

**Sixth
Biennial Report**

**N e b r a s k a
P u b l i c
L i b r a r y
C o m m i s s i o n**



Sixth Biennial Report

of the

Nebraska Public Library

Commission

Lincoln, Nebraska,

November 30, 1912

1912

THE WOODRUFF BANK NOTE CO.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

F. L. HALLER, President

Omaha, Nebraska

S. AVERY

Chancellor of the University of Nebraska

J. E. DELZELL

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

H. C. LINDSAY

State Librarian

DR. W. K. JEWETT

Librarian of the University of Nebraska

CHARLOTTE TEMPLETON, Secretary

GUESS HUMPHREY, Librarian

FLORENCE E. WAUGH, Librarian for State Institutions

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency, Chester H. Aldrich, Governor of Nebraska:

DEAR SIR: Complying with the requirement of the law, I herewith present the report of the Public Library Commission for the biennium ending November 30, 1912. I commend to your attention this report of our Secretary.

Very respectfully yours,

F. L. HALLER, President

NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The aim and purpose of the Public Library Commission is to foster the library interests of the state. To encourage the formation of libraries where none exist, to advise as to the best methods of establishing, organizing, and administering such libraries, to furnish, through traveling libraries, good reading to those communities which have no library facilities, to suggest legislation favorable to the best development of public libraries, to inform communities of the possibilities of library service, to inspire librarians and trustees with a desire to make the library a vital force for good, these are the duties of the Library Commission. That it is accomplishing its task in some measure is seen by comparing the library conditions of the state today with those of eleven years ago.

There were then thirty-four public libraries, about four librarians with special training, seven public library buildings, and the State Library Association consisted of a mere handful of people. We can now report ninety-one libraries, twenty librarians who are graduates of library schools and as many more who have had summer school courses, thirty-nine library buildings, and a Library Association which recently met in Lincoln with an attendance of over 100. We have a satisfactory library law which permits the establishment of city, county and township libraries, we have 10,000 volumes in a state circulating library, and we have made an excellent beginning in establishing libraries in our state institutions. That part of this work which has been accomplished during the past two years is set forth in the following report.

During the past biennium there has been but one change in the personnel of the Public Library Commission. In October, 1911, J. E. Delzell took the place of E. C. Bishop on the Commission. F. L. Haller, on the expiration of his term of office in May, 1911, was re-appointed by the Governor.

The regular semi-annual meetings have been held each year, and the usual business transacted. At the annual meeting in 1911 and again in 1912, F. L. Haller was re-elected president and Charlotte Templeton, secretary.

The Commission was represented at the meeting of the American Library Association at Pasadena in 1911, by the Librarian; at the meeting at Ottawa in 1912, by Dr. Jewett and the Secretary; at the mid-winter meetings of the League of Library Commissions in Chicago in 1910 and 1911, by the Secretary. The Secretary and the Institution Librarian attended the meeting of the National Prison Congress in Omaha in 1911, and the meeting of the Nebraska Conference of Charities and Corrections in Omaha in 1912. All of the staff attended the meetings of the Nebraska Library Association in Omaha in 1911 and in Lincoln in 1912.

The Secretary has given eighteen public talks at clubs, schools, and library dedications; the Institution Librarian has made talks at the State Federation of Woman's Clubs and at the State Library Association.

Public Libraries

The Commission has rendered assistance to the public libraries of the state by correspondence and by personal visits varying in length from a few hours to two weeks. Lists and samples of needed supplies, suggestive lists of books for first purchase and by-laws and regulations for the government of the library have been prepared for new libraries; building plans have been passed upon; and help in cataloguing and organizing has been given to eighteen libraries. The Commission has sent to all libraries the monthly Booklist, published by the American Library Association, and for the past year has sent also the Wisconsin Library Bulletin. Other book lists and printed helps on library administration have been sent wherever they were needed. The secretary has spent about six months out in the state and has travelled almost 10,000 miles in the interests of the public libraries.

