

NORTH DAKOTA
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North Dakota State Library

Bismarck, N. D. 58505

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Library Commission

OF

NORTH DAKOTA



1922-1924



NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY



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North Dakota State Library

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

June 30, 1924

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STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

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Bessie R. BaldwinTraveling Library Chief

Margaret WelchReference Librarian

Mary WilliamsonClerk

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the State Board of Administration,
Bismarek, North Dakota.

Herewith is submitted the Ninth Biennial Report of the North Dakota State Library Commission, covering the period from July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1924.

—Lillian E. Cook, Secretary and Director.

The Ninth Biennial report of the State Library Commission covers the period from July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1924; sixteen months under the direction of Mary E. Downey and eight months under the present secretary and director.

The work of the Library Commission is organized along three general lines: (1) The development of library service thruout the state, (2) the operation of the traveling library department, and (3) the direction of the reference department. The varied activities carried on under these three heads are shown on the graf on page 340.

In addition to the state work a considerable amount of reference work is done locally, supplementing the Bismarck and Mandan collections. The Commission also serves the staffs of the various state departments for reference and recreational reading.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT

I. Office Work

1. Correspondence
2. Preparation of special book lists
3. Publicity circular letters
4. Collection and compilation of records
5. Filling library vacancies

II. Field Work

1. Public Libraries
 - (a) 26 visits paid
 - (b) 8 mending demonstrations
 - (c) 17 board meetings
 - (d) 4 open publicity meetings
 - (e) 2 libraries organized
2. School Libraries
 - (a) 26 libraries visited
 - (b) 8 libraries organized
 - (c) 12 instructional talks to assemblies, etc.
 - (d) 16 mending demonstrations
3. Clubs
 - 13 club talks on books and reading

III. Clubs

1. 3 district meetings attended
2. Special club library service started

IV. Aids to Libraries

1. Subscriptions to book buying guides and book lists
2. Preparation of general book lists
3. Furnishing standard library supplies
4. Lending professional literature

V. County Library Bill

Educational work being carried on but bill not to be introduced this year

VI. Traveling Library Department

1. Circulated 30,274 volumes thru 674 libraries, a gain of 194 libraries over last biennial period
2. 305 traveling library collections
3. 263 new applications
4. 426 active stations
5. Needs—More children's books

VII. Reference Department

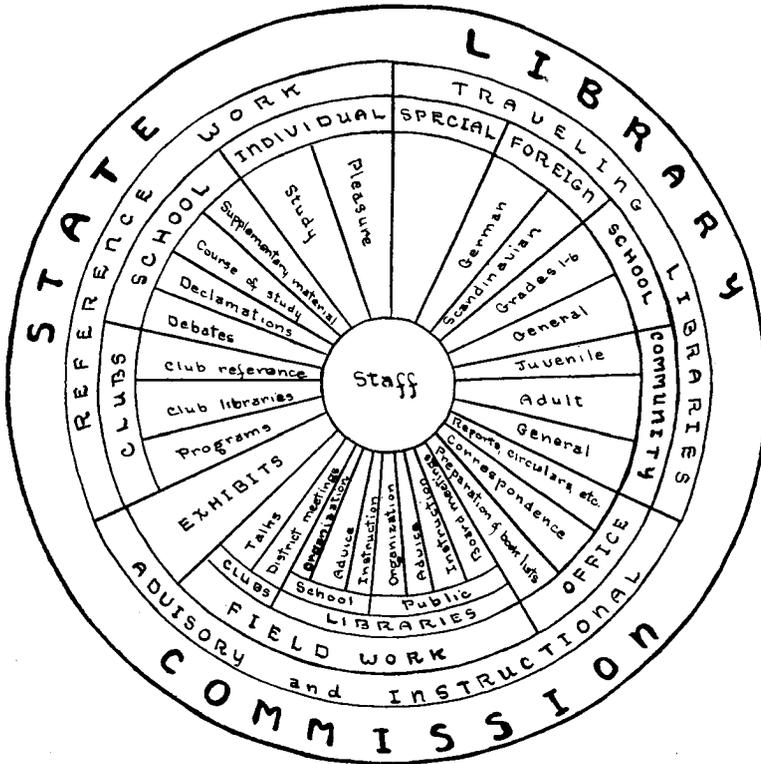
1. Circulated 12,231 books and pamphlets
2. Collection badly in need of recent books of current interest
3. Service rendered to:
 - (a) Teachers
 - (b) School pupils
 - (c) Private citizens
 - (d) Club women

VIII. Needs

1. To extend field work
2. Addition of books
3. Revision of salary schedule

IX. State Work

1. Normal growth in most libraries
2. State average tax three-fourths A. L. A. minimum standard
3. Wahpeton has a \$43,000 building given by Mayor and Mrs. Leach.



