils Lake	6,219	1. +	31,445	6.1	6 1-2	1	1,102.00	3.5 ct.	2,551.00	.49+	Marie O'Brien
4,122	Dickinson	5,593	1. +	18,681	4.5	6 3-5	1	1,500.00	8 ct.	3,000.00	.72+	Mrs. Sadie B. Calkins
21,961	Fargo	17,140	.8	88,548	4.	12	4	4,524.96	5.1 ct.	5,102.03	.23+	Inga Rynning, Acting
2,512	Grafton	5,015	2	9,151	3.6	3 1-2	1	440.00	4.8 ct.	1,460.00	.54+	Mary Morris
14,010	Grand Forks ...	9,114	.6+	55,958	3.9	11	2	3,194.96	5.7 ct.	6,500.00	.46+	Jessie M. Budge
6,627	Jamestown	6,077	1	27,448	4.1	6 1-2	1	1,790.75	6.5 ct.	4,580.23	.68+	Gertrude M. Edwards
10,476	Minot	8,222	.8	35,006	3.3	12	2	2,688.55	7.6 ct.	7,510.39	.71+	Ingeborg Reishus, Acting
4,686	Valley City	8,240	1.5	25,836	5.5	6	1	1,226.76	4.7 ct.	3,675.70	.78+	Harriet Anfinson, Acting
4,178	Williston	5,877	1.4	25,636	6	6	1	1,794.16	7 ct.	3,160.84	.75+	Bessie R. Baldwin

Statistics of Public Libraries Reporting From Other Towns With or Without Tax Support.

Population	Town	Volumes	Borrowers	Circulation	Income	Librarian
1,172	Bottineau	703	302	.....	.....	Mrs. C. A. Leonard
1,420	Carrington ...	4,140	1,464	8,887	\$1,264.19	Hazel A. Johnson
1,538	Casselton	1,733	492	4,790	620.74	Emir D. Scott
200	Center	1,000	300	4,000	70.25	Mrs. M. Jennings
490	Courtenay ...	581	100	1,000	32.05	Mrs. R. A. McBroom
200	Hamilton	410	.....	.....	129.05	Mrs. D. T. Park
1,477	Hankinson ...	1,065	505	3,924	168.35	Mrs. Kate R. Spottswood
500	Hannah	215	105	.....	.....	Mrs. A. B. Miller
959	Lakota	1,145	.....	3,262	.....	Mrs. Ellen Hullett
1,228	Langdon	1,950	180	4,815	680.17	Mrs. D. W. Barker
704	Leeds	2,245	250	5,029	178.00	Nora Jacobson
175	Leonard	1,629	235	1,714	.....	Alma Roney
1,855	Lisbon	3,276	1,251	14,156	1,815.46	Mrs. H. S. Oliver
416	Mott	1,611	813	5,734	361.26	Louise Wagner
1,637	Oakes	4,041	697	1,284	906.53	Anna B. Fay
1,114	Park River ...	3,101	909	6,654	433.60	Mrs. Bertha B. Farup
1,424	Rugby	1,258	477	3,133	501.26	Eva D. Crockett
836	Velva	810	230	.....	78.75	Mrs. C. K. Relstice
3,069	Wahpeton	3,525	625	10,771	1,582.26	Mrs. Jessie Searing
521	Wimbledon ...	464	106	80	12.96	(Woman's Study Club)

Correspondence Reports From Non-tax Supported Libraries.

ASHLEY—The Ashley Public Library was started some ten years ago by the Ashley Woman's Club. For a while it had a steady growth, then there came a time when it had to be moved and as no suitable place could be found we packed and stored all the books for a couple of years. Last June the library was reopened in the basement of the new court house and we hope to be able to keep it open from now on. Since reopening the library last June we have added by gift and purchase (mostly purchase) about two hundred books—and hope soon to have more to add.

BATHGATE—The Study Club got some new books last spring and planned on getting more this fall. But the bank the money was in went broke and settled the book question for us for the time being.