Since our report of two years ago we have added to the list of Nebraska libraries the following: Ainsworth, Auburn, Burwell, Exeter, Fullerton, Lexington, Murray, North Platte, Ogallala, O'Neill, Orleans, Palmyra, Sidney, Spalding and Winside, fifteen in all, the largest number of new libraries ever reported in one biennium. Seven association libraries have become tax-supported libraries. The towns of Bloomfield, Broken Bow, Fairfield, Genoa, Laurel and Pierce, all having made levies for the support of libraries already established. Library buildings have been completed in Ainsworth, Alliance, Alma, Ashland, Aurora, Chadron, North Platte, Pierce, Schuyler and Sutton, and buildings are under construction in Geneva, Gibbon, Madison, Ponca, Seward, and North Bend.

The library at Ainsworth was erected at a cost of \$4,000 by a citizen, L. K. Alder, and presented to the town. The others were the gift of Andrew Carnegie in the following amounts: Alliance, \$10,000; Alma, \$10,000; Ashland, \$5,500 from Carnegie, \$1,450 from citizens; Aurora, \$10,000; Chadron, \$5,500; Geneva, \$8,000; Gibbon, \$6,000; Madison, \$6,000; North Bend, \$7,500; North Platte, \$12,000; Pierce, \$4,000 from Carnegie, \$1,200 from citizens; Ponca, \$4,500; Schuyler, \$9,000; Seward, \$8,000; Sutton, \$5,700; Wayne, \$9,000.

We have a total of ninety-one libraries in the state; sixty-eight supported by taxation, and twenty-three association and subscription libraries. There are now only three towns of over 2,000 population which have not taken steps to provide themselves with libraries. These are Benson, Wahoo and Wymore.

There is evidence of a growing appreciation of the public library in the increased appropriations made by city councils for library purposes. Almost as soon as the library law was amended by the last legislature, raising the limit of library taxation, several town councils made the full three mill levy.

At the last session of the legislature the library law was amended to make possible the establishment of township and county libraries. Already four townships have organized libraries. In Gibbon township a two mill levy was made, a library established by the Gibbon Library Association was taken over by the township, the village of Gibbon donated a site and

contracts have been let for a \$6,000 building, the gift of Mr. Carnegie. In Wood River and Shelton townships library levies have been made and the towns have turned over to the townships their public libraries. O'Neill had no library of any sort and having voted a two mill township levy will start from the beginning as a township library.

The advantages of the township over the village and town library are obvious. All of our libraries serve or should serve the country people living around the town and making it their business and social center. Receiving these library privileges they should pay for them at the same rate that the townspeople pay. Then when all are paying their share, the income of the library will be adequate to provide really efficient service for all.

Take for instance the case of Gibbon, a village of 700 people, where a two mill village levy would bring \$400 to the library treasury. Now the country people use and enjoy the Gibbon library as much as do the townspeople and are quite willing and able to pay their share toward its support. A two mill levy on the township, including the town, amounts to over \$1000, on which a very good little library can be maintained. The library is serving just the same territory that it served before, the only difference being that all are helping to support it on the same basis and that in return they are getting something really worth while. Certainly township support seems to be the solution of the problem of the small library, struggling with inadequate means and striving to serve a large country constituency.

Unfortunately township libraries are possible in only about one-third of the state, since two-thirds of our counties do not have township organization. However, another form of rural extension was made possible by amending the library law to provide for the establishment of county libraries. Taking advantage of this new provision of the law, Lancaster County voted at the general election this year to make a library levy on the county, outside Lincoln, Havelock and College View, which already maintain libraries. It remains for the county commissioners to fix the rate of levy and to determine the mode of operating the county library. Doubtless a contract will be made with the Lincoln City Library for the extension of its privileges to the county.

The establishment of these township and county libraries, the extension of the use of the library beyond town and city limits on terms of support adequate to secure efficient service, is perhaps the most notable step in library progress which has been made in the state in the past decade.