OFFICE WORK

There are no statistics which show the office work but it represents many busy hours. Some work which could (more effectively) be done in person must of necessity be done by correspondence, and librarians, public library boards and school officers write us for help and information along various lines. The library turn-over in the state is small but the Commission aids in filling vacancies; book orders are made out

for small libraries and reading lists suggested; and lists of books for various other purposes are compiled. There is no regular state library publication so circular letters are sent out occasionally for the purpose of publicity and "keeping-in-touch"; reports are gathered from all the libraries in the state and statistics compiled from them. A directory of North Dakota libraries and librarians is being carefully compiled and an information file in regard to librarian's formal education, professional training, hours of service, salary, etc., is well started. Thru correspondence as close contact as possible is kept with the persons and localities which it is impossible to visit in person.

FIELD WORK

The small boy who was not satisfied to stay alone in a dark room with only the angels there to care for him because he wanted someone with "skin on," may be used as an illustration of what our field work means—it gives us a chance to become a person, and not a signature nor a department to the various club, school and library people of the state. The maintenance of friendly personal relations between the Commission and the state at large seems to the director the best basis for effective service, and the personal contacts as important as the actual field work done. It is impossible to make a detailed report of the field work for the first eighteen months of the period, but the following work has been done during the past six months. Visits were paid to 26 public libraries, 26 school libraries, and 7 state school libraries in 35 towns in 25 counties. Ten libraries were organized, 24 mending demonstrations were given, 12 instructional talks given to school assemblies and teacher training classes, 17 public library board meetings attended, talks on reading to 13 clubs and 4 open publicity meetings held. The greatest need for service is, of course, where the library resources are the least, so the field work is largely confined to the smaller towns. Out of the 33 places visited, 15 have less than 1,000 population, and six others between 1,000 and 1,500.

CLUB

Any service which the Library Commission can give the club women of the state is but a partial return for all they have done and are doing for the libraries. Special effort is made to help them in the preparation of club programs, by supplying reference material for individual papers and furnishing club libraries which are groups of reference books adequately covering a year's course of study. The director or a representative attended three club district meetings and greetings were sent to all, outlining the ways in which the Commission could aid the club in the small town and urging them to make use of this service.

AIDS TO LIBRARIES

Aside from the help which is given thru correspondence and field visits, the Commission aids the small libraries in the following ways:

- (a) subscriptions to Standard Catalog Bi-monthly, a guide for book se-

lection, (b) subscriptions to a series of selected book lists to be used in buying and publicity, (c) furnishing at cost library supplies which the small library might have difficulty in securing, thus insuring standard grades at a reasonable price, (d) occasional multigraphed book lists from this office, (e) where buying in quantities means a considerable saving, ordering material on the celebration of special weeks, as Children's Book Week, and (f) the lending of current professional literature of all kinds, which the librarian of the small library cannot be expected to own, but which she must see. This reading helps her to keep in touch with modern library thought, achievement and methods, to accomplish the routine with efficiency and to have vision and inspiration in her work; without which any library work becomes mechanical and thus ceases to be true library service.

COUNTY LIBRARY BILL

The County Library Bill on which a great deal of publicity work was done last year, did not get out of committee and so never reached the Legislature. The bill will not be introduced to the Legislature next session as those who are most closely in touch with North Dakota conditions believe that no county is financially ready to function under it. Meanwhile the educational campaign is being carried on and it is believed that the people of the small towns and open country will so thoroughly recognize the advantages of the larger taxing unit in building up a library system, that their demand will insure the passage of the bill when introduced.

The Library Commission is anxious to work for and support in every way possible a county library bill, sponsored by the North Dakota Library Association or other group of interested citizens.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES

The circulation of the traveling libraries for the year ending June 30, 1923, amounted to exactly 312, of which 109 were placed in homes or places of business, while 203 were at school houses.

