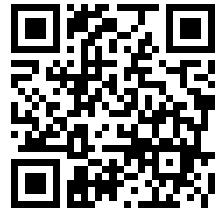

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South Dakota Library Bulletin

Volume I, No. I Brookings, Dec. 1, 1914 Quarterly or Oftener

The South Dakota State Library Association, at its annual meeting in Deadwood, October 21-23, 1914, decided to support a little news-bulletin, to be printed four times or more each year. Of that undertaking this is the first issue.

At this point a little retrospect may well be taken. At the 1913 meeting in Sioux Falls, it was felt that the time had come for a little experimenting in news interchange. Accordingly Wm. H. Powers was requested, on his volunteering to undertake the work, to see on what terms subscriptions to the Wisconsin Bulletin could be secured and also on what terms a duplicated sheet of local news could be issued and to undertake the preparation of such a news sheet. For that undertaking subscriptions at the rate of fifty cents a member were then and there taken; later other subscriptions came in till the number reached twenty-one. With the Wisconsin Commission, however, arrangements were made to send the Bulletin to thirty-three libraries, and the sheets of local news were sent to the same libraries. Hence a dozen libraries received the benefit without making any returns. Of the sheets of local news, called The Annex, four issues were sent out, irregularly, however, and unnumbered. The total expense of the undertaking proved to be \$15.05; the receipts were \$10.40; the balance, \$4.65, was made good by the Library Association.

As now we rush into print, it is fitting that plans for the year be outlined. Subscriptions again are set at fifty cents the year, the subscription to entitle the subscriber to the Wisconsin Bulletin, ten issues, and the South Dakota news sheet, or Bulletin, as we shall hereafter call it. The support received at Deadwood was encouraging; still we shall need the support of every library in the state in order to carry on the undertaking successfully.

Let this be considered then as an invitation to every library in the state to send at once fifty cents to the editor, Wm. H. Powers, Brookings, S. Dak., to pay for the Wisconsin Bulletin and the South Dakota Bulletin.

You will notice that the price of the Wisconsin Bulletin to the individual is sixty cents a year. You save ten cents and get the South Dakota Bulletin for nothing.

The plan is to send this issue of the Bulletin to every library in the state. How many will be sent out of the second issue will depend upon the response. There are doubtless some of the libraries, which are just beginning, or which have no certain income, which cannot help in the support of the undertaking. We shall attempt to keep all such on our mailing list. But may we not ask that you send us an occasional item of news or other word of comment? After all, the kind of contribution that shows the common interest in advancing library work is the most valuable.

No promise can be made as to the time of issue. Primarily the determining factor will be news or its lack. The editor cannot MANUFACTURE the NEWS; he must depend upon the librarians. It is up to you. However he is honest enough to admit that this issue you had a right to expect three weeks ago. Remember however that getting the copy ready is an incident, an extra, in a routine day that is well filled with other work, otherwise paid for. His first duty is to that other work.

This issue should be called the Convention number; for news from the annual gathering will always be sufficient to fill one issue. Of this meeting the first and last, the enduring, impression was the mountains. How fortunate indeed were those of the plains who could have this brief holiday within the guard of the everlasting hills. I wonder if we ever quite got over that sense of strangeness that neighbor Lead, just round the corner as it were, was still forever out of sight. It was distinctly a shock of disappointment that not even the climb to the White Rocks afforded us with a glimpse of Home-Stake town. Some feel that a sense of privacy, some of shut-in-ness, all enjoyed it as something different. The imagination at once seized upon the gulches as the thread, or rather the cable, that bound us, not only with neighbor Lead, but with the farther outside world. Avenues of mystery they seemed through which we longed to pass. How the eye dwelt, from White Rocks, or other heights, upon the changing green that showed, where no other sign was visible, the different elevations and told of valleys and mysteries; that invited us to become explorers; could we ever get used, at a mere turn in the road, to the view of the world that had been entrancingly ours, and that we could never again, unless we could return to the past, and at the same time being ushered into a world, new and until that moment only dreamed of? But this is a news sheet.

The Convention gathered Wednesday afternoon in the beautiful Carnegie building, which has dropped, as if it belonged there, into the best track on the journey upward from the heart of Deadwood. There was a goodly gathering, tho the secretary must tell just who and how many; as many I should say as we have ever had, that too in spite of the great distance for the most of the librarians. One thing missing was several Hills librarians. We from the East had hoped here to see all the Hills librarians gathered. This editor, because of automobile

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delays, was not there until the session had nearly ended, but from the good spirit prevailing can vouch for the profitableness of the earlier program. The session ended with a double invitation, to tea immediately, to a banquet at eight o'clock, so great was the hospitality of Woodwood. Before that should have been recorded an invitation from Miss Steele of the Hearst Free Library to be her guests so far as possible on Thursday afternoon.

27 Mar. 1931

The joint program of the next morning with the High School and College section was voted by every one who was heard to speak of it as in very way beneficial and successful, with just about the right mixture of inspiration and information.

Friday morning unfortunately saw some considerable confusion. The joint session with the Superintendents had not been scheduled on the Superintendents' program, but the chairman, Mr. Lugg, invited us to appear before the superintendents at ten thirty o'clock. This we did but found them so emerged in their own discussions that the librarians finally withdrew and left Miss Borresen and Mr. Powers to suggest to them some changes which the librarians wished to suggest respecting school-libraries. These suggestions were however unanimously voted down. Tho the librarians regathered in session in the Library, it was found necessary to omit some parts of their program. It was remarked however that the program had been more nearly adhered to than ever before; moreover the fewer topics on the program made more continuity of interest possible.

Of the two items affecting the future, one, this Bulletin, has already been spoken of. The other affected the library law. After considerable discussion it was agreed to recommend a slight change in the provision respecting the magazine clearing house to make it more feasible to put the provision into operation. Another change affects the constitution of the boards of Public Libraries. The amendment would make the article read as follows:

Library Law, Section 7.

The mayor, etc., shall appoint five competent citizens, etc., to be known as the Public Library Trustees, at least one of whom shall be a woman and not more than one of whom shall be a member of the appointing body. In case a school library shall combine with a free Public Library, as may be done, according to another provision of the law, one Trustee shall be appointed as a representative of the schools. One of these trustees shall be appointed for a term of one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and thereafter members shall be appointed for three years or until their successors are appointed and confirmed.

The provision regarding school libraries referred to in the foregoing is an addition to Section 5 and reads as follows:

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Any school board and any board of library trustees may agree to unite the school library, with the exception of such reference books as

it is deemed necessary to keep within the school, with the public library; in such case the sum to be expended by the school for books shall be turned over to the Library Trustees and a representative of the schools shall be a member of the board of trustees.

There is not here room to discuss either of these changes in the law. Perhaps it ought to be said that the union of school and public libraries is advocated at the suggestion of some of the schools; at most the provision is merely permissive.

Enough has been said about the courteous attentions shown to their guests by the hosts to make unnecessary the repetition of the vote in which the Association expressed its gratitude for the generous hospitality of Deadwood and Lead. If space permitted however some detailed account of the delightful banquet held should appear and also of the interesting and informing visit to Lead. In the magnificent—no better adjective will do—Recreation Hall, the great swimming pool was looked on with envious eyes, not with grudge that would deprive the miners and their children of such a privilege but with regret that no other citizens are making a like provision; and in South Dakota so few boys have thru nature any opportunity to learn to swim.

An after-convention trip was taken on Saturday in which a few of the librarians joined. The journey up the Spearfish Canyon was one of the most magnificent of delighted wonder. There were those who had visited the Royal Gorge and other far-West marvels; but even there they had found nothing to surpass, hardly to equal the varied beauty and grandeur of this South Dakota scene. The day was perfect—we had had two days of cold and rain—and in the hour and a half of Spearfish some found time to get a glimpse at little fishes—fed by the attendant—as well as to get fed themselves at the hospitality of the Spearfish Normal. Surely no Normal has a more admirable plant, surely none could make a more delightful and bounteous host.

As a part of this convention with the Library Commission managed to hold a meeting, but record of this meeting set down in the public documents of the state. The genial Mr. Robinson, **Manum President** was a distinct loss to the association meetings, and will be pardoned non-attendance another year, no matter how pressing may be the duties of state.

In conclusion remember this is your undertaking. The volunteer editor is on a job only until some more satisfactory and logical arrangement can be made; naturally of course the Bulletin should issue from the office of the Librarian at Pierre. Remember that at no time is only your mouthpiece—that the contents of the Bulletin depend on the news that you send. RETURN MAIL, please, with your subscriptions, and, more particularly, your contributions. Address, Wm. H. Powers, Brookings, S. D.

For Sale:—Britannica, 11th Ed., India Paper, \$85. S. N. Fridy, White River.

South Dakota Library Bulletin

Volume I, No. 2

Brookings, Feb. 15, 1915

Quarterly or Oftener

Several subscriptions have been received since the last issue; there are still a number of libraries from which we expect to hear. More important than the subscriptions however is the help to the editor that comes from news items.

The Wisconsin Bulletin has been ordered sent to thirty-three libraries. We wish it might be sent to fifteen more.

One of the libraries subscribing was not on the editor's list at all, he did not know that there was a library there. We welcome Chamberlain to the library map and trust that we shall get some good news from there.

In the editor's world the chief event of the season is the opening of the new library at Brookings. We have been able through the courtesy of the Brookings Register to furnish as a supplement a full report of the opening.

Miss Taylor of Sioux Falls finds her equipment growing and with that of course an increase in work. Four hundred volumes have been added to the High School library including a set of Great Debates in American History.

Not much news comes from Pierre. Mr. Robinson, however, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, informs us that a bill has been introduced to make emergency provision for the support of the Commission for the first six months of the year 1915. The appropriation of 1913 did not cover any part of this year, and any regular appropriation would not be available until July 1. Mr. Robinson also reports that the outlook is good for the passage of the few amendments to the library law deemed desirable.

Another new library building seems to be upon the way. At least Sisseton is considering designs for the building.

Huron reports greatly increased use of the Public Library by the High School. This is encouraging, for the great library field is with the growing mind. The debating teams meet for preparation in the library hall.

De Smet has started a library. The Rev. Paul Roberts has been largely instrumental in the movement. The library is allowed the use of the new Guild Hall; a gift of over two hundred books was received from friends in the East; local entertainments have netted a sum to be used for the children's books. That is the way to go at it; such

a demonstration shows the need and regular tax support follows. Mr. Robert's brother was very helpful in establishing the library at Dallas.

Have you been studying the Apprentice Course in the Wisconsin Bulletin? Material so practical is stimulating to us all and makes those who have simply grown into the service eager for training.

But the Book Lists! These continue to be without doubt worth more than the price of the bulletins. For the small library they could hardly be improved upon.

The war stimulates the study of geography. There is a list of a great deal of good material to be obtained free or at small cost printed in the January number of the Journal of Geography, Madison, Wisconsin.

Legislative discussion in Wisconsin indicates that the solons feel that the resources of the state were being overtaxed for the good of outsiders; this refers to the very large attendance at the university, where the tuition does not nearly cover cost. Let us hope that in the Library World the bars may remain up. Libraries could hardly get along without the aid of Wisconsin.

Milbank is to be congratulated on an addition to its income. The library is so helpful that the proper authorities have increased the income from \$700 to \$900 a year. Some of this will need to go for new cases and other furniture. That is too bad, as the sum could well be spent on books and service.

There comes an inquiry about the Reading Circle. Shall we try to arrange for new circuits? Any interested should write to Wm. H. Powers at Brookings. If enough respond a course will be outlined.

The eighth Biennial Report of the Minnesota Library Commission is at hand. Comparisons may be useful and need not be counted discouraging. The annual appropriation was \$13,500.00 as against \$3,000.00 with us. The cost of traveling libraries was almost \$9,000.00, nearly \$3,000.00 of which went into books, that is about one-third the total cost of traveling libraries, two-thirds for salaries and other expenses. That is for the year 1913; for 1914 the amounts are a little larger, but the proportion about the same. In our state the expenditure for books for the two years was about \$2,000.00, about a third of the total income; in Minnesota the expenditure for books is about one-fourth of the total income. The circulation for each book in the field in our state was 3.63, in Minnesota 1.9, about half as much. Minnesota reports 92 public libraries, 11 being added during the past two years; South Dakota 34 public libraries, five being added. In Minnesota there are seven new buildings; in South Dakota, five.

A particularly interesting paragraph deals with the library as a social center. Clubs of one sort and another are organized and meet in the library building. Sunday victrola concerts are established features in many towns. Lecture courses and other entertainments are frequently managed by libraries. Are there not here suggestions for expansion with us?

Please send in by return mail any extension work you are undertaking, no matter how modest it may be.

The library as a social center was one of Miss Stearns' battle cries. She advocated the taking of a social survey by the library. It is not I suppose to be expected that such a survey will ordinarily work any revolution in a community, but those who take it will find it mighty illuminating, often astounding, and the indirect value to the community will be great. Has any town in South Dakota tried it?

Akin to this is the activity of the library as a collector of local history. Descriptions of landmarks may be prepared by high school pupils; these should be accompanied by photographs. It will soon be too late to preserve contemporary accounts of our beginnings. Think how priceless are the parish records of England and New England going back hundreds of years. Think how much more valuable they would be were they possessed of a little more color than dates of birth, marriage, and death. If the library can't be a collector of this material, it at least can be custodian of it and can foster local pride that shall get such material ready in safe keeping for the coming generations. What libraries are doing something of the kind?

A letter from Miss Stearns informs us that she is carrying on her campaign as a free lance in New Mexico and Arizona on her way to the coast. Won't some of you see her when you take your outing to California this summer? This bulletin shall carry her our greetings, if we can reach her.

Partly as the result of inquiries received, partly because teachers need training in this day of the school library, a need that the best normal schools recognize, it has been decided to offer at the Summer School at Brookings, beginning June 7, a simple course in children's books, books for schools, and fundamentals in library methods. It is hoped that Miss Borresen can be in Brookings for two days at this time.

For a library program for school children the following suggestions may be of interest. The title may be given as the Story of the book in four chapters. As given the time consumed was about six minutes, but any part of might be extended. The chapters might be headed: Books on Bricks, Books on Skins, Schools of One Book, and the First Colored Pictures.

Chapter three was told somewhat as follows:

"One reason for selecting this chapter is that the little girl who told me the story, though she was no longer a little girl when the story was told, was born on the very same day as our great president, Lincoln, and I am sure that you can all tell when that was. Yes, this little girl was born on February 12, 1809; but I do not think that as she grew up among the hills of New York State she knew anything about the little boy sunning himself among the blue-grass pickaninnies of Kentucky. But afterwards she did know all about him and grieved when our great president was shot. Now just a hundred years ago and a very little more when this little girl, who was no longer a little girl when she told the story, was about five years old, her father moved to the forest wilderness on the shores of Lake Chautauqua. There were only a few neighbors, the nearest three-quarters of a mile

away; not any of them had more than a few acres ready for tilling. But one of them, a little more forward than his neighbors, had built him a log corn crib to be ready against the fall crop. This it was decided should be used during the summer as a school house. So one morning the little girl's father, taking his axe in his hand, called to her: 'Come, Pamela, bring your sister and we will start for neighbor Bemis's', for that was the name of the man who had the corncrib. They started out, five-year old Pamela's hand in her father's, four-year old sister's in hers. You could never guess what use an axe was on the way to school. Every few yards father would give a vigorous stroke at one of the trees they were passing, the bark would fly and reveal the white wood. 'Now, children, look back and see if you can see the last tree I cut; for you will have only these scars on the trees to guide you on the way home.' Think of it, two little mites to find their way through a pathless wood full of bears and Indians for three-quarters of a mile. But they did it and they learned to be very fond of reading, and that too, though that school was a school of one book. The only book the children had was bound in blue pasteboard and called Webster's Spelling Book. It contained little stories in addition to the list of words. And that was the only book this little girl, who told the story, when she was no longer a little girl, had, until she was twelve years old. For her father insisted that she must know every word and story before he would get her another. The result was that she knew all the stories in the little book for keeps and could recite them just as well when she was ninety as when she was ten."

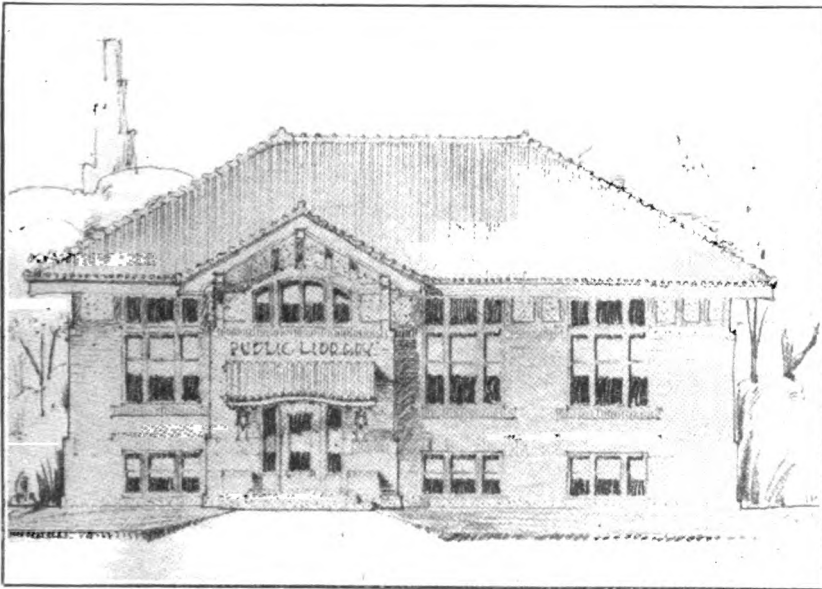
The Story of the book might end in this fashion: "Now there is a fifth chapter to this story of the book, but you children are writing that today, as you use these beautiful books supplied here in the library, books without cost to you, though they are more precious than books in bricks that made up the royal libraries of old, more useful than the priceless books the monks wrote upon skins, more abundant than the books of Noah Webster's day, and so much more beautiful than the color books, when color books first came and were so expensive that, small as they were, a little boy was not likely to have more than one for his very own, and there were no libraries to supply him with others. Yours is the best chapter of all."

This bulletin is not designed as a story magazine but as a news sheet; why won't you send the editor the news?

Now you sit down, immediately, and write out the best thing your library has done this year, name the finest purchase you have made, and tell the last step you have taken to make your library a community center. Send it POST-HASTE to Wm. H. Powers, Brookings, S. D.

If you have not already done so, send also fifty cents as your contribution towards the support of the bulletin. Your name will be underscored on the address if you have not paid.

Brookings Free Public Library



Gift of Andrew Carnegie

Cost \$10,000.00

Designed by G. C. Miller, Architect, Chicago

Built by John H. Roberts, Brookings

SUPPLEMENT

Opening of the Library at Brookings

(From the Register)

Monday evening occurred the formal opening of the new Carnegie library of Brookings. The exercises which were planned to grace the occasion were held in the Presbyterian church and all the lower floor of the building was well filled, with the exception of a few rows down in front. No ushers was the cause of that. The program was not lengthy and went off with a good deal of snap.

Shortly after eight o'clock Mrs. Powers at the organ played a very delightful number as a prelude to the entertainment. Mrs. Nina King Thompson rendered a vocal selection in her usually pleasing manner after the speaker of the evening and others had taken their places on the platform.

Prof. Powers of the library committee presided and made a few historical statements about the foundation of the enterprise. Then M. G. Carlisle, president of the Commercial Club, read the letter from Andrew Carnegie complimenting Brookings on the success of the project. After this Prof. Powers spent a few moments in calling the attention of the public to the uses of the building and contents and several ways in which the library, its building and surroundings may be made made valuable and attractive to the city. The speaker of the evening was then introduced.

Dr. George A. Pettigrew, president of the board of education of Sioux Falls, and grand secretary of the Masonic bodies of the state, needs no introduc-

tion to a Brookings audience, especially to any of the older residents. For years he was our neighbor as a practicing physician at Flandreau and if we mentioned the dates he lived there it would belie his vigorous manhood and pleasing personality. His address was replete with fine ideas, good advice and sound common sense, and being neither too long nor too abrupt it held the close attention of an audience that seemed to enjoy every word and appreciate every meaning. The doctor is suffering from a severe cold and it impeded his voice, but all of his utterances were characterized by that grace and dignity that have made Dr. Pettigrew one of the most delightful speakers in the state. As an educator he ranks high, and as the custodian of one of the largest Masonic libraries in the world, his remarks on the occasion of this dedication bore the weight and authority of one "who knew whereof he spake."

After the exercises at the church, every one present and some that were not, visited the library building and viewed the beautiful interior. The contractor, J. H. Roberts, is to be congratulated on the full value that he has given the committee for the money expended. In the crush of Monday evening many of the details were passed over, but we feel assured that for its size this library building is as compact and complete as any that has ever been built. The lack of books is now what is bothering the committee and all friends of the library. Let us

all plan, as a city and as individuals, not to rest a moment until the contents are in keeping with and as complete as the case which has been provided to hold them. The Register gave a complete description of the building in a recent issue.

The committee in charge are congratulated on this accomplishment of their trust and we heartily wish the Brookings Public Library a sincere God speed. We will do all in our power to help it grow.

The mayor of Brookings, C. A. Johnson, was a representative on the platform of the municipality's part in the enterprise.

Below we give Dr. Pettigrew's address in full:

The history of the human race is a record of development of individuals, tribes and nations. That the world is not further advanced in knowledge and power to accomplish what we must believe is the high destiny of man, created in the image of God, will always stand out as the strangest fact of all the record of the centuries. Yet, after all, not so strange when we remember that from the earliest dawn of history the race and the individual have ever been under the necessity of battling with adverse conditions.

Starting forth for the conquest of the earth under the Divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return into the ground," it was necessary that provision be made for the wants of the body. Food, clothing and shelter must be had. All the powers of invention must be first applied to the solution of this primordial problem. Community of interests extended only to the means of accomplishing this purpose. Very early in the game of life the passions of envy and avarice came into play and the right of the individual to enjoy the fruits of his prowess could be maintained only by superior might or cunning. Elementary and academical as this may seem at first glance, it only needs the most cursory glance at the conditions of life in this twentieth century of Christian civilization to discover that we are by no

means out of sight of the same world-old problem.

In a larger way the same identical problem has been the foundation of the activities of tribes and nations, and even now while we sit in comparative security, the world is being tortured with the most gigantic war of history, the avowed purpose of which is to pass over boundaries and reach out for what others have secured in the past.

Advancement of the race along the line of material progress has always been accompanied by a largely increased list of wants, real or fancied; for every want felt or created it has always been assumed that somewhere was the means of satisfying it; Genius, slow and plodding, or quick and flighty, has ever been exercised in the effort to attain the necessary, the useful and the ornamental as well as the beautiful things of life.

While one cannot but feel that there has been much said and done in the supposed interest of labor that has not been to the advantage of the true cause of real labor, the fact remains that up through the ceaseless struggle of the race for better things it has come to be better understood by all classes and conditions of men in every civilized land, at least, that there is real, downright earnest labor; the field the mine, the forge, the shop, the school, the factory, the railroad, the ship, all operated by labor of greater or less intelligence, are essentials and without labor would be utterly useless.

That brings us to the point that we not only have eyes to see, ears to hear and hands to work, but back of them all, minds to guide and direct all of our efforts. The senses may acquire clearness and accuracy in recording the impressions made by the material universe, and the hands deftness and skill in performing the multiplicity of operations required merely by practice; whether there shall be more than this for the one who works, will depend on whether or not, the mind, the supreme controlling force of human activity, shall itself grow and expand. One may be content to see, hear and do, if so it is well. There is abundance of drudgery which must be done in all places, work is the common lot of man, merely to work, is.

however, not the whole of it. While employed with the hands in labor of the most severe kind, the mind is not of necessity all occupied with the immediate present, multiplied instances might be cited of those who have labored diligently with their hands, who have trained and educated their minds to the highest degree of power and efficiency.

Liberty, freedom, who does not crave them? The trouble with many of us is, that we take too narrow a view of what they are. Freedom from toil, liberty to enjoy pleasure unstinted by the necessity of work is the too common thought among men; yet we have but to go over the list of our acquaintances who appear to have reached this supposedly happy state, to note that in nearly every case they met only bitter disappointment. Loafing as a business nearly always becomes the most irksome drudgery.

The pension is undoubtedly a great boon, but it has been found that it does not bring the ease which is the ideal reward if labor. It has been discovered that idleness after years of active work, tends to shorten life instead of to lengthen it. In this respect the pension is proving to be a hardship instead of a blessing. In consequence of which the transportation executives are confronted with the problem of what to do with their superannuated employees so that they may continue to busy themselves happily and according to their strength in the work that has become their second nature. This question effects about a million men in the railroad line alone.

Where then shall we find this freedom? I reply, it is in reality nothing more than a state of the mind. That man or woman enjoys the fullest liberty and freedom, who though busily employed with hands in the labors of life, has trained his mind to leap over the barriers of time and sense and range the large fields of matter and space and attack the great problem of the ages, "Know thyself."

The materials for the education of the mind, the drawing forth of its latest powers were never so widely diffused as in our own times; the opportunities to study the laws of nature, to come to some understanding of the forces around us, to learn our

possibilities as well as our limitations are by no means limited to the schools of whatever grade.

Practical knowledge of what is going on in the world, how its vast and intricate concerns are managed, the trend of the times, the efficiency of the social organization, all these and a thousand other matters are placed daily within our reach, and even a little daily attention to them would in itself constitute a liberal education.

We hear the great names of the past mentioned, we learn something of their achievements; in a way we all know something of what has been done in the past; we have heard of the great works of former ages, and of something of the difficulties under which they were wrought; but do we always remember that the facilities for acquiring the knowledge by the men of former times, which enabled them to accomplish what they did, were meager in the extreme, compared with the wealth of the material at hand in our day?

In the great past, here and there, stands out a name which shines as a beacon light. But in all the past with few notable exceptions the people were simply the "masses." They enjoyed no liberties, no rights which any were bound to respect. They were the pawns, to be moved not by their own volition, but by the will of the King or the Priest. Today, in this "land of the free" and "home of the brave," each has rights, has freedom, has liberty, the fullest and largest that have ever fallen to the lot of man. How shall we use it?

What a delightful system of society would spring up if each individual of the race would first demand for himself his own self respect. A vastly different thing from self-love, or even self-pity, and having no relation whatever to selfishness. Self-love demands that we be held by ourselves and our friends in the lime light; that our doings and sayings shall be rated at our high valuation; and that at no time, at least while we are present, we shall be forgotten. Self-pity lengthens our faces with the thoughts of the hardships we have to endure; exacts of our friends that they shall listen with interest to our tales of woe, and takes delight only in gloom and misfortune. Selfishness regards it almost an insult

that any good thing in life should have fallen to the lot of another; hugs to its bosom and parades for the delectation of the world the good things we have secured. Self-respect, differing from all these, regards not so much the opinion of others, whether good or ill, as that we may possess the consciousness of purity of motive, rectitude of life and a careful regard for the rights and feelings of those around us. This is not so much for the purpose of serving as a pattern for others to imitate, as to be true to the highest and best ideals, and to realize in ourselves the joy of right living.

In order to promote our own self-respect, a little observation discovers that it is lost if at all, by a slovenly carelessness in the little things. Man rarely goes to the dogs on the run. Listening to the ordinary conversations one hears everywhere, it becomes painfully apparent that conversation as an art has little place in every day life. Slang sometimes funny, sometimes coarse and brutal, often wholly meaningless seems too much to be the order of the day. If language were indeed invented to conceal thought, or words to convey ideas, the ordinary current language of the day effectually does the one, and almost as truly fails to do the other. In its train it brings carelessness of manners, loss of dignity, and one who continually indulges himself in it, even if carefully guarding against the coarse, eventually marks his lack of self-respect, and meets the reward of the want of respect of his fellows.

Of all the many ways by which one mind may convey ideas of beauty, truth, right and grandeur to another, whether music, painting, sculpture, architecture, it still remains that the average of us have no other means of such communication than by the use of language. Not many of us will ever be permitted to view the master pieces of art, many of which even in our times are meeting the fate of those wonderful works of former ages under the mad devastations of war. To most of us there is little possibility that we will ever hear in this life the wonderful melodies and matchless harmonies of the great works in music; probably all of us will be denied access to the wonderful works of building by the masters of this and former ages, and

may never see the grand panoramas and wonderful vistas spread out over the earth by the lavish hand of the Grand Architect of the Universe. The best we may ever be able to accomplish along these lines will be to imagine them as we have opportunity to come in contact with the lesser lights, or read the glowing word pictures of them in books.

What a glorious thing it is for us that while our own eyes may never behold, nor our ears hear these wonderful things, others with eyes clearer and better trained than ours have seen and have been able to transfer to the printed page, pictures that glow true to the life.

If ever it was true in all history that "of making of many books there is no end," it certainly is true of our times. The wealth of material ready to the hand of the skillful, touching every phase of human thought, and endeavor, has created a vast army whose business in life it is to write and make plain all things worth knowing. In these days the busy artizan, farmer, mechanic merchant and scholar has laid upon his table beside his frugal evening meal the opportunity to enter the great university of life and learn the things he most needs to know. The busy toiler in any place, may at very little expense secure an education. He may meet upon terms of cordial friendship the great minds of all ages. He may get that large view of life which shall make him content to fill his place with credit to himself and his fellows.

Books, books, books! What endless possibilities are bound up in them. Not only are there to be found things useful for the everyday life, but as well for the relief of the mind from the dull routine. Things that elevate and expand the heart and enliven the spirit. That helps to make life worth living; that pushes dull care into the background, while the soul of man gets strength for a fresh start. The foibles and errors of this and former times set out in clear fresh terms. Hints of the right way to get the most out of life for the individual, the community, the state, the nation and the world.

The sordid and the evil relegated to the rear, the bright and the hopeful brought to the front. All these things in due course until the reading and

thinking man can obtain the right perspective through which to view life.

You have established here a library, you have stocked it with books, to these you hope as time goes by to add others until you shall have something that will not only be a credit to the enterprise of your citizens of this generation, but that shall be of benefit to your community in helping to mould strong and fearless characters able to give a reason for the faith that is in them.

This library ought to be used by your whole community, not merely for reading as a recreation, though this is not by any means to be despised. It should be a place where your thoughtful and earnest young men and women may come in contact with the great minds and learn from them, in part at least, the solution of the problems that sooner or later will confront them. It should be the place where your whole citizenship can gather the inspiration for the best things for your city in all its departments of life and activity. It should furnish in great measure the stimulus for the city beautiful, the high ideals for civic improvement.

While the building and its surroundings as you shall develop them will be a most pleasing addition to your already well planned and beautiful city, and be always a source of pride and satisfaction to your community, it is of vastly more concern to you now and hereafter that it shall be more than a beautiful store house of books. Its reading room ought to become the mecca of all, both young and old, where they may indulge a desire to keep up with the times, and also a taste for the world's best in literature.

I cannot but think that the time is coming when communities will tire of the ceaseless round of pleasure hunting; when amusement and utter relaxation will not be allowed to fill all the waking hours not absolutely necessary for the ordinary avocations of life. It seems to me that sometime we will have become surfeited with the endless succession of the movie films, and again the communities become interested in things of wider concern for the welfare, nay the real happiness of all.

Too much as a people are we afflicted with restlessness, and a desire for

motion that gets us nowhere, but simply passes the time. What can be more conducive to improvement on these lines than the awakening that must follow when all shall become interested in the bigger things? The library with its answer to all the questions that may be propounded possesses the very elements necessary in my judgment, when rightly understood and used, to do these things for the community better than any other single agency, because it does its work upon the individual. As one after another, individuals become interested in such things, a subtle influence begins to spread in the community, and others become attracted. This attraction mutually affects all and produces an interest in the library itself which tends to improve its character by adding understandingly to its collection those books which the newly awakened interest calls for.

Make of your library an attractive force. Do not allow it to descend solely to the realm of mere entertainment. On the other hand do not make it unattractive simply as a storehouse of useful knowledge. Use every means to create a desire for knowledge, and let it be learned that the library will furnish what is called for in that line. Get your people to feeling that the library is a friend, and as a friend extends a welcome to all callers. Let its still volumes on the shelves get their chance to speak with almost living voices from out the present or the past the works of truth and right and beauty. So that those who visit it once shall feel that they have met a real friend.

I sometimes almost envy the man who has the leisure to sit down in his well filled library and let the voices of the sages, the poets, the philosophers, and wise men ring sweet and clear as he scans the printed pages. But no, far better to have these friends, if one has no more than time to call on them for a friendly greeting as he goes to or returns from the work of the day.

May your library be to your whole community a source of unmixed blessing, good sober, amusement and instruction, and materially assist you in realizing your highest ideal of the city beautiful with an atmosphere of civic righteousness.

CHILDREN VISIT LIBRARY

It was decided that when the new library was opened exercises should be held on two different days, one for the school children, the other for the adults of the community. As last Friday was Lincoln's birthday, that seemed a fitting time for the children's day, and the committee on arrangements co-operated with the superintendent and teachers of the city schools in planning entertainment for the various grades.

Promptly at 1:30 p. m. the children of the first and second grades came to the library and, to the strains of a victrola, marched into the large assembly room in the basement. Recitations and songs were given by the children and the story of the babyhood and boyhood of Lincoln was related by Mrs. A. N. Hume. Then they were taken to see the reading rooms. A piano had been placed there for the occasion, and the children enjoyed marching and singing songs appropriate to Lincoln's birthday.

At 2:30, the children of the third and fourth grades assembled and a similar program was rendered. Then the fifth and sixth grades appeared at 3:30 and in addition to similar numbers, Mr. Trooien, the inspector of the library building, gave an instructive talk on its construction. Miss Belt of the Brookings high school then gave several delightful readings which were thoroughly enjoyed, judging by the hearty applause which followed each number.

At 7:30 came the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades,—a gay throng of little Colonial ladies and gentlemen. They, too, were ushered into the assembly room and soon were enjoying a grand march to the music of the victrola. The lights were turn-

ed on in the library rooms and all went up to inspect them. In the main reading room, Prof. Powers, after welcoming the children to the use of the library, introduced Mrs. M. Shea, who in behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps, presented the library with a beautiful silk flag. Supt. Browning, after asking the children to give the pledge of loyalty to the flag, spoke to them in an interesting manner of the life of Abraham Lincoln, to the various qualities of character which helped to make him great. He reminded them, too, of Lincoln's great love for books and emphasized especially the fact that he always chose the kind of books that would help him to improve his character. He appealed to the boys and girls to use the privileges of the library in the same conscientious way—to cultivate a taste for the kind of reading that would aid them to become better men and women and better citizens.

Prof. Powers closed the program with his charming "Story of the Book" tracing the development of the book from the early stone tablet and the beautifully illuminated books made by the monks to the book of today, smaller, lighter, with pictures of all kinds, and, best of all, within the reach of everyone,—even the smallest child. The mayor, who was also to have given a talk, was unavoidably detained.

At the close of the program Miss Fromme led the boys and girls back to the assembly room where, with the assistance of Mrs. Lillian Smith and others they were arranged in groups to end the evening with a lively Virginia reel.

All of the children were presented with beautiful souvenir buttons on which was printed the date and a photograph of the library building.

South Dakota Library Bulletin

Volume I, No. 3 Brookings, March 15, 1915 Quarterly or Oftener

The mails are bringing new subscriptions and news notes; so much result from the February issue.

The editor has his ground of complaint knocked from under him; for he failed to use all of the notes that had been sent in for the February issue.

The office of the field librarian has been a busy one. In addition to her regular duties she has been often drafted into service during these legislative days to discover and arrange material to assist the legislative reference department. This work grows in importance; that it may be done at all adequately requires much enrichment of our valuable state library. For this, appropriations are needed. It is to be hoped that this year's legislature will put into the power of the State Library to round out its collections.

The Pierre Carnegie Library is to be congratulated in being able and ready to afford resources when the State Library has been over-tasked.

The editor has had the privilege of reading much of the correspondence of the Field Librarian. The variety of requests is amusing, almost incredible. Here is a college student asking for material on the minimum wage question. A club woman wants some Shakespeare outlines. An architect submits a library plan for criticism. "Does five years' existence of a free library convert it into a municipal library?" A school teacher wants material on contemporary authors. Teachers, many of them, want a collection of books for their children to read.

This last should be called to the attention of those superintendents who look askance at the librarian or commission which proffers assistance.

"Who was the first artist to paint wings on angels?"

"What is the natural complexion of the Italian?"

"Will you examine this list of five hundred books and pass judgment on the advisability of their purchase?"

"Send me the address of a maker of pamphlet boxes."

The foregoing are enough to show at least the range of the queries the Field Librarian is called upon to deal with. It helps to get a word of appreciation in return for services rendered.

One good letter gave a history of the library in Ipswich, a library we have been slow in getting upon the map. I wish space permitted

reproduction of the letter. 28 years of history includes two fires totally destroying the library and yet leaves it today with 1,300 books on hand, a 99 year lease on a portion of a building, and the owner of a good building site. Are they not ready for Mr. Carnegie's friendly help? They have subscribed for the Bulletin.

So has De Smet, the latest addition to the library circle.

The library at Chaubertlain has been organized and the library at Dell Rapids reorganized with the help of the Field Librarian.

Sioux Falls writes that they have enjoyed a visit from Miss Borresen. That was before the legislature opened. Since then she has been busy at Pierre.

The library cause has been receiving some useful publicity in the Argus-Leader, in the Aberdeen American, see the issue of January 20, and in one of the papers of Clay county.

How many of our workers are planning their vacation to combine business and pleasure, I mean by taking six weeks, or two weeks, at a library school? Madison and Minneapolis are delightful as resorts; add the efficient library schools in those places and they should be the Meccas for any so situated as to be able to attend. Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Drum are among these fortunate ones.

The Legislature stamps approval upon library work by passing with only two dissenting votes the emergency bill to cover the cost of running the Commission for the first six months of 1915.

The annual report of the Milbank Library, clipped from the local paper, has come to the editor by way of Pierre. Such reports certainly register interest and rouse interest. The editor is amazed at the variety of activities in which this library has a hand. It has not succeeded in wholly civilizing Milbank, as some vandal has made way with the rope to the flag pole,—inverted patriotism! The library seems to be the center of a number of clubs, some of them for children.

Of old the librarian was considered a walking encyclopedia. She must still be the guide to even a more greatly diversified store of knowledge. Note these demands made for reference material in one hour in the Sioux Falls library: Liquefied air, Monroe doctrine, South America, Progress of missions in Turkey, How to make ice, War taxes, How to write motion picture plays.

The Hot Springs Library is on the right road in making its quarters especially inviting to children. The Mothers' Club has planned a shower, the gifts to consist of pictures, books, and magazines. Picture books for the little tots are in demand.

If you are modest about sending your own doings to the editor, why not send them to the Field Librarian? Pierre perhaps is getting more than its share of advantages in this issue. But you must remember that the Field Librarian lives there.

Pierre has three parent Teachers' circles: Query, What are they? At a recent meeting of the High School Circle (this note comes from Mrs. Carter) Miss Borreson read her paper on Children's Reading, so much enjoyed at the Deadwood Confederation.

Mrs. Carter has also read a similar paper before the Woman's Club, distributing at the same time copies of the pamphlet, *Choosing Books for Girls and Boys*. This and a large sheet for display, called *A Book a Week for Girls and Boys*, may be had by addressing the Penn. Publishing Co., of Philadelphia. They are worth having.

Everywhere I suppose the grade teachers are reading aloud to the children. Some times the books selected are of doubtful value. Here is the way Superintendent Helm of Pierre manages: He sends to every teacher a circular calling attention to accompanying lists of books, properly graded, which books may be had at the Public Library. Then he makes three suggestions which in brief are these: "Read a chapter from one of these books and tell your children they may find the rest of the story at the Public Library." "Select from these lists the books you intend to read chapter by chapter to the school, that you may be sure of selecting a book of standard value." "Post the lists conspicuously that the children may be attracted to them." What is the library for, if not for the convenience of the schools?

The most popular book list at Sioux Falls is one of the War material to be found in the Public Library.

The Legislature has closed its labors. Two things at any rate will interest librarians. The City Library boards are to consist of five members: "The mayor of any city shall appoint five competent citizens, two of whom shall be women, and not more than one of whom shall be a member of the appointive body, to be known as the Public Library Trustees."

The other all important item is the apportionment of \$4,000.00 a year for the ensuing two-year period for the support of the Commission work.

The Library of the State College not infrequently receives requests for material for use in debates or in preparing essays. Of course such material is freely lent if lending it will not interfere with college work. As evidence of good faith the library has asked for a small deposit when making such loans, the deposit to be returned when the books are returned. There have been supplied books on such subjects as Botany, Agricultural subjects, Monroe doctrine, Burbank's work, Immigration.

The State College Library is puffed up with pride over two marble busts, one of Milton, one of Goldsmith. These were secured through a book dealer in New York.

Dramatic clubs as usually conducted require so much time that, in spite of the fascination of the work, few are willing to enter into one. Dramatic Reading is what the January Wisconsin Bulletin stresses, either accompanied by action or not. How that simplifies matters,—to make a reading really a reading and not a memory drill. Don't you think this shows the way out? There still remains some question of expense. Still with all of Shaw's sparklers available at forty cents a piece, and many other recent plays at 60 cents,—prices less than you pay for attending one performance even of a mediocre traveling com-

pany,—there is no reason why a dramatic club should not get together in every town if it wants to. Our libraries have good basement rooms; are not these the place for such gatherings?

Do you find the Shirt-sleeve literature columns suggestive? Altho the State College Library gets regularly many of the bulletins noted, still in the January number four items have been marked to be secured. Public Libraries points the way in similar fashion every month.

The question has been raised whether a joint meeting this summer between the two Dakotas and Minnesota would be feasible. The plan is enticing and has been entertained by Minnesota, who naturally would play host. But will it not require planning for more than a year ahead? For us it would seem as if it would almost necessarily eliminate our own state meeting. The travel distance would be considerably less than it was last year for most of us.

Is any co-operation in book-buying feasible or desirable? Have you all been getting the lists of the Carol Cox Book Co? These are chiefly of fiction, recent, in regular bindings, not reprints, mostly as new, and sold at 40 cents. It is possible that a library would not care to buy many of them, and the cost of transporting a dozen would be half as much as the cost of the books. If however fifty could be ordered at one time, or seventy five, they could be shipped by freight to some distributing point, and then by parcels post sent out to the libraries co-operating. Are there any libraries wishing to make the experiment?

The Bulletin has not quite won all the adherents it desires, or that are necessary to its successful continuance. If you have not subscribed, you will count yourself reminded by a mark against this paragraph. Please send the subscription price of fifty cents. This entitles you to the Wisconsin Bulletin.

Minnesota has some public libraries established in school buildings. There is a good article on the subject in the March number of the Minnesota Library Bulletin. Every town about to construct a new school building, and not already possessed of a library building, would do well to consider the plan, both from the point of view of economy of construction and heating, but also from the point of view of effective service.

Did the last Bulletin note that our Field Librarian addressed the mid-winter meeting of the League of Library Commissions in Chicago, on the topic, "Can there be an effective method of selecting foreign books suitable for traveling libraries?"

Useful perhaps to some of our libraries would be a list of descriptive material upon Minnesota. Such a list, some of it inexpensive, may be found in the March Bulletin.

The Public Library of Brookings has been offered a gift of The Century complete, thirty-one volumes being bound in morocco. The gift is offered by Mr. Erwin on condition that the binding of the remaining volumes is provided for.

Don't forget to send some news items from your library. Send those and your subscription to Wm. H. Powers, Brookings, S. D.

Lib. Soc.

South Dakota

Library Bulletin

Volume I. No. 4 Brookings, October, 1915 Quarterly or Oftener

There are two matters of importance to fill this last bulletin of the year 1915. One is the choice of a new Field Librarian; the other is the preliminary program of the state meeting in Aberdeen.

Miss Borresen resigned her work with the Commission some time in July to accept a position in her home town, as librarian in the La Crosse Public Library. Could the letters that passed back and forth relative to the matter be published, the consternation, almost despair, that came over the Commission, as they looked forward to the necessity of turning the hardly yet established traveling libraries and other activities of the Commission over to new hands, would be the best sort of endorsement of the work of Miss Borresen. Yet of course no blame could be attached to Miss Borresen for accepting a position she had for years felt drawn to. Fortunately the Commission soon found, partly thru the aid of Miss Borresen, that there was available another who seemed ideally fitted to take up the work so well begun. This then is to introduce to the librarians of South Dakota Lois A. Spencer, the new Field Librarian.

Miss Spencer spent her girlhood in Falls City, Nebraska. There too she taught school; there she began her library work and became acquainted with Miss Templeton, Secretary to the Nebraska Commission. After graduating from the Wisconsin Library School, she served three years in the library of Menominee, Mich. Her activities soon reached out beyond the city and she served for two years as a volunteer, yet quite actual, library organizer for the Northern Peninsula. This was made possible thru her indefatigable industry and the generous pride of her library board. With an eye to actual commission work, knowing how valuable a practical business experience would be, she then accepted a position with the Democrat Printing Co. of Madison; here she had charge of library supplies and visited most of the Association meetings of the different states. So she comes to us with the unqualified endorsement of all who have had to do with her work.

Before this bulletin reaches you, she will have made her bow to South Dakota, by way of an address at the Federation of Clubs at the meeting in Flandreau.

The meeting of the Commission at which Miss Borresen's resignation was accepted and Miss Spencer appointed was held in Pierre on September 14. Miss Spencer has been in actual service in the office of the Commission since that date.

Another commission meeting was held in April, partly to determine the apportionment of the money appropriated for the use of the Commission, partly to select an assistant to the Field Librarian. The Commission hesitated a good deal about incurring any more expense for salaries, feeling jealous of every dollar turned aside from the purchase of books for the traveling libraries. But it was found that the actual expense of extra labor needed from time to time for packing and for clerical work had amounted to more than half the cost of a trained assistant. Furthermore it was determined that with an assist-

ant trained in library work the State Library could be catalogued, nay that it would be catalogued. This work, long needed but deferred for lack of funds, becomes increasingly important as the collection grows, a collection that we of the State should be very proud of, and its use even in greater ratio grows thru the demand the commission activities make upon it.

The Commission was certainly fortunate in finding a native South Dakotan trained and ready for the position in the person of Miss Pratt, daughter of the editor of the Elkton Record. Miss Pratt, after four years of service as deputy county superintendent of education, completed in June of this year her library training at Madison, Wisconsin. She began work September 1.

Another bit of Commission work, not news to such of you as visited the State Fair, was the exhibit there in charge of Miss Pratt. She had there two traveling libraries to explain to the visitors from rural communities. This kind of advertising has been effective in other states. It is true that thus far, tho there have been a few libraries in the office during the summer months, so dull for reading, thus far, I say, there has been no need for advertising; the demand has kept ahead of the supply. But we expect to get forty new libraries ready this fall and wish to get them out promptly that they may all get full use this winter.

News of course from the libraries has not come in in abundance during the summer months. The Bulletin has received, since the last issue, several new subscribers, including one from New Mexico.

At least two librarians took summer training this year: Mrs. Carter of Pierre had to go all the way to Illinois as it was impossible to get into the schools in Madison, Minneapolis, or Iowa City, on account of numbers. Miss Waters of Brookings was fortunate enough to be a little ahead of Mrs. Carter and to have her application accepted by Iowa. Both are enthusiastic about the training and go at library work with new zeal.

Watertown reported just after the last bulletin several improvements and additions. The children's books are now shelved in sectional cases placed close to the tables; the children enjoy their reachableness. Has any other library tried that?

Watertown also reports the receipt of a complete file of Harper's Monthly, from the estate of H. J. Fahnstock, Sr. Brookings has had a similar beautiful gift, a complete set of the Century, from J. F. Erwin. A long run of the Review of Reviews has also been given by Paul Dutcher.

Watertown has subscribed for the new edition of the International Encyclopedia.

The editor has heard of a place where it is possible to get a 1911 set of the International at a very small price: is any library interested?

The new building at Sisseton is reported completed, but the editor has seen no accounts of it.

Miss Borresen as one of her last services had the great satisfaction of installing in Sturgis a thousand dollar collection of books of her own selection. The library is the gift of a family in New York, but the town of Sturgis is under obligation to one of its pastors for securing it. In one respect the library is an experiment, as it has been installed in the school building. The success of the experiment should be watched by towns not yet having a library building.

Miss Shannon of Milbank had her report for the year published in the local paper of April 23. Her reports are always very full and always show a commendable amount of friendly help extended to the library by the ladies of the community.

Brookings municipal authorities show also a commendable readiness to back the library. The appropriations that had been made had

never quite caught up with the date when the money from taxation was available. Consequently when the Library Board this summer made their report, they added to the amount for the year to be raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to carry the library comfortably over till the tax money should be available. The council smilingly appropriated a thousand dollars for that purpose. The annual amount asked for by the Library is \$1,500.00, tho the pledge to Carnegie was but for \$1,000.00.

Miss Borresen gave addresses before the summer schools of the state, at Brookings, Vermillion, Yankton, Mitchell, and at Huron. The schools are beginning to realize that the profitable use of a school library calls for some special training for the teacher. Minnesota now requires every school teacher to secure a certain amount of library training.

It is partly this requirement of library training for school teachers, that made the library schools overfilled. How soon before South Dakota will be obliged to establish a summer library school?

Tyndall having voted to erect a library building had a conference with Miss Borresen concerning it.

Wagner has also voted to put up a library building.

Armour organized its new library with a week's help from Miss Borresen.

The Brookings library is planning to hold a display of books suitable for holiday presents, chiefly for children. This to be arranged in agreement with the local dealer in books. The design is to secure only books that are really worth while in substance, in picture, in print, in binding; to encourage, that is, the purchase of superior, not necessarily expensive, books.

State College library is on tap, as it were, often to supplement demands upon the commission for reference material. This is particularly true with respect to material for high school debates and to reference works in agriculture. Accommodation will be afforded also, so far as the needs of its own patrons permit, to public libraries any where in the state. Address any wants to State College Library, Brookings, S. D.

Here now is the Preliminary Program for the Association Meeting to be held in Aberdeen:

PROGRAM

State Library Association

Officers

Maude Russell Carter, Pierre	President
Katherine D. Steele, Lead	Vice-President
Helen E. Miner, Yankton	Secretary-Treasurer

Tuesday Morning, November 23

9 o'clock

Business Meeting—

Annual report of the President, Mrs. Carter, Pierre.
Annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Miner, Yankton.
Annual report of the Library Commission, Mr. Robinson, Pierre.
Greetings from the new Field Librarian, Miss Lois A. Spencer.
Appointment of committees.

Roll call—The best thing I have done in my library this year.

Paper—How to increase the reading of non-fiction.

Miss Shannon, Milbank.

Miss Current, Sioux Falls.

Paper—Teaching school children how to use the library

Miss Laurson, Mitchell.

General Discussion.

Wednesday Morning, November 24
9 o'clock

Report of committees.

Roll Call—How do you advertise your library?

Paper—Children's literature, Miss Borresen, La Crosse, Wis.

Book Symposium—Review of Juvenile Books

Miss Waters, Brookings.

Miss Steele, Lead.

Miss Walker, Dell Rapids.

Mrs. Gifford, Canton.

Miss Redmond, Miller.

Topics for General Discussion

Our Library Bulletin.

Shall we revive the library reading circle?

Question Box

Answers by Miss Spencer.

The program it will be noticed includes only two sessions. The Educational Association will hold its first session on Monday. It is of course highly desirable that all librarians should arrive in time for this session. If any of them reach Aberdeen Monday morning, they can put in their time profitably in the Public Library.

The Educational Association is making a vigorous effort to arrange a program that shall be carried out just as advertised; it seems highly desirable that the Library Association should do as well. "Program numbers," writes the Program Committee, "should be too valuable to be hurried over in order to get all the numbers in; forenoon sessions should not run into the noon hour; any person who accepts an invitation to speak on a program should not disappoint the association except for the most valid reasons."

The editor has scanty information about accommodations. Rooms can be had in private houses as well as at hotels. The rate at the Sherman house is \$1.00 a day. An effort will be made to accommodate librarians who would like to take their meals together. Those who met in Huron years ago will remember how pleasant it is thus to make personal, unofficial, acquaintance with one's co-workers.

Librarians should write as soon as possible and arrange for their accommodations. Address the hotel of their choice; or, write to Mrs. A. H. Drum, Public Library, Aberdeen, S. D.

The sessions may be held in the High School Building, but the Alexander Mitchell Public Library will be in a sense headquarters for the librarians.

There is every reason why this Aberdeen meeting should be the most successful in our history. We have not met in the Eastern part of the state for two years. We have never had a meeting in Aberdeen. Aberdeen is not only one of the largest and most flourishing cities in the state, the heart of a rich country, but it is the seat of one of our most important educational institutions. We all wish to get acquainted with Aberdeen. It is true that there are not so many libraries as in the central and southern part of the state. But some are being established there and more will follow shortly, if the rest of us make a demonstration of the library spirit in our section.

Miss Borresen has promised to send her paper if she cannot be at Aberdeen; but she hopes to have the occasion of once more meeting her fellow workers of the state and to part from them as friends.

Communications respecting the program should be addressed to Mrs. Maud R. Carter, Pierre, S. D.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

Issued by the South Dakota Free Library Commission

Vol. 2. No. 2

Pierre, South Dakota, June 1916

Quarterly

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Pierre.

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THE PERSONAL EQUATION

No where more than in librarying does the personal equation count. There is scarcely a successful library in South Dakota—and thank God we can count the successful ones by scores—that the success is not directly attributable to the personality of the librarian. It is the spirit, tact, persistence, enthusiasm, industry and common sense of the librarian that above everything beside makes the library. If the librarian is right, the library is a success, despite every handicap, and mercy! how many handicaps there are! But the good librarian walks over them all and gets good books much read in her community.

There is the whole nub of the business—getting good books much read. Beside this library technique, the detail of the shop, very good in themselves, are inconsequential. It is the spirit that sets the prairies afire with a love for good reading matter. There are villages in South Dakota where a self-sacrificing and tactful librarian, with scarcely any support, is doing more real educational work than the public schools. There are other places where librarians, really sustained financially, but lacking the tact and spirit are “dead in their shells” and their libraries are relatively useless. Everywhere the librarian can make her institution dominant in educational influence, and can tonic the intellectual life and broaden the outlook of the community and in the last analysis it is “all up to the librarian.” It is a profession that must look for its rewards in satisfactions; and the librarian who cannot wring these satisfactions from her community is a failure indeed. It is gratifying beyond measure to affirm that the librarians of South Dakota are almost entirely making good. They are bringing to their work the spirit that wins. They are putting their personality into the business.

DOANE ROBINSON

New Libraries

At the spring elections four towns voted tax support for public libraries, Ipswich, Mount Vernon, Bone-steel and Wessington Springs. All have applied for Carnegie buildings. Tyndall has submitted to the Commission three very practical plans for their new \$7500 building. The plan chosen provides not only good reading rooms and shelf room but also a fine lecture room in the basement. Miller has purchased a site and applied for a Carnegie gift. The proposition for tax support for a public library was lost at Bridgewater. Parkston voted a mill tax a year ago, but owing to some difference of opinion about the site, nothing more was done. The Woman's Club and the Commercial Club are at work now on a plan to establish a free library with a state traveling library in the council rooms until a building can be secured.

Summer School

A number of South Dakota librarians have been accepted at the Iowa Summer School for Librarians, held at Iowa City in June and July. This is one of the most encouraging things about the library movement in this state. It proves that people no longer believe the library is a place to give decrepit old ladies and inefficients an easy job, where they "can do yards of crocheting," but that it is really a profession requiring special training.

Publicity for the Commission

Since the last number of the Bulletin was issued the field librarian has visited the following traveling library stations: Bridgewater, Lake Preston, Mission Hill, Mount Vernon

and Woonsocket. An exhibit of books on agriculture and the traveling libraries was held at Mitchell during the Grain and Corn Show and School in February. Talks on the work of the Commission and on children's literature have been given at Redfield, Woonsocket, Yankton, Mission Hill, Mitchell, Madison and Parkston. Public libraries at Redfield, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Mitchell and Parker have been visited. Articles about the work have been sent to the newspapers and periodicals in the state, and still we find persons who say that they were not aware that there was such a department in the state! Publicity is as necessary for a Free Library Commission as it is for a Public Library. Will you tell your neighbors how the Commission can serve them?

In March the field librarian attended the Better Babies Week celebration held by various civic organizations in the gymnasium of the Normal School at Madison. The local committee had arranged a library booth, fitted up as a library. A good selection of books for children was on exhibit, and lists helpful in the selection of such books and on the care of babies were distributed.

Reference Work

In reporting in the last Bulletin the reference work done by the Commission, figures for comparison were quoted from the Biennial Report. This gave a wrong impression. As a matter of fact, no reference work was done in the Commission until December, 1913, after Miss Borresen returned from her first tour of the state, so that the figures in the Biennial Report cover a space of only seven months. This work has shown a steady increase during the winter.

The letters which we receive when the material is returned add greatly to the joy of the work because of the appreciation and satisfaction which they express.

Book Lists—The Commission has been making an effort to collect book lists which will aid the small libraries and individuals in the selection of books, or in using books already owned. These may be borrowed by any one in the state. Ask for them by subject.

Material for Publicity—We are also getting together material and plans for publicity work. Any successful posters, lists or schemes that have caused an added interest in your library should be reported to the field librarian, so that she can pass them on to others.

Rural School Library

At the suggestion of President Willis E. Johnson of the Northern Normal, a list of books for a rural school library, arranged by grades, to cost not more than \$100 has been prepared by the field librarian. These books are to be purchased and

placed in the Normal School Library and are to be used during the school term in the course in reading. The idea is that the teachers themselves often need to be made familiar with the best of children's literature and how to use books as tools. Through the kindness of the publishers, the Commission has been able to collect this typical library, and it will be exhibited at teachers' institutes and summer schools during the summer.

Business Methods

The Commission earnestly recommends to all librarians the reading of some good books on business methods, advertising, efficiency or articles in *System* that will start their thought toward short-cut methods in accomplishing the daily routine in the library. The *New Hampshire Bulletin of Public Libraries* for March, 1916, has a very practical article on this subject. This Bulletin may be borrowed from the Commission. *System* in the mechanical work or knowledge of technique, is necessary to give the librarian time to exercise the personal equation.

A line was inadvertently omitted from the poem by Mr. Robinson published in the last Bulletin. Below is the poem as it should read.

THE BLAZE ON THE BOOK

O, I know the thrill of the lilting reed.
 The joy of the dance and the buskined clown,
 The keen delight of the auto's speed.
 The bliss of the bag that's the sportsman's crown.
 To rapture with eloquence I have been stirred,
 Transported to heaven by beauty's coy glance,
 In ecstasy bowed to the pulpit's glad word,
 Surrendered to Wagner with senses a-trance;
 But all would I traffic for warm ingle nook
 And the glow of the blaze on my favorite book.

—Doane Robinson

THE READING CIRCLE

(See South Dakota Library Bulletin, January 1916, page 6)

In April the following letter was sent to each librarian in the state. Seven librarians have registered with the Commission the names of the books which they have chosen to read.

Books for the Reading Circle

Read three, choosing one from three different classes. These are books which can profitably be purchased for any South Dakota library. When you have chosen the books you wish to read, add them to your list, if they are not already in your library. Please register your choice with the Commission.

Antin—Promised Land.

Bacon—Beauty for Ashes.

Bostwick—Earmarks of Literature.

Dewey—Schools of Tomorrow.

Eastman—Indian of Today.

McClure—Autobiography. (Published serially in McClure's Magazine.)

Markham—Children in Bondage.

Quick—Brown Mouse.

Scott—Psychology of Advertising.

Shepard—Latin America.

Professional Reading

There are two books which it is very earnestly desired that all South Dakota librarians know.

Antrim—County Library.

Shedlock—Art of Story Telling.

The former is urged because of the county library clause which the S. D. L. A. wishes to add to the library law at the next session of the legislature.

BIRD HOUSE BUILDERS IN PIERRE

Last February, the Woman's Club of Pierre, appointed a committee to plan and oversee a bird house contest among the boys of the city. The newspapers gave much space to this contest, several citizens offered special prizes, the Commercial Club assisted with its influence, some cash contributions, and the use of windows for an exhibit of the bird houses built by adults and contributed to the cause.

The city library was made the base of operations. The librarian sent for all the plans of bird houses pictured in the Ladies' Home Journal of March, 1916, also copies of the government bulletin, Bird Houses and How to Build Them (Farmers' Bulletin 609) and looked up all the plans in various boys' books and magazines on hand, and friends sent

in still other magazines containing plans.

All this material was placed upon a table cleared for the purpose, beneath a bulletin showing pictures of bird houses, birds in natural colors, and the rules governing the contest. Much interest was manifested, but, after all, most of the boys used their own plans, and a wonderful variety of domiciles resulted, showing much ingenuity and hours of hard work.

The entries were made at the library, some of the ladies of the committee being present for an hour after school every day for a week following the opening of the entries. Each bird house entered was left on exhibit at the library during the week, bringing many interested spectators, a number of whom had seldom or

never visited the library. On the last day of the exhibit there were more than twice as many visitors as the usual Saturday records show.

Thirty-seven bird houses were entered, each worthy of much praise. On the date of the judge's decision, the builders marched from the library to the auditorium, each carrying or otherwise conveying his building, and after a brief program, the prize was awarded. Only boys of the 5th and 6th, 7th and 8th grades were supposed to enter, and two sets of prizes were provided, the most expensive being carpenter's benches. The others were tools and drawing sets.

There was also a prize offered by Col. P. F. McClure for the best essay on the birds of this vicinity—a two weeks' vacation in the Black Hills.

Two photographs of the bird houses were taken, one with them all grouped in a miniature village on the library lawn and the other in front of the auditorium, showing the boys with their houses. These were made post card size and sold to help defray expenses.

Mrs. Maud Russel Carter,

Librarian of the Public Library,
Pierre.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Brookings—Mr. Powers writes, "The public library arranged in March partly with material borrowed from the college library, a garden exhibit, including nursery catalogs, but chiefly of books of practical guidance and of pictures, such as Ely's Hardy garden books, Wright's various garden books, Bennett's flower garden and Bally and Hunn's gardening."

An article in the Brookings Register reports a remarkable saving which the library has been able to secure by the use of the new nitrogen electric light globes. The cost of the change from Tungsten to the new lights was \$10.40. The light bill for November and December, before the change, was \$24.48 and for January and February, under the new system, \$8.60, altho more light was used during the latter months.

Canton—The field librarian spent a very pleasant evening in the library at Canton while on a trip in the

southern part of the state. Miss Gehon, who took the position of librarian, last fall, had a number of questions prepared for the library visitor. This made it very easy to give assistance and the time was spent in discussing classification problems, book selection aids, and general library methods. This library is not yet two years old and already has its place in the minds of the townspeople as an object of civic pride.

Mr. S. B. Averill has donated a 2-volume history of the Norwegian people by Gjerset to the library.

Carthage—The traveling library at Carthage proved so popular that it suggested the idea that a Carthage Public library might be started. The Carthage Improvement Club invited every one to take part in a book shower on February 29th. 140 books were donated, most of them good. On May 11th two short plays, Bargain Day at Bloomenstein's and Maidens All Forlorn were given by home tal-

ent, the proceeds to go for the upkeep of the library.

Dallas—Mrs. J. D. Moore, assisted by the superintendent of schools, Prof. Ellis, and the Dallas Woman's Club planned to beautify the grounds surrounding the Dallas Public Library. The ladies and the school children joined forces in planting trees, flowers and shrubs around the building.