CANDO—Our library is supported by the F. D. L. Club. It is open twice a week in the evening. Cards are one dollar a year. We usually have about one hundred subscribers. The books for the most part are late fiction, of which we have a very good assortment. We have histories and encyclopedias but a good general reference collection is so expensive that we have not been able to support one.

CASSELTON—I think our library holds a pretty fair list of books. We are open only Friday afternoons but in that time check out from 100 to 150 books. We occupy a room in the High School building, not very large so we cannot have a reading room, just a plain library.

CAVALIER—The Civitas Club has charge of the library here.

CENTER—Our shelves of books consist of one set of Standard Reference books. Close to 700 other books. We have used the traveling library for the past five years also. We saw the demand for reading facing us five years ago, and started a library for the entire public. The different ones who helped me organize have moved away, some few are here and are willing to help. During the World War I kept steadily on with my library work, as people demanded reading just the same. We give one corner of the drug store for this purpose of handling the books and I have acted as Librarian. This was better as I was always at home to attend to the wants of the public. Our reading territory is large, it extends to Fort Clark, Yucca, Hanover and numerous other places. Of course Center is the largest territory to draw from. What we need is a small building for our books in connection with a reading room. I know we could get a few ladies to care for the library each week or day. Everything depends on the work, of these different women. If we get a crop this fall we possibly may see our way to obtain a building. I am very much interested in this work as I know the number of foreigners who are

taking an interest in reading. The young Russian boys are calling for books and it surely gives me a great deal of pleasure to wait on them.

COLUMBUS—We just added \$40 worth of new books. Find it hard to get our patrons interested in anything but novels. Wish we could get them to like the better literature. No certain one has charge of our library. Each member of the Club takes their turn alphabetically in keeping it open every Friday P. M., for two hours. We consider this the most economical way of taking care of it. We have added about 25 new books this last year. It is in good condition at the present time.

EDGELEY—The library here in the last year has grown rapidly. We have about 1,500 volumes and have both town and country patronage, open only one afternoon each week, as all services are given free. I mean Librarian and assistant draw no salary. We charge for library ticket one dollar which provides one book each week for reader, additional book to those holding ticket 10c. Have privilege of two weeks on book, over that time; if not renewed, 2c for each day.

FESSENDEN—At present our library is undergoing complete renovation along the line of mending, relabeling, etc. New books to the number of about 105 volumes have just been ordered. We are also planning a book shower, that is, to secure books by donation. At present we have no librarian but expect that one of our local teachers will act as soon as the library is ready to open. Members of the Saturday Club are in active charge of the library. There are about 1,606 books in the library, 768 for juveniles, and 838 for adults. Now as to the condition of these books, they have been given a general overhauling, relabeling and indexing, during the past two weeks, so the library is now in good condition.

FORT CLARK—Fort Clark wants a library. They have a purse of enough to get a start for books and one of the ladies, has decided to care for the books. She and her husband are book lovers and when we get them in charge of library work we are going to have a success of our efforts.

HARVEY—By spending a great deal of time and energy upon the library last year, it is pretty thoroughly organized and classified under the Dewey Decimal system, though some public documents are still untouched. One of the needs of the library is more of the books given on the state school list for outside reading. This is especially true of biography, books about girls, and books of local state interest.

HEATON—Just began purchasing books last fall, have about 50 late books on hand, mostly fiction. We also have one of the traveling libraries from the Commission and are very well patronized.

HETTINGER—Our library is a very small one of about 500 books. At present the town hall is the home of our collection of a most curiously mixed assortment of books. We would gladly welcome a place for regular library and reading rooms. Hettinger really needs such a place badly, especially for the young folks. But hard times prevent any extensive move in that direction. If we could have books sent from the "Traveling Library" we would be very glad to get them. Also we will greatly appreciate the book lists and gift of books from book drives that you mention.

HOPE—We have about 400 volumes which belong to the Woman's Club besides the set belonging to the traveling library. Library is kept open Saturday afternoons and continues during the club year. The average number of books loaned for a period of four months was 17 plus, so you see there is a demand for good reading. At the present time we are conducting a "Book Drive" by canvassing the homes and asking for donations of books. So far we have about forty volumes to add to our number.

