

TWELFTH

Biennial Report

*Nebraska
Public Library
Commission*



Twelfth Biennial Report

of the

**Nebraska Public Library
Commission**

**Lincoln, Nebraska
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Nebraska Public Library Commission

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Hon. Chas. W. Bryan, Governor of Nebraska:

DEAR SIR: Complying with the requirements of the law, I herewith present the report of the Public Library Commission for the biennium ending November 30, 1924.

Respectfully yours,

MARGRETTA S. DIETRICH,

President.

Nebraska Public Library Commission

SECRETARY'S REPORT

December 1, 1922, to November 30, 1924

THE COMMISSION.

The Library Commission consists of a board of five members, four ex-officio and one appointed by the Governor for a term of five years. The present board has been working together since the appointment of Mrs. Dietrich by Governor McKelvie in December, 1920. Also, four years ago the present state superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Matzen, assumed the duties of a member, as delegated him by law. The other members have served for longer periods of time. The state librarian, Mr. Lindsay, is the senior member. For twenty years he has been interested in the development of the work and has given generously of his time and thought. Chancellor Avery is the second in seniority, having been a member since 1909. The librarian of the University library, Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, has been a member of the commission for eleven years. In September, 1924, Mr. Wyer severed his relations with the University of Nebraska, accepting a position as librarian of the Denver public library. We wish here to pay tribute to the service rendered the library commission by Mr. Wyer. He has always felt a vital interest in its work and has given wise counsel regarding it. Not only the commission but all library interests of the state have suffered a keen loss by his change in fields of service. We wish him success and happiness in his new work. Until the appointment of his successor, his assistant, Miss Nellie Jane Compton, is acting librarian of the University library.

The board acts only in an advisory capacity, the actual duties of the commission being done by the secretary and assistants. The secretary feels the need of help from each member of the board. She appreciates the cooperation which has been given.

Personnel

The present office staff consists of the secretary, Nellie Williams, the reference librarian, Marguerite Nesbit, and the clerk for traveling libraries, Grace Houts. Miss Nesbit took a year's leave of absence during which time Louise Winn of the University of Oklahoma acted as reference librarian. Miss Nesbit returned to the commission in September, 1924, Miss Winn going to Illinois to continue her course in library science.

Previous to July, 1923, the staff numbered four. A reduction in the salary fund necessitated a reduction in the staff. By this means a salary was released which has been used in the employment of student helpers who give hourly assistance. We have tried to meet this condition as philosophically as possible, but it must be admitted that the activities of the commission have been crippled thereby. The following pages which set forth the nature and extent of the work will disclose clearly the inadequate size of the staff.

Aim

"The real purpose of a library commission is to promote library extension, to encourage the founding of libraries where none exist and to aid in their intelligent and economical administration." Perhaps the aim of the Nebraska library commission has never been better expressed than in the letter of transmittal at the close of the first biennium by the president, Mr. J. I. Wyer, to Governor Savage, when he said, "Its work is educational and constructive and its aim to make Nebraska a better and more attractive state to live in, creates a sound economic reason for its existence."

There are at present two specific measures by way of which we feel that the library commission may help to make its aim effective. These are adult education and illiteracy. The library world is at present engaged in a program of adult education. The Carnegie Corporation has given funds to conduct a survey and to make a study of libraries and adult education. There is also nation-wide interest in the problem of illiteracy.

A chance to help directly in these two causes comes by way of two organizations, the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs and the Nebraska Illiteracy Commission. To Mrs. Paul C. Perryman, who is president of the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs and also chairman of the Illiteracy Commission, is largely due the opportunity of the libraries and library commission to engage actively in these educational and constructive pieces of work.

At the initial suggestion of the president of the library commission, Mrs. Dietrich, Mrs. Ida E. Capps of Hastings, library chairman of the State Federation, Mrs. Perryman and Miss Williams held a conference in the interest of Nebraska club and library activities. The result was a place on the Federation calendar for Library Day. This is to be the second club meeting in January, 1925. A letter, financed by the Federation, was sent by Mrs. Capps to all club women of the state. Among other suggestions for the Library Day program is the question, "Is our library a factor in adult education?" We solicit the help of every librarian in the state in an effort to make the observance of a library day the basis of further constructive and cooperative work.

We believe in the public library. We believe in its growing usefulness. We like to think of it according to Dr. W. S. Learned as a "community intelligence center." It gives us courage to note the trend of Dr. Learned's thought in his "American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge" where he says of the public library, "It will be a center as familiar to every inhabitant as the local post-office, and as inevitably patronized. It will constitute the central intelligence service of the town not only for 'polite' literature, but for every commercial and vocational field of information that it may prove practicable to enter. Merchants will find there catalogues and trade lists; builders and plumbers, the technical books of their crafts; students, old or young, the orderly progress of books or materials in any important study; clergyman, the best works and periodicals dealing with religion; motorists, the latest road maps and touring guides; and artists, both technical works and comprehensive collections of pictures.

"Obviously, such an institution in a small town will not possess an extensive collection of books and materials, but it will be in close working connection with towns and cities where such collections are and where answers to questions and books on loan can be speedily secured at a trifling fee. With such connections the resources of a great part of the country may be made available for a relatively small circle."

In accordance with other states Nebraska has an illiteracy commission which is well organized for definite work. This will include the claim of the near-illiterate as well as the illiterate. It is our hope to be able to

assist in bringing Nebraska to its former high state of literacy.

Activities

The work of the Nebraska Library Commission is organized under three general divisions, field activities, a system of traveling libraries and reference loans, the building and supervising of libraries in the state institutions under the Board of Control.

Field Work

When the library commission was organized in 1901, there were 24 tax-supported libraries in Nebraska. There are now 126 towns in the state which are maintaining libraries. The commission has given definite assistance in the establishment and organization of these libraries. Field activities are not confined to help in organizing new libraries. Problems of administration, technical assistance and visits of friendly encouragement are legitimate commission work. Regular visits should be made to all public libraries of the state. There is a growing list which we call association libraries, fostered by the women's clubs. It is from such beginnings that the greater number of our free public libraries has grown. There should be personal visits to these libraries in an early stage of their development. Some of them are strategically located and may be the possible beginnings of county library systems.

All visits by the commission are made without expense to the community receiving help.

Loans

The second activity of the library commission is its circulation of books to groups and individuals, upon application. The increase in requests during the past two years is a surprise even to ourselves. The total number of requests filled is 10,165 as against 6,213 for the preceding biennium, or an increase of 64%. There has been a phenomenal growth in the requests from individuals, the increase being 92% or 6,861 in contrast to 3,569 of the biennium preceding. While the increase in requests reaches a percentage of 64, the increase in number of volumes loaned is only 11%. As Mr. Bundy, Secretary of the Missouri commission says: "The work and expense of circulating books is increasing faster than the number of books circulated. Hence, if the service is to grow, appropriations must be increased in order to provide more books and a larger working force."