Traveling Libraries

The use of the traveling library department during the biennium has continued to increase. We sent out 30,225 volumes in response to 1,306 requests. This is an increase of over 32% over the number of volumes sent out in the last biennium. The increase might have been much larger however, had we had more books to send out. From November to May of last year there was seldom a time when the number of requests on file did not exceed the number of libraries in. The map facing the first page

of this report shows how widely distributed the use of the traveling library has been. There are only seven counties to which we have not sent books during the biennium.

We find our practice of combining the fixed group and open shelf system successful. We have a unit of fifteen adult fiction and twenty children's books to which we add books to suit the special community. Our patrons express far more satisfaction in the books and we find that we are holding our old stations better than formerly. Moreover the actual use of our non-fiction has increased.

While we are doing our utmost to supply books to the people of the state who have no other library facilities, we are so limited in resources that we barely approach the task. If we are to meet the demands made upon us we must have more books, and we trust that the legislature will grant us an additional \$2,000 for the purchase of books.

Libraries in the State Institutions

In my report of two years ago I set forth the need of well-chosen and properly supervised libraries in our state institutions. The matter was presented to the Legislature, and the Legislature, recognizing the need, set aside \$5,000 to be used by the Public Library Commission for the purpose of beginning this work. Miss Florence Waugh was engaged by the Commission as institution librarian and began work on May 15, 1911. Preliminary to forming any definite plans, Miss Waugh visited all of the state institutions, studying their various needs. After her return we made an apportionment of the funds and planned in detail the method of conducting the work. It was decided to follow the plan of a city branch system; ordering, accessioning, cataloguing and preparing the books for circulation to be done, for the most part, at the central office; the order cards with the addition of some items of information to be filed as a duplicate author list in the office; all supplies to be ordered in quantity and distributed to the libraries as needed. Under this plan the librarian would do the most of her work in the Commission office with a great economy of time, and at the same time keep more closely in touch with all of the libraries.

The plan of procedure being determined upon and the funds apportioned, work began in earnest. What we have accomplished in the different institutions is reported here in brief.

At the Orthopedic Hospital Dr. Orr became interested at once and had fitted up a library room with cork carpet, low tables and chairs and low book cases. We subscribed for a number of magazines for the use of both patients and staff and bought over 200 volumes. These are the very choicest children's books in the best editions. We bought no books for the staff but Miss Waugh has kept a collection of books from the Lincoln City Library on deposit for their reading, changing them once a month. The circulation here is good and the teacher reports that she makes a great deal of use of the books in her school work. A story hour is held in the library once a week and a boys' debating club for the older boys has been organized.

In the Boys' Industrial School we found several hundred standard classics, and the tattered remains of a collection of boys' books which had literally been read to pieces. We bought about 250 volumes, all in Chivers bindings, anticipating hard wear. A central reading room being deemed impracticable, and our funds being insufficient to duplicate magazines for the different cottages, no magazines were subscribed for. The books are kept in a room in the central building and are exchanged on Sunday mornings.

At the Girls' Industrial School a pleasant reading room was fitted up by the school; we subscribed for magazines and bought about 200 volumes of good, readable girls' books.

The Industrial Home for Women at Milford also fitted up a library room. We bought for them about 100 books and subscribed for several magazines.

The School for the Deaf already had a considerable library but it was unorganized. We classified and catalogued the books, introduced a new charging system and added about 125 volumes.

The Tuberculosis Hospital was established after our appropriation was made but we felt that we must do something for the patients there and bought 125 volumes of popular fiction and subscribed for a few magazines.

For the Insane Hospital at Lincoln we bought 340 books and subscribed for magazines. The books are kept in the reception room and the stenographer acts as librarian. For the Insane Hospital at Norfolk we bought 300 volumes and also subscribed for magazines. The books are kept in the office of the Head Nurse who acts as librarian. For the Hospital at Ingleside we bought 444 volumes but subscribed for no magazines since they already took a good many papers. They have fitted up a small library room at Ingleside and the telephone operator is librarian. For the insane we selected wholesome, cheerful, and interesting fiction and a few books of non-fiction, but we find very little non-fiction read. The prime requisite in a book for the insane is its power to hold the attention and since fiction does this to a much greater extent than non-fiction, fiction must form the bulk of the library. The function of a library in a hospital for the insane is obviously entirely different from its function in other institutions.