KENMARE—The Library in Kenmare is owned and controlled by the public schools. The library at present is in very bad condition. Steps are now being taken to increase the number of books and make the library of greater value not only to the school but to the entire community. The Parent-Teachers Association is cooperating in this matter and have appointed a committee to make a study of the library situation.

LAKOTA—One can give no better proof to the public of the growing interest and appreciation of our City Library than by its monthly reports. They demonstrate as nothing else a spirit of harmony between citizens and city library or the contrary. The following is our Library report since New Year 1922, and it speaks highly for Lakota.

Books loaned out and returned	947
Books added by purchase	25
Books given to the library	105
Cash from 1 cent a day books	\$18.40

We have only about 20 "one cent a day books." They are the very best in latest fiction, hence expensive. The one "When Winter Comes" is just now very much read in Lakota. So is "The Gray Angels" and also "Galushia the Magnificent." Library hours from 3 o'clock until 5:00 Saturday. Everybody welcome. Our City Library is doing splendid work, averaging nearly 100 volumes a week loaned out and returned. We are also accumulating books both by purchase and donation. More than 100 volumes of worth have been given to the Library since New Year. We now have nearly eleven hundred volumes cataloged.

LARIMORE—The public library of Larimore is in the school building.

LEEDS—We have about 2,500 volumes and an average circulation of 500 books per month. We are catalogued under the Dewey Decimal classification, and open two afternoons a week. *I believe our Library is the only privately owned one in the State that is absolutely free to the public. It is owned by the Alfredian Club of this city.* We are very anxious to make our library the very best possible, and would appreciate very much any help from the Commission. I might add also that we cooperate with the schools in providing reading matter for silent reading periods, book reviews, etc.

MANDAN—The Mandan Public Library is maintained and managed by the Mandan Library Association, an organization of twenty-five women. Through the efforts of its members the library building has been built and furnished and about 3,400 volumes accessioned to date, including fiction, history, art, essays, classic poetry and prose, juvenile books, biography, travel and a few mechanical books. Although not free for circulation a subscription card may be secured for one dollar a year. The free reading table furnishes the best magazines and daily papers, and there is an average of about twenty readers each evening. There are 135 taking books by the year and many quarterly, while many more take books on the 5 cent plan; there being about 45 books taken each evening, three times a week, and Saturday afternoons.

The work of founding this library began almost twenty years ago and each year a growing sense of appreciation on the part of the public is seen. The Mandan Library Association is trying to make the Library a definite part of our educational system in aiding and supplementing the work of the local schools. There are many readers among boys and girls, between ages of 12 and 17, who choose healthy, juvenile reading.

NEW ENGLAND—Our library at school may be used by any of the public so desiring, although at the present time there are no community borrowers. The only additions which have been made in recent years have been reference books for school purposes and supplementary English classics. The Woman's Club upon turning the books over to the school intended it to be used both as a public and school library.

NEW ROCKFORD—We have on the shelves something over 1,000 books. We have a room in the city hall, and are open to the public Friday, and Thursday evenings, and Saturday afternoon. The library is owned by the Minerva Club. But the city voted a small mill tax, and for several years have had help from that source. For dues and fines for 1921, I received something over \$300, and we bought about \$275 worth of books, mostly the late fiction. We have about

1,200 books for circulation besides several reference books. A fee of 5 cents is charged for each book that goes out and a fine of 1 cent a day for each day over two weeks if it is not returned. It has done well this winter but in the summer there is not nearly so much reading done. A number of people from the country have been reading this winter.

PEMBINA—The library is open one afternoon a week, when we give out at least a hundred books. I have full charge and am given fifty dollars a year by the city for running it. Any money we need for books or anything I have certain persons to help me get up some sort of entertainment. Last month we had six card parties in the library room, which were very successful. The Legion of Honor put on a dance, from the proceeds of which we got about eighty books. Have about 900 books on hand as up-to-date fiction, children's books and a lot of good reading along historical and advertising lines. Would be glad of any donations at any time. We had a book shower not long ago, which was most pleasant. We had a reception when our last shipment of books arrived. Had our Mayor and city council invited.