In answer to all requests of the biennium 86,230 books have been loaned, 62,287 in traveling library groups and 23,934 to individuals. It is difficult to secure a record of circulation from the traveling library borrowers, but it is the custom in this and other library commissions to

count five circulations to a volume. This conservative estimate brings the circulation of these books to 311,435 volumes. Add to this the 23,943 individual loans and the total circulation for the biennium reaches 335,378.

A summary of requests and loans for the biennium just closing and a table of comparative statistics is given on another page of this report.

We wish to say a word about the work entailed in loaning these 86,230 volumes. It is quite a different matter to send out this number of books from a library commission than it is to loan them from a public library. There is much more detail work in shipping by freight or sending by post than in a hand-to-hand transfer of a book from the librarian to the borrower across the desk. Unless one has visited such a department he probably has but a vague idea of the record work which attaches to the exchange of traveling libraries or the time required to charge, wrap, weigh, stamp and get into Uncle Sam's hands the packages which go by mail.

The traveling libraries are instrumental in advancing the general purposes of the commission. Through their use, people learn what a library means to a community and establish a free public library, thus providing locally what they formerly received from the commission. The traveling libraries are fixed groups of books, supplemented by books along various lines. They are loaned for a period of three months to any group of taxpayers, the borrower paying the transportation charge both ways. The traveling libraries are for adults and for children. They are loaned to public libraries, schools, especially rural schools, other organizations and residential groups.

During the biennium, 993 traveling libraries have been loaned to 90 counties. The three counties which have not been served are Douglas, Gosper and Loup. The counties leading with the number of traveling libraries borrowed are Lincoln 36, Lancaster 35, Thayer 32, Custer 31, Cedar 30, Gage 26, Saunders 24, Cass 21.

By careful parceling, the requests for fixed collections can be filled in a more or less reasonable time. There is one overwhelming demand which the commission can not meet. It is for fiction to be used in the English departments of the High Schools. We have a limited number of copies of Lorna Doone, Robinson Crusoe and Tom Sawyer but hundreds of copies would not be sufficient. Nor do we feel that we should build to keep pace with

Traveling Libraries

this demand. These books should be provided locally in school and public libraries where it is at all possible. As a high school equips its domestic science department and its chemical laboratory, so should it consider the library as essential equipment.

Expressions of appreciation come from many of our traveling library borrowers. It helps along the work of the day when the morning's mail brings letters which tell us that they were pleased with the selection of books and wish another traveling library. Of all recent letters none has cheered us more than this very spontaneous one written under date of November 10, 1924.

Public Library Commission,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Madam: We received your books about two weeks ago. I read many of them and enjoyed them very much.

I thank you very much that you let us have them. We are trying to keep them neat and clean, so other little boys and girls may enjoy them as I did.

Yours very respectfully,

Signed.....

The teacher of Iona, who wrote the above letter, says: "This letter was written by one of my little fifth graders, with very little help. It expresses the sentiment of the whole school."

Reference

The increase in loans to individuals seems more than the normal expansion which one might expect in any work that has not reached the height of its usefulness. We can account in part for the increase in requests from club women, teachers, ministers, debaters, those taking extension courses, merchants, farmers, housewives and small boys. Patrons of the commission make its service known to their friends who in turn apply for books. In addition to a normal growth of this kind is an appreciable increase in the variety of subject matter requested. Topics for study include Americanization, boy scouts, child welfare, the church, citizenship, family budget, illiteracy, immigration, laws relating to women, movie censorship, parent-teacher association and the world court. Requests for material on these subjects are many times repeated. Besides these are the continued calls for art, drama, modern

poetry, music, Nebraska authors and resources, with many a scattering request on topics of a lighter trend.

Many interesting contacts are created by way of our reference loans. The individual borrower often becomes a friend who brings us her problems and her confidence. A mother giving the ages and characteristics of her three sons, the eldest of whom is going astray, appeals to us to help her "save her boys." A recent letter from a ranchwoman, who has been a steady patron, reads: "You have helped to make me a better woman and you have made better men of my boys." "Her boys" are the ranchmen employed upon the estate.

Another cause for growth in individual loans is attributable to the arrangement with the University Extension department whereby the commission supplies reference material for their courses. Registration constantly increases, courses are being added, until this phase of the work is by no means negligible. It is our custom to render service outside Nebraska in only exceptional cases, but with the extension registrants it seems necessary to follow their wanderings with the material needed. By this means a few books and pamphlets have been sent to each of the following states: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Within our borders, requests for reference material have come from 535 communities, located in 92 counties. The only county not served during the biennium is Banner. In point of towns served Lancaster leads, loans having been made to 16 communities within the county. Next in line are Cass and Custer 15, Saunders 14, Thayer 13, Cherry and Gage 12, Holt and Knox 11, and Buffalo 10.

In selecting books to answer the demands, an effort is made to keep a balance in the traveling libraries and open shelf collections. For adult traveling libraries we aim to select such fiction as "deserves taking home to the family." For the open shelves, we buy a limited amount of fiction of literary distinction, in anticipation of use for book reviews. The juvenile traveling libraries consist of conservative titles, the tried and easy being duplicated many times. The open shelves contain some of the beautiful editions of old and new favorites. We buy generously of boys' and girls' books because the commission is supply-

*Book
Collection*

Institutional Libraries

ing reading matter for so many school children who have almost no other chance to know good books. It is a pleasure to buy for children who neither know nor demand the latest and best seller. The open shelf collection from which the reference requests are answered covers all classes of books. Effort is made to anticipate requests on timely topics.

We continue to supplement the commission collection of 26,000 odd volumes by borrowing from the University library, the Legislative Reference Bureau and other sources of supply upon the campus.

In 1912 the Library Commission was given full authority for the selection of books and supervision of libraries in the state institutions under the Board of Control. The building of these libraries presents a special problem for each type of institution and the experience of twelve years under the present system shows the advantage over the old plan. Instead of disorganized collections of books, largely donated, orderly libraries have been established of well-selected, wholesome books on all subjects and suited to each type of inmate. The superintendents say that these libraries have exerted an important influence for the moral and educational work of the institutions. The following tribute from one of the superintendents is typical: "I wish to express my hearty approval of the splendid work of the library commission. The books which we have received have been a potent factor in our effort for higher standards in our management. They have been wisely selected to meet the various needs of the boys. I hope that this work so splendidly begun will be continued and enlarged."

The state hospital at Ingleside is one to which we refer with peculiar gratification. Because the superintendent, Dr. W. S. Fast, believes in books as a therapeutic agency he has made the library a sort of community center of the institution where patients and employees go regularly for their books. For five years it has been proving the advantage of a large, cheerful, centrally-located room over the crowded quarters shared with the switchboard. Dr. Fast has felt the importance of the work to such a degree that he has given us the services of a librarian. Mrs. O'Meara faithfully assists in getting the right book to the right person. In no month does the Ingleside circulation fall below 300 volumes. Sometimes it reaches 400. With but two or three exceptions, books are to be found on every ward.