At the Soldiers' Home in Grand Island we found an excellent library already in the institution, but they welcomed the new fiction which we added. The magazines and newspapers are also very popular. They had no books at the Soldiers' Home at Milford and we purchased for them 220 volumes and subscribed for a number of magazines. For both the soldiers' homes we bought the Brady's Photographic History of the Civil War which has proved a source of much pleasure.

We have to report one failure. Owing to a lack of interest on the part of the superintendent at the Feeble Minded Institute, we have been able to do nothing there. Books have been purchased for the institution and are being held until conditions for work are more favorable.

The largest piece of work which we have done has been the reorganizing of the Penitentiary library. It was, what I fear is the typical prison library,

the result of indiscriminate generosity, and ranging in scope from a large collection of orthodox theology in excellent condition, to very poor fiction in very bad condition. The shelves were crowded, there was no adequate system of records and the men had no way of knowing what there was in the library, since the supply of an old printed catalog was exhausted. However, we found there as our chief asset an intelligent and interested librarian, who soon became a veritable exemplification of the "library spirit." Our first task was to discard unsuitable and worn out books. Then the librarian made a card list of all the books left. About 340 new books were purchased and the whole library was classified and catalogued and a printed list prepared. The printing of this list took \$100 from our book fund but we felt that it was essential. Many of the books were past rebinding, all were dirty and ragged, and successive librarians had devised new systems of shelving and had each added a label to the back of the book. The librarian soaked off all the old labels, washed and shellacked the covers, and put books back into loose covers with flexible glue. New shelving was provided and now the whole collection is in excellent order. The printed list and a number of short suggestive lists and the personal suggestions of the librarian have greatly stimulated an interest in the better sort of books and some of the non-fiction is having a remarkable circulation. The extent to which the men use the library is shown in the report for last month. The average population for the month was 380; 1,077 books were circulated and 32% of the circulation was non-fiction.

We look back on the first year and a half's work in our institution libraries with considerable satisfaction. By no means do we take all of the credit for its success upon ourselves. Nothing could have been accomplished without the cooperation of the heads of the institutions and they have been most cordial and interested. Nor could we have made any notable success of our undertaking without the efforts of the local librarians who have been generous of their time and services.

Doubtless the statements of those most interested in the welfare of the wards of the state as to the value of our work will have more weight than anything I could say and I quote from the letters of several of the superintendents.

Dr. Orr of the Orthopedic Hospital says: "As you know I have been very much interested in the educational side of the care of crippled children and I can say that the library in which you have taken so much interest has contributed very largely to the development as well as the pleasure of the patients in the Orthopedic Hospital. The library service not only contributes books necessary for their immediate use but serves the larger purpose of teaching our children how to use a public library. This cannot fail to be of the greatest good to them in after life. All the officers of the institution, especially the members of the teaching staff, earnestly hope that an appropriation may be made for the continuation of this very useful work."

Mr. C. B. Manuel of the Boys' Industrial School: "I wish to add my hearty approval and commendation for the splendid work of the Library Commission in connection with our state institutions. The library books which we received from the Library Commission have been a source

of inspiration to the boys of this school. They have been a potent factor in the strong up-lift and effort for higher ideals in our management. The books have been wisely selected to meet the various requirements of the boys. I am in hopes that the Legislature will make a liberal appropriation that this work so splendidly begun can be continued and enlarged, as I believe no money can be expended in a better cause than that of placing before the inmates of the state institutions good books."