RUGBY—Our library, supported by a small city appropriation, is open only two afternoons a week. We could do great things if we had more money. The library is in the teachers examination room in the court house, so we do not have to pay rent. Will you please suggest a good way to take care of newspaper files? How do you file them? Would it be possible to get some one from the Library Commission to come and help classify our books? What would it cost?

TOWER CITY—It is the policy and intention of the Board to make the library for the use of the entire community. However, very few books leave the library except as drawn by the student body. This may be due to the fact that the community as a whole do not know that it is for public use. It is my intention to bring the matter of the library before the Parent-Teachers Association; encourage them to cooperate with the drive to put new fiction into the room; and awaken the community as to its supposed services. I am quite sure that public interest can be revived, and that the community would desire that it be retained as a public library.

VAN HOOK—Up to the present time we have simply ordered about \$100 worth of books, through our local book dealer, who gets wholesale prices for us through his company giving us about 20 per cent discount. Have secured room in the First National Bank, and sectional book cases are promised by the same firm. Library supplies for cataloging have been ordered. We have also quite a donation of used books from local parties. It will be a mixed library, juvenile

and up through the grades, including high school books, some reference works, also fiction. We plan to have a member of the club each Saturday take charge of the library.

VELVA—Velva now has a library of nearly 1,000 volumes open to all citizens and school students of the city, which is the result of five years' work by the Velva Woman's Club. The books, including fiction, prose, poetry, classics and scientific and historical works, have all been donated by members of the club and local citizens. The members of the club volunteer their services without pay. The library is open every Wednesday afternoon.

WIMBLEDON—We have several late books in our library and have ordered more. An average of one hundred books are taken out each week.

WYNDMERE—We have a public library purchased and cared for by the Wyndmere Civic club, containing about 150 volumes. We keep our Library open each Tuesday afternoon from 3:00 o'clock to 5:00 and each club member cares for it one month usually in alphabetical order.

SCHOOL AND INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES.

Town	Library	Librarian*
Bathgate,	School for the blind,	B. P. Chapple, Supt.
Bismarck,	State Library Commission,	Mary E. Downey.*
Bismarck,	State Historical Society.	
Bismarck,	State Law Library,	Joseph Coghlan.*
Bismarck,	State Penitentiary,	L. L. Stair, Warden.
Bottineau,	School of Forestry,	Vernon L. Mangum, Pres.
Dickinson,	State Normal School,	S. T. May, President.
Devils Lake,	School for the Deaf,	Burton W. Driggs, Supt.
Dunseith,	Tuberculosis Sanitorium,	J. G. Lamont, Supt.
Ellendale,	State Normal Industrial School,	Carrie Tuttle.*
Fargo,	Florence Crittenden Home.	
Fargo,	Fargo College,	F. E. Stratton.*
Fargo,	N. D. Agricultural College,	Mrs. Ethel McVeety.*
Fargo,	Grand Lodge N. D. A. F. of A. M.,	Clara A. Richards.*
Grafton,	Institution for Feeble Minded,	A. R. T. Wylie, Supt.
Grand Forks,	University of North Dakota,	A. D. Keator.*
Grand Forks,	Wesley College.	
Jamestown,	Hospital for the Insane,	Mrs. A. W. Guest.*
Jamestown,	Jamestown College,	Dean F. B. Taylor.
Lisbon,	Soldier's Home,	Dr. H. G. Rowe, Supt.
Mandan,	State Training School,	W. F. McClelland, Supt.
Mayville,	State Normal School,	Edith V. Davis.*
Minot,	State Normal School,	Huldah L. Winstad.*
Valley City,	State Normal School,	Helen M. Crane.*
Wahpeton,	State School of Science,	Lillian Mirick.*