In the fall of 1923, in cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction, a traveling library was exhibited at each County Teachers' Institute, and left for use in the county. Considerable attention was thus directed to the teachers' use of them. As a result 290 libraries were sent to schools during the year ending June 30, 1924, while 72 were placed in homes or places of business,—a total of 362 libraries circulated during this year and a gain of 50 over the previous year.

There are only 305 traveling libraries available, and less than half of these are made of books useful in a school library. With the steadily increasing demand from the schools the Traveling Library Department finds itself in great need of a book fund with which to buy more books for juvenile reading. Thirteen years of experience in public library work in this state have convinced the head of this department that there is no phase of library work more important than furnishing the right kind of reading for boys and girls.

The Traveling Libraries consist at present of three kinds: (1) Community, (2) School and (3) Special. The Community libraries are made up of about one-third adult fiction, one-third adult non-fiction and one-third children's books. The School libraries are entirely juvenile, except for books supplementing the teacher's supply of reference books. The Special libraries consist of foreign books usually, which are made up on demand from Scandinavian or German titles. Another type of Special library has just been inaugurated, consisting of titles for grades one to six, about twenty in a box. These will be very popular and as yet are far too few to meet the demand.

With the Community libraries using about fifteen children's books each, the School libraries using thirty to forty juvenile, and the Special Lower Grades Libraries using twenty to twenty-five titles each, the crying need of the Traveling Library Department is more children's literature.

No attempt has been made in the School libraries to follow the school list for library purchase sent out by the Department of Public Instruction. The individual schools must use their own library purchase money for these books and add them to their permanent collections.

For the present the libraries must remain in fixed collections, instead of being made up at the request of various communities, to suit their individual needs and desires, but if these needs and desires are indicated, the library will be chosen to fit them as nearly as possible, and a few books can be added to the fixed collection to meet requests.

THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

The reference department circulated 3,119 books and 2,161 magazines, pamphlets and clippings during the year July 1, 1922—June 30, 1923, as compared with 3,647 books and 3,304 magazines, pamphlets, and clippings circulated during the period July 1, 1923—June 30, 1924. This represents an increase of circulation during the past year amounting to 1,671 pieces of literature. The reference collection consists of about 6,800 books and 15,000 pamphlets and clippings.

The borrowers to whom this material was loaned may be divided into five classes: (1) Teachers, who call upon us for books along educational lines, for material to supplement their texts, and particularly for selections prescribed in the course of study. (2) High school students who need material to supplement their texts and, most especially, debate material. (3) The private citizen whose school days are over but who needs us to provide him either with books for pleasure reading, or texts to aid him in serious study—often a correspondence course, or material to assist him in preparing speeches for special occasions. (4) The club women whom we serve in three ways—either by providing them with a club library covering the subject of their year's study, or by sending them each month a package containing material to cover their papers for the month; or, lastly, in case they do not care for regular service, by helping from time to time the individual members in the preparation

of their papers. (5) The heads of departments and employees in the capitol building who bring their reference questions to us and who depend upon us largely to provide the books which they read for pleasure.

In order to serve our large and varied clientele satisfactorily, we must have an increased book fund so that we may strengthen the weak spots in our reference collection, duplicate the material most often demanded, and add the new titles which will contribute most fully to the pleasure and profit of our patrons. We can neither continue to meet the needs of the borrowers who have learned to depend on us for service, nor can we hope to extend our service to those who need us just as badly but have not learned that their wants can be supplied by an agency within the state, unless we are provided with the funds which will make possible an adequate reference collection.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION STATISTICS—JUNE 1923—JUNE 1924

New applications	263	
Active stations	427	
Number traveling libraries	305	
Volumes in traveling libraries		13,525
Volumes in foreign collections		155
Open shelf collections		6,800
		<hr/>
Total number volumes		20,480
Pamphlets and clippings	15,000	

TRAVELING LIBRARY LOANS

	1923	1924	Total
Traveling Libraries	312	362	674
Volumes in traveling libraries	14,278	15,996	30,274

REFERENCE LOANS

	1923	1924	Total
Books	3,119	3,647	6,766
Pamphlets and magazines	2,161	3,304	5,465
			<hr/>
			12,231

NEEDS

The Library Commission has a triangle of needs, the base of which is more books; one side, extension of field work, and the other the means to hold an efficient staff. If this triangle a b c can be made to coincide with the triangle a' b' c' whose periphery is an "adequate-working-appropriation," these needs can be met.