Miss Lyda McMahan, Girls' Industrial School: "I most sincerely hope that the coming Legislature will appropriate sufficient funds for the promotion of the work in your department which has been of so much pleasure and of such benefit to the unfortunate people of our state. We certainly have appreciated what has been done for us by the Public Library Commission and I want to say a word of thanks for Miss Waugh for the deep interest she took in selecting wholesome reading for our girls. Every book has been useful and I do not know of any money that has been more judiciously expended to bring about a combined recreation and helpful improvement than our Library of which we are so proud."

F. W. Booth, Superintendent of the School for the Deaf: "Speaking for our own school and the benefits coming to it from the labors of yourself and your associates, I feel that I cannot say too much in commendation of the work of the Public Library Commission. The new books presented to us by the Commission were carefully selected with reference to subject matter and to attractiveness of illustration and print, and they have been eagerly read and greatly enjoyed by the pupils. As reading must for the deaf largely take the place of hearing, as a source of information and enjoyment, you will readily appreciate that your work is most helpful to our school in providing its library with well selected, up-to-date books."

Miss Lena Ward, Industrial Home for Women: "Your letter in regard to the library received, but I scarcely know how to reply to it as it would be impossible for me to tell you how much the girls have enjoyed the books and I am sure that they have greatly benefited by reading them. I have been really surprised at the number who never fail to get their books each week. Girls who had never seemed to care a thing about reading always come now for their books every time we give them out. They often speak of this themselves and say they never before seemed to care to read but they do now. I think that it is because the books have been so carefully selected and are so well suited to them. There is no question but what they have been of great benefit to the girls aside from the pleasure they have gotten from reading them."

Dr. B. F. Williams, Hospital for the Insane, Lincoln: "I want to say a word to you with reference to the value of the library in connection with the Nebraska Hospital for the Insane. At the time of the installation of the library we were not fully decided as to its value. As the months have passed the patients have become more and more interested in general reading. The periodicals and magazines are sought after diligently, and the books of fiction are in constant service."

Dr. A. Johnson, Norfolk State Hospital: "Many of our patients are reading the books out of our new library with a great deal of interest,

and the more we see of the books around the different wards the more we like them."

The G. A. R., Department of Nebraska, wished to express its appreciation of the libraries in the two soldiers' homes and at its annual encampment held in Beatrice in May, 1912, passed the following resolution: "Resolved: That we most heartily endorse the appropriation made by the last legislature for the establishment of libraries in state institutions, placing the same under the supervision and control of the Public Library Commission, and recommend that in future such libraries be accorded liberal support by the state."

But the last word must be said by the readers themselves. Some of the men at the Penitentiary have written us letters, striving to express what the library means to them. I quote from them in part:

"I believe books play a very important part to the shut-in, for without them a man has nothing to keep his mind off his troubles. And if one does nothing but sit his idle hours away, rapt up in thoughts of his troubles he will soon become a proper subject for a mad-house. I am almost sure that my mind would have gave away had I been deprived of reading matter, as I am a man that talks but a little."

Another says: "The library books borrowed by me have been the means of obtaining a fair knowledge of the history of several of the foremost countries. They have also given me a broader view of life and a higher standard of morals. . . Having stopped school when very young, I have the library to praise for what education I have."

From another: "I am doing time in Lancaster and after my day's work is done then the hardest part of my confinement commences . . . If we had no books the time would be almost unbearable . . . I think reading good clean books is one of the best ways of getting to the best part of man. Get him to thinking good, clean thoughts and you have him on the way to reform for 'as a man thinketh so is he.'"

That the men themselves see in the book a moral agent is shown in the last letter. That idea is also expressed in this: "Sometime ago our librarian asked me to read a book on right living. I took the book and read it. It found it to be just what I needed and I have been reading books along that line ever since and have got a lot of good out of them."

I will close with this tribute, indirectly to the library, but directly to the prison librarian for the splendid service he is rendering. It is a letter written to him by one of the men.

"Allow me to commend your efficient service as librarian of this institution. I deeply appreciate the delicacy of your position and slightly understand what it is to please all of us. Doubtless you are unique in selecting appropriate books for people with such various temperaments . . . I heartily thank you for the books furnished me which have been inspiring and helpful in elevating my thoughts and better fitting me for my return to society."