Deadwood—The coal in the basement of the Carnegie Public library caught fire one night in March and subjected the library to a dense smoke. The fire did not reach the floor, but everything was badly damaged by the smoke. The damage was estimated at \$850 which was very well covered by insurance.

Dell Rapids—The first story hour was held March 8th, with 21 children in attendance. Miss Walker told the story of the Flying Dutchman and illustrated it with three fine victrola records. The work tables have been covered with oil cloth, and a new bulletin board placed in the hall. The annual report shows two gifts, a history of South Dakota from Mr. Gordon, and a table for the reading room from the First National Bank. Number of books in the library, 2168, exclusive of pay shelf and documents. Circulation, 5279 of which 27 per cent was non-fiction. Fines collected during the year, \$25.73; pay shelf, \$24.30; income from taxes, \$600.

Flandreau—A tag day conducted by Miss Mabel Grange, the county superintendent, netted \$40 for boys' books for the Moody County Public Library, and \$25 more were given by the Firemen's Club for the same purpose. Home talent plays, socials, and so on are being used to keep up this

library, which has not yet obtained tax support.

Lead—Miss Katharine D. Steele for several years librarian of the Hearst Free Library and Reading Rooms resigned in April to accept a position in the medical library of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota. Miss Steel was very active in the Association at the time the Commission was established and did a great deal in shaping the work in the beginning. Miss Thompson, the assistant, is carrying on the work in Lead until Miss Steel's successor can be appointed.

Milbank—The average attendance at the Story Hour during the winter was 52, the greatest daily circulation, 125, the greatest daily attendance 215. The non-fiction in the children's room was 165 per cent of the fiction and in the adult department 59 per cent. Talk about progressive libraries!

Mitchell—The field librarian was present at the meeting of the library board in April at which the problem of repairing the roof was discussed. Miss Laurson will be glad to tell any one interested what they have done to secure a waterproof roof. There have been extensive repairs made inside the building also, during the winter. The report for March shows 35 books added to the library by gift, \$18.60 worth of stereoscopic views purchased, and an adding machine under consideration. The circulation record shows an increase of 9.9 per cent over March, 1915. The most popular among class books are the 800's. 36 per cent of the entire circulation was non-fiction.

Parker—The Willey Public Library at Parker has a pay shelf from which 116 books were loaned in

April and May for five cents a week. 392 books were circulated free. This library is housed in rooms furnished by a banker in the town, free. Books are donated, a patron in the east sending a large number twice a year. Others are purchased from donated funds and from the proceeds from fines, and so forth.

Rapid City—Miss Lewis, the librarian, sends in the following report. "The new Carnegie Library building at Rapid City was formally opened to the public on Thursday evening, February 24. The building, the interior of which was beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns by the local florists, was thrown open at seven o'clock, and an informal reception was held by the library board.

"At 8:30 the large number of people present gathered in the library room for the dedication service. Dr. C. C. O'Harra of the School of Mines, representing the mayor, made a short speech presenting the building to the people. Mr. Walter G. Miser answered with a speech of acceptance on behalf of the people. Music was furnished by the high school orchestra.

"At the close of the program, the assemblage by a unanimous vote requested the library board to convey to the Carnegie Corporation the thanks of the people for the generous gift which made the building possible.

"Father Fitzgerald, representing the local chapter of the Knights of

Columbus, presented the library with a set of the Catholic Encyclopedia.

"The new building which was erected at a cost of \$12,000 is constructed of white Hot Springs stone. Semi-direct electric lighting is used on the main floor. The basement contains a lecture room with a seating capacity of about 75, and a large store and work room."

Sisseton—On March 16th the new Carnegie Library Building at Sisseton was formally opened. The newspapers in announcing the opening gave a resume of the history of the public library in Sisseton, beginning with the group of young people who met at Babcock's office early in 1906 and discussed plans for starting a public library. Early in 1916, the library was circulating an average of 450 books a month from one of the most progressive libraries in the state, and had dedicated a new \$750 library building.

Woonsocket—The members of the Today Club have established a public library in the rooms of the Coyote Club. The field librarian spent a day in town discussing ways and means, and later a traveling library was sent. The books which have been given or purchased are kept as a nucleus to a free library, but at present 10 cents a month is being charged for the use of them. The traveling library books must, of course, be loaned free of charge, but this combination seems to be working out very well.

TRAVELING LIBRARY NOTES

From reports and letters received from our traveling stations we have selected the following quotations. These tell better than anything we could write just how the libraries are being appreciated.

Agar—We are very much pleased with the assortment sent us in the last box. We hate to see them go but feel selfish in keeping the set for so few.

Altamont—The books have been read by nearly everybody in the neighborhood and would like to have another soon.

Artesian—Still need of patience and education.

Avon—Please pick us out a good one; the last library was fine. Send us the best you have.

Bancroft—The library has become very much appreciated by the people in the community and think that the next one will have even better patronage than this one.

Belvidere—Need a new record of card holders; present one full.

Bristol—The library has taken very good here at Bristol and up to date have about 70 readers and books have been out over 200 times.

Buffalo—I will see to it that people will know about this library.

Burdette—Books are exchanged so much in this neighborhood that new books are very welcome.

Carter—The box of books you sent us is splendid.

Carthage—The Free Circulating Library has prove quite popular, there being over sixty borrowers and only forty-nine books.

Custer—The books are good and we are enjoying them. We have found several of them of use in our Book Club.

Doland—People are reading who never cared to read before. I

know because my place is next door to the office where the library is kept and they often bring books to me when they get down after the office is closed.

Flandreau—We received the State books O. K. and to say that we are pleased is putting it mild; they are just great.

Hayes—Books enjoyed very much by few and if we receive another library hope to have a wider circulation. Takes time to advertise in this country.

Irene—I am sending you by prepaid express traveling library No. 119. I wish to thank you for what you have done for us and hope you will find the library O. K.

Mission Hill—The library has been well patronized of late.

Mobridge—My report will show that we are doing some business in circulation.

New Underwood—Traveling Library No. R 26 is fine and I hope to be able to report a large circulation.

Oral—There has been a Farmers' Club organized at Oral. It may be that our library will become more popular through the club influence.

Redfield—I have been asked to write for an extension of time. There are some splendid books in this library and am sure they would please the signers as well as a new set.

Spencer—Believe we have another set of books that take pretty well, and as I said before, get some use, as several have been waiting pa-

tiently until they could come.

Tea—The books were well liked, especially the fiction. More interest has been aroused in reading in our neighborhood since their coming.

Toronto—Many books were loaned to big families and so charging cards do not show the amount of the readers.

Wessington—We were well pleased with Library R 11 and wish to get another.

White—Please send another sup-

ply of readers' cards. The library is taking well here. We have now 63 readers and at the time of writing have six books in the library, all the rest being out. I think that if the interest is kept up as it has been that we should have the hundred book library next time.

(We had to explain that 50 volume libraries are the largest we have.)

Zeal—Please send some more borrowers' cards and let me know about keeping this box another six months.



LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES

Town	Location	Librarian
Aurora		
White Lake	School	Matty Baughman
Beadle		
Bonilla	Store	Etta O. Smith
Hitchcock	Church	Mrs. W. R. Dickson
Wessington	Residence	Mary E. Harris
Bon Homme		
Avon	Drug Store	W. P. J. Hogarty
Tabor	Residence	Mary S. Cooley
Tabor	Church	Mrs. Fred Wells
Tyndall	Rest Room	Lydia Youngworth
Brookings		
Bruce	Town Hall	Nellie Bishop
Elkton	Drug Store	C. O. Fjerestad
Volga	Residence	Mrs. G. C. Olson
Volga	Parsonage	Rev. D. V. Richardson
White	Land Office	W. A. Green
Brown		
Columbia	Hardware Store	E. S. Fessenden
Frederick	Public Library	Blanche Pettingill
Groton	Store	Mrs. J. C. Wolff
Ordway	Residence	Mrs. J. L. Rock
Plana	Elevator Office	W. E. Smith
Westport	Residence	P. Callaghan
Brule		
Chamberlain	Public Library	Mrs. Ray Gooder
Kimball	School House	H. E. Wackerman
Buffalo		
Gann Valley	Post Office	Lewis H. Hanson
Butte		
Belle Fourche	Public Library	Mrs. J. W. Hoover
Newell	Residence	W. C. Richards
Vale	School House	Theodore F. Nells
Clark		
Bradley	Drug Store	W. J. Page
Carpenter	Residence	Frances Kenyon
Clark	Drug Store	E. M. Jones
Elrod	Store	Mrs. J. A. Maltby
Garden City	Bank	Harold G. Lewis
Naples	Bank	Mrs. R. W. Johnston
Clay		
Wakonda	Parish House	Myrtle Babb
Codington		
Florence	Drug Store	C. G. Burnstad
Henry	Newspaper Office	Mrs. Ernest Schoonover
Wallace	Drug Store	Edsell & Kinyon
Watertown	Residence	L. J. McCracken
Watertown	Co. Agent's Car	A. W. Palm, Co. Agent
Corson		
McLaughlin	Postoffice	Frank Dennerly
Custer		
Buffalo Gap	Store	Charles Busted
Custer	School House	Mrs. Frank L. Kirk
Edgemont	Store	Lillian Brensholz
Mohler	Postoffice	Clyde Mohler
Pringle	School House	Lucille Litchfield
Davison		
Ethan	School House	Edna Rosenquist
Mt. Vernon	Public Library	Jennie Trotter
Day		
Andover	Drug Store	R. L. Overholzer
Bristol	Jewelry Store	H. P. Hensler
Pierpont	Elevator Office	I. E. Marston
Roslyn	Bank	J. M. Holter
Deuel		
Altamont	Residence	Gordon Ryder
Altamont	Postoffice	H. H. Guernsey
Toronto	Farm House	Mrs. Marie Quickstad
Dewey		
Timberlake	M. E. Church	Mrs. Fay Darling
Edmunds		
Hosmer	Hotel	R. O. Dudley

Town	Location	Librarian
Fail River		
Ardmore	Office	G. C. Gaylor
Oelrichs	Postoffice	Inez A. Jones
Oral	Residence	Mrs. Alice Nelson
Smithwick	Club Rooms	Laura B. Robins
Faulk		
Carlyle	Hotel	A. N. Soule
Chelsea	Bank	Charles A. Robinson
Dunsmore	Residence	F. L. Mather
Falkton	Store	Mrs. Florence Green
Wecota	Store	Mrs. K. M. Taylor
Grant		
Milbank	Public Library	Minnie Shannon
Strandburg	Store	Ada Moe
Troy	Residence	Mrs. A. Johnston
Gregory		
Dixon	School	Stanley Rosser
Fairfax	School	Mary M. Clagett
Haakon		
Manilla	Residence	Mrs. A. E. Mattice
Midland	Drug Store	H. Vis
Milesville	Residence	Mrs. Charles E. Morgan
Ottumwa	School	Nellie Peterson
Phillip	Abstract Office	A. S. Anderson
Phillip	Residence	John Dunlevy
Hamlin		
Hazel	Post Office	Nellie Ralph
Hand		
Burdette	Residence	Mrs. E. W. Smith
Miller	Church	Fern Cruson
Wessington	Residence	Mary E. Harris
Hanson		
Bard	Residence	Mrs. Wm. Sodergren, Mitchell
Harding		
Buffalo	Rest Room	Mrs. L. W. Bonning
Redig	Residence	Mrs. W. M. Barret
Hughes		
Blunt	Residence	J. I. McLane
Canning	Store	N. M. Sameo
Harrold	Hotel	Mrs. R. L. Hall
Hutchinson		
Tripp	Furniture Store	Mrs. Delberdang
Hyde		
Highmore	Office	Mabel Wood
Jackson		
Belvidere	Postoffice	Mrs. E. W. Reeves
Cottonwood	Residence	Henry Rintelman
Cottonwood	Residence	Robt. N. Cord
Interior	Drug Store	F. A. Northrup
Jerauld		
Wessington Springs	M. E. Church	Mrs. T. F. Buehrig
Kingsbury		
Bancroft	Hardware Store	A. J. Christianson
DeSmet	Guild Hall	Mrs. F. L. Brewer
Hetland	School	Lottie Bellows
Lake Preston	Store	Mrs. L. S. Nickerson
Lake		
Chester	Drug Store	Ray W. Roney
Lawrence		
Whitewood	High School	George Babington
Lincoln		
Tea	School	P. J. Harkness
Worthing	Residence	Mrs. George G. Clark
Lyman		
Capa	Residence	Mrs. L. H. Gram
Draper	School	Mrs. Clara Hoisington
Iona	Residence	Loyal E. Nelson
Murdo	Feed Store	E. T. Moyer
Presho	W. C. T. U. Library	A. T. Hagler
Van Metre	School	E. L. Callihan
Vivian	Residence	Mrs. H. McKemm
McCook		
Bridgewater	Church	Mrs. D. O. Pringle
Canistota	School	Mary Glenn
Salem	Club Rooms	Mrs. Guy Ramsey
Spencer	Store	W. J. Loucks

Town	Location	Librarian
Marshall		
Lake City	Store	Orlando Risdall
Langford	Residence	Mrs. C. B. Hersey
Veblen	Residence	Alex. W. McKell
Meade		
Faith	Residence	Kate Spillman
Stoneville	Residence	W. C. Jones
Zeal	Store	Mrs. Belle Searle
Miner		
Canova	Library	Edna Patterson
Carthage	Doctor's Office	Mrs. Earle Crafts
Moody		
Flandreau	County Public Library	Mrs. Geo. Chorpennig
Pennington		
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. A. M. Oliver
Quinn	Post Office	Coy W. Furnas
Quinn	Residence	Ruth Parsons
Pedro	Residence	Mrs. H. D. McKay
Rochford	Store	E. B. Deffenbaugh
Wall	Residence	John A. Schmitt
Perkins		
Ellingson	School	Sylvia Chisholm
Lodgepole	Residence	Mrs. W. G. Smith
Meadow	Store	R. P. Kane
Potter		
Eales	Farm House	Mrs. H. A. Lyman
Gorman	Store	Ernest Eggers
Sanborn		
Artesian	The Manse	Rev. R. J. Aitcheson
Woonsocket	Club Rooms	Mrs. Marie Dzie
Spink		
Brentford	Store	Rachel Mann
Doland	Residence	Mrs. Louise Lounsbury
Doland	Newspaper Office	L. V. Doty
Frankfort	Newspaper Office	F. E. Weed
LaDelle	Residence	Finley Stirling
Mellette	Residence	Howard Jenkins
Mellette	Residence	Mrs. S. L. Akers
Northville	Hardware Store	C. M. Halpenny
Redfield	Residence	Mrs. G. W. Neville
Turton	Store	E. Z. Cloutier
Stanley		
Hayes	Residence	Mrs. Pearl Nash
Sully		
Agar	Real Estate Office	Matilda Peterson
Onida	Store	M. B. Knight
Tripp		
Carter	Bank	Mrs. Robert Miller
Linden	Residence	Mary Hodges
Union		
Beresford	Store	Mrs. Roy Thomas
Walworth		
Glenham	Lumber yard	A. C. Freyer
Java	School	Gertrude A. Hough
Lowry	Lumber Office	Henry Besch
Moberge	Church	Rev. C. C. Warner
Selby	Residence	Mrs. W. A. George
Yankton		
Gayville	Drug Store	F. D. Kriebs
Mission Hill	Drug Store	C. B. Allison
Utica	Store	E. A. Kundert

Lib. Sch.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

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READING

"To be caught out of our daily rut and be taken up where we get the birdseye view, to see the kingdoms of the earth and their relation to us, to make friends in every land, of every tongue, and of every age, to escape from the steam-heated air of conventional respectability, and soar among the great realities, to see as by sudden intuition the true proportion, of things and never to quite forget the lesson afterward, even to wallow for a bit with primitive beasts in their mire, just as an experience and to help one understand—these things make one rise from a book a changed being, with wider horizons, broader sympathies, deeper comprehensions, and no less firm grip on the essentials, because the non-essentials have been classified as such at last."—Mary Wright Plummer in *Seven Joys of Reading*.

The Biennial Report for Publicity

Probably before this Bulletin reaches you, you will have received a copy of the Biennial Report of the Free Library Commission. Do not look it over carelessly and then file it away with other reports. Make use of it for publicity for your own library.

The statistical tables will tell you how your library compares with other libraries in the state. If you have done a little more in circulation, or if you have a little larger percentage of non-fiction in use from your library, or if you are open more days in the year than other towns in your class, let the fact be known through the papers and through your own conversation with your patrons.

If on the other hand, other towns are ahead of you, why not use that fact as a spur toward bettering conditions in your library? You are the one person most vitally interested in the library work of your town. Probably you are the only one who will have an opportunity to see the report, yet every individual who uses your library or the Free Library Commission should be glad to know something about the movement in the state. Let the Biennial report furnish you with at least two, and maybe more newspaper items.

Professional Periodicals in the State

The list of renewals to the Wisconsin Libray Bulletin has just been sent in, 38 in number. One librarian writes that she couldn't keep house without it, and even the smallest libraries are finding it of use. One library subscribes for a copy for each member of the Board, and the librarian says that she has had splendid returns in sympathetic

understanding of her work. There are 13 copies of Public Libraries taken in the state, according to reports in the office. There may be more of these about which we do not know. But when it is considered that there are only 29 libraries of more than 1000 volumes in the state and 6 of over 5000 volumes the professional spirit displayed in these subscriptions is worthy of notice.

Salesmanship and Business Efficiency

Those librarians who attended the S. D. L. A. and heard Mr. Knox when he gave us that inspirational talk on business advertising, will be interested in knowing that the Commission has received a copy of Mr. Knox's book on Salesmanship and Business Efficiency. It would be profitable reading for any librarian. The chapters on Leadership through character building, personality and how to develop it, and the Value of Time will be especially helpful. The Mental law of sale is almost identical with the mental law of library service over the charging desk.

The book is quick reading yet stirs up enthusiasm in response to its author's enthusiasm. Mr. Knox's personality shows in every chapter, and his use of that personality in the business world is full of suggestions for the librarian as well as the business man.

This would be a good book to start a business man toward the heavier books on advertising and efficiency.

Some Results of Publicity

At the exhibit held at the State Fair, the commission gave out addressed postal cards to be filled out, signed and returned. These read as follows:

South Dakota Free Traveling Library

A FREE LIBRARY for the citizens of South Dakota, maintained by state appropriation.

Do you want books on agriculture, material for debate, books for school or study club, or books for winter's reading?

Borrow them from the SOUTH DAKOTA FREE TRAVELING LIBRARY Pierre, at no expense except for transportation.

For further information, sign name and address and return this card by mail.

This idea was adapted from the Nebraska Library Commission, and the results have proved its effectiveness. Already 57 out of 800 cards given out have been received. From 39 requests outside of these cards 15 have already received the traveling libraries.

A Library Summer School for South Dakota.

For almost two years there has been a quiet discussion of the need of a library summer school in South Dakota. Each year found it increasingly hard for librarians to be accepted in the schools of other states, because the demand in each state was more than equal to the school's ability to care for. Requests for help in organizing high school libraries show the need for

systematic instruction in that branch of library work.

The Commission has hesitated to undertake the establishment of such a school, feeling that it would require more time and money perhaps, than we had at our command. But the demand for the six weeks' training has become so insistent that it seems impossible to put it off any longer.

At the meeting at Watertown, eight librarians expressed themselves as anxious to attend such a school if it could be held in the state. The University of South Dakota very cordially offered to make the library course a part of their regular summer school work.

The school is now an assured undertaking, and will be held at the State University in connection with the regular summer school of that institution. As in Minnesota, the library school will be held under the direction of the Free Library Commission.

Details about the course of study, instructors, and so on will be mailed later to each librarian in the state. The number in the class will necessarily be limited, so it will be wise for any one wishing to attend to make that fact known as soon as possible. For registration or for further information, address the Field Librarian at Pierre.

THE PROPOSED COUNTY LIBRARY LAW

At the meeting of the South Dakota Library Association at Watertown one session was given up to the discussion of a county library law for this state. It was decided to ask Senator Amsden, who was of such great service in getting the original library law passed, to help us

with this new phase. The object of the law is to make it possible for any county to have a free public library for the use of any citizen in the county. In counties where there is already a public library, it is hoped that the plan of contract between the county commissioners and the

library board will be used. In other counties, where the library has to be built up from the beginning, provision is made for the establishment by the county commissioners of a free county library.

There are many counties in the state where this law would be of exceptional value in getting good reading matter to the people who want and need it. If every person interested in the traveling libraries

or in public library work will investigate conditions in his or her community, finding out how much such a library would help, and will then write to the senator and representative from that district, there will be no difficulty in getting the measure passed. Such a law would be inoperative unless the people really want it. Let your law makers know if, in your opinion, a free county library would help the educational and reading facilities of your county.

MINUTES OF THE S. D. L. A.

The South Dakota Library Association opened its ninth annual meeting in the rest room of the Carnegie Library, Watertown, S. D., Tuesday morning, November twenty-eight. There were twenty-four librarians and several visitors present.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Elizabeth Waters Moeller, of Brookings. After welcoming those present, she outlined the purpose of the program and spoke of the exhibits which were as follows: Mending, Miss Hubbard; catalog, Miss Pratt; publicity, Miss Gehan; children's work, Miss Caille; library supplies, Miss Jayne; records, Miss Williams; adding to the appearance of library rooms, Miss Francis; and high school library, Miss Taylor.

The business was deferred until after a paper by Miss Shannon, "What We as Librarians Should Expect of the Commission." Miss Spencer, the field librarian announced that this was the opportune time for members to renew their subscriptions to the Wisconsin Bulletin, at fifty cents a year. Librarians were also asked to call attention through the newspapers, or other-

wise, to Good Book Week, Dec. 7-9. Miss Miner of Yankton, who was to have led a discussion on Miss Shannon's paper being absent, Mrs. Moeller asked for a general discussion. Mr. Robinson, Professor Powers, Miss Shannon, and Miss Spencer responded, the latter asked for help on the bill for increased appropriation. Mr. Robinson spoke of the psychology of the letter from home on the legislator, and urged the members to write their legislators on this matter, before the coming session. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The president appointed the following as a nomination committee: Miss Laurson, Miss McIntyre, and Miss Shannon.

A letter from Senator Amsden of Milbank was read. This was a reply to a letter of thanks from the S. D. L. A. for his interest in the present library bill. Miss Shannon moved that we as an association ask for representation on the platform of the S. D. L. A. This motion was seconded, but lost.

The following bills were allowed: Mark Scott, badges, \$1.60; Miss Fannie Taylor, postage, express, 98c; A. L. A. affiliation, \$5. The report of

the treasurer was deferred for the presenting of bills.

The Reading Circle Report was given by Miss McIntyre of Huron. She asked for book reviews from Miss Redmond of Miller on "Children in Bondage" by Edwin Markham and others. In the discussion following, Miss Laurson recommended those interested to read at least a few chapters of the book. Miss Pratt of Pierre, reported on "Beauty for Ashes" by Mrs. Alton Fellows Bacon. In the discussion Mrs. Carter spoke of the value of the Survey, in which these articles first appeared. Professor Powers was to have reviewed "The Indian Today," not having been able to procure the book, he told us of the life of Charles Alexander Eastman and of his work in this state. "The Art of the Story-teller" by Miss Marie L. Shedlock was given by Miss Laurson. It was especially interesting as Miss Laurson had heard of Miss Shedlock this summer at the meeting of the American Library Association. Meeting was then adjourned.

The members of the S. D. L. A. were most pleasantly entertained in the evening at the Grand Hotel. There the library board of Watertown tendered a banquet to the visiting librarians. The place cards were parchment scrolls, containing the menu and a quotation from the Legend of Lake Kampeska. Between courses, Miss Spencer, the toast mistress, delightfully read "Minnetoh an Indian Legend of Lake Kampeska." Professor Powers responded to his name with "A Night Ride with God." Miss Calle read "Let Me Live in a House by the Side of the Road" by Sam Walter Foss. Tagore's "Thanksgiving" was given by Miss Walker. Miss Purvis responded with

"The Reward of Work" by Edwin Markham. Mrs. Hopkins read "Worth While" by Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Mr. Robinson his own "The Missouri River." and "A School Picnic." There followed a social hour in the parlor and several impromptu addresses.

November 29, 1916.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Moeller. Miss Walker of Dell Rapids read a paper on "Bringing the Library to the Rural Community." Following this Mrs. Carter presented the matter of a county library law, emphasizing certain points which seemed necessary in such a law, and after discussion, the association decided to urge the adoption of such a measure. A discussion followed. In order to get the matter before the meeting, Miss Spencer moved that the following points be taken up in the County Library law.

1. A petition signed by 100 voters to the Board of County Commissioners to establish and maintain a county library, either at the county seat or some other place of easy access to the citizens of the county, with or without branches, by itself or by contract with existing libraries.
2. Board of county commissioners to appoint board of five members. Duties same as for Board of Trustees of a public library in a town.
3. Right of contract with existing library.
4. Limit of tax levy. 1-2 mill on the dollar.

The legislative committee was to act with Senator Amsden as to the wording of the bill. This motion was seconded and carried. Miss Shannon moved that the president appoint Professor Powers as a member of the legislative committee, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of

Miss Steele. The motion was seconded and carried.

A bill from Mrs. Moeller of postage 40c was allowed. The treasurer reported \$24.08, money on hand. This report was accepted.

The matter of withdrawal from the S. D. E. A. was discussed. Mrs. Carter moved that the members of the S. D. L. A. believing that the time has come for them to hold their meeting separately, should withdraw from the S. D. E. A. This motion was seconded and carried. Miss Caille invited the association to meet in Sioux Falls another year. Miss Laurson extended an invitation from Mitchell, and Mrs. Moeller from Brookings. Mrs. Carter moved that the time and place of the meeting be left with the executive board. This motion was seconded and carried. Miss Spencer moved that the executive board confer with the S. D. E. A. for official representation at the meetings of the S. D. E. A. This motion was seconded and carried.

Miss Spencer explained plans for the proposed summer school, the work to be taken up, and the ex-

pense to students attending. She asked for an expression from those present who might attend. Miss Laurson moved that the S. D. L. A. endorse the idea of a library summer school, to be held at the State University, under the direction of the field librarian. This motion was seconded and carried.

Professor Powers moved that the S. D. L. A. wished to go on record as appreciative of the hospitality of the Watertown Library Board and of the librarian and her staff. This motion was seconded and carried.

The nominating committee reported as follows: President, Miss Caille; vice president, Miss Walker; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Schmidt. Miss Caille asked to have her name withdrawn. Miss Spencer nominated Miss Laurson for president. The officers unanimously elected were: President, Miss Laurson; vice-president, Miss W. Walker; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Schmidt.

After a few words from Governor Byrne, the meeting adjourned.

—Fannie Taylor, Secretary.

OUR NEWEST CARNEGIE LIBRARY

In the fall of 1913, seventeen women in the little town of Wagner banded together to establish and maintain a public library. Books were donated and in a short time 121 were collected. The use of a room at the rear of the Commercial club rooms was given to the ladies for the use of the library. It was kept open two afternoons a week, members of the club volunteering their services as librarian. Entertainments were given to raise money for books and donations accepted. The library increased in size and patronage.

So far the story is a common one. The same thing has happened in hundreds of towns. But not so many have so quickly taken the next step. A little more than a year after the first work was done, the ladies decided to place before the people of Wagner the merit of the library and ask them for tax support to maintain it as a dignified and permanent part of the educational system of the town. A vote was taken and carried three to one. At this time the library contained 400 books and had \$132 in money.

Application was made to Carnegie

for \$5000 for a library, and the gift was promised. A lot was purchased by popular subscription, \$100 being appropriated by the city council from the general fund. On the 29th of January, 1916, plans were accepted and work was begun immediately.

Donations of books and money continued to be made. One patron gave 35 volumes and another 29, and so on. \$200 worth of books were purchased in preparation for the new building. The women of Wagner worked like Trojans all thru the summer and into the fall earning money for the new library. Every other kind of philanthropic work, if not neglected, was held secondary in importance until after the great fact of a working library was established. Ice cream and lemonade stands at Chautauqua, dances, bazaars, suppers, and every possible way to earn more money was used, and between June and November over \$800 had been turned into the library fund.

On November 12th the building was formally dedicated and opened to the public. Dr. W. Franklin Jones of Vermillion was the speaker of the day. Miss Spencer, field librarian, spoke for the library circles of the state, welcoming a new library into the field. Mrs. McFarland, president of the library board, gave a brief report of the cost of the building and a review of the way in which the work had been accomplished. The total cost of the site was \$650, contract for the building \$5576, furnace \$1010, architect, \$119, making a total cost of \$6705. The library contained, when dedicated, 811 books and will be open to the public three afternoons and one evening a week. The women who have given their time and strength to the looking after the library before the building was erected will continue to take care of it, until such time as a permanent librarian can be secured.

A LIBRARY VISIT TO THE BLACK HILLS

Having heard of the wonderful scenery and the enthusiasm of the people of the Black Hills, it was with great pleasure that I started on my first trip west of the river. Everyone said that October was not the most beautiful time of the year in the Hills, but there was no disappointment for all that. Both the people and the scenery came fully up to expectations.

The first stop was at Rapid City where Miss Lewis, the librarian, met the train, and plans were made for a meeting of the Black Hills' librarians. A visit to the library was crowded in before the train left for Sturgis.

The story of the Sturgis library

has been told before in the Bulletin and also in the Biennial report. In spite of the fact that the high school building in which the library is located, is situated two or three blocks from the business part of the town, the work is growing steadily. The library room is directly in front of the entrance to the building, and a large and inviting sign "Library" is the first thing that strikes the eye as you enter the hall.

Aside from the first gift from Mrs. McClymonds there has been no notable donation to the library. The books belonging to the school library are shelved on one side of the room and those of the public library on the other. Every patron has free access

to the entire collection. Superintendent Wagner is planning to have the school books classified and catalogued as are those of the public library.

A visit to Fort Meade with Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Randlett, head of the agricultural extension work in the state, was greatly enjoyed, as well as the delicious cress obtained fresh from the little mountain stream running near the town.

Saturday morning found me on the way to Belle Fourche, where again the librarian met the train and cordially took me to her home. The relief from the ordinary small hotel was great.

The Belle Fourche Public Library is practically a county library. It is situated in the court house and is free for any resident of the county. The town appropriates a small sum of money for the support of the library, which does not do much more than keep up the librarian's pittance. Money is needed for new books and binding. A few enthusiastic women met the field librarian on her visit to the library in October and discussed ways and means of arousing enthusiasm sufficiently great to secure the increased appropriation.

This library is not in the ideal location, as experience has proved such a location to be, but in spite of that drawback, the people of Belle Fourche are using it, showing that the book hungry people of South Dakota are not quite the myth we sometimes think they are.

Sunday was a red letter day for it was spent with friends from home—teachers in the Lead High School. And in spite of the snow the Hills were beautiful. A visit to Ellison Hoist occupied the afternoon, and in

the evening we attended a lecture given by Governor Byrne in the opera house of the Recreation building. I suppose everyone in South Dakota knows about that recreation building, but it must be visited to be really appreciated, with its swimming pool, its bowling alley, the lounging rooms, the opera house, pool and billiard tables, the boys' game room and last but far from least, its beautiful library. Cities of many times the size of Lead are not able to give to their people such wholesome and pleasant recreation. It is due to the generosity of the Homestake Mining Company and to Mrs. Hearst that it is possible for Lead.

The Hearst Public Library is on the second floor. Ordinarily we say that does not make for the best service, but as Miss Thompson explained when telling about the building, "People see the stairs and want to know where they go. They can't go any place else but the library for the door opens right at the top." So people get into the library, and once in, they are sure to look around a bit.

The room is large and well-lighted and furnished with all the comforts we have come to expect in the best libraries. Pictures and plants and bulletin boards add to its attractiveness. The work with the children is outgrowing the room provided for it, but there will probably be some other way provided to care for it. There is still growing space in the stack room. Near the door, there is a section of shelves containing books for boys and girls of the "between years" just before they are ready for the adult books. Miss Steele's successor has not come yet, but Miss

Thompson and her assistant were keeping the work up in good shape.

In the Hills, as in the eastern part of the state, I found the county agents and the workers in the extension department of the State College at Brookings very glad to cooperate with the Free Library Commission in their work. A meeting of farmers had been called by one of these groups the week of October 17-21. I went back to Sturgis on the invitation of Mr. Randlett to explain the traveling library system at these meetings. The attendance was not quite what we had anticipated, but a meeting of high school girls gave me the opportunity to discuss library work as a vocation as well as to explain our reference work. Sturgis knows about the latter and has made great use of this department. Information and cards were given to the candidate for the county superintendency.

One day a caller was announced. A well-dressed, very attractive woman came in. She wanted to know what would be necessary for her to secure a traveling library for her community. She lived at a little inland postoffice-general store-cross-roads-house place, forty miles from the railroad. I think I never took greater pleasure in telling anyone about the state free libraries. It is hoped that when the long winter evenings come the books in some one library may be giving pleasure to the men and women who must of necessity depend upon themselves and what reading they can have for their entertainment.

It would be impossible to miss knowing where the **Deadwood Public Library** is. As you walk up the street,—you are walking up when

you are not walking down in Deadwood and Lead,—but as you walk up from the station to the hotel, a large plain sign, with a hand pointing on up the hill reads, "Public Library." Just a few more stairs and around the corner and you find a beautiful library building with a well-kept lawn. True the lawn was covered with snow on the 19th when I saw it first, but it showed its care even then. This is the largest library building in the Black Hills, and shows all through the respect of property which means fewer repairs and longer life to the building.

The effects of the fire in the basement which happened last winter have all been obliterated. This library maintains a pay shelf for fiction that is practically self-supporting. On a table in the children's room there were displayed a number of the authorized Boy Scout books. Mrs. Phelps reports a growing demand among the boys for books on electricity and chemistry.

In the afternoon a talk was given before the high school assembly on the vocational opportunities of library work, and books for young people. After school an informal session was held with the teachers.

Friday, in the midst of a snow-storm, I went through the Spearfish Canyon to Spearfish. This would be an ideal refuge for tired librarians. It would take more than a single article in the Bulletin to describe the beauties of this canyon. The library at the Normal, in charge of Miss Rowe, is doing double duty. Anyone from the town is permitted to use the books as well as the students. Recently a children's department has been put in, with a fine collection of books. These are

primarily for the children in the training school, but the liberal policy of the Normal school gives them a much wider use. Miss Rowe has consistently carried out the Dewey classification scheme in all parts of her library work. When she tried to classify agricultural bulletins for the use of the agricultural department, she found the 630's inadequate. So she carefully worked out a scheme of expansion for this number and has tested it, finding it decidedly practical.

In order to make books more easily accessible to the people of the town a small number were placed in a restaurant down town. The woman in charge has kept the interest alive and reports a steady increase in circulation. Magazines are also circulated as books. The Woman's Club of Spearfish took the matter up with the city council and last year the town gave \$50 to purchase books to add to the collection loaned from the Normal library. This is a splendid entering wedge for a tax supported library in the near future.

Seeing the Normal with Dr. Cook as guide occupied an hour and a half after lunch. Miss Rowe gives regular instruction in the use of books and libraries during the school year. I visited two of her classes finding them very interesting. Surely the students who go out from the Spearfish Normal School should not be helpless in the face of the books.

The meeting of the **Black Hills Federation of Woman's Clubs** was in session at the time of my visit to Spearfish. Eleven clubs were represented. The report of work accomplished and study outlines will help the Commission greatly in the work with other clubs. Several of the clubs had been instrumental in

raising money for a library, or had bought their own books and had given them to the library at the end of the year. The most important business of this meeting was the formation of the Federation as a part of the state organization, the Black Hills being the first district of the state federation.

Another Sunday and the following Monday were spent in Lead, a talk being given to the high school Monday morning. Suggestions about the opportunities in library work brought conferences with nine girls in the afternoon. No doubt most of this was the result of Miss Thatcher's silent influence.

Miss Thatcher has charge of the **Lead High School Library** which is one of the best school libraries I have ever visited. Only Sioux Falls and Lead have trained librarians in their school libraries, and the results show the value of training and experience. The library room in the Lead school is very pleasant with sunshine and flowers and walls lined with books to make it attractive. Good pictures are on the walls, and the tables are usually occupied by students who know why they are there. Miss Thatcher works in close touch with all the teachers and students, managing the school library on much the same principle as a successful public library is managed. Her work is greatly appreciated. Of course, the Wisconsin Library School came in for a warm review since Miss Thatcher is also a graduate of that school.

The next stop was at **Hot Springs** where I investigated the convention possibilities of the town. This is an excellent way to learn the full resources of a city. Good hotel service and the many points of interest

around the town as well as the friends, made this part of the trip unusually pleasant. An afternoon was spent at Wind Cave, a day at Edgemont, going and returning by auto, and one evening attending an old fashioned box supper in a country schoolhouse. Here also, I was granted my desire to spend a night on a Dakota ranch. Another "friend from home" who is living not far from Hot Springs gave me the opportunity and also prepared a box for me and took me to the box supper. Such an opportunity to tell about the Free Library Commission could not be neglected, so in the midst of the Jack 'o lanterns and black cats and ghosts and witches, I told them about the free "state books."

Mr. Johnson, the county agent had called a meeting of the farmers at Edgemont. I was particularly glad to go to this town because there is a traveling library stationed there. As is so often the case it has been the nucleus for books owned by the town and will probably grow up into a tax supported public library in due course of time. Several years ago the Edgemont Express made a rest room for visitors and placed a number of books collected thru donations, and the magazines of the personal subscriptions of the editor in it. There were toys for the children and writing materials. It was kept warm and clean. Books were secured to add to the collection in any way possible, "begged, borrowed or stolen." I was told. The ladies became interested and wanted to turn it into a public library. But the usual thing happened. The room was needed in business and the books had to be moved. Miss Borresen visited the town and it became a traveling li-

brary station. The library is now housed in a millinery store, with about 200 books in addition to the state books.

The Hot Springs Library is unfortunately situated some distance from the main part of town, but in spite of that serious drawback is doing a good business. In the postoffice there is a picture bulletin made of the paper covers of the recent books, with the notice that these and other good books may be had at the public library. This brings many visitors. The library is well supplied with good books, and is very attractive in appearance.

In the basement are two club rooms furnished by the woman's clubs of the town, but the key is left with the librarian so that any committee or educational meeting may be held in there that is desirable. A joint meeting of the Travellers' and Shakespeare clubs was held at the close of the regular session on Saturday at which I had another opportunity to explain the organization and work of the Free Library Commission.

A Meeting of the Librarians of the Black Hills had been suggested and at the invitation of the Rapid City Library Board they met in the new Carnegie Library of that city. A full report of the organization of the Black Hills Library Association and the meetings held will be found elsewhere in this Bulletin. A pleasanter place for the meeting, and a library board more willing to spend themselves for the entertainment of the visitors could not have been found.

There are many good points about the plans of the new building. The charging desk, the magazine rack, the closed shelves in the children's room, made by putting bulletin

boards on hinges on the top row of shelves, the wide ledge and cupboards in work room down stairs and the pleasant open entrance are all most attractive.

At the invitation of Mrs. Olive Crown Austin and the Woman's club of Interior, I visited the schools and the traveling library station and addressed the Literary Society on the Good and Bad in Children's books. Everyone joined in making my stay in Interior pleasant. Room and breakfast were provided by one friend, another invited me to her home for dinner and another for supper, and still others for the second day. The high school students took me on a hike to "The Hole in the Wall", a sort of cave formed by the washing of the water in one of the hill formations of the wall of the Bad Lands. The young folks found many interesting, though not unusual fossils during the walk.

This was my first visit to the wonderful Bad Lands. I think no one could speak of them without using a strong descriptive adjective. And yet their uniqueness and beauty and interest baffles description. The farms and ranches on the level are surrounded by high bare hills of many colored clays. Some one said once that a jack rabbit couldn't live in the Bad Lands, but there are many prosperous families living happily in the valleys. The work of three traveling library stations in this region proved the alertness and intelligence of men and women who had courage enough and strength enough and vision sufficient to enable them to make the Bad Lands a place of homes.

Outside the regular work in Interior, I had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Bielski at a republican caucus. After he had finished, the chairman asked for remarks from the audience, pointedly suggesting that some of the women present should speak on suffrage. The temptation to tell about the work of the Library Commission was too great to be resisted. Here were just the men and women whom we hoped most earnestly to interest and for whom the Free Library Commission was primarily established. Here, too, was the speaker of the evening in ardent accord with the purposes and aims of our work. So instead of talking suffrage, I gave the republican caucus a library speech. It was undoubtedly a departure from the usual political procedure but it wasn't out of harmony with the speech which had preceded it on constitutional amendments, and plans for bettering the condition of living in South Dakota.

The last stop was made at Midland where as the guest of the Woman's club I enjoyed a most delightful dinner with the officers, and later met with a roomful of members to talk over ways and means for a public library in Midland.

Thus ended one of the most interesting trips I have had. It completes the circuit of the state for me. In every place where Miss Borresen had been I felt the results of her visits. A story of the Hills libraries would not be complete without paying tribute to the library spirit and enthusiasm which she engendered.

—Lois A. Spencer

BLACK HILLS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, AT RAPID CITY, OCT. 30-31,

Monday morning, Oct. 30, the Black Hills librarians met in the beautiful little new Carnegie library building in Rapid City. Those present were Miss Spencer, State Field Librarian, Miss Lewis of Rapid City, Miss Haft of Rapid City School of Mines, Miss O'Brien of the Indian School of Rapid, Miss Clark of Hot Springs, Miss Thompson of the Hearst Library of Lead, Miss Thatcher of the High School Library of Lead.

After a pleasant hour spent in inspecting and admiring Rapid City's library, we assembled, with Miss Spencer in the chair. Publicity was the theme under discussion and each librarian in turn gave her experience in getting her books before the public.

Monday afternoon we were again in session with Miss Spencer presiding. The first order of business was the organization of the Black Hills Library Association. It was voted that the association have no written constitution but that it adopt the usual form of business and officers. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Miss Lewis Rapid City; Vice-Pres. Miss Clark, of Hot Springs; Secretary, Miss Thatcher of Lead. These officers constitute the Executive board. It was voted that the annual meeting be held in the spring. time and place to be left to the Executive Board. Programs for the annual meetings are to be prepared by the Executive

Board. Miss Spencer was voted an ex-officio member of the Association and of all committees. The new president then took the chair and proceeded with the program for the afternoon. The work with the schools was under discussion.

Tuesday morning the president was in the chair. The questions discussed were: Details of ordering books; County Library Law; Special day displays, book lists, etc. Tracing of lost books was also discussed.

The afternoon session was attended by a few of the Rapid City Library board members. The librarian and the library board in their relation to each other, was the theme for the afternoon. Librarians' hours, days off, salary, preparation and responsibility were the points especially touched upon.

Tuesday evening an open meeting was held. The chief topic of the evening was Books. Books I have liked and why. The discussion was general and was very enjoyable. This was the closing session of a most enjoyable and helpful meeting.

The chief social feature of the Associational meeting was a Bacon Bat on Hangman's Hill, Monday evening. Miss Lewis and the Library Board were hosts and entertained royally. The weather was perfect, the place beautiful, the supper delicious, everybody happy and the whole affair delightful.—Lucy E. Thatcher, Secretary.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Armour—The field librarian made her first visit to the Carnegie library of Armour in November. This building is one of the best arranged and most artistic small library buildings in the state. It is recommended that other libraries thinking of building look into these plans. The rooms are made attractive by the generous gifts of citizens. A grandfather clock a fire place, hat racks and a bulletin board, the last two items made by the manual training department of the school, magazine racks, plants, pictures, reading tables and chairs are the results of a live and practical interest in the library.

Bruce—The Bruce Public Library has moved into new quarters in the basement of a general store. Several books have been donated and with the books already on hand and a traveling library the patrons feel that they are fairly well supplied with reading matter for the winter.

Canova—The people of Canova helped their library by buying the sandwiches and coffee served on election night for those who were staying up to hear election returns. \$25 were realized.

Carthage—The field librarian visited Carthage on November 22 and 23 for the purpose of getting their little library into working order, and suggesting ways in which it might be put on a more permanent basis. The library is cared for now in the office of Dr. Earl Crafts. Exclusive of the traveling library books there are about 125 volumes, donated or purchased with funds raised by entertainments and subscription. Service in caring for the books is given without pay.

A library meeting was called for

the second afternoon and in spite of the raw weather there was a good attendance. The ladies served a splendid supper after the meeting. The spirit of helpfulness and progress is manifested in the way in which the citizens are taking hold of the library proposition, and it is expected that Carthage will soon receive tax support for its library.

Edgemont—In the account of the library visit to the Black Hills will be found the story of the beginning of the Edgemont Public Library. Requests have come in since then for information about a Carnegie building, and plans of a library. The little subscription and donated library has out grown its quarters.

Flandreau—The Moody County Public Library had a Library Tag Day at the county fair and raised \$54 of which amount \$40 was used in the purchase of books for girls. The commission furnished lists upon request from which the selection was made. A friend donated \$15 with which to start a rent collection. This will take care of the fiction demand over and above that supplied by the regular channels for some time. The novels were chosen from lists approved by the Commission.

Fulton—The Fulton Public Library has a collection of 750 well selected books, both adult and juvenile, fiction and non-fiction. Though the town is now only 234 population it has given tax support to a library for seven years, and a systematic method of book selection has been followed. When the question of establishing a library under the 1913 law was up for vote there was not one dissenting vote cast.

Until this fall, the library had

been housed in one of the banks, but both the library and the banking business were growing so rapidly that other quarters had to be secured for the library. A room across the street was rented for \$6 a month, a librarian was secured who, for the good of the cause, would serve for a like amount, shelves were built, the library moved, and the field librarian asked to come to organize. Some books were worn out, some needed to be sent to the bindery, but there was no "weeding out" to be done in this library.

The budget calls for an appropriation of \$300 for the current year. With this Fulton will be able not only to pay the rent and librarian, but will have money left for books and magazines. These are loaned freely to residents both of the town and the surrounding country. Out of town borrowers have been using the privilege of taking out five books for thirty days, returning them either personally or by mail. If sent by mail, 15 cents is paid when the books are sent out, to cover cost of transportation.

The library is open Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 5 and Saturdays from 1 to 5 and from 7 to 8:30. On the basis of service to the community, Fulton is among the leading libraries of the state.

Geddes—For a long time the Commission had been receiving indefinite and unofficial reports of a library at Geddes. In November while on a trip in that part of the state, the field librarian visited Geddes and learned that there has been a working library there for some time.

The library was started twelve years ago by Mrs. Mary Pratt Davis and a group of girls. They gathered together a few books and circulated

them. The collection grew, but a fire occurred which destroyed it. It cost over \$200 to replace the loss.

In 1914 Mr. Pratt deeded to his daughter a small building not far from the busiest corner in town, to be used for a public library. It is still owned by the Pratt-Davis family, but is open for the use of the public both in town and country. The building was remodeled, the interior being planned after the Carnegie library at Lake Andes.

Mrs. Mary Pratt Davis is librarian, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Pratt. There are 3000 volumes accessioned and over 125 borrowers, many of the latter being from the country. A charge of ten cents is made for registration and 50 cents a year for cards. Above the amount which this brings, the cost of maintaining the library is met by Mrs. Davis. The fuel costs only 50 cents for an afternoon. The average circulation through the winter is eighty a week, the library being open only on Saturday afternoons.

Howard—The Carnegie Corporation has promised Howard a gift of \$7500 for a library building. The city council bought a site for this in September. This is two blocks off the main street. The library board has written to the Commission for plans and suggestions before submitting the matter of the new building to an architect.

Huron—Miss Elizabeth Purvis has succeeded Mrs. Coshun as librarian of the Huron Public Library. Her first duty was to arrange the files of old periodicals and make them available for reference. Some work has been done in classification and re-labeling the library. Special plans are being made for the work with the children during the winter.

The library building has undergone a thorough redecorating. New shelving will be placed in the reading rooms and a new magazine rack purchased.

Ipswich—The library at Ipswich reports 1600 volumes, housed in a small room in the armory, to which a 99 year lease has been given to the Ladies Library Association, which started the library 30 years ago. Mrs. Bina V. Allen is librarian in charge now, and serves for \$1, keeping the library open on Saturday afternoons. Money for support is obtained by subscriptions, and donations, suppers and entertainments and 25 cents charged for each card issued. In the spring of 1916, an almost unanimous vote was cast for a Carnegie Library building and the necessary tax support. The gift has not yet been promised, so the library still proceeds as before.

Lake Andes—When the vote to make Lake Andes the county seat of Charles Mix county carried, the citizens immediately set about transferring the county records, etc from Wheeler to Lake Andes. The only available place in which to house them was the Carnegie library. Permission was granted by the library board and room was made in the library for the county officers and their records. Steps are being taken to build a court house as soon as possible. Serving in this way may not be among the specified duties of a library, but it is hoped that some good may come out of it for the library side as well as the county side. Perhaps it will work as a rather unique publicity scheme, and increase the reading of good books by the people in the country as well as in town. At any rate a farmer can't come to town to pay his taxes now without knowing that a public library

exists and that there are many books to be read in it. Perhaps it may make the establishment of a county library an easy possibility. Who knows?

Mt. Vernon—The Mount Vernon Public Library organized only last July has made rapid progress. There are 361 books in the library and 152 borrowers are using the library. The patrons are much interested and have donated books, a large map of the United States, and several pictures. Also former representatives have given a number of House Journals and statistics. On the evening of December 5th the local moving picture house donated the receipts of the show to the library.

Salem—A committee of five has been chosen to serve as local agitators for a public library. They are Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Geiger, Mrs. Kuhle and Mrs. Gilbert.

Sisseton—Miss Williams brought the following clipping to the Watertown meeting. This was the newspaper report which was supplemented by a simple little poster in the library calling attention to the old magazines as a "Christmas present for everybody."

The Sisseton Carnegie Library wishes to call attention of the people, especially the farmer people, to a gift magazine table in the basement of the library to be given to any one. There are magazines to suit all tastes. Take as many as you like, return them and get others, or keep them, act at your own pleasure, take as many as you wish. These are given by the Sisseton people and intended especially for country people who are shut up in the winter without access to good reading matter. You are urged to accept this gift.

GERTRUDE WILLIAMS,
Librarian

Tyndall—Tyndall is closing plans with the Carnegie Corporation and their architect for a \$7500 building, the gift from Carnegie having been

promised last winter. The Tyndall public library already has a splendid collection of books, housed in the public rest room.

TRAVELING LIBRARY NOTES

During the months of October and November, 47 traveling libraries have been returned to the office, where they have been unpacked, checked, mended, repacked and checked out to other stations.

At the present writing the libraries are just up with the demand. We are ordering libraries to fill future demands.

During the two months mentioned above 23 applications have been received and filled. Many more requests for information have been received and answered. In one day there were nine such requests.

The circulation of the traveling libraries have averaged higher than before. Of the 50-volume libraries returned, the following six stations reported the highest circulations: Beresford 634; Elkton 548; Lake Preston 328; Spencer 274; Belle Fourche 269; Buffalo Gap 232. Of the rural libraries of 25 volumes each Cottonwood reports 74 circulation, Bard 57 and Zeal 46.

The most popular books are among fiction. The most read of the adult fiction in any one station were Ab-bott's White linen nurse with a circulation of 26, Rice's Romance of Billy-goat hill 24, and Webster's Dear enemy 23. Among the children's fiction Schwartz's Beatrice Leigh at college was read 23 times in one station; Gillmore's Maida's little shop 18 times; and Rankin's Adopting of Rose Marie 16 times.

A happy surprise was received from one traveling library station when the librarian wrote asking for non-fiction! This is very refreshing after being urged so many times to send "only fiction to us!"

Volga is a little town that seems to be made up of reading people. In addition to the traveling library stationed there, books are borrowed from the reference department of the Free Library Commission and from the library of the State College at Brookings.

LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES

Town	Location	Librarian
Aurora		
Plankinton	Residence	Mrs. John Saville
White Lake	School	Hortense Bright
Beadle		
Bonilla	Store	Etta O. Smith
Hitchcock	Church	Mrs. W. R. Dickson
Huron	Residence	Lillian McDonnell
Yale	Residence	Finley Stirling
Bon Homme		
Avon	Drug Store	W. P. J. Hogarty
Tabor	Residence	Mary S. Cooley
Tabor	Church	Mrs. Ethel Smith
Tabor	Office	Leo M. Fitzpatrick
Tyndall	Rest Room	Lydia Youngworth
Brule		
Chamberlain	Public Library	Olive Hill
Kimball	School House	H. E. Wackerman

Town	Location	Librarian
Brookings		
Bruce	Town Hall	Mrs. Ward Levitt
Elkton	Drug Store	J. E. Dunn
Volga	Residence	Mrs. G. C. Olson
Volga	Parsonage	Rev. D. V. Richardson
White	Land Office	W. A. Green
Brown		
Barnard	Townhall	C. S. Watson
Columbia	Residence	Mrs. O. G. Wilson
Columbia	Hardware Store	John Gaskin
Frederick	Public Library	Helen Chase
Groton	Store	Mrs. J. C. Wolff
Houghton	Bank	C. H. Farish
Ordway	Residence	Mrs. J. L. Rock
Warner	School	W. W. Zumwalt
Westport	Residence	P. Callaghan
Buffalo		
Gann Valley	Post Office	Lewis H. Hanson
Butte		
Belle Fourche	Public Library	Mrs. J. W. Hoover
Newell	Residence	W. C. Richards
Clark		
Bradley	Drug Store	W. J. Page
Carpenter	Residence	Frances Kenyon
Clark	Drug Store	E. M. Jones
Elrod	Store	Mrs. J. A. Maltby
Garden City	Bank	Harold G. Lewis
Naples	Bank	Mrs. R. W. Johnston
Clay		
Wakonda	Parish House	Mrs. Lillian Tressider
Codington		
Flourence	Drug Store	C. G. Burnstad
Henry	Newspaper Office	Mrs. Ernest Schoonover
Wallace	Drug Store	Edsell & Kinyon
Watertown	Residence	L. J. McCracken
Watertown	Co. Agent's Car	A. W. Palm, Co. Agent
Corson		
McLaughlin	Postoffice	Frank Dennerly
Custer		
Buffalo Gap	Store	Charles Busted
Custer	School House	Mrs. Frank L. Kirk
Edgemont	Store	Lillian Brenisholz
Mohler	Postoffice	Clyde Mohler
Pringle	School House	Lucille Litchfield
Davison		
Ethan	School House	Edna Rosenquist
Mt. Vernon	Public Library	Jennie Trotter
Day		
Bristol	Jewelry Store	H. P. Hensler
Pierpont	Elevator Office	Carl Levenson
Roslyn	Bank	J. M. Holter
Webster	Office	A. E. Brown
Deuel		
Altamont	Residence	Gordon Ryder
Altamont	Postoffice	H. H. Guernsey
Toronto	Farm House	Mrs. Marie Quickstad
Dewey		
Eagle Butte	Postoffice	Luella S. Trevor
Douglas		
Delmont	Residence	Mrs. W. S. Baker
Edmunds		
Hosmer	Hotel	Bert A. Hester
Fall River		
Ardmore	Office	G. C. Gaylor
Edgemont	Store	Lillian Brenisholz
Oelrichs	Schoolhouse	Mrs. B. M. West
Oelrichs	Postoffice	Inez A. Jones
Oral	Residence	Mrs. Alice Melson
Smithwick	Club Rooms	Laura B. Robins
Faulk		
Carlyle	Hotel	A. N. Soule
Chelsea	Bank	Charles A. Robinson
Dunsmore	Residence	F. L. Mather, Goudyville
Faulkton	Store	Mrs. Florence Greener
Mansfield	Residence	Mrs. F. D. Persons
Onaka	School	R. D. Harlan

Town	Location	Librarian
Grant		
Strandburg	Store	Ada Moe
Troy	Residence	Mrs. A. Johnston
Gregory		
Dixon	School	Stanley Rosser
Fairfax	School	John G. Benidt
Haakon		
Manilla	Residence	Mrs. A. E. Mattice
Midland	School	Dorothy H Mutz
Midland	Drug Store	H. Vis
Milesville	Residence	Mrs. Charles E. Morgan
Ottumwa	School	Nelle Peterson
Phillip	Abstract Office	A. S. Anderson
Phillip	Residence	John Dunlevy
Hand		
Burdette	Residence	Mrs. E. W. Smith
Miller	Church	Fern Cruson
Wessington	Residence	Mary E. Harris
Hanson		
Bard	Residence	Mrs. Wm. Sodergren, Mitchell
Harding		
Buffalo	Rest Room	Mrs. L. W. Bonnig
Redig	Residence	Mrs. W. M. Barret
Hughes		
Blunt	Store	Rachel Hanson
Blunt	Residence	J. I. McLane
Canning	Store	N.M. Samco
Harrold	Residence	Alberta Hall
Harrold	Hotel	Mrs. R. L. Hall
Hutchinson		
Tripp	Furniture Store	Mrs. Delberdang
Hyde		
Highmore	Public Library	Mabel Wood
Jackson		
Belvidere	Postoffice	Mrs. E. W. Reeves
Cottonwood	Residence	Henry Rintelman
Cottonwood	Residence	Robt. N. Chord
Interior	Drug Store	F. A. Northrup
Jerauld		
Wessington Springs	M. E. Church	Marie Sutton
Kingsbury		
Badger	School	Alice Wiley
Bancroft	Hardware Store	A. J. Christianson
DeSmet	Guild Hall	Mrs. F. L. Brewer
Erwin	Parsonage	Alan M Fairbanks
Esmond	Parsonage	K. R. Manseveld
Hetland	School	Lottie Bellows
Lake Preston	Store	Mrs. L. S. Nickerson
Lake		
Chester	Drug Store	Ray W. Roney
Winfred	Parsonage	Mrs. E. L. Smith
Lawrence		
Whitewood	High School	George Babington
Lincoln		
Tea	School	P. J. Harkness
Worthing	School	P. B. McCrillis
Worthing	Residence	Mrs. George G. Clark
Lyman		
Capa	Residence	Mrs. L. H. Gram
Rowe	School	Mrs. Clara Holsington Ft. Pierre
Murdo	Feed Store	E. T. Moyer
Presho	W. C. T. U. Library	A. T. Hagler
Reliance	Residence	Mary W. Simpson
Van Metre	School	E. L. Callhan
Vivian	Residence	Mrs. H. McKemmie
McCook		
Bridgewater	Church	Mrs. D. O. Pringle
Canistota	School	Mary Glenn
Salem	Club Rooms	Mrs. G. B. Maple
Spencer	Store	W. J. Loucks
Marshall		
Eden	Bank	John Zembsch
Lake City	Store	Orlando Risdall
Langford	Residence	Mrs. C. B. Hersey
Veblen	Residence	Alex. W. McKell

Town	Location	Librarian
Miner	Library	Ellen Sable
Canova	Doctor's Office	Mrs. Earle Crafts
Carthage		
Moody	County Public Library	Mrs. Geo. Chorpennig
Flandreau		
Meade	Market	Mrs. F. N. Fetsch
Black Hawk	Residence	Kate Spilman
Faith	School	Bernice Kern
Jonesville	Residence	W. C. Jones
Stoneville	Residence	Mrs. M. A. Paine
White Owl	Store	Louis P. Hanson,
Zeal		Faith
Pennington		
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. A. M. Oliver
Quinn	Post Office	Coy W. Furnas
Quinn	Residence	Mrs. J. H. Parsons
Pedro	Residence	Mrs. H. D. McKay
Scenic	Lunch Room	Carrie F. Coverston
Wall	Residence	John A. Schmitt
Perkins		
Ellingson	School	Sylvia Chisholm
Lodgepole	Residence	Mrs. W. G. Smith
Meadow	Store	R. P. Kane
Potter		
Eales	Farm House	Mrs. H. A. Lyman
Gettysburg	Residence	Harriette Doner
Roberts		
Sisseton	Library	Gertrude Williams
Sanborn		
Kirley	Store	Mrs. N. Christianson
Letcher	Residence	Mrs. Homer Larimer
Woonsocket	Club Rooms	Mrs. Marie Dzie
Spink		
Brentford	Store	Rachel Mann
Doland	Residence	Mrs. Louise Lounsbury
Doland	Newspaper Office	L. V. Doty
Frankfort	Newspaper Office	F. E. Weed
LaDelle	Residence	A. H. Gilbert,
		Carpenter
Mellette	Residence	Howard Jenkins
Mellette	Residence	Mrs. S. L. Akers
Northville	Hardware Store	C. M. Halpenny
Turton	Store	E. Z. Cloutier
Stanley		
Ft. Pierre	Residence	Mrs. Fay Whitney
Hayes	Residence	Mrs. Pearl Nash
Wendte	Post Office	Mrs. Maggie McKim
Sully		
Agar	Real Estate Office	Matilda Peterson
Fielder	Residence	Chas. Piersall
Onida	Store	M. B. Knight
Tripp		
Carter	Bank	A. L. Smith
Clearfield	School house	Grover Meyer
Linden	Residence	Mary Hodges
Turner		
Monroe	School	F. R. Leaman
Union		
Beresford	Store	Mrs. Roy Thomas
Walworth		
Glenham	Lumber yard	A. C. Freyer
Java	School	Gertrude A. Hough
Lowry	Lumber Office	Henry Besch
Mobridge	Church	Rev. C. C. Warner
Selby	Residence	Mrs. G. W. Dow
Selby	School house	Amanda Eskelson
Yankton		
Gayville	Drug Store	F. D. Kriebs
Mission Hill	Drug Store	C. B. Allison
Utica	Store	E. A. Kundert
Ziebach		
Cherry Creek	Residence	Mrs. Ira Spurling

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SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

Issued by the South Dakota Free Library Commission

Vol. 3, No. 1

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Never before in the history of the world have books played as large a part in the civic, social and economic life of the people as they play today. Information on every conceivable subject has been condensed into them, and they enter into every phase of human life and emotion. They can cheer us when we are despondent, they can inspire us with high ideals in the contest of life, they can bring us recreation, and they can instruct us in all departments of human activity. One of the most valuable functions of the modern school is teaching people to know books and to know how to use them. A well selected and well balanced library, tho it may be small, is the most important item in a school's material equipment. This holds good from the humblest country school to the greatest university of the land.

Outside of the school the most influential factor in civic and social equipment for general use is the public library. When properly developed it becomes an extension of all of our educational institutions, furnishing the student with facilities for study and growth as well as preventing his rusting out mentally from inactivity. It brings the work of experts in every field of enterprise within the reach of every citizen at trifling expense, and furnishes its patrons the means of associating intellectually with the best and brightest minds of the ages.

What the more pretentious public library is doing for the people of the community that supports it the traveling library is doing in a limited way for the communities that can not afford a public library. The mission of the Free Library Commission of this state is to send the light and service of books into every community that can appreciate their value. The short period of the existence of the free traveling library has demonstrated its value as a factor in modern life, and the Legislature has never made an appropriation that will yield a larger percentage of good to humanity than that for the maintenance of this work.

—CHAS. H. LUGG.
President Free Library Commission.

THE LEGISLATURE

The fifteenth session of the Legislature of South Dakota has convened and adjourned since the last Bulletin was sent to the printer. The Free Library Commission asked for two things, the passing of a county free library act, and an increase of \$2,000 a year in the appropriation. Both of these things

were very cordially granted. Every member seemed to have only the friendliest feeling toward the library work in the state. This is undoubtedly due to the effective work of the librarians in our public libraries and to those in charge of our traveling library stations.