Another type of institution in which we feel that the usefulness of books is proved is the penitentiary. The men read biography, travel, history, essays, poetry, ethics, religion, as well as fiction. They ask for technical books along many lines. Some of the subjects in which the men are interested are accounting, advertising and selling, blacksmithing, business employment, business letters, carpentry, cement and concrete, dairying, engineering, drawing, farm management, fertilizers and crops, foundry work, fruit growing, gasoline engines, industrial chemistry, iron and steel, journalism, machine design, motor trucks, photography, plumbing, poultry, printing, road construction, sheep raising, steam and hot water heating, steam power, the tinsmith, traction farming and woodwork. Not long after supplying a particularly large consignment of books covering many of the above subjects there came a letter from the librarian saying, "Thank you heartily for all the technical and mechanical books sent. They are thoroughly appreciated and all in circulation."

Institutions of an educational nature appreciate the books furnished by the library commission. The following letter came recently from Mr. Booth, superintendent of the School for the Deaf: "The books received from time to time by our school, through the generosity of the Nebraska Library Commission, are a source of much pleasure as well as profit to our pupils. They are well selected and they admirably fit our needs, especially for reading matter for our younger children. Besides the books, we also receive regularly 21 periodicals, the latter for the pupils' reading room. Reading by the deaf makes to an unusual degree for education and culture, for, depending wholly upon their sight for language communication, they must get thought through reading if they get it at all."

Along with other field work a curtailment of visits to the institutional libraries has been necessary. While this is to be regretted there seems to us less urgent need for the visits of a supervising librarian than for the service of a librarian in each institution. The books might be made much more effective could more time be given locally to their care and circulation. This statement is substantiated in the case of those institutions which are putting the library on a similar footing with other departments.

The secretary of the commission is a member of the Institutional Library committee of the American Library Association. This committee held a conference in Chicago in 1923 in connection with the A. L. A. midwinter meeting.

At this time a representative of one of the large eastern foundations was present due to an interest in the prison libraries of the country.

Publicity

With a heavy mail at hand, it seems that the library commission is a well-known department of the state. Then we find some one at our very doors who scarcely knows of our existence and we realize that we are not widely advertised. The commission has no regular means of publicity. Funds do not allow the publication of a bulletin as in the library commissions of many states. However, we believe in publicity and use available means to become known. The Associated Press and other similar agencies occasionally give us mention. An effective method of reaching the club women is by articles in the Federation Bulletin. By the courtesy of the editor, Mrs. W. E. Minier, the library commission has been given space in recent issues. Just among ourselves the circular letter is a medium of publicity.

Another means of making the work and purposes of the commission known is by the participation of the secretary in programs of other organizations. She can give but limited time to such, but her belief in cooperation leads her to accept some invitations to speak to organized groups. Besides talks to a number of women's clubs, she has had a part in state and district meetings of the Federation, gave papers at district and state Nurses' conferences, talked on children's books on several occasions and will assist on Parent-Teacher Association programs.

The omission of the Library Commission from Governor Bryan's budget in 1923 resulted in wide publicity for the commission. Words of approval came from many individuals from all over the state and organized support was thereby given by the Federation of Women's Clubs and the League of Women Voters.

Needs

In the preceding pages, we have hinted at the needs of the state for the services of the library commission. We wish to speak specifically of those needs.

The field work has been mentioned; the number of established libraries is given elsewhere. It is also stated that most of the towns in Nebraska which are large enough to maintain libraries are now taxing themselves for this purpose, though much is to be desired to make that support adequate. From this statement it may seem that there remains no need for field work. As a matter

of fact it is a branch of the work which presents a pressing need. Many of the libraries are not cataloged. Changes in librarians and library boards create conditions which call for help. Every library should be visited at least once during a biennium for friendly encouragement, if not in answer to specific call. To recently organized libraries it is often expedient to make several visits within a biennial period. To some libraries these visits should be of two or more weeks in duration. There is always a waiting list of visits to be made. Though most people seem charitably minded toward us, delay in answering such calls is neglect of legitimate commission activity. We admit the neglect but we do it without apology. It is impossible in view of the cut in appropriation, which necessitated the reduction in the staff, to answer the field requests or to anticipate such needs.

Nebraska is a rural state of great distances. There are stretches of country where the population is scattered and the people are many miles from a library center. A survey has shown that more than three-fifths of the 1,296,000 people of Nebraska are without local library facilities. A growing number of these people is looking to the library commission for books. In the face of a 64% increase in requests, the commission is operating on a book fund one-third less than that of the preceding biennium, it having been reduced by the last legislature from \$6,000.00 to \$4,000.00.

To help meet the state need, our legislative estimate includes a request for more money to buy books. However, to use such an increase, we feel that we need more help to take care of it. The secretary does and should do the selecting of books but she should not have to give her time to their mere mechanical preparation for circulation. One who has no acquaintance with the processes of ordering, checking, accessioning, pocketing, carding, cataloging, replacing and preparing for rebinding has but a vague idea of the actual time necessary to get books ready for the borrower. Aside from the cataloging, which is done by the reference librarian, most of this work could be done by clerical help. Having no stenographer and student help but a limited number of hours, much detail of book preparation falls to those whose time is needed for other branches of the work.

The maintenance fund of the budget has also been reduced. It is possible to take care of running expenses but there is not enough money to cover the cost of visits to

libraries asking and needing assistance.

In view of these needs, the library commission is submitting a request for an appropriation which will allow for the addition to the staff of a field agent and a stenographer. Request is being made for an increase to meet maintenance needs. We are asking for a restoration to the former book fund, plus an increase to cover normal expansion. An additional amount is being asked for the institutional libraries in order to supply the growing inmate population with books and periodicals. The present biennial fund of \$5000.00 is divided among sixteen institutions instead of the thirteen of a few years ago.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

There are 126 free public libraries in Nebraska. Four of these have been added during the past two years. They are at Gordon, Long Pine, Mitchell and Wahoo. Since Wahoo has come within the fold, there are but two towns above a population of 2,000 which do not have tax-supported libraries. These are Ord and South Sioux City, both of which have association libraries. We have worked and had reason to expect to list Ord by this time but no levy for the support of their library has as yet been made by the town. It is necessary to report one library as withdrawn from the list. Several years ago the township including Sargent made a library levy. Following this, effort was made to assist in organization, but conditions have seemed unfavorable to establishment. They now report a lapse of levy.

Visits of organization have also been made to Shickley, Stratton, Trenton and Wauneta, in the interest of association libraries. Battle Creek has recently organized a library under the auspices of the woman's club. The list of association libraries is given on another page.

The general status of the public libraries of Nebraska is but little changed since our last report. In some towns the levy has been raised. In others we regret to say that it has been slightly lowered.