The first need of more books is easily demonstrated. Sixteen counties having 22% of the population, have no library service except that which is furnished by the state. About 15% of the population has access

to a library supported wholly or in part by municipal appropriation, but many of these libraries are so small as to need supplementing from the Commission. About 4% of the population lives where libraries are supported by the women's clubs, and these libraries also, often borrow boxes of books from the Commission. Some of these libraries furnish books to the people living outside the city, either free or at a small cost, but a very small percent of the country population is served in this way; 2,244 persons, according to the libraries which report.

This means that practically 80% of the population is dependent upon the Commission for books. The present appropriation allows us to spend about fifteen hundredths of a mill per person per year—which will not go far toward buying a book. Because many of the school districts have been unable to buy new books, the demand upon the Commission for supplementary material and references to cover the course of study has been especially heavy and we have been able to meet it only in part.

The reference department needs new and up-to-date material. The work with the individual is as important as the work with the group, and a line of activity for which the Commission is as responsible as for the community service. Our most direct contacts are, of course, with the individual, and meeting a specific need is as necessary as supplying a general demand. This legitimate function of the Commission is one which must not be lost sight of in the endeavor to supply community reading.

This report has already indicated the need for field work in that the director was in the field almost constantly for six months, and still has many libraries listed which have asked for help. The emphasis in all field work is for more practical and economical ways of accomplishing work and the extension and strengthening of local library service.

Books which are kept mended wear much longer, so the mending demonstrations save the library money as well as add to the appearance of the collection, for a book in need of repairs is always untidy. Most young people get their first training in civic responsibility in the library as it is here they first use public property. If a respect for this public property is to be instilled in them the books must be kept in good condition. Here, also, is where the child receives his first training in recognition of the rights of others. The books belong to John as well as to William and keeping them overtime, or abusing them, becomes an infringement on John's rights and is an unsocial act.

The library boards often need help in questions of local administration, sometimes legal problems need solving, and always a personal conference helps both the board and the Commission director to a better understanding of local problems and the service which the Commission is in a position to render. There is no aggressive state library extension program, but a well established attempt to strengthen and make more effective the lines of service already established, for it is believed that only on this foundation can a larger permanent library structure be built. Adequate library service in a community is its own best justification for the library appropriation and for county extension.

The scale of salaries thruout the Library Commission is lower than for other departments. The scale should be raised so that efficient people with educational and professional training may be induced to stay on the staff.

If the Library Commission can keep a trained staff, and have sufficient funds to do the necessary field work and buy the books needed to meet the immediate demand, it will function as it was intended it should, and will bring to those people living in isolated districts the library advantages of those living in the cities. North Dakota does not want any of her residents to suffer lack of intellectual or inspirational opportunities because of living in rural communities, and the Library Commission is one of the agencies thru which the state can supply those opportunities.

STATE WORK

Reports have been received from forty libraries and indicate a healthy growth in the work in the state. A few libraries report a smaller circulation for 1924 than 1923, but in almost every case the cause may be found in a smaller book appropriation. The state as a whole read 21,500 more books in 1924 than in 1923, over 19,000 thru the public libraries and over 2,200 thru the Library Commission.

Twenty-six of the libraries reporting have some municipal appropriation and fifteen are wholly supported by taxation. The average tax per capita in these libraries is 75 cents which is just three-fourths the minimum standard set by the American Library Association as an adequate income. Attaining this standard will mean greater usefulness on the part of each library to each man and woman, girl and boy in North Dakota.

Out of seventeen libraries for which figures are available for two years, eleven report an increase in income for 1924 which is very encouraging. However, running expenses have increased also and if libraries are to continue to give service they must have an appropriation which will be comparable with expenses.

Wahpeton has a fine new \$43,000 library building, the gift of Mayor and Mrs. Leach. A library has been maintained for years by the club women of Wahpeton and now the city has voted an annual tax of \$4,000 and with this the administration in the attractive and spacious building affords a larger book collection and increased hours of service.