THE COUNTY FREE LIBRARY LAW

The report of the first steps taken by the South Dakota Library Association for a county library law was made in the December number of the Bulletin. Senator Amsden came to the Session ready, in response to the request of the S. D. L. A., to work hard for the measure. He introduced his bill, Senate bill No. 37, on January 11th, and it was referred to the Committee on Education. On February 9th, it came on the calendar for passage. There was no opposition to the county library idea, but some discussion was had as to the provisions and wording of the bill, and it was referred back to the Committee for amendment. The only point of importance in which the provisions of the bill were changed was in the matter of initiative. The first plan was to make it mandatory on the county commissioners to establish a library under certain conditions. The amendment left it optional with them.

On February 17th, the bill passed the Senate without a dissenting vote. It was sent over to the House immediately, referred to the Committee on Education of that body, and on February 21st, passed with every vote an aye. The governor signed the bill on March 2nd and so it becomes a law. The text of the mea-

sure is printed elsewhere in this issue.

The success of this bill is due the backing which it had. First with Senator Amsden as sponsor the question was half won. Senators Whittmore and Wanzer and all the other members of the committee in the Senate gave much time and thought and influence for it. Then Mrs. Carter, chairman of the legislative committee of the S. D. L. A., with Mrs. Gunderson, president of the South Dakota Federation of Woman's Clubs, wrote to every club in the state asking for support for the measure. The clubs responded promptly and effectively. The librarians in the state, headed by Miss Laurson, the president, wrote enthusiastic letters to the senators and members from their districts. Many men said, "I wouldn't dare go home, if I voted against that bill, for our Woman's Club and our library, too, are urging its passage. It must be a good thing!" One went farther saying that it seemed to him that about all the librarian would get out of it would be more work, so that if the librarians wanted it, they surely ought to have it!

And now that we do have it, our work as librarians has only just begun. Each one must study conditions in her own county, discover or

create the demand for good reading, and extend the services of the library in every way possible. The Commission is preparing a number of short paragraphs for newspaper publicity which may be borrowed and used to spread the idea. Get your ministers and your teachers, your editors and your commercial clubs interested. Have the county plan explained at Woman's clubs and farmers' meetings. Let every citizen of your county know how they may have the use of a free public library, and then work for its establishment.

SOME ARTICLES TO READ ON COUNTY LIBRARIES

If not in your own library, they may be borrowed from the Commission.

Antrim & Antrim County library; the Brumback Library of Van Wert County, Ohio. Pioneer Press, 1914.

The story of how the county library movement was started in this county. Full of suggestions for the librarian who wants to make a success of the county library plan has a summary of the county library laws in all the state up to the date of publication.

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- Small library as a library center. E. F. Wakeman. Public libraries 11:9, Ja 1906.
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SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY FREE LIBRARY LAW

An Act to Provide for County Free Libraries and to Provide Funds for Handling the Same.

Section 1.—When a petition is filed with the county auditor of any county in this state signed by at least twenty per cent of the legal voters of such county, as shown by the vote for the governor at the last general election therein, which petition shall be signed in at least a majority of the taxing districts of such county affected thereby, praying that the board of county commissioners establish a free library for such county, the said board of county commissioners is authorized in its discretion to establish such library, and in that event and for that purpose the provisions of this act shall become effective and applicable.

Section 2.—If there is no free public library in such county, suitable or available for use as a central library of the county system, the board of county commissioners upon the filing of the petition provided for in section 1 of this act, shall appoint a board of county library trustees, for such county, consisting of five competent citizens, two of whom shall be women, and not more than one of whom shall be

a member of the appointing body.

One of said trustees shall be appointed for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and annually thereafter, or whenever a vacancy may occur, for a term of three years, respectively, or until successors are appointed and qualify.

The said board of county public library trustees shall exercise such powers in establishing, regulating and maintaining a free public library as are given to them by this chapter. Such county public library trustees shall receive no compensation for their services as such trustees.

Section 3.—Such county library trustees shall qualify within ten days after their appointment by taking, subscribing and filing with the county auditor of such county an oath that they will support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and that he or she will faithfully and impartially to the best of his or her knowledge and ability perform all the duties of county public library trustee.

Section 4.—It shall be the duty of the county public library trustees to provide suitable accommodation for the free public library and for the accommodation of the public in us-

ing same. They shall select books, papers and periodicals for such county free public library, and they may exclude from such library any reading matter they may deem harmful; they may accept gifts of books, money or property for the use and benefit of such free public library. They shall appoint the librarian and other persons necessary for the care of such library and shall fix their compensation. The county public library trustees shall make all necessary rules and regulations pertaining to the use and circulation of the books and periodicals of said library and shall determine what books may be circulated and what shall be retained in the library for reference purposes only, and they may provide for the circulation of the books in the rural communities of such county, and said public library trustees shall have the power to place certain books upon a pay shelf, and for which a reasonable charge may be made for the use thereof.

Section 5.—On or before the first day of August in each year, the county public library trustees shall make careful estimate of the necessary expense for the maintenance and extension of the county free public library for the ensuing year, and shall certify the same to the board of county commissioners of the county in which the library is located, and said board of county commissioners shall levy a tax upon the taxable property of the county sufficient therefor, but not to exceed in any one year a rate in excess of one half of one mill upon the taxable property of such county, and the same shall be extended and collected as are other taxes, which tax when collected shall constitute the

county free library fund of such county, and shall be credited thereto, and the cost of maintenance and extension of such county free library shall be paid therefrom, which funds shall be paid out upon warrants duly drawn by the board of county public library trustees.

Provided, that in making the levy of taxes for the support of county free libraries by the board of county commissioners of any county of this state, it shall omit from such levy any taxing district that may at the time of making such levy be maintaining a free public library by revenue derived from taxation in such taxation district and residents of any taxing district so omitted shall be entitled to the benefits of such county library only by complying with such rules and regulations as may be made by the public library trustees and by payment of such fees and charges as may be required by such rules.

Section 6.—In counties where there are one or more free libraries, the board of county commissioners are authorized and empowered to take over the care and control of the same upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by and between such boards of county commissioners and the then existing boards of library trustees of such libraries. The board of county commissioners may contract with the library board of such county for free service to all residents of the county upon such terms as may be agreed upon between such commissioners and the library board, for a term of five years to be thereafter renewed if terms can be agreed upon for terms of not less than five nor more than ten years. Provided, also, that if there are more than one such free

public library in the county, the board of county commissioners may contract with each of such library boards for such free service if in its judgment advisable. Provided, further, that in case the board of county commissioners and said library board of such city, town or township are not able to agree upon terms satisfactory to both, then in that event the board of county commissioners shall proceed to appoint a board of county public library trustees as hereinbefore provided.

Section 7.—It shall be the duty of the county public library trustees, or of the public library trustees con-

tracted with as hereinbefore provided, on or before the first day of August in each year, to make a report, in duplicate, filing one with the board of county commissioners and the other with the Free Library Commission upon blanks provided by the Free Library Commission for such purpose, which report shall be for the fiscal year ending June 30th next preceding such report; provided, however, that in counties where the county commissioners contract with a library board, then in that event such report shall be made in triplicate, the additional copy to be filed with the body appointing such board.

BIRD HOUSE EXHIBITS

Several libraries in South Dakota had very successful exhibits of bird houses made by the boys, last spring. Mrs. Carter told about the one in Pierre in the Bulletin for June, pages 20-21. We hope that many others will have such exhibits this year. Besides Mrs. Carter's article, information about how to conduct the exhibit will be found in the Wisconsin Library Bulletin, June 1915, p. 194, and May 1916, p. 201.

Sufficient plans to circulate may be obtained from the following:

Dodson, J. H. Dodson bird houses. Catalog. Address the author, Kankakee, Ill. Send postage.
Hall, A. N. Bird houses—How to

build them. American Bird House League, Elmhurst, Ill. 25 cents.

Ladies Home Journal. Plans for bird houses. March, 1916. Write to Architectural editors for working drawings, 22 plans, at 2 cents a plan.

Siepert Bird houses boys can build, Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Ill. 50 cents.

The plans from the Ladies Home Journal and the American Bird League may be cut apart, each plan mounted on a piece of cardboard and circulated separately. Other material will be found in books for boys in the useful arts class, and through the Readers' Guide,

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Canton—February was the first month of the fourth year of the Canton Public Library, and they celebrated the fact by having the largest circulation ever known to the library, 1500 books being loaned. The average daily attendance in the reading room was 47. 250 new

books were added during the last year. As a result of the increased activity, the city has given them three new tables, a dozen chairs, another book case, and placed a telephone in the library. The increased service thru the use of the telephone will undoubtedly cause

a still greater report next month.

Lead—The Hearst Free Library and Reading Room has been in charge of Mrs. Nelly Latham Snyder since November, when she was appointed to fill the vacancy left by Miss Steele's resignation in the spring. Mrs. Snyder is a graduate of the University of California, Library methods course. Before her marriage she had charge of the Hearst Free Library of Anaconda, Montana, and later took a special course in library work in the University of California. For two and a half years before coming to Lead, Mrs. Snyder was in charge of the Medical Library of the University of California. She finds the work in Lead intensely interesting.

Madison—Mrs. Laity, who has been in charge of the Carnegie Public Library at Madison, has been very ill for several weeks. Miss Hope, former librarian, has been looking after things until the newly appointed librarian, Mrs. Fannie B. Roberts, is ready to assume her duties. Mrs. Roberts is making application for entrance to a library summer school.

Mitchell—The circulation of the Mitchell Public Library was 46 per cent non-fiction in November. In December the circulation increased 24 per cent over that of the previous December. This library has a number of the Underwood travel stereopticons and circulates them to teachers and parents. "Real children in Many Lands" has been used for children who were weak in geography, with splendid results.

With all the publicity which the library in Mitchell gets, the same old questions continue to be asked. Recently a woman wrote saying: "I have to prepare a paper on Woman

in newspaper work. What are your terms for writing such papers "

Mount Vernon—The Mount Vernon Public Library purchased a new book case, and order 30 new books in January. Nineteen books and subscriptions to three periodicals were given during February. The circulation in January was 275, 100 more than for any previous month.

Rapid City—The December report showed an increase of 67 per cent over that of December 1915, and January had the largest circulation of any month since the library started. An exhibit of children's books for Christmas gifts was held before the holidays. The librarian writes "The book dealer was dubious at first, and purchased only inexpensive editions and rather sparingly at that, but I thought this rather a good thing, as it proved to people that good books for children can be purchased at small cost. I selected about 50 from his stock which were loaned to the library for a week. These with about 60 new books which the library had purchased, together with some fairly presentable ones taken from the shelves, made up the collection. The grown-ups were very much interested and I think a large number of books were ordered from the book store as a direct result. People were asked to mention the exhibit when they purchased or ordered books. This was seed for next year's effort. And the children fairly flocked to the library! It aroused more juvenile enthusiasm than a whole year of story hours."

Redfield—An exhibit of children's books was held in the Public Library at Redfield beginning Tuesday, January 16, and continuing

during the week. Dodgers were scattered thru the town, reading as follows:

EXHIBIT

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Beginning Tuesday, January 16
Continuing During the Week

This offers an interesting and instructive exhibit of books suitable for children of all ages, and is valuable in information to parents and teachers as well as children.

A CORDIAL INVITATION

Is extended to everyone, parents, children and all others interested in an exhibit of this character to call at the Library

Thunder Hawk—A letter from

the president of the Good Will Library Club reports a small public library at Thunder Hawk. "This library was started in April 1913 by the donation of 100 books. Ten members then composed the Good Will Library Club. Now we have 500 volumes, 19 sections of sectional book cases, and 20 members. Have outgrown our quarters and only last Saturday purchased a lot on Main Street, and want so very much to have a library building by the end of next June. After buying our lot, we have \$50 cash on hand and \$100 subscribed. Possibly another hundred will be raised by subscription. Our only hope seems to be a tax of the township levied for the support of the library." The field librarian was asked to come to Thunder Hawk to help them get started in the right way. A report has come to the office, indirectly, of one or two other small libraries in Corson County supported by subscription. It is hoped that the county free library law may be made effective in this county.

TRAVELING LIBRARY NOTES

The demand for traveling libraries has far exceeded the supply this winter. Every available library is stationed somewhere in the state and others are asking for libraries. The directory grows longer, and the red pegs in the map showing the location of the libraries are increasing in number. With the new appropriation granted by the legislature, we believe that we can

more nearly meet the demands of next fall.

Communities who had their applications in in December have only just this month received their libraries. This means that the best reading time of the winter is gone, but with the station established they are assured of books for next winter. We have already begun the file of waiting stations for the new libraries in the fall.

LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES

Town	Location	Librarian
Aurora		
Plankinton	Residence	Mrs. John Saville
White Lake	School	Hortense Bright
Beadle		
Bonilla	Store	Etta O. Smith
Hitchcock	Church	Mrs. W. R. Dickson
Huron	Residence	Lillian McDonnell
Yale	Residence	Finley Stirling
Bon Homme		
Avon	Drug Store	W. P. J. Hogarty
Tabor	Residence	Mary S. Cooley
Tabor	Residence	Martin Sorenson
Tabor	Office	Leo M. Fitzpatrick
Tyndall	Rest Room	Lydia Youngworth
Brule		
Chamberlain	Public Library	Olive Hill
Kimball	School House	H. E. Wackerman
Brookings		
Bruce	Town Hall	Mrs. Ward Levitt
Elkton	Drug Store	J. E. Dunn
Volga	Residence	Mrs. G. C. Olson
Volga	Parsonage	Rev. D. V. Richardson
White	Residence	Mrs. G. A. Walradth
Brown		
Barnard	Town Hall	C. S. Watson
Columbia	Residence	Mrs. O. G. Wilson
Columbia	Hardware Store	John Gaskin
Frederick	Public Library	Helen Chase
Groton	Store	Mrs. J. C. Wolff
Houghton	Bank	C. H. Farish
Ordway	Residence	Mrs. J. L. Rock
Warner	School	W. W. Zumwalt
Westport	Residence	P. Callaghan
Buffalo		
Gann Valley	Post Office	Lewis H. Hanson
Butte		
Belle Fourche	Public Library	Mrs. J. W. Hoover
Newell	Residence	W. C. Richards
Clark		
Bradley	Drug Store	W. J. Page
Carpenter	Residence	Mrs. Leslie Boyd
Carpenter	Residence	Frances Kenyon
Clark	Drug Store	E. M. Jones
Garden City	Bank	Harold G. Lewis
Naples	Bank	Mrs. R. W. Johnston
Clay		
Wakonda	Parish House	Mrs. Crossley
Codington		
Florence	Drug Store	C. G. Burnstad
Henry	Newspaper Office	Mrs. Ernest Schoonover
Wallace	Drug Store	Edsell & Kinyon
Watertown	Residence	L. J. McCracken
Watertown	Co. Agent's Car	A. W. Palm Co. Agent
Corson		
McLaughlin	Post Office	Frank Dennerly
Custer		
Buffalo Gap	Store	Charles Busted
Custer	School House	Mrs. Frank L. Kirk
Mohler	Post Office	Clyde Mohler
Pringle	School House	Lucille Litchfield
Davison		
Ethan	School House	Edna Rosenquist
Mt. Vernon	Public Library	Jennie Trotter
Day		
Bristol	Jewelry Store	H. P. Hensler
Pierpont	Elevator Office	Carl Levenson
Roslyn	Bank	J. M. Holter
Webster	Office	A. E. Brown
Deuel		
Altamont	Residence	Gordon Ryder
Altamont	Post Office	H. H. Guernsey
Toronto	Farm House	Mrs. Marie Quickstad
Dewey		
Eagle Butte	Post Office	Luella S. Trevor
Freesteele	Hotel	Thos. H. McClure
Timber Lake	Church	Mrs. Faye G. Darling

Town	Location	Librarian
Douglas		
Delmont	Residence	Mrs. W. S. Baker
Edmunds		
Hosmer	Hotel	Bert A. Hester
Hosmer	School	M. J. Henderson
Fall River		
Ardmore	Office	G. C. Gaylor
Edgemont	Store	Lillian Brenisholz
Oelrichs	School House	Mrs. E. M. West
Oelrichs	Postoffice	Inez A. Jones
Oral	Residence	Mrs. Alice Melson
Smithwick	Club Rooms	Laura E. Robins
Faulk		
Carlyle	Hotel	A. N. Soule
Chelsea	Bank	Charles A. Robinson
Dunsmore	Residence	F. L. Mather, Goudyville
Faulkton	Store	Mrs. Florence Greener
Mansfield	Residence	Mrs. F. D. Persons
Onaka	School	R. D. Harlan
Grant		
Strandburg	Store	Ada Moe
Troy	Residence	Mrs. A. Johnston
Gregory		
Dixon	School	Stanley Rosser
Fairfax	School	John G. Benidt
Haakon		
Manilla	Residence	Mrs. A. E. Mattice
Midland	School	Dorothy H. Mutz
Midland	Drug Store	H. Vis
Milesville	Residence	Mrs. Charles E. Morgan
Ottumwa	School	Nellie Peterson
Philip	Abstract Office	A. S. Anderson
Philip	Residence	John Dunlevy
Hamlin		
Hazel	Postoffice	Nellie Ralph
Lake Norden	School	Aug. Griesel
Hand		
Miller	Church	Fern Cruson
St. Lawrence	Residence	Agnes Wharton
Wessington	Residence	Mary E. Harris
Wessington	Residence	Amelia Braathen
Hanson		
Bard	Residence	Mrs. Wm. Sodergren, Mitchell
Harding		
Buffalo	Rest Room	Mrs. V. Varrina
Redig	Residence	Mrs. W. M. Barret
Hughes		
Blunt	Store	Rachel Hanson
Blunt	Residence	Mrs. Alec Watson
Blunt	Residence	J. I. McLane
Canning	Store	N. M. Samco
Harrold	Residence	Alberta Hall
Harrold	Hotel	Mrs. R. L. Hall
Hutchinson		
Tripp	Furniture Store	Mrs. Delberdang
Hyde		
Highmore	Public Library	Mrs. Allen VanCamp
Jackson		
Belvidere	Postoffice	Mrs. E. W. Reeves
Cottonwood	Residence	Henry Rintelman
Cottonwood	Residence	Robt. N. Chord
Interior	Drug Store	F. A. Northrup
Jerauld		
Wessington Springs	M. E. Church	Marie Sutton
Kingsbury		
Badger	School	Alice Wiley
Bancroft	Hardware Store	A. J. Christianson
DeSmet	Guild Hall	Mrs. F. L. Brewer
DeSmet	School	Lillian Tibbitts
Erwin	Parsonage	Alan M. Fairbanks
Esmond	Parsonage	K. R. Manseveld
Hetland	School	Lottie Bellows
Lake Preston	Store	Mrs. L. S. Nickerson
Lake		
Chester	Drug Store	Rav W. Roney
Winfred	Parsonage	Mrs. E. L. Smith
Lawrence		
Whitewood	High School	George Babington

Town	Location	Librarian
Lincoln		
Tea	School	P. J. Harkness
Worthing	School	P. B. McCrillis
Worthing	Residence	Mrs. George G. Clark
Lyman		
Capa	Residence	Mrs. L. H. Gram
Rowe	School	Mrs. Clara Hoisington, Ft. Pierre
Murdo	Feed Store	E. T. Moyer
Fresho	W. C. T. U. Library	Mrs. A. T. Hagler
Rellance	Residence	Mary W. Simpson
Van Metre	School	E. L. Callihan
Vivian	Residence	Mrs. H. McKemmie
McCook		
Bridgewater	Church	Mrs. D. O. Pringle
Canistota	School	Mary Glenn
Salem	Club Rooms	Mrs. G. B. Maple
Spencer	Store	W. J. Loucks
Marshall		
Eden	Bank	John Zembsch
Lake City	Store	Orlando Risdall
Langford	Residence	Mrs. C. B. Hersey
Veblen	Residence	Alex W. McKell
Minnehaha		
Humboldt	Doctor's Waiting Room	Augusta Adrian
Miner		
Canova	Library	Ellen Sable
Carthage	Doctor's Office	Mrs. Earle Crafts
Moody		
Flandreau	County Public Library	Mrs. Geo. Chorpennig
Meade		
Black Hawk	Market	Mrs. F. N. Fetsch
Faith	Residence	Mrs. Chester Johnson
Jonesville	School	Bernice Kern
Stoneville	Residence	W. C. Jones
White Owl	Residence	Mrs. M. A. Paine
Zeal	Store	Louis P. Hanson, Faith
Pennington		
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. A. M. Oliver
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. W. E. Wyckoff
Owanka	Store	M. Ellen Arney
Quinn	Postoffice	Coy W. Furnas
Quinn	Residence	Mrs. J. H. Parsons
Pedro	Residence	Mrs. H. D. McKay
Scenic	Lunch Room	Carrie F. Coverston
Wall	Residence	John A. Schmittan
Perkins		
Ellingson	School	Sylvia Chisholm
Lodgepole	Residence	Mrs. W. G. Smith
Meadow	Store	R. P. Kane
Potter		
Eales	Farm House	Mrs. H. A. Lyman
Gettysburg	Residence	Harriette Doner
Lebanon	Residence	Mrs. Will Brown
Roberts		
Sisseton	Library	Gertrude Willlams
Sanborn		
Kirley	Store	Mrs. N. Christianson
Letcher	Residence	Mrs. Homer Larimer
Woonsocket	Club Rooms	Mrs. Marie Dzie
Spink		
Brentford	Store	Rachel Mann
Doland	Residence	Mrs. Louise Lounsbury
Doland	Newspaper Office	L. V. Doty
Frankfort	Newspaper Office	F. E. Weed
LaDelle	Residence	A. H. Gilbert, Carpenter
Mansfield	Residence	Mrs. J. M. Hampton
Mellette	Residence	Howard Jenkins
Mellette	Residence	Mrs. S. L. Akers
Northville	Hardware Store	C. M. Halpenny
Turton	Store	E. Z. Cloutier
Stanley		
Ft. Pierre	Residence	Mrs. Fay Whitney
Ft. Pierre	Residence	Mrs. Paul D. Brown
Hayes	Residence	Mrs. Pearl Nash
Wendte	Postoffice	Mrs. Maggie McKim
Wendte	Residence	Margaret Skinner

	Town	Location	Librarian
Sully	Agar	Real Estate Office	Matilda Peterson
	Fielder	Residence	Chas. Piersall
	Onida	Store	M. B. Knight
Tripp	Carter	Bank	A. L. Smith
	Clearfield	School house	Grover Meyer
	Linden	Residence	Mary Hodges
Turner	Hurley	Residence	Mrs. L. B. Vaughan
	Monroe	School	F. R. Leaman
	Union		
Beresford		Store	Mrs. Roy Thomas
	Walworth		
Walworth	Glenham	Lumber yard	A. C. Freyer
	Java	School	Gertrude A. Hough
	Lowry	Lumber Office	Henry Besch
	Mobridge	Church	W. M. Potts
	Selby	Residence	Mrs. G. W. Dow
	Selby	School house	Amanda Eskelson
Yankton	Gayville	Drug Store	F. D. Kriebs
	Mission Hill	Drug Store	C. B. Allison
	Utica	Store	E. A. Kundert
	Yankton	Residence	Olive Matthison
Ziebach			
	Cherry Creek	Residence	Mrs. Ira Spurling

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

Issued by the South Dakota Free Library Commission

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War Service Library Week

Preliminary outline of activities proposed by a sub-committee of the
A. L. A., Committee on War Service for Libraries.

PROBABLY IN SEPTEMBER.

Purpose.

To increase the value of library service as an aid in food production and conservation, military and naval training, munitions manufacture and the other economic, business and industrial questions made prominent by the war.

The above is taken from a folder sent out by the A. L. A. Committee on War Service for Libraries. At the meeting of the A. L. A. in Louisville the last week in June, the chief topic discussed was "What can libraries do to help the war?" As a result the War Service committee with Mr. Carl Milam, Birmingham, Alabama, as chairman, was appointed to guide in this work.

It is claimed that South Dakota is not fully awake to the needs of the nation and her own duty in this war. The amount of work quietly accomplished does not justify this claim. South Dakota librarians cannot afford to lag behind in service for our country. This is one duty that no other person in the community can perform—library service for the war. Information and plans will be mailed to each library from headquarters. The Free Library Commission urges that each librarian do her utmost to make War Service Library Week a success.

When you have definitely decided what you are going to do in your town, write to the field librarian about it, ask for suggestions or printed material or whatever is needed. If nothing is needed report to the Commission so that the inspiration of your work may be passed on to others. Individually and collectively South Dakota librarians can in this way do their bit toward making this nation wide activity a success.

LOIS A. SPENCER,
Field Librarian.

Annual Reports.

The blanks for the annual reports were mailed to each public library in June. Some of these have been returned promptly. The Commission is unable to prepare its own annual report until all of the individual libraries have sent theirs. This report is required by law, and serves both for historical record and comparison purposes and as a source of information about the advance of the library thought in the state.

State Fair Exhibit.

As usual, the Library Commission is planning to have an exhibit of books and posters at the State Fair this fall explaining the library work in the state. We want this exhibit to include the work of as many different libraries as is possible. Send material which you think can be used at once to the field librarian. Then call the attention of your patrons to this exhibit. Create a pride in your local library by telling your people that it has a place in the state exhibit. This same exhibit will be used the following week, in connection with one from the Black Hills libraries, at the Alfalfa City Palace at Rapid City.

The South Dakota Library Bulletin.

We need the active co-operation of every librarian, either public or traveling, in the state to make this bulletin a success. One librarian has tried collecting notes from the librarians in one small section of the state. She writes: "I have felt sorry for the Commission since I started to do a little missionary work in this part of the state. Wrote to all the librarians, explaining everything. Haven't had a sign

of response of any sort from anyone." Librarians are always busy people, but they are also people who serve. The Bulletin will serve you and all South Dakota librarians much better next year if you will see that news items of your library are sent to the Commission for publication. If you cannot write directly for print, write a letter about your work and the information will be used.

Magazine Subscriptions.

The high cost of living makes it imperative for libraries as well as individuals to buy carefully. Nelson Doubleday, Oyster Bay, New York, has a scheme for saving money on subscriptions which he calls the Deferred Subscription plan. This means that a subscriber will get all the numbers of the periodical for which he subscribes, but that the numbers will reach him somewhat late. Mr. Doubleday purchases them from remainders from news stands and mails them out as quickly as the news stands begin to dispose of them. This is an excellent way for the small library to increase its magazine list without adding greatly to the cost.

The County Library Law.

Interest in establishing a county library has been manifested in several counties, although the law does not go into effect until July first. Petitions are being circulated and in one or two counties are almost ready to be presented to the board of county commissioners. Copies of the law may be had by writing to the Free Library Commission, Pierre.

Miss Spencer Resigns.

Miss Spencer has tendered her resignation as field librarian and in August will be married to Prof.

H. C. Severin, State Entomologist, Brookings, South Dakota. The new field librarian has not yet been appointed.

THE WORK AT COUNTY INSTITUTES.

During June, the field librarian gave a series of lessons on children's books and library methods at four of the county institutes in the state; Aberdeen, where thirteen counties united in the largest institute in South Dakota; at Brookings, where six large counties came together; at Vermillion, where the Clay County institute melts almost imperceptibly into the university summer school; and at Dallas, where the first session of the Rosebud Summer School was being held under the auspices of the county superintendents from Tripp and Gregory Counties. Aside from the talks given before the general sessions, about 200 teachers were reached through these courses. Daily lectures were given, assignments made, when possible, and an exhibit of more than two hundred children's books held in each place. The Commission feels that this is the surest way in which to build up the standards of selection for rural school libraries. Interest in the books was very keen in each institute.

The public library proved itself the usual good friend during this work. At Dallas, the library was used as a study room and for the afternoon classes. Books were borrowed from the children's room at Aberdeen and taken to the Normal to add to the exhibit from the Commission library. The Brookings li-

brarian gave especial attention during the two weeks of the institute to the needs of the teacher in the rural school.

One assignment, made after the field librarian had explained to the teachers the use of accredited book lists, was that each one, with the help of these lists and the books in the public library and exhibit, select, for her own school, fifteen books. The results showed that just a little suggestion will bear good fruit, if the manner of carrying it out is made plain. One hundred ninety three different titles were used in all the lists. The twenty-five most popular books are given below in the order of their popularity:

Little Men,
 Little Women,
 Black Beauty,
 Hans Brinker,
 Beautiful Jo,
 Treasure Island,
 Little Lame Prince,
 Alice in Wonderland,
 Toby Tyler,
 Dutch Twins,
 Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm,
 Two Little Confederates,
 Snow Baby,
 Child's Garden of Verses,
 Andersen's Fairy Tales,
 Little Smoke,
 Stories of Great Americans for
 Little Americans,
 Blue Fairy Book,
 Water Babies,

Games for the Playground and School,

Bird Life,

Dog of Flanders,

Pollyanna,

Boy Captive in Old Deerfield.

A typical list, made for the primary grades, is given below:

Snow Baby,

Two Little Confederates,

Mother Goose Village,

Child's Garden of Verses,

Japanese Fairy Tales,

Hiawatha Primer,

Rab and His Friends,

Dutch Twins,

Blue Fairy Book,

First Book of Birds,

Little Lame Prince,

Old Mother West Wind,

Just So Stories,

Graded Poetry Readers,

Games for the Playground, Home and School.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD.

The Black Hills Libraries.

At the organization of the Black Hills Library Association last fall, it was agreed that a sort of Round Robin of news should be circulated among the Hills libraries, and after it had been round once should be sent to the Commission for use in the Bulletin. The circular of news for the spring months contains the following items of interest, quoted from the librarian's letters:

Hot Springs—Our circulation for March was quite encouraging compared with the report for last year. There were 470 more readers in the library and 176 more books were circulated. We are working hard for the Better Baby Campaign, running a paragraph in the paper each week, advertising the splendid books and pamphlets we have on child's welfare, etc. This week they are having a public demonstration of cooking and serving for the benefit of the high school girls (we have no domestic science department in our school) and I am taking the opportunity to advertise a very fine cook book we have recently pur-

chased for the library. Since the Black Hills meeting we are doing a great deal of publicity and it is bringing results.

In June, Miss Theresa Clark, who has been librarian since Miss Osmotherly left to attend the Wisconsin Library School, resigned and Miss Marian Johnson has been appointed to take her place.

Belle Fourche—We have but a small library and little to support it with but try to do the best we can with what we have. We keep the library open week days from 2 to 5. Circulation for this year to June is about 2,000. We get a box of books from the State Traveling Library which helps us a great deal as we have so little with which to buy books.

Deadwood—The pupils of the grades and high school have made use of the current periodicals in their school work more than ever before. It is noted that not only material on their topic is read but other articles are found interesting. An owner of a late twelve-inch globe was to relegate it to the

storeroom when she thought perhaps the library might like to have it. Of course it was accepted and it has been a delight to the children. Books loaned in one month, 1,230. Reading room attendance, 1,933. Largest number of books loaned in one day, 68.

Lead High School Library—There's only one thing I'm going to write about my library this time. My book circulation would not be at all interesting to you. It fluctuates with the demands of the teachers. I am going to tell you about the pride and joy of my life—the Mentor Magazine. We subscribed for it, and then sent for all the back numbers. We use the periodical boxes (Schultz Paper Pamphlet boxes) to house the Mentor. It was somewhat difficult to pull them out of full boxes, so I put on little stickers with rings. I wrote the serial number where it could be most easily seen when the magazines are in the boxes. I cataloged them and put the cards into the library catalog. As the teachers would have some difficulty in learning what subjects were treated in these magazines, I made a sixteen-page classified list for each teacher. In the first month the circulation reached 70. A bulletin for the library was made purposely for the Mentor and I keep pictures there all the time.

Lead—Hearst Free Library—Our circulation for March was 4,080, attendance in reading and reference rooms, 11,354. Our April circulation was 3,522, and attendance, 10,015. The most successful innovation that I have made has been to give three half-hour concerts with

the Edison machine in the afternoon, and two in the evening per week. I expect to give sacred concerts on Sunday in the near future. My programs consist only of the best that has been composed such as the old operas and overtures. We have had a big attendance and the people have been most enthusiastic about the concerts.

Rapid City Public Library—Sixteen hundred books were loaned during the month of March. Of this number 345 were non-fiction and 534 were children's books. This is an increase of 300 over February's circulation and an increase of 580 over that of March, 1916. Sixty-four new borrowers' cards were issued during the month and the average daily attendance was 100.

One of the most usable books purchased recently by our library is *The Advance of the English Novel*, by Phelps, head of the department of English at Yale. I keep the book on the desk when it is not in circulation because so many people who have read it wish to refer to it in their book selection.

When will people learn to consider the library in making their plans, instead of calling on it for material without a moment's notice? A public meeting was called in this city the other evening to interest children in making gardens. The library knew nothing of it until the notice appeared in the paper two days before the meeting, so instead of having a number of books on children's gardening and having the list read at the meeting or at least published in the paper at the time the interest was especially keen,

I sent in a rush order and came limping in two weeks late. The Bulletin is open for suggestions as to how to make people realize that we are here and what we are here for.

I have harped on the subject of co-operation between school and library so much that the result of the high school fire, in March, is rather a joke. Our library is used practically as a study hall for the 225 students of the high school. We keep open in the mornings to accommodate them, and in the afternoon they fill the library and even overflow out on the steps.

Our bird house and picture contest was quite a success, I think. The bird house contest was open to the boys and the bird picture contest to the girls. I secured a lot of material and started publicity work about six weeks before the time set for the exhibit. The art teacher in the schools and the manual training teacher helped a great deal. The bird pictures were for the most part made in school and were turned in to the teacher of each grade and mounted there. This saved me unlimited work and made a very neat attractive exhibit. We had several hundred pictures. A prize was offered for the best one. Owing to the fact that most of the children lost their paints and drawing materials in the school fire, many were unable to get materials to work with and consequently our display was smaller than it would otherwise have been. We had thirty-three bird houses. Two prizes were offered, one for the best bird house and one for the house which got the first occupant. All the houses were

brought to the library, of course, for exhibit before the boys had a chance to compete for the second prize. About three weeks before the contest closed the manual training teacher talked to the boys about birds, telling them how to build their houses and how to attract birds. About fifty boys were present and it was hard to get them to go home. 555 visitors came to the library during the exhibit, May 10th and 11th. I would recommend the addition of a bird picture contest to any library contemplating a bird house contest. It gives the girls some part in it, they are better boosters than the boys, and the pictures make a beautiful background for the bird houses and more than double the attractiveness of the exhibit.

Spearfish Normal Library—During a week's absence of President Cook, the librarian took charge of his history of Education class, all seniors, and talked to them on the History of Education class, all especially the development of the idea that the modern library is a reservoir of helpfulness rather than a treasure house of rare editions. Several days were spent discussing the rural school library: its needs and opportunities. The librarian believes, and is working to push this idea, that one of the most important functions of the Normal School library should be helpfulness to its former students or any other teachers, especially those in remote rural districts.

For the second year the active Woman's Club of Spearfish petitioned the town council for a library appropriation and again the fifty

dollars thus gotten were promptly invested. As a collection of Normal library books was the nucleus of this little town collection, the librarians of the Normal library always see that all new purchases are prepared for circulation and that the books are kept in repair. These books are in Mrs. Lemon's store and well cared for by her. At noon one March day 47 new books were placed on the shelves in the store and by night not more than a dozen were left.

Sturgis—Circulation for March: Juvenile non-fiction, 87; fiction, 40; adult non-fiction, 39, fiction, 212. The latter part of the month was busy looking up material for the senior class orations. At present the pupils visit the library only at recess and after school, since the superintendent thinks this plan detracts less from their studying.

Carthage—The Carthage Public Library, cared for in the office of Dr. Crafts, had, at the last report, 199 books of its own, supplementing the traveling library, and 182 readers. More children's books are needed.

Dallas—Miss Blanche Jansen has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library. During the weeks of the Rosebud Summer School, the library was the center of activity for studying and reading. Books are contributed to this library from libraries and friends in the east, thus giving much reading matter free.

Fulton—The Fulton Public Library has been growing steadily ever since its organization in the fall. Ninety books were sent out on one Satur-

day afternoon. The library trustees and friends have been agitating the county library plan for Hanson County.

Howard—The plans for the new Carnegie building to be erected this summer have been accepted, and the work is going on actively.

Huron—Miss Alice Story, graduate of the Wisconsin library school, Class of 1915, and until recently assistant in the public library at Virginia, Minnesota, has been elected to the position of librarian at Huron. Miss Purves, who has been in charge of the library while finishing her course at the Huron College, resigns to take a position as high school teacher.

Lake Andes—The annual report of the Lake Andes Public Library shows 43 volumes added during the year, making a total of 1,179. There are 188 borrowers, and a circulation of 4,895, 12 per cent of which was non-fiction and 29 per cent children's books. The total expenditures for the year were \$474.17.

Madison—Mrs. Laity, who took charge of the library after the resignation of Miss Hope, has been ill during the spring and Mrs. Fannie B. Roberts was elected to take the position of librarian. Mrs. Roberts is attending the summer school for librarians at Iowa City.

In March the field librarian spent several days in the library instructing the new librarian in library methods.

Milbank—Better Baby Week was celebrated in the Milbank Public Library in April. It was a county affair and seven examining physi-

cians were kept busy all the day. Dr. Jones, of Vermillion, gave a lecture on measurements of the child and its development. The library had a wealth of material on the subject of child welfare, pamphlets from the U. S. Bureau and Woman's Home Companion and others, as well as books. Ministers preached on the subject, the newspapers wrote about it, and every one was interested. Patrons said that it was the best thing the library had done.

The March circulation was over 1,600, the readers numbered 1,100 and reference workers, 199. The greatest daily attendance was 190.

Mobridge—At the spring election the citizens of Mobridge voted to have a tax supported public library, and the question carried with a splendid majority. Application was immediately made to the Carnegie Corporation for a gift for a building. The library of Rev. Warner, which has been kept in the United Church for the free use of the public is to be purchased from Mrs. Warner and used as a nucleus for the public library. The field librarian visited Mobridge in May and talked with interested citizens about a site, duties of the board, and ways of proceeding with the building plans. An evening meeting was held in the church, at which much interesting discussion was had.

Morristown—A group of ladies at Morristown have been maintaining a small public library, housed at present in a barber shop. They shared with Thunder Hawk and Mobridge the expense of having the field librarian come to visit their

town and talk on library work for small communities.

Mount Vernon—Rev. W. T. Ferguson died at his home in Mt. Vernon, April 22d, 1917, after about six weeks' illness from neuritis. The funeral was on Thursday following in charge of Drs. Hoagland and Harkness from Mitchell. The Masons and Odd Fellows, of both of which he was a member, attended in a body and led the cortege to the cemetery where the Masons performed their rites for the dead.

Mr. Ferguson was in his fourth year as pastor of the Mt. Vernon Methodist church. He was a man of wide and catholic sympathies and deeply interested in the welfare and upbuilding of the community. It was largely thru his influence and efforts that Mt. Vernon Free Library was established, and as president of the Board of Library Trustees, he had a prominent part in starting and developing the library into what it is today—one of the best equipped and best patronized libraries of its size in the state. While we realize that he has gone to a better world, yet his going has cast a shadow of sorrow over the whole community and we, his co-workers, feel that he has left a place that it will be well-nigh impossible to fill.

(Contributed.)

The Free Library Commission owes much to Mr. Ferguson's interest in and efforts for the library advancement of his community. The library circle of the state has lost one of the forces that has helped it to grow.

Pierre—Mrs. Maud Russell Carter, librarian, is spending a month's vacation in Colorado Springs, visiting relatives. Miss Kathleen Schwartz is taking care of the library while Mrs. Carter is away.

Salem—The question of giving tax support to a public library was voted on but not carried at the spring election. Friends of the library will try again another year.

Sioux Falls—Miss Fannie B. Taylor, librarian of the Sioux Falls High School Library, died while at her work June 14. Miss Taylor was secretary of the South Dakota Library Association for two years and was one of the active workers in building up the school libraries in the state. Her work and personality will be greatly missed at the S. D. L. A.

Sisseton—The library at Sisseton is trying the plan of closing the library during the evening hours for the hot summer months.

Sturgis—Annual report: Number of volumes in library, 1,111; borrowers, 98; non-resident borrowers, 5; circulation, 3,069, 13 per cent of which was non-fiction, and 34 per cent children's books. The library is open two days a week from two to five, and the librarian serves without pay.

Thunder Hawk—In the March Bulletin, the story of the beginning of the Thunder Hawk Public Library was given. A bit of the history did not come to light, however, so far as the Commission is concerned, until the field librarian made her visit to Thunder Hawk in May. The first donation of books was

made by Mrs. A. S. Beaven of Oakland, California, and was accompanied by a contract which called upon the Good Will Library Club of Thunder Hawk to add 100 books each year to the original gift of 100. Thirty of the hundred books added must be new books. The others might be second-hand, or donated copies. At the end of three years, if the club had fulfilled the conditions of the contract, and secured a suitable place for housing the books, the original 100 books became the property of the club.

These conditions have been met, but the question of housing a library, which now has reached 513 books, has become a serious question. This spring the club purchased a lot on Main street. The field librarian was invited to visit the town and talk on the library question at the annual ice cream social. The stakes were placed for the foundation of a building 18x22 feet, and the librarian consulted as to the location of the building on the lot. There will be a small covered porch, an assembly room, a tiny kitchen, and a room in which the books will be kept and which can be locked up if need be. This will be called the library room. In this building the club meetings will be held, and other meetings, if they are wanted. The library will be open certain definite hours for the circulation of books.

The work of putting up the building is to be donated, as is most of the materials. Sand is to be given by the load, one man has promised a load of stone, another will help dig the ditches for the foundation, and so on. Money or labor has been promised by almost every man

in the town and surrounding country. The women will feed the workers on the days the building is being done. No doubt many pounds of nails will go into that building driven by the women themselves, since they are truly of the pioneer western type.

The ice cream social was very successful, the proceeds all going toward the library building. The field librarian talked on the prac-

tical side of the value of the library to such a community as Thunder Hawk and praised the enterprise of a town of not more than 100 inhabitants which would result in a library building. Is there a town in the country smaller than this with a library building?

Webster—The vote taken at the spring election on the question of a public library for Webster was lost three to one.

TRAVELING LIBRARY NOTES.

The demand for traveling libraries is not so great during the summer as in the fall and winter, but new stations are being located occasionally even during the summer. The newest one is at Fairpoint, Meade County, with Mrs. E. J. Smith as librarian.

Books have been ordered for five new rural libraries of twenty-five volumes each, fifteen libraries of fifty volumes each, and in addition some special libraries have been planned. The Commission has decided to furnish special agricultural libraries, instead of including agricultural books so generally in the regular libraries. Ten of these libraries will be ready for circu-

lation in the fall. It is expected that these will find their greatest service through the hands of the county agents. Each library will contain twenty volumes of books on subjects of interest to farmers, the books to be purchased from lists recommended by farm experts from different parts of the state.

A few new ones will be added to the group of young folks' libraries which were started last year for use with boy and girl clubs.

The Commission would be glad to receive any suggestions about traveling libraries or any news items of the way in which the community uses the books, for the Bulletin.

LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Town	Location	Librarian
Aurora	Residence	Mrs. John Saville
Plankinton	School	Hortense Bright
White Lake		
Beadle	Store	Etta O. Smith
Bonilla	Church	Mrs. W. R. Dickson
Hitchcock	Residence	Lillian McDonnell
Huron	Office	Mrs. Paul Thompson
Virgil		
Bon Homme	Drug Store	W. P. J. Hegarty
Avon	Residence	Mary S. Cooley
Tabor	Residence	Martin Sorenson
Tabor	Office	Leo M. Fitzpatrick
Tabor	Rest Room	Lydia Youngworth
Tyndall		
Brookings	Town Hall	Mrs. Ward Levitt
Bruce	Grange Hall	Mrs. Elmer Honan
Bushnell	Drug Store	J. E. Dunn
Elkton	Parsonage	Rev. D. V. Richardson
Volga	Residence	Mrs. G. A. Walradth
White		
Brown	Town Hall	C. S. Watson
Barnard	Residence	Mrs. O. G. Wilson
Columbia	Hardware Store	John Gaskin
Columbia	Public Library	Helen Chase
Frederick	Store	Mrs. J. C. Wolff
Groton	Bank	C. H. Farish
Houghton	Residence	Mrs. J. L. Rock
Ordway	School	W. W. Zumwalt
Warner	Residence	P. Callighan
Westport		
Brule	Public Library	Olive Hill
Chamberlain	School House	H. E. Wackerman
Kimball		
Butte	Public Library	E. R. Wilkinson
Belle Fourche	Residence	W. C. Richards
Newell		
Clark	Drug Store	W. J. Page
Bradley	Residence	Mrs. Leslie Boyd
Carpenter	Residence	Frances Kenyon
Carpenter	Drug Store	E. M. Jones
Clark	Bank	Harold G. Lewis
Garden City	Bank	Mrs. R. W. Johnston
Naples		
Clay	Parish House	Mrs. Crossley
Wakonda		
Codington	Drug Store	Dr. Mullen
Florence	Newspaper Office	Mrs. Ernest Schoonover
Henry	Drug Store	Edsell & Kinyon
Wallace	Residence	L. J. McCracken
Watertown	Co. Agent's Car	A. W. Palm, Co. Agent
Watertown		
Corson	Post Office	Frank Dennerly
McLaughlin		
Custer	Store	Charles Busteod
Buffalo Gap	School House	Mrs. Frank L. Kirk
Custer	Post Office	Clyde Mohler
Mohler	School House	Floyd G. Bond
Pringle		
Davison	School House	Edna Rosenquist
Ethan	Public Library	Jennie Trotter
Mt. Vernon		
Day	Jewelry Store	H. P. Hensler
Bristol	Elevator Office	Carl Leverson
Pierpont	Bank	J. M. Holter
Roelyn	Church	Rev. E. G. Swenson
Webster		
Deuel	Residence	Gordon Ryder
Altamont	Post Office	H. H. Guernsey
Altamont	Farm House	Mrs. Marie Quickstad
Toronto		
Dewey	Post Office	Luella S. Trevor
Eagle Butte	Hotel	Thos. H. McClure
Firesteel	Church	Mrs. Faye G. Darling
Timber Lake		
Douglas	Residence	Mrs. W. S. Baker
Delmont		
Edmunds	School	M. J. Henderson
Hosmer		

Town	Location	Librarian
Fall River		
Ardmore	Office	G. C. Gaylor
Edgemont	Store	Lillian Brenisholz
Oelrichs	School House	Mrs. B. M. West
Oelrichs	Post Office	Inez A. Jones
Oral	Residence	Mrs. Alice Melson
Oral	Residence	Mrs. A. J. Kieffer
Smithwick	Club Rooms	Genevieve Frawley
Faulk		
Carlyle	Hotel	A. N. Soule
Chelsea	Bank	Charles A. Robinson
Dunsmore	Residence	F. L. Mather, Goudyville
Faulkton	Store	Mrs. Florence Greener
Manfield	Residence	Mrs. F. D. Persons
Onaka	School	Barbara Mitchell
Grant		
Strandburg	Store	Ada Moe
Troy	Residence	Mrs. A. Johnston
Gregory		
Dixon	School	Stanley Rosser
Fairfax	School	John G. Benidt
Haakon		
Manilla	Residence	Mrs. J. I. Singleton
Midland	School	Mrs. G. F. Piersall
Midland	Drug Store	H. Vis
Milesville	Residence	Mrs. Jas. Marsh
Ottumwa	Residence	Nellie Peterson
Ottumwa	Office	Mrs. Jas. Marsh
Ottumwa	School	W. F. Walpole
Phillip	Abstract Office	A. S. Anderson
Phillip	Residence	John Dunlevy
Hamlin		
Bryant	Drug Store	J. F. Anstette
Hazel	Post Office	Nellie Ralph
Lake Norden	School	Aug. Griesel
Hand		
Miller	Church	Fern Cruson
St. Lawrence	Residence	Agnes Wharton
Wessington	Residence	Mary E. Harris
Hanson		
Bard	Residence	Mrs. Wm. Sodergren, Mitchell
Harding		
Buffalo	Rest Room	Mrs. V. Vavrina
Redig	Residence	Mrs. W. M. Barret
Hughes		
Blunt	Store	Rachel Hanson
Blunt	Residence	Mrs. Alec Watson
Blunt	Residence	J. I. McLane
Canning	Store	N. M. Samco
Harrold	Residence	Alberta Hall
Harrold	Hotel	Mrs. R. L. Hall
Hutchinson		
Tripp	Furniture Store	Mrs. Delberdang
Hyde		
Highmore	Public Library	Mrs. Allen VanCamp
Jackson		
Belvidere	Post Office	Mrs. E. W. Reeves
Cottonwood	Residence	Henry Rintelman
Cottonwood	Residence	Robt. N. Chord
Interior	Drug Store	F. A. Northrup
Jerauld		
Wessington Springs	M. E. Church	Marie Sutton
Kingsbury		
Bancroft	Hardware Store	A. J. Christianson
DeSmet	Guild Hall	Mrs. F. L. Brewer
DeSmet	School	Lillian Tibbits
Erwin	Parsonage	A. Barkl
Emmond	Parsonage	K. R. Manseveld
Hetland	School	Lottie Bellows
Lake Preston	Store	Mrs. L. S. Nickerson
Lake		
Chester	Drug Store	Ray W. Roney
Winfred	Parsonage	Mrs. E. L. Smith
Lawrence		
Whitewood	High School	George Babington
Lincoln		
Tea	School	P. J. Harkness

Town	Location	Librarian
Lyman		
Capa	Residence	Mrs. L. H. Gram
Rowe	School	Mrs. Clara Hoisington, Ft. Pierre
Murdo	Feed Store	E. T. Moyer
Presho	W. C. T. U. Library	Mrs. A. T. Hagler
Reliance	Residence	Mary W. Simpson
Van Metre	School	B. L. Butler
Vivian	Residence	Mrs. H. McKemie
McCook		
Bridgewater	Church	Mrs. D. O. Pringle
Canistota	School	Mary Glenn
Salem	Club Rooms	Mrs. G. B. Maple
Spencer	Store	W. J. Loucks
Marshall		
Eden	Bank	John Zembsch
Lake City	Store	Orlando Risdall
Langford	Residence	Mrs. C. B. Hersey
Veblen	Residence	Alex W. McKell
Meade		
Black Hawk	Market	Mrs. F. N. Fetsch
Faith	Residence	Mrs. Chester Johnson
Jonesville	School	Mrs. Chas. Gray, Underwood
Stoneville	Residence	A. E. Jones
White Owl	Residence	Mrs. M. A. Paine
Zeal	Store	Louis P. Hanson, Faith
Minnehaha		
Humboldt	Doctor's Waiting Room	Augusta Adrian
Miner		
Canova	Library	Ellen Sable
Carthage	Doctor's Office	Mrs. Earle Crafts
Moody		
Flandreau	County Public Library	Mrs. Geo. Chorpensing
Pennington		
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. A. M. Oliver
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. W. E. Wyckoff
Owanka	Store	Gertrude Wilhoate
Quinn	Post Office	Coy W. Furnas
Quinn	Residence	Mrs. J. H. Parsons
Pedro	Residence	Mrs. Florence A. Kind- ley
Scenic	Lunch Room	Mrs. Geo. Skinner
Wall	Residence	John A. Schmitten
Perkins		
Bixby	Residence	Mrs. E. B. Clarke
Ellingson	School	Sylvia Chisholm
Lodgepole	Residence	Mrs. W. G. Smith
Meadow	Store	R. P. Kane
Potter		
Eales	Farm House	Mrs. H. A. Lyman
Forest City	Office	E. P. Thorne
Gettysburg	Residence	Harriette Doner
Lebanon	Residence	Mrs. Will Brown
Roberts		
Sisseton	Library	Gertrude Williams
Sanborn		
Kirley	Store	Mrs. N. Christianson
Letcher	Residence	Mrs. Homer Larimer
Woonsocket	Club Rooms	Mrs. Marie Dzie
Spink		
Brentford	Store	Rachel Mann
Doland	Residence	Mrs. Louise Lounsbury
Doland	Newspaper Office	L. V. Doty
Frankfort	Newspaper Office	F. E. Weed
LaDelle	Residence	A. H. Gilbert, Carpenter
Mansfield	Residence	Mrs. J. M. Hampton
Mellette	Residence	Howard Jenkins
Mellette	Residence	Mrs. S. L. Akers
Northville	Hardware Store	C. M. Halpenny
Turton	Store	E. Z. Coultier
Stanley		
Ft. Pierre	Residence	Mrs. FayWhitney
Ft. Pierre	Residence	Mrs. Paul D. Brown
Lindsay	Residence	Mrs. Florence A. Young
Hayes	Residence	Mrs. Pearl Nash
Wendte	Residence	Margaret Skinner

Town	Location	Librarian
Sully		
Agar	Post Office	Matilda Peterson
Fielder	Residence	Chas. Piersall
Onida	Store	M. B. Knight
Tripp		
Carter	Bank	R. R. Miller
Clearfield	School House	J. J. Underwood, Carter
Hamill	Church	Diana Hulshaf
Linden	Residence	Mary Hodges
Turner		
Hurley	Residence	Mrs. L. B. Vaughan
Monroe	School	F. R. Leaman
Union		
Beresford	Store	Mrs. Roy Thomas
Walworth		
Glenham	Lumber Yard	A. C. Freyer
Java	School	Gertrude A. Hough
Lowry	Lumber Office	Henry Besch
Mobridge	Church	W. M. Potts
Selby	Residence	Mrs. W. B. Myder
Selby	School House	Amanda Eskelson
Yankton		
Gayville	Drug Store	F. D. Kriebs
Mission Hill	Drug Store	C. B. Allison
Utica	Store	E. A. Kundert
Yankton	Residence	Olive Matthison
Ziebach		
Cherry Creek	Residence	Mrs. Ira Spurling

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

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FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

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INTRODUCING MISS STOCKETT

Perhaps I cannot do better in introducing Miss Julia Carson Stockett, who on September 1, be-

came Field Librarian of the South Dakota Free Library Commission, than to reproduce here the recommendation of her by Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Preceptor of the Wisconsin Library School, which was chiefly the cause of her employment by this commission. The members of the commission confidently expect Miss Stockett to justify in this field all Miss Hazeltine has said in her behalf:

"There is one splendid recommendation that I can make; Miss Julia C. Stockett; and I hope you will go after her immediately. * * * Miss Stockett is a graduate of Wellesly College, had more than a year of experience in the public library of Calgary, Canada, under the direction of Mr. Alexander Calhoun, probably the most able librarian in Canada. She had the years training with us and then two years on our staff. I can only speak in warmest praise of Miss Stockett's work with us both as a student and as a staff member. She is an ad-

mirable field worker, has large visions for the work as well as the ability to grasp and carry out the details. We have had few as successful workers in the field as Miss Stockett in the eleven years I have been with the commission. * * * Miss Stockett is a western girl, born in Illinois but having spent all her life in the west except during the

period of her eastern education. She has a splendid mind, excellent presence and poise, equally good executive ability."

I can only say that is a tremendous reputation to live up to and the commission employed the new field librarian thoroughly believing she would meet all the expectations of her friends.

GOOD-BYE TO LOIS SPENCER

Since August 15th Lois Spencer, for two years field librarian has been no more—that is to say she has been some more—for from that date she has been Lois Spencer-Severin. Miss Spencer was married to Prof. Harry C. Severin, entomologist of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at the home of her parents at Falls City, Nebraska, and they will make their home at Brookings where they are already settled.

During her brief incumbency of

the position of field librarian Miss Spencer made a strong impression upon the public and accomplished most satisfactory results for the state. She came into the work after Miss Borreson had in the previous two years laid the foundations deep and strong, and Miss Spencer continued the construction with the hands of a master builder. The commission gave her up with regret but with best wishes for her every happiness in her new relation.

THE WAR LIBRARY FUND

The Secretary of War has called to his assistance the American Library Association and requested that body to provide and administer a fund of one million dollars to be used for the purchase of books and the employment of librarians and instructors for the cantonments and convalescent hospitals, that the soldier boys may not utterly lose out by reason of their service but by systematic courses of readings in technology under the direction of trained librarians, come out of the service somewhat better prepared for life than they entered it.

It is an important and noble work which is enlisting the enthusiasm of librarians everywhere. South Da-

kota, under the direction of our new field librarian and the members of the Library Commission is organizing to do her full share. The campaign will close September 28, and it is confidently believed that the full estimate of the secretary of war will be more than met.

* * *

Miss Stockett's first appearance in our field came contemporaneously with the meeting of the State Library Association and thus she was happily given the opportunity to meet a large number of the librarians of the state at the very start of her work, and to gain important knowledge of their problems and of the special work before her.

This issue of the bulletin is prepared under the direction of the secretary of the Free Library Commission and Miss Stockett must in no wise be held responsible for anything which appears in it.

* * *

The state campaign in aid of the War Library fund fell upon the new Field Librarian, almost before she had time to remove the dust of travel in coming to us. She has taken hold of the work with an energy which promises substantial results.

* * *

Two years appears to be the term of office of a field librarian in South Dakota, through no limitation of the law or arbitrary rule of the commission. Miss Lily Borreson came to us June 1, 1913 at the organization of the commission and remained with us until September 1, 1915, when she resigned to accept a more lucrative position in her home city of La-Crosse, Wisconsin. Her work was fundamental and the library situation in South Dakota will always be richer for her contribution to it. She was succeeded September 1, 1915 by Miss Spencer who we are just now losing with regret. Miss Stockett is with us and the commission desires to take this opportunity to serve notice upon city libraries and college professors to keep off our preserves.

STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Twelfth Session of the State Library Association, and the first to be held since the separation from the State Educational Association convened in Pierre, September 5, at 10:00 a. m. and continued in session two days. There were present the following librarians: State Library Commission, W. H. Powers,

While the secretary is doing a little editing he desires to express publicly the high estimation in which the Free Library Commission holds Miss Ada Pratt, our exceptionally competent cataloguer and office manager. Miss Pratt came two years ago and she has met every expectation of the commission for industry and efficiency. Every detail of the establishment is maintained with seasonableness and accuracy. It is an open secret that the commission would have been glad to have advanced Miss Pratt to the field work, but she desired her present position where she can perfect herself as a cataloguer.

* * *

The secretary takes a good deal of pride in presenting in this issue a pretty full outline of President Lugg's address before the State Library Association. It is an unusually strong presentation of an important element in public education, through the library.

* * *

The Bulletin congratulates Miss Edla Laurson, the efficient librarian of Mitchell upon her decision to take the full course of the Wisconsin Library school while expressing regret that she is to for the present at least give up her useful work in our field. Her return will be hailed with pleasure.

Brookings, Mrs. Alida B. Longstaff, Huron, C. H. Lugg, Pierre, Doane Robinson, Pierre. Mrs. H. C. Severin, Miss Julia Stockett and Miss Ada Pratt of the Free Library Commission office. Miss Ida M. Anding and Mrs. Mary Hardy of the State Library, Mr. James Sebree of the Supreme Court Library; Miss Helen

Miner, Yankton College, Mrs. Jessie Bartholomew, Yankton, Mrs. Edna B. Lindahl, Brookings, Miss Alice B. Storey, Huron, Miss Marion Johnson, Hot Springs, Miss Olive Hill, Chamberlain, Miss Myrtle Francis, Redfield, Mrs. Eva Schmidt, Watertown, Miss Leora Lewis, Rapid City, Mrs. Maud Carter, Pierre, Miss Jennie Trotter, Mt. Vernon, Miss Edla Laurson, Mitchell, Miss Mary Redmond, Miller, Miss Rebecca Gehon, Canton. Miss A. B. Coushaine, of Washington, and Miss Jeanette Drake of Sioux City were esteemed visitors.

The following programme was in the main carried out:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

10:00 A. M.—Carnegie Library

Business Session—

Reports of officers.

Reports of committees.

Legislative committee, Mrs. Carter, Pierre.

Appointment of committees.

Registration and payment of dues.

Roll call—What my library can do to help our country win the war.

2:00 P. M.—Office of Free Library Commission.

Work of the Free Library Commission, Mrs. H. C. Severin, Ex-Field Librarian.

Trip through the Capitol, in charge of Mr. Doane Robinson, State Historian and Secretary of the Commission.

(At the meeting in the Commission office, lists of books on the war will be given out; and free discussion and suggestions invited.)

8:00 P. M.—Carnegie Library Music.

Address of Welcome—Governor Norbeck.

Response—Miss Edla Laurson, President S. D. Library Association.

Presentation of the new Field Librarian, Miss Julia Stockett, by State Supt. Lugg, President Free Library Commission.

Music.

Symposium—

The librarian's co-workers.

What the homemaker may expect of the library—Mrs. Ferguson, Midland.

What the city officials may expect of the library—Mr. Schlosser, Watertown.

What the educator may expect of the library—Mr. Lugg, Pierre.

What the club woman may expect of the library—Mrs. Polley, Pierre.

What the library board member may expect of the library.

Music.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6

Breakfast on the hills, guests of the Pierre Commercial Club and the Pierre Library Board. Meet at the library at 7:00 A. M.

10:30 A. M.—Carnegie Library

Work of the public library—Talk by Miss Lewis, the Rapid City librarian, using the Pierre public library as illustration.

2:00 P. M.—Carnegie Library

Business session—

Reports of committees.

Election of officers.

Advertising the library—Miss Jeanette Drake, Sioux City.

Round Table—Topics of interest to librarians, led by Miss Rowe, of the Spearfish Normal library.

**8:00 P. M.—Chamber of the House
of Representatives**

Music.

Address—The value of a public library to the people—Miss Drake, Librarian at Sioux City, Iowa.

The opportunity for quiet consideration of the programme as distinguished from the rush of the meetings in connection with the S. D. E. A. was very noticeable and it was the universal opinion that the

separate meetings were preferable and more valuable to librarians. Miss Laurson presided over the association with grace and facility and the papers and discussions were most edifying. The librarians were especially grateful to Miss Drake for the helpful message she brought us and to Mr. Lugg for his exceptionally able address. Miss Stockett was given her first opportunity to meet the librarians of the state.

WHAT THE TEACHER MAY EXPECT FROM THE LIBRARY

(Address of Chas. H. Lugg, President Free Library Commission.)

Each of us is prone to magnify the importance of his own office. It has long been the fashion of the school to regard itself as the custodian of all that is worth while in education. Of late, however, there has come a better understanding of the process of education as a social function, and we now see the school as one of the agencies employed by society for the education of the young. Of these agencies there are two older than the school. These are the home with all of the influences belonging to it, and the industry or business of the neighborhood. At one time these were the main factors in the education of each generation. Then came the church, an extension of the home life, to take direction of the religious phase of education. The school came into being when the scholastic acquirements demanded for the success of each individual became greater than the other agencies could well supply. This institution has charge of the intellectual phase of education as a means of developing the student's power to adapt himself to his envi-

ronment. Finally there has come the library as a supplement of the home, the school and the business activities of the neighborhood. It assists all of the other agencies in various ways, but our chief concern in this discussion is with its relation to the school.

We look upon the teacher as the personification of the school and expect her to express the school's attitude. The activities of the library running along the same lines as those of the school must never be allowed to clash with the legitimate work of the school. The teacher may expect a helpful, sympathetic attitude on the part of the librarian in several phases of educational work.

First, the library is the depository of much classified information which can not be included in the textbooks used, but which may be needed by pupils in the prosecution of their work. The library is expected to furnish this material as needed.

Second, the library serves the literary necessities of the reading public of which the school is a part. The teacher may expect that the library will have in accessible form much of the world's best literature

of which students may avail themselves.