Seventeen towns have reached, by tax, incomes of \$1.00 per capita which is considered by A. L. A. a reasonable minimum revenue.

Towns having reached \$1.00 per capita, by taxation:

Bloomfield	Lexington
Clarks*	Loup City*
Clay Center	Madison
Cozad	Merna*
Geneva	Orleans*
Guide Rock	Shelton*
Hartington	Stanton
Harvard	Wayne
Hebron	

Towns which have come within \$100.00 of \$1.00 per capita, by taxation:

Arcadia*		Humboldt
Fairfield		Sutton
Falls City		Table Rock
Friend	Gothenburg	Wausa*

*Those which are starred are township libraries, the population considered being that of the unit taxed.

Several other towns fall but little short of the above measure. Weeping Water, from combined sources of revenue, has reached this mark.

As for several years past there is almost no library building program in Nebraska. Two years ago we reported three new buildings, making 68 Carnegie libraries and 13 from other sources. There is one new building to report for this biennial period. Arnold has nearly completed a \$20,000.00 library made possible by a \$17,500.00 bequest of Mrs. Sarah O. Finch. The building is a memorial to Mrs. Finch and her husband, Ephriam S. Finch, early pioneers of Custer county. Arnold being a township library, this promises to be a center of usefulness as well as beauty.

Nebraska Wesleyan University, of University Place, dedicated a beautiful new library building in June, 1924. The building cost \$75,000.00. Of this amount \$25,000.00 was given by Mrs. Rachel Ann Lucas, for whom the library is named. Friends of the librarian, Miss Langdon, rejoice with her in this change from the former location of the library to the attractive and workable quarters of the new building.

Another building deserving mention is the new \$3,500,000 Technical High School of Omaha, of which the library under the capable librarian, Miss Ingles, is an important part. Due to the vision of the principal, Mr. Dwight E. Porter, the library functions as the center of the entire system.

Buildings

To the list of school libraries has been added that of the Omaha north high school.

Occasionally inquiry comes to this department, relative to Carnegie grants for library buildings, from a few towns which neglected the earlier opportunity and from those more recently organized. In this connection we publish here a letter of July, 1923, from Dr. W. S. Learned: "The Carnegie Corporation has definitely discontinued all appropriations to towns and cities for library buildings. No exceptions whatever are made to this policy and even when circumstances are most urgent it is quite useless to apply here.

The Corporation has by no means abandoned its interest in library service but it feels that in so far as buildings are concerned, its work has been accomplished."

Gifts

The reported gifts to libraries of Nebraska for 1923 are as follows: To Alliance, Arnold, Aurora, Broken Bow, David City, Falls City, North Platte, Plattsmouth, Rushville, Seward, Tekamah, Wakefield, Wymore, York, Doane College and the State Historical Society was given an aggregate of 2,051 volumes, valued at \$2,362.00. Gifts of money and donors are:

Broken Bow	Woman's Club.....	\$160.00
	P. E. O. Chapter.....	10.00
Rushville	Eastern Star Chapter.....	102.00
Seward	Fred K. Babson	500.00
York College	Guy F. Buswell	100.00

The Kearney public library received one of his paintings by Lawton Parker, valued at Munich in 1905 at \$3,000.00.

The Woman's Club of Dundee gave to the library commission 100 volumes, most of which were recent books of fiction which had formed the basis of their study. A few of these were retained by the commission as the best source of distribution. The greater part was divided among a few newly organized libraries. In behalf of all who shared in this gift we wish here publicly to express appreciation.

Legislation

The only library legislation of the forty-second session of the Nebraska legislature was to repeal that part of the law in section 3188, relating to directors, making three constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. This was enacted merely to correct a previous oversight.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

It again becomes our duty to report that Nebraska has no county libraries. How much failure to establish such is due to general economic conditions and how much it is due to the lack of a field worker who might help the people realize the advantage of county library service, it is difficult to say.

While the need of free county library service must be felt by the residents of a county in order to bring the matter to a successful vote at a general election, we believe that visits from a member of the commission staff would help to create interest looking to the establishment of a county library which we deem the eventual and ideal solution of the problem of getting books to our people who need and desire them.

Many of our municipal and township libraries are not well enough financed to serve those within their taxed limits. There are many beyond those limits who are just as eager for books, as requests coming to our department bear evidence. In a paragraph telling of our reference loans there are listed a few counties into all or nearly all of whose towns the commission is sending books. May these not be logical localities for making the county the unit of library organization? This would allow the library commission to be so much the more available to people in other parts of the state.

There are many who are far removed from library privileges. In 28 counties in Nebraska there are no free public libraries and 19 counties have no local library facilities whatever.

Proposed assistance in promulgating the county library idea comes from the International Harvester Company. It is their custom to send into certain localities representatives of the company who speak on various agricultural and community topics. They now suggest making the county library one of these subjects. Their cooperation in this matter is appreciated.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

There are two professional organizations of which our librarians may become members, the Nebraska Library Association and the American Library Association. Every librarian in the state should be affiliated with the N. L. A. because of the benefit to her and her library and for the help which she can give to the organization. We consider

this not only a professional privilege, but an obligation. It is also desirable to have library boards or individual members thereof belong to the state association.

The A. L. A. membership committee has for its slogan "10,000 MEMBERS BY 1926." Such a membership will enable the association to give more vital and valuable professional service to each member and to the library movement. A type of membership is provided for every type of library worker in the country. As a member of the A. L. A. membership committee, the secretary of the library commission sent a circular letter to all librarians and library boards explaining these types of membership. An increase of 17% in members followed this appeal. There are others who should become members of the national organization. Please ask us or A. L. A. headquarters for desired information. Application for membership may be sent to the library commission or to the A. L. A. Secretary, Mr. Carl H. Milam, 86 East Randolph Street, Chicago.

As organizations furnish an opportunity to be affiliated with other librarians, so the conferences of these associations provide a chance to meet with those who have like interests. Again we urge attendance upon our annual N. L. A. meetings. Those who attend regularly feel that they cannot do without the help thereby given.

It is desirable for any who can, to attend the A. L. A. meetings. Most of our librarians are unable to do so because of distances. However, it is possible for many to attend regional A. L. A. conferences. Such a meeting was held in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1922. So manifest was the interest and so great the help that inquiries have been made regarding another regional meeting. In October, 1924, at the N. L. A. conference, an invitation was accepted by Nebraska to join Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and South Dakota at Sioux City, Iowa, in 1925. In the event of this meeting, which is advantageously located, we shall expect a large representation from Nebraska.

The 1923 N. L. A. meeting was held in Lincoln, Miss Horne of the city library being president and hostess. Mr. Chalmers Hadley, then of the Denver public library, was our honored guest. He spoke to us on "Changing Fashions in Books." In 1924 the N. L. A. met in Omaha, Miss Craig, reference librarian of the University library being president. Mr. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association, gave a splendid address on "The

Library and Adult Education." He also talked informally at an A. L. A. chapter meeting, providing to all who heard him an enlarged vision and a renewed courage.