Mrs. Jessie Searing, to whom much of the credit for library interest in Wahpeton belongs, will continue as librarian.

North Dakota believes in education and is willing thru local and state taxation to maintain those agencies thru which each citizen may achieve that education which Lowell says is the best—that which he gives himself.

DIRECTORY OF NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARIES

T—Tax Supported		A—Association or Club			S—Special	
Place	Size	Name of Library	Kind	Volumes	Librarian	
Ashley	1009	Public	A	4386	Mrs. H. D. Piper	
Bathgate	352	Public	A		Margaret Brown	
Beach	1106	Public	A		Mrs. John Keohane	
Bismarck	7122	Public	T		Mrs. Florence Davis	
		State Historical	S	50000	Corrinne Kittleson	
		State Law	S	35000	E. J. Taylor	
		State Library Commission	S	20325	Lillian E. Cook	
		State Penitentiary	S	1200	John Lee, Warden	
Bowman	787	Public	T	2797	Mrs. E. E. Hogboom	
Cando	1111	Public	A	2500	Mrs. C. J. Lord	
Carrington	1420	Public	T	4342	Hazel Johnson	
Casselton	1538	Public	A	1518	Mrs. E. D. Scott	
Cavalier	819	Public	A	903	Edna P. Ralston	
Center	200	Public	A	1000	Mrs. M. Jennings	
Columbus	332	Public	A	400	Mrs. G. C. Keup	
Courtenay	490	Public	A	665	Mrs. A. A. Hoffman	
Devils Lake	5140	Public	T	6389	Marie O'Brien	
		State Deaf School	S	2437	Burton W. Driggs	
Dickinson	4122	Public	T	6292	Minnie M. Orr	
		State Normal	S		Pres. S. T. May	
Drake	517	Public	A	350	Mrs. H. B. Parmenter	
Edgeley	803	Public	A	1328	Mrs. Mary F. Cornwell	
Ellendale	1334	Public	T	2797	Mrs. V. D. Coleman	
		Normal & Industrial Normal	S	5300	Carrie Tuttle	
Fargo	21961	Public	T	19081	Inga Rynning	
		Agricultural College	S	37448	Mrs. Ethel McVeety	
		Fargo College	S		Dr. Stratton	
		Masonic	S		Clara Richards	
Fessenden	731	Public	A		Ella Marie Speiser	
Glenburn	228	Public	A	750	Mrs. Edward Simpkins	
Grafton	2512	Public	T	5080	Mary Morris	
		School Feeble Minded	S	98	Dr. A. R. T. Wylie	
Grand Forks ..	14010	Public	T	9840	Mrs. Lulu Hart	
		University	S	80652	Alfred Keator	
Hamilton	200	Public	A	700	Amanda Larson	
Hankinson	1477	Public	T	1005	Mrs. Kate R. Spottswood	
Heaton	200	Public	A	95	C. I. Turner	
Hettinger	817	Public	A	700	Mrs. J. G. Johns	
Hope	699	Public	A	560	Mrs. Katie Gumb	
Jamestown	6627	Alfred Diekey	T	7129	Gertrude Edwards	
		Jamestown College	S		Dean F. B. Taylor	
		Insane Asylum	S	1219	Mrs. A. W. Guest	
Lakota	969	City	A	1864	Mrs. Frank Pierce	
LaMoure	1014	Public	A	1997	Mrs. Paul Adams	
Langdon	1228	Public	T	2216	Mrs. D. W. Barker	
Leeds	704	Public	A	2549	Nora Jacobsen	