Third, and I sometimes think most important, the library is a large factor in molding the literary taste of the neighborhood. In this the school is much concerned. The school teaches pupils how to read and then is concerned with teaching them to read. Too often the stuff they elect to read is not conducive to intellectual growth or the formation of moral fiber. Here is a field where the librarian can do more than the teacher can. She meets the pupil when his guard is down and he is susceptible to the influence of a directing mind sympathetically familiar with his needs. Then a word of suggestion may direct the attention of the reader to fields of inspiring literature which will surround him with an atmosphere that is invigorating to his faculties, clear to his mental and moral perception, and conducive to the development of correct ideals. This is the kind of helpful co-operation that every teacher longs for, knowing that her work is often all undone by the influences to which the pupil is subjected during the hours when he is not under the control of the school. There is so

much of mere literary froth available to readers today, so much of impossible romance and indecent love-making dumped before the reading public, that our youth are growing up in an overheated atmosphere of sensuality and voluptuousness that makes for neither moral stamina or intellectual and industrial efficiency. Standing, as she does, in the clearing house of ideas the conscientious and competent librarian can be worth as much to the community as the principal of any school in it. She may at the same time by her wise co-operation make the school of much greater value than it would otherwise be. The teacher and the librarian should each understand the other's problems, and should cultivate a sympathetic understanding of each other's plans and purposes. Thus far in the development of our library work the schools have had splendid co-operation from the libraries, and I have faith in the future development of this relation. The library is a permanent educational agency and the time is not far distant when no town or village that boasts a school house will be satisfied to forego the benefits of a library directed by one trained for library work.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS INFORMATION SERVICE

A group of librarians interested in Public Affairs Information Service met Monday, June 25, 1917, while in attendance at the American Library Association at Louisville, to discuss the future of the Service.

Mr. George S. Godard, Connecticut State Librarian and a member of the advisory committee, presided.

It was moved and carried that two additional members be named to

represent the university and college libraries, and the public libraries on the advisory committee.

The Committee, with the two new names, is as follows:

Mr. George S. Godard, State Librarian, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. C. C. Williamson, Librarian, Municipal Reference Library, New York City.

Mr. John A. Lapp, Director. Bureau of Legislative Information, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, Law Librarian. Columbia University, New York City.

Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, Librarian. Youngstown Public Library, Youngstown, Ohio.

Several matters were referred to the Committee for consideration in the near future, relative to the development of the Service.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Brookings—Miss Edna Bushnell was married in August to Mr. Lindahl who is with the United States troops. Mrs. Lindahl will continue her work as librarian.

Estelline—Miss Leslie Gould has resigned as librarian and Mrs. W. H. Burton has taken her place.

Highmore—Mrs. Edith R. Cornell succeeds Mrs. Allen Van Camp as librarian at Highmore.

Hot Springs—Miss Marion Johnson takes Miss Theresa Clark's place as librarian.

Huron—The Huron Public Library is fortunate in securing the services of Miss Alice Story as librarian. Besides having had some years experience in teaching, Miss Story is a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School and has been first assistant at Virginia, Minnesota, for

the past two years. A subject catalog is being made and the librarian has laid out many plans for the coming year. The library has been redecorated.

Lead—Miss Martha Livingston has been elected librarian to succeed Mrs. Nellie L. Snyder who has resigned.

Madison—The new librarian, Mrs. F. B. Roberts, returned from Library School at Iowa City the first of August. Inventory has been taken and reorganizing going on in the form of accessioning, classifying, and pocketing and carding the books. The building is being repaired and decorated. Mrs. Roberts writes, "It is my desire that our library shall be a live, up-to-date institution and I have so many plans I am wanting to carry out."

TRAVELING LIBRARIES

Eight new traveling library stations have been established since the last issue of the Bulletin. They are at Akaska, Draper, Fort Pierre, Hisega, Java, Le Beau, Scotland, and three near Selby. The requests for traveling libraries are constantly increasing; since September there have been more than fifty requests for information on this subject. There are fifteen new fifty volume libraries and five of these have already been sent out. Besides these

there are five new rural libraries and two new juvenile libraries. Books have arrived for eight agricultural libraries; these are intended especially for the use of county agents in their work but may be borrowed also by farmers' clubs. Because of the increase in the amount of work in the traveling library department, the services of Master Rowe Gifford have been secured to help in the packing, unpacking, and checking over books.

Town	Location	Librarian
Aurora		
Plankinton	Residence	Mrs. John Saville
White Lake	School	Lucille Walden
Beadle		
Bonilla	Store	Etta O. Smith
Hitchcock	Church	Mrs. R. L. Jones
Huron	Residence	Lillian McDonnell
Virgil	Office	Mrs. Paul Thompson
Yale	Residence	Finley Stirling
Bon Homme		
Avon	Drug Store	W. P. J. Hogarty
Scotland	Rest Room	Mrs. W. H. Miller
Tabor	Residence	Mary S. Cooley
Tabor	Residence	Martin Sorenson
Tyndall	Rest Room	Lydia Youngworth
Brookings		
Bruce	Town Hall	Mrs. Ward Levitt
Bushnell	Grange Hall	Mrs. Elmer Honan
Elkton	Drug Store	J. E. Dunn
Volga	Parsonage	Rev. D. V. Richardson
White	Residence	Mrs. Jim Jensen
Brown		
Barnard	Town Hall	Cecelia Daulton
Columbia	Residence	Mrs. O. G. Wilson
Columbia	Hardware Store	John Gaskin
Frederick	Public Library	Helen Chase
Groton	Store	Mrs. J. C. Wolf
Houghton	Bank	C. H. Farish
Ordway	Residence	Mrs. J. L. Rock
Warner	School	W. W. Zumwalt
Westport	Residence	P. Callighan
Brule		
Chamberlain	Public Library	Olive Hill
Kimball	School House	H. E. Wackerman
Butte		
Bell Fourche	Public Library	E. R. Wilkinson
Newell	Residence	W. C. Richards
Clark		
Bradley	Drug Store	W. J. Page
Carpenter	Residence	Mrs. Leslie Boyd
Carpenter	Residence	Frances Kenyon
Clark	Drug Store	E. M. Jones
Garden City	Bank	Harold G. Lewis
Naples	Bank	Mrs. J. L. Rider
Clay		
Wakonda	Parish House	Mrs. Crossley
Codington		
Florence	Drug Store	Dr. Mullen
Henry	Newspaper Office	Mrs. Ernest Schoonover
Wallace	Drug Store	Edsell & Kinyon
Watertown	Residence	L. J. McCracken
Watertown	Co. Agent's Car	A. W. Palm, Co. Agent
Corson		
McLaughlin	Post Office	Frank Dennerly
Custer		
Buffalo	Store	Chas. Busted
Custer	School House	Mrs. Frank L. Kirk
Mohler	Post Office	Clyde Mohler
Pringle	School House	Floyd G. Bond
Davison		
Ethan	School House	Edna Rosenquist
Mt. Vernon	Public Library	Jennie Trotter
Day		
Bristol	Jewelry Store	H. P. Hensler
Pierpont	Telephone Office	John Ewald
Roslyn	Bank	J. M. Holter
Webster	Church	Rev. E. G. Swenson
Deuel		
Altamont	Residence	Gordon Ryder
Altamont	Post Office	H. H. Guernsey
Toronto	Farm House	Mrs. Marie Quickstad
Dewey		
Eagle Butte	Post Office	Luella S. Trevor
Firesteel	Hotel	Thos. H. McClure
Timber Lake	Church	Ida Hartig

Town	Location	Librarian
Douglas		
Delmont	Residence	Mrs. W. S. Baker
Edmunds		
Hosmer	School	M. J. Henderson
Fall River		
Ardmore	Office	G. C. Caylor
Edgemont	Store	Lillian Brenisholz
Oelrichs	School House	Mrs. B. M. West
Oelrichs	Post Office	Inez A. Jones
Oral	Residence	Mrs. Alice Melson
Oral	Residence	Mrs. A. J. Kieffer
Smithwick	Club Rooms	Genevieve Frawley
Faulk		
Carlyle	Hotel	A. N. Soule
Chelsea	Bank	Charles A. Robinson
Dunsmore	Residence	F. L. Mather, Goudyville
Faulkton	Store	Mrs. Florence Greener
Onaka	School	Barbara Mitchell
Grant		
Milbank	Public Library	Minnie Shannon
Strandburg	Store	Ada Moe
Troy	Residence	Mrs. A. Johnston
Gregory		
Dixon	School	W. R. Mack
Fairfax	School	John G. Benidt
Haakon		
Manilla	Residence	Mrs. J. I. Singleton
Midland	School	Mrs. G. F. Piersall
Midland	Drug Store	H. Vis
Milesville	Residence	Mrs. Jas. Marsh
Nowlin	Store	Mrs. Rena Jarman
Ottumwa	Residence	Nellie Peterson
Ottumwa	Office	Mrs. Jas. Marsh
Ottumwa	School	J. F. Anstette
Philip	Abstract Office	A. S. Anderson
Philip	Residence	John Dunlevy
Hamlin		
Bryant	Drug Store	W. F. Walpole
Hazel	Post Office	Nellie Ralph
Lake Norden	School	Aug. Griesel
Hand		
Miller	Church	Fern Cruson
St. Lawrence	Residence	Agnes Wharton
Wessington	Residence	Mary E. Harris
Hanson		
Bard	Residence	Mrs. Wm. Sodergren,
Harding		Mitchell
Buffalo	Rest Room	Mrs. V. Vavrina
Redig	Residence	Mrs. W. M. Barret
Hughes		
Blunt	Store	Mrs. M. W. Gibson
Blunt	Residence	Mrs. Alec Watson
Blunt	Residence	J. I. McLane
Canning	Store	N. M. Samco
Harrold	Residence	Alberta Hall
Harrold	Hotel	Mrs. R. L. Hall
Hutchinson		
Tripp	Furniture Store	Mrs. Delberdang
Hyde		
Highmore	Public Library	Mrs. Edith Cornell
Jackson		
Belvidere	Post Office	Mrs. E. W. Reeves
Cottonwood	Residence	Henry Rintelman
Cottonwood	Residence	Robt. N. Chord
Interior	Drug Store	F. A. Northrup
Jerauld		
Wessington Springs	M. E. Church	Marie Sutton
Jones		
Draper	Residence	Mrs. Edith M. Schussler

Town	Location	Librarian
Kingsbury		
Bancroft	Hardware Store	A. J. Christianson
DeSmet	Guild Hall	Mrs. F. L. Brewer
DeSmet	School	Lillian Tibbits
Erwin	Parsonage	A. Barkl
Esmond	Parsonage	K. R. Manseveld
Hetland	School	Lottie Bellows
Lake Preston	Store	Mrs. L. S. Nickerson
Lake		
Chester	Drug Store	Ray W. Roney
Winfred	Parsonage	Mrs. E. L. Smith
Lawrence		
Whitewood	High School	George Babington
Lincoln		
Tea	School	Lauretta Lawless
Lyman		
Capa	Residence	Mrs. L. H. Cram
Rowe	School	Mrs. Clara Hoisington, Ft. Pierre
Murdo	Feed Store	E. T. Moyer
Presho	W. C. T. U. Library	Mrs. A. T. Hagler
Reliance	Residence	Mary W. Simpson
Van Metre	School	B. I. Butler
Vivian	Residence	Mrs. H. McKemmler
McCook		
Bridgewater	Church	Mrs. D. O. Pringle
Canistota	School	Mary Glenn
Salem	Club Rooms	Mrs. G. B. Maple
Spencer	Store	W. J. Loucks
Marshall		
Lake City	Store	Orlando Risdall
Langford	Residence	Mrs. C. B. Hersey
Veblen	Residence	Alex. W. McKell
Meade		
Black Hawk	Market	Mrs. F. N. Fetsch
Fairport	Store	Mrs. E. J. Smith
Jonesville	School	Mrs. Chas. Grey, Underwood
Stoneville	Residence	A. E. Jones
White Owl	Residence	Mrs. M. A. Paine
Zeal	Store	Louis P. Hanson, Faith
Minnehaha		
Humboldt	Doctor's Waiting Room	Dr. Sherwood
Miner		
Canova	Library	Helen Patterson
Carthage	Doctor's Office	Mrs. Earle Crafts
Moody		
Flandreau	County Public Library	Mrs. Geo. Chorpeneing
Pennington		
Hisega	Post Office	Mrs. J. L. Soule
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. A. M. Oliver
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. F. H. Rector
Owanka	Store	Gertrude Wilhoite
Quinn	Post Office	Coy W. Furnas
Quinn	Residence	Mrs. J. H. Parsons
Pedro	Residence	Mrs. Florence A. Kind- ley
Scenic	Lunch Room	Mrs. Geo. Skinner
Wall	Residence	John A. Schmittten
Perkins		
Bixby	Residence	Mrs. E. B. Clarke
Ellingson	School	Sylvia Chisholm
Lodgepole	Residence	Mrs. W. G. Smith
Meadow	Store	R. P. Kane
Potter		
Bales	Farm House	Mrs. H. A. Lyman
Forest City	Office	E. P. Thorne
Gettysburg	Residence	Marguerite Baird
Lebanon	Residence	Mrs. Will Baum
Roberts		
Sisseton	Library	Gertrude Williams
Sanborn		
Letcher	Residence	Mrs. Homer Larimer
Woonsocket	Club Rooms	Mrs. Marie Dzie

Town	Location	Librarian
Spink		
Brentford	Store	Rachel Mann
Doland	Residence	Mrs. Louise Lounsbury
Doland	Newspaper Office	L. V. Doty
Frankfort	Newspaper Office	F. E. Weed
LaDelle	Residence	A. H. Gilbert, Carpenter
Mansfield	Residence	Mrs. J. M. Hampton
Mansfield	Residence	Mrs. F. D. Persons
Mellette	Residence	Howard Jenkins
Mellette	Residence	Mrs. S. L. Akers
Northville	Hardware Store	C. M. Halpenny
Turton	Store	E. Z. Coultier
Stanley		
Ft. Pierre	Residence	Mrs. Fay Whitney
Ft. Pierre	Residence	Mrs. Paul D. Brown
Ft. Pierre	Residence	R. R. Marsh
Lindsay	Residence	Mrs. Florence A. Young
Hayes	Residence	Mrs. Pearl Nash
Kirley	Residence	Mrs. N. Christianson
Wendte	Residence	Margaret Skinner
Sully		
Agar	Post Office	Matilda Peterson
Elder	Residence	Chas. Piersall
Onida	Store	M. B. Knight
Tripp		
Carter	Bank	R. R. Miller
Clearfield	School House	J. J. Underwood, Carter
Hamill	Church	Dlena Hulshof
Linden	Residence	Mary Hodges
Turner		
Hurley	Residence	Mrs. L. B. Vaughan
Monroe	School	P. J. Harkness
Union		
Beresford	Store	F. D. Kriebs
Walworth		
Glenham	Lumber Yard	Marie Flakoll
Java	School	Marguerite Barclay, Selby
Lowry	Lumber Office	Henry Besch
Mobridge	Church	W. M. Potts
Selby	Residence	Mrs. W. B. Myler
Selby	School House	Amanda Eskelson
Yankton		
Gayville	Drug Store	F. D. Kriebs
Mission Hill	Drug Store	C. B. Allison
Utica	Store	E. A. Kundert
Yankton	Residence	Olive Matthison
Ziebach		
Cherry Creek	Residence	Mrs. Ira Spurling
Selby	School	Mary Eskelson
Selby	School	Frances M. Brooks
LeBeau	School	Louise M. Green
Akaska	Store	H. J. Kundert
Java	Drug Store	R. M. Hennings
Wewela	Club Room	Mrs. E. Jenks

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

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LIBRARIES AND THE WAR

During the war, libraries, as well as every other institution and every person, will wish to make their daily work the best and most effective it has yet been. Extra work done should not cause a slackness in daily routine but stimulate higher activity. It is a noticeable fact that the busiest person can always assume more than his present duties and busy libraries will find and gladly assume a heavy increase of work all through the war. The Library War Fund is almost completed but renewed efforts should be made to collect books and magazines for the camps. Home work must not suffer, however; there is unlimited opportunity for the librarian these days in bringing material on every phase of the war before the public. Consult lists of books recommended by the American Library Association and Library Commissions of the country; read library literature for suggestions; make government material available for the reading public; and write to the State Commission for help whenever needed. Conservation of every possible resource at home and keeping up with the war situation at the front and war activities at home can be forwarded by every library in the state. No matter how small your library is, it can do its share in increasing patriotism and helping to win the war.

Books for the Camps

Now that the Library War Fund is nearing completion, effort should again be concentrated on gathering books for the soldiers. Approximately 3,000 books and magazines have been reported collected and this work should continue all through the war. Full instructions about shipping and the kinds of books needed have been sent to the libraries of the state. The latest directions concerning periodicals are that for the present it is not advisable to send to the camps any magazines other than those most recent magazines which are sent by mail. Circulars from the Boston Book Company are being mailed to every library in the state in compliance with a request from headquarters in regard to disposal of back numbers of periodicals accepted by the library. The money from such sales should be sent to headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Library War Fund

At present it is not possible to give the total results of the Library War Campaign, as several counties have not yet made a final report. This has been due largely to the fact that Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and Y. M. C. A. work were being organized and it was thought that better results could be obtained by waiting longer. Many counties, however, are through with their campaigns and by the time the next Bulletin is issued a report will be made with some of the methods used to raise money.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin

Up to date there have been in the state 42 subscriptions to the Wisconsin Library Bulletin. Be-

sides these, there are two other copies received, making a total number of 44. No library is too small to have this publication—the price is within the reach of all and a great amount of information and help may be obtained from reading this periodical regularly.

Magazine Reference Work

Enough new shelving has been added to the Commission's headquarters at the State Capitol to establish a clearing house for magazines on a much larger scale than formerly. The Free Library Commission welcomes the sending in of magazines which are indexed in periodical indexes. It is also glad to supply requests to fill in broken files from the clearing house. Please help us make this work grow. Write and tell us which extra periodicals you have and what you need; your reference work will be much more effective if your files are unbroken.

Bulletin Index

It is planned with the next issue of the South Dakota Library Bulletin to print a title page and index from the first number in December 1914 through the December 1917 issue. Every library in the state should have the Bulletin bound and it would be well to include the three years with title page and index in one binding. From now on an index and title page will be printed annually.

Library Training

Miss Edla Laurson writes in answer to a letter recently sent to her:

To the question, *Are you glad to be in Library School?* I should answer a hearty affirmative. Some very fine things come to the librarian doing her work faithfully in her own library; the inspiration of our State Library Association meetings and the stimulating visits of our Field Librari-

ans both help very much indeed. Perhaps the largest contribution they make is in the ideals of service.

Some things can come only through the relation of teacher and pupil and these things a Library School must give us. The biggest lesson, for me at least, to learn is accuracy; after that comes the practice work in various phases of library organization.

Some of the hard work might

have been avoided by preparation before coming—learning to write a good library hand, learning to operate a typewriter with accuracy and speed, and starting the required reading a year before school opens.

In spite of the hard work, there is the pleasure of difficulties conquered, of association with fellow students, and of listening to the inspiring lectures of our splendid faculty.

AN APPRECIATION

By Emily K. Chapman, English Instructor, Washington High School, Sioux Falls.

What practice howsoe'er expert

In fitting aptest words to things

Or voice the richest tone that sings
Hath power to give thee as thou wert.

In trying to express all that Fanny A. Taylor's brief but full life stood for, words are inadequate. To those of us whose privilege it was to know her intimately, she was never failing in true friendship. There was nothing insincere, nor unsympathetic, nor unappreciative about her. And what a gay and rare wit she had! It was a pleasure to be with her. Her heart was full of such perfect understanding that we did not need to weigh our words

or pause over our actions. It was of others always she first took thought, even though it interfered with cherished plans of her own. She was never strong but carried her burdens uncomplainingly and such was her ambition and enthusiasm that she often went beyond her strength. During one of New York's hottest summers, in spite of a physician's warning, she put in hours of study that she might give her best to her work. Who knows how far reaching will be the inspiration that she brought to her pupils, her fellow librarians, and to many others?

LIBRARY HOUSEKEEPING

By Alice B. Story, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Huron.

It is due to civic pride that our libraries usually present attractive exteriors in artistic settings. If, however, one expects to find the same attractiveness inside, may he not often be disillusioned as he sees on all sides evidences of negligent housekeeping?

Perhaps the loan desk is the first object that meets his eye as he enters. He notes a pile of ragged books, paste, strips of muslin, scissors, and mending material of all sorts scattered over the charging

desk. Glancing around the room, he sees that not all the torn books are on the desk but that they are toppling over against each other on the shelves, while others have their backs to the wall! If not too discouraged, he may try to find a favorite book and, if his patience holds out, succeed in finding it among the *Ws* instead of the *As* where it rightfully belongs. Let us hope that, having found his book, he is too intent on the contents to note the table covered with old newspapers and magazines.

But library housekeeping involves more than orderliness. It also includes exact, systematic filing of magazines, book orders, bindery lists, and letters. One should have a list of magazines on file and be able to find the one called for almost instantly. In lieu of a desk, manila folders may be used for the filing of orders, reports, letters, and lists. If these are labelled in the upper left hand corner (Book orders, Library supplies, Teachers' lists), filed alphabetically, and kept upright on the desk with the ac-

cession book, A. L. A. publications and other material, they are easily available. Whatever else is crowded out of our day's work, surely it is not the reading of shelves or filing of magazines.

Pictures, plants, posters, and a table of well chosen books add to the hospitality as well as to the attractiveness of our libraries, if we are good housekeepers. If we are not, we may be sure they will only emphasize and bring out in bold relief the carelessness of the housekeeper.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS AT FAIRS

Free Public Library Exhibit at the Alfalfa Palace, Rapid City
By Leora J. Lewis, Librarian, Free Public Library, Rapid City

Believing that, if it were good advertising for the business houses in Rapid City to place exhibits in the Alfalfa Palace, it would also be good advertising for the Public Library, space was secured and an exhibit placed in an attractive corner of the gallery.

The walls were hung with dark green burlap, which was relieved by a white ceiling. Groups of books especially interesting to the public, such as war books, cooks books, and business books were arranged on a broad ledge running around the two sides of the corner. Above the books posters were placed advertising what the library had to offer and how its privileges might be secured. These posters were made of ecru picture mount with colored lettering and appropriate pictures.

School of Mines Exhibit at the Alfalfa Palace, Rapid City

By Della M. Haft, Librarian, School of Mines Library, Rapid City.

The School of Mines Library was represented at the Alfalfa Palace in a booth decorated in gold and

A large photograph of the library had a conspicuous place on the wall.

A reading table with chairs in the center of the space was appreciated and made use of, especially by the children.

Lists of war books and books on canning and cookery were distributed, also a number of government bulletins on food conservation.

Of course, we can never tell whether the exhibit paid but, during the month following, we issued more new borrowers' cards than in any other month in the history of the library. And, if any of the business houses which had exhibits should have such an increase in the number of customers, we believe that they would have given some credit to their advertising.

white bunting, the colors of the school. The walls were covered with maps showing the topography

of the Black Hills region and photographs of beautiful scenes in the Hills. Large plates represented many beautifully colored minerals.

On the book shelves were works of general science and selections of books from the departments in which the schools specialize, such as physics, chemistry, geology, mining and metallurgy. Publications by the United States government and the School of Mines showed some of the investigations made in the fields of geology and mineralogy of the Black Hills. Among the engineering books were authoritative

works on sanitary engineering and good roads. But the school believes in encouraging the students to look beyond the bounds of their specialty, so a few choice books on history, travel, and literature, found place beside the technical volumes.

In the center of the booth was a library table, made by the students in the wood shop. On this were placed current numbers of some of the leading technical and scientific journals published. The School of Mines emphasizes the use of these technical journals and has many complete sets of them bound.

Free Library Commission Exhibit at the State Fair, Huron

The annual Free Library Commission exhibit was held at the State Fair at Huron this year during the week of the 10th of September. Cards on the ground announced the display which took place in the booth occupied by the Commission for the past two years.

At the head of the stairway in the Women's Building, a reading room was arranged. There were samples of a 50 volume library, a rural library, a juvenile library, and an agricultural library. The last attracted much attention, being a new feature of this year's exhibit and especially intended for the use of farmers' clubs and county agents. Attractive bulletins were arranged with the books. War work struck a predominating note in the posters and signs. A special display of books on conservation of food occupied one part of the booth and various lists of war books printed by Gaylord Brothers were given away during the week.

Now that the Commission is becoming better known in the state, it is especially interesting to hear about the work of the libraries in the communities where they have been located. Librarians and people who had made use of the books came frequently to the booth and expressed their appreciation of what the reading furnished had meant to them. Some were interested in the reference work done by the Commission, while others said they had been availing themselves of it for some time past. Reference questions were taken down to be answered on return to headquarters at Pierre and many application cards were signed for information about traveling libraries.

The exhibit has become an established fact at the fair and, although much has been accomplished in the past by this means, the interest evinced indicates a steadily growing future for libraries in the state.

At the Alfalfa Palace

The following week the same exhibit was shown at the Alfalfa Palace in connection with the displays of the Free Public and School of Mines Libraries. It is hoped that this exhibit may be held annually

—space has already been granted for next year. Through the kindness of the Alfalfa Palace, it is possible to advertise the Commission's work in a part of the state in which it has not been done in this way before.

STATE CONVENTIONS

Federation of Women's Clubs.

Recently in a telegraph office, the reader's eye was caught by a sign likening the telegraph system to the nerves of the body. Like the telegraph wires the nerves flash messages and insure the perfect working of the body as a unit.

On the 9th, 10th and 11th of October, the 18th Annual Convention of the South Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs took place. Several speakers of national and state reputation brought stimulating messages.

The women's clubs of South Dakota are one of the biggest factors in the state for its uplift. This has been true in the past and will be increasingly so. The thought of the telegraph returns. Its messages flashed through the land stimulate, co-ordinate, and quicken the life of

the nation. Delegates return to all parts of the state and transmit messages of nation and state wide importance—and not alone the messages but the vim and enthusiasm and unity which are gained through co-operation.

Many specific results have been wrought in South Dakota through such concentrated effort. The creation of the Free Library Commission was brought about in this way. A brief report was made to the Federation of the work of the Commission and its plans and the future help of the clubs was solicited, as it has always been freely given in the past. The Free Library Commission can be of service to the clubs of the state but the clubs of the state are vital to the Commission.

Parent-Teacher Association.

The 2nd Annual Convention of the South Dakota Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations met in Huron October 26-27th. On the program was the quotation, *Above nations is humanity. The nation insists on a fair heritage for all her children.* There were many reports from committees and officers besides interesting business discussions and able addresses on the betterment of the child. The Parent-Teacher Association is endeavoring

to promote unity and harmonious effort among the parents, schools, churches—in fact, among all those agencies which enter into juvenile education.

The meetings were full of enthusiasm and indicate an ever growing future for the organization. New Parent-Teacher Associations are constantly springing into life in the state and promise well for the development of the coming citizenship of South Dakota.

Librarians will find an increas-

ing demand for reading from these associations. It is well to bear this in mind in making out book orders. But remember that the Commission wishes to be of service in supplementing such reading as libraries can provide. Remember our **Reading Aloud** shelf and the other types of books which we suggest and often furnish for children. Remember, too, that we have books on the following subjects for teachers

and parents: Hygiene of mother and child, Infant care and hygiene, Conservation of the child, Child saving agencies, Milk problems, Management and training of children, Nursing, Home care of the sick, Public health and school hygiene, Adolescent period, Delinquent children, Parent and child, Children's reading, Education (all phases), Child study, "How to do things," Games, Vocational guidance, and much other allied matter.

Education Association

The 35th Annual Session of the South Dakota Education Association was held in Sioux Falls, November 26-28th, the theme being, **Making Education Definite**. Besides a general program, there were the usual department meetings and the social stimulus gained by the coming together of more than 3,000 people of like interests. Although the South Dakota Education Association and the South Dakota Library Association are now separate, their ultimate purpose is the same. The aims of the Library Commission were discussed with the county superintendents and their assistance sought in building up the work of the Library Commission in their respective counties.

Librarians are urged to supple-

ment the help they can give the schools in debating, furnishing lists of books, etc., by the work of the Commission, if needed, and the Commission is always glad to hear directly from teachers who live in towns where there are no libraries.

A great deal of the past development of the Library Commission has been due to the work of the schools; their mutual relation has been wisely recognized in the state law's provision that the State Superintendent of Education should also be the President of the Library Commission. There are still great possibilities of co-operation and growth which are developing constantly and working toward the evolution of popular education in South Dakota.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

It would be much appreciated if librarians would send in notes of what is being done in their libraries. What you are doing may be suggestive to others. We are glad to hear about your library work at any time and hope you will contribute toward making these columns helpful and stimulating.

Aberdeen—The librarian writes, "We have been boosting food conservation by distributing pamphlets sent by the government and posters

calling attention to books and bulletins. They contain also many tested recipes which appeal to housewives on conserving food."

Other Good Book Lists are pasted on the inside front cover of books of the same subjects as the lists. They advertise them and increase the amount of reading done.

Armour—During the year 100 books have been donated. There are 17 magazines on file and the circulation averages 260 books each month.

The club rooms of the library are used four days of the week for Red Cross work.

The Public Library of Armour is one of the few receiving the full two mill tax to which each library in the state supported by its town is entitled by state law, if needed.

Chamberlain—During October 267 books were loaned, an increase of 109 over September. Arrangements have been made with the High School teachers so that their pupils are commencing to use the library to great advantage.

As the *Bulletin* proof returns to the printer, word has been received that the library, which was in the City Hall, has been burned and that none of the books were saved.

Highmore—The Civic Club met on the evening of October 19th at the Red Cross Headquarters to discuss county library work. Hyde County would be an excellent place for a county library; Highmore is centrally located and the only town in the county. There is at present no tax supported public library; the library is made possible through the work of the Civic Club and is open to the county. That there is a demand from the county is shown by the fact that 53 out-of-town borrowers are registered at the library.

Hot Springs—New shelving is be-

ing built in the library and a filing case has been bought for the pamphlet collection.

The librarian writes: "Everyone takes a lot of interest in us here. In every civic meeting the library figures as largely as the schools."

Huron—Lists of supplementary reading have been made for the schools through the 8th grade. A talk was given to the teachers on how the library and teachers could be of mutual benefit. As a result, up to October 11th, there had been nearly 150 new registrations, 50 of which were juvenile.

Several scrap books of economical and war time recipes have been made from the material sent out by the government. Others will be made, if these prove popular and there is a demand for more.

Lake Andes—A book order of \$500 has recently been placed.

Mrs. E. J. Lester has succeeded Miss Vera Edgerton as librarian.

Lead—A list of books printed in the newspaper early in October showed that the library had 52 live books on the war. At the head of the list was this quotation from Woodrow Wilson, *It is not an army we must shape and train for war; it is a nation.*

Milbank—The library is being re-decorated.

The teachers and pupils are taking every possible advantage of the opportunities offered at the library. As an aid to supplementary reading in English 31 volumes of standard literature were purchased. During October the reference workers numbered 156 and the readers 1160. The circulation was 988 of which 488 volumes were non-fiction.

Miller—In October application

cards and readers' cards not in use were removed from the files; the total number of live borrowers was found to be 328. Book labels are being removed from the fiction and pamphlet boxes will be provided soon for the magazines. New shelving and a new bulletin board have been added and several posters made.

The teachers and High School students are using the library to a greater extent than ever before.

Mitchell—Troop I of the Boy Scouts has its council room in the basement of the Public Library. Games are kept in the room, making it attractive for evening use.

Mt. Vernon—The circulation for October was 240, an increase of 61 over October of the previous year. A list of new books was recently ordered and includes books for children, books on the war, and books on food conservation.

Rapid City—The first story hour of the season was held at the library on October 27th with an attendance of 67. In the past, the story hour has been held in the morning but this year it is to be held at 2:00 o'clock Saturday afternoon. If the attendance keeps up, it will show that the change is justified, even though it makes it necessary to have extra help in the library Saturday afternoons. The main story for the first afternoon was *Snow White*, as the story was to appear in moving pictures at one of the theatres the following week. There is a splendid chance for co-operation between the librarians and managers of picture shows in creating and supplying a demand for better moving pictures for children. In Rapid City, this

movement was started by the women's clubs.

Scotland—At a library donation held on the 6th of October, 142 books and \$13 were given. The donated books will be loaned with the books of the traveling library. A room has been rented and the Women's Civic League is in charge of the library. It is open Saturday afternoons and 3 successive Saturdays of opening show circulations of 18, 23 and 35 books respectively.

Sioux Falls—**Carnegie Free Public Library**—In collecting books for the soldiers, a box with a miniature tent, a soldier, and a flag on it attracted much attention and drew a large number of books. A scrap book has been started with items of interest about the Sioux Falls boys who are in service.

Washington High School Library—Miss Helen Farr has been appointed librarian of the Washington High School Library. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Library School and worked for a year in the circulation department of the Detroit Public Library before coming to Sioux Falls.

Penitentiary Library—A visit to the penitentiary library shows that a large amount of well selected reading is provided and a classified, printed catalog is kept up to date by supplements gotten out at intervals. The library is opened 2 days with a circulation of 350 to 400 a week.

Spearfish—**State Normal School**—The librarian writes, "The most important extra feature of our regular work in this library is the steady increase in the use of the library by the teachers of rural

schools. In many cases these teachers are 40 to 80 miles removed from us but, as this is their nearest library, they are becoming more familiar with it by means of parcel post.

"One of the happy features about being very limited in funds for the purchase of new books and supplies is the acquired habit of using every small source of help on hand, whether it be in books or in the mending material box. We are unusually active along these lines this year and as a consequence our catalog is growing in analytics and subject cards."

Sturgis—The librarian writes that the High School is using the library more than at any previous time.

Thunder Hawk—The library is now occupying its new building which is nearly completed.

Tyndall—Tyndall's \$10,000 Carnegie building was dedicated on Friday evening, November 9th. A program of music and addresses was followed by a reception. Mayor William Thompson presided and Mr. F. A. Morgan of the Library Board, Superintendent W. A. Thompson, Rev. Shurtleff, and Miss Stockett, Field Librarian, spoke. Music was furnished by the band and three delightful solos were sung. The building is beautiful architecturally and very conveniently arranged. There are splendid community rooms in the basement, kept open daily by the Women's Improvement Association as rest rooms and for the use of clubs. Mrs. Anna Minier has loaned tables and chairs indefinitely to the library. Opening is planned for 6 days a week, one of these days being Sunday. Miss

Elizabeth Barber has been appointed librarian after December 1st.

Vermillion—About one-fourth of a carload of paper has been collected to be sold for the benefit of the library. Over \$90 was previously made in this manner.

The appropriation has been increased this year from \$1,500 to \$1,600.

Yankton—Public Library—The Yankton Library has always used its basement rooms for club meetings and other civic purposes. Lately the boxes sent to the Yankton soldiers were packed in the basement. Now furniture has been ordered for the opening of a smoking room. Newspapers and magazines will be kept on file, and tables and comfortable chairs have been ordered.

A new roof will be built soon, after which the library will be entirely redecorated. A cement sidewalk has been laid on two sides of the grounds. It is estimated that about \$1,000 will be used for repairs.

New chairs have been ordered for the children's room and 4 tables and 24 chairs for the adult reading room.

Mr. A. C. Westhorpe has presented the library with nearly 200 butterflyes and moths of Yankton County. They are mounted in ryker mounts and are on exhibit in the children's room. The young people of Yankton helped to collect them. Some excellent butterfly and moth books have been added to the library's collection.

College Library—In each drawer of the catalog is a guide card entitled, *How to use this catalog*. It reads:

Look for the book you want under the author, the title, or the subject, just as you would find a name in the telephone directory.

Example: The book entitled *The Friendly Stars* by Martin, may be found under the author's name, Martin, in the catalog drawer lettered M; under the title, *Friendly Stars*, in the drawer lettered F; and under the subject, Stars, in the drawer lettered S.

For the life of a person, look for his surname: Example, Lincoln, in the catalog drawer lettered L.

If you cannot find what you want, the librarian will be glad to help you.

The librarian finds these guides of great help to the students. Gaylord Brothers of Syracuse, N. Y., have them for sale.

TRAVELING LIBRARY NOTES

A circular was recently sent to 133 newspapers at county seats telling of the composition and circulation of the traveling libraries and how many were located in each county to which the letter was sent. We hope to hear from many new stations not already on the list.

Will each librarian please look through the directory of traveling libraries given below and think over what library extension there should be in her county? If she knows of a town or village which has not yet made use of this opportunity, a personal letter to some citizen interested in library work might place a library there. While the Library Commission can circularize generally through the newspapers, better results can be obtained from personal work on the part of the people who know the surrounding country well. There is no village or community so small as to offer no place for good reading and the Commission needs the help of the librarians of the state in making this work grow.

The following stations have been added since the September number of the *Bulletin*: Artas, Colome, Dallas, DeGrey, Eureka, Farmingdale, Fort Pierre, Gettysburg, Hot Springs, Kingsbury, Lem-

mon, Loyaton, Mitchell, New Underwood, Phillip, Pierre (2), Platte, Raymond, Sansarc, Spearfish, Tulare, Watauga, White Owl and Wolsey. Of these places, five are supplied with agricultural libraries through the county agents, 5 have juvenile libraries, and the rest are divided between rural and small town communities.

Ada and Artesian are at present on the waiting list and will be supplied with new libraries as soon as they are packed.

We receive notes of appreciation constantly from the patrons of the traveling libraries, such as these: "The people are very anxious for a new library to be sent;" "This community and myself in particular are only too glad to pay transportation charges so that we may have a library here;" "Please send another library at once."

Numerous reference groups are being sent out all the time to communities which have no library privileges. That these are appreciated is shown by the following extracts from letters: "The articles you sent were well chosen and will be most helpful;" "I found it helpful and appreciate your kindness very much;" "It was just what I wanted and I am very grateful for it;" "We sincerely appreciate your kindness in aiding us."

TRAVELING LIBRARY DIRECTORY

Town	Location	Librarian
Aurora		
Plankinton	Residence	Mrs. John Saville
White Lake	School	Lucille Walden
Beadle		
Bonilla	Store	Etta O. Smith
Hitchcock	Church	Mrs. R. L. Jones
Huron	Residence	Lillian McDonnell
Virgil	Office	Mrs. Paul Thompson
Wolsey	Residence	A. I. Radcliffe
Yale	Residence	Finley Stirling
Bon Homme		
Avon	Drug Store	W. P. J. Hogarty
Kingsburg	Schoolhouse	Frances True
Scotland	Rest Room	Mrs. W. H. Miller
Tabor	Residence	Mary S. Cooley
Tabor	Residence	Martin Sorenson
Tyndall	Library	Elizabeth Barber
Brookings		
Brookings	S. D. S. C. Extension Office	G. W. Randlett
Bushnell	Grange Hall	Mrs. Elmer Honan
Volga	Parsonage	Rev. D. V. Richardson
White	Residence	Mrs. Jim Jensen
Brown		
Barnard	Town Hall	Cecelia Daulton
Columbia	Residence	Mrs. O. G. Wilson
Columbia	Hardware Store	John Gaskin
Frederick	Public Library	Helen Chase
Groton	Store	Mrs. J. C. Wolff
Houghton	Bank	Hugh Jones
Ordway	Residence	Mrs. J. L. Rock
Warner	School	W. W. Zumwalt
Westport	Residence	P. Callighan
Brule		
Chamberlain	Public Library	Olive Hill
Kimball	School House	W. C. Brandstatter
Butte		
Belle Fourche	Public Library	E. R. Wilkinson
Newell	Residence	W. C. Richards
Campbell		
Artas	Schoolhouse	Leo A. Hanna
Clark		
Bradley	Drug Store	W. J. Page
Carpenter	Residence	Mrs. Leslie Boyd
Carpenter	Residence	Frances Kenyon
Clark	Drug Store	E. M. Jones
Garden City	Bank	Harold G. Lewis
Naples	Bank	Mrs. J. L. Rider
Raymond	Schoolhouse	Heth Smith
Codington		
Florence	Drug Store	Dr. Mullen
Henry	Newspaper Office	Mrs. Ernest Schoonover
Watertown	Residence	L. J. McCracken
Watertown	Co. Agent's Car	A. W. Palm, Co. Agent
Corson		
McLaughlin	Post Office	Frank Dennerly
Watauga	Residence	Mrs. H. G. Alldritt
Custer		
Buffalo	Store	Chas. Busted
Custer	School House	Mrs. Frank L. Kirk
Mohler	Post Office	Elva Mohler
Pringle	School House	Floyd G. Bond
Davison		
Ethan	School House	Edna Rosenquist
Mitchell	Co. Supt. Office	Emma McClintock
Mt. Vernon	Public Library	Jennie Trotter
Day		
Bristol	Jewelry Store	H. P. Hensler
Pierpont	Telephone Office	John Ewald
Roslyn	Bank	J. M. Holter
Webster	Church	Rev. E. G. Swenson

Town	Location	Librarian
Deuel		
Altamont	Residence	Gordon Ryder
Altamont	Post Office	H. H. Guernsey
Toronto	Farm House	Mrs. Marie Quickstad
Dewey		
Eagle Butte	Post Office	Luella S. Trevor
Firesteel	Hotel	Thos. H. McClure
Timber Lake	Church	Ida Hartig
Edmunds		
Hosmer	School	M. J. Henderson
Loyalton	Depot	Mrs. Hiram De Wolf
Fall River		
Ardmore	Office	G. C. Caylor
Edgemont	Store	Lillian Brenisholz
Hot Springs	Co. Agent's Office	Ralph E. Johnston
Oelrichs	School House	Mrs. E. M. West
Oelrichs	Post Office	Inez A. Jones
Oral	Residence	Mrs. Alice Nelson
Oral	Residence	Mrs. A. J. Kieffer
Smithwick	Club Rooms	Genevieve Frawley
Faulk		
Carlyle	Hotel	A. N. Soule
Chelsea	Bank	Charles A. Robinson
Dunsmore	Residence	F. L. Mather, Goudyville
Faulkton	Store	Mrs. Florence Greener
Onaka	School	Barbara Mitchell
Grant		
Milbank	Public Library	Minnie Shannon
Strandburg	Store	Ada Moe
Troy	Residence	Mrs. A. Johnston
Gregory		
Dixon	School	W. R. Mack
Fairfax	School	John G. Benidt
Haakon		
Manilla	Residence	Mrs. J. I. Singleton
Midland	School	Audrey Waldo
Midland	Drug Store	H. Vis
Nowlin	Store	Mrs. Rena Jarman
Ottumwa	Residence	Nellie Peterson
Ottumwa	Office	Mrs. Jas. Marsh
Ottumwa	School	J. F. Anstette
Phillip	Abstract Office	A. S. Anderson
Phillip	Residence	John Dunlevy
Phillip	Co. Agent's Office	O. Leon Anderson
Hamlin		
Bryant	Drug Store	W. F. Walpole
Hazel	Post Office	Nellie Ralph
Lake Norden	School	Aug. Griesel
Hand		
Miller	Church	Fern Cruson
St. Lawrence	Residence	Agnes Wharton
Wessington	Residence	Mary E. Harris
Hanson		
Bard	Residence	Mrs. Wm. Sodergren,
Harding		Mitchell
Buffalo	Rest Room	Mrs. V. Vavrina
Redig	Residence	Mrs. W. M. Barret
Hughes		
Blunt	Store	Mrs. M. W. Gibson
Blunt	Residence	Mrs. Alec Watson,
		Shiloh
Blunt	Residence	J. I. McLane
Canning	Store	M. L. Samco
De Grey	Store	F. M. Massy
Harrold	Residence	Alberta Hall
Harrold	Hotel	Mrs. O. J. Brimmer
Pierre	Byronhall	Lyllis E. Lee
Pierre	Co. Agent's Office	W. W. Underwood
Hutchinson		
Tripp	Furniture Store	Julia O. Stark
Hyde		
Highmore	Public Library	Mrs. Edith Cornell
Jackson		
Belvidere	Post Office	Mrs. E. W. Reeves

Town	Location	Librarian
Cottonwood	Residence	Henry Rintelman
Cottonwood	Residence	Robt. N. Chord
Interior	Drug Store	F. A. Northrup
Jerauld		
Wessington Springs	M. E. Church	Mrs. Clara A. Dunham
Jones		
Draper	Residence	Mrs. Rachel Toblason
Kingsbury		
DeSmet	Guild Hall	Mrs. F. L. Brewer
DeSmet	School	Lillian Tibbits
Esmond	Parsonage	K. R. Manseveld
Hetland	School	Lottie Bellows
Lake Preston	Store	Mrs. L. S. Nickerson
Lake		
Chester	Drug Store	Ray W. Roney
Winfred	Parsonage	Mrs. E. L. Smith
Lawrence		
Spearfish	Co. Agent's Office	W. F. Kumlien
Whitewood	High School	George Babington
Lincoln		
Tea	School	Lauretta Lawless
Lyman		
Capa	Residence	Mrs. L. H. Cram
Rowe	School	Mrs. Clara Hoisington, Ft. Pierre
Murdo	Feed Store	E. T. Moyer
Presho	W. C. T. U. Library	Mrs. A. T. Hagler
Reliance	Residence	Mary W. Simpson
Van Metre	School	B. I. Butler
Vivian	Residence	Mrs. A. L. Jewitt
McCook		
Bridgewater	Church	Mrs. D. O. Pringle
Canistota	School	Mary Glenn
Salem	Club Rooms	Mrs. G. B. Maple
Spencer	Store	W. J. Loucks
McPherson		
Eureka	Office	Theo. J. P. Giedt
Marshall		
Lake City	Store	Orlando Risdall
Langford	Residence	Mrs. C. B. Hersey
Veblen	Residence	Alex W. McKeil
Meads		
Black Hawk	Market	Mrs. F. N. Fetsch
Fairpont	Store	Mrs. E. J. Smith
Faith	Residence	Jesse Johnson
Jonesville	School	Mrs. Chas. Grey, Underwood
Stoneville	Residence	A. E. Jones
White Owl	Residence	Mrs. M. A. Paine
White Owl	Schoolhouse	Luther Cloniger
Zeal	Store	Louis P. Hanson, Faith
Minnehaha		
Humboldt	Doctor's Waiting Room	Dr. Sherwood
Miner		
Canova	Library	Helen Patterson
Carthage	Doctor's Office	Mrs. Earle Crafts
Moody		
Flandreau	County Public Library	Loretta Langan
Pennington		
Hisega	Post Office	Mrs. J. L. Soule
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. A. M. Oliver
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. F. H. Rector
New Underwood	Schoolhouse	Hazel Crosbie
Owanka	Store	Gertrude Wilholte
Quinn	Post Office	Coy W. Furnas
Quinn	Residence	Mrs. J. H. Parsons
Pedro	Residence	Mrs. Florence A. Kind- ley
Scenic	Lunch Room	Mrs. Geo. Skinner
Wall	Residence	John A. Schmitt
Perkins		
Bixby	Residence	Mrs. E. B. Clarke
Ellingson	School	Sylvia Chisholm
Lemmon	Church	Roland Rooks

Town	Location	Librarian
Lodgepole	Residence	Mrs. W. G. Smith
Meadow	Store	R. P. Kane
Potter		
Eales	Farm House	Mrs. H. A. Lyman
Forest City	Office	E. P. Thorne
Gettysburg	Residence	Benton Doner
Gettysburg	Residence	Mrs. Harriette Doner
Lebanon	Residence	Mrs. Will Baum
Roberts		
Sisseton	Library	Gertrude Williams
Sanborn		
Letcher	Residence	Mrs. Homer Larimer
Woonsocket	Club Rooms	Mrs. Marie Dziel
Spink		
Brentford	Store	Rachel Mann
Doland	Residence	Mrs. Louise Lounsbury
Doland	Newspaper Office	L. V. Doty
Frankfort	Newspaper Office	F. E. Weed
LaDelle	Residence	A. H. Gilbert, Carpenter
Mansfield	Residence	Mrs. J. M. Hampton
Mansfield	Residence	Mrs. F. D. Persons
Mellette	Residence	Howard Jenkins
Northville	Hardware Store	C. M. Halpenny
Tulare	Church	Cornell Walker
Turton	Store	E. Z. Coultier
Stanley		
Ft. Pierre	Residence	Mrs. Fay Whitney
Ft. Pierre	Residence	Mrs. Paul D. Brown
Ft. Pierre	Residence	R. R. Marsh
Ft. Pierre	Co. Agent's Office	V. J. Valentine
Lindsay	Residence	Mrs. Florence A. Young
Hayes	Residence	Mrs. Pearl Nash
Kirley	Residence	Mrs. N. Christianson
Sansarc	Schoolhouse	Victoria Skala
Wendte	Residence	Margaret Skinner
Sully		
Agar	Post Office	Matilda Peterson
Fielder	Residence	Chas. Piersall
Onida	Store	M. B. Knight
Tripp		
Carter	Bank	R. R. Miller
Clearfield	School House	J. J. Underwood, Carter
Colome	Office	Elizabeth Bradley
Dallas	Schoolhouse	Mildred B. Barton
Hamill	Church	Diena Hulshof
Linden	Residence	Mary Hodges
Wewela	Club Room	Mrs. E. Jenks
Turner		
Hurley	Residence	Mrs. L. B. Vaughan
Monroe	School	P. J. Harkness
Union		
Beresford	Store	F. D. Kriebs
Walworth		
Akaska	Store	H. J. Kundert
Glenham	Lumber Yard	Marie Flakoll
Java	School	Marguerite Barclay, Selby
Java	Drug Store	R. M. Hennings
LeBeau	School	Louise M. Green
Lowry	Lumber Office	Henry Besch
Mobridge	Church	W. M. Potts
Selby	Residence	A. J. Schallenger
Selby	School House	Amanda Eskelson
Selby	School	Mary Eskelson
Selby	School	Frances M. Brooks
Yankton		
Gayville	Drug Store	F. D. Kriebs
Mission Hill	Drug Store	C. B. Allison
Utica	Store	E. A. Kundert
Yankton	Residence	Olive Matthison
Ziebach		
Cherry Creek	Residence	Mrs. Ira Spurling

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

Issued by the South Dakota Free Library Commission

Vol. 4, No. 1 Pierre, South Dakota, March 1918 Quarterly

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Pierre

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BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIERS

As the "Bulletin" leaves the office, the complete returns are not yet in from the War Book Drive but the libraries of the state are well organized and we may be sure that the results will be good. Then, too, many towns which are too small to support their own libraries are working under the leadership of women's clubs and promise a good number of books. With the next "Bulletin" will be issued a complete report, showing that South Dakota has, as usual, done her part.

The report of the War Library Fund is given on page 56 and represents hard work on the part of many of the libraries. Appreciation is due also to the County Chairmen of National Defense, to whose combined efforts we owe much of the total result. Although extremely busy men, they willingly took the entire responsibility of the work in many cases and gave liberally of their time and help.

Now that these two library drives are past, the gathering of books should not be dropped. They will be needed as long as the war lasts and should continue to flow steadily from the homes of the country to the soldiers and sailors. It would be well to continue the special table in the library for collecting books and to consider this as part of the regular routine work.

War Library Fund

Many interesting accounts of methods used by the different counties in collecting the War Library Fund have come to the Commission. Each county did what seemed best adapted to its individuality. Canvassing, work through the schools, farmers' clubs, women's clubs, township chairmen, and collections in the library were all successful. One of the most unique methods was that of Fall River County where a War Library Drive was made in automobiles. Five of them, decked with banners and posters, took in dollar subscriptions and sold tickets for a War Library Ball, all publicity matter having been donated. The results amply justified the efforts expended.

Camp Library Service

Mr. George B. Utley, Executive Secretary of the American Library Association, has asked for names of librarians with a view to service in camp libraries. Any librarian who wishes to look into this may obtain further information upon request. It will interest the librarians of the state to know that the services of Mr. William Powers have been accepted for camp library work during his absence from the State College Library during the summer.

Library Flag

Does your library own a flag? If not, how soon can you purchase one or secure it by donation? Every library in South Dakota, no matter how small, should own its own flag and display it conspicuously.

Federal Food Administration

Mrs. Jeanette E. Herried of Aberdeen is acting as Library Publicity Director of South Dakota for the United States Food Administration at Washington. All the libraries of the state have had her helpful suggestions and good reports have been received by the Commission showing that they are being followed out. Material is also included in every traveling library box sent from the Commission to reach smaller communities without public libraries. It is needless to repeat that one of the Library's most important functions during the war will be its work in food conservation and the Commission and libraries are most grateful to Mrs. Herried for her work in their behalf.

In connection with food conservation, we should be glad to hear how far the libraries have stimulated gardening by the display of seed catalogs; the distribution of lists of seed firms; and, later, home gardening exhibits at the library.

New Agricultural Libraries

A large number of farming books recommended by experts in agriculture have been recently received by the Commission and are ready for use. They are made up as requested in groups of 15 and are designed especially for county agents, though they may be used also by farmers' clubs. There are already 6 of these libraries in circulation and it is hoped that the demand for them will be a growing one.

Revised Apprentice Course

"Apprentice Course for Small Li-

braries; Outlines of Lessons; with Suggestions for Practice Work, Study, and Required Reading." A. L. A. 1917. 75c.

This manual should be in every library. Even where there is only one librarian, she will find the suggestions given of great help in checking over her work. For systematizing and therefore simplifying the work of the library, the "Apprentice Course" will be found invaluable.

1917 Manual

Copies of the "South Dakota Legislative Manual 1917" will be sent free to any library sending postage. It is unnecessary to say that every library will find this an essential reference book on its shelves.

Clearing House

The use of the Commission's magazine clearing house is having a decided growth but we should like to have it even more patronized.

Let us help fill your files and don't forget to send your duplicates to us so that we may help other libraries.

League of Library Commissions

The annual meeting of the League of Library Commissions has been postponed from the usual December dates until July 1st-6th when the A. L. A. Conference will be held at Saratoga Springs.

State Library Association Meeting

It is now 6 months since the State Library Association met and it is time to plan for the next meeting. The officers wish to announce that invitations from the libraries will be gladly received by Miss Ada Pratt, Secretary of the Association.

The President especially requests that the librarians save their newspaper clippings, posters, and other publicity matter for an exhibit of the work which has been done along these lines during the past year.

REPORT OF WAR LIBRARY FUND IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

	Total	Remarks	Expense accounts
Aurora		No Report	Personally Deducted
Beadle	269.00		supplied; from col-
Bennett		No Report	refunded lections
Bon Homme	140.00		made
Brookings	666.63		
Brown	896.95		
Brule	112.20		
Buffalo	16.00		
Butte		No Report	
Campbell	88.50		
Charles Mix	175.00		
Clark	40.50		
Clay	125.00		
Codington	94.75		
Corson		No Report	
Custer		No Report	
Davison	525.00		6.00
Day	20.50		
Deuel		No Report	
Dewey	157.50		
Douglas	55.50		
Edmunds	75.00		
Fall River	275.00		
Faulk	10.75		
Grant	222.00		
Gregory	119.50		
Haakon	174.25		5.00
Hamlin	3.00		
Hand	75.00		
Hanson	81.00		
Harding	82.60		
Hughes	142.88		
Hutchinson	104.95		
Hyde		No Report	
Jackson		No Report	
Jerauld	60.00		
Jones	40.35		
*Kingsbury	319.72	*	
Lake	115.00		
Lawrence	486.45		2.50
Lincoln	720.25		
Lyman	64.10		
McCook	137.50		

LIBRARY EXHIBITS

Christmas Book Exhibit at Rapid City

The 2nd annual children's Christmas book exhibit was held at the Rapid City Free Public Library the first week in December. The books were loaned by the local book store and were ordered from a list made by the librarian. Posters were used in the library calling attention to different groups of books and other posters advertising the exhibit were placed in store windows. The book store also made a duplicate display of books in one of its windows, using posters furnished by the library.

The first day, at the request of one of the literary clubs, the exhibit was taken into the club room at the library and the club meeting turned over to the librarian. After a general talk on children's books, an invitation was extended to spend the rest of the hour looking over

the display. This meeting was open to the public.

As the local book store went under new management in November, the results of the exhibit from the dealer's point of view were particularly interesting. Records were kept of the sale of the books recommended by the library and of the sale of the other juvenile books owned by the book store. These included a number of cheap series which, in other years, had been reported as greatly in demand. This year, however, the cheap juvenile had very little sale, while the other books were nearly all sold and a number were ordered through the book store as a result of the exhibit.

In planning for the display next year, the book store has taken the initiative.

Commission and Public Library Exhibits at Redfield

An exhibit from the Free Library Commission was taken to the Corn and Grain Growers' Association at Redfield, March 4th-8th. It consisted of a 50-volume traveling library, a 25-volume traveling library, a large selection of agricultural books, and numerous posters; some posters explained the work the Commission is doing in loaning books in South Dakota and some called attention to food conservation and books for soldiers. Much interest was manifested in the ex-

hibit and numerous questions answered about the work. Several books on agricultural subjects were also loaned.

In connection with the Commission's display was an exhibit from the Redfield Carnegie Library which was composed of a group of books for mothers and a larger group of juvenile books. Appropriate posters drew attention to the books which were greatly enjoyed.

LIBRARY STATIONERY

By Ida M. Anding, Librarian, Legislative Reference Library, Pierre

More than we realize, perhaps, are we judged by appearances. Not

always is the conclusion fair to us but, after all, there is a goodly

bit of wisdom in the underlying thought of the adage. And, when we cannot have our worth presented excepting by messenger, as it were, then must the courier be all the more perfect to represent us adequately.

We re-bind our books when they are worn and soiled; we are particular that the janitor should keep the library in spotless condition; we arrange our material in the most orderly and attractive way possible; we clothe ourselves neatly and becomingly; and we display a cheerful hyacinth on our desk to give pleasant thoughts about our library to the public—and then we send out a communication of a business nature literally on “a scrap of paper.” It is perhaps a remnant of a Christmas gift of fine stationery of the personal correspondence variety or a sheet from an inadequately sized tablet—anything, in fact, which may be at hand, and then we expect the outside public receiving it to believe excellent things of our library. Every library, no matter how wee nor poverty stricken, ought to invest in a supply of good, sensible stationery with a proper heading on it and thus represent itself to the outside world as a dignified business institution.

The best size for such stationery is 8x11 inches, known as “L” size. It is also convenient to have some paper made up half or three-quarters this length for shorter communications. White is the chosen color and the sample should be tested to see if it will take handwriting and typewriting clearly.

Embossing and engraving are beautiful for letter headings but by no means essential; good printing is less expensive and exactly as effective. Black is given first choice with dark blue or soft green next. The name of the library in the center with the name of the postoffice and state directly beneath it is considered good form. It is quite essential to have the librarian's name and, if desired, the first assistant's; these should be placed at one side below the heading. To balance this, on the other side, the library board members' names or, at least, the names of the officers may be used. A supply of second sheets without headings is advisable; they are necessary only for the first sheet.

Good taste demands plain, clear type for these headings, so that the stationery shall have an appearance of simplicity and dignity in keeping with the standards of libraries. Many libraries use old English lettering and others prefer Roman. Avoiding eccentricity will bring a lastingly satisfactory result.

The envelope should have the name of the library in the upper left hand corner and beneath it the post-office and state. If stamped envelopes are used, the government will, without charge, print this, if requested.

The investment in a small stock of stationery, following these suggestions, will give every library board, librarian, and patron a feeling of pride in the institution and confidence that it is fittingly represented.

SHELVING

Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Wisconsin

Wall shelving—

Height	7' 4"
Base	6"
Cornice	4"
6 shelves 1" each.	6"
6 spaces 10" apart.	60"
1 space (lowest)	12"
—	
Total	88" or 7' 4"
Uprights	2"
*Length of shelf	30"
Depth	8"

*(Never more than 36"; will sag if too long.)

Floor cases—double-faced—

Length	
4 sections of 30" each	
5 uprights of 2" each	

Other dimensions same as wall case except depth which would be doubled and both sides finished the same.

Adjustable shelving in double-faced cases should be in separate sections each 8" deep.

Aisles between floor cases not less than 30". Should be 5' if possible.

NOTES

Use metal pin supports—boring 2 rows of holes in uprights 1" apart.

The shelves have slots cut in the under side at the ends to hold the projecting ends of the pegs. Make shelving of 1" lumber. Usually finishes to $\frac{3}{8}$ ".

If shelves are backed use $\frac{1}{2}$ " stuff, tongued and grooved and put in horizontally.

Avoid projecting upright and cornice. Have no corners into which books might slip and no projection at top on which they might catch. Shelves finished square on edges, never rounded.

Estimate capacity at 10 volumes a running foot.

CHILDREN'S ROOM

Wall shelving—

Base	4"
Shelves	5"
5 spaces 10" apart	50"
1 space (lowest)	12"
Cornice	3"
—	

Total

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Let us know what your library is doing. Do not wait until a Commission visitor comes to your town or until you receive a letter from us. Remember that both the Commission and the libraries of the state are interested in your progress and want to hear from you.

Aberdeen—Alexander Mitchell Library—The library finds it impossible to keep war books on the shelves. "Over the Top" leads in the demand for personal narratives.

The record in the circulation and reference work has been made during the months of January and February.

Northern Normal and Industrial School Library — Magazines and books are advertised through "The Exponent," the school paper, by short articles written by members of the English classes.

The card catalog is being revised, changes being made in the classification in some instance and many new cards being added.

Alexandria—A visit to Alexandria shows that the town has a subscription library of about 1700 books in a separate building which is in good repair and was entirely repapered in June. The hours of opening are 2:30-5:00 afternoons and 7:00-9:00 Tuesday and Saturday evenings. For January 1918 the circulation was 339, an increase of 100 over December 1917.

Belle Fourche—Mrs. V. B. Armstrong has resumed her duties as librarian after an absence of 3 months. Mrs. E. R. Wilkinson has been substitute librarian.

Brookings—The Public Library has purchased a piano and other furniture for the basement.

Mrs. Lois Spencer Severin has charge of the story hour Friday afternoons with an average attendance of 70.

Chamberlain—Although it is only a short time since the fire at Chamberlain, the library now has about 400 books. The circulation statistics were not destroyed and it has been found that the loans for February were almost equal to those of February a year ago.

Clear Lake—Since November the library has been open every evening except Sunday.

The circulations for December and January show an increase of more than 100 a month over last year at the same time.

The library appropriation has been increased \$140.00 this year.

Dell Rapids—Since combining the high school and public libraries, the high school pupils have made much more use of the library. This

is due largely to the work of the teachers with the librarian to increase the use of the reference department.

A new table and 12 chairs have been added to the children's department.

The basement of the library has been wired for electric lights. The Surgical Dressings Class of the Red Cross meets there and the power is furnished free of charge.

Flandeau—Some time ago one of the citizens of the town donated a fund as an indefinite loan to start a pay shelf. It has proved popular and has now grown to 35 books.

A library benefit is to be held in the near future in the form of a moving picture show. A certain percentage of the receipts above expenses will be given to the library.

Frederick—The Frederick Public Library is now located at the Commercial Club rooms. It is maintained by the Woman's Study Club; 800 books have been collected by purchase and gift and a large number of magazines are donated. Although open only once a week, the library has a circulation of 240 books a month.

Hot Springs—Plans are being laid for a spring drive for a county library for Fall River county.

The Drama Club sent 50 scrap books to a base hospital in France.

A recent booster edition of the "Star" at Hot Springs has a page devoted to the library. An interesting illustrated write-up of its history and growth to the present is given.

Huron—Posters and reading lists of great heroes and heroines were hung in the children's room during February. As a result, many of the children asked for history and biography.

Ipswich—The library has started a rent collection and has been able to supply the demand for the most popular books.