At the 1923 N. L. A. meeting a committee was appointed at the suggestion of the secretary of the library commission, the purpose of this committee being to formulate some plan for obtaining more comprehensive information on the status of the public libraries than is included in annual statistics sent to the commission in compliance with the law. The committee, now known as the Committee of Five, consists of Miss Tobitt, Miss Horne, Miss McQuaid, Miss Jennings and Miss Williams. In February a questionnaire was sent out by the committee. This included items relating to income and budget, board meetings, report to council, use of Booklist and other approved lists, subscription to professional periodicals, membership in and attendance upon library associations, state and national. Nothing was included which might not reasonably be met by nearly any library of the state. The results of the questionnaire were tabulated and they furnished the basis of discussion at the 1924 N. L. A. meeting, with Miss McQuaid as leader.

The committee is continued for another year. It will work out some means of recognition of existing standards and will formulate some scheme for friendly competition looking to certain grades of standardization.

We wish to thank the librarians for answering the questionnaire so promptly and also to express appreciation for the work of the committee. Members of the Omaha staff and Miss McQuaid deserve a special word for the great amount of work done in tabulating the data received.

From time to time, district library meetings have been held in different parts of the state. These one-day meetings are especially valuable for the librarian of the small library who feels a certain isolation in her work in having no one in her own community with whom she can talk "shop." Also at the district meetings the attendance of trustees has been proportionately greater than at the state meetings. In May, 1924, a district meeting was held in Madison. Everyone was gracious but the weather man. In spite of him, we had a good time discussing informally a number of topics. It was a pleasure to be guests of the Madison library board and of the librarian, Mrs. Johnson, of whose work such good words may always be spoken.

With a regional meeting in prospect for the fall of

1925, it is desirable to hold a number of district meetings in the spring. Three towns, sufficiently separated, have already extended invitations.

LIBRARY INSTITUTES

When places of meeting have made it possible the library commission has occasionally conducted library institutes in connection with the N. L. A. meetings. Institutes were held in 1923 in Lincoln and in 1924 in Omaha.

There were 36 librarians in attendance at the institute in Lincoln. This was an increase of 14 over any previous year. They represented 36 libraries and came from 27 counties, the distance traveled one way being 4,276 miles. Mr. Wyer, Miss McQuaid and Miss Williams gave three lectures each, including reference work, government documents, statistics and reports, publicity, general problems of administration and aids to book selection.

In connection with the institute the commission had a number of exhibits. One exhibit of children's books attracted special attention. This was an outgrowth of a belief that there is urgent need to exercise care in the selection of books for boys and girls. The exhibit took the form of a house of undesirable books built upon the sand in contrast to a house of desirable books built upon firm foundation. Having visualized this contrast, approved lists of children's books were provided for distribution. That the campaign against undesirable books for children might be brought to the attention of all librarians of the state, a cut of the exhibit of book houses, printed and mimeographed lists, together with excerpts from letters by Nebraska librarians who buy books appearing only on approved lists, were mailed to all public libraries.

At the institute in Omaha, 33 librarians registered. Letters came from a dozen others who wrote regretfully that they were unable to come because of distance and attending expense.

Lectures on more technical subjects than have been included in any previous program were given at this institute. Miss Taylor of the Omaha public library gave two lectures on classification and one on the shelf-list. Miss McQuaid explained in full how to have a "live register." Miss Tobitt gave a talk on the business side of the library which every librarian in the state should have heard. Topics presented by Miss Williams were book orders, accessions and withdrawals, and aids to book

selection. One half day was given over to book repair. We were fortunate to have this opportunity to observe the Omaha system of binding and mending. Miss Duncan also demonstrated the Toronto method of mending. The institute included a visit to Omaha branch libraries.

We feel that exhibits are a valuable part of the institute sessions. Several were arranged for this year, part of which were provided through the courtesy of the circulation and children's departments of the Omaha library. The exhibits arranged by the commission included A. L. A. publications, a few commercial displays and printed and mimeographed lists for distribution.



COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

1914-1916		1916-1918		1918-1920		1920-1922		1922-1924	
Requests Filled	Volumes Loaned	Requests Filled	Volumes Loaned	Requests Filled	Volumes Loaned	Requests Filled	Volumes Loaned	Requests Filled	Volumes Loaned
3,342	51,372	3,125	50,943	4,020	58,540	6,213	77,861	10,165	86,230

24

SUMMARY OF LOANS

December 1, 1922 to November 30, 1924

Groups of Residents		Public Libraries		School and College Libraries		Study Clubs		Other Organizations		Individuals		Total	
Requests Filled	Volumes Loaned	Requests Filled	Volumes Loaned	Requests Filled	Volumes Loaned	Requests Filled	Volumes Loaned	Requests Filled	Volumes Loaned	Requests Filled	Volumes Loaned	Requests Filled	Volumes Loaned
231	13,947	208	15,594	549	32,289	2,311	6,232	5	457	6,861	17,711	10,165	86,230

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Volumes accessioned to December 1, 1922.....	29,884
Volumes in library December 1, 1922.....	24,450
Volumes added from December 1, 1922, to November 30, 1924	3,074
Volumes withdrawn to December 1, 1922.....	5,434
Volumes withdrawn from December 1, 1922 to No- vember 30, 1924.....	1,060
Volumes accessioned to November 30, 1924.....	32,958
Volumes in library November 30, 1924.....	26,464

EXPENDITURES DEC. 1, 1922 TO NOV. 30, 1924

	From Appropriation 1921-1923	From Appropriation 1923-1925
Books	\$1,603.26	\$ 3,039.60
Maintenance	938.79	1,919.06
Binding	487.37	583.55
Institutional libraries	1,774.34	2,407.35
Salaries and wages.....	3,237.10	7,004.25
	\$8,040.86	\$14,953.81
		8,040.86
Total		\$22,994.67
Appropriation July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1925.....		\$23,000.00
Expended July 1, 1923 to November 30, 1924.....		14,953.81
Balance		8,046.19

STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

Institution	Place	Population (Exclusive of Employees)	Volumes in Library	Circulation for Biennium	Expenditures for Biennium	
					Books and Periodicals	Other
Boys' Industrial School, Kearney.....		172	1,083	6,510	\$271.34	-----
Girls' Training School, Geneva.....		204	1,046	2,130†	298.84	-----
Home for Dependent Children, Lincoln.....		93	225	.....§	58.32	-----
Home for Feeble-Minded, Beatrice.....		765	884	1,359†	225.16	-----
Hospital for Tuberculous, Kearney.....		96	709	2,362	269.28	-----
Industrial Home for Women, Milford.....		74	591	689†	149.09	-----
Orthopedic Hospital, Lincoln		107	1,360	.....*	174.01	-----
Penitentiary, Lincoln		624	2,972	41,588	587.24	-----
Reformatory for Men, Lincoln.....		204	995	4,083	617.65	-----
Reformatory for Women, York.....		33	.....‡	.....*	23.35	-----
School for the Deaf, Omaha.....		172	1,535	2,664†	265.74	-----
Soldiers' Home, Burkett.....		295	1,365	2,070	189.42	-----
Soldiers' Home, Milford		131	590	.....*	63.65	-----
State Hospital for Insane, Ingleside.....		1,267	1,648	9,731	385.18	-----
State Hospital for Insane, Lincoln.....		1,021	1,063	.....*	327.32	-----
State Hospital for Insane, Norfolk.....		781	1,241	.....*	233.11	-----
All Institutions						\$371.97

*No report.