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, NOVEMBER 30, 1912

Volumes in library, November 30, 1910	8,811
Added, November 30, 1910-November 30, 1912	1,490

Total	10,301
Withdrawn, November 30, 1910-November 30, 1912	237
Volumes in library, November 30, 1912	10,064
Volumes sent out, November 30, 1910-November 30, 1912	30,225
Number of requests	1,306

EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 30, 1910-NOVEMBER 30, 1912

Books	\$1,805.97
Travel	528.15
Binding	587.80
Printing	140.00
Supplies, equipment, office expenses	1,409.46
Secretary	2,900.00
Librarian	1,780.00
Extra assistance	518.90
Total	\$9,670.23

EXPENDITURES FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS, MAY 15, 1911-
NOVEMBER 30, 1912

Books and magazines	\$2,682.98
Printing and binding	114.08
Equipment	114.30
Supplies	151.45
Travel	101.66
Salary	1,012.50
Total	\$4,176.97

TAX-SUPPORTED LIBRARIES OF NEBRASKA

PLACE	POPULATION	Mill Rate of Levy	EXPENDITURES			TOTAL INCOME	VOLUMES	PATRONS	CIRCULATION	LIBRARIAN
			Salaries	Books	Other					
Ainsworth	1,045						875	91		Mrs. F. W. Sisson
Albion	1,584	1½	\$300.00	\$113.82	\$113.65	\$799.94	2,400	801	7,888	Mrs. Jennie Gradon
Alliance	3,105	2	314.50	92.85	334.01	1,421.03		1,698	9,907	Mrs. Nellie Wilson
Alma	1,066	2	85.00	403.03	136.15	454.75	1,620	480	5,736	Mrs. LaVerne Miller
Ashland	1,379	2	96.00	75.00	69.14	460.28	1,582	478	5,518	Augusta Harnsberger
Aurora	2,630	2	360.00	551.53	1,333.99	1,829.84		1,277	20,195	Lillian Moore
Beatrice	9,356	2	1,245.00	422.62	1,276.44	2,944.06	12,933	3,058	39,243	Frances Morton
Broken Bow	2,260						2,139	1,080		Essie Holcomb
Carroll	382	1				100.00	350	30	1,500	Mrs. J. H. Melick
Central City	2,428	1½	180.00	188.33	341.00	625.00	2,238	1,202	9,576	Margaret Anderson
Chadron	2,687	3	172.25	201.40	528.42	1,996.27	1,706	520	7,792	Mrs. Elizabeth Smith
College View	1,508	1½	45.00	93.85	130.95	225.00	1,000	775	756	Mary Moore
Columbus	5,014	1½	710.50	260.73	624.50	2,041.96	2,796	604	13,121	Clara Howard
Crete	2,405					450.00	4,435			Christian Dick
David City	2,177	1	96.50	302.01	94.25	459.21	4,487	564	7,135	Lillian Simkins
DeWitt	675	2	60.00	200.00	40.00	300.00	2,500	500	7,500	Marie Carmichael
Fairbury	5,294	2	809.00	483.57	532.30	2,145.57	3,865	1,586	23,449	Vera Prout
Fairfield	1,054	3		10.00	67.15	149.45	900	100	2,000	
Falls City	3,255	1½	974.41	435.66	73.85	2,082.28	5,692	985	29,012	Mary Hutchings
Fremont	8,718	1½	1,077.19	348.76	1,213.98	2,963.01	7,015	1,328	33,890	Elva Greef
Geneva	1,741	3	360.00	150.00	296.00	915.64	1,950	686	2,068	Nellie Williams
Genoa	1,376						775	133		Mrs. F. W. Wake
Gibbon	718	2*	227.35	25.21	40.76	295.03	827	304	3,394	Mattie Pierce
Grand Island	10,326	¾	1,056.00	503.14	780.05	2,275.28	6,268	2,209	25,273	Daisy Houck
Hastings	9,338	1	1,127.00	505.77	654.48	2,276.73	5,698	3,570	31,418	Mrs. Ida Capps
Havelock	2,680	2	386.70	129.67	516.37	972.42	1,987	1,140	7,446	Minnie McKinney
Holdrege	3,030	2	675.00	263.00	275.00	1,400.00	2,902	863	12,976	Mrs. H. E. Bush
Humboldt	1,176	1	240.00	103.65	15.00		2,500	1,000	6,320	Mrs. J. K. Liggett
Kearney	6,202	2	900.00	672.92		2,337.74	8,700	3,080	42,100	Mrs. Pauline Frank
Laurel	514		120.00	38.00	34.33		550	300	2,817	R. L. Lathrop
Lincoln	42,973		4,588.26	2,955.42	4,257.13	12,440.68	32,565	11,191	190,421	Lulu Horne
Louisville	778	1	52.00	33.00	52.45	170.00	644			Edith Shryock
McCook	3,765	2	495.59	120.76	467.89	1,100.00	5,178	3,732	19,124	Grace Willetts