Lead—Christmas was observed by having a decorated Christmas tree in the library and by making table scrap books with Christmas illustrations for use in the children's room.

A large movable easel has been made for the food conservation work. It is headed, "Food will win the war," and is kept filled with interesting material on this important subject. Scrap books for circulation have been made on "Food Problems," "Drying Fruits and Vegetables in the Home," and "Home Canning."

Madison — Such parts of the monthly reports as would be interesting to the public are published in each of the local papers.

A pay shelf was started in December and has proved very popular. "Over the Top" has had the largest circulation.

Milbank — Every Tuesday and Wednesday after school the Freshmen classes of the High School and of St. Lawrence's Academy come to the library for instruction in its use.

Supplementary lists have been made for the grades of the public schools.

Story hour has been held Saturdays with a fair attendance.

Mitchell—The club women of Mitchell compile and publish a cook book which has proved a good source of revenue for the library. It sells at 50c a copy and is called "Library Cook Book: A Collection of Tested Recipes."

A branch library has been started for the 7th and 8th grades.

Debate classes come to the library twice a year for instruction in its use.

Circulation for January was 375 over that of January a year ago. The proportion of non-fiction was 40 per cent.

Dakota Wesleyan University Library—A card index is kept of the boys in service, with entry of name, college class, rank, and present location. This is found to be useful both for the student body and for checking up frequent questionnaires.

Five hundred book dummies have been ordered with a corresponding number of label holders which are attached to the dummies. Information slips, with the title of the book represented and its location on the reserve shelf, may be easily changed in them.

Mt. Vernon—Registration for women was recently held at the library.

New shelving has been put in and a number of new books added.

Pierre—Mr. M. C. Helm, superintendent of the public schools of Pierre, has helped in school and library co-operation by sending out a bulletin, "Library Books," to the

grade principals and teachers. Besides the lists, methods of getting the books read and developing a reading habit in the children are suggested.

Free Library Commission—The members of the Free Library Commission will meet at the Capitol Saturday, March 30th.

Rapid City — Reverend James Watson, pastor of the Congregational Church at Rapid City and always an enthusiastic booster for the library, has done some very effective advertising through a series of Sunday evening sermons which he delivers annually. Every year he reviews about 6 books, taking an evening for each one. These are always books which are in the library and announcement is made of that fact at the beginning of the sermon. As the sermons are popular, the demand for the books is very great and a number of extra copies are purchased. In addition to book reviews, one sermon is usually preached on the value of books and of the public library.

School of Mines Library—The librarian has prepared for the class in English a list of books and magazine articles in the library about France. Similar work is being planned later in connection with other allied countries. A list of patriotic poems has been posted on the library bulletin board.

Redfield—The 2nd annual exhibit of children's books was held at the library during the week of the 11th of March. Special emphasis was laid on attractive bindings, illustrations, and reinforcement. The dis-

play was much appreciated by both parents and children.

Scotland—The library at Scotland, which was organized October 6th, reports that it issues from 45 to 50 books every Saturday and has 130 readers. There are 275 books in the library's collection now.

Sioux Falls—The tent and soldier on the "Books for Soldiers" box have been displaced by an airplane and tank made by a boy, one of the library's patrons. Interest is added by a card giving credit for this work.

Catalogs from 14 or 15 seed companies, with books on agriculture, floriculture, farmers' bulletins, and reports of the Department of Agriculture have been put on a separate shelf near the entrance. A poster referring to the magazines in the reading room also serves to attract attention to the books.

Story hour was not begun until February owing to the smallpox epidemic. This year a morning hour is being tried and the change has proved a good one.

During the past three months the help of an extra girl for the afternoon hours has given the librarian and desk assistant more time for reference work with the students and club women. An atlas stand has been recently added to the reference department.

Sisseton—The table of gift magazines for the adjoining country is still kept up. Two large bundles have been sent to a neighboring town where the boys have started a reading room. Kipling scrapbooks are being distributed over

the county to each country school for Junior Red Cross work. The children collect the material under the direction of the teacher who is instructed what to put in, the gift table magazines being of great help.

The Good Will Indian Mission has recently given the library a file of papers published from 1872-1886. The paper is printed in the Dakota language and bears the name, "Iapi Oaye" or "Word Carrier." The gift included also two primers, a dictionary, a Bible, and a collection of Bible stories, all in the Dakota language.

Spearfish—State Normal School Library—The librarian writes, "We have at present a curious collection in our library exhibit case, a variety of unique things from the heart of the Congo country, Africa. This was loaned to us by a mining man who had brought it home with him—a collection varying from poisoned arrows and a native musical instrument to nose rings and lion's claws. We consider this show case a part of the necessary equipment of our library and undoubtedly one of the most entertaining features.

"Our war library bulletin board, 4'x4', is kept well covered with strip photos, postals, snapshots, even mutilated and censored letters from our former Normal boys who are now serving Uncle Sam. I believe we take as much pride in our school bulletin board as in our service flag."

The Normal School Library and women's clubs are making scrap-books for the soldiers and sailors.

Sturgis—Over 50 new books have

been purchased from the school library money, appropriated by the state, and added to the joint school and public library. A gift of books has been received from the Woman's Literary Society.

Tyndall—Since its dedication in November, the Tyndall Public Library has placed 27 periodicals on file; its circulations for December, January, and February have been 515, 755, and 792 respectively; and there are 432 readers registered. A dictionary stand, bulletin board, children's table and chairs, and other equipment will soon be added. During February 235 books were received, 84 of which were given by friends. All the books have been accessioned and an author and title catalog made.

Vermillion—University Library—The librarian writes, "In the University of South Dakota Library the world war has taken its rightful place prominently. The flags of the allies grouped about the stars and stripes have hung in the foyer since the declaration of war. We regret to report that the Russian flag was recently removed with proper obsequies.

"The major part of the general library fund has been spent for war literature. These books are displayed on an open shelf near the loan desk and have been unbelievably popular. The "Official Gazette," "The Red Cross Bulletin," "The U. S. Employment Service Bulletin," "The U. S. Food Administration Bulletin," and "War Library Bulletin" are found regularly in our reading room.

"Our bulletin boards are covered with U. S. food administration posters and other war time posters at all times. These are frequently changed. The most prominent bulletin board in the reading room holds our roll of honor containing 203 names of South Dakota University men in service.

"We have asked for and received 50 to 100 of many of the best food conservation bulletins, and these have been distributed. We have also distributed liberty loan, war savings stamps, and national defense literature.

"The knitting patriots are encouraged to bring their knitting with them to the library.

"Last, but not least, the librarian has had a lively fight to keep German propaganda and German newspapers out of the reading room

and has been victorious in all battles to date."

Watertown—The library was closed for nearly 4 weeks in the fall while a large new boiler was being installed in the heating plant.

The files of magazines are much more intact since the ruling has been made that the students must do all magazine reference work at the library.

Yankton—Dr. M. L. Glendenning of Yankton has given a specimen from the Black Hills to the library—a frustration of tropical plant life which also reveals bugs and snail shells. Twelve Riker mounts filled with Florida butterflies have been added to those which the library already has and a classified collection of shells has been promised in the near future.

TRAVELING LIBRARY NOTES

Many requests have been received during the past 3 months for information about traveling libraries. A large number of these heard of the Commission through the "Dakota Farmer." From 10 requests received in one day, at least half of them were made thru this source. We are glad to be thus "advertised by our loving friends."

Since the last issue of the "Bulletin" 20 new stations have been established, as follows: Academy, Ada (2), Artesian, Ashcreek, Cole, Fairburn, Freeman, Havanna (North Dakota, this station being in Marshall County), Hoven, McIntosh,

Mansfield, Milesville, Okaton (2), Roswell, Tripp, Twin Brooks, Vebelen, and Waverly.

Several stations have discontinued for the present because of Red Cross activities and the coming spring work. But we feel sure that in time these communities will want some more of our books.

Reference work has also fallen off considerably since war work has taken up the time of many of the club women. However, the schools are finding the Commission's help growingly necessary and are using our resources to good advantage.

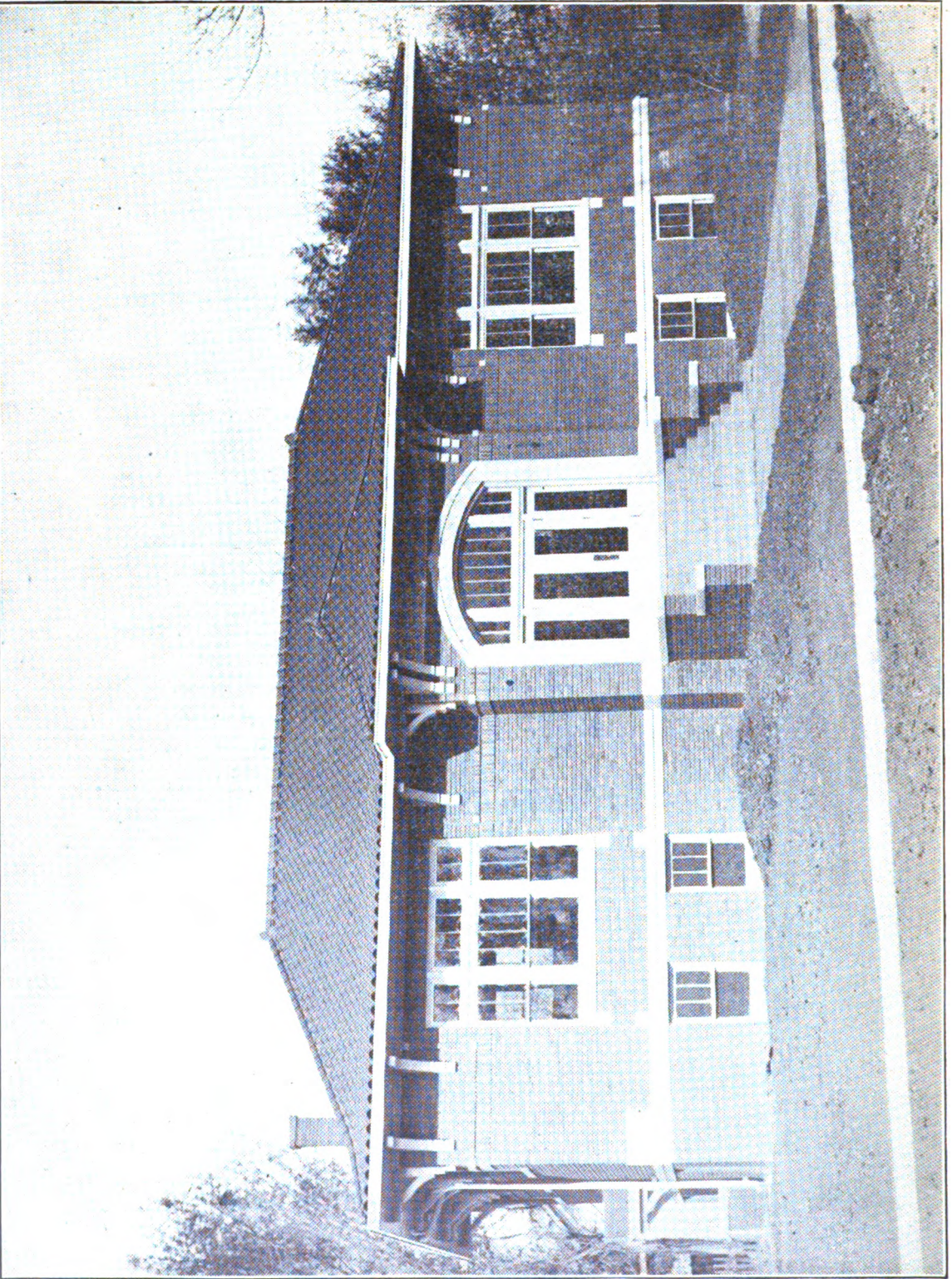
TRAVELING LIBRARY DIRECTORY

Town	Location	Librarian
Aurora		
Plankinton	Residence	Mrs. John Saville
White Lake	School	Lucille Walden
Beadle		
Bonilla	Store	Etta O. Smith
Hitchcock	Church	Mrs. R. L. Jones
Huron	Residence	Lillian McDonnell
Virgil	Office	Mrs. Paul Thompson
Wolsey	Residence	A. I. Radcliffe
Bon Homme		
Avon	Drug Store	W. P. J. Hogarty
Kingsburg	Schoolhouse	Frances True
Scotland	Rest Room	Mrs. W. H. Miller
Tabor	Residence	Mary S. Cooley
Tyndall	Library	Elizabeth Barber
Brookings		
Brookings	S. D. S. C. Extension Office	G. W. Randlett
Bushnell	Grange Hall	Mrs. Elmer Honan
Volga	Parsonage	Rev. D. V. Richardson
White	Residence	Mrs. G. A. Walradth
Brown		
Barnard	Town Hall	Cecelia Daulton
Columbia	Residence	Mrs. O. G. Wilson
Columbia	Hardware Store	John Gaskin
Frederick	Public Library	Helen Chase
Groton	Store	F. C. Robinson
Houghton	Bank	Hugh Jones
Ordway	Residence	Mrs. J. L. Rock
Verdon	Hall	Mrs. W. W. Bucklin
Westport	Residence	P. Callaghan
Brule		
Chamberlain	Public Library	Olive Hill
Kimball	School House	W. C. Brandstatter
Butte		
Belle Fourche	Public Library	Mrs. V. B. Armstrong
Newell	Residence	W. C. Richards
Campbell		
Aritas	Schoolhouse	Leo A. Hanna
Charles Mix		
Academy	Schoolhouse	Veronica Dreger
Platte	Residence	Mrs. G. H. Henry
Clark		
Bradley	Drug Store	W. J. Page
Carpenter	Residence	Mrs. Leslie Boyd
Garden City	Bank	Harold G. Lewis
Naples	Bank	Mrs. J. L. Rider
Codington		
Florence	Drug Store	Gilbertson & Co.
Henry	Newspaper Office	Mrs. Ernest Schoonover
Waverly	School	Maud Brown
Corson		
McIntosh	School	Mrs. Regina Getman
McLaughlin	Post Office	Frank Dennerly
Watauga	Residence	Mrs. H. G. Alldritt
Custer		
Buffalo	Store	Chas. Busted
Fairburn	Residence	Clara E. Wiswell
Mohler	Post Office	Elva Mohler
Pringle	School House	Floyd G. Bond
Davison		
Ethan	School House	Ezra Nearhood
Mitchell	Co. Supt. Office	Emma McClintock
Mt. Vernon	Public Library	Jennie Trotter
Day		
Bristol	Jewelry Store	H. P. Hensler
Pierpont	Telephone Office	John Ewald
Webster	Bank	A. Kopperud
Deuel		
Altamont	Residence	Gordon Ryder

Town	Location	Librarian
Altamont	Post Office	H. H. Guernsey
Toronto	Farm House	Mrs. Marie Quickstad
Dewey		
Firesteel	Hotel	Thos. H. McClure
Timber Lake	Church	Ida Hartig
Edmunds		
Hosmer	School	M. J. Henderson
Loyalton	Depot	Mrs. Hiram De Wolf
Fall River		
Ardmore	Office	G. C. Caylor
Edgemont	Store	Lillian Brenisholz
Hot Springs	Co. Agent's Office	Ralph E. Johnston
Oelrichs	Post Office	Mrs. Inez A. Jones
Oral	Residence	Mrs. B. G. Taylor
Oral	Residence	Mrs. A. J. Kieffer
Smithwick	Club Rooms	Genevieve Frawley
Faulk		
Carlyle	Hotel	A. N. Soule
Dunsmore	Residence	F. L. Mather, Goudyville
Faulkton	Store	Mrs. Florence Greener
Onaka	School	Barbara Mitchell
Grant		
Milbank	Public Library	Minnie Shannon
Strandburg	Store	Ada Moe
Troy	Residence	Mrs. A. Johnston
Twin Brooks	Residence	Mrs. F. L. Brown
Gregory		
Dallas	Schoolhouse	Mildred B. Barton
Dixon	School	W. R. Mack
Fairfax	School	John G. Benidt
Haakon		
Ashcreek	Store	Helen T. Poste
Manilla	Residence	Mrs. J. I. Singleton
Midland	School	Audrey Waldo
Midland	Drug Store	H. Vis
Milesville	Residence	Mrs. Jas. Marsh
Milesville	Residence	Mabel Brue
Nowlin	Store	Mrs. Rena Jarman
Ottumwa	Residence	Ngilie Peterson
Ottumwa	Office	Mrs. Jas. Marsh
Ottumwa	School	J. F. Anstette
Phillip	Abstract Office	A. S. Anderson
Phillip	Residence	John Dunlevy
Phillip	Co. Agent's Office	O. Leon Anderson
Hamlin		
Bryant	Drug Store	W. F. Walpole
Hand		
Miller	Church	Fern Cruson
St. Lawrence	Residence	Agnes Wharton
Wessington	Residence	Mary E. Harris
Hanson		
Bard	Residence	Mrs. Wm. Sodergren,
Harding		
Buffalo	Rest Room	Mitchell
Redig	Residence	Mrs. V. Vavrina
Redig	Residence	Mrs. W. M. Barret
Hughes		
Blunt	Store	Rachel B. Hansen
Blunt	Residence	Mrs. Alec Watson,
Blunt	Residence	Shiloh
Canning	Residence	J. I. McLane
De Grey	Store	M. L. Samco
Harrold	Store	F. M. Massy
Harrold	Residence	Alberta Hall
Harrold	Hotel	Mrs. O. J. Brimmer
Pierre	Byron Hall	Lyllis E. Lee
Pierre	Co. Agent's Office	W. W. Underwood
Hutchinson		
Freeman	Store	W. D. Hansen
Tripp	Furniture Store	Julia O. Stark
Hyde		
Highmore	Public Library	Mrs. Edith Cornell
Jackson		
Belvidere	Post Office	Mrs. E. W. Reeves

Town	Location	Librarian
Cottonwood	Residence	Henry Rintelman
Cottonwood	Residence	Robt. N. Chord
Jerould		
Wessington Springs	M. E. Church	Mrs. Clara A. Dunham
Jones		
Draper	Residence	Mrs. Rachel Tobiasson
Murdo	Feed Store	E. T. Moyer
Okaton	Residence	Alice M. Kipp
Okaton	Residence	Mrs. Fred Peters
Kingsbury		
DeSmet	Guild Hall	Mrs. F. L. Brewer
Esmond	Parsonage	K. R. Manseveld
Lake		
Chester	Drug Store	Ray W. Roney
Winfred	Parsonage	Mrs. E. L. Smith
Lawrence		
Spearfish	Co. Agent's Office	W. F. Kumlien
Lincoln		
Tea	School	Lauretta Lawless
Lyman		
Capa	Residence	Mrs. L. H. Cram
Rowe	School	Mrs. Clara Hoisington, Ft. Pierre
Presho	W. C. T. U. Library	Mrs. F. L. Brooks
Rellance	Residence	Mrs. Mabel Brown
Vivian	Residence	Mrs. A. L. Jewitt
McCook		
Bridgewater	Church	Mrs. D. O. Pringle
Canistota	School	Mary Glenn
Salem	Club Rooms	Mrs. G. B. Maple
Spencer	Store	W. J. Loucks
McPherson		
Eureka	Office	Theo. J. P. Giedt
Marshall		
Lake City	Store	Orlando Risdall
Veblen	Residence	Alex W. McKeil
Veblen	Residence	Nels P. Olson
Meade		
Fairpont	Store	Mrs. E. J. Smith
Faith	Residence	Jesse Johnson
Stoneville	Residence	A. E. Jones
White Owl	Schoolhouse	Luther Cloniger
Zeal	Store	Louis P. Hanson, Faith
Minnehaha		
Humboldt	Doctor's Waiting Room	Dr. Sherwood
Miner		
Canova	Library	Helen Patterson
Carthage	Doctor's Office	Mrs. Earle Crafts
Roswell	Store	H. A. Kenyon
Moody		
Flandreau	County Public Library	Loretto Langan
Pennington		
Farmingdale	Bank	Mrs. E. A. Gale
Hisega	Post Office	Mrs. J. L. Soule
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. F. H. Rector
New Underwood	Schoolhouse	Hazel Crosbie
Owanka	Store	Gertrude Wilhoite
Quinn	Residence	Mrs. J. H. Parsons
Pedro	Residence	Mrs. Florence A. Kind- ley
Wall	Residence	John A. Schmitt
Perkins		
Ada	Schoolhouse	Martin Fitzpatrick
Ada	Schoolhouse	Hannah W. Watson
Blixby	Residence	Mrs. E. B. Clarke
Cole	Residence	M. L. Boday
Ellingson	School	Sylvia Chisholm
Lemmon	Church	Roland Rooks
Lodgepole	Residence	Mrs. W. G. Smith
Meadow	Store	R. P. Kane
Potter		
Eales	Farm House	Mrs. H. A. Lyman
Forest City	Office	E. P. Thorne

Town	Location	Librarian
Gettysburg	Residence	Benton Doner
Gettysburg	Residence	Mrs. Harriette Doner
Lebanon	Residence	Mrs. Will Baum
Roberts		
Sisseton	Library	Gertrude Williams
Sanborn		
Artesian	Church	W. C. Leake
Woonsocket	Club Rooms	Olive Stuart
Spink		
Brentford	Store	Rachel Mann
Doland	Residence	Mrs. Louise Lounsbury
Doland	Newspaper Office	L. V. Doty
Mansfield	School	Lena Meyer
Mellette	Residence	W. J. Rockwell
Northville	Hardware Store	C. M. Halpenny
Tulare	Church	Cornell walker
Turton	Store	E. Z. Coultier
Stanley		
Ft. Pierre	Residence	Mrs. Fay Whitney
Ft. Pierre	Residence	Mrs. Paul D. Brown
Ft. Pierre	Residence	R. R. Marsh
Ft. Pierre	Co. Agent's Office	V. J. Valentine
Hayes	Residence	Mrs. Pearl Nash
Kirley	Residence	Mrs. D. S. Jones
Lindsay	School	Mrs. Florence A. Young
Sansarc	Schoolhouse	Victoria Skala
Wendte	Residence	Margaret Skinner
Wendte	Store	Mrs. Maggie McKim
Sully		
Agar	Post Office	Matilda Peterson
Onida	Store	M. B. Knight
Tripp		
Carter	Bank	R. R. Miller
Clearfield	School House	J. J. Underwood, Carter
Co.ome	Office	Elizabeth Bradley
Hamill	Church	Diena Hulshof
Linden	Residence	Mary Hodges
Wewela	Club Room	Louise C. Gieran
Turner		
Monroe	School	Wilbur Wenzlaff
Union		
Beresford	Store	F. D. Kriebs
Walworth		
Akaska	Store	H. J. Kundert
Glenham	Lumber Yard	Marie Flakoll
Hoven	Schoolhouse	Ben Lemler
Java	School	Anna Mickelson, Selby
Java	Drug Store	R. M. Hennings
LeBeau	School	Louise M. Green
Lowry	Lumber Office	Henry Besch
Mobridge	Church	W. M. Potts
Selby	Residence	Mrs. G. J. Schellenger
Selby	School House	Amanda Eskelson
Selby	School	Mary Eskelson
Selby	School	Frances M. Brooks
Yankton		
Mission Hill	Drug Store	F. D. Kriebs
Utica	Store	E. A. Kundert
Yankton	Residence	Olive Matthison
Ziebach		
Cherry Creek	Residence	Mrs. Ira Spurling



The Tyndall Public Library was dedicated in November 1917 and receives an appropriation of \$1,600 annually in a town of 1,302 inhabitants.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

Issued by the South Dakota Free Library Commission

Vol. 4, No. 2

Pierre, South Dakota, June 1918

Quarterly

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THE SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

October 11-12.
Sioux Falls

The South Dakota Library Association will hold its annual meeting October 11th-12th at the Carnegie Free Public Library in Sioux Falls and it is urged that every librarian and as many board members as possible attend. The committee has put a good deal of effort into securing speakers and planning a program which is tentatively presented on page eighty. They will be glad to receive suggestions and make modifications wherever possible. Especial attention has been given to high school, college, and normal school library work and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance of these librarians as well as of those from public libraries. Library boards will be asked to allow the expenses of their librarians but in cases where this is impossible it is hoped that there will be attendance, anyway; the needs of the work in South Dakota have been very closely considered and it is felt that the program will contain something practical for every person connected with a library in the state. Any year, attendance at the Association would be helpful but it is especially urged in these war times when each of us is trying to make her work as effective as possible.

Resignation of Miss Pratt

Miss Ada M. Pratt, reference librarian of the Free Library Commission, will become librarian of the Watertown Carnegie Library the 1st of August. Since her graduation from the Wisconsin Library School in 1915, Miss Pratt has been with the Commission and it is impossible to praise her organizing ability and library work in general too highly. Because she wished to continue in the same kind of work, Miss Pratt did not accept the South Dakota Field librarianship, which was offered her a year ago. The work at Watertown has appealed to her strongly and the Commission and Miss Pratt's many friends in Pierre, though regretting her leaving, are pleased that she has accepted this responsible position.

Miss Ethel E. Else, of the same class of the Wisconsin Library School, will become the new reference librarian. Miss Else has been cataloger of the Public Library, Madison, Wisconsin, for the past three years and comes to the Library Commission highly recommended and well equipped to carry on the work so ably commenced.

Study Club Work

As far as possible we should like to hear from the study clubs wishing help with their programs for the coming club year. War work will, of course, predominate and we shall be glad to help now with any of the excellent suggestions coming to the Commission office and later with material for talks.

Library School Attendance

This year librarians from Hot Springs, Sioux Falls, and Tyndall will attend Library Summer School

at Urbana, Illinois, and at Iowa City, Iowa. Librarians from Aberdeen and Sioux Falls have been accepted for the long course at the Wisconsin Library School. These numbers speak well for the library future of South Dakota and it is hoped that each year will show an increase in library training over the year before.

War Maps

Every library will feel the need of a good war map in its reference room. Two have been recommended by South Dakota libraries; Watertown has found the map published by the "Literary Digest" to be helpful and Sioux Falls highly recommends that of Nelson-Doubleday at \$1.00. With the latter a guide is provided which may be hung by the map.

Food Conservation

Mrs. Jeannette E. Herreid has recently been visiting South Dakota libraries as Library Publicity Director of the U. S. Food Administration. Reports from library after library tell of how much help Mrs. Herreid's work has been. The libraries are pushing food conservation in every possible way—through posters, lectures, and demonstrations at the library; distribution of recipes and lists; newspaper and moving picture advertising; forwarding garden contests; and having the latest material available for circulation.

War Library Fund

The War Library Fund in South Dakota stands at present as follows:

Report issued in March,	
1918, Bulletin	\$9,397.96
Walworth County	17.00
Brule County (additional)	2.60

Lawrence County (additional)	5.00
Total	\$9,422.56

Periodicals

How are you selecting your periodicals? Do you base your purchases on request, do you buy from those indexed in "Readers' Guide" and other periodical indexes, or are you choosing from a list recommended to libraries? The last method is the most satisfactory and Walter's "Periodicals for the Small Library," published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board at fifteen cents a copy, is an excellent list for any small public library. The 2d edition supersedes the 1st published in 1913 and is entirely rewritten and much enlarged. It discusses nearly ninety general and technical periodicals for small libraries with general notes on the use of periodicals, periodical indexes, etc." Why not buy this publication and fill in and balance the list of magazines subscribed for by your library?

S. D. L. A. Executive Board

The members of the Executive Board of the South Dakota Library Association are: Miss Leora J. Lewis, President, Rapid City; Miss Myrtle Francis, Vice-president, Redfield; Miss Ada M. Pratt, Watertown (after August 1st), Secretary-Treasurer. They will be glad to correspond with librarians or board members about the program and meeting in October and will appreciate suggestions and be pleased to answer inquiries about the Library Association.

Postal Rates

Cooperation of the librarians has been asked in protesting against the

zone system for magazines. The response in writing to senators and congressmen has been good and prompt replies have come afterwards from many librarians.

The Budget

The purchase of a budget book is urged for those libraries not now keeping track of their finances in this way. The Commission has distributed them free as long as its supply lasted and feels that no library can run itself in a satisfactory business way until its funds are budgeted. The financial part of the annual reports now due at the Commission office is also much simplified by the systematic use of a budget book.

County Institutes

During June, courses have been given for a week at each of four county institutes in "Children's Reading" and "Library Methods." Mrs. Lois S. Severin conducted the work at Brookings, where six counties were represented, and the field librarian was at Aberdeen, where fifteen counties met; at Mitchell where eleven counties were assembled; and at Philip, where the teacher of Haakon County came together. During the 3d week in July, the Jackson County Institute at Kadoka will be visited.

This is the 3d year the Commission has given such library courses. It is planned to visit at least two large and two small institutes annually. The Commission feels this one of the most valuable parts of its work and, since it is not possible for the field librarian to visit all the institutes, it is hoped that next year local librarians will plan to take part in those given in their sections of the state.

BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Up to the time of the big book drive from the 18th to the 25th of March, collecting of books and magazines had been going on among the libraries and sending to the camps. Kansas City was headquarters for this section of the country. The towns which reported contributions were as follows:

	Books	Magazines
Aberdeen—Alexander Mitchell Library	213	Large number
Alexandria	74	
Brookings—State College	12	
Canton	110	books and magazines
Dell Rapids	40	
Doland (High School)		78
Elkton	55	91
Fulton		222
Highmore	6	237
Milbank	102	20
Miller	58	140
Mitchell	60	Large number
Morristown	22	30
Mt. Vernon	9	A few
Pierre	184	Box
Redfield	320	30
Sioux Falls	299	350
Spearfish	100	Some
Sturgis	99	2 boxes
Verdon	48	
Yankton	175	
	1986	1198+

During the week of the national drive, we had many reports from South Dakota libraries telling how they were collecting their books. In various places a house to house canvass was made by the Boy Scouts; posters, moving picture slides, and newspaper articles were much used; the drive was announced through pulpits; work was done through Sunday schools; and lists of donors were posted in the library. Club women, Boy Scouts, and girls from high schools were of great help to librarians in preparing the books for circulation.

Sioux Falls reported directly to headquarters for its shipping directions and Rapid City has given

about half of the books it collected for the use of the men in training at the State School of Mines. With these two exceptions, all the books were at first sent to the Kansas City Public Library and to Camp Funston and are now being sent to Hoboken, New Jersey, to go overseas. In the fire at Fulton, 108 books were destroyed which were ready for shipping.

Reports were made by the following places; many towns too small to have libraries have collected under the direction of women's clubs and have contributed generously. Magazines were not gathered because the camps were amply provided.

Reported Shipped

Town	Books	Lead	
Belle Fourche	390	*Milbank	1,082
Beresford	125	**Mitchell	987
Big Stone City	60	Parker	662
Blunt	50	Pierre	437
Bradley	206	Redfield	629
Bridgewater	375	Salem	1,233
Brookings	1,376	Sioux Falls	106
Canton	125	Sisseton	3,445
Centerville	128	Spearfish	130
Chamberlain	700	Tyndall	151
Deadwood	1,286	Watertown	266
Draper	144	Woonsocket	500
Faulkton	300	Yankton	273
Flandreau	165		1,158
Fort Pierre	106		<hr/>
Fulton	105		18,594
Gregory	84	*Includes shipment from Thunder Hawk.	
Howard	79	**Includes shipments from Armour, Mt. Vernon, Parkston, Presho, Tripp, and Vivian.	
Huron	1,400		
Ipswich	331		

Reported on Hand But Not Yet Shipped

Town	Books		
Aberdeen—Alexander Mitchell Library	808	Springfield	141
Bonesteel (High School)	350	Tyndall	91
Britton	250	Vermillion	758
Canova	125	****Watertown	110
*Canton	150	Webster	200
Clear Lake	200	Winfred	390
Dell Rapids	200	Yankton	167
DeSmet	350		<hr/>
Elkton	270		7,584
Frederick	235	*Includes shipments from Hudson and Lennox.	
Gettysburg	90	**\$8.27 also sent to be spent for war stories.	
Lake Andes	167	***Includes shipment from Midland.	
Lake Preston	105	****Includes shipment from Bryant.	
Madison	1,000	A final word—continue collecting.	
**Milbank	66	As long as the war lasts, books for the soldiers and sailors will be welcome and supplies and directions will be gladly forwarded from the Free Library Commission on request.	
Miller	206		
Miranda	40		
Mitchell—Dakota Wesleyan ..	600		
Pierre	40		
***Rapid City	425		
Selby	50		

CAMP CODY LIBRARY

By William H. Powers, Librarian, State College Library, Brookings

It was a pleasant thing, in that sand-storm camp of the desert, to say to the smiling boy in olive drab, "Yes, I am from South Dakota," and thus double the smile. For, even if we were unknown before, we knew each other there and greetings from home were welcome. I heard very little grumbling. But, even though it is the most healthful spot on earth, nine months of wind and sand become monotonous. Moreover, there was the utmost eagerness to get on the firing line. "Are you going out with this lot?" might be the question; "No such luck," was sure to be the answer.

Six weeks in camp removed all skepticism that might have lodged at the bottom of one's reason as to camp libraries. Their use was surprisingly great, the opportunity they afforded appreciated, and the direct profit apparent to all. Skeptical officers had been heard to declare that not fifteen men a month would ever be found in a library but the circulation in the camp ran up to nearly 18,000 in one month and the estimate was made that the patrons of the library numbered 150,000 monthly.

The percentage of non-fiction read was high; in the last two months about 40 to 60. The quality of fiction was not of the highest; still B. M. Bower is probably equal to Myrtle Reed, though we must admit that we had an occasional call for Myrtle Reed as well as Bower. The chief favorites were Tarzan, Zane Grey, London, and Wright. The demand for Mrs. Southworth's "Works," and for Hancock's

"Works" was pretty constant. Even laughter on the part of his mate could not deter a lad from his choice of Alger.

Much more interesting was the demand for non-fiction. First, in order of importance, were the military books; it is hard to say whether the books about the present war should be here classed or with fiction; perhaps they should be divided about evenly between the two classes. Only second in importance, if indeed figures would not show them equal to the military books in number, were the technical works in engineering, chiefly electrical and auto engineering. It was rather painfully surprising that the demand for history and biography was relatively small. For the rest, the requests were as various as the individuals. Moreover, we attempted to supply every legitimate demand and seldom failed utterly. There were, for example, books in most of the modern languages of Europe. In point of circulation, Bohemian books far exceeded all others. We were unable to keep a register of borrowers and do not know how many different Bohemian readers we had, not very many. We had occasional requests to sell books. One boy wanted "Stones of Paris," as he said we had only one odd volume. When we found the other volume he was content to continue a borrower. The classics, Greek, Roman, and others were in constant, though not frequent, demand. Dante was out all the time. One man must have a method of "petrifying" specimens instead of skinning his birds. Another must have help in

identifying a venomous but beautiful and tiny snake; this man was a collector who had carried on his business in South America and Africa. We had a small but excellent law library which was much used by dozens of law students. One man asked for a book on tree repairing; the desert rather called for tree planting. Stranger still was to get from headquarters at Washington about a dozen volumes on timbering. One must have seen New Mexico's desert to appreciate that choice of technical literature.

The gift books came from many states; none to us from South Dakota, many from Minnesota, a good many from Iowa; the largest single consignment, 10,000 volumes, came from Los Angeles, which, by the way, was our nearest large city. The books came to us in all states of preservation and in all conditions of shipment. People can't seem to realize that books are heavy and that a hundred of them are about all that men can handle in one box and about all that even a stout box will transport in good condition. The freight agent swore; we picked up the odd volumes from every corner of the car, with librarian's instinct to preserve; the truck driver looked on amused. It seemed equally impossible for the givers to take seriously the injunction, "Send what you yourself care for, readable books" and still more impossible for the packers not to include,

even against their better judgment, a dilapidated or antiquated volume with the plea, "Well, maybe someone will be glad to get it." But those things were merely junk in our brand new building. Fortunately the camp is supplied with a reclamation service, ready to dispose of old books and papers by the ton. But the process wasted freight costs and much precious time. Taken in all, the average of excellence of books was high. One word about the monumental volumes in sets of Bulwer and other Collier publications. They may be good books but you can't get anyone to read them for pastime.

Time was precious. Getting out of bed at 6:30, we made up the circulation, then breakfasted, and opened shop at 8:00; the doors were not closed until 10:30 at night; then it was almost always necessary to give three warnings before we got the last reluctant boy started for his tent; he was willing to take the risk of being caught after taps. On Sundays we took the luxury of keeping the door shut until 8:30, though we often found the steps crowded with men. We aimed to get off at least two hours every day or evening but this we could not always accomplish and usually we were at hand if occasion called. When the staff was full there were four of us at the work. It was an experience one would not willingly miss.

**TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION**

October 11-12

Carnegie Library, Sioux Falls

Friday, October 11, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, October 12, 9:30 A. M.
Patriotic songs.	Patriotic songs.
Business session.	Symposium.
Reports of officers.	Effective posters, by Edla Laurson.
Reports of committees.	The newspaper and the library, by Minnie Shannon.
Legislation.	The library and the school, by Eugenia Walker.
War work.	Sources for war Material, by Ada Pratt.
The county library.	Equipping the library, by Ada McCarthy.
Certification of librarians.	South Dakota libraries and food conservation, by Mrs. J. E. Herreid.
Appointment of committees.	Trip through the Sioux Falls Library, conducted by Alberta Caille.
Registration.	Library luncheon.
Roll call: The best book I have read this year.	2:00 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	Music.
Music.	Reorganizing the small library, by Alice Story.
Reorganizing the small library, by Alice Story.	School and college libraries, by Helen Miner.
School and college libraries, by Helen Miner.	What the public library can do to increase the appreciation of good pictures, by G. H. Durand.
What the public library can do to increase the appreciation of good pictures, by G. H. Durand.	Camp library experiences, by W. H. Powers.
Camp library experiences, by W. H. Powers.	2:00 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	Music.
Music.	Business session.
Address of welcome.	Reports of committees.
Response, by Ida Anding.	Election of officers.
Reading.	Address.
Literature of South Dakota, by Doane Robinson.	Story telling, by Mrs. L. S. Severin.
	8:00 P. M.
	Music.
	Readings from modern poets.
	Address.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Whenever your library does something which is of especial interest to you, write to the "Bulletin" about it. You may be sure the other libraries of the state will be interested to read about your work and will be helped by what you have done.

Aberdeen—Northern Normal and Industrial School Library—Miss Esther Wendell, assistant at the Normal School Library, has been accepted for the year's course at the Wisconsin Library School.

Bridgewater—The library, supported by the Study Club, was reopened in March, after having been closed nearly a year. It is located in the Commercial Club rooms, contains 600 volumes, and is open Friday afternoons from 2:00 to 5:00. During the last three months, there has been a satisfactory increase in the number of books taken out each week.

Canton—The library has received 100 new books, principally juvenile and war books. The "Red, White, and Blue Series," "The War Information Series," and "The Loyalty Leaflets" are kept filed on the desk near the war books and are read a great deal.

Miss Rebecca Gehon has resigned as librarian of the Canton Public Library.

Estelline—The system of charging used in the Sioux City Library, which does away with the use of readers' cards, has been working successfully for some time at Estelline.

Fulton—The library was completely destroyed by fire in May. A second shipment of 108 books, ready to send to the soldiers, was lost in the fire.

Hot Springs—Miss Marian John-

son has resigned as librarian of the Carnegie Library to go into Chau-tauqua work. Miss Edith Stockton will take her place after attending Library Summer School at Iowa City.

Ipswich—The Library Association has accepted the offer from Mr. H. E. Beebe of \$60.00 a month for supporting the library. Hours of opening will be from 8:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. week days and 1:30 to 8:00 P. M. Sundays. A two-room building has also been provided by Mr. Beebe. Part of one room will be occupied by the county agent and the librarian will take care of the agricultural books and pamphlets. The Library Association has placed its collection of books in the building and it is planned to use one room as a reading room, well equipped with daily newspapers and magazines. This cooperative arrangement should make the library more frequented by the country people and eventually help with the development of a country library in Edmunds County.

Pierre—The Library has purchased three large bird charts published by the Massachusetts Audubon Society and hung them in the children's room where they have attracted a good deal of attention.

A set of nine A. I. C. P. food charts has been bought. They show graphically the simple facts about food values and costs and proper foods for children. The adult books loaned from the library contain

little slips with recipes for using substitutes issued by the U. S. Food Commission and the children's books contain the leaflets, "Five Little Pigs," and "Raise Chickens." The library has kept on the charging desk for sale, "The Official Recipe Book," issued by the Illinois State Council of Defense, until the supply was exhausted and is hoping for a South Dakota successor soon.

Rapid City—On Saturday, June the 8th, the Rapid City Free Public Library had a lecture on war time cookery and a food poster exhibited in the assembly room of the library. The talk was given by Miss Sloan, instructor in household arts in the high school. Charts had been prepared showing the food values of the various substitutes and giving the proportionate amounts of these substitutes which should be used in baking. No cooking was done during the afternoon but Miss Sloan had baked beforehand loaves of ten different breads, none of which contained sugar, butter, or wheat. At the close of the lecture slices of these breads were passed and the recipes given.

The food posters on exhibit were made by the upper grades under the direction of Miss Blake, art supervisor. Original designs were shown as well as excellent copies of the government food posters. Many of the best posters were gladly loaned by the children for use on the bulleting board during the summer.

The books and bulletins in the library on canning and economical cookery were also on display and printed lists of the most important ones were distributed. The librarian gave a short talk urging the use of this material and requesting that

the best recipes be brought to the library to be placed on file.

Redfield—The Sioux City system of charging books has been successfully installed and the librarian has found that it has greatly decreased the work of the loan desk.

Sioux Falls—The 1st annual bird house exhibit was a great success and it is planned to hold a 2d one next year. Almost sixty houses were sold and the City Park Commission ordered 25 for the parks.

Miss Gladys Rains is attending Library Summer School at the University of Illinois. Miss Olea Solheim has been accepted for the year's course at the Wisconsin Library School.

About 400 magazines were collected for the soldiers to read on their journey to Camp Funston.

Mrs. Lois S. Severin exhibited a collection of war books and material from the Library Commission in connection with her work on the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense.

Spearfish—**State Normal School Library**—War stories are sent by mail to distant county districts. Talks and posters keep before the students the necessity of doing their share in each big drive. A collection of 175 pieces of sheet music was put in good condition by some Normal students and sent to a Y. M. C. A. camp in Texas. All possible magazine covers are saved for war posters or soldiers' hospital scrapbooks. During the last six weeks of the school term, the library show case contained a varying collection of French articles, many of them gifts which had been sent home by the Normal School's boys "over

there," others belonging, possibly for many years, to various members of the School.

Tyndall—Mrs. Anna Minier, secretary of the board, has presented the children's room with a young folks' library consisting of twenty richly illustrated volumes.

Miss Elizabeth Barber has been accepted as a member of the Library Summer School at Iowa City. Miss Laura Berry will act as librarian during her absence.

Verdon—Although Verdon has a population of only 89 people, the town has a well selected library of nearly 400 books. The Degree of Honor Lodge started the library about five years ago and has continued to support it through bazaars, a home talent play, and other local benefits. One fall \$200.00 was made in this way. The library is in a pleasant room in a centrally located home and is open for circulation Saturday afternoons. It is well patronized by the people living in the country nearby.

Watertown—Miss Thatcher of the

Lead High School Library and Miss Shannon of the Milbank Carnegie Library were recent visitors at the library in Watertown.

A special effort is being made to collect and preserve a series of war and food posters as a matter of historical interest some years hence.

Yankton — Public Library — A kitchen will be installed in the basement of the library. Surgical dressing classes are held in the library basement.

Donated magazines are sent through the county with a card, "After reading these magazines, please give them to your neighbor." Newspapers are sent to the State Hospital and books and stereoscopes with views are kept at the City Hospital.

College Library — Recently the head of the Public Speaking Department assigned subjects for extempore work from the U. S. Food Administration pamphlets which are kept on a special display table. The library has also a special loan shelf for war books, with a seven day limit attached to the most popular.

TRAVELING LIBRARY NOTES

The new traveling libraries established since the last issue of the "Bulletin" are located at Artesian, Carpenter, Fladmore, Ipswich, Redfield, Wall, and Wanblee. At Wanblee the library is located in the Indian School and is much appreciated by the Indian boys and girls. A special agricultural library is at Redfield and is in the care of the county agent, Mr. Hall.

There is little reference work during the summer. Recently a library consisting of 25 volumes of history and biography was sent out for reference work for students in a young people's assembly. Much gratification was expressed that such a privilege could be obtained in this state.

Special libraries have traveled round the state during June for work in teachers' institutes. They are much used and make the teachers familiar with the resources of the Commission.

In compiling statistics for the biennial report, we find some interesting things. The largest circulation reported is 634 from Beresford with 135 borrowers; Freeman has 2d place with 116 borrowers and a circulation of 574; Elkton has 3d place with 100 borrowers and a circulation of 548. The total circulation for all stations is 51,031 as compared with 43,726 last biennium, not so great an increase as we should wish but the war has cut down reading everywhere.

Town	Location	Librarian
Aurora		
Plankinton	Residence	Mrs. John Saville
White Lake	School	Lucille Walden
Beadle		
Bonilla	Store	Etta O. Smith
Hitchcock	Church	Mrs. R. L. Jones
Huron	Residence	Lillian McDonnell
Virgil	Office	Mrs. Paul Thompson
Wolsey	Residence	A. I. Radcliffe
Bon Homme		
Avon	Drug Store	W. P. J. Hogarty
Kingsburg	Schoolhouse	Frances True
Scotland	Rest Room	Mrs. W. H. Miller
Tabor	Residence	Mary S. Cooley
Tyndall	Library	Elizabeth Barber
Brookings		
Brookings	S. D. S. C. Extension Office	Chris Laurson
Bushnell	Grange Hall	Mrs. Elmer Honan
Volga	Parsonage	Rev. D. V. Richardson
White	Residence	Mrs. G. A. Walradth
Brown		
Barnard	Town Hall	Cecelia Daulton
Columbia	Residence	Mrs. O. G. Wilson
Columbia	Hardware Store	John Gaskin
Frederick	Public Library	Helen Chase
Groton	Store	F. C. Robinson
Houghton	Bank	Hugh Jones
Ordway	Residence	Mrs. J. L. Rock
Verdon	Hall	Mrs. W. W. Bucklin
Westport	Residence	P. Callaghan
Brule		
Chamberlain	Public Library	Olive Hill
Kimball	School House	W. C. Brandstatter
Butte		
Belle Fourche	Public Library	Mrs. V. B. Armstrong
Newell	Residence	W. C. Richards
Campbell		
Artas	Schoolhouse	Leo A. Hanna
Charles Mix		
Academy	Schoolhouse	Veronica Dreger
Platte	Residence	Mrs. G. H. Henry
Clark		
Bradley	Drug Store	W. J. Page
Carpenter	Residence	Mrs. Leslie Boyd
Carpenter	Residence	Beatrice Coyle
Garden City	Bank	Harold G. Lewis
Naples	Bank	Mrs. J. L. Rider
Codington		
Florence	Drug Store	Gilbertson & Co.
Henry	Newspaper Office	Mrs. Ernest Schoonover
Waverly	School	Maud Brown
Corson		
McIntosh	School	Mrs. Regina Getman
McLaughlin	Post Office	Frank Dennerly
Watauga	Residence	Mrs. H. G. Alldritt
Custer		
Buffalo Gap	Store	Chas. Busteed
Buffalo Gap	Residence	Elva Mohler
Fairburn	Residence	Clara E. Wiswell
Pringle	School House	Floyd G. Bond
Davison		
Ethan	School House	Ezra Nearhood
Mitchell	Co. Supt. Office	Emma McClintock
Mt. Vernon	Public Library	Jennie Trotter
Day		
Bristol	Jewelry Store	H. P. Hensler
Pierpont	Telephone Office	John Ewald
Webster	Bank	A. Kopperud
Deuel		
Altamont	Residence	Gordon Ryder

Town	Location	Librarian
Altamont	Post Office	H. S. Guernsey
Toronto	Farm House	Mrs. Marie Quickstad
Dewey		
Firesteel	Hotel	Thos. H. McClure
Timber Lake	Church	Ida Hartig
Edmunds		
Hosmer	School	R. O. Dudley
Ipswich	Library	Mrs. Bina E. Allen
Loyalton	Depot	C. C. Adams
Fall River		
Ardmore	Office	G. C. Caylor
Edgemont	Store	Lillian Brenisholz
Hot Springs	Co. Agent's Office	Ralph E. Johnston
Oral	Residence	Mrs. B. G. Taylor
Oral	Residence	Mrs. A. J. Kieffer
Smithwick	Club Rooms	Genevieve Frawley
Faulk		
Carlyle	Hotel	A. N. Soule
Dunsmore	Residence	F. L. Mather, Goudyville
Faulkton	Store	Mrs. Florence Greener
Onaka	School	Mrs. Robert Steele
Grant		
Milbank	Public Library	Minnie Shannon
Strandburg	Store	Ada Moe
Troy	Residence	Mrs. A. Johnston
Twin Brooks	Residence	Gladys Breckenridge
Gregory		
Dallas	Schoolhouse	Mildred B. Barton
Dixon	School	W. R. Mack
Fairfax	School	John G. Benidt
Haakon		
Ashcreek	Store	Helen T. Poste
Manilla	Residence	Mrs. J. I. Singleton
Midland	School	Audrey Waldo
Midland	Drug Store	H. Vis
Milesville	Residence	Mrs. Jas. Marsh
Milesville	Residence	Mabel Brue
Nowlin	Store	Mrs. Rena Jarman
Ottumwa	Residence	Nellie Peterson
Ottumwa	Office	Mrs. Jas. Marsh
Ottumwa	School	J. F. Anstette
Phillp	Abstract Office	A. S. Anderson
Phillp	Residence	John Dunlevy
Phillp	Co. Agent's Office	O. Leon Anderson
Hamlin		
Bryant	Drug Store	W. F. Walpole
Hand		
Miller	Church	Fern Cruson
St. Lawrence	Residence	Agnes Wharton
Wessington	Residence	Mary E. Harris
Hanson		
Bard	Residence	Mrs. Wm. Sodergren,
Harding		
Buffalo	Rest Room	Mitchell
Flandmore	Norwegian Hall	Mrs. V. Vavrina
Redig	Residence	Mrs. Jack Wescott
		Mrs. W. M. Barret
Hughes		
Blunt	Store	Rachel B. Hansen
Blunt	Residence	Mrs. Alec Watson,
		Shiloh
Blunt	Residence	Jesse Lefler
Canning	Store	M. L. Samco
De Grey	Store	F. M. Massy
Harrold	Residence	Alberta Hall
Harrold	Hotel	Mrs. O. J. Brimmer
Pierre	Byron Hall	Lyllis E. Lee
Pierre	Co. Agent's Office	W. W. Underwood
Hutchinson		
Freeman	Store	H. C. Gering
Tripp	Furniture Store	Julla O. Stark
Hyde		
Highmore	Public Library	Mrs. Edith Cornell

Town	Location	Librarian
Jackson		
Belvidere	Post Office	Mrs. E. W. Reeves
Cottonwood	Residence	Henry Rintelman
Cottonwood	Residence	Robt. N. Chord
Jerauld		
Wessington Springs	M. E. Church	Mrs. Clara A. Dunham
Jones		
Draper	Residence	Mrs. Rachel Tobiasson
Murdo	Feed Store	E. T. Moyer
Okaton	Residence	Alice M. Klipp
Okaton	Residence	Mrs. Fred Peters
Kingsbury		
DeSmet	Guild Hall	Mrs. F. L. Brewer
Esmond	Parsonage	K. R. Manseveld
Lake		
Chester	Drug Store	Ray W. Roney
Winfred	Parsonage	Mrs. E. L. Smith
Lawrence		
Spearfish	Co. Agent's Office	W. F. Kumlien
Lincoln		
Tea	School	Lauretta Lawless
Lyman		
Capa	Residence	Mrs. L. H. Cram
Rowe	School	Mrs. Clara Hoisington, Ft. Pierre
Presho	W. C. T. U. Library	Mrs. F. L. Brooks
Reliance	Residence	Mrs. Mabel Brown
Vivian	Residence	Mrs. A. L. Jewitt
McCook		
Bridgewater	Church	Mrs. D. O. Pringle
Canistota	School	Mary Glenn
Salem	Club Rooms	Mrs. G. B. Maple
Spencer	Store	W. J. Loucks
McPherson		
Eureka	Office	Theo. J. P. Giedt
Marshall		
Lake City	Store	Orlando Risdall
Veblen	Residence	Mrs. Henry Benolkin
Veblen	Residence	Nels P. Olson
Meade		
Fairpont	Store	Mrs. E. J. Smith
Faith	Residence	Violet Johnson
Stoneville	Residence	A. E. Jones
Zeal	Store	Louis P. Hanson, Faith
Minnehaha		
Humboldt	Doctor's Waiting Room	Dr. Sherwood
Miner		
Canova	Library	Helen Patterson
Carthage	Doctor's Office	Mrs. Earle Crafts
Roswell	Store	H. A. Kenyon
Moody		
Flandreau	County Public Library	Loretto Langan
Pennington		
Farmingdale	Bank	Mrs. E. A. Gale
Hisega	Post Office	Mrs. J. L. Soule
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. F. H. Rector
New Underwood	Schoolhouse	Hazel Crosbie
Owanka	Store	Gertrude Wilhoite
Quinn	Residence	Mrs. J. H. Parsons
Pedro	Residence	Mrs. Florence A. Kind- ley
Wall	Telephone Office	Mrs. J. Herink
Wall	Residence	John A. Schmitt
Perkins		
Ada	Schoolhouse	Mrs. F. B. Cooper
Ada	Schoolhouse	Mrs. Jas. Rada
Bixby	Residence	Mrs. Lula Brown
Cole	Residence	M. L. Boday
Ellingson	School	Sylvia Chisholm
Leimon	Church	Roand Rooks
Lodgepole	Residence	Mrs. W. G. Smith
Meadow	Store	R. P. Kane

Town	Location	Librarian
Potter		
Eales	Farm House	Mrs. H. A. Lyman
Forest City	Office	E. P. Thorne
Gettysburg	Residence	Benton Doner
Gettysburg	Residence	Mrs. Harriette Doner
Lebanon	Residence	Mrs. Will Baum
Roberts		
Sisseton	Library	Gertrude Williams
Sanborn		
Artesian	Church	W. C. Leake
Artesian	Residence	Mina O. Ludwig
Woonsocket	Club Rooms	Olive Stuart
Spink		
Brentford	Store	Rachel Mann
Doland	Residence	Mrs. Louise Lounsbury
Doland	Newspaper Office	L. V. Doty
Mansfield	School	Lena Meyer
Mellette	Residence	W. J. Rockwell
Northville	Hardware Store	C. M. Halpenny
Redfield	Co. Agt. Office	E. M. Hall
Tulare	Church	Pearl Sickles
Turton	Store	E. Z. Coultier
Stanley		
Ft. Pierre	Residence	Mrs. Paul D. Brown
Ft. Pierre	Residence	R. R. Marsh
Ft. Pierre	Co. Agent's Office	V. J. Valentine
Hayes	Residence	Mrs. Pearl Nash
Kirley	Residence	Mrs. D. S. Jones
Lindsay	School	Mrs. Florence A. Young
Sansarc	Schoolhouse	Victoria Skala
Wendte	Residence	Margaret Skinner
Wendte	Store	Mrs. Maggie McKim
Sully		
Agar	Post Office	Matilda Peterson
Onida	Store	M. B. Knight
Tripp		
Carter	Bank	R. R. Miller
Clearfield	School House	J. J. Underwood, Carter
Colome	Office	Elizabeth Bradley
Hamill	Church	Diana Hulshof
Linden	Residence	Mary Hodges
Wewela	Club Room	Louise C. Gieran
Turner		
Monroe	School	Wilbur Wenzlaff
Union		
Beresford	Store	F. D. Kriebs
Walworth		
Akaska	Store	H. J. Kundert
Glenham	Lumber Yard	Marie Flakoll
Hoven	Schoolhouse	Ben Lemler
Java	School	Anna Mickelson, Selby
Java	Drug Store	R. M. Hennings
LeBeau	School	Louise M. Green
Lowry	Lumber Office	Henry Besch
Mobridge	Church	W. M. Potts
Selby	School House	Amanda Eskelson
Selby	School	Mary Eskelson
Selby	School	Frances M. Brooks
Washabaugh		
Wanblee	Indian School	J. M. Woods
Yankton		
Mission Hill	Drug Store	F. D. Kriebs
Utica	Store	E. A. Kundert
Yankton	Residence	Olive Matthison
Ziebach		
Cherry Creek	Residence	Ira Spurling

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

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UNITED WAR WORK DRIVE

Instead of seven separate drives to raise funds for the welfare work connected with the army, the government has requested that one drive shall take place. At first, four associations merged—the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the War Camp Community Service, and the A. L. A. Later, the Salvation Army, the National Catholic War Council, and the Jewish Welfare Board joined them.

On September 6th, library representatives from Minnesota, Kansas, North Dakota, and South Dakota attended enthusiastic meetings in Minneapolis. South Dakota was represented by Mr. A. E. Hitchcock of Mitchell and the Field Librarian. Mr. Wickes Wamboldt, National Campaign Director of the A. L. A., and Dr. M. L. Raney, Director of Overseas Service, told of the part the A. L. A. would play in the united work.

On September 13th, a state meeting with representatives from the seven associations was attended in Huron at the office of the Council of Defense. The apportionment of \$875,000 was announced for South Dakota. Mr. H. L. Hopkins of Clark was appointed State Director; Mr. G. F. Knappen of Brookings, State Treasurer; Mr. J. K. Cressey of Sioux Falls, Director of the Speakers' Bureau, and Mr. John Longstaff of Huron, Director of the Publicity Bureau. An executive committee was formed with a representative from each of the seven organizations. Mr. Doane Robinson was appointed in Mr. Hitchcock's place.

A meeting was held in Huron on the 25th of September. About 300 people interested in the seven organizations gathered from all over South Dakota. All the librarians of the state were invited. Speakers of national fame addressed the assembly to prepare for the drive of the week of November 11th. South Dakota is asked to contribute \$1.60 per capita. It was recommended that the county commissioners, according to the law recently passed, appropriate the funds required in their counties.

The national budget for the entire amount is as follows:

Y. M. C. A.....	\$100,000,000
Y. W. C. A.....	15,000,000
War Camp Community Service...	15,000,000
A. L. A.	3,500,000
Salvation Army	3,500,000
National Catholic War Council..	30,000,000
Jewish Welfare Board	3,500,000

\$170,500,000

As librarians we must be eager to help in this union in every possible way by following out closely all directions sent from headquarters and by putting forth all our resources in its behalf.

Mr. Lugg Resigns

Mr. Charles H. Lugg, State superintendent of Public Instruction and President of the Free Library Commission, resigned September 1st to become superintendent of the Parkston schools. Mr. Lugg has been an active worker in the Commission's behalf and has helped shape many of its policies. The importance of this cannot be too strongly emphasized when it is remembered how young the Commission is and how much of its work at first must necessarily be experimental in order to adapt itself best to South Dakota's needs. Mr. Lugg has also given the Free Library Commission that constant backing with the educational interests of the state which is so necessary to the growth of the Commission's work. The Commission strongly regrets Mr. Lugg's leaving but is glad that a friend so true to its best interests will continue to live in South Dakota.

Mr. Fred L. Shaw came to South Dakota from England in 1899 and has been engaged in school work continuously from that time until 1913. From 1911-13 he was county superintendent of Beadle County. At the 1913 session of the legislature, he held the position of Clerk of the Committee of Correction of the House Journal. From 1913-18, Mr. Shaw traveled in the Northwest for the W. M. Welch Manufacturing and Scientific Company. The Republican party nominated him for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1918 and he was appointed by the governor September 1st to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Lugg. The Commission welcomes Mr. Shaw as a valuable asset to its library work in the state.

The S. D. L. A.

A circular letter has been sent to all the librarians of the state about attendance at the South Dakota Library Association's meeting in Sioux Falls, October 11th-12th. It is also hoped there will be a large representation of board members and many others interested in library work. We feel this meeting important enough to ask that boards pay the expenses of their librarians; it will be a good enough investment for the library to do without an equivalent amount of books and equipment. Our libraries are always bound to answer in the year following the stimulation gained from this annual meeting and from the exchange of plans and ideas which librarians are working out in their own communities. Let us see how large and enthusiastic an attendance we can have.

Correction

Note is made of a correction in the "Bulletin" for March 1918. The first line on page 59 should read \$225.05 instead of \$222.05. The total for the entire column is correct.

Gathering Books

Are you continuing to gather books for the soldiers? It should not interfere with the help given the United War Work Campaign but should be one of the regular routine duties of the library. Please report to the Commission when you send books or have more on hand.

Since the report in the June "Bulletin," the following places have written of shipments, making a total of 21,787 books and over 1198 magazines reported shipped.

Canton (including small towns)	150
Frederick	235
Lead	325
Miller	206
Mitchell (including small towns)	138
Tyndall	153

	1207

Miller	35
Pierre	160

	995

We have not yet heard whether many other places reporting books on hand have shipped them; undoubtedly more books have been sent from South Dakota than our records show. If you have not let us know what you are doing lately with this work, we should much appreciate it if you would let us know soon.

Other places have reported more books on hand:

Chamberlain	800
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LIBRARY WAR WORK AT RAPID CITY

By Della M. Haft, Librarian, School of Mines Library, Rapid City.

The South Dakota State School of Mines' Library became the center of new activities last summer, when the first detachment of soldiers arrived. It was made Y. M. C. A. Headquarters under the direction of Professor McLearnie. The five minute intermissions between radio classes were spent in the library, looking at magazines and newspapers, studying books on wireless or playing the victrola, unless some pianist had started a lively tune and a drummer had joined in with a vigor which might lead to the conclusion that he thought he was beating a Hun instead of a drum.

The miners from the trenches on the hillside near the library came in eagerly at noon time. Then the long suspense of waiting for the mail was over. After dinner the librarian was kept busy for an hour selling stamps and souvenirs, weighing packages to be sent home or sending films to the local photographer to be developed.

Not many books were drawn out of the library, for most of the soldiers' leisure was spent in the reading room. Several shipments

of books were received during the summer. Most of these were selected from the cantonment library lists, which the A. L. A. furnished upon the request of the librarian. They included works on radio telegraphy, military tactics and engineering, the study of French, descriptions of France, new war books, a few on sports, and some of an inspirational nature. The new books were placed in small groups on the tables. This method seems even more effective than putting them on shelves marked "New Books."

As the School of Mines Library is principally technical and does not have recent fiction, the librarian obtained books from those donated by the Rapid City people to cantonment libraries. Tales of adventure have been most popular.

But there are some calls for books on mathematics and engineering and the reference books on mining and radio are read diligently. Some of the first detachment were retained, awaiting calls to officers' training camps. These men have made excellent use of the books on military tactics.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS AT FAIRS

U. S. Food Administration Exhibits in South Dakota

By Mrs. Jeannette E. Herreid, Library and Exhibits Director for South Dakota, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

A new line of war work was shown at the State Fair this year, the library work connected with the State Food Administration. Horticultural Hall was given over entirely to government work, the library section being one division.

Books, magazines, pamphlets, and posters bearing upon food questions were displayed; thousands of recipes, leaflets, and pamphlets distributed; also convincing articles by noted writers on important features of patriotic service. Special features were a bulletin board, a portrait of Mr. Hoover secured from Washington especially for this exhibit, and a picture of General Pershing and son.