†Report for 16 months.

‡Loan from Library Commission.

§Too recently organized to report.

ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES

Libraries in the following towns, financed other than by taxation, are under the auspices of women's clubs or other civic groups. Some of these are merely permanent traveling library stations. A few of these libraries will probably soon become tax-supported.

Adams	Elgin	Ord
Alexandria	Elkhorn	Oshkosh
Angora	Elm Creek	Oxford
Atkinson	Elmwood	Page
Avoca	Eustis	Palmyra
Battle Creek	Fairmont	Polk
Beaver City	Farnam	Potter
Beaver Crossing	Grant	Ruskin
Beemer	Gresham	St. Edward
Belden	Hardy	St. Paul
Belgrade	Hay Springs	Salem
Boelus	Hayes Center	Scotia
Bradshaw	Hemingford	Shickley
Brock	Herman	Shubert
Brownlee	Homer	South Sioux City
Bruning	Jansen	Springfield
Cambridge	Keystone	Steele City
Carleton	Leigh	Stratton
Chester	Lemoyne	Sutherland
Clarkson	Lushton	Tilden
Crab Orchard	Lyons	Trenton
Crookston	Mason City	Valentine
Culbertson	Minatare	Valley
Dakota City	Monroe	Valparaiso
Davenport	Mullen	Wallace
Decatur	Murray	Walthill
Deshler	Nemaha	Waterloo
Diller	Oakdale	Western
Dorchester	Ogallala	Wolbach
Edgar	Orchard	Wynot

Assistance in bringing the above list to date was rendered by the library chairman of the Federation, Mrs. Capps, in cooperation with her district chairmen. If other towns should be included, names of such would be appreciated by the secretary of the library commission.

STATE LIBRARIES

DEPARTMENT	Location	Vols.	Director
State Library	Lincoln	84,722	H. C. Lindsay
Public Library Commission	Lincoln	26,464	Nellie Williams
Legislative Reference Bureau.....	Lincoln	*40,000	Edna D. Bullock
State Historical Society.....	Lincoln	60,000	Mrs. C. S. Paine

*Chiefly pamphlets and clippings.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

SCHOOL	Location	Vols.	Librarian
Cotner College	Bethany	6,000	Earnest W. Lundeen
Creighton University	Omaha	31,000	Francis E. Fitzgerald
Doane College	Crete	15,425	Nora Hjelm
Grand Island College.....	Grand Island	10,210	Esther Hile
Hastings College	Hastings	9,000	Mrs. Ida E. Capps
Lincoln High School.....	Lincoln	4,298	F. Thelma Eaton
Luther College	Wahoo	3,500	Mrs. Hulda Knock
Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	University Place	16,700	Ethol M. Langdon
Omaha Central High School.....	Omaha	13,000	Zora Shields
Omaha North High School*.....	Omaha	1,047	Catherine Nichol
Omaha Technical High School.....	Omaha	12,500	May Ingles
Omaha South High School.....	Omaha	5,620	Clare Mackin
State Teachers College.....	Chadron	7,222	Franke Needham
State Teachers College.....	Kearney	23,000	Anna V. Jennings
State Teachers College.....	Peru	35,170	Jessie J. Glass
State Teachers College.....	Wayne	10,800	Jessie P. Jenks
Union College	College View	8,900	Blanche M. Wood
University of Nebraska.....	Lincoln	185,000	Nellie J. Compton
York College	York	4,000	Harriet Lovell

*Recently organized.

TAX-SUPPORTED LIBRARIES

PLACE	Population	Income	EXPENDITURES			Hours Per Week	Volumes	Circulation	Per Capita Circulation	LIBRARIAN
			Salaries	Books and Periodicals	Other					
1 Ainsworth	1,508	\$1,200	\$500	\$159	\$362	24	3,811	14,600	9.7	Mrs. Anna I. Toliver
2 Albion	1,978	1,200	480	301	178	16	4,600	11,433	5.8	Mrs. Jennie Gradon
3 Alliance	4,591	3,662	920	977	1,661	30	10,470	24,759	5.4	Mrs. Blanche E. Prettyman
4 Alma*	1,498†	1,000	360	159	309	24	2,940	6,396	6.0	Mrs. Jennie Taylor
5 Ansley*	1,319†	1,200	225	408	32	12	2,200	11,037	8.4	Mrs. F. L. Dewey
6 Arapahoe	894	500	175	429	50	6	1,584	4,200	4.7	Anna Koelmel
7 Arcadia*	1,125†	1,100	480	112	302	33	2,783	7,282	6.5	Mrs. Sue Tucker
8 Arlington	695	300	104	100	-----	6	1,600	4,930	7.1	Mrs. Mell E. Winset
9 Arnold*	1,692†	550	240	140	169	10	1,300	6,011	3.6	Laura C. Peterson
10 Ashland	1,725	1,000	264	295	344	15	3,441	9,211	5.3	Margaret Godden
11 Auburn	2,863	1,963	784	244	454	40	6,478	17,412	6.1	Mrs. Lillian Mastin
12 Aurora	2,962	2,500	720	393	1,189	30	6,018	16,779	5.9	Lillian Moore
13 Bayard	2,127	1,300	560	415	80	13	3,000	2,187	1.0	Mrs. Kathryn Garrison
14 Beatrice	9,664	6,064	2,171	1,925	1,659	56	16,630	66,714	6.9	Mrs. C. A. Anderson
15 Blair	2,702	1,787	600	496	939	30	4,500	15,141	5.6	May McQuarrie
16 Bloomfield	1,431	1,500	600	254	505	35	3,042	7,796	5.4	Mrs. Mae Durbin
17 Bridgeport	1,235	750	120	250	407	8	1,800	8,000	6.6	Louise Estill
18 Broken Bow	2,567	2,020	900	482	1,026	40	3,305	17,551	6.8	Dorothy Maulick
19 Burwell	1,214	540	300	128	50	15	369	7,525	6.2	Lula Walker
20 Carroll	448	175	50	20	72	5	1,088	-----	-----	Helen Francis
21 Cedar Rapids	766	450	146	128	66	8	2,800	7,079	9.2	Mrs. E. L. Melvin

*Township library.