Leonard	175	Watts Free (Twp.)	T	1227	Alma Roney
Lidgerwood	1065	City	T	2961	Elizabeth Kings
Lisbon	1855	Public	T	2391	Mrs. H. S. Oliver
Maddock	557	Public	A		Mrs. B. G. Anderson
Mandan	4336	Public	A	3212	Mrs. J. A. Biggs
		State Training School	S		W. F. McClelland
Marmarth	1318	Public	A	385	Cleo Dixon
Mayville	1218	Public	T	2324	Cora Ames
		State Normal..	S	9470	Mary Deaver
Milton	393	Community ...	A	590	Mrs. J. H. McCullock
Minot	10476	Public	T	9224	Catherine McSherry
		State Normal..	S	5294	Mrs. Alice P. Morris
Mott	416	Inez Hen- drickson	T	1862	Louise Wagner
New Rockford	2111	Public	A	1755	Mrs. Roy Stitzel
Oakes	1637	Public	A	4233	Mrs. G. B. Fay
Park River	1114	Public	T	2519	Mrs. J. C. Overbye
Pembina	802	Public	A		Mrs. George Morris
Rugby	1424	Public	T	1448	Mrs. Seldon Crockett
Sanborn	391	Myosotis Club	A	625	Mrs. H. J. Malm
St. Thomas	576	Public	A	932	Mrs. E. T. Thompson
Tioga	320	Masonic Lodge	A	401	W. E. Berg
Valley City....	4686	Public	T	9021	Harriet Anfinson
		Teacher's College	S	20322	Mary Buffum
Van Hook	331	Women's Civic League	A	505	Mrs. E. A. Nelson
		Public	A	855	Mrs. S. S. Ritchie
Velva	836	Public	A	855	Mrs. S. S. Ritchie
Wahpeton	3069	Leach Public..	T	5456	Mrs. Jessie Searing
Wahpeton	3069	Science School	S	2579	Lilian Mirick
Watford City..	260	Public	A	170	Ruby Thomas
Williston	4178	James Me- morial	T	6255	Marian Goss
		Public	A	500	Mrs. W. O. Joos
Wimbledon ...	521	Public	A		

STATISTICS OF LIBRARIES WITH MUNICIPAL APPROPRIATION JULY 1, 1924

Place	Receipts				Expenditures				Circulation							
	Population	Tax	Extra	Total	Salaries	Heat Light Rent	Books and Periodicals	Total	Volumes	Borrowers	1923	1924	Total	Hours Open	Terms of Lending	County Borrowers
Over 2,500																
1 Fargo	21,961	8889	*\$1,000.00	\$12,871.00	\$5,075.16	\$897.58	\$2,326.14	\$12,098.73	19,081	12,395	91,945	92,595	184,540	72	Free	.....
2 Grand Forks ..	14,010	6500	.....	10,812.00	4,628.58	710.18	1,123.49	6,987.59	9,840	4,617	66,571	70,500	137,071	63	Free	20
3 Minot	10,476	8359	.....	11,669.00	3,876.00	629.82	1,687.63	7,625.41	9,224	5,927	41,106	48,098	89,209	72	Free	1
4 Bismarck	7,122	4000	.....	4,104.00	2,220.00	729.63	582.45	4,104.00	7,186	2,759	24,372	31,235	55,607	49	Free	6
5 Jamestown	6,827	5803	.....	8,060.00	2,865.35	857.71	1,785.78	7,774.74	7,129	3,303	38,958	41,068	75,026	46 1/2	Free	.....
6 Devils Lake ..	5,140	3945	.....	5,185.00	1,686.00	680.28	908.53	4,167.19	6,389	2,731	29,727	33,037	62,765	36	Free	.....
7 Valley City ..	4,686	2601	.....	4,792.00	1,629.00	426.27	453.37	3,460.09	9,021	4,990	25,503	24,536	50,039	36	Free	.....
8 Williston	4,178	4659	.....	7,016.00	1,677.18	615.78	598.22	4,911.14	6,255	2,231	23,842	25,539	49,381	36	Free	270
9 Dickinson	4,122	3000	.....	3,000.00	1,996.38	389.48	654.85	3,322.52	6,292	287	18,675	17,271	35,946	36	Free	15
10 † Wahpeton	3,069	2634	.....	3,878.00	300.00	14.28	21.90	3,038.59	5,456	599	14,786	5,154	19,890	10	Free	23
11 Grafton	2,511	500	* 600.00	1,507.36	540.00	198.05	18.25	880.78	5,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	Free	.....
Under 2,500																
12 Bowman	787	1000	.....	.....	540.00	.....	.....	2,797	144	.....	5,391	.....	.....	21	Free	.....
13 Carrington	1,420	487	Room	1,342.48	600.00	33.46	276.16	1,021.05	4,342	1,347	11,346	8,843	20,189	33	Free	261
14 Ellendale	1,334	525	Room	673.69	339.00	.....	155.11	581.87	2,797	700	5,891	5,023	10,114	15	Free	150
15 Hankinson	1,477	120	Room	257.02	120.00	.....	.....	137.00	1,005	704	.....	2,440	.....	4	.....	.....
16 Langdon	1,228	400	.....	1,281.16	150.00	329.90	155.08	805.27	2,216	73	4,601	6,585	11,186	15	Charge	6
17 Leeds	704	.....	Room	225.91	40.50	Free	79.34	225.91	2,649	250	4,499	5,054	9,553	6	Free	.....
18 Leonard	175	250	.....	250.00	125.00	10.00	.....	332.35	1,227	256	.....	1,285	.....	6	Free	.....
19 Lidgerwood ..	1,065	1500	.....	2,114.40	968.00	113.54	174.47	2,074.40	2,961	933	16,356	15,907	32,263	35	Free	353
20 Lisbon	1,855	1729	.....	2,467.21	375.65	300.00	150.92	1,826.22	2,391	1,101	12,807	11,806	24,613	18	Free	119
21 Mayville	1,218	1000	.....	.....	400.00	436.86	35.00	934.27	2,324	415	.....	2,324	.....	12	Free	.....
22 Mott	416	400	Room	422.58	185.00	Free	.....	379.16	1,862	573	6,433	4,490	10,923	3	Free	.....
23 New Rockford ..	2,111	100	Room	371.00	178.50	Free	19.00	132.45	1,755	250	.....	3,000	.....	3	Charge	.....
24 Park River ..	1,114	400	Room	416.40	180.00	Free	33.10	225.49	2,519	1,021	7,068	3,177	15,245	3	Free	.....
25 Rugby	1,424	483	.....	788.75	126.00	250.00	.....	417.50	1,448	497	2,827	3,185	6,002	4	Free	53
26 Velva	836	50	.....	223.00	Free	Free	100.00	225.49	835	385	.....	925	.....	2	Free	100
27 Oakes	1,637	675	.....	858.63	240.00	316.49	171.48	777.46	4,233	600	.....	1,384	.....	15	Charge	50