Posters of unusual merit formed the background, two of which were of special interest. One, the work of Edward Penfield, taken from the actual photograph, and idealized by the artist, shows three French women pulling a drag, putting in a field of grain. The other, our

Americans going over the top, is the work of a South Dakota youth, Harvey Dunn, whose boyhood home was near Esmond.

Especial thanks are due Miss Alice Story, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Huron, for her assistance with the work.

We feel we scored our point. The effort we believe was worth while.

Other exhibits were held at Roscoe, Edmunds County, under the supervision of Mrs. M. P. Beebe of Ipswich; at Buffalo Gap, September 17th-19th, in charge of Miss Queena Stewart, County Chairman of Food Administration; at Lemmon, September 18th-20th, supervised by Miss Beulah Mickle, Food Demonstrator; at Rapid City, September 19th-21st, in care of Miss Leora J. Lewis, librarian of the Rapid City Free Public Library; at Mitchell, September 23rd-28th, with Miss Edla Laurson, librarian of the Carnegie Library supervising; and at the Indian Agency at Sisseton with the Indians superintending.

THE FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION EXHIBITS AT THE STATE FAIR, HURON; THE ALFALFA PALACE, RAPID CITY; AND AT THE CORN PALACE, MITCHELL

From September 9th-14th, the Free Library Commission occupied for the 3d successive year its booth on the 2d floor of the Women's Building at the State Fair.

The public library, reference, school, and traveling library work of the Commission was explained to the booth's visitors. Posters and

samples of the different kinds of traveling libraries were used by way of illustration and application cards were frequently filled requesting information about traveling libraries. Much interest was shown in books for the soldiers in this country and overseas and through food conservation and war material

special emphasis was laid on the importance of the library in helping to win the war.

The same exhibit was held at the Alfalfa Palace from September

19th-21st, cooperating with the Free Public Library.

The following week the Commission displayed its work at the Mitchell Corn Palace where the Carnegie Library was also represented.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT THE ALFALFA PALACE, RAPID CITY

By Leora J. Lewis, Librarian, Free Public Library, Rapid City.

The Rapid City Free Public Library held its 2d annual exhibit at the Alfalfa Palace September 19th-21st.

Space for the 1st year's exhibit was chosen in a rather out of the way corner because it would lend itself so readily to attractive decoration. As a result, while a great many people visited the booth, still a number of people whom the library most needed to reach, missed it entirely. This year's space was selected without a thought as to attractive location but because it was the most central and most accessible place in the building. In consequence, while some people were naturally more interested than others, no one entirely missed the exhibit.

Dark green burlap was placed at the back of the booth, which made an attractive background for a conspicuous library sign and posters. The posters for the most part were made in the library. The front of

the booth was decorated with flags and with book jackets placed on a background of green bunting. Groups of books were on the ledges at the front and back of the booth and one end of the space was left open so that visitors might come in and examine them at their leisure. Special prominence was given to war books and to books and bulletins on food conservation.

Food bulletins and conservation recipes were distributed from the booth, also library book marks. On one side of these book marks the library hours were given and an invitation to use the library, and on the other a list of popular war books.

In addition to the food posters used in the library booth, posters were placed in the cookery booth calling attention to the fact that cook books could be borrowed at the library and that conservation recipes and food bulletins were being given away at the library booth.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT THE CORN PALACE, MITCHELL.

By Edla M. Laurson, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Mitchell

The Carnegie Library at Mitchell had an exhibit in a booth at the Corn Palace during the week of September 23d. The purpose was to show the people of Mitchell the wide range of subjects covered by library books, and to show out-

siders the general work of a library and how it cooperates with other organizations.

The means to do this were simple. The books themselves were, as always, the best exhibit, covers of books being sometimes used to rep-

resent them. Book marks, with brief bibliographies on various timely subjects, were displayed and given away to those interested. The book marks were entitled, "Tales from the Trenches," "Keeping Fit in War Time," "War Poems," "Uncle Sam's Navy," "Red Cross," "War Time Thrift," and "Canning and Preserving." At least one book in each list was displayed and a number of war books and books on cookery were shown.

Through Mr. Frank Stockbridge of the War Service Committee of the A. L. A. the library secured ten posters showing the work of the Committee in bringing books to the soldiers and sailors. Pictures of

the library books and especially of the throngs of readers showed that the books had been appreciated and how the contributions of a year ago were used.

Being a Corn Palace, it was only fitting that special emphasis should be placed on food products and Mrs. Jeanette E. Herreid furnished posters and supervised the work of two young ladies who displayed foods made without sugar and butter.

The unifying thought of the exhibit was expressed in a poster copied from one sent by Mrs. Herreid. It was centrally hung and contained the slogan, "Read to know, Know to act, Act to think."

CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS

The classification of agricultural bulletins used in the State Normal School Library at Spearfish is given below. Miss Rowe, the librarian, has used the Dewey Decimal Classification as a basis; in some places, without change; with decided change in others, and with convenient expansion in still others. This classification is the result of several years of experimentation and has proved practical and of great help to the library. With the constant increase of agricultural material, it may be just what your library will need to make your agricultural bulletins most available.

371.48	Agriculture — Study and Teaching. Agricultural colleges.	598.2	Birds, Useful and injurious.
551.91	Frost.	612.3	Food. Digestion and nutrition (Human).
580	Botany	613.2	Food. Dietetics.
.3	Embryology. Germination.	614.9	Hygiene of animals. Veterinary sanitation.
581.21	Plant diseases.	.91	Infectious diseases of animals.
.6	Plants, Economic or medicinal.	.92	Parasites of animals.
.7	Plant physiology.	.95	Feeds and feeding of animals. Animal nutrition.
582	Trees.	619	Animal diseases.
591.68	Economic zoology. Injurious vegetable and animal products and inorganic substances.	628	Sanitary engineering. Waterworks.
595.77	Mosquitoes and fleas.	.7	Rural water supply.
.79	Bees.	630	Agriculture.
597.8	Toads and frogs.	.1	Agricultural economics

- | | | | |
|------|---|-----|------------------------------------|
| .11 | Farm management. Building plans for both dwellings and barns. Use of farm funds in general. | .32 | Cotton. |
| .8 | U. S. agriculture reports. Census. | .33 | Flax. |
| .812 | Co-operative demonstration work. | .4 | Tea. Coffee. |
| .813 | County agent work. | .41 | Hops. |
| .814 | Reclamation service. | .5 | Potatoes. Beets. |
| 631 | Soils. Fertilizers. | .6 | Tobacco. |
| .1 | Soil organisms. | .7 | Legumes. |
| .2 | Fertilizers. | .71 | Alfalfa. |
| .21 | Manures. | .72 | Clover. Alsike. |
| .22 | Commercial fertilizers. | .73 | Peanuts. |
| .3 | Drainage. | .76 | Peas. Cow peas. |
| .4 | Irrigation. | .78 | Beans. Soy beans. |
| .5 | Dry farming. | 634 | Fruits. Orchards. Vineyards. |
| .6 | Tillage. | .1 | Fruits, Tree. |
| .7 | Conservation of soil. | .12 | Berries. |
| 632 | Agricultural pests and hindrances and their treatment. | .16 | Fruit transportation and storage. |
| .1 | Blights. Smuts. Fungous diseases. Rusts, Treatment of. | .2 | Orchards. |
| .2 | Insects and insect treatment. | .21 | Apple. |
| .3 | Weeds, Treatment of. | .3 | Vineyards. |
| 633 | Grains. Grasses. Fibres. Tea and coffee. Tobacco. Sugar. | .9 | Forests and forestry. |
| .1 | Grains and farm crops. | 635 | Vegetable garden. |
| .11 | Wheat. Speltz. | .1 | Tomatoes. |
| .12 | Field corn. | .2 | Beans, Garden. |
| .13 | Oats. | .3 | Asparagus. |
| .14 | Barley. | .4 | Celery. |
| .2 | Grasses. | .5 | Onions. |
| .21 | Millet. | .6 | Corn, Sweet. |
| .22 | Sorghum i. e. Broom grass, sorghos or sweet sorghums, kafirs, durras, kaolaing. | .7 | Cabbage. |
| .23 | Timothy. | .8 | Okra. |
| .3 | Fibres. | .9 | Mushrooms. |
| .31 | Hemp. | 636 | Domestic animals. |
| | | .1 | Horses. |
| | | .12 | Light horses. |
| | | .13 | Draught horses. |
| | | .2 | Cattle. |
| | | .21 | Beef cattle. Care of range cattle. |
| | | .22 | Dairy cattle. |
| | | .3 | Sheep. |
| | | 637 | Dairy products. Creameries. |
| | | .1 | Construction of dairy barn. |
| | | .2 | Testing of milk. |
| | | .5 | Creameries. |
| | | 639 | Farm mechanics. |

.1	Farm implements and machinery.	.5	Icehouses.
.2	Concrete.	.6	Silos and silage.
.3	Tractors.	641	Cookery.
.4	Hotbeds. Greenhouses.	676	Paper, Manufacture of.
		710	Landscape gardening.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Keep us posted as to what you are doing. In the three months elapsing between each issue of the "Bulletin," every library in South Dakota has something happen of interest to all other libraries. Let us know about it.

Aberdeen—Food conservation activities are included in circulating tested recipes on slips, card catalog style. Attention is called to this display by a poster, "Take one." Several different sets are in circulation and there is demand for more.

Alexandria—Mrs. G. S. Phelps has taken Miss Inez Klinefelter's place as librarian.

Brookings — Public Library—In the book drive in the spring, Brookings was fortunate in procuring money as well as books. The Commercial Club gave \$25.00, the School of Agriculture \$12.00, and \$10.50 was donated by individuals. Of these amounts, \$11.37 was spent for freight, \$2.00 for drayage, \$9.10 for books, and the balance, \$25.03, was sent to Library War Service.

State College Library—In "Public Libraries" for October 1918, extracts are given from Mr. W. H. Powers' article, "Camp Coly Library," written for the June "Bulletin."

Canton—Miss Rebecca Gehon has been succeeded as librarian by Miss Nellie E. Brenner.

Carthage—The Carthage Public Library obtained tax support at the spring election and the city council appointed a library board which

will make every effort to extend the work there.

Chamberlain—The W. S. S. book marks sent out by the War Savings Committee for the library's distribution have proved very popular among the children and have brought a number of new patrons to the library.

Dallas—A clearing out of application and readers' cards preparatory to reregistration shows that the library has 218 live borrowers.

Miss Doris J. Orendorff has taken Miss Blanche Jansen's place as librarian.

Dell Rapids—A picture collection started in the library is well used by the clubs and schools.

On September 13th, the librarian entertained the seventeen school faculty members.

The library appropriation was \$600.00 last year and has been raised to \$1,000 for this year.

Fulton—The library is beginning anew since the fire. A large order of books has been placed.

Highmore—In March the musicians of Highmore gave a play which netted \$205.00 for the library.

Howard—Miss Ada Shove took charge of the Howard Carnegie Library July 1st succeeding Miss Gertrude De Boldt.

Ipswich—The Red Cross secretary has her office in one of the library rooms. The library is taking care of the yarn. The sweaters and socks are returned to the library and shipped from there to headquarters.

Lead—An inventory recently taken shows an adult total of 8,736 books, a foreign total of 663, and a juvenile total of 2,109, making 11,508 books in the library.

Madison—Miss Inez Klinefelter has resigned her position as librarian at Alexandria and will become librarian at the High School at Madison.

Milbank—The Carnegie Library has charge of the sale of the public school books. The 1st day \$400.00 worth was sold, the library receiving a commission of ten per cent.

A special invitation has been extended the pupils from the country just entering High School and the new teachers to visit the library.

Miller—The library distributes posters and leaflets on winning the war at all public places of business and puts them into all books circulated from its shelves.

Mitchell—Miss Edla Laurson has resumed her work after taking the long course at the Wisconsin Library School.

The librarian has started an apprentice class which is being followed by three young women of the city. The first eight weeks of general work have been completed and the other four months will be more specialized work. "An Apprentice Course for Small Libraries" is used as the text.

A card index of the soldier boys of Davison County has been made by the Carnegie Library and an at-

tempt will be made to keep it up to date and in time secure a history of the boys of the county.

Mount Vernon—The library appropriation has increased this year from \$600 to \$800.

Pierre — Carnegie Library — For the 2d time, the library basement is headquarters for the collection and packing of clothes for the Belgians.

Department of History—Mr. Stanley Stevenson has resigned as Assistant Secretary and Superintendent of the Department of History to accept a position as Supervisor of Music and Printing in the Sioux Falls High School. Miss Alma Thomas, for two years assistant in the Carnegie Library of Mitchell and during the past year one of the acting librarians of that library, has accepted his position.

Spearfish—State Normal School Library—The library is looking for new phases of war work. The school has its "Liberty Peach Stone Barrel" its tin-foil collection box, and another hundred Kipling hospital scrap-books are on their way to the library, where they will be filled by students who want to pass along to sick soldiers and sailors the jokes, cartoons, and witty stories that have come their way. War literature and numerous posters help spread the slogan, "Not your bit, but your all."

Tyndall—The library has now 548 borrowers and increased demand in its use has made it necessary to keep open longer an hour in the afternoon. A large U. S. silk flag has been purchased and Tyndall and the vicinity have placed an all wool service flag twelve feet by eight in the library. War and food posters fill the bulletin board and

hundreds of war and food pamphlets are distributed.

The cistern is now completed and the grounds have been leveled and planted with white clover and blue grass. A new sidewalk has been laid in front of the building.

Vermillion—Miss Mildred Grange, who has had charge of the Public Library for the past seven years, resigned July 1st to accept a position in the First National Bank of Vermillion. Miss Bernice Swezey has been elected to fill her position.

Watertown—September 1st Miss Pratt took charge of the library and is preparing to make a dictionary catalog. A thirty-drawer cabinet has been purchased and a typewriter and the work on the catalog will soon begin. The Sioux City system has been installed at the loan desk and reregistration has been started. The club women of the town have manifested much interest and the librarian gave a talk before one of the clubs at their invitation. On the 17th, the library board and the librarian appeared

before the city council to explain the need of an increased appropriation.

Wessington Springs—A mass meeting was held in 1913 and, as a result, a public library was started in the Methodist Church. It was supported by entertainments, subscriptions, Chautauquas, and lecture courses. In the spring of 1917, a Carnegie donation of \$7,000 was received and the library is now housed in a beautiful, well-equipped building on the main street. It is kept open three afternoons and one evening. The town gives \$1,000 a year for its support. The dedication was held in February 1918 and the library has been doing an increasing work since. The basement is used for Red Cross work.

Woonsocket—Tax support has been voted for the library which was organized in January 1916.

Yankton—The library is buying \$15.00 worth of colored prints for its picture collection. Professor G. H. Durand is helping with the selection.

TRAVELING LIBRARY NOTES

Since the last issue of the "Bulletin," new traveling library stations have been established at Bison (2), Bonesteel, Carthage, Chance, Gayville, Hilland, Kadoka, and Midland.

Groups of traveling libraries were on display at the State Fair in Huron, the Alfalfa Palace in Rapid City, and the Corn Palace in Mitchell. Many requests for information about traveling libraries and the work of the Commission have been received since.

During September, reference work has been increasing and special re-

ference libraries have been sent to many clubs and schools of the state.

Librarians, how many libraries have you placed in the small towns and country communities of your county, where the people are not fortunate enough to have public libraries of their own? We should much appreciate it if you would send to us for a supply of pamphlets of information and application cards and keep them ready on your loan desk for distribution among the people from small towns and farms nearby who come to the library.

TRAVELING LIBRARY DIRECTORY

Town	Location	Librarian
Aurora		
Plankinton	Residence	Mrs. John Saville
White Lake	School	Lucille Walden
Beadle		
Bonilla	Store	Etta O. Smith
Hitchcock	Church	Mrs. R. L. Jones
Huron	Residence	Lillian McDonnell
Virgil	Office	Mrs. Paul Thompson
Wolsey	Residence	A. I. Radcliffe
Bon Homme		
Avon	Drug Store	W. P. J. Hogarty
Kingsburg	Schoolhouse	Frances True
Scotiand	Library	Mrs. W. H. Miller
Tabor	Residence	Mary S. Cooley
Tyndall	Library	Elizabeth Barber
Brookings		
Brookings	S. D. S. C. Extension Office	Chris Larson
Bushnell	Grange Hall	Mrs. Elmer Honan
Volga	Parsonage	Rev. D. V. Richardson
White	Residence	Mrs. G. A. Walradth
Brown		
Barnard	Town Hall	Cecelia Daulton
Columbia	Residence	Mrs. O. G. Wilson
Columbia	Hardware Store	John Gaskin
Frederick	Public Library	Helen Chase
Groton	Store	F. C. Robinson
Houghton	Bank	Mrs. L. M. Syler
Ordway	Residence	Mrs. J. L. Rock
Verdon	Library	Mrs. W. W. Bucklin
Westport	Residence	P. Callaghan
Brule		
Chamberlain	Public Library	Olive Hill
Kimball	School House	W. C. Brandstatter
Butte		
Belle Fourche	Public Library	Mrs. V. B. Armstrong
Newell	Residence	W. C. Richards
Campbell		
Artas	Schoolhouse	Leo A. Hanna
Charles Mix		
Academy	Schoolhouse	Veronica Dreger
Platte	Residence	Mrs. G. H. Henry
Clark		
Bradley	Drug Store	W. J. Page
Carpenter	Residence	Beatrice Coyle
Garden City	Bank	Harold G. Lewis
Naples	Bank	Mrs. J. L. Rider
Codington		
Florence	Drug Store	Gilbertson & Co.
Henry	Newspaper Office	Mrs. Ernest Schoonover
Waverly	School	Maud Brown
Corson		
McIntosh	School	Mrs. Regina Getman
McLaughlin	Post Office	Frank Dennerly
Watauga	Residence	Mrs. H. G. Alldritt
Custer		
Buffalo Gap	Store	Chas. Busted
Buffalo Gap	Residence	Elva Mohler
Fairburn	Residence	Clara E. Wiswell
Fringle	School House	Floyd G. Bond
Davison		
Ethan	School House	Ezra Nearhood
Mitchell	Co. Supt. Office	Emma McClintock
Mt. Vernon	Public Library	Jennie Trotter
Day		
Bristol	Jewelry Store	H. P. Hensler
Pierpont	Telephone Office	John Ewald
Deuel		
Altamont	Residence	Gordon Ryder

Town	Location	Librarian
Altamont	Post Office	H. S. Guernsey
Toronto	Farm House	Mrs. Marie Quickstad
Dewey		
Firesteel	Hotel	Thos. H. McClure
Edmunds		
Hosmer	School	R. O. Dudley
Ipswich	Library	Mrs. Bina E. Allen
Loyalton	Depot	C. C. Adams
Fall River		
Ardmore	Office	G. C. Caylor
Edgemont	Store	Lillian Brenisholz
Hot Springs	Co. Agent's Office	Ralph E. Johnston
Oral	Residence	Mrs. B. G. Taylor
Oral	Residence	Mrs. A. J. Kieffer
Smithwick	Club Rooms	Genevieve Frawley
Faulk		
Carlyle	Hotel	A. N. Soule
Dunsmore	Residence	F. L. Mather, Goudyville
Faulkton	Store	Mrs. Florence Greener
Onaka	School	Mrs. Robert Steele
Grant		
Milbank	Public Library	Minnie Shannon
Strandburg	Store	Ada Moe
Troy	Residence	Mrs. A. Johnston
Twin Brooks	Residence	Gladys Breckenridge
Gregory		
Bonesteel	Pharmacy	Mrs. H. R. Kenaston
Dallas	Schoolhouse	Peter T. Nelson
Dixon	School	W. R. Mack
Fairfax	School	John G. Benidt
Haakon		
Ashcreek	Store	Helen T. Poste
Hilland	Residence	Mrs. H. Toepell
Manilla	Residence	Mrs. J. I. Singleton
Midland	School	Audrey Waldo
Midland	Drug Store	H. Vis
Midland	School	Helga Petersen
Milesville	Residence	Mrs. Chas. E. Morgan
Milesville	Residence	Mabel Brue
Nowlin	Store	Mrs. Rena Jarman
Ottumwa	Residence	Nellie Peterson
Ottumwa	Office	Mrs. Jas. Marsh
Ottumwa	School	J. F. Anstette
Philip	Abstract Office	A. S. Anderson
Philip	Residence	John Dunlevy
Philip	Co. Agent's Office	O. Leon Anderson
Hamlin		
Bryant	Drug Store	W. F. Walpole
Hand		
St. Lawrence	Residence	Mrs. Grace Bartley
Wessington	Residence	Mary E. Harris
Hanson		
Bard	Residence	Mrs. Wm. Sodergren,
Harding		Mitchell
Buffalo	Rest Room	Mrs. V. Vavrina
Redig	Residence	Mrs. W. M. Barret
Hughes		
Blunt	Store	Rachel B. Hansen
Blunt	Residence	Mrs. Alec Watson,
		Shiloh
Blunt	Residence	Jesse Lefler
Canning	Store	M. L. Samco
De Grey	Store	F. M. Massy
Harrold	Residence	Alberta Hall
Harrold	Hotel	Mrs. O. J. Brimmer
Pierre	Byron Hall	Lyllis E. Lee
Pierre	Co. Agent's Office	W. W. Underwood
Hutchinson		
Freeman	Store	H. C. Gering
Tripp	Store	C. M. Knolls
Hyde		
Highmore	Public Library	Mrs. Edith Cornell

Town	Location	Librarian
Jackson		
Belvidere	Post Office	Mrs. E. W. Reeves
Cottonwood	Residence	Henry Rintelman
Cottonwood	Residence	Rev. E. B. Kaitschuck
Kadoka	Store	Mrs. Otto Sharon
Jerauld		
Wessington Springs	Public Library	Mrs. Clara A. Dunham
Jones		
Capa	Residence	Mrs. L. H. Cram
Draper	Residence	Mrs. Rachel Toblason
Murdo	Feed Store	E. T. Moyer
Okaton	Residence	Alice M. Kipp
Okaton	Residence	Mrs. Fred Peters
Kingsbury		
Esmond	Parsonage	K. R. Manseveld
Lake		
Chester	Drug Store	Ray W. Roney
Winfred	Parsonage	Mrs. E. L. Smith
Lawrence		
Spearfish	Co. Agent's Office	W. F. Kumlien
Lincoln		
Tea	School	Lauretta Lawless
Lyman		
Rowe	School	Mrs. Clara Hoisington, Ft. Pierre
Presho	W. C. T. U. Library	Mrs. F. L. Brooks
Reliance	Residence	Mrs. Mabel Brown
Vivian	Residence	Mrs. A. L. Jewitt
McCook		
Bridgewater	Church	Mrs. D. O. Pringle
Canistota	School	Mary Glenn
Spencer	Store	W. J. Loucks
McPherson		
Eureka	Office	Theo. J. P. Gledt
Marshall		
Havanna (N. D.)	Residence	Mrs. Henry Work
Lake City	Store	Orlando Risdall
Veblen	Residence	Mrs. Henry Benolkin
Veblen	Residence	Neis P. Olson
Meade		
Fairpoint	Store	Mrs. E. J. Smith
Faith	Residence	Violet Johnson
Stoneville	Residence	A. E. Jones
Zeal	Store	Louis P. Hanson, Faith
Minnehaha		
Humboldt	Doctor's Waiting Room	Dr. Sherwood
Miner		
Canova	Library	Helen Patterson
Carthage	Library	Mrs. H. S. Straup
Roswell	Store	H. A. Kenyon
Moody		
Flandreau	County Public Library	Loretto Langan
Pennington		
Farmingdale	Bank	Mrs. E. A. Gale
Hisega	Post Office	Mrs. J. L. Soule
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. F. H. Rector
New Underwood	Schoolhouse	Bertha Crosbie
Owanka	Store	Gertrude Wilhoite
Quinn	Residence	Mrs. J. H. Parsons
Pedro	Residence	Mrs. Florence A. Kind- ley
Wall	Telephone Office	Mrs. J. Herink
Wall	Residence	John A. Schmitt
Perkins		
Ada	Schoolhouse	Mrs. F. B. Cooper
Ada	Schoolhouse	Mrs. Jas. Rada
Bison	Schoolhouse	Mrs. M. D. Edman
Bison	Co. Supt. Office	A. A. Hale
Bixby	Residence	Mrs. Lula Brown
Chance	Schoolhouse	Margaret W. West
Cole	Residence	M. L. Boday
Ellingson	School	Sylvia Chisholm

Town	Location	Librarian
Lemmon	Church	Roland Rooks
Lodgepole	Residence	Mrs. W. G. Smith
Meadow	Store	R. P. Kane
Potter		
Eales	Farm House	Mrs. H. A. Lyman
Forest City	Office	E. P. Thorne
Gettysburg	Residence	Benton Doner
Gettysburg	Residence	Mrs. Harriette Doner
Lebanon	Residence	Mrs. Soren Sorenson
Roberts		
Slisseton	Library	Gertrude Williams
Sanborn		
Artesian	Church	Viola Williamson
Artesian	Residence	Mina O. Ludwig
Woonsocket	Library	Olive Stuart
Spink		
Brentford	Store	Rachel Mann
Doland	Residence	Mrs. Louise Lounsbury
Doland	Newspaper Office	L. V. Doty
Mansfield	School	Lena Meyer
Mellette	Residence	W. J. Rockwell
Northville	Hardware Store	C. M. Halpenny
Redfield	Co. Agt. Office	E. M. Hall
Tulare	Church	Pearl Sickles
Turton	Store	E. Z. Coultier
Stanley		
Ft. Pierre	Residence	Mrs. Paul D. Brown
Ft. Pierre	Residence	R. R. Marsh
Ft. Pierre	Co. Agent's Office	V. J. Valentine
Hayes	Residence	Mrs. Pearl Nash
Kirley	Residence	Mrs. D. S. Jones
Lindsay	School	Mrs. Florence A. Young
Sansarc	Schoolhouse	Victoria Skala
Wendte	Residence	Margaret Skinner
Wendte	Store	Mrs. Maggie McKim
Sully		
Agar	Post Office	Matilda Peterson
Onida	Store	M. B. Knight
Tripp		
Carter	Bank	R. R. Miller
Clearfield	School House	J. J. Underwood, Carter
Colome	Office	Elizabeth Bradley
Hamill	Church	Diena Hulshof
Wewela	Club Room	Louise C. Gleran
Turner		
Monroe	School	Wilbur Wenzlaff
Union		
Beresford	Store	F. D. Kriebs
Walworth		
Akaska	Store	H. J. Kundert
Glenham	Lumber Yard	Marie Flakoll
Hoven	Schoolhouse	Ben Lemler
Java	School	Margaret H. Barclay
Java	Drug Store	R. M. Hennings
LeBeau	School	Louise M. Green
Lowry	Lumber Office	Henry Besch
Mobridge	Church	W. M. Potts
Selby	School House	Amanda Eskelson
Selby	School	Mary Eskelson
Selby	School	Frances M. Brooks
Washabaugh		
Wanblee	Indian School	J. M. Woods
Yankton		
Gayville	School House	P. J. Harkness
Mission Hill	Drug Store	F. D. Kriebs
Utica	Store	E. A. Kundert
Yankton	Residence	Olive Matthison
Ziebach		
Cherry Creek	Residence	Ira Spurling

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

Issued by the South Dakota Free Library Commission

Vol. 4, No. 4 Pierre, South Dakota, December 1918 Quarterly

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Pierre

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United War Work Fund Over-Subscribed

That an amount of money so large as the \$1,167,320.54, raised in South Dakota for the United War Work Fund, could have been collected easily and systematically, speaks well for the patriotism of the state and for the work of the executive committee, having the campaign in charge.

Every county in the state came through with its share. In Davison County the money was taken from the war chest. In Lawrence County the quota was voted by the people at a general election. Turner and Marshall Counties put on a drive to raise the fund. In all of the other counties the amount apportioned was voted by the County Commissioners.

The national fund raised was over two hundred million dollars. Of this sum the American Library Association will receive something over \$4,000,000 instead of the \$3,500,000 of the original estimate.

The financial result of the campaign is a great thing, but equally great is the fact that seven great organizations with different aims and creeds, have forgotten temporarily their separate identities and have pulled together unselfishly, harmoniously, and successfully.

MISS STOCKETT TO WORK FOR A. L. A.

Miss Julia Stockett, field librarian since September 1, 1917, has accepted the position of Librarian and Supervisor of the A. L. A. Border Traveling Library Service, with headquarters at the Public Library at El Paso, Texas. She succeeds Miss Cornelia Marvin, librarian of the Oregon State Library, in this work.

Miss Stockett has done much for the library work in the state during her fourteen months service. In addition to the regular work which falls to the field librarian, there has been the responsibility of directing the various war activities in which libraries have been engaged, and all of this work has been carried on successfully. While the Commission greatly regrets Miss Stockett's leaving the state still the fact is appreciated that she is going to a field which will give her very great opportunities for service.

Miss Leora Lewis of the Rapid City Public Library has been appointed to take her place. Miss Lewis has had seven years of experience in library work in the state and has served for the past year as president of the South Dakota Library Association. She was a member of the class of '16, Iowa Library Summer School.

NEW VOLUME OF HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

The ninth volume of the South Dakota Historical Collections, compiled under the direction of Mr. Doane Robinson, State Historian, was released from the press this month and is ready for distribution: This volume, besides containing the required statistics, is rich in authentic stories of the early days in South

Dakota, in incidents from our history and in descriptions of Indian customs and games. Particularly interesting chapters are included on, "Lewis and Clark in South Dakota," "Dakota's first soldiers," "The Fort Pierre Journals," and "Expeditions into Dakota." This volume as well as the other eight volumes of the Historical Collections, should be in every library in South Dakota, no matter how small.

BIENNIAL REPORT

The third biennial report of the Free Library Commission for the period ending June 30, 1918, is in the hands of the printers and will shortly be ready for distribution.

This report shows a gratifying increase in the service rendered to the state by the Commission and also a steady healthy growth in the work of the public and traveling libraries.

A feature of the work by the reference department of the Commission has been the addition of a large number of agricultural books which have been loaned separately or in groups of 15. A number of collections of books for young people in the 9th and 10th grades have been made up and have been very much in demand.

As to war work done in the state the report shows that \$9,422.56 was raised for the War Library Fund and that 26,178 books were collected for the soldiers and sailors.

Of the statistics given the following are of particular interest. The figures for 1916 are given for comparison.

	1916	1918
Traveling libraries....	163	219
Traveling library stations	163	213
Total circulation of		

traveling libraries..	43726	51031
Traveling libraries shipped		625
Circulation of reference books	4031	6446
Library visits by field librarian	36	83

ber Bulletin the following places have shipped books making a total of 22,273 books and over 1198 magazines sent.

Chamberlain	1025
Clear Lake	187
Elkton	225
Huron	74

1511

Harrold reports that it has 41 books ready to send, Orient 50, Yankton 300, and Carthage 200.

BOY'S WORKING RESERVE

Cooperation of all librarians in the state is urged in the work of enrolling boys between the ages of 16 and 21 years in the Boy's Working Reserve.

Splendid service was rendered on the farms last year by boys in communities where the organization was well done and there will be great need for their service during the coming year. Mr. Ward Ostrander of the Extension Department of the State Agricultural College has charge of the work for the state. The field librarian has been appointed as state librarian.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY BULLETIN

Up to date 46 subscriptions have been received for the Wisconsin Library Bulletin. In addition to these one other copy is received making a total number of 47. This bulletin is not only invaluable to even the smallest libraries because of its inspiration and its excellent suggestions, but for its book notes which are very carefully edited.

WAR SERVICE

In addition to the fund raised for the United War Work in South Dakota, \$83,872,000 has been put into liberty bonds and \$12,000,000 worth of savings stamps have been purchased. \$2,805,460 has been raised for the Red Cross, \$257,134 for the Y. M. C. A. and \$250,000 for other war activities.

SENATOR AMSDEN RETURNED

Everybody interested in libraries will be glad to hear of the reelection of Senator C. S. Amsden of Grant County. Senator Amsden was first elected in 1905 and has been in the senate every session since then. It is not necessary to dwell on the amount of help with library legislation which Senator Amsden has given and how he has always befriended library work. South Dakota librarians will welcome his return.

MORE BOOKS NEEDED

Letters received from the War Service Department of the American Library Association, urge the need of continuing the collection of books for the soldiers and sailors. The greatest need at present for gift books seems to be for the debarkation hospitals. Dispatch offices which would normally supply this demand are out of books.

FEDERATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

The 19th Annual Convention of the South Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs took place at Sioux Falls on October 8th, 9th and 10th and was unusually well attended. Speakers were present from many

Since the report in the Septem-

parts of the United States and the predominant note was war work. The uplifting influence of women's clubs is keenly felt in every part of South Dakota and Federation meetings have telling effects in those communities sending representatives. The Free Library Commission through the Field Librarian made a report of its work in the state and of the state's work for the soldiers and sailors during the past year and solicited the same aid of the clubs in the future which has always been so freely given in the past.

A conference of county and city superintendents was held in Pierre on December 18th and 19th.

The main object of the meeting was to consider the proposed legislative program. Among the topics discussed were, "Supervisors for High Schools and rural schools," "Suggested changes in the state certification laws," "Establishment of Normal training courses in High Schools, and the securing of state aid for same."

The field librarian made a short talk on the "Work of the Free Library Commission with Schools."

Last year the Commission was represented at the Parent-Teachers' Association and the Educational Association. Both of these meetings have been dropped this year because of the prevalence of influenza.

STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Minutes of the Sioux Falls Meeting, October 11-12, 1918, by Ada J. Pratt, Secretary

The South Dakota Library Association opened its 11th annual meeting in the children's room of the Carnegie Library, Sioux Falls, Friday, October 11th. The meeting was called to order by the president, Miss Leora J. Lewis, of Rapid City, who welcomed those present and expressed regret that because of the epidemic of influenza and other causes, it was necessary to make many changes in the program.

The secretary's report of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The reports on war work, county libraries and certification of librarians were given by Miss Julia C. Stockett, Field Librarian of the Free Library Commission. Miss Stockett explained how the money raised by the American Library Association had been spent. She reported \$9,-

422.56 as having been raised in South Dakota in the last drive and that in the coming war drive by the merger of seven associations, \$875,000 was to be raised as South Dakota's share of \$170,500,000. Of this gross amount the American Library Association is to have \$3,500,000. In our state the plan is not to make the drive as formerly but to urge the county commissioners to levy a tax in each county for the amount due from that county. In general the American Library Association expects to do more work in France than ever before. As to the book drive, librarians are urged to continue to collect books so long as the war lasts. All books are to be sent to France instead of to camps in this country. To date South Dakota has sent approximately 22,000 books to our soldiers.

Technical books are bought by the American Library Association.

Four counties were reported as having begun campaigns for county libraries. Jackson county got 65% instead of the required 20% of voters to sign the petition. It was turned down by the county commissioners because of war needs. The work in Hyde county was backed by the Civic Club of Highmore, and will be pushed as soon as the war is over. Fall River county was aroused by the enthusiasm of the former librarian of Hot Springs, Miss Marion Johnson. The work has been dropped until the war is over, but the enthusiasm of the Hot Springs Library Board is sure to carry it through. Yankton is working for the county library as a war measure the central library to be located in the public library. The board has asked Carnegie for an addition and if the response is favorable it is likely that the first county library in South Dakota will be located in Yankton before spring.

Miss Stockett reported the League of Library Commissions as having given much time to the certification of librarians. The idea is sweeping the country and since South Dakota is a progressive state the movement is sure to reach us before many years. It was advised that librarians who expect to continue in the work and have not already done so, get the six week's summer course of library training at least, and the full course if possible.

The president read the S. D. L. A. constitution and brought up the question of providing ourselves with a new one as the present one does not seem to fulfill our needs. It was moved and carried that the president appoint a committee to report at our next annual meeting.

The committee appointed was as follows: Miss Ethel Else, Pierre; Miss Alice Story, Huron; Miss Helen Farr, Sioux Falls.

The president appointed other committees as follows: Nominating Committee, Miss Julia Stockett, Miss Elda Laurson, Miss Gertrude Williams; Legislative Committee, Mrs. Maud Carter, Mr. Doane Robinson, Miss Minnie Shannon; Resolutions Committee, Miss Ida Anding, Mr. William Powers, Miss Olive Hill.

A recess was called for registration and payment of dues. Announcement was made by the Field Librarian that the "Wisconsin Library Bulletin" subscriptions were to be paid by checks made out to the South Dakota Free Library Commission and ordered from there in order to have the advantage of the fifty-cent rate. Mr. Powers announced as to the book collecting for soldiers, "Do not dump. Send first class books in first class condition. Fiction, biography, and history wanted."

The meeting was called to order for roll call on "The best book I have read this year." All present responded and it was most interesting.

The meeting was then adjourned until 2:00 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Manchester of the Sioux Falls library board invited the association to her home for the afternoon session. The program opened with two vocal solos by Mrs. Whitfield and she responded to the hearty encore with a third song. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Manchester to older members of the association with whom she had worked so many years while librarian of the Sioux Falls Library and to newer members whom she was happy to meet and

know. She spoke of the growth of the State Library Association and of library work in general. Miss Anding responded to the welcome most pleasantly.

Miss Story of Huron talked on "Reorganizing the Small Library" from first hand experience. The talk was most helpful, being very practical.

Mr. Ward Ostrander of the South Dakota State College extension force was given an opportunity to ask assistance of the librarians in enrolling boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty in the Boy's Working Reserve. He explained the work and what had been done in the last year.

Mr. Powers gave a most interesting talk on "Camp Library Experience" from his seven weeks' work at Camp Cody and three weeks' work at Camp Funston. We were all inspired to work harder at collecting good books for the soldiers and raising the appropriation, for the United War Work Drive in November.

Friday Evening, 8:30 O'clock

At 8:00 o'clock the association convened at the High School Auditorium. We were first treated to two numbers by the High School orchestra.

Miss Story then gave a brief report and history of the Y. M. C. A. work since the beginning of the war and urged our continued interest and help in the great work being done.

Miss Farr, the Sioux Falls High School librarian, invited us to continue our meeting in the cozy library to which we accordingly adjourned.

The meeting was adjourned until the following morning.

Saturday Morning, 9:30 O'clock,
Carnegie Library

The meeting was called to order by the president. Mr. Robinson presented the matter of a return to affiliation with the South Dakota Educational Association, giving strong arguments in favor of it. Misses Laurson, Shannon, Lewis and Mrs. Carter discussed it, showing why we should continue our separate sessions for a year or two longer until we have given this way a fair trial, granting that there are good arguments on both sides. A motion to re-affiliate with the S. D. E. A. was lost, only five voting in its favor.

Mr. John Adams Lowe of the Free Library Commission, Boston, Mass., gave an extremely interesting discourse on "Camp Libraries," talking from his own experience since the beginning of the work in Camp Devens. He brought out both tragic and comic sides of the work and held our unflagging interest for an hour and a half.

Miss Ada J. McCarthy of the Library Supplies Department of the Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis., talked on "Equipping the Library." Many of our librarians deal with this company and were interested in hearing what Miss McCarthy had to say as well as in meeting her. Her text was "Let us not economize to the injury of our work as librarians."

At this time the president announced the import of a telephone call just received from the mayor of the city which was to the effect that we were to adjourn at noon because of the epidemic of influenza. There was not much time left, so the necessary business was brought up for disposal. While the nominating committee was hurried-

ly meeting, Mr. Robinson made an appeal to librarians to have the county commissioners make an appropriation for the merger drive in November.

The nominating committee reported as follows: President, Miss Lewis; Vice-president, Miss Else; Secretary-treasurer, Miss Pratt. The report was accepted and adopted as a whole and the officers declared unanimously elected.

Mrs. Carter of the Legislative committee reported that some of the recommendations had been taken care of by the budget of the commission, i. e., increase in salaries for Commission workers, and a third worker on the Commission staff. The question of getting out the state documents free to libraries in the state is to be brought before the next legislature. Since the county library law has not yet been tried out, changes were not deemed necessary.

Bills were presented and allowed, and the secretary-treasurer instructed to settle them.

The resolutions committee was unable to report on such short notice, but the following resolutions were mailed later:

The members of the South Dakota Library Association, assembled in Sioux Falls for their annual conference, October 11th and 12th, resolve:

That the appreciation and gratitude of the Association are hereby expressed;

To the citizens of the city of Sioux Falls for their hospitality extended in many ways to the visitors and observed by the librarian in frequent pleasant courtesies;

To the librarian of the Public Library, Miss Alberta Caille, and her able assistants for their kindly

attentions and ministrations adding to the convenience and comfort of the librarians in conducting the meetings of the Association;

To Mrs. Manchester for her gracious words of welcome, and for the charming courtesy of entertainment in her home.

To the High School authorities and orchestra for an evening meeting place and splendid music.

To the Sioux Falls Library Board for the compliment of the delightful luncheon given the librarians and guests.

And to all in the city who made the visit of the members of the South Dakota Library Association an occasion of satisfaction, pleasure and service, the more ideal because of their cordial attentions.

Ida Anding, Pierre,
Chairman.

Olive L. Hill,
Chamberlain,

William H. Powers,
Brookings,

Resolutions Committee.

At 11:45, Miss Ione Armstrong of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who had come so far to give us two addresses during the day was given the balance of the time to talk to us on "New War Books." Her list will be printed in the next "South Dakota Bulletin," and all who heard about the books will want to purchase those so highly recommended.

At 12:00 exactly the president adjourned the Association to meet with the Sioux Falls Library Board and staff in a five course luncheon at the Cataract Hotel, a most delightful close of a pleasant though brief session.

ADA M. PRATT, Secretary.
Treasurer's Report

Receipts—

Cash turned over from form-

er treasurer, Jan. 1, 1918..\$37.68	Programs	7.00
Dues received in response to	Telegram45
circular letter	Badges	2.95
Dues received at Sioux Falls	Speaker's expenses	17.22
meeting		
Total receipts	Total disbursements	\$40.17
Disbursements—	Balance on hand October 12, 1918,	\$50.01.
Stationery	ADA M. PRATT, Treasurer.	
Receipt book		

SOUTH DAKOTA LITERATURE

By Doane Robinson, State Historian

The distinctively South Dakota material collected in the State Library, dignified volumes and broadsides now comprehends more than 2,000 titles. Each of the ten classifications into which modern librarians divide human knowledge is fairly represented by creditable work. In this paper I can no more than briefly sketch the situation.

Of general works we have primarily the great mass of newspapers produced in the territory and state. Of these there are about 300 distinct publications now extant and as many more have gone to the long sleep. The first newspaper published in the state was established in Sioux Falls, July 2, 1859, almost sixty years ago. Almost complete files of this paper are preserved in the state library. The second was the Yankton Dakotan which is still published. We have about fifty years' files of this publication. The State library possesses many long files of Dakota newspapers including those of the Rapid City Daily Journal, Huronite, Faulkton Advocate, Hurley Herald, Wilmot Republican, Warner Sun and perhaps others from the beginning of the settlement of the respective towns.

There have been several more or

less pretentious literary periodicals. Kennett Harris, now enjoying national fame as a humorous writer, welcomed in the greatest periodicals established the Hesperian, at Hot Springs, in July, 1895, and continued its publication for seven months. It was a most creditable illustrated magazine, containing in addition to much of Ken's inimitable writings the best of "state made" literature of that period.

In May, 1908, I began the publication of the Monthly South Dakotan and continued the publication successfully for six years when I sold it to the Educator at Mitchell and the two were consolidated. This publication was devoted to South Dakota history, literature, art and progress, and I still look upon it with a good deal of pride. I gave it up very reluctantly to engage in the historical work for the state. My experience satisfies me that there is a good field in South Dakota for a publication conducted upon similar lines and managed conservatively. It makes a needed medium for the expression of our life upon literary lines, encourages young writers, and in every direction is an enterprise to be desired. From the financial view point it does not promise large returns but

there is a comfortable livelihood in it for the person who is willing to put his life into it.

In 1906 John A. Ross published two numbers of a very attractive monthly called the "Queen City." It did not get the support to justify its continuance.

The next venture was the "Dakotah," published at Watertown by C. J. Bailey, a brilliant and experienced newspaper man. It was a really high class magazine, comparing favorably with standard eastern publications. The field proved too narrow for its continued success. In this connection let me state my view which I think my experience supports, that state pride and our inherent provincialism will take care of a distinctively South Dakota publication, wholly devoted to state interests but that general matter can be secured in better form and more economically through eastern publications.

Philosophy. Perhaps the most noted philosophical work by a Dakotan is Dr. Gustav G. Wenslaff's, "The Mental Man, an Outline of the Fundamentals of Psychology." This work has received the highest encomiums from the critics.

Mr. John A. Logan, formerly of the State University, has five learned pamphlets on philosophy and psychology, and Dr. Garret Dropers, while president of the University, brought out a translation of Schopenhauer with comments upon his philosophy. First and last there are twenty titles on philosophical subjects by South Dakotans.

Religion. In addition to innumerable sermons, pamphlets, church hand books and publications there are several books of sermons by South Dakota preachers and at

least two very important religious works.

"The History of the Christian Church," by Dr. William Makepeace Blackburn, president of Pierre University, is a splendid volume of 718 pages in Dr. Blackburn's best historical style and is regarded as a standard work in the seminaries everywhere. It is an analytical and philosophical presentation of the Christian church through two thousand years. The reader is not only edified and instructed but is likewise impressed with the profound learning of the author and filled with reverence for this great South Dakotan.

"A History of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States," is by Right Reverend Thomas O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls. This story of American Catholicism is delightfully told and indicates a reading as broad as the literature of the Church in America.

"The Baptist History of South Dakota," by Thomas M. Shanafelt, D.D., is a record of the foundation and development of the Baptist church on Dakota soil.

"The Gospel in Literature," is a compilation of gospel lessons from standard literature by Rev. Joseph Nelson Greene, of Watertown.

Sociology. Chiefly the sociological works of South Dakota are the official publications of the state departments but there are a few copyrighted works in this classification.

The first book of the character published in this state was entitled "The People's Problem," by Hon. Wm. H. Lyon, of Sioux Falls. It was published in the far away year of 1885. It is a little book in sedate black and was among the first to sound the alarm against the en-

croachments of "big business" which still looms so large in America.

"Civil Government of South Dakota," by John A. Ross, is now twenty years old and has been a standard text book. It survives in Ransom's "Civil Government."

"The State and Nation," by Smith and Young of the State University, has long been a standard text.

"The Dakota Justice," a manual of practice by Americus B. Melville, is a dignified and scholarly work of 1884. It has been revised and brought down to date by Howard G. Fuller.

Hon. Charles E. DeLand also has several law manuals much used by the profession.

"The History of Yankton College," by Dean William J. McMurry, is a comprehensive story of the state's first institution of higher education and embraces much of collateral historical interest.

Naturally sociology is much the most extensive branch of our book-material much too extensive to more than be noted here.

Philology. The Indian language has given us several publications of more than usual interest. Dr. John P. Williamson's English-Dakota dictionary first published in 1864, with its several subsequent revisions, is the standard modern work on the subject.

In 1886 Frederick L. O. Roehrig, of Fort Sisseton, made a comparative study of the Siouan and Asiatic languages, and was able to show a remarkable resemblance between the Dakota and Ural-Altaiic tongues. His thesis was published by the Smithsonian Institute in 1872.

In 1893 Elias Molee of Bristol, invented a very ingenious universal language which he called "Nugothic" and published several very

interesting pamphlets on the subject which attracted a good deal of attention from philologists.

The most exhaustive and important philological work produced by a South Dakotan has not been published and by reason of its character is not likely to be published as a commercial venture. It is the life work of Rev. Robert W. Haire, late of Aberdeen. It brings each of the more than seven hundred root words of the Aryan down through their classical developments into the modern languages.

It is a work of monumental importance.

Natural Science. Works of natural science here are largely reports upon geology, hydrology, botany and the like by investigators in government and state employ, but there are a few independent works among which we find:

"The Elements of Business Arithmetic," by Anson H. Bigelow, of the Lead schools.

"The Elements of Algebra," by Dr. George Lilly, former president of State College.

"Birds of the West," by Prof. Charles E. Holmes of Sioux Falls.

"Evolution, True or False," a philosophical inquiry into evolution, by Charles L. Abbott, of Esteline, a work sufficiently important to attract favorable criticism from Huxley.

Useful Arts. The literature of useful arts in South Dakota is comprehended in a considerable number of copyrighted books, among which the following are noted:

"Obstetrical Guide," by Dr. Robert L. Murdy, of Aberdeen.

"LaBonne, a Guide for Nurses, by Cassie Roselle Hoyt, of Pierre.

"Progressive Poultry Culture," by Dr. A. A. Brigham, State College.

"Tonnage Tables," by Jessie L. Bean, of Columbia.

"Manual of Assaying," by Dr. Charles H. Fulton, School of Mines.

"Irrigation in South Dakota," by Samuel H. Lea.

"Dairy Technology," by Larson & White, State College.

Fine Arts. There is no South Dakota publication upon art proper. Music has received some attention and a large number of South Dakotans have published songs. The state library has perhaps a hundred of these musical compositions, some of which seem to be of good quality, but no one of them has won important recognition. Neither have there been any dramatic works of note.

Poetry. There is a long list of thin first editions by South Dakotans. The following have printed books of verse: John Banvard, Sam Clover, May Phillips, Tatro, Hamlin Garland, Jack Crawford, Will Dillman, Charles E. Holmes, Robert V. Carr, Will Chamberlain, Emily E. Sloan, Joseph Mills Hanson, James Davies, Rollin E. Wells, Leonard Kingsley, Mrs. Dickinson, E. B. Trefethren, Charles F. Whaley, Hugo Meyer, John E. Kelley, Flora Thornton Swift, Doane Robinson, Henry Van Dalsom and perhaps others.

Dr. Gustav Wenslaff, assisted by B. Wade Burleigh, collected the best verse by South Dakotans into a small volume called "Dakota Rhymes," which is published by the Educator at Mitchell and which at least should be in all South Dakota libraries. Most of the other publications can be secured by the industrious librarian who establishes a South Dakota shelf.

The Educator too, publishes Coursey's South Dakota Literature,

which samples most state writings.

Out of the mass there is some very creditable work, some that has been published in standard magazines and will pass muster anywhere. The intelligent librarian as well as the intelligent citizen will certainly wish to be informed as to the South Dakota verse writers and the character of their product.

Fiction. We have a respectable body of fiction of a respectable character. So far as I know the first published fiction by a South Dakotan, was written in 1876 by Mrs. George E. Spencer of Deadwood. It is really an excellent piece of work and of thrilling interest. Under a dignified title it might have been a first seller but as "Calamity Jane," it was born to blush unseen.

"The Dakota Girl," and "A Gumbo Lily," were early fiction by Stella Gilman, of Hudson. Very readable works.

Hamlin Garland's earlier works were South Dakotan and chiefly about Dakota life. "The Little Norsk," "An Average Man," and "Moccasin Ranch," are all South Dakota subjects.

Mr. Will O. Lillibridge, deceased, late of Sioux Falls, was our most prolific writer of fiction and perhaps attained as wide reputation as any save Garland. At least six titles survive and are available through the dealers. "Ben Blair," "Where the Trail Divides," "A Breath of Prairie," "The Dominant Dollar," "A Dissolving Circle," and "Qurecus Alba," were best sellers in their time, their sales running into tremendous figures.

Kate and Virgil Boyles have had several successes, the most notable

of which are "Langford of the Three Bars," and "The Homesteaders." The sales of these ran into high figures. "Spirit Trail," also hit a popular chord.

Eleanor Gates was born in Minnehaha county and her first and most important work, "The Autobiography of a Prairie Girl," was the story of her childhood and youth upon our soil. "The Plow Woman," is also a story of Dakota.

Stewart Edward White spent his early manhood in the Black Hills and two of his notable works, "The Westerners," and "The Claim Jumpers" are ours.

"The Conquest," by Eva Emory Dye, is ours by virtue of the fact that it was written here while the author, wife of Prof. Dye of Madison State Normal, resided in South Dakota, though she had removed to Oregon before its publication.

"Tonda," by Warren K. Moorehead, is a South Dakota story although its author was here only spasmodically.

Of less note, but of good quality are "The Memories of a Cow Pony," by John Burns of Deadwood; "Beryl," by Mrs. Aken Douglas, Fort Pierre; "Fairview's Mystery," by Judge George H. Marquis, of Clear Lake; "Private Smith in the Philippines," by M. L. Fox, Sioux Falls; "Every Man His Chance," by Matilda Wood Stone, Rapid City; "The Patriot," by Thomas Stubbins, Yankton; "The Norse Gopher," by Charles N. Sিনnett, Canova.

History. Next to sociology history is the most voluminous classification in Dakota writings.

Moses K. Armstrong as early as 1866 wrote a history of Dakota which is reprinted in his "Early Empire Builders." The original ed-

ition is extremely rare. It was well written upon first hand authorities.

In 1883 a "History of South-eastern Dakota" appeared. It was published speculatively by Sioux City parties but the historical section was anonymously contributed by Judge W. W. Brookings. It was more dependable than such publications frequently are. It is now rare.

In 1884 Donnelly's "Atlas of Dakota Territory," was published by the Donnelly Press of Chicago. It was a reliable publication embracing maps, descriptive and historical matter and the inevitable biographies.

"A History of South Dakota from the Earliest Times," was this writer's first contribution to the classification. The work appeared in 1899 and was a mere outline of state history. It was published by the Educator, Mitchell. This work has since been revised, (1905) by Robert F. Kerr, and essentially rewritten by Frank L. Ransom.

"A History of South Dakota," in two volumes, by Doane Robinson, was published by Bowen & Company, Indianapolis, in 1904.

"A Brief History of South Dakota," intended as a school text, by Doane Robinson, was published by the American Book Company in 1905, and has since gone through eleven revised editions.

"Illustrated Historical Atlas of South Dakota," 1904, by E. Frank Peterson of Vermillion, is a most creditable and reliable enterprise, comprehensive in its character.

"A History of Dakota Territory," 1916, by George W. Kingsbury and published by S. J. Clarke, Chicago, is a most interesting and valuable work in two large volumes. This work is a store house of records of

territorial enterprises with illuminating comment by the author who was an active article in the affairs of the times of which he writes. The third volume of this series is Prof. G. M. Smith's "History of South Dakota," followed by two volumes of biographies.

"South Dakota, its History and its People," by George Martin Smith, as stated is the third volume of the Kingsbury history. While it bears the name of Prof. Smith, it should in justice to his reputation for painstaking, accurate and scholarly work, be stated that he did not write the book and had little responsibility for it. Unfortunately Prof. Smith's health failed just at the time when the preparation for the publication was under way, and as he could not go on with the work the publishers employed a hack writer to come to the state and write the story. The result was a compilation of unauthoritative material, badly digested, and not consistent with itself.

"South Dakota Historical Collections," nine volumes, published biennially from 1902 to 1918. These volumes prepared by the Department of History under the editorial direction of Doane Robinson, are devoted to the materials of history. Little attention is paid to the philosophy of events, it being deemed the province of the department

to secure, verify and publish the facts.

"The Conquest of the Missouri," by Joseph Mills Hanson, is one of the important contributions to the history of the northwest and Abraham L. Van Osdel's "Historic Landmarks," is a store house of reliable information. Robert Dollard's "Recollections," are valuable and interesting and Mr. DeLand's "Thoughts Afield," covering a wide range of topics, but chiefly historical, has great literary value as well as authoritative data.

DeWolf Howe's "Biography of Bishop Hare and Prof. Durand's "Life of Joseph Ward," are among the biographical books of real significance. In Indian lore we have the Eastman series; Belden's "White Chief," Gen. Dodge's and Major McLaughlin's books and a whole library of works of interest.

In addition to the above there are hundreds of special articles, official reports, ethnographical and biographical contributions too numerous to enumerate in this paper.

Everything considered South Dakota possesses a body of home-made literature, interesting, valuable and extensive, and it is an important duty of libraries and librarians to bring this material to the attention of our citizens. A knowledge of it enhances pride in the Commonwealth and makes better citizens.

BOOKS ON EUROPEAN WAR

The following list of war books recommended for purchase by librarians, was prepared by Miss Ione Armstrong, librarian at Council Bluffs, Iowa, for use in connection with her talk at the South Dakota Library Association. Owing to the fact that the Association was closed by the local board of health before Miss Armstrong's talk, the list was not used. At the request of a number of the librarians who were present at the meeting, the list is printed in the Bulletin.

STUDY OUTLINES

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| War papers. Univ. of Chicago. | & Lovejoy, 25c. |
| War papers. Univ. of Wisconsin. | America at war. Hart & Lovejoy, |
| Texas history teacher's bulletin. | 25c. |
| Univ. of Texas. | Red, white and blue series: |
| Study of great war. Committee on | Battle of democracy, 15c . |
| Public Information, Washington, | National service handbook, 15c. |
| D. C. | War cyclopedia, 15c. |
| Study of great war. McKinley Pub. | War information series. |
| Co. 20c. | Current History Magazine. |
| Handbook for public speakers. Hart | |

CAUSES OF THE WAR

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Gibbins. New map of Europe. | masked. |
| Beck. Evidence in the case. | Rose. Origins of the war. |
| Cheradame. Pan-German plot un- | Parker. World in the crucible. |

INDIRECT CAUSES

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Scott. Patriots in the making. | Willy. Nicky correspondence. |
| Wister. Pentecost of calamity. | |

PERSONAL NARRATIVE

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Trenches: | Holland: |
| Empey. Over the top. | Van Dyke. Fighting for peace. |
| Peat. Private Peat. | Poland: |
| Cable. Grapes of wrath. | Turczynowicz. When the Prus- |
| McGill. Red horizon. | sians came to Poland. |
| France: | Germany: |
| Huard. My home on the field of | Gerard. My four years in Ger- |
| honor. | many. |
| Huard. My home on the field of | Curtin. Land of deepening |
| mercy. | shadow. |
| Aldrich. Hilltop on the Marne. | Serbia: |
| Aldrich. Edge of the war zone. | Stobart. Flaming sword in Ser- |
| Barbusse. Under fire. | bia. |
| Italy: | Roumania: |
| Powell. Italy at war and the | Kennard. Roumanian diary. |
| allies in the west. | Greece: |
| Belgium: | Price. With the Salonika army. |
| Whitelock. Belgium. | Dardenelles: |
| Kellogg. Headquarter's nights. | Masefield. Gallipoli. |
| Kellogg. Women of Belgium. | |

AVIATION

Chapman. Victor Chapman's letters. Boshier. With the flying squadron.
 Bott. Cavalry of the clouds. Campbell. Soldier of the sky.
 McConnell. Flying for France.

ON THE SEA

Noyes. Open boats. Kipling. Sea warfare.

RED CROSS WORK

Hunt. War bread. "Mademoiselle Miss."

CARTOONS

Bairnsfather. Bullets and billets. France.
 Bairnsfather. Fragments from Roemaekers. Kutur in cartoons.

FICTION

Barbusse. Under fire. Sinclair. Tree of heaven.
 Cholmondley. Christine. Walpole. Dark forest.
 Keene. "Crumps." Wells. Mr. Britling sees it through.

FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Hagedorn. You are the hopes of Eddy. With our soldiers in France.
 the world. Hankey. Student in arms.
 Fosdick. Challenge of the present Lane. American spirit.
 crisis. Wilson. Why we are at war.
 Dawson. Out to win.

WAR POETRY

Clarke. Treasury of war poetry. Seeger. Poems.
 Cunliffe. Poems of the great war. Kilmer. Poems.
 Brooke. Poems.

LIBRARY TRAINING

In answer to a questionnaire recently sent to the librarians of South Dakota, many interesting facts have been correlated. Twenty-six librarians have had training in library schools; of these seventeen have attended library summer schools, seven have had the year's course, and two hold degrees for the two years' course. These two librarians attended the University of Illinois and are now at Huron College and at the State University. All of the librarians who have taken the one year's course have had their training at the University of Wisconsin; one is at Huron, one at

Mitchell, one at Watertown, one at Lead High School, one at Sioux Falls High School and two are working for the Commission at Pierre. Of the seventeen who have taken summer training, seven have gone to Iowa University, four to the University of Minnesota, three to the University of Illinois, and one each to Columbia and Wisconsin Universities. One librarian has attended library schools at both Minnesota and Iowa, and another has had the short course at Minnesota and the long course at Wisconsin. Libraries employing summer school graduates are Aberdeen, Dell

Rapids, Hot Springs, Madison, Milbank, Mitchell, Mitchel (Dakota Wesleyan), Rapid City, Sioux Falls (five), Spearfish (Normal), Tyndall, Yankton, and Yankton College.

In experience the list varies from those who are new at the work within the year, to those who have had seventeen years' experience. Milbank and Yankton College claim librarians who have worked in li-

braries for seventeen years each.

It is hoped that every year will see a decided growth in the amount of training and experience of librarians working in South Dakota. While the increase in the past has been favorable, there should be a constant future growth with the increasing population and development of the state.—J. C. S.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Aberdeen—Northern Normal and Industrial School Library—A seminal study room has been provided for the use of the advance students. A considerable collection of books on educational subjects has been withdrawn from the stacks and placed on reserve in this room. A set of Underwood stereoscopic views of Europe before the war, and a collection of Forsyth's western views have been purchased for the library.

Bridgewater—The chief activities of the library have been in war work. The A. L. A. posters were put up in prominent places and hundreds of A. L. A. bookmarks were distributed during the United War Work Campaign. The "half tone," "plate page," and "target," were displayed on the days designated, posters were put up in the schools and literature was distributed to teachers. Talks were given in all of the departments of the schools by the librarian, and all of the school children, who were not ill were enlisted for food conservation for the coming year. In response to an appeal from headquarters for a modified campaign for books for men in hospitals, a book drive has been started, using the material in the clip sheets sent

out from Washington for publication in local papers. The collecting of books is to be pushed as hard as possible and it is hoped that a generous contribution will be secured.

Brookings—The library is one of the few in the state which has not been closed on account of the influenza epidemic. The classes in the High School have been divided into sections, each section giving a program every Friday. As a result the library has been constantly called upon to furnish material and every available scrap has been used. Another drive has been started for soldier's books and is meeting with a very whole hearted response.

Brookings State College Library—The librarian writes: "The chief concern at State College Library has been the war. We have felt its effects in the establishment of the S. A. T. C. There has been no war on the library but "supervised study" has practically monopolized the reading rooms, when the men were not in drill. With only seventy chairs and one hundred and twenty men sent over to be "supervised," it can be imagined that we have had brought home to us painfully the inadequacy of our accommodations. For other students we have made what shift we could,

by fitting up the stacks so far as room would permit with tables and chairs. A ray of light begins to gleam in the darkness with the suggestion that the legislature may find in this emergency the prompting to supply our need. Surely there is no greater need in any state institution in this or any other state than of a library building at Brookings.

The A. L. A. has provided a small collection of the most important technical military manuals. These at first aroused considerable interest among the more serious of the young soldiers, but with the coming of peace that interest ceased.

Chamberlain—During the month of November 474 books were circulated which is a larger number than have been loaned in any previous month in the history of the library. One thousand and twenty-five books were shipped to Hoboken, N. J., for the use of the soldiers and sailors.

Clear Lake—Mrs. C. I. Force has succeeded Miss Mable Knowlton as librarian.

Deadwood—A stack room has been partitioned off in the basement which will greatly relieve the over-crowded condition of the library.

Frederick—The library was rearranged during the period while it was closed and is much more usable and convenient. A number of new juvenile books were purchased and a list of adult books is to be ordered.

Ipswich—The librarian was called to Montana for several weeks on account of the serious illness of her daughter. The library was kept open during her absence. The patronage is steadily increasing, 2363 books have been loaned and

50 books added since moving into the new rooms in May.