†Including township population.

Alma has become a township library within the past year.

TAX-SUPPORTED LIBRARIES (Continued)

PLACE	Population	Income	EXPENDITURES			Hours Per Week	Volumes	Circulation	Per Capita Circulation	LIBRARIAN
			Salaries	Books and Periodicals	Other					
22 Central City.....	2,410	\$1,200	\$720	\$291	\$68	...	5,400	13,440	5.6	Margaret Anderson
23 Chadron	4,412	2,390	960	573	577	21	6,306	30,362	6.9	Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith
24 Chappell	1,131	1,000	360	267	65	10	1,725	8,662	7.7	Mrs. Grace M. Busse
25 Clarks*	1,457†	1,700	480	137	467	29	2,204	5,020	3.4	Elizabeth McLean
26 Clay Center	965	1,091	432	34	480	30	2,271	5,574	5.8	Bertha F. Jessup
27 College View	2,249	1,300	583	472	499	36	4,293	7,081	3.1	Mary R. Welch
28 Columbus	5,410	4,902	1,375	1,196	1,316	33	8,264	31,573	5.8	Rose Riddell
29 Cozad	1,293	1,500	480	145	272	18	2,182	2,400	1.9	Edith Allen
30 Crawford	1,646	650	186	409	104	7	2,650	8,786	5.3	Mrs. Clyde J. Hornsby
31 Creighton	1,446	445	240	175	30	10	2,094	8,000	5.5	Mrs. Adela Horn
32 Crete	2,445	1,434	540	416	608	30	6,526	13,930	5.7	Mrs. C. F. Baker
33 David City	2,216	1,676	662	298	677	30	5,498	17,540	7.9	Mrs. Ella V. Myer
34 DeWitt	623	300	100	110	70	8	1,250	5,684	9.1	Rosa Koenig
35 Fairbury	5,454	4,096	1,627	1,038	1,149	51	9,126	40,422	7.4	Mary C. McQuaid
36 Fairfield	784	750	300	126	195	35	2,300	6,535	8.2	Mrs. Alma E. Ewing
37 Falls City	4,930	5,000	1,460	916	1,320	42	11,380	51,099	10.4	Mary Hutchings
38 Franklin	1,055	600	195	161	182	10	6,716	9,249	8.7	Josephine Peck
39 Fremont	9,605	5,893	1,500	1,490	2,921	58	12,760	55,753	5.8	Dorothea Mortensen
40 Friend	1,263	1,200	300	200	700	30	1,975	8,587	6.7	Rotha Doner
41 Fullerton	1,595	1,000	480	516	220	14	5,380	16,778	10.5	Mrs. Bernice E. Downing
42 Geneva	1,768	2,072	780	440	544	39	4,535	10,770	6.1	Mrs. Isabel Bixby

*Township library.

†Including township population.

TAX-SUPPORTED LIBRARIES (Continued)

PLACE	Population	Income	EXPENDITURES			Hours Per Week	Volumes	Circulation	Per Capita Circulation	LIBRARIAN
			Salaries	Books and Periodicals	Other					
43 Genoa	1,069	\$400	\$120	\$200	\$55	8	1,800	4,555	4.2	Mrs. C. H. Shields
44 Gering	2,508	1,361	572	645	139	15	2,500	20,500	8.1	Mrs. Ida Ripley
45 Gibbon*	1,432†	1,200	420	210	525	22	2,898	8,187	5.7	Mrs. Florence H. Smith
46 Gordon	1,581	592	240	270	82	18	1,916	6,720	4.2	Mrs. Frank Hummel
47 Gothenburg	1,754	1,743	900	270	529	33	2,730	7,819	4.5	S. Frances Botkin
48 Grand Island	13,947	5,700	1,883	1,125	2,195	51	8,950	43,800	3.1	Daisy Houck
49 Guide Rock	611	743	300	139	290	18	2,310	5,984	9.8	Katherine Guy
50 Hartington	1,467	1,812	420	975	791	15	7,000	4,800	3.3	Mrs. Kate S. Bryant
51 Harvard	991	1,100	385	93	633	30	2,389	9,644	9.7	Mrs. A. J. Jenison
52 Hastings	11,647	5,220	1,200	838	1,676	63	11,076	45,879	3.9	Mrs. Mae H. Barlass
53 Havelock	3,602	2,500	900	360	432	48	5,123	17,097	4.7	Mrs. Susie G. Smith
54 Hebron	1,513	1,818	420	577	465	30	1,698	10,787	7.1	Mrs. Floy Talbott
55 Holdrege	3,108	2,906	720	401	1,286	37	6,000	17,153	5.5	Mrs. Catherine Willis
56 Hooper	1,014	232	173	83	18	9	1,900	2,600	2.6	Mrs. S. L. Whitcomb
57 Humboldt	1,277	1,260	360	230	443	32	3,500	10,585	8.3	Mrs. J. K. Liggett
58 Kearney	7,702	3,600	1,680	599	1,415	48	11,849	37,067	4.8	Mrs. Mary E. O'Brian
59 Kimball	1,620	1,384	483	259	480	30	2,004	10,238	6.3	Mrs. J. H. Russell
60 Laurel	830	480	360	75	7	8	1,644	1,800	2.2	Roy L. Lothrop
61 Lexington	2,327	2,500	900	602	803	45	3,100	17,628	7.6	Mary Kelley
62 Lincoln	54,948	29,336	12,094	11,064	7,867	72	62,044	357,823	6.5	Lulu Horne
63 Long Pine	1,200	382	120	183	77	9	653	7,000	5.8	Mrs. M. J. Potter
64 Louisville	645	243	83	54	9	6	1,375	2,787	4.2	Edith F. Shryock

*Township library.

†Including township population.

TAX-SUPPORTED LIBRARIES (Continued)