TAX-SUPPORTED LIBRARIES OF NEBRASKA

PLACE	POPULATION	Mill Rate of Levy	EXPENDITURES			TOTAL INCOME	VOLUMES	PATRONS	CIRCULATION	LIBRARIAN
			Salaries	Books	Other					
Madison.....	1,708	2	345.55	258.48	106.66	748.07	1,378	823	5,212	Mrs. Ida Brannian
Minden.....	1,559	2	300.00	206.13	30.12	633.00	2,286	950	10,206	Mrs. Helen Slusser
Nebraska City..	5,488	.....	370.00	177.86	519.45	1,217.68	6,484	715	8,461	Mrs. Mollie S. Cornutt
Neligh.....	1,566	2	275.00	125.00	75.00	600.00	1,873	800	7,236	Mrs. Carrie Jones
Norfolk.....	6,125	0	404.32	275.89	685.30	1,090.00	1,808	900	11,424	Helen Lobdell
North Bend...	1,105	2	260.00	146.42	611.00	848.33	2,010	400	6,200	Laura Roump
North Platte..	4,793	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	620	.....	Mrs. J. A. Jones
Omaha.....	124,096	1	17,331.61	4,873.15	8,824.94	31,029.70	91,881	15,656	258,401	Edith Tobitt
Osceola.....	1,105	1	96.00	130.00	37.55	259.00	800	212	.....	Leah Shaw
Pawnee City...	1,610	2	444.00	55.82	270.96	832.15	1,734	800	10,056	Myrtle Parkinson
Pender.....	804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	200	.....	Mrs. H. J. Arnholt
Plainview.....	941	.....	180.00	75.00	.....	325.00	1,005	600	9,000	Mrs. A. P. Clark
Plattsmouth...	4,287	.....	350.00	127.62	160.98	625.09	4,729	2,135	13,510	Olive Jones
Ponca.....	1,000	3	96.00	196.44	82.80	522.71	1,225	634	9,125	Esther Wood
Schuyler.....	2,162	2	286.00	366.06	410.48	1,139.49	1,861	1,299	15,027	Marcia Webber
Scribner.....	891	2	125.00	.....	124.30	355.07	1,721	999	3,490	Verna Bowlus
Seward.....	2,106	1	189.25	217.82	150.00	555.51	3,093	1,121	7,074	Belle Schick
Shelton.....	1,005	2*	206.00	186.91	239.00	592.00	2,183	623	3,514	Gladys Adams
South Omaha..	26,259	2	2,027.50	1,044.36	1,991.69	5,063.55	8,578	2,877	41,048	Mrs. Grace Pinnell
Sterling.....	704	2	132.00	28.73	29.68	208.94	878	210	5,884	Mrs. Rhoda Rice
Superior.....	2,106	.....	360.00	236.03	330.62	751.50	3,875	1,275	18,838	Mrs. Lucy Conn
Sutton.....	1,702	2	280.00	145.00	265.00	765.00	1,753	600	9,186	Ida Rolland
Syracuse.....	842	1½	85.95	5.57	116.95	191.81	1,530	366	1,996	Ora Diener
Talmage.....	461	2	50.00	49.36	98.77	196.60	1,050	273	.....	Mary J. Cooper
Tecumseh.....	1,748	1½	246.20	177.37	141.53	661.17	2,441	688	7,296	Mrs. Mary Appelget
Wakefield.....	861	1	65.00	142.28	28.05	163.63	1,265	490	3,906	Mrs. Sina Hype
Wayne.....	2,140	2½	87.50	184.68	114.18	936.10	2,059	1,120	.....	Mrs. Eva Davies
Winside.....	450	2	107.00	131.34	17.02	233.47	850	280	3,318	Mrs. Emma Dysart
Wisner.....	1,081	1	39.50	100.00	10.00	300.00	1,508	136	.....	Jessie Kay
Wood River...	796	1*	120.00	37.86	82.66	252.98	1,655	400	5,375	.....
York.....	6,235	2	613.75	507.83	615.32	2,216.98	6,517	.....	16,262	Estella Detrick