Madison—Mrs. Madge Reeve has succeeded Mrs. Fannie B. Roberts as librarian. Mrs. Reeve was formerly librarian of the South Milwaukee Branch for two years and had charge of the Sixth Ward Branch of the Madison (Wisconsin) Free Library for almost three years before coming to South Dakota.

The library had in one of the downtown stores a window display of good books for Christmas purchase for children. Many of the books were loaned by the local book sellers, a few by private individuals, and some were recent additions to the children's collection at the library. This display has attracted considerable attention and has been greatly appreciated by parents. The library board has placed a fine large clock in the library and is planning to purchase other equipment very soon.

Madison Normal—The library has recently placed upon its shelves some of the latest and most valuable books on economics and sociology. Prominent among the authors are the names of Chas. R. Van Hise, Andrew D. White, Jane Addams, E. A. Ross, Cooley, Wallis and Cheyney.

At an entertainment given under the auspices of the Parent-Teachers' Association, a goodly sum of money was raised which will be used to purchase story books and other literature for the use of the children in the training school of the normal.

In a letter received from a Madison boy serving in France, he tells of his pleasure in finding among the books on shipboard a number which had been sent by friends from home. By this one expression of apprecia-

tion the Madison people feel well repaid for the work of collecting and preparing the books.

Milbank—The library is so essential to the schools that recently when everything was closed on account of the influenza except the schools, Superintendent Soneter requested the Board of Health to allow the library to be open in the afternoon so that the pupils might be supplied with supplementary reading.

Miller—The library was converted into an emergency hospital for influenza patients during the epidemic in Miller. It re-opened December 5th. The appropriation for this year has been raised to \$1,000, which increase is very much appreciated.

Mt. Vernon—The library has purchased a number of new books for the children's department and has added other books which are especially needed by the schools. The circulation has nearly doubled in the last year. W. A. Godsave has been appointed as a library trustee to take the place of L. A. Wilson who recently moved to Woonsocket.

Parker—The library has recently been moved to pleasant quarters in the rear of the Citizen's Bank Building. A number of new books have been added, among which is a set of ten volumes for children. The library was closed for six weeks during the epidemic.

Pierre—Mrs. Maud R. Carter has resigned as librarian of the Pierre Carnegie Library after ten years' service, to succeed Miss Miltana Rowe at the Spearfish Normal Library. The people of Pierre greatly regret Mrs. Carter's leaving but are glad that this advance has come and that she will remain in South Dakota. Mrs. Ethel C. Jacobsen of

Pierre will be librarian in Mrs. Carter's place.

Rapid City—While the library was closed during the influenza epidemic the librarian, Miss Lewis, took charge of the business side of the community kitchen. For several days 200 people were fed daily and never less than 100 until the last two days that the kitchen remained open.

Miss Marjorie Smith has succeeded Miss Lewis as librarian. Miss Smith acted as substitute for the librarian for several years and for the past few months has been assistant in the library.

The library has installed the Sioux City charging system and finds it satisfactory in every way. The system is especially convenient where a borrower is allowed to take several books as is the case in Rapid City.

The third annual exhibit of children's books recommended for Christmas purchase was held in the library the first week in December. The books were borrowed from the local books stores and were purchased from a list made out by the librarian. A duplicate exhibit was placed in one of the windows in the store and a large poster announcing that the books were recommended by the library, was placed in a conspicuous place. One feature of the exhibit was a table of books costing less than a dollar. It was surprising how many attractive editions could be found coming under this price. The exhibit was well advertised and the book dealers reported that the books sold very well.

Scotland—The number of borrowers is increasing every week and now numbers 205. A collection of 300 books has been donated and 20

new ones have been purchased by the library board. There is need for a permanent library building.

Sioux Falls—Lutheran Normal Library—The decision was reached August 26th to unite Augustana College and Lutheran Normal at Sioux Falls. The two libraries are now joined at Lutheran Normal.

Sioux Falls—Penitentiary Library—A long list of new war books is being added to the library.

Sioux Falls—Washington High School Library—The High School's collection of victrola records has been shelved and cataloged. The shelf-list is divided into two parts; the ten inch records in the upper tier, numbered even and the twelve inch records in the lower tier numbered odd. The main entry is a title card, and additional entries are made for singer or singers, composer, kind of music, an especially famous authors, etc. It is found that the records are much more available through this catalog.

Spearfish—State Normal—Miss Miltanna Rowe has accepted the position of head librarian of the Maryland State Agricultural College near Washington, D. C. This is the oldest state agricultural college in the United States. While Miss Rowe will be greatly missed in South Dakota her many friends will be greatly pleased with the honor which has come to her. Miss Florence Vaughn, who has been first assistant at Spearfish, is attending library school. Mrs. Carter has succeeded Miss Rowe as librarian and Miss Poorbaugh has been made first assistant.

The Normal was closed for the second time on November 26th, by order of the local board of health.

Sturgis—The library has been

closed for several months on account of the influenza epidemic.

Sisseton—The library re-opened on December 7th having been closed for nearly two months. The librarian, with the assistance of the Junior Red Cross, has been filling Christmas boxes for the children fire sufferers in northern Minnesota.

Thunder Hawk—Mrs. Alda M. House has succeeded Mrs. Carrie Hatch as librarian.

Tyndall—The library was closed from October 12th to November 10th. The library board has placed a new thirty day clock in the library which fills a long felt want. A New International Encyclopedia has also been purchased.

The reading room attendance is steadily increasing. The English classes under the direction of Miss Susan Eads, are making splendid use of the magazines in the library. Reports on different magazines are assigned. These include the publisher, kind of magazine, general tone, etc. so that the pupil has to read the entire magazine carefully. Through this work a demand has been created for certain good magazines which heretofore have not been used as they should have been.

The library has assisted in every possible way in war activities. The bulleting board has been used for food posters, and a large number of pamphlets have been distributed. Posters are used advertising the Red Cross membership drive and 22 war books have been placed on the library shelves.

Watertown—Magazine binders, pamphlet boxes and a vertical file for pamphlets have been ordered. A good start was made on the catalog during the closing of the library because of influenza. L. C.

cards are being used and are a great help in getting the work done quickly. The library has opened for cir-

ulation although the reading room is still closed.

TRAVELING LIBRARY NOTES

The Commission is making up packages of material on the subject chosen for this year's High School debate and will loan them to High Schools desiring them so long as the material lasts. The question as stated is, "Resolved that a Federal Bureau of Fuel Administration, with power to regulate prices and distribution, should be permanently retained by the United States after the war. Constitutionality waived." The State University is also loaning material on the subject to debaters.

Plans are being made to purchase traveling libraries for schools. These will consist of thirty-five juvenile books, of travel, history, literature,

science, and fiction, and are intended for use in the rural grade schools.

Twenty-four new traveling library stations have been established since the September issue of the Bulletin. They are at Burbank, Caputa (2), Cash, Chelsea, Coal Springs, Creighton, Date, Eagle Butte, Fedora, Grand Valley, Hilland, Hurley, Interior, Kadoka, Keystone, Lake Andes, Sebanon, Lodgepole, Meadow, Mission, Mitchell, Moenville, Ottumwa, Philip, Redowl, Ruthland, Selby, Thunder Hawk, Tripp, Tulare, Wakonda, Wessington, and White Butte.

PUBLIC LIBRARY DIRECTORY

Town	Librarian	Town	Librarian
Aberdeen	Mrs. A. H. Drum	Lake Andes	Mrs. C. L. Isaacson
Alexandria	Mrs. G. S. Phelps	Lead	Martha Livingstone
Armour	Mrs. Minnie Raben	Madison	Mrs. Madge Reeve
Belle Fourche	Mrs. V. B. Armstrong	Milbank	Minnie Shannon
Bridgewater	Mrs. C. A. Ray	Miller	Mary E. Redmond
Britton	Mrs. Glen Cooley	Mitchell	Edla Laurson
Brookings	Mrs. Edna B. Lindahl	Morristown	Mrs. W. R. Amoo
Bruce	Mrs. Ward Levitt	Mt. Vernon	Jennie Trotter
Canova	Helen Patterson	Parker	Mrs. Fannie Cotton
Canton	Nellie E. Brenner	Pierre	Mrs. Ethel C. Jacobson
Carthage	Mrs. H. S. Straup	Presho	Mrs. F. L. Brooks
Castlewood	Mrs. Ella Madden	Rapid City	Marjorie Smith
Chamberlain	Olive Hill	Redfield	Myrtle Francis
Clear Lake	Mrs. C. J. Force	Scotland	Mrs. Clara Miller
Dallas	Doris J. Orendorff	Sioux Falls	Albert Calle
Deadwood	Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps	Sisseton	Gertrude Williams
Dell Rapids	Eugenie Walker	Sturgis	Meta N. Keffler
Estelline	Hazel E. McManus	Thunder Hawk	Mrs. Alda M. Van House
Flandreau	Loretta Langon	Tyndall	Elizabeth Barber
Frederick	Helen Chase	Verdon	Mrs. W. W. Bucklin
Fulton	Mrs. Jennie P. Webb	Vermillion	Bernice Swezey
Geddes	Mrs. Mary P. Davis	Wagner	Laura M. Patton
Highmore	Mrs. Edith R. Cornwell	Watertown	Ada Pratt
Hot Springs	Edith Stockton	Wess. Springs	Mrs. Clara A. Dunham
Howard	Ada Shove	Woonsocket	Olive Stuart
Huron	Alice B. Story	Yankton	Mrs. Jessie Bartholemew
Ipswich	Mrs. Bina E. Allen		

TRAVELING LIBRARY DIRECTORY

Town	Location	Librarian
Aurora		
White Lake	School	Lucille Walden
Beadle		
Bonilla	Store	Etta O. Smith
Hitchcock	Church	Mrs. R. L. Jones
Virgil	Church	Mrs. Paul Thompson
Wolsey	Residence	A. I. Radcliffe
Bon Homme		
Avon	Drug Store	W. P. J. Hogarty
Scotland	Library	Mrs. W. H. Miller
Tabor	Residence	Mary S. Cooley
Tyndall	Library	Elizabeth Barber
Brookings		
Brookings	S. D. S. C. Extension Office	Chris Larson
Bushnell	Grange Hall	Mrs. Elmer Honan
Volga	Parsonage	Rev. D. V. Richardson
White	Residence	Mrs. G. A. Walradth
Brown		
Barnard	Town Hall	Cecelia Daulton
Columbia	Hardware Store	John Gaskin
Frederick	Public Library	Helen Chase
Groton	Store	F. C. Robinson
Houghton	Bank	Mrs. L. M. Syler
Ordway	Residence	Mrs. J. L. Rock
Verdon	Library	Mrs. W. W. Bucklin
Westport	Residence	F. Callaghan
Brule		
Kimball	School House	W. C. Brandstatter
Butte		
Belle Fourche	Public Library	Mrs. V. B. Armstrong
Newell	Residence	W. C. Richards
Campbell		
Artas	Schoolhouse	Leo A. Hanna
Charles Mix		
Lake Andes	Library	Mrs. B. C. Jones
Platte	Residence	Mrs. G. H. Henry
Clark		
Bradley	Drug Store	W. J. Page
Carpenter	Residence	Beatrice Coyle
Garden City	Bank	Harold G. Lewis
Naples	Bank	Mrs. J. L. Rider
Clay County		
Burbank	Store	Lula D. Vincent
Wakonda	Schoolhouse	Ira S. Buchanan
Codington		
Henry	Newspaper Office	Mrs. Ernest Schoonover
Waverly	School	Maud Brown
Corson		
McIntosh	School	Mrs. Regina Getman
McLaughlin	Post Office	Frank Dennerly
Thunderhawk	Residence	Mrs. B. L. Flora
Watauga	Residence	Mrs. Wm. Hendrickson
Custer		
Buffalo Gap	Store	Chas. Busteed
Buffalo Gap	Club rooms	Mrs. E. A. L. Griffin
Custer	Residence	Mrs. Frank S. Kirk
Fairburn	Residence	Clara E. Wiswell
Pringle	School House	Floyd G. Bond
Davison		
Ethan	School House	Ezra Nearhood
Mitchell	Co. Supt. Office	Emma McClintock
Mitchell	Residence	Mrs. L. H. McKeel
Mt. Vernon	Public Library	Jennie Trotter
Day		
Bristol	Jewelry Store	H. P. Hensler
Pierpont	Telephone Office	John Ewald
Deuel		
Altamont	Residence	Gordon Ryder

Town	Location	Librarian
Altamont	Post Office	H. S. Guernsey
Toronto	Farm House	Mrs. Marie Quickstad
Dewey		
Eagle Butte	Residence	Rev. Rudolf Hertz
Firesteel	Hotel	Thos. H. McClure
Edmunds		
Hosmer	School	R. O. Dudley
Ipswich	Library	Mrs. Bina E. Allen
Loyalton	Depot	C. C. Adams
Fall River		
Ardmore	Office	G. C. Caylor
Edgemont	Store	Lillian Brenisholz
Oral	Residence	Mrs. B. G. Taylor
Oral	Residence	Mrs. A. J. Kieffer
Smithwick	Red Cross Rooms	Genevieve Frawley
Faulk		
Carlyle	Hotel	A. N. Soule
Chelsea	Residence	Frieda Meyer
Dunsmore	Residence	F. L. Mather, Goudyville
Faulkton	Store	Mrs. Florence Greener
Onaka	School	Mrs. Robert Steele
Grant		
Milbank	Public Library	Minnie Shannon
Troy	Residence	Mrs. A. Johnston
Gregory		
Bonesteel	Pharmacy	Mrs. H. R. Kenaston
Dallas	Schoolhouse	Peter T. Nelson
Dixon	School	W. R. Mack
Fairfax	School	John G. Benidt
Haakon		
Ashcreek	Store	Helen T. Poste
Hilland	Residence	Mrs. H. Teepell
Hilland	Residence	Martha Edwards
Manilla	Residence	Mrs. J. I. Singleton
Midland	School	Audrey Waldo
Midland	Drug Store	H. Vis
Midland	School	Helga Petersen
Milesville	Residence	Mrs. Chas. E. Morgan
Milesville	Residence	Mabel Brue
Moenville	Residence	Mrs. A. M. Robinson
Nowlin	Store	Mrs. Rena Jarman
Ottumwa	Residence	Nellie Peterson
Ottumwa	Office	Mrs. Jas. Marsh
Ottumwa	School	J. F. Anstette
Ottumwa	School	Maude Wright
Philip	Abstract Office	A. S. Anderson
Philip	Residence	John Dunlevy
Philip	High School	Annie Ginsberg
Hamlin		
Bryant	Drug Store	W. F. Walpole
Hand		
Ree Heights	Office	Mrs. M. E. Willett
St. Lawrence	Residence	Mrs. Grace Bartley
Wessington	Residence	Mary E. Harris
Wessington	Residence	Mrs. A. B. Crossman
Hanson		
Bard	Residence	Mrs. Wm. Sodergren,
Harding		Mitchell
Redlg	Residence	Mrs. W. M. Barret
Hughes		
Blunt	Residence	Mrs. Alec Watson,
		Shiloh
Canning	Store	M. L. Samco
De Grey	Store	F. M. Massy
Harrold	Hotel	Mrs. O. J. Brimmer
Hutchinson		
Freeman	Store	H. C. Gering
Tripp	Store	C. M. Knolls
Tripp	Residence	C. V. Billman
Hyde		
Highmore	Public Library	Mrs. Edith Cornell

Town	Location	Librarian
Jackson		
Cottonwood	Residence	Henry Rintelman
Cottonwood	Residence	Rev. E. B. Kaitschuck
Kadoka	Store	Mrs. Otto Sharon
Kadoka	Schoolhouse	Ruth M. Solon
Jerauld		
Wessington Springs	Public Library	Mrs. Clara A. Dunham
Jones		
Capa	Schoolhouse	Ella Rayhl
Murdo	Feed Store	E. T. Moyer
Lake		
Chester	Drug Store	Ray W. Roney
Rutland	Schoolhouse	Marlys Hexom
Winfred	Parsonage	Mrs. E. L. Smith
Lyman		
Rowe	School	Mrs. Clara Hoisington, Ft. Pierre
Presho	W. C. T. U. Library	Mrs. F. L. Brooks
Reliance	Residence	Mrs. Mabel Brown
Vivian	Residence	Mrs. A. L. Jewitt
McCook		
Bridgewater	Church	Mrs. D. O. Pringle
Canistota	School	Mary Glenn
Spencer	Store	W. J. Loucks
Marshall		
Havanna (N. D.)	Residence	Mrs. Henry Work
Lake City	Store	Orlando Risdall
Veblen	Residence	Mrs. Henry Benolkin
Veblen	Residence	Nels P. Olson
Meade		
Faith	Residence	Violet Johnson
Redowl	Garage Office	Mrs. Frank Dopp
Stoneville	Residence	A. E. Jones
Zeal	Store	Louis P. Hanson, Faith
Minnehaha		
Humboldt	Dostor's waiting room	Dr. Sherwood
Miner		
Canova	Library	Helen Patterson
Carthage	Library	Mrs. H. S. Straup
Creighton	Residence	Mrs. Albert Clark
Miner	Schoolhouse	May Bennett
Roswell	Store	H. A. Kenyon
Moody		
Flandreau	County Public Library	Loretto Langan
Pennington		
Caputa	Schoolhouse	Hilda E. Hall
Caputa	Schoolhouse	Lulu M. Barber
Farmingdale	Bank	Mrs. E. A. Gale
Hisega	Post Office	Mrs. J. L. Soule
Keystone	Drugstore	Victoria Skala
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. F. H. Rector
New Underwood	Schoolhouse	Bertha Crosbie
Owanka	Store	Gertrude Wilholte
Quinn	Residence	Mrs. J. H. Parsons
Pedro	Residence	Mrs. Florence A. Kind- ley
Wall	Telephone Office	Mrs. J. Herink
Wall	Residence	John A. Schmitt
Perkins		
Ada	Schoolhouse	Mrs. F. B. Cooper
Ada	Schoolhouse	Mrs. Jas. Rada
Bison	Schoolhouse	Mrs. M. D. Edman
Bison	Co. Supt. Office	A. A. Hale
Bixby	Residence	Mrs. Lula Brown
Cash	Schoolhouse	Hannah Watson
Chance	Schoolhouse	Margaret W. West
Coal Springs	Schoolhouse	Bessie Chapman
Cole	Schoolhouse	Eugenia Jira
Date	Schoolhouse	M. C. Haecker
Ellingson	School	Sylvia Chisholm

Town	Location	Librarian
Lemmon	Church	Roiand Rooks
Lodgepole	Residence	Mrs. W. G. Smith
Lodgepole	Schoolhouse	Edna B. Coll
Meadow	Schoolhouse	R. P. Kane
Meadow	Schoolhouse	Fern Wilson
Meadow	Store	R. P. Kane
White Butte	Residence	Hans N. Cleven
Potter		
Eales	Farm House	Mrs. H. A. Lyman
Forest City	Office	E. P. Thorne
Gorman	Residence	Mrs. Harriette Doner
Lebanon	Residence	Mrs. Soren Sorenson
Lebanon	Residence	Mrs. O. D. Russell
Roberts		
Sisseton	Library	Gertrude Williams
Sanborn		
Artesian	Residence	Allan Nicholson
Artesian	Residence	Mina O. Ludwig
Woonsocket	Library	Olive Stuart
Spink		
Brentford	Store	Rachel Mann
Doland	Residence	Mrs. Louise Lounsbury
Mellette	Residence	W. J. Rockwell
Northville	Hardware Store	C. M. Halpenny
Redfield	Co. Agt. Office	E. M. Hall
Tulare	Church	Pearl Sickles
Tulare	Schoolhouse	Mrs. I. M. Pennington
Stanley		
Ft. Pierre	Residence	R. R. Marsh
Ft. Pierre	Co. Agent's Office	V. J. Valentine
Hayes	Residence	Mrs. Pearl Nash
Kirley	Residence	Mrs. D. S. Jones
Wendte	Residence	Margaret Skinner
Wendte	Store	Mrs. Maggie McKim
Sully		
Agar	Post Office	Matilda Peterson
Onida	Store	M. B. Knight
Todd		
Mission	Rosebud Board'g School	Louise Cavalier
Tripp		
Carter	Bank	R. R. Miller
Clearfield	School House	J. J. Underwood, Carter
Colome	Office	Elizabeth Bradley
Hamill	Church	Diana Hulshof
Turner		
Hurley	Co. Agent's Office	Mrs. C. C. Miller
Union		
Beresford	Store	F. D. Kriebs
Walworth		
Glenham	Lumber Yard	Marie Flakoll
Java	School	Dora Hein
Java	Drug Store	R. M. Hennings
LeBeau	School	Louise M. Green
Lowry	Lumber Office	Henry Besch
Mobridge	Church	W. M. Potts
Selby	School	Frances M. Brooks
Selby	Schoolhouse	Fern H. Hill
Washabaugh		
Interior	Indian School	R. R. Brown
Wanblee	Indian School	J. M. Woods
Yankton		
Gayville	School House	P. J. Harkness
Utica	Store	E. A. Kundert
Ziebach		
Cherry Creek	Residence	Ira Spurling

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

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THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.

One of the departments of the public school which is in great need of better organization, is the library. Many of our schools really have no library at all in the proper sense of the word. A comparatively small outlay would furnish each school in the state with a library adequate to its needs, but the possession of the books will not constitute a library. The school should see that they are placed in charge of some one competent to catalog and classify them, and to direct the students in their reading.

Much of the money set aside by the state has been practically wasted by the purchase of worthless books and by the improper care and use of the books which are good. Schools, particularly high schools, will find the services of the Free Library Commission of value in planning for the organization of their libraries, and should avail themselves of the help which is theirs for the asking.

FRED L. SHAW,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

COUNTY LIBRARY.

Two years ago, at the time of the passage of the County Library law we talked and thought much about the establishment of county libraries in South Dakota, and in several counties the preliminary steps had been taken when we entered the war.

During the period of the war, we had no time nor money to spend in further increase of our library facilities. Now with the return to peace conditions, all of the energies of the state are being turned toward construction and improvements at home. Our state legislature gave perhaps more time to the betterment of school conditions than to any other one problem during its last session. Counties are considering the erection of community buildings which will not only be memorials for our soldiers who have served during the war, but will serve as healthful recreational centers as well. Highways are being built and improved, our natural resources are being developed, and there is a decided tendency towards the improvement of rural conditions.

In the midst of all of this activity the library should have a part. In South Dakota there are fifty-three public libraries, serving approximately 127,000 people. For the other 455,765 people living in our state there is no library service save that which is given by the Library Commission through its traveling libraries, individual loans etc.

Valuable as we realize this work to be, which the Commission is doing, the state is so large that careful attention cannot be paid to the individual needs of the various

towns and districts. Distances are too great for quick service and there is much which the state cannot do, which could be accomplished by the smaller county unit.

In the state there are at least a dozen counties where conditions are ripe for the establishment of live, well equipped county libraries. In most of these counties there is at least one library which could serve as a nucleus.

Because the law is a recent one, and because there is no county library established in the state which is in active operation, the average person has not considered the possibility of such a library for his county. The initial steps must as a rule, be taken by the librarians themselves.

Each librarian is urged to take a survey of conditions in her county, of its railroad facilities, of the number of possible branches, and of the desirability of her own library as a central library. She should discuss it with her board of trustees, with acquaintances in the rural districts, and whenever it is at all feasible, the county library should be established.

In the Bulletin for March, 1917, there is a bibliography on the County Library. Every library should own a copy of Antrim's "County Library," and its librarian should read it. Whether or not she is considering a campaign for a county library in her county, the book is an inspiration and a record of splendid library achievement.

The Commission is willing to assist in every possible way in campaigns for county libraries. Let us all get together and use this law which we have on our statute books for the benefit of the people of our state.

LEGISLATION CONCERNING LIBRARIES.

Through provision made by the legislature for the distribution of state documents, each library in the state will receive free copies of all reports of state officers, also a copy of the new Revised Code of 1919. The Code which is necessarily an expensive document, and the report of the Department of History, have hitherto been purchased by libraries.

Five hundred dollars additional for the annual expenses of the Free Library Commission and two hundred dollars additional for salary was appropriated.

The emergency clause was attached to the act providing for the distribution of the Code, but the other acts do not go into effect until July 1st.

CONSOLIDATION OF LIBRARIES.

Next in importance to the cooperation of school and public libraries, is the consolidation of such libraries when conditions are favorable. There are towns where for various reasons the libraries are better maintained separately. The public library may be located in such a place as not to be easily accessible to school children, or its building and equipment may not be adequate. In other towns the school library may have become so important a feature of the school, that the work of all the departments seems to hinge upon it, and to make any change in its administration would disarrange the entire school machinery.

There are however, many small towns having well organized public libraries under the management of competent librarians, where there

seems to be every reason for such a centralization.

According to our state law any school board and board of library trustees may agree to unite the school and public library, with the exception of such reference books as it is thought necessary to keep within the school. Where this consolidation is decided upon, the money to be expended by the school for books is turned over to the public library, and some representative of the school, usually the superintendent, becomes a member of the library board.

Any one of several plans may be used in carrying on the work. The books may be all kept at the library or collections may be maintained in each grade and changed from time to time. Whatever plan is followed there must be careful cooperation between teachers and librarian, and the greatest familiarity on the part of the librarian with the course of study.

Such a consolidation should not result in the saving of money, nor should this be its object, but it should result in a better collection of books, in a more efficient organization of material, and in the rendering of a higher grade of service, than could be obtained through the maintenance of two separate systems.

VOCATIONAL BOOKS.

The question as to what vocational books to buy is quite a serious one for the small library with a limited income. The librarian appreciates the need for such books but is undecided as to what vocational books the returning soldiers and sailors will be most interested in. There are certain books which should be in every library. There

is probably not a town in the state in which there are not people who are interested in wireless telegraphy, electrical engineering, automobiles, plumbing, carpentry, and business books on salesmanship, accounting and advertising. There are subjects in which each community because of its peculiar industries and problems, has a special interest. From the A. L. A. lists of vocational books, and from such lists as the one prepared by Mr. Donald Hendry of the Pratt Institute Free Library, and printed in the February number of the Wisconsin Bulletin, as many books should be selected on these subjects as the library can afford, and a very generous part of the book fund should be appropriated this year for the purchase of these vocational books.

The very small libraries cannot expect to buy at once all of the books which may be called for, but the library is learning a lesson from the progressive small town merchant who realizes, because his stock must be limited, that he must make an extra effort to cater to the

needs of his customers. In doing this he has learned the value and economy of the parcel post. A book supplied quickly from the shelves is much appreciated by the patron, but if this is impossible, the next best thing that the librarian can do is to find the best book on the subject and to order it promptly, not to be sent with the next freight order, but by mail.

The March War Library Bulletin, with its suggestions for advertising and its reports of what other libraries are doing with these books, is an inspiration to librarians who are in doubt as to the best means of getting these vocational books read, once they have been purchased.

STILL NEED FOR BOOKS.

Appeals are still coming in from the Library War Service Department for books, even though shipments may be small. Since the report in the December Bulletin, Aberdeen has shipped 167 books, Watertown 85, and Bridgewater 41.

Armour reports 100 ready to ship, Miller 50, Parker 72, Brookings 75 and Ipswich 44.

LEAD SCHOOL LIBRARY.

By Lucy E. Thatcher.

Were it not for the fact that we are so completely in the Black Hills, we should have sun shining into our windows all the school day, but as we are here, Old Sol leaves us at an early hour and is in no hurry to peep into our east window in the morning. As it is our library is the prettiest, brightest room in the building. The material things that help in making the room attractive are the dark antique oak furniture, cork carpet, window box-

es and hanging pots of flowers, and a few good pieces of statuary. Most of the furniture was purchased of the Library Bureau Company. Wall stacks hold the 7,500 books comprising our Library. In the work-room are 6,000 more classics for home reading and supplementary readers for the grades.

There are 80 sets of these books and the library is the general exchange for these sets in the grades.

Because of lack of room in the

High School building, the library has to serve as a study hall. That has been a weakness in our seating system for many years. When the High School enrollment was much smaller than it is now, the library was the only study hall in the building. While this arrangement has some advantages, it is but a makeshift after all. With the growth of the school, other rooms had to be used, and at present we have four study halls. Fifty of the 244 students are seated in the library and these fifty are the ones with highest grades. We assume that one who can make high grades can discipline himself, and have almost self-government in the library.

Each year the library money from the state is about equally divided between books for the High School and books for the grades.

Grade books are shelved in the library except sets of between fifty and sixty, in all of the first and second grades in the city. There is a great advantage in having grade books in one central library, that is if there is a librarian to attend to the wants of individual teachers and pupils. Separate libraries in grade rooms mean endless duplication, unless the school system is very tiny, or else it means a very limited number of books for each room. With the very small school it means too wide a scattering of a little money. A part of a librarian's training has been in preparation of books for use and the mending of books out of repair. The life of a book is much extended if under the care of one person, and that person a trained librarian.

The books are catalogued by the Dewey decimal system, somewhat simplified to meet the needs of a grade and high school library.

Author, title, title analytic, subject, and subject analytic and many cross references, are the cards made. They are filed in one alphabet. We have found the Mentor Magazine so valuable for reference work that cards are placed in the catalogue for it. In the place where the call number of other cards appears, the serial number of the magazine is placed. There are only subject cards for the Mentor, and very many of them are not catalogued at all.

One of the most valuable sources of material in the library is the magazine collection. There are forty-six different magazines subscribed for, and of these we bind fourteen. We now have 250 bound volumes. These bound files with those unbound and the current magazines, constitute our most valuable references for debate work, and for use in English, history, economics, and commercial geography classes. All history classes discuss current topics once a week and this brings the magazines into constant use. Thirty copies of the Independent are supplied each week for two of the history classes, somewhat relieving the strain on the library magazines. A magazine cabinet holds current volumes and periodical boxes holding completed volumes, are shelved with the bound magazine, awaiting binding. We bind once a year.

Two years ago the senior class gave, as a parting gift to the school, a vertical filing case. Its eight large roomy drawers give ample space for our present collection of pictures, poems, etc. The Mentor magazines are also filed in this cabinet. They are filed numerically by serial number. The large manilla paper envelopes are used for the pictures, poems, etc. Most of the poems are typewritten, although

some are cut from worn-out books and mounted on light weight paste-board. There is also quite a collection of printed poems.

For the art picture collection, pictures have been bought of the Prang, Perry, Brown, and other art companies. The envelopes are labeled by artist, and these names are filed alphabetically. We have hundreds of these pictures, large and small, and they are used by teachers of English, ancient history, and drawing, as well as by teachers in the grades.

The geography collection is made up of pictures from the Travel Magazine, National Geographic Magazine, picture postals, worn out books, railway advertising material, in fact anything which contains pictures. Nothing is thrown away until it has been carefully looked over with a view to present or future use. The collecting of material to feed the geography picture drawer is an ever present task, but the selecting, cutting and classifying, is what might be considered a rainy-day job, receiving attention when more important work is done. The newspapers are also clipped after they are a week old.

Of course individual teachers can do this and can get valuable collections, but a teacher's time is usually too well filled to permit of using it on things, not "In the course" while it is a part of a librarian's bounden duty to collect, and collect and still collect. Let me add here that an occasional sorting over and rejecting is next in importance to the collecting habit.

We use the large manilla envelopes for these geography pictures and we do not mount them unless they are of decidedly permanent value, and we do not use the Dewey

classification. Names of countries or sections of countries are used as labels and these titles are filed alphabetically.

Now let us suppose that Miss Jackson sends to the library for material on Japan. What have we for her? First there are the books; "Japanese twins," "Our little Japanese cousin," "Ume San in Japan," "Metzu, the Japanese boy," "Child life in Asia," and other books on Asia; an envelope of Japanese pictures and articles; Mentor Magazine, No. 69, Japan and the Japanese; as many stereoscopes as can be spared, and the stereoscopic pictures on Japan, and the exhibit boxes of tea and silk. There are two boxes for tea, one containing descriptive matter and samples of tea wrappers and matting, the other, samples of tea. Of silk there are five boxes; 1. descriptive matter; 2. mounted pictures; 3. exhibit; raw silk, thrown silk, dyed silks, silk worm cocoons and artificial silks; 4. Corticelli silk-culture cabinet; 5. Cheney Brothers, silk threads and silk fabrics.

A high school English class is about to read the Iliad. Miss Barker asks, "What books have you in the library that treat of the events leading up to the Trojan War?" Out come Gayley's "Classic myths," Bulfinch's "Stories of gods and heroes," Guerber's "Myths of Greece and Rome," Tappan's "Stories from the classics," Peabody's "Old Greek folk stories," Church's "Stories of the old world," Hall's "Four old Greeks," and DeGarmo's "Tales of Troy."

The weekly debates in one of the English classes bring into constant use the files of magazines, and necessitate a knowledge of the use of the Reader's Guide.

As soon as possible after the be-

ginning of a semester, the librarian meets the freshmen in their English classes, and gives a talk on the classification of books, arrangement on shelves, and gives a description of the catalogue. This lecture is given on Monday, and during the week each student comes to the library and is given a problem to work out. (Were the library not used as a study hall the lecture would be given in its logical place, the library.) This problem reads like this: What books are in the library written by Charles Dickens? Who wrote "Vanity Fair?" Find material on the subject, "gold." He uses the catalogue, is introduced to author, title and subject cards and finds the books on the shelves. He is then asked to return to their places on the shelves, books which have been removed. Courses given to second-year, third-year and fourth-year students include instruction in the use of the Reader's Guide, dictionaries, encyclopedias, hand-books, Who's who, year books, Granger's index, and in the making of bibliographies. Every lecture is followed by the actual working out of problems in the library. One week's time is given for the problem, so that every individual can be personally conducted on his way.

Each grade teacher has from the library the following lists:

1. List of geographical subjects.
2. Classified list of Mentor Magazine, grouped according to subject matter.
3. List of books suitable for pupils of her grade.
4. List of exhibit boxes.

Doubtless many of the high school librarians throughout the state are teacher-librarians, with a very limited amount of time to put

on the library side of the day's work. A catalogue made up of only author and title cards is infinitely better than no catalogue at all, and does not take very much time in the making. Subject cards and analytics take the time. A shelf-list too is almost indispensable.

The simpler classification numbers are preferable for a school library if the volumes number 100 or 100,000. Let 811 represent American poetry, all American poetry, taking no notice of added decimals to show periods of time. The only collections of books in which decimals are very valuable in a small library are the geography and history books. It is almost necessary that books that treat of travel in England, Holland, France, etc., be put into their respective groups, and yet if the collection be very small, 914 can easily cover all European travel. One usually wants Colonial history, Revolutionary War, Civil War, etc., in separate groups, so it is advisable to use 973 for books covering all U. S. history and 973.2, 973.3, 973.7, etc., for those treating colonial history, Revolutionary War, Civil War, respectively. Use no class number for fiction.

There are a few tools that are indispensable for cataloguing. Below is the list:

Dewey—Abridged decimal classification. Library Bureau Pub. Board, 6 N. Mich. Ave. Chicago. \$1.50.

Cutter—2-figure decimal alphabetic order table. Library Bureau. \$1.25.

Dewey—Simplified library school rules. Library Bureau. \$1.25.

List of subject headings, American Library Association Publishing Board, 78 E. Wash. St., Chicago. \$2.50.

THE BUSY LIBRARIAN AND THE POSTER.

By Edlah Laurson.

We all know what a poster is, but find it difficult to state just what are its essential features and to analyze its elements. We may want to avoid defining it, as Sir Topas, in John Lyly's "Endymion," avoided a definition. "Dost thou know what a poet is?" "Why fool, a poet is as much as one should say, a poet." "Dost thou know what a poster is?" "Why a poster is as much as one should say, a poster!"

Primitive man scratched with a sharp stone upon the smooth rocks near his cave the history of his tribe; in old Egypt the artist painted large figures in broad style upon the walls of his temples; the Sioux Indian upon the smoothly dressed leather recorded in brilliant pigments his hunting trips; and fate has saved some of them for our study today.

Louise Connolly, in "Posters and American War Posters," calls these old time artists, "poster makers," and says that Edward Penfield "gained his ideas of effective style from a study of the Egyptian sarcophagi in the Metropolitan museum." These early painters however, were the historians of their people, and painted to keep in memory the deeds of the past, while to arouse interest in some present or future event seems to be the one object of the poster.

C. Matlock Price, whom a writer in the Current Opinion characterizes as "the poster authority," says, "A poster is a very definite kind of a design, unlike any other form of art . . . Primarily a poster is intended to advertize something, and to convey that advertizement in a manner striking, (attracting the attention), interesting, (holding the at-

tention), pleasing, artistic and unusual."

"The modern artistic poster," says Miss Connolly, from whose article a quotation has already been made, "originated about 70 years ago. We sophisticated moderns long ago left the use of posters to the vulgar and ignorant. Before the circus came to town, fences blazed with giraffes, two headed pigs, and scantily clad but agile ladies. The bill boards of many motion picture theatres exhibit lineal descendants of these monstrosities."

But the poster has been redeemed both as to treatment and subject. The advertising poster of today is usually a work of art, and the most dignified and worthy causes have used the poster for the purpose of influencing and informing the people. The bold picture, the convincing slogan, have created an appeal so strong that he who runs may read.

Of the splendid work done by the artists of the nation for the various government activities, too much cannot be said. It would take too much space in this paper, and its recital will fill a worthy chapter in the history of the second line of defense in the recent war.

The library's use of the poster or picture bulletin, as it was formerly called, shows that the library early recognized the need of publicity. It must advertize its books just as the department store, and manufacturer, must advertize their wares. That very fact places poster making among the important parts of library work. But the shrewd librarian is going to ask of every poster that it do the work expected of it. No mere prettiness, or putting up a poster because other

libraries do it, should be allowed. She finds the need in her own community, then secures and advertises the books which meet that need.

Again the fact that the poster should advertise books or coming events in some way, causes the librarian to ascertain each poster's effect, and to compare it with the original cost of the poster in time and money. Here one could digress to remark that many librarians forget that their own time is worth money. Of two posters, the advertising value may be equal, the one may mean little work in preparation, the other a great deal.

Very few librarians are artists, so the original poster in a library is rare. Most librarians are ingenious, so the library poster is usually a clever arrangement of cut out pictures mounted on an artistic background, and presenting by means of original lettering the slogan. And because it is well planned and carefully executed, it is worth while.

"Well, I wish I had time for poster making," says the busy librarian, "but I do not have time for all of the regular work of the library." One never finds time for all of the work in any library. But a little time spent each week, will result in some satisfactory poster work and in the circulation of some worth while books.

One busy librarian plans some special work for every morning of the week and she faithfully puts in that time, though she may not get accomplished all of her task any week. The regular work keeps her hand trained for the task, and gradually the results come. One period a week might be given over to poster planning and making.

The busy librarian has other ways to secure posters. She can

buy the stock posters. These are useful, some of them being very good, others not so well done. She may ask the cooperation of the art department of the public schools. Usually the teachers are glad to help, and the children can make library posters this year as they made war posters last year. In this case the librarian needs only to indicate the rough plans for the poster, and the teacher will work out the details.

The first step in preparing a poster on any subject is to find the picture that will "convey the advertisement." Pictures may be found in many places. They may come from the cover or advertising pages of magazines, from trade pamphlets, and from railroad folders. Other pictures may be purchased.

The wise librarian will hoard such pictures and start a picture collection. This will be popular among teachers, and will serve the library in many ways.

While searching for a picture, the librarian will do well to remember Mr. Price's definition, "to convey the advertisement in a manner, striking, interesting, pleasing, artistic and unusual.

A poster style picture is the first element sought for. "Little or no shading, outline like a scheme or pattern, color flat and in splotches," says Miss Connolly. Avoid a merely pretty picture.

The picture must conform in spirit to the subject of the poster, a dignified picture for a man like Washington, a light graceful one to express the spirit of a poster on poetry. The picture must be worth while and artistic. There are so many pictures by good artists today, that it is not difficult to find what is needed to repay the attention and

study given it. Finally the picture must be unusual. With the growing use of posters, the eye and mind become accustomed to pictures, and unless the picture is different, or the setting done in an unhackneyed style, the poster will have no value.

The colors of the picture to be used for a poster are very important. Some colors can be seen for a short distance only.

Some colors intensify each other when placed close together, others clash. The Wisconsin Library Bulletin for June, 1918, has an article by Miss Oehler, entitled, "Poster Bulletins Again, Aesthetic Principles," which gives some very helpful suggestions as to complementary colors, and also the psychological effect of color. "Orange" she says, "the most vivid and striking of all colors, makes with black, the best of all color combinations for advertising."

Usually the librarian must make the color the first consideration in the selection of the mount. The best mount is cardboard, but it is difficult to find a full line of colors in any one sort of paper. So, many posters are mounted upon oatmeal wall paper, blotters, and the lighter weights of paper.

The arrangement of the picture and the lettering upon the mount is very important. The best position for the most important word or picture is two fifths of the way from the top of the mount. The next best position is two fifths of the way from the bottom of the mount.

The arrangement should balance on the vertical axis. This does not mean that the picture should always be placed in the exact center. Many striking posters have the main picture in one corner, but there is a mass of lettering of equal size on the other side to keep the picture

from looking one sided. The lettering does not need to consist of many words, but the size and blackness of the letters should make the letters look equal to the picture.

Margins must be considered. Generous margins dignify a picture and make it more striking. The old manuscript rule was top 2, sides 3, bottom 4. It is possible to have the same margin at top and sides, with the margin below somewhat larger. Even if the picture does not have straight sides so that the margin can be easily seen, the picture must be kept within the imaginary line of the margin. The lettering must also help outline the margin, or at least respect the marginal lines.

The lettering for a poster should always be clear and distinct and large enough so that it can be easily read from a distance. If a poster advertises a serious subject the letters should be heavy and dignified. Announcement should always be made in capitals. Add and elaborate letters should never be used. Miss Oehler, Miss Connolly, and all writers on posters who mention this subject, seem to agree that good lettering is rare, even in the most artistic posters. Here is where the amateur poster makers in the library find their greatest difficulty. Those who have the gift of lettering speak of it as so easy, and feel quite sure that it can be acquired quickly with a little practice. Those who do not have the gift, feel equally sure that it can never be acquired. At least the practice would be too painful, and the results while practicing would be bad. It is for this large number that this paper is written.

Fortunately for the amateur the poster does not need much lettering to balance the picture. A word or

a short phrase is all that is needed. The list of books may be placed on a separate card which may be type-written. It is well to have the list of books on a separate card because the books may become out of date, while the poster may serve for years. The list of books may be given up altogether, as the very books themselves may be placed near the poster.

Perhaps the person who finds lettering so difficult, can find some high school pupil or other friend of the library who has the ability to letter easily and quickly, who will help her. The poster can be complete except for the lettering of the word or phrase, and then turned over to the expert for this work.

"I can copy anything easily, but I can't do original work," says one good friend of one's library, so given the general plan, splendid work results. In that case the librarian plans the wording, while the artist chooses style and color of letters.

Lettering may be done with pen and India ink, with a brush and water colors, with a stylus and ink, and with crayons. A home made stylus, Miss Oehler says, can be made by sharpening a small stick of

wood about the size of a pencil to a sharp point at one end, and sharpening the other to any width desired for the thickness of the letters. The large end is used for the main part of the letters, the small end for the serifs, or the small lines of the letters.

If the librarian does not wish to use any of these methods, she still has recourse to gummed letters, either black or white and all sizes, to rubber stamp letters, to letters cut out of paper from a pattern copied with carbon paper, or to the actual letters cut out of some periodical cover. There is one sort of rubber stamp which prints only the outline of any letter, and the centers may be filled in with any colors desired.

With the average librarian, whether she considers herself an artist or not, the first consideration should be her need of a poster, the second should be the probable results of the poster, the third should be the determination not to dread its making because it seems difficult, and the making of posters will fall into its place as one of the most important and pleasant parts of her work.

SOUTH DAKOTA LITERATURE.

However busy a librarian may be and however limited his book fund, a certain share of his time and a portion of the money at his disposal may well be spent in building up a collection of books written about his state and by his state authors.

Books of local history are often printed in limited editions and are only available for a short time. There are a number of books such as Tallent's "History of the Black Hills," which are invaluable to

South Dakota libraries, but which are only to be obtained second hand and even then with great difficulty.

There are some very good authorities to which the librarian may refer in making a decision as to the best books to purchase for such a collection of state literature. The paper on South Dakota Literature, read by Mr. Doane Robinson at the last meeting of the State Library Association, and printed in the December Bulletin, gives a good bird's

eye view of the literary output of the state, and he has published an earlier report in the sixth volume of the Historical Collections.

An indispensable handbook is O. W. Coursey's "Literature of South Dakota." Mr. Coursey knows his subject well, and his volume contains a large amount of biographical material, many extracts from essays and orations, and representative poems from most of the South Dakota poets. In fact he touches upon every class of our state literature. A list of the publications mentioned which are still in print is appended.

An effort will be made through the Bulletin to keep the librarians in the state in touch with the additions which are made from time to time to our literature.

Three books of recent publication are well worth purchasing—one of these is "John P. Williamson, a Brother to the Sioux," by Winifred W. Barton. Mr. Williamson was born in Lacquiparle, Minnesota, in 1835, and is supposed to be the first white child born in the state. His father was a missionary to the Sioux Indians, and the dusky little savages were John's only playmates until when twelve years of age he was sent to Ohio to school. He completed his education at Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, and took a church in Indiana. Through letters from home telling him of the unhappy condition of the Indians, he became convinced of the need of a missionary at the lower agency, at Redwood, Minn., and in 1816 offered himself as a missionary for work among the Sioux. This book which is not only a splendid story of his work among the Indians in South Dakota, where he came after spending a short time in Minnesota, but

is a sad record as well of the mistakes which our government has made in the past in dealing with the Indian problem. Interspersed throughout the book are interesting stories of the customs and traditions of the Indians and delightful side lights on the characters of some of the leaders of the Sioux, or to use the proper term, the Dakota tribe.

Another book dealing with Indian life is, "The People of Tipi Sapa," a little volume written by Sarah Olden, and made up of the reminiscences of Rev. Philip J. Doloria, a full blooded Dakota Indian, known to the Sioux as Tipi Sapa (Black Lodge). Tipi Sapa is the son of a chief and before his conversion to Christianity, was a warrior of some experience and fame. At present he is a priest on the Standing Rock Reservation, and is doing some remarkable work with his people.

Because, as a rule, the Indian talks so little of the traditions of his race, this book with its stories of the mythology, religious beliefs, and family and tribal life of the Dakotas, is of considerable value to the student of Indian customs. The foreword is written by Hugh Burleson, Episcopal Bishop of South Dakota.

One of a cycle of narrative poems to be written around events of the American fur trade period in the region of the Missouri, is "The Song of Three Friends," by John G. Neihardt. The story of three trappers and boatmen, their friendship, their adventures and their tragic quarrel, the book is South Dakotan only because its characters are familiar ones in our state history, and because the scene of a part of the narrative is laid at the mouth of the Grand River. Its particular interest to us lies in the fact that it precedes in the cycle "The Song of

Hugh Glass," an epic of early South Dakota, with Hugh Glass, one of our most interesting historic characters as the central figure. We shall watch with interest for the other poems in the series.

TRAVELING LIBRARY NOTES.

The demand for traveling libraries has exceeded the supply this winter. Every available library is in circulation, and requests for libraries are continually coming in. Ten new 50 volume libraries are being packed, and will be sent to the stations on the waiting list. Books have been received for the new school libraries and these will be ready for circulation soon.

Since the last number of the Bulletin, traveling libraries have been sent to 21 new stations; Binder, Brayton, Chadron, Cole, Crocker, Ellingson, Fort Pierre, Glencross,

Hilland, Kennebec (2), Lemmon, Lodgepole, Manchester, Meadow, Milltown, Tea, Vayland, Volga, White Butte and Zeligler.

Reference work has steadily increased. The circulation for January, February and March, is 1,473, showing an increase of 594 over last year's record. Packages of material on many subjects, including a number for debates, have been sent to clubs, schools and individuals. Special reference libraries have been sent to grade and high schools to be used in supplementary reading in English, history and other studies.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Aberdeen — Alexander Mitchell Public Library—In addition to the popular fiction, war books and other new non fiction which are placed in the delivery room, a collection of books with the caption, "America as seen by foreigners," attracts considerable attention. This group includes about twelve books which are in constant circulation. The following titles make a good list:

Antin—Promised land.
Bennett—Your United States.
Brooks—Letters from America.
Bryce—American commonwealth
Kipling—American notes.
Kipling—From sea to sea.
Klein—America of tomorrow.
Riis—Making of an American.
Wells—Future in America.

The new edition of the Granger Index to poetry and recitations, is a recent valuable acquisition to the library.

Armour—The library re-opened January 22, after having been closed for three months on account of the epidemic of influenza. The attendance has been very good, particularly that of the school children. Sixty new books have been recently purchased for the library.

Bridgewater—The communication from Miss Bascom in regard to the work of the Children's Bureau, together with the letter from the Field Librarian which accompanied it, was read by the librarian at the Woman's Club. Action was taken by the club to support the movement in every possible way. The library has also been successful in securing the cooperation of other organizations in the work of the Boy's Working Reserve, School Garden Movement, Children's Bureau, etc. An increase in the circulation of books in the library is reported.

Britton—Plans have been submitted to the Carnegie Corporation, and if approved, the work of erecting the new library building will begin at once. Britton was fortunate, in that it purchased its site and received the promise of an appropriation from the Carnegie Corporation before the gifts for libraries ceased. The library has been maintained for years in a small room in front of a print shop, and larger more convenient quarters will be much appreciated.

Canton—The library was closed on account of influenza until January 1st. The librarian was busy during that time "housecleaning." A great number of books were mended, and magazines were arranged in pamphlet cases. The high school pupils are making good use of the library. The circulation for January was 1424, showing an increase of 280 over the previous January. There are 40 magazines on file. A list of new books was recently ordered.

Clear Lake—This is one of the few libraries in the state which was not closed during the epidemic of influenza. The patronage of the library is good consisting the fact that the schools are holding Saturday sessions in order to make up time, and have not so much time for outside reading as usual. Forty-five new books have been ordered for the library. The older boys have been very much interested in the Farm Craft Lessons which are put out by the U. S. Bureau of Labor, particularly those who are planning to work on the farms this summer.

Hot Springs—Miss Edith Stockton resigned her position as librarian in December and Miss Mattie C. Allen acted as librarian until a

permanent librarian could be secured. Miss H. Della Ellinwood was recently appointed to fill the position, and takes up her work the fifteenth of March. Miss Ellinwood has had considerable experience in library work, having worked with Miss Mary E. Downey, state library organizer for Utah, for nearly three years. Since that time she has reorganized several libraries, among them the library at All Saint's School in this state.

Huron—Double shelving between the children's room, and the adult room, and wall shelving for magazines, have recently been added to the library, relieving the congestion of the shelves. Besides taking care of about 600 books, the double shelving adds a great deal to the appearance of the room. The librarian recently sent to the Normal Instructor for its poster catalog. The teachers are glad to use this book in their drawing classes, and furnish the library with attractive Mother Goose pictures for the children's bulletin boards. A small collection of technical books have been added for the men in the railroad shops. Printed lists will be mailed to each man, and it is hoped that a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity to read these books along their line of work. Another week will see the cataloging of the library completed. An inventory will then be taken to check up the books, and an exact count of the number of books in the library made.

Ipswich—Two years ago the city voted tax support for the library on the assumption that a Carnegie building could be secured. Owing to war conditions no attempt was made to secure a tax levy, and this spring when an endeavor was made

to secure a gift of a building it was found that the Carnegie Corporation had not resumed the building of libraries. The library in the meanwhile had been housed in a building which is furnished rent free to them by the Beebe Company. This Company for a time paid all of the expenses of the library, and at the present time contributes half of the amount needed for running the library. The matter of securing a tax levy was recently taken up by the city commissioners, and it was decided that in spite of the fact that the tax was voted for the support of a Carnegie Library, that another election would not be necessary, and that an appropriation covering the entire expense of the library, with the exception of the rent, should be made.

Ipswich owes much to the Ladies Library Society, which has maintained a library for thirty years, and to the Beebe Company which has shown such generosity in contributing to the support of the library.

Milbank — Seventeen hundred books were circulated during the month of February. Of this number 1138 books were non-fiction. Preparation is being made for an exhibit of agricultural books. An extra supply of pamphlets on agricultural subjects will be on hand for free distribution and an agricultural library has been borrowed from the Commission. These books will be loaned to farmers. The county agent is cooperating with the librarian in planning for this exhibit.

At one of the weekly story hours, **Mother Goose**, impersonated by Miss Hazel Maxfield gave some of her famous rhymes, and jingles, much

to the entertainment of the children.

Miller—The high school students are making good use of the library in their reference work and the book circulation has increased considerably. The boys are all very much interested in the Farm Craft Lessons, and all of the publicity possible has been given to the Boy's Working Reserve, through the bulletin board, posters, etc.

Mitchell—The library has purchased twelve transfer cases of steel which stand near the stacks. They are already proving useful, and when the filing of pamphlets and other "shirt-sleeve" material is completely finished, will relieve the shelves of material and will save time in reference work.

Mrs. Louise Rice Anderson, graduate of the University of Nebraska, with experience in the Omaha Public Library and the University Library at Lincoln, has been elected first assistant at the library.

The story hour is being well attended. The Robin Hood series, using the sequence suggested by the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg, is being used.

The library has just acquired a picture bin. This was made by a very simple readjustment of cupboard space, the entire cost being only a dollar and a half. With the large envelope to hold unmounted pictures, the material is easily filed.

Debating teams of nearby towns are using the reference room of the library. A special effort is made to have the material easily accessible. The junior high school pupils also use it very much.

Rapid City—The library board has purchased a new piano for the library club room. It is a beautifully toned instrument, in a mission

case, and will add greatly to the interest of the many gatherings which are held in the room. A silk American flag has also been purchased for the room. In addition to the furniture in the club room, three new tables have been purchased to replace the old ones in the reading room. With an average daily attendance of 150 people, the tables were needed and also greatly add to the appearance of the library as the furniture is now all uniform in style and finish.

The first story hour of the season was held in the library club room, on Saturday, January 4th, with an attendance of 60. Since that time the average has been about 50. The children were so interested in the stories of the lives of Washington and Lincoln, that they have repeatedly asked that they be told again.

During the epidemic of influenza many books became overdue and were not returned when the library re-opened. In order to secure the return of these together with other books which had been out a long time, the librarian had a "bargain day" on which all overdue books might be returned. No fines were charged and no questions asked no matter how long the books had been out. Publicity work was done through the newspaper and through talks in the grades by the teachers. As a result many books were returned which had been considered as absolutely lost, and the day was considered to be quite a success.

Rapid City—State School of Mines—The books which were collected for the use of the training detachments at the school have been sent to Fort Meade, for the use of the men stationed there.

Redfield.—The librarian has com-

pleted a list of books suitable for reading in the 6th, 7th and 8th grades. These lists have been mimeographed by the deputy superintendent of schools, and will be mailed to each teacher in the county having those grades. Copies of this list will be mailed to any librarian sending postage.

Pictures in brown tone have been taken from the **Country Gentleman** for 1917, and mounted for use in the schools. Some of these are for the use of the history classes, others are pictures relating to some of our industries. Pictures from the **Ladies Home Journal** have also been collected and will be loaned. The school is near the library and during vacant periods the students are allowed to come to the library for reference work. An admittance slip is signed by both teacher and librarian.

There is posted in the library a reading list for the 5th grade. The children in that grade have been given cards bearing their names, on which to keep a record of the books read. These cards are filed in the library but the child makes his own record of the author and the title of the books which he draws.

The large envelopes in which catalogs and bulletins come, are kept by the librarian, and on stormy days the books which are loaned, are slipped into them. Magazine wrappers which are just the right size to wrap a book are saved for this purpose.

Sioux Falls—The librarian writes, "Our work has never been so heavy. After the strain of war and the many activities connected with it, there has come a relaxation, and many patrons who were occupied elsewhere, have again turned to reading. Several clubs which during

the past year have done Red Cross work, are now resuming their programs, so that the work with clubs has been heavier than ever before. The schools, having been closed during a part of the winter, are now doing extra work, and the students are using the library in their reference work a larger part of the time in consequence. Since our soldiers are returning, our books on vocational subjects are in constant demand, and we have asked the cooperation of the U. S. Employment Bureau in bringing the library service to those who mean to apply to them for positions. Our current topic table is the means of bringing to the attention of many, books which otherwise might not be found. The "League of Nations" collection proved to be one of the best. We have a bulletin board above the table to call attention to the books. The books on thrift with Franklin's "Thriftograms" were used one week, and a "How does your garden grow?" poster with our latest books on gardening, and the new seed catalogs, will be our next exhibit."

Sioux Falls—All Saint's School—The library has been thoroughly reorganized and catalogued during the past three months by Miss H. Della Ellinwood. This will add much to its usefulness to teachers and students.

Sisseton—The librarian writes, "Our club women wish through this medium to thank the Free Library Commission for the great help which has been given by the loan of books and magazines on their club topics." She also reports that 130 new books have been added to the library shelves.

Tyndall—Through the cooperation of the teachers and librarian, the library is well patronized by the school children. Particularly good use is made of the magazines. 1077 books were circulated in January. Ninety new books have been purchased by the library and a donation of 26 new books for young people has been received. The Tyndall library is particularly well supported by the city. With a population of 1302 people, \$2300 was appropriated this year for library purposes.

Thunder Hawk—Mrs. Alda Van House has resigned as librarian, and her place has been taken by Mrs. Charles Bradley. The library reopened on December 14th, and has been open every Saturday since that time. The circulation of books has been very good.

Watertown—New shelving has been placed in the library, and has not only added much to the storage space of the library but to the appearance as well. A large number of books has been ordered from the lists recommended by the A. L. A. as suitable for the returning soldiers and sailors who are interested in bettering themselves in their trades and professions. Posters for the W. S. S., Food Administration Bureau, U. S. Employment Bureau, and the various holidays have been used on the bulletin board.

The work of cataloging the library is progressing rapidly, and the reference work with clubs and the high school students has been heavy.

The librarian gave a paper on "Cooperative Library Work With Children," on February 27th, before the Parent Teacher's Association.



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SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

October 23-24.

Mitchell

The South Dakota Library Association will hold its annual meeting at the Carnegie Free Public Library at Mitchell, October 23rd and 24th. The war and the epidemic of influenza prevented a full attendance at last year's meeting. Let us make up for it this year by having at least one representative present from every public and school library in the state. We all need the practical help to be gained at the meeting, we need the association with other librarians, and we need the inspiration of the messages brought by those who come to us from the outside.

The cost of sending the librarian to this meeting should be considered as part of the legitimate expense of the library but where funds are insufficient to permit the expenses to be paid, it is hoped that there may be attendance anyway. The presence of as many trustees as possible is also very much desired.

The tentative program is printed in this issue. There will probably be changes and additions and the committee will be glad to receive suggestions.

MEETING OF FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The members of the Free Library Commission held their semi-annual meeting at the Commission office in the Capitol on May 17th. The budget for the coming year was made up and questions concerning the policy of the Commission for the coming year were considered. Considerable time was given to a discussion of the possibilities for the establishment of a number of county libraries in South Dakota within the near future and certain proposed changes in the county library law were discussed. The matter of the extension of additional service to the rural schools through the circulation of school libraries was considered, and it was decided that in so far as the resources of the Commission would permit, this service should be rendered.

LIBRARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

In the last five years there has been a great increase in the number of librarians in the state who have had special training for their work. Nearly all of the librarians in charge of libraries in any but the very small towns, have had at least summer school training, and the number of library school graduates in the state is steadily increasing. The result of this better preparation shows in the constant improvement in the organization and service of our public libraries. This year librarians from the State University, the State School of Mines, and the public libraries at Brookings and Rapid City, are enrolled at the Iowa Library Summer School.

THE FUNNY PAGE

Appropos of the comic supplement, a librarian who has recently taken charge of one of our libraries,

removed the "funny paper" from the reading table in the children's room. The children raised strenuous objection. One little boy in particular was very much disgruntled, and the librarian asked him why he liked it so well. He replied, "Oh I like to see what mean things the kids do and then I like to see how many of them I can do." After such an argument in favor of the sheet no opposing argument seems really necessary.

BOY'S WORKING RESERVE

Units of the Boy's Working Reserve have been organized in nearly every county in the state, and the boys employed on the farms are working more enthusiastically and more eagerly because they feel that their work is being recognized and appreciated. The "gang spirit" about which we hear so much, is simply a result of the natural desire of the boy to work and to be with those of his own age and kind, and such organizations as the Boy Scouts and the Boy's Working Reserve are providing well managed organizations which offer him wholesome amusement and which direct his energy into useful channels.

Librarians in this state have helped in the work of organizing the Boy's Working Reserve, chiefly by giving the organization publicity, and through the lending of the "Farm Craft Lessons" which the boys receive with great eagerness. Librarians wishing extra copies of these lessons may secure them by writing to Mr. Paul Scarbro, Brookings, S. D. Mr. Scarbro is in charge of the Reserve in South Dakota.

BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Up to the time of the recent call for books for overseas camps, the

collection of books had been going on steadily in South Dakota. Between the time of the publication of the last Bulletin and the beginning of the last drive, books were shipped as follows: Armour 100, Brookings, 75, Ipswich 44, Miller 50, and Parker 72.

Our quota in the last drive for books was five thousand. We believe that our librarians have never worked harder to secure gifts but it seemed impossible to secure the number asked for. There are a few reports to come in, but so far 2827 books have been reported as shipped from the libraries in the state. This makes a total of 25,714 books collected since the beginning of the war. The towns which have recently reported contributions are as follows:

Aberdeen	254
Bridgewater	58
Brookings	75
Huron	104
Lead	300
Milbank	52
Miller	60
Mitchell	335
Pierre	160
Rapid City	50
Sioux Falls	685
Spearfish	106
Tyndall	86
Vermillion	134
Watertown	283
Yankton	85
<hr/>	
Total	2,827

COUNTY LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

Petitions for county libraries are being circulated in Hyde, Haakon and Jackson Counties and will be presented to the County Commissioners either at their July or August meetings. Work has been recently begun in Potter County to

arouse enthusiasm for a county library, and the petitions are to be circulated soon.

The movement in Hyde County was started by the Highmore Civic League, a band of ladies who have been maintaining a library in the High School building. About twelve hundred volumes have been secured and this collection will be turned over to the county if a county library is established. The committee of ladies having the work in charge has done particularly good publicity work. Each issue of the weekly paper published at Highmore, the county seat, has contained some information in regard to the county library. There have been good editorials and locals and the matter has been kept continually before the public through this medium. A person has been appointed in each township to circulate the petitions, and the secretary of the committee has kept in close touch with these township workers. A number of townships have sent in petitions signed by every voter in the district.

At the request of the committee the State Field Librarian gave a talk on the County Library at a public meeting in Highmore.

The movement in Haakon County was sponsored by the Woman's Club with the Emergency Home Demonstration Agent in charge of the work of circulating the petitions throughout the county. The county is divided into fourteen districts, in each of which is established a unit of the Farm Bureau. The work for a county library is undertaken as one of the projects of the Farm Bureau, and the community presidents have in charge the circulation of the petitions. Reports from Haakon County are good and all seems favorable for the establish-

ment of the library. Phillip, the county seat is a town of about 600 people and has no library. Other towns in the county are still smaller.