* From School Board.
 † Report covers 4 months only.
 ‡ From Township.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

STATISTICS OF ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES

	Population	Receipts	Expenditures	Volumes	Borrowers	Circulation	Hours Open	Terms of Lending	County Borrowers
1	Ashley .....1009	\$133.77	\$111.59	3197	281	4386	6	Charge	.....
2	Bathgate.... 352	No Report							.....
3	Beach.....1106	207.15	125.87	1710	500		5	Free	.....
4	Cando .....1111			2500	50			Charge	.....
5	Casselton 1518	681.21	362.69	1518	450	4180	5	Free	.....
6	Cavalier .. 819			903	800	1560	3½		100
7	Center 200			1000	150			Charge	.....
8	Columbus .. 332			400	285		2		.....
9	Courtenay.. 490	51.39	25.86	665	512		2	Charge	.....
10	Drake 517			350	150	936		Charge	.....
11	Edgeley 803	116.49	103.24	1400	75			Charge	35
12	Enderlin ..1919	No Report							
13	Fessenden.. 731	No Report							
14	*Glenburn .. 228	110.08	70.31	1029	12	1003	5	Charge	.....
15	Hamilton .. 200	47.40	45.50	700		2000	2	(Adults pay)	.....
16	Hannah 500	No Report							
17	Heaton ... 200	25.76	25.59	95				Charge	22
18	Hettinger.. 817	No Report							
19	Hope 699			500	52	560	1		6
20	Lakota 969	348.45	279.76	1864	150	5574	3		.....
21	LaMoure ..1014	269.11	152.08	1997	351		6	Free	.....
22	Maddock .. 557	No Report							
23	Mandan ...4336	104.55		3212	80	4989	12	Charge	.....
24	Marmarth 1318	71.25	29.00	385	80	1285	2	Free	.....
25	Milton 393			590	265		4		87
27	Pembina .. 802	No Report							
28	Sanborn .. 391	35.00	35.00	625	50	500		Charge	.....
29	St. Thomas 576	111.00	23.60	932	155	1283	3	Charge	.....
30	Van Hook.. 331	160.00	123.60	505	228		2		85
31	Watford								
	City 260	12.38	70.75	170	197		5	Free	98
32	Wimbledon 521			500				Free

* 1923 Report.

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