NOTE—Rates of levy reported are for current, not past year.

*Levy made on township.

LIBRARIES NOT SUPPORTED BY TAXATION

PLACE	POPULAT'N	VOLUMES	PATRONS	LIBRARIAN
Auburn.....	2,729	742	701	Mrs. Addie I. Johnson
Bridgeport....	541	489	161	Mrs. H. N. McGriff
Clay Center....	1,065	389	425	Mildred Epperson
Friend.....	1,261	546	76	Carrie Roehl
Fullerton.....	1,638	314	399	Mrs. Irving Fuller
Lexington*....	2,059	1,000	1,120	.....
Nelson*.....	978	1,000	200	Mrs. H. Grace Thomas
Oak*.....	237	450	.....	Mrs. George Follmer
Orleans*.....	942	700	.....	Mrs. Lamson
Palmyra.....	343	271	200	.....
Randolph*....	1,137	955	104	Mrs. Bertha Willey
Sidney.....	1,185	840	114	Mrs. Constance Corbett

*Fee charged for the use of the books.

Having been unable to get reports from the following libraries, they are not included in the tables above: Blair, Bloomfield, Edgar, Gering, Keystone, Ogallala, Pierce, Stanton, Valley, Waterloo. The following libraries have been established for such a short time that they were unable to make a report: Burwell, Exeter, Murray, O'Neill, Spalding

STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

	Average Population	Volumes Already in Library May 1, 1911	Volumes Purchased	EXPENDITURES			Library Equipment
				Magazines and Newspapers Subscribed for	Amount Spent for Books	Printing and Binding	
Penitentiary.....	400	2,762	338	.....	\$288.93	\$98.00	\$32.30
Soldiers' Home, Grand Island.....	450	1,018	144	\$50.95	112.21	9.32	11.75
State Hospital, Lincoln.....	610	.....	340	49.30	236.21	.....	7.25
State Hospital, Norfolk.....	425	.....	300	34.90	215.08	.....	3.50
State Hospital, Ingleside.....	1,150	.....	444	.....	340.22	.....	7.25
Boys' Industrial School.....	190	500	252	.....	317.27	6.76	3.50
Girls' Industrial School.....	90	350	194	35.75	235.28	.....	9.75
Orthopedic.....	100	336	206	57.25	213.78	.....	11.75
School for Deaf.....	200	1,191	123	.....	93.55	.....	9.75
Feeble Minded.....	410	.....	146	.....	116.04	.....	3.00
Industrial Home for Women.....	60	.....	95	32.15	91.36	.....	5.75
Tuberculosis Hospital.....	18	.....	124	10.30	49.98	.....	1.50
Soldiers' Home, Milford.....	130	64	221	18.65	150.13	.....	7.25