PLACE	Population	Income	EXPENDITURES			Hours Per Week	Volumes	Circulation Per Capita	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
			Salaries	Books and Periodicals	Other					
65 Loup City	1,958†	\$2,648	\$800	\$603	\$36	36	2,509	13,591	6.9	Mrs. Dan McDonald
66 McCook	4,303	1,740	748	308	881	51	7,554	11,476	2.7	Grace Willetts
67 Madison	1,735	2,676	900	577	550	36	4,488	16,962	9.8	Mrs. Anna D. Johnson
68 Merna*	1,368†	1,500	360	326	604	20	6,878	6,615	4.8	Mrs. H. K. Atkisson
69 Minden	1,527	1,000	480	301	47	24	4,563	11,100	7.3	Mrs. Helen E. Slusser
70 Mitchell	1,298	800	360	150	60	21	1,800	.....	.....	Mrs. C. H. Spieth
71 Morrill	772	482	180	361	75	8	2,000	9,000	11.7	Mrs. S. J. Medlin
72 Nebraska City	6,279	2,400	900	500	830	36	8,000	17,509	2.8	Anne Stevenson
73 Neligh	1,724	1,200	400	217	589	15	4,395	13,476	7.8	Mrs. Carrie M. Jones
74 Nelson	955	200	80	90	196	7	2,030	5,509	5.8	Alice E. Ruddell
75 Newman Grove	1,260	675	240	368	133	16	960	5,532	4.4	Martha K. Thomassen
76 Norfolk	8,634	4,609	1,363	950	2,296	36	7,241	34,233	4.0	Laura Durland
77 North Bend*	2,449†	1,470	480	261	209	28	2,675	8,809	3.6	Laura Roup
78 North Platte	10,466	2,529	1,240	488	904	42	7,944	36,491	3.5	Eleanor M. Wheeler
79 Oakland	1,356	1,200	300	210	120	12	1,726	6,733	5.0	Lydia Hill
80 Omaha	191,601	86,835	41,558	14,309	30,976	76	158,916	606,884	3.2	Edith Tobitt
81 O'Neill*	2,521†	1,400	740	180	492	25	3,111	6,754	2.7	Mary McLaughlin
82 Orleans*	1,414†	2,200	600	518	617	33	3,459	8,390	5.9	Dorothy M. Mahn
83 Osceola	1,209	400	171	222	124	12	1,840	5,165	4.3	Ethel Blake
84 Pawnee City	1,595	1,150	600	340	611	36	4,000	11,885	7.5	Mrs. Flora M. Fullerton
85 Pender	992	100	26	85	.....	3	3,000	4,000	4.0	Dorothy Smith
86 Pierce	1,105	1,000	330	435	251	9	3,004	5,605	5.1	Mrs. J. A. Andrew

*Township library.

†Including township population.

TAX-SUPPORTED LIBRARIES (Continued)

PLACE	Population	Income	EXPENDITURES			Hours Per Week	Volumes	Circulation	Per Capita Circulation	LIBRARIAN
			Salaries	Books and Periodicals	Other					
87 Plainview	1,199	\$850	\$360	\$160	\$286	16	2,107	9,600	8.0	Mrs. P. H. Parker
88 Plattsmouth	4,190	3,900	1,070	702	2,025	33	12,500	28,182	6.7	C. Olive Jones
89 Ponca	1,014	450	96	.....	187	8	4,693	9,188	9.1	Mrs. Mary Lipe
90 Ralston	455	300	120	33	81	15	2,100	1,200	2.6	J. T. O. Stewart
91 Randolph	1,338	407	180	110	117	8	2,339	4,653	3.5	Mrs. D. P. Monfort
92 Ravenna*	2,019†	1,350	600	172	722	24	3,512	11,583	5.7	Nellie V. Clark
93 Red Cloud	1,856	1,400	720	150	550	30	4,518	19,360	10.4	Yola Swartz
94 Rushville	955	673	120	160	195	8	1,600	5,743	6.0	Margaret E. Young
95 Schuyler	2,636	2,072	650	516	603	30	4,849	21,266	8.1	Mrs. Alice Carl
96 Scottsbluff	6,912	3,000	950	528	525	30	6,000	14,945	2.2	Mrs. Nellie Wilson
97 Scribner	1,021	600	300	47	245	22	1,842	4,324	4.2	Anna Dierks
98 Seward	2,368	1,607	360	580	779	15	5,024	12,153	5.1	Janet Ashton
99 Shelton*	1,512†	1,800	840	314	543	33	4,879	9,278	6.1	Mrs. C. S. Burkerd
100 Sidney	2,852	1,818	600	578	621	27	8,076	11,000	3.9	Mrs. Constance Corbett
101 Silver Creek*†	1,006†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102 Spalding	878	683	.....	.....	.....	5	1,110	600	0.7	Mrs. Luke Finn
103 Spencer*	1,380†	1,200	300	335	557	12	2,800	7,618	5.5	Mrs. Frances Hollstien
104 Stanton	1,487	1,700	600	252	510	30	3,801	9,125	6.1	Mrs. J. D. Elmore
105 Sterling	804	569	240	45	130	14	1,905	5,493	6.8	Mrs. M. E. Hollenback
106 Stromsburg	1,361	1,000	540	230	230	30	2,300	9,200	6.8	Marie Shaw

*Township library.

†Including township population.

‡No report received.

TAX-SUPPORTED LIBRARIES (Concluded)

PLACE	Population	Income	EXPENDITURES			Hours Per Week	Volumes	Circulation	Per Capita Circulation	LIBRARIAN
			Salaries	Books and Periodicals	Other					
107 Superior	2,719	\$1,500	\$840	\$544	\$540	36	8,925	51,116	18.8	Mrs. Lucy Conn
108 Sutton	1,603	1,600	480	250	215	33	3,105	6,980	4.4	Sibyl B. Jarrett
109 Syracuse	889	596	120	153	184	10	2,328	5,228	5.9	Margaret West
110 Table Rock	750	692	103	272	25	14	777	3,391	4.5	Mrs. Allie Wood
111 Talmage	525	264	180	36	46	12	1,378	3,101	5.9	Sophia Moller
112 Tecumseh	1,688	700	420	175	115	33	4,000	9,250	5.5	Evelyn Whyte
113 Tekamah	1,811	1,700	600	204	966	30	3,956	13,865	7.7	Mrs. Grace Houston
114 Ulysses*	883†	750	180	350	67	7	1,275	4,500	5.1	Mrs. Martha Withers
115 University Place	4,112	4,000	1,525	387	1,983	30	10,278	51,945	12.6	Katherine C. Wood.
116 Wahoo§	2,338	1,500	360	185	.....	12	1,550	2,500	1.1	Mrs. Grace Oldham
117 Wakefield	1,114	802	240	218	296	10	4,334	7,639	6.8	Ruth Collins
118 Wausa*	1,039†	1,000	300	218	100	10	1,579	4,007	3.8	Alice Banks
119 Wayne	2,115	2,255	792	563	961	27	4,010	15,872	7.5	Mrs. E. S. Blair
120 Weeping Water.....	1,084	1,200	720	200	501	36	4,704	12,989	11.9	Grace Contryman
121 West Point	2,002	800	388	696	163	18	2,500	9,921	5.0	Minnie L. Frahm
122 Winside	488	309	120	70	70	8	2,294	2,539	5.2	Mrs. Emma Dysart
123 Wisner	1,210	323	120	.....	40	5	1,426	.....	.....	Jessie B. Kay
124 Wood River	820	500	180	108	46	8	3,174	7,984	9.7	Anna B. Horn
125 Wymore	2,592	1,800	757	337	639	32	3,234	18,567	7.2	Gladys Pirie
126 York	5,388	6,267	1,692	756	1,447	39	12,236	21,904	4.1	Ada Haggard

*Township library.

†Including township population.

§Too recently organized to report fully.