On the day on which the Field Librarian visited Kadoka, the county seat of Jackson County, the County Commissioners were in session, and there was also a meeting of an Aid Society, which was attended by a majority of the ladies of the town. The matter of a county library was presented and explained to the commissioners, and a talk was given to the ladies of the

town. A committee of ladies was appointed to take charge of the work of circulating the petitions in town, and the County Agricultural Agent took charge of the circulation of the petitions in the country, and in the other towns in the county. Jackson County is a new county, with no towns of more than three hundred inhabitants, but it is located in a good agricultural country which is being settled rapidly. There is an excellent opportunity to build up a library according to the needs which develop with the growth of the county.

OUTPOST WORK ON THE MEXICAN BORDER FROM THE EL PASO STATION

By Julia C. Stockett, Librarian in Charge

Traveling library systems have been used with modifications for a good many years. Since the war, however, their importance has been emphasized more than ever, because the books in this way reach a great many different sets of men. Undoubtedly more reading is done at a station when small collections of books are changed frequently than if the same number of books were left in a permanent collection. In a public library when "new books" are added, circulation statistics always increase at once. Much the same thing happens at war library stations; interest is stimulated and patronage increased by having the books changed often.

It is a natural tendency to give more time and thought to the stations at larger posts where many of the books are kept permanently, and there is an endeavor to build up a well balanced library. But the importance of the work at the small outpost is greater. Large permanent posts and camps are well cared

for because their size draws attention to them first. Often too, they are near good sized towns where there is abundant recreation.

On the western half of the Mexican border there is no place more appreciative of good reading than the small outpost, and every effort is made by the American Library Association to reach it even where there are as few as eight or ten men. At Fort Hancock, Texas, an outpost over thirty miles from El Paso, a soldier told the A. L. A. representative that he had read every book sent that winter although he had read but very few books before coming into the army.

The men from the outposts send in frequent requests for specific books as a special point is made of supplying books requested by individuals. A book, especially non-fiction, which will help one man in his studies, undoubtedly does more good than several volumes selected generally.

The men and officers are urged

to come to headquarters when in El Paso and pick their own books, and more of this is being done constantly. Recently a sergeant in from a distant outpost, said that they had an unusual demand for poetry and that they could use more than had been included in the last box of books. Besides the usual Service, Kipling, Riley, etc., he selected Poe, Keats, and Browning. When asked if he thought Keats would be much read, he said that it would not be as much read as the others but that there were several men in camp who would care to read Keat's works if they were there.

Besides books, subscriptions for eleven well selected magazines are sent to outposts. Other periodicals are often added to this list on request. It is not extravagant to send this number of magazine subscriptions to small posts. There is a great deal more time for reading, and more reading is done in proportion, than in the library stations at the larger posts and camps.

The largest outpost center on the western half of the Mexican border, is situated at Marfa, Texas. Besides library stations at the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross House, and War Camp Community Service buildings at Marfa, there are nineteen outposts, many of which are very far removed from civilization. Some of the men at these posts have not heard a train whistle for months and months. But they are well provided with reading material.

Through the kindness and help of the Commanding Officer, a library system was established for Marfa, soon after the El Paso office was opened. A large number of libraries were organized and care was taken to see that there should be no duplication in any two of the boxes. Each box was marked with

a different emblem, and each book belonging to that box has the same emblem painted upon it, usually a stripe or a series of colored stripes. This makes it easier to collect the books once a month, and to get them into the right libraries, as more than one box of books is often left at the larger outposts. If books are lost at the time and recovered later, it is easy to discover the collection to which they belong.

Once a month the books are changed from station to station, and records are kept by an officer at Marfa headquarters, so that no station has the same collection twice. Circulation statistics are also sent to Marfa monthly from each post, and from Marfa to the Elpaso office. Individual requests are handled through the main office at Marfa. Many of the boxes are hauled on a day's journey to inaccessible parts of the country which the railroad does not reach. With the help that the Commanding Officer has given both in the original organization and in the later care and distribution of the libraries, it is possible for the outlying regions to receive almost as prompt service as stations at permanent posts near large towns.

The most recent development at Marfa has been the granting of a camp building for a library. An A. L. A. librarian is going there soon. Her first work will be the entire revision of the traveling library boxes. Ordinarily, for instance in a commission system, this would not be done so soon, but books have much harder usage in the army, and special effort is made to keep the libraries up to date. After they have been revised, a post library will be established for the headquarters camp and for general oversight of the Marfa outposts.

"What is going to become of the A. L. A. work?" is a question which is often asked. The Commission on Training Camp Activities has been under the direction of the War Department since the first of the year. On the first of July it will make a report, after which the final permanence of the work will depend upon the appropriations voted by the government. The A. L. A. can

leave good books and well organized systems, but for the continuance and growth of its libraries, regular funds must be had and government help is most necessary. This is especially true of the Mexican border. Undoubtedly troops will be kept here long after the need for them has passed in other parts of the country.

WHAT CAN YOU DO FOR THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE?

By Elva L. Bascom, in Charge of Library Co-operation, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Reports are coming in from the Children's Bureau field workers almost daily which show a large and growing interest among the women of small towns and cities in the physical welfare of the children of their communities. They appeal to these Bureau representatives and to the Bureau directly by letter for suggestions and material to aid them in establishing some definite piece of work. Suggestions are easily made and Bureau publications sent, but they are only a beginning. Sometimes this sentence is added to the reply, "You may find in your public library further material that will aid you." "May" not "will" must be used because many libraries have not yet discovered the child except as a consumer of children's books, of story-hours, and much else that is delectable but that takes account only of the child's mind. Not that the mind is not important, but there is an adage that suggests "a sound mind in a sound body."

If all the libraries in the country would represent on their shelves the subject of child welfare as fully, and advertise it as continuously and attractively as some have many

subjects not one-tenth as important, many more people would today be interested in such subjects as "pure milk for our babies," "what causes malnutrition," dental clinics in our schools," "why we need day nurseries," "what should the five-year-old eat," etc. Moreover, those who have been interested but have not known how to go to work, as well as those who are being interested daily by child-welfare workers, would have a source of help.

Is not this a real responsibility? Can a librarian honestly say, "There is no demand for this subject in my town, so I do not feel justified in spending time or money on it"? There is no community where there is not a need; why not supply something for the need instead of waiting for the demand, year after year, while the babies and little children suffer or die from ignorance and mistaken kindness? Is not the librarian one of the public leaders who should know the needs of the community and help to create the demands?

As a basis for any substantial work for child welfare, a little knowledge of what the field covers is imperative. This is most quickly

gained from such a comprehensive book as Mangold's "Problems of child welfare," though a birdseye view of it is given in the Children's Year leaflets numbers one and 3, "Save 100,000 babies" and "Working program." A bulletin now being prepared by the Children's Bureau on "Infant and maternal mortality" furnishes the distressing figures, in text and in graphic charts, which have enlisted many thinking men and women in this work—figures which show where our country ranks, inexcusably, in the saving of its mothers and babies and care of its children. They are the best argument that can be found for the library joining its influence and force to that of the organizations which are working for that day when the United States shall stand first, not tenth, in the number of babies saved each year.

Next to a well-informed, convinced librarian comes a collection of reliable books and pamphlets, adequate for all community needs, regardless of the paucity of demand. To aid in the strengthening of such collections or the building of new ones, there has been sent to each library a printed list in which have been checked the titles of the books and pamphlets most useful in meeting the average need. In the six months that have elapsed since this list was sent to the printer there have been published several more useful books and pamphlets. These will be added when the list is reprinted, possibly before the end of the year; and the short list of hygiene books for children, which was inserted in the other list, will also be included. If a librarian has any question about the selection of material for her collection that these lists do not answer, inquiries

are very welcome.

Having a good collection of material on any important or timely subject—and surely child-saving is both—immediately suggests to any live librarian only one thing—publicity. Since this is the latest enthusiasm of the profession and has been "written up" to suit every scale and type of library service, no librarian needs suggestions as to manner or methods. A few posters have been furnished, but the sturdy, vividly colored babies and children in recent periodical illustration will provide home-made ones for some time. Less appealing but more thought-provoking are the charts on the care of infants, the proper foods for children, the care of the school child, etc. Some of these can be borrowed from the state department of health, the state board of education or state university, some from the Children's Bureau (see Child Welfare list, p. 36-37). More important, perhaps, is the display of the books and bulletins themselves on a table or rack with a poster or placard suggesting what can be found there—not "Publications of the Children's Bureau" or "State Department of Health Bulletins," but "How to Keep the Baby Well and Happy," "What to Feed Children to Make Them Grow," "What is Malnutrition? How to Protect Your Child from It," or "Are you Interested in the Children's Teeth? They are Important to Health," or "If His Weight Needs Increasing, Read These." If space or material or both are not sufficient to afford this display and also a collection of leaflets and bulletins for distribution, the two can be combined by limiting the subjects to what can be found in the material which can be obtained in quantities. The Children's Bureau

furnishes some attractive little leaflets for this purpose, and the American Medical Association and the Child Health Organization and other societies, as well as state and city health departments, have good bulletins, most of which are free.

But all this publicity reaches only the people who are already visitors to the library, and the persons you most wish to reach may never come to it. This fact is occasionally overlooked by librarians. A Bureau worker just returned from a trip, reports that the women in the small towns she visited in one state had become greatly interested in health work for children through the Children's Year Campaign and were eager for reading matter, but that they had no knowledge of the fact that the libraries had it for them. These librarians were not newspaper-minded, they did not think to "tell the papers." And newspapers are only one avenue for advertising. What about the women's clubs—always interested in the home and children, and the Parent-Teachers Association, the school teachers and school nurse, the county nurse,

the county superintendent of schools and county home demonstration agents, who work in the rural families? The correspondence with librarians which this central work has developed has proved, in the items of actual co-operation or aid mentioned, in how many ways the librarian not only can advertise her wares but often becomes a very valuable agent in promoting community welfare. Certainly no one holds a more strategic position.

The librarian is much too busy a person, as a rule, to organize a movement and foster it till it can be turned over to others, however much it may be needed, but she can, if she has conviction, enthusiasm, and determination, instigate and inspire others to do it. She can always be that very important person without which reforms, however, brilliantly conceived and started, can not endure and bear fruit—a sturdy backer and constructive helper, both spiritually and materially, of the people who are working, individually or collectively, for the best interests of the community.

AMERICANIZATION

A Bibliography Compiled by Prof. William H. Powers

The following is a list of books likely to be called for in small libraries by those readers who are alive to the issues before America. It might be easily enlarged, doubled or trebled. Several considerations have governed in their selection. Most of the books are recent and have been written with new conditions in mind. Where there is a choice among books dealing with

the same topic, preference has been given to the briefer and less expensive, to the simpler and less scholarly book. The brief annotations are intended to help librarians in making their purchases.

The Immigrant.

Commons, J. R. Races and immigrants in America. Macmillan, 1907. 50c.

A standard general work.

Fairchild, H. P. Immigration. Macmillan, 1913. \$1.75.
Standard.

Ross, E. A. Old world in the new. Century, 1914. \$2.40.

Appeared in the Century. Rather expensive. Would restrict immigration.

Steiner, E. A. On the trail of the immigrant. 4th ed., Revell, 1906. \$1.50.

Old but most readable. The author has written several kindred works.

Special Phases of the Question.

Babcock, K. C. Scandinavian element in the United States. Univ. of Ill. 1914. Paper. \$1.15.

Balsch, E. G. Our Slavic fellow citizen. Charities Pub. Co., 1910. \$2.50.

Coolidge, Mrs. M. E. Chinese immigration. Holt, 1909. \$1.75.

Ford, H. J. Scotch-Irish in America. Princeton univ. press, 1915. \$2.00.

Millis, H. A. Japanese problem in the United States. Macmillan, 1915. \$1.50.

Steiner, J. F. Japanese invasion. McClurg, 1917. \$1.25.

Williams, Mrs. H. P. Social study of the Russian-German. (Univ. studies, v. 16. No. 3) Univ. of Neb., 1916. Paper. 75c.

Process of Americanization.

Abbot, Grace. Immigrant and the community. Century, 1917. \$1.50.

Antin, Mary. The promised land. Houghton, 1912. \$1.75.

Cohen, Mrs. Rose. Out of the shadow. Doran, 1918. \$2.

Monroe, Paul & Miller, I. E. American spirit; a basis for world democracy. World Book Co., 1918. \$1.

Riis, Jacob. Making of an American. Macmillan, 1901. \$1.50.

Simkhovitch, Mrs. M. K. City worker's world in America. Macmillan, 1917. \$1.25.

The author is the director of Greenwich House in New York City.

Talbot, Winthrop, ed. Americanization. (Handbook ser.) Wilson, 1917. \$1.50.

Washington, Booker T. Up from slavery. Doubleday, 1901. \$1.50.

American Government and People

Ashley, R. L. New civics. Macmillan, 1917. \$1.20.

Bryce, James. American commonwealth. Macmillan, 1910. \$4.

Dole, C. F. New American citizen. Heath, 1918. \$1.

Franc, Alissa. Use your government. Dutton, 1918. \$2.00.

Aims to show how the government serves the people.

Tufts, J. H. Real business of living. Holt, 1918. \$1.50.

Turkington, Grace. My country. Ginn, 1918. 96c.

A book for children.

Spirit and Future of America.

Dilnot, Frank. New America. Macmillan, 1919. \$1.25.

An Englishman's impressions in 1917 and 1918. The book is shrewd, kindly and diverting.

Foerster, Norman & Pierson, W. W., eds. American ideals. Houghton, 1917. \$1.25.

Lane, F. K. American spirit. Stokes, 1918. 75c.

Mackaye, James. Americanized socialism. Boni, 1918. \$1.25.

Author believes that socialism embodies the best traditions of America.

Speare, M. E. & Norris, W. B. World war issues and ideas. Ginn, 1918. \$1.40.

Collection of papers from different warring countries.

Steinmetz, C. P. America and the new world. Harper, 1917. \$1.
Deals with industrial conditions.

**TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION**

October 23-24—Carnegie Library, Mitchell

<p>Thursday, October 23, 9:30 a. m.</p> <p>Address of welcome. Response. Music. Appointment of committees. Registration. Roll call: Successful publicity methods.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2:00 P. M.</p> <p>Music. The American Library Association and its war service. Address. The County Library.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">8:00 P. M.</p> <p>Music. The poems of John J. Neihardt and their historical setting—By Doane Robinson.</p>	<p>Friday, October 24, 9:30 A. M.</p> <p>Business session: Reports of committees. Election of officers. The school library problem. Discussion. Library luncheon.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2:00 P. M.</p> <p>Music. Address. Story telling. Opportunities of a small public library.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">8:00 P. M.</p> <p>Informal meeting.</p>
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NOTES FOR THE LIBRARIAN.

The Watertown Public Library has volumes 7-27 and 18-27 of the Century magazine bound in yellow calf, which will be given to any library desiring them. This is an excellent opportunity for libraries to fill in these earlier volumes of the set.

The prize of \$500 offered by the Poetry Society through Columbia University, for the best book of verse published by an American author during the year 1918, has been divided and awarded to Margaret Widdemer for "The Old Road to Paradise," and to Carl Sandburg for his "Cornhuskers." The judges were Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Richard Burton, and Sara Teasdale Tilsinger.

It is interesting to note in the table compiled in the June Book-

man, of non-fiction most in demand in the public libraries in the United States during the month of April, that "The Education of Henry Adams," the autobiography published by Houghton Mifflin, leads in each group of states. The circulation of Floyd Gibbon's "And They Thought We Wouldn't Fight" was second in American libraries during the month.

At the request of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, the Commission has been made a depository for the publications of this organization as well as for other publications useful to nurses and to those interested in subjects relating to public health.

Worthy of careful filing is the "Pahasapa," a quarterly magazine largely devoted to technical subjects

published by the State School of Mines at Rapid City. The April number is devoted to roads and contains much information on state highways which is difficult to secure elsewhere. Libraries not receiving this publication can probably arrange to be placed on the mailing list by applying to the secretary.

The attention of the librarian is called to a very useful study outline on "The Problems of Reconstruction," (Woman's Press,—New York City. 25c.) The outline will be useful to women's clubs and the bibliographies are particularly good.

A bulletin containing valuable information on South Dakota is, "The

Geography of South Dakota" by S. S. Visher, published as Bulletin 8 of the South Dakota Geological Survey. The report is descriptive of the state as to its physical features, its climate, plants, animals, etc. This bulletin together with other reports of the Survey may be obtained upon application to Mr. Freeman Ward, State Geologist, Vermillion, S. D.

Mr. J. L. Wheeler, librarian of the Youngstown Public Library, has in preparation a series of about fifty lists which he calls, "After war reading lists," which are to be printed and distributed by the U. S. Bureau of Education. A number of these lists will be probably ready for distribution in June.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Aberdeen — Northern Normal — Miss Hazel Hopper for two years assistant librarian, resigned her position and was married on June 12th to Mr. Paul Brush of Pittsburg. Several hundred dollars worth of new books have been ordered for the library for use during the coming school year and about sixty volumes of magazines are being bound.

Brookings—The Brookings Public Library Board has expended two hundred dollars in permanent improvements on the library building. Part of the basement had been left unfinished and the work has now been completed according to the original plans. This gives a good work room for the librarian with cases for the storage of periodicals. It also adds greatly to the accommodation of the Y. W. C. A. and other women's organizations which make daily use of the basement.

Classes are held in the assembly room by the Business Girl's Club once a week on industrial art and other subjects. This is a part of the work of the Y. W. C. A.

Brookings—State College — The librarian writes, "The budget board did not see fit to recommend the hoped for new library building at State College. It is understood that the failure was not due to any question of the need. Rather it rose from war conditions. The regents and the college administration had felt it necessary when the budget board visited the college, to urge certain improvements imperative if the college were to take its part in the carrying on of the war. When the armistice was signed, it was held unanimously by regents and faculty, that the erection of a library building must take precedence over everything else in planning for peace activities. But the budget

board had already made such plans and laid down such guiding principles that recommendation of a library building could not be secured.

Frederick—At the spring election the city voted upon the question of tax support for the library and the proposition carried with only four dissenting votes. The library which has been maintained by the Woman's Club for a number of years, has been taken over by the city and a library board appointed. A tax for the support of the library will be included in the September levy.

Hot Springs—The work of reorganizing the library is progressing. Old records have been corrected and new ones begun. The non-fiction has been shifted from the reference room to the main stacks, making it more accessible to borrowers and relieving the crowded condition of the reference department. Over two hundred volumes have been mended, about that number have been sent to the bindery, and those past the binding and mending stage have been withdrawn. Forty-six new books for first, second and third grade pupils have been purchased and prepared for the shelves. Thirty-four volumes of a one hundred dollar order of vocational books are now ready for circulation. Orders for the New International Year Book, 1914 to 1918, and the Children's Catalog of 3500 books with the Supplement are now in. During the summer every effort will be made to strengthen all departments of the library that the general work may be increased and the much needed work with the schools begun.

Huron College—The librarian is to give a series of talks on children's books to teachers at the summer school which begins June 24th.

Ipswich—The library has been taken over by the city and a library board appointed. The members are H. E. Beebe, H. F. Daily, Ed. Gass, Mrs. E. G. Jackson and Mrs. W. E. Briggs. The first meeting of the trustees was held on May 20th. The by-laws recommended by the Commission for the use of library trustees, were adopted with a few slight changes. Mrs. Bina E. Allen who has been acting as librarian for the Ladies Library Society, was retained as librarian by the new board and her salary raised to sixty dollars a month. The Sioux City charging system is to be installed in the library and new books ordered. It is planned to thoroughly renovate the interior of the library, retinting the walls, and repainting the woodwork. A large room at the rear of the building which has been used principally as a store room, is to be converted into a reading room. The library contains 1705 books and during the year 4462 books have been circulated. Through the librarian the high school students have expressed appreciation for the reference material which has been loaned them from time to time by the Commission.

Lake Andes—The library has been thoroughly renovated, the floor and the woodwork refinished, and the walls tinted. One hundred dollars worth of books have been ordered.

Lead—**Hearst Library**—The pamphlets, posters and other unbound printed material which come to the library every day have been found to be particularly useful and have been cared for very carefully. Bulletin boards, wall space and tables are used for the display of such material. Bibliographies are made of books and other material on special subjects and the books them-

selves are placed on exhibit. An exhibit was recently made of material on the League of Nations, and printed lists were given away.

Madison—The Civic and Child Welfare Club held an art exhibit at the library in May, the pictures being loaned by people of the city. In the exhibit was also a collection of 1000 post card copies of paintings, and a Caproni cast of Thorwaldsen's "Christ," which the club had given to the library. There was a large attendance and the club has made plans for other exhibits in the fall.

Milbank—In cooperation with the county agent an agricultural exhibit was held at the library. A library of agricultural books was borrowed from the Commission and a large supply of bulletins secured for free distribution. The exhibit was well attended, and a number of books circulated as a result. An order was recently placed for books on advertising, banking, salesmanship, carpentry, electricity, telegraphy, automobiles, gas engines, railroad engineering, machine shop work, and toolmaking. Lists of these books are being made for distribution when the books arrive. The demand for Dyke's "Automobile and Gasoline Encyclopedia," and Bucher's "Wireless Telegraphy" have been particularly great, and other vocational books are called for daily. Instead of loaning a number of books to each library patron desiring them, and closing the library for the summer months as has been the custom in the past, the library will be open this summer every Saturday during the months of July and August.

Miller—The library has been unfortunate in that it has been closed during the greater part of the winter and spring on account of the long continued epidemic of in-

fluenza. The room was cleaned and the library reopened to the public on May 14th.

Mt. Vernon—The library circulated 294 books during the month of May, which is a small gain over last year's circulation. The reading and reference room attendance was 122. Sixty-five new books have been added during the year.

Redfield—The library is being thoroughly reorganized by Miss Helen Gorton of Racine, Wis. With the addition of a well made catalog, the material in the library will be made much more valuable to the patrons of the library.

Scotland—At the spring election the people of Scotland voted tax support for a public library. A small library has been maintained for some time by the Civic League and this collection will be turned over to the city as a nucleus for a library.

Sisseton—A home talent play was given May 30th for the benefit of the library and \$135.00 was raised and added to the library book fund. At the June meeting the library board made up the budget for the coming year, increasing their estimate of expense to \$1200. The librarian's salary was increased from twenty-five to forty dollars. New window shades have been ordered, also an electric fan.

Sioux Falls—The librarian writes, "Since the last issue of the Bulletin, our East Side branch has been opened to the patrons of that side of the city. Although no formal opening was held, the day it was opened was a red letter day for the library. Miss Grace Phillips, the librarian in charge, had arranged attractive posters to give a festive air, also ferns and potted plants. The library, which is a unit of the new East Side fire station, is furnished in

oak, its reading tables have standard lights, and its windows are many and high to give good natural lighting. At present the hours of the branch will be the same as in the past but it is hoped that soon another day may be added to the schedule.

Spearfish — State Normal — The librarian will give courses in library methods and selection of children's books before the summer school students, the summer session beginning July 7th.

Tyndall—The library lawn has been seeded to blue grass, and a number of shade trees planted. The Ladies Improvement Society planted flowers along the walks and next to the building. Two bracket lamps have been ordered for each side of the door. Thirty-six new books were placed in the library during the month of May. The bulletin board has been used for exhibits of material showing ways and means for the extermination of flies and the barberry bush. The Book Review Digest has been added to the list of helps for book selection.

Vermillion—Four hundred and fifty-seven new books have been added to the library. The library subscribes for 62 magazines and six daily papers.

Vermillion—State University—The appropriation for the university library was increased one thousand dollars at the last session of the legislature. This makes the present

fund, \$8000.00. R. A. Sill student assistant in the library from 1913 to 1916, is now at the A. E. F. University, Baume, France, studying art and serving on the university library staff.

Watertown—The librarian writes, "Miss Mary Alworth, of the Mandako, (Minn.) public library, has come to be first assistant, and Miss Myrl Pope of the city who has just recently graduated from high school, has been made second assistant. Work in cataloging and organizing is going on rapidly with the extra help. It is hoped that by the time school reopens, the library catalog will be about completed. The list of borrowers continues to grow, 248 applications having been signed since the last Bulletin. Each week a list of books or other library notes are published in the two city dailies for Saturday evening. Sometimes the lists are miscellaneous, but usually are subject lists, such as, "See the America's first," "Americanization," "Books I have always wanted to read," "Books for mothers." Fiction is never advertised, for that goes anyway.

Woonsocket—While the librarian was away on a three month's vacation this winter, the library was in charge of Miss Gertrude Cooney. A large new book case has been put in the library which not only gives more storage space for books, but adds greatly to the appearance of the room.

TRAVELING LIBRARY DIRECTORY

Town	Location	Librarian
Aurora		
White Lake	School	Lucille Walden
Beadle		
Bonilla	Store	Etta O. Smith
Hitchcock	Church	Mrs. W. R. Dickinson
Virgil	Office	Mrs. Paul Thompson
Bon Homme		
Avon	Drug Store	W. P. J. Hogarty
Scotland	Library	Mrs. W. H. Miller
Tabor	Residence	Mary S. Cooley
Tyndall	Library	Elizabeth Barber
Brookings		
Bushnell	Grange Hall	Mildred Burnham
Volga	Parsonage	Rev. D. V. Richardson
Volga	Residence	Evelyn Hillestad
White	Residence	Mrs. G. A. Walradth
Brown		
Columbia	Hardware Store	John Gaskin
Frederick	Public Library	Helen Chase
Groton	Store	F. C. Robinson
Houghton	Bank	Mrs. L. M. Syler
Ordway	Residence	Mrs. J. L. Rock
Verdon	Library	Mrs. W. W. Bucklin
Westport	Residence	P. Callaghan
Brule		
Kimball	School	W. C. Brandstatter
Butte		
Belle Fourche	Public Library	Mrs. V. B. Armstrong
Newell	Residence	W. C. Richards
Campbell		
Artas	School	Leo A. Hanna
Chares Mix		
Greenwood	School	Mrs. Addie J. Williamson
Lake Andes	Library	Mrs. B. C. Jones
Platte	Residence	Mrs. G. H. Henry
Clark		
Bradley	Drug Store	C. F. Rhoades
Crocker	Post Office	J. M. Rasmussen
Garden City	Bank	Harold G. Lewis
Naples	Bank	Mrs. J. L. Rider
Clay		
Burbank	Store	Lula D. Vincent
Wakonda	School	Ira S. Buchanan
Codington		
Henry	Newspaper Office	Mrs. Ernest Schoonover
Kransburg	Residence	Mrs. John M. Fox
Waverly	School	Maud Brown
Corson		
McIntosh	School	Mrs. Regina Getman
McLaughlin	Post Office	Frank Dennerly
Thunderhawk	Residence	Mrs. B. L. Flora
Watauga	Residence	Mrs. Wm. Hendrickson
Custer		
Buffalo Gap	Store	Chas. Busteed
Buffalo Gap	Club Rooms	Mrs. E. A. L. Griffin
Custer	Residence	Mrs. Frank S. Kirk
Hot Springs	School	Katherine Eyselding
Pringle	School	Sorena Van Vlack
Davison		
Ethan	School	Ezra Nearhood
Mitchell	Co. Supt. Office	Emma McClintock
Mitchell	Residence	Mrs. L. H. McKeel
Mt. Vernon	Public Library	Jennie Trotter
Deuel		
Altamont	Post Office	H. S. Guernsey
Toronto	Farm House	Mrs. Marie Quickstad
Dewey		
Eagle Butte	Post Office	Ray Rudolf Hertz
Glencross	School	Nellie S. Peck
Edmunds		
Hosmer	School	R. O. Dudley
Ipswich	Library	Mrs. Bina E. Allen
Loyalton	Depot	C. C. Adams
Roscoe	Hotel	H. A. Briggs

Town	Location	Librarian
Fall River		
Chadron	Residence	Mrs. C. B. Roseburry
Edgemont	Store	Lillian Brenisholz
Oelrichs	School	Mrs. B. M. West
Oelrichs	Community Club	E. E. Stonecypher
Oral	Residence	Mrs. B. G. Taylor
Oral	Residence	Mrs. A. J. Kieffer
Smithwick	Red Cross Rooms	Genevieve Frawley
Faulk		
Carlyle	Hotel	A. N. Soule
Chelsea	Residence	Frieda Meyer
Dunsmore	Residence	F. L. Mather, Goudyville
Faulkton	Store	Mrs. Florence Greener
Millard	Post Office	Elsie Wilk
Onaka	School	Mrs. Robert Steele
Grant		
Milbank	Public Library	Minnie Shannon
Stockholm	Residence	Elsie M. Aronson
Strandburg	School	Gladys McVeety
Gregory		
Bonesteel	Pharmacy	Mrs. H. R. Kenaston
Dallas	School	Peter T. Nelson
Dixon	School	W. R. Mack
Fairfax	School	John G. Benidt
Gregory	School	Elsie Pereboom
Haakon		
Hilland	Store	J. T. Stelle
Hilland	Residence	Martha Edwards
Manilla	Residence	Mrs. J. I. Singleton
Midland	Residence	Mrs. J. L. Peterson
Midland	Residence	Nellie Peterson
Midland	School	Audrey Waldo
Midland	Drug Store	H. Vis
Midland	School	Helga Petersen
Moenville	Residence	Mrs. A. M. Robinson
Nowlin	Store	Mrs. Rena Jarman
Ottumwa	School	Maude Wright
Phillip	Abstract Office	A. S. Anderson
Phillip	Residence	John Dunlevy
Phillip	High School	Annie Ginsberg
Hand		
Ree Heights	Office	Mrs. M. E. Willett
Vayland	School	Addie C. Welch
Wessington	High School	Beryl DeHaven
Wessington	Residence	Mary E. Harris
Wessington	Residence	Mrs. A. B. Crossman
Hanson		
Bard	Residence	Mrs. Wm. Sodergren
Harding		
Fladmoe	Residence	Mitchell
Redig	Residence	Bessie Booth
		Mrs. W. M. Barret
Hughes		
Blunt	Residence	Mrs. Alec Watson, Shiloh
Giddings	Residence	Judd W. Keyes
Canning	Store	M. L. Samco
DeGrey	Store	F. M. Massy
Harrold	Hotel	Mrs. O. J. Brimmer
Hutchinson		
Freeman	Store	H. C. Gering
Milltown	Store	Mrs. Geo. C. Glover
Tripp	Residence	C. V. Billman
Hyde		
Ziegler	Residence	Bessie Booth
Jackson		
Cottonwood	Residence	Henry Rintelman
Cottonwood	Residence	Rev. E. B. Kaltschuck
Kadoka	School	Ruth M. Solon
Jerauld		
Wessington Springs	Public Library	Mrs. Clara A. Dunham
Jones		
Capa	School	Ella Rayhl
Murdo	Feed Store	E. T. Moyer
Kingsbury		
Manchester	Residence	S. W. Poage
Lake		
Chester	Drug Store	Ray W. Roney
Rutland	School	Marlys Hexom
Lincoln		
Beresford	Residence	Mrs. Clara K. Paulson
Tea	School	Hannah M. Aus

Town	Location	Librarian
Lyman		
Kennebec	School	Dagmar Anderson
Kennebec	Residence	Mrs. F. S. Day
Rowe	School	Mrs. H. L. Bruce
Presho	W. C. T. U. Library	Mrs. F. L. Brooks
Reliance	Residence	Mrs. Mabel Brown
Vivian	Residence	Mrs. A. L. Jewitt
McCook		
Spencer	Store	W. J. Loucks
McPherson		
Eureka	Office	Theo. J. P. Gledt
Marshall		
Havanna (N. D.)	Residence	Mrs. Henry Work
Lake City	Store	Orlando Risdall
Veblen	Residence	Mrs. Henry Benolkin
Veblen	Residence	Nels P. Olson
Meade		
Faith	Residence	Violet Johnson
Redowl	Garage Office	Mrs. Frank Dopp
Stoneville	Residence	A. E. Jones
Minnehaha		
Humboldt	Doctor's Waiting Room	Dr. Sherwood
Miner		
Canova	Library	Helen Patterson
Carthage	School	Mabel Shinn
Carthage	Library	Mrs. Earle Crafts
Creighton	Residence	Mrs. Albert Clark
Fedora	School	May Bennett
Roswell	Store	H. C. Alley
Moody		
Flandreau	County Public Library	Loretto Langan
Pennington		
Caputa	School	Hilda E. Hall
Caputa	School	Lulu M. Barber
Farmingdale	Bank	Mrs. E. A. Gale
Hisega	Post Office	Mrs. J. L. Soule
Keystone	Drug Store	Victoria Skala
New Underwood	Residence	Mrs. F. H. Rector
New Underwood	School	Bertha Crosbie
Owanka	Store	Gertrude Wilhoite
Quinn	Residence	Mrs. J. H. Parsons
Pedro	Residence	Mrs. Florence A. Kindley
Wall	Telephone Office	Mrs. J. Herink
Wall	Residence	John A. Schmitt
Perkins		
Bison	School	Mrs. M. D. Edman
Bison	Co. Supt. Office	A. A. Hale
Brayton	Residence	F. B. Alexander
Breckenridge	School	Marie K. Hanson
Cash	School	Hannah Watson
Chance	School	Margaret W. West
Coal Springs	School	Bessie Chapman
Cole	School	Eugenia Jira
Cole	School	Cora E. Ditts
Date	School	M. C. Haecker
Ellingson	School	Mrs. C. C. Tank
Lemmon	Church	Roland Rooks
Lemmon	Residence	Mrs. J. B. Emmons
Lodgepole	Residence	Mrs. W. G. Smith
Lodgepole	School	Edna B. Cole
Lodgepole	School	Mildred Chapman
Meadow	School	R. P. Kane
Meadow	School	Fern Wilson
Meadow	School	Martha Owsley
White Butte	Residence	Hans N. Claven
White Butte	School	Harriet S. Patten
Potter		
Eales	Farm House	Mrs. H. A. Lyman
Forest City	Office	E. P. Thorne
Gorman	Residence	Mrs. Harriette Doner
Lebanon	Residence	Mrs. Soren Sorenson
Lebanon	Residence	Mrs. O. D. Russell
Roberts		
Sisseton	Library	Gertrude Williams
Sanborn		
Artesian	Residence	Allan Nicholson
Artesian	Residence	Viola Williamson
Woonsocket	Library	Olive Stuart

Town	Location	Librarian
Spink		
Ashton	School	Mary Quinlan
Brentford	Store	Rachel Mann
Frankfort	Residence	Mrs. Louise Lounsbury
Mellette	Residence	W. J. Rockwell
Redfield	Co. Agent's Office	E. M. Hall
Tulare	Church	Pearl Sickles
Tulare	School	Mrs. I. M. Pennington
Stanley		
Ft. Pierre	School	Mrs. G. R. Porter
Ft. Pierre	Residence	R. R. Marsh
Ft. Pierre	Co. Agent's Office	V. J. Valentine
Kirley	Residence	Mrs. D. S. Jones
Wendte	Residence	Margaret Skinner
Sully		
Agar	Post Office	Matilda Peterson
Binder	Residence	Mrs. L. L. Christy
Onida	Store	M. B. Knight
Todd		
Mission	Rosebud Board'g School	Louise Cavalier
Tripp		
Carter	Bank	R. R. Miller
Clearfield	School	J. J. Underwood, Carter
Hamill	Church	Diana Hulshof
Union		
Beresford	Store	F. D. Kriebs
Walworth		
Glenham	Lumber Yard	Marie Flakoll
Java	School	Dora Hein
Java	Drug Store	R. M. Hennings
LeBeau	School	Louise M. Green
Lowry	Lumber Office	Henry Besch
Selby	School	Frances M. Brooks
Selby	School	Fern H. Hill
Washabaugh		
Interlor	Indian School	R. R. Brown
Wanblee	Indian School	J. M. Woods
Yankton		
Gayville	School	F. J. Harkness

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

Issued by the South Dakota Free Library Commission

Vol. 5, No. 3 Pierre, South Dakota, September 1919 Quarterly

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Pierre

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OUR PART

The great world war with its problems, its sorrows, and its opportunities for service, is a thing of the past. The first year of peace has nearly gone by and following the first expression of joy and thankfulness has come a period of unrest and turmoil. To the returned soldier who has expected to find in his own country a haven of rest after the struggle overseas, as well as to those of us who have stood by during the war, this apparently chaotic condition comes as a keen disappointment, and we are apt to feel that every sacrifice and effort has been wasted. Rather let us know that every bit of organization and experience has made us better able to cope with the problems which it was perhaps inevitable that we should face. We learned to work shoulder to shoulder during the war, we must stand together now to make our peace worth while.

The library cannot often take the initiative in reform, but it can assist every organization which is working for a better America. It has an opportunity to pass on the words of every great man who has a message for us to aid in our work of reconstruction. Social and economic betterment are after all but a matter of education, and although every other branch of library work be neglected this year, it is the duty of even the smallest library to supply the books, magazines and pamphlets which will furnish its community with information upon the problems with which our nation is dealing today.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

With the death of Andrew Carnegie, the libraries of the United States lost perhaps the greatest friend which they have ever known. Without the financial aid of Mr. Carnegie, there would doubtless have been libraries established in all of our larger cities, but to his generosity and wisdom in making gifts of library buildings to the smaller towns as well, is due the fact that the establishment of libraries in the United States has been so general. In South Dakota we have twenty-four Carnegie library buildings. Lake Andes with its population of 566 people is the smallest town to have received a gift of a building, while Sioux Falls, our largest city, has a commodious well planned building, a gift from the same benefactor.

Between the years of 1881 and 1915 the gifts to libraries through the Carnegie Corporation, amounted to \$468,578,517. Provision was made by Mr. Carnegie some years ago for the carrying on of this work after his death.

REFERENCE SERVICE OF COMMISSION

Much greater use might be made by the smaller libraries in the state of the reference service offered by the State Library Commission. It is not possible for a small library which is limited in funds, to build up a collection of books which will supply all of the demands made upon it by its patrons. On the other hand a request for a book, particularly if it be on some educa-

tional subject, should not be refused until every effort has been made to secure it. The Commission library is not infallible but every effort is being made to keep up with the subjects of current interest in the purchase of books, and ordinarily assistance can be rendered. In requesting material from the Commission it is particularly helpful if the library making the request will list any material already on hand.

HYDE COUNTY ESTABLISHES LIBRARY

The first county to establish a county library under the county library law as passed in South Dakota in 1917, is Hyde county. At the September meeting of the county commissioners, favorable action was taken in regard to the matter, and a tax of 2½ tenths of a mill levied. While this tax is not large, amounting to a little over four thousand dollars, it will enable the library to make a good beginning this year and in another year the tax will undoubtedly be larger.

A library has been maintained for some years in Highmore by the Woman's Civic League, and its collection of twelve hundred volumes is to be turned over to the county as a nucleus for the library.

The committee having in charge the work of circulating the petitions, did some splendid work in the campaign for the library. According to our state law it is necessary to have 20% of the legal voters in the county as shown by the last vote for governor, as signers on the petitions. In Hyde county the com-

mittee secured the signatures of 100% of the number of voters at the last gubernatorial election. This result shows not only the desire of the people of the county for a library, but the systematic effective work of the committee which caused the county to be so thoroughly canvassed.

The spirit of the Hyde county people which has made the campaign so successful, should result in a vigorous, well patronized library.

COMMISSION EXHIBITS

The Free Library Commission held its usual exhibits this year at the State Fair, at Huron, at the Corn Palace at Mitchell, and at the Alfalfa Palace at Rapid City. Through these fairs the Commission is able to come in direct contact with people representing practically every part of the state and to disseminate widely information regarding its traveling libraries and reference service. This year special publicity was given through posters and book exhibits, to the technical and agricultural books which the state has to lend. So many requests were made for lists of these books that mimeographed lists have been made and will be sent out on request.

The nine panels illustrating the work of the American Library War Service in the army, navy and overseas, were loaned to the Commission and were placed on display in connection with the Commission exhibit.

Among the visitors to the booth were a number of library trustees and librarians.

LIBRARY AND AMERICANIZATION

In the pamphlet entitled, "Americanization in South Dakota," prepared by Mr. M. M. Guhin, Director of Americanization for South Dakota, and issued by the Department of Public Instruction, the part of the library in the work is spoken of as follows: "Libraries can help in two ways; first by placing books on immigration and Americanization and translations of some of the great literary productions of the country from which immigrants in the community come, on the library shelves; second by securing books of limited and easy vocabulary for foreign students to read. To these may be added books in the foreign languages used in the community, especially such books as lead to an understanding of America. The American library is the only institution where everyone is welcome regardless of race, sex, age or religion. It is a characteristic American institution, and as such, should be made known to the immigrant through the press and through the school children. New books bearing on Americanization should be mentioned in the newspapers so that people may know that they are available."

CODE AND SESSION LAWS

By provision of the last legislature, each public library in the state has been sent by the Secretary of State a copy of the new Revised Code. Governor Norbeck has ordered that the libraries receive also a copy of the 1919 Session Laws. These documents form a very important

addition to any library and the fact that they are thus made accessible to the general public will be very much appreciated. Each librarian should insert a notice in the local newspaper calling attention

to the fact that these books are in the library. According to the provision of the law all state reports are also to be issued free to libraries.

WAR DEPARTMENT WILL CONTINUE LIBRARY WORK

The War Department is taking steps to insure that the man who enlists in the regular army will have every opportunity for practical education.

One step in the building up of a thorough educational and recreational program for the peace-time army will take place on November first when the War Department will take over the library service, which has been maintained during the war in camps and hospitals by the American Library Association. Under the new plan the libraries now in operation at all permanent camps, posts and hospitals, will be continued in the charge of a trained army librarian who, in addition to being director of army libraries, will also be director of camp publications. It is announced that he will probably have three assistants, one to supervise libraries in camps, posts and forts, one for hospital libraries and one for camp and hospital publications. The War Department will also take over those members of the force of library workers now in the field who will be needed to administer the libraries for the peace-time army. In addition the A. L. A. will turn over buildings and full equipment.

As this plan will include, for the present, only the military establishment within the continental limits

of the United States, the A. L. A. has been requested by the War Department to continue its work with the troops in France, Germany, Siberia, Panama, Hawaii, and the Philippines until the department is in a position to assume that responsibility as well.

It is expected that at least one million books will be in fit condition to give future service, out of the more than seven million books which were put at the service of the army, navy, and marine corps, during the war. Approximately 600,000 of the 2,500,000 books which were sent overseas have been returned to America in good condition. Of the salvaged books, the War and Navy Departments will be allowed to select those which they will need for continued library service in the army and navy.

The new army librarian will be L. L. Dickerson, recently with the American Expeditionary Forces as librarian for the Army of Occupation in Coblenz. He was also librarian of the University Library of 30,000 volumes which was maintained at Beaune in connection with the A. E. F. University. Before the war Mr. Dickerson was librarian of Grinnell College, Iowa.

Included in the transfer of the library service will be the work conducted by all the seven welfare

organizations for the army during the war. This will include in addition to the American Library Association, the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board, Y. W. C. A. and War Camp Community Service. The War Department will take over at

least a portion of the personnel of the welfare organizations in camps and hospitals and it is expected that buildings and equipment will be turned over free of charge.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1919.

BOOK MENDING

By Carol C. Shaw, Iowa Library Commission

The theory of the old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine," holds just as true in the library world as it does in the household; for where is the librarian who does not realize that a book mended in time has its life lengthened threefold. But knowing that fact, how hard it is sometimes to put the theory into practice, especially if one is librarian in a small place where she has everything to do and very little assistance with which to accomplish it. Still if the habit of setting aside one afternoon or morning a week for mending is formed, it will be surprising the amount of work which can be done in that time.

Catch your mending early. The best way seems to catch the books as they return from circulation and are slipped at the desk. With practice this examination may be made quickly and thoroughly: the pockets and hinges tested to see if they are shaky, loose pages, tears, torn backs, etc., caught before more damage can be done. Then too, such an examination enables the librarian to detect any serious cases and immediately determine whether the last reader was responsible. A book shelved when in bad condition, detracts from the general appearance of the library and commands no respect from the public.

But we all know that many books never pass over the charging desk, namely reference books, bound periodicals, and children's picture books, and care must be taken to keep these in good shape. An assistant should be trained to watch for any visible shabbiness of covers, loose pages, tears, etc., while shelving books from the reading tables or while reading and straightening shelves. It is also a good plan to have an occasional though systematic weeding from the shelves, section by section, other than the regular weeding which is inevitable at inventory time.

Having the books for mending put aside on a special shelf, it is best to sort for kinds of mending before beginning actual work: for simple mending, tears, loose leaves, tipping, sewing; for rebacking; for gluing (books for binding and withdrawing having been sorted out at the desk).

Supplies

Good tools are essential to good results, therefore we must have on hand the proper tools and supplies before beginning to mend. The following supplies are mentioned, giving some idea where they may be obtained though in most cases no

actual address is given, as the local sources in South Dakota are not known to the writer.

Onion Skin Paper. Glazed or unglazed, cut in strips of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch widths, with some large sheets from which to cut for larger pieces. May be obtained from any binder.

Japanese Tissue. May be purchased from the Japan Paper Company, 101 E. 31st St., New York City, in large quantities (500 sheets) and possibly in smaller quantities from the Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis., or from nearby Jap Stores.

Paper Cambric. Best on account of its peculiar finish, but if it is not possible to obtain it, any good quality of stout cotton cloth will answer. Cut into $\frac{3}{4}$ inch strips either on the cutting board or with scissors, cutting on the thread if the latter are used.

Oil Paper. Call for picnic paper at the ten cent stores. Fold sheets and cut into $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch strips a little longer than the ordinary book. Save some whole sheets.

Paste. Flour paste is still too wasteful and expensive to be used but fairly good substitutes have been found in Spon Tem and Steko paste powders which may be obtained from any wall paper store in bulk, or in small paper cartons from the Democrat Printing Company. Mix powder with water in small quantities as needed, or if it is wished to keep a mixture on hand for a short time, stir in a tablespoon of formaldehyde as a preservative. Sanford's prepared library paste is most convenient to keep on the desk for emergency cases. Keep stirred up in a smooth paste.

Glue. A flexible glue is the only kind for library use. One good brand may be obtained from Edward J. Shannon Company, 219-221 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio, in 13 lb. and 25 lb. cans at about 25 cents a lb. The Democrat Printing Company carry small one lb. cans of a good glue but one can lasts but a very short time.

Cotton Flannel. Buy an inexpensive but firm quality, bleached or unbleached.

Paste Cloths. Some librarians prefer to use cheese cloth and destroy it after using, but sugar sacks, such as may be obtained at small cost from grocery stores and bakeries, are less expensive and wash up very nice and soft for this purpose.

Thread. Heavy black and white linen thread preferred.

Ink. Higgin's India ink (black) and Bissell's show card ink (white).

Shellac. White shellac may be purchased at drug stores and paint shops but Pyrox liquid is more transparent and colorless. This may be obtained in quart cans from Hanson & Van Winkle Company, 28 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

Brushes. For paste: flat, white bristle brushes about $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width; and round, white bristle brushes $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. It is best to have several sizes on hand. For shellac: one flat, camels hair brush about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. For white ink: a tiny water color brush.

Book Cloth. Various colors may be purchased for rebacking, from any binder.

End Papers. Gray or blue gray are usually carried by binders in large sheets.

Scissors, Old Newspapers, Bone folder, and knife.

pages set straight and do not project.

Kinds of Mending

Tears. Ordinary, clean-cut tears may be mended by patching with a small piece of narrow onion skin, cut long enough to cover tear. First paste the onion skin which should be laid upon an old newspaper. Be sure that enough paste adheres to the onion skin then place it over the tear being careful that it does not project over the edge of the book. Wipe off extra paste, put in a strip of oil paper which may be taken out after the book is dry. Oil paper may be used again and again.

Rough tears need not be mended with onion skin, but by pasting the edges which overlap, may be made quite unnoticeable. However, if the rough tear is in a book made of the heavily calendared paper such as we find in so many little children's picture books, it may be necessary to mend both sides of the tear with the onion skin or to reinforce the very edge with a bit of onion skin. Ordinary tears need be mended on one side only.

When corners of a book have been turned over and partly torn off, mend with onion skin following the tear; if torn off entirely cut a double piece of onion skin large enough to overlap the paper of the book and paste down securely, cutting off the edges when dry. The double onion skin is more nearly the weight of the paper of the book than the single.

Strips. Pages torn out entirely or partially should be lightly tipped into place, then a strip of narrow onion skin cut slightly shorter than the page and applied to the hinge on both sides, taking care that the

Hinges. Hinges in the front and back of books have not proven a great success as they tend to weaken and finally tear off the adjoining pages. The use of glue before the hinge becomes broken has made the old paper and cloth hinges nearly unnecessary, except where they serve to cover up glue stains or mend the broken paper above a solid hinge. Cloth hinges are bulky and spread the back of a book, so are not advised.

Pockets. May be mended if torn down on the sides but never if torn in the middle. A new one should be substituted in such a case. When mending a pocket lift the side to be mended with a knife or if necessary take out entirely, bind the torn portion with a piece of cloth strip and paste onto the cover again.

Japanese Tissue is used in finer mending as it is practically invisible. It is especially useful in straightening crumpled and torn pages such as are often found in large dictionaries, atlases and encyclopedias. Cover the entire page with the tissue first pasting the page and applying the tissue very carefully as it cannot be shifted after it is allowed to touch the paste.

Sewing. Leather and cloth backs, when torn down the sides may be sewed with black linen thread using the baseball or lacing stitch which does not tear the fabric. Do not use the over-over stitch as that soon wears out. Make regular stitches of uneven depth as the strain will then come on several grains or threads, not on one, and will wear much better. Secure ends well.

Sections of old books loosened by the wearing of thread may be sewed back into place by the use of a curved needle such as upholsterers carry; or if the book is tight back, by the use of a straight needle, in both cases starting at the center of the section in the middle of the hinge and sewing to one end, then to the other and back to the middle where the ends may be cut short after several knots are tied. Usually the section will fall back into its proper place and the sewing will not be noticeable.

Rebacking. When back is too torn for sewing, rip off old back, taking care not to cut hinges of the super, cut book cloth in color to match, an inch longer than the back of the book on both ends, and an inch wider than the book back on both sides or if working on a rebound book the new back should be cut wide enough to cover all of old leather binding. Now cut lining for this new back; fold a piece of newspaper several times or take a piece of heavy manilla paper, cut strip about 1/16 inch shorter than the back of the book and exactly the width of the back not including the covers. Paste lining on to the middle of the inside of the book cloth, creasing the ends down over the lining. Next cut the hinges of the book, both ends, down as far as the book cloth is longer than the book or about one inch. Paste on the outside of the book where the new back will overlap on the sides but not on the back as the book is to have a loose back. Hold covers at right angles with the book and have book standing on its head on the table. Slip ends of new back into slit hinges, paste down all edges

carefully and crease hinges by lifting cover of book as it lays on table and using bone folder to press with. The last end finished tends to project more than the other, therefore the reason for standing the book on its head at first for that top end will have no wear and tear on the shelf. After practice this projection will not occur. Insert oil paper between cover and book and fold a sheet of oil paper around the new back and press. When dry, mark author, title and call number unless the label is preferred.

Marking. If using white ink, stir well and use a tiny brush unless a roll tip pen is used. The ordinary pen digs into the fabric and causes blurred writing. Hold brush perpendicularly and use tip only. Hold book steady against the side of the table so that the arm may have support. If the dressing in the cloth prevents the ink sticking first rub over with ammonia. Ammonia will also take off any mistakes made.

Shellac. After the marking is dry it is best to shellac so that the ink will not come off with the heat of the hand. Use camel's hair brush and shellac all over the back of the book. In these days of so many paper covered books it is advisable to shellac all over these books and a larger camel's hair brush is much easier to use as it covers a larger surface.

Glue. Glue should be heated in a glue pot or if that is not available, in a double boiler of some kind. Keep glue hot while using as it does not stick well when cool.

Hinges. Glue is an important item for first aid to the book whose hinges have loosened, chief among which are the new and popular

books of fiction which last only for a few circulations before needing this attention. If it is given at the proper time, it delays the time of binding considerably. Run a little of the hot glue on a round brush down into the hinges of the book, at both ends, and put aside to dry. Insert the oil paper if necessary.

Old books may be glued in the hinges and between the sections when they seem to be in a hopeless state. Such books can be kept in circulation for some time after this treatment, and time is gained in which a new copy may be obtained.

Recasing. Loose and tight backs. Only books whose sewing is tight but whose hinges have broken or loosened may be recased with a loose-back. Those whose sewing is broken should be rebound or if not worth binding may be made loose-back. However, if such a book is too far gone the recasing will not be successful.

To prepare: tear book out of its covers, take off old super which is the cloth on the back, and scrape off all of the old glue taking care not to break the sewing. A good lather of soft paste will soften the old glue so that it will come off with a knife, if it is allowed to stand for five or ten minutes. Clean off book covers so that the old super hinge and all loose ends are scraped off. Cut new super of cotton flannel allowing an inch or more according to the weight of the book, on each side for the new hinge, and cutting about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch shorter than the back of the book.

Process: Loose back. Apply hot glue quickly to back of book, covering all edges well, press super into hot glue with the fingers, set

aside while you apply glue to one cover letting it run down into the hinge but not on to the back of the book cover. Set book, right side up with care, into place, close to book board, even with old end papers and rub flannel into the glue. Insert oil paper and close book on to this cover. Apply glue to other cover in like manner and hold the whole book close to this cover making a tight hinge. Insert oil paper and examine book to see whether it projects beyond covers. Now is the time to press it in while the glue is still hot in the hinges. Crease hinges on outside and press over night.

Process: tight back. Lay cover flat on table. Apply glue all over inside of back and over boards about one inch. Press cotton flannel super into hot glue, then apply glue to the back of the book covering all edges and set in place on cover even with old end papers. Insert oil paper strips over exposed glue and close book. Crease hinges and press over night. This method is quicker than the loose back and does not require so much skill for good results. However, some people do not like the appearance of the tight back.

After recasing the stains of the glue must be covered up by cutting end papers to cover everything from the outer edge of the cover when open to the outer edge of the first page, this end paper being applied to the pasted surface of the book board and remaining portion being allowed to serve as a fly leaf being pasted over the hinge only about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Care must be taken not to let end paper wrinkle in the hinge. Many books have several fly leaves, one of which may be

pasted down, thus saving the regular end paper. This fly leaf should only be used when there remains one more leaf between it and the body of the book. Otherwise that portion of the book will suffer undue wear and tear. End papers are sometimes put in after rebacking if

the covers of the books are badly disfigured.

During all mending remember that skill comes from experience, and that carefulness, neatness and quickness are the watchwords of a good workman.

RESOLUTION ON SALARIES

Adopted by the American Library Association, June 27, 1919

Whereas, investigations made by some of the most prominent members of the American Library Association have shown that salaries paid to library workers in the United States are inadequate to meet living expenses, and to compensate for the value of the services rendered, and

Whereas, the only way to meet the natural demand under present conditions, for higher salaries for library workers, is to secure increased appropriations; therefore be it

Resolved, that the American Library Association strongly urge all governing or legislative bodies,

federal, state, county, city, town or village, to increase the appropriations for library salaries, in order to retain in the library service library workers who are forced by sheer necessity into other fields where the compensation constitutes a just return for scholarship and professional training, and, further be it

Resolved, that the American Library Association take every available means to give this resolution the widest publicity especially among those controlling appropriations for library salaries.

CARE OF UNBOUND MATERIAL IN LIBRARIES

By Ada M. Pratt, Watertown

About thirty years ago Mr. Cutter said: "A librarian ordinarily collects pamphlets as unhesitatingly as a little dog runs out and barks at a buggy. The dog could not give any reason for it, but all his ancestors have done it, all the curs of his acquaintance do it, and he has done it himself from his earliest recollection."

This is casting no reflections. Time has lent dignity to pamphlets, and librarians know why they col-

lect them, because, as Dr. Spofford says, "Pamphlets are vehicles of thought and opinion, propagandists of new ideas, storehouses of facts, repositories of history, annals of biography, records of genealogy, treasuries of statistics, chronicles of invention and discovery."

Webster defines a pamphlet as "a book of a few sheets of printed matter, or formerly of manuscript, commonly with a paper cover." From library school we have this defini-

tion: "A pamphlet is a printed work consisting of one or more sheets of paper fastened together that would never be bound alone."

Whatever the arbitrary definition, the librarian realizes that the value of this mass of printed matter lies in the fact that it is the "stuff of which reference books is made," obtained at practically no cost. It brings reference books up to date. A well-prepared pamphlet collection will answer as many questions as the encyclopedias.

The librarian's problem is to have all this mass of material easily accessible. Some prefer to file pamphlets in pamphlet boxes following the subject which they treat. One disadvantage of this method is the lack of space, and the small collection (possibly but one) of pamphlets on a given subject. The pamphlet box will take up as much space for one pamphlet as if it were filled with them.

Another method is the arrangement in pamphlet volumes. By this is meant, in expanding covers, the pamphlet to be held in by lacing through punched holes, or by pasting in cloth hinges, or by spring backs. The disadvantage of this method is the constant changing necessary if the pamphlets are to be kept in chronological order, and another is the varying sizes of pamphlets on a given subject.

There are other methods and variations of those given, but the method of vertical filing in regular correspondence files has proven not usable to the writer and others in this state. The pamphlets are subject-headed and arranged alphabetically by subjects, and a card reference placed in the catalog

following other cross references on a given subject, e. g.

Child labor (in red)

Material on this subject will also be found in the pamphlet collection.

In speaking of pamphlets, I have always in mind the clippings as well. Folders of cover paper may be obtained for these through the local printer, cut according to the size of the filing case, and folded. On the front cover it is well to have the name of the library printed and possibly the rules for loan. In these folders paste the valuable clippings or collect small pamphlets on a subject by means of the pasting strip (U-file-M Binder Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.) The subject can be printed by hand on the upper left-hand corner of the folder.

Pamphlets should not be accessioned but may be cataloged as books, and shelved when they are unwieldy for the pamphlet file and are important. Government bulletins and others that come periodically may be filed with the other magazines in the Schultz boxes (Schultz Paper Box Co., Cor. Roberts and Superior Sts., Chicago). Pamphlets get out of date as well as books and should be occasionally "weeded."

By all means have binders for the current numbers of magazines. They not only look more business-like, but preserve the magazines from dirt and wear. These binders may be obtained from any library supply house, such as Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis., and Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y. The various sized Schultz boxes answer very nicely for filing away magazines until they can be bound. The over-

sized boxes do not wear so long because they are so heavy when filled, but they do keep the files much freer from dust.

The problem of the newspaper file is a big one for the average library that has little filing space. the Cado binder (Cushman & Denison Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.) is one of the best binders if there is filing space for the newspapers to lie flat. This consists of cover papers of strong manilla board and metal clips. At least the papers that are to be kept can be bundled and labelled on the outside until some

sort of binding can be done.

Loose pictures should be collected and a picture file started for the use of teachers and club women who wish to illustrate their talks. These may be arranged by subject or by artist after being mounted on heavy paper or light cardboard, and loaned as the pamphlets and books are.

Nothing detracts more from the appearance of a library than piles of unbound material, and nothing is of more value to a library than this very material systematically filed for use with cross references in the regular catalogue.

TRAVELING LIBRARY AND REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Since the publication of the last list of traveling library stations in the Bulletin, eighteen new stations have been established: Ashton, Beresford, Breckenridge, Broadland, Dowling, Giddings, Greenwood, Gregory, Hot Springs, Kransburg, Midland, Millard, Newell, Oelrichs, Stamford, Stockholm, Strandburg, and Wessington. During the last month libraries have also been sent to many stations which were inactive during the summer. It has been impossible to send libraries to all from whom requests have been received and there are now fifteen communities on the waiting list. Ten new traveling libraries are being packed and some old ones revised so that it is

hoped that all requests may be filled within a short time.

The question chosen for this year's state high school debate is: "Resolved that congress should enact legislation providing for the admission of Chinese and Japanese to the United States and to citizenship therein on the same basis as immigrants from European countries." The Commission will be glad to furnish reference material to schools and to supplement whatever material libraries may have on the subject. It will be very much appreciated if schools and libraries when writing to the Commission, will include a list of the material on hand with their request. A bibliography on the subject for debate is being prepared by Prof. C. E. Lyon, Department of Public Speaking, State University, Vermillion.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Aberdeen—Beginning on October second the library will be open to

the public on Sunday afternoons from two to five. No books will be

circulated, the library being kept open for those who wish to read books and current magazines in the library. This is an experiment, but the Sunday hours will be continued if the patronage is good. A new charging desk has been ordered from the Library Bureau. It is a convenient commodious desk and will be much appreciated by the library staff as well as by the patrons.

Aberdeen—Northern Normal and Industrial School — Miss Blanche Robertson has been elected assistant librarian and instructor in library economy. This course is a new departure in the school. Miss Robertson is a graduate of Penn College, and has had advanced work in the University of Illinois Library School, and for the past two years has been librarian at Simpson College, Iowa. The new edition of the Encyclopedia Americana and about two hundred new books on history, art, English, economics, Americanization, manual arts, methods, and other subjects have been added to the library this fall. The attendance in the reading room is large for this time of year and the students are doing considerable reference work.

Armour—Eighty new books have recently been added to the library, some by gift and some by purchase. A large number of magazines have also been presented to the library.

Britton—The ground has been broken and work on the new library will be begun this fall. This is the most recent Carnegie building to be erected in the state, the appropriation having been made before gifts for buildings were discontinued.

Brookings—With the opening of school and college there has been

renewed interest taken in the library. The New International Encyclopedia has been purchased recently and will fill a long felt need in the community. The librarian has had in charge the organization and cataloging of the high school library. The school has furnished the material and a stenographer and the public library has done the rest. The union of the school and public library will be stronger this year than ever before.

The library had an exhibit at the Brockings County Fair. The exhibit was made up of books, magazines and posters. Emphasis was laid upon boosting for a county library. The results have paid for the hard work as more rural people are coming in each day and many of them have expressed themselves as in favor of a county library.

Brookings—State College — The librarian writes, "The library of the State College suffered a serious loss in the resignation of Miss Hubbard who has been the efficient assistant for seven years. Our loss was Iowa's gain, for Miss Hubbard goes to Ames to take charge of the engineering library. The library has had the good fortune to secure Miss Alma Thomas from the State Library at Pierre who, with Miss Mary Gilbertson on half time, takes Miss Hubbard's work. Miss Thomas is known to librarians, having been assistant in the Mitchell library for several years. The work here is always hampered by the unsatisfactory quarters. A room in the basement, secured for storage, makes possible some shifting and rearranging of books and pamphlets, but new accessions consume all of the space gained."

Chamberlain—A complete dictionary catalog has been made for the library this summer. The Readers' Guide has been ordered so that every use of the material in magazines can be made. With these two tools the facilities of the library for reference work will be greatly increased.

Dell Rapids—The librarian gave a paper on "Better books and reading for our children" at the Good Health Conference which was held in this city. The children's work is a very encouraging feature of the library work, since the children are gradually but surely being drawn away from the reading of trashy fiction to better literature.

Frederick—The public library of Frederick was started in 1910 by the women of a study club known as the Alpha Circle, which consisted at that time of sixteen members. Since that time the library has been supported by the club and has increased to about six hundred and fifty volumes. On July first of this year the library was taken over by the town and a liberal appropriation made for its support. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday afternoons of each week.

Hot Springs—Since July first 263 volumes for school and club work have been added to the library. The much needed work with schools is beginning, the high school and part of the grade teachers having visited the library and compiled reading lists after consultation with the librarian and examination of the books. There is a noticeable increase in the circulation of non-fiction due partly to the growing interest in the vocational books which

were placed in the library early in the summer.

Miss H. Della Ellinwood, who has been librarian since March, has resigned to accept a position as librarian at All Saints School. This library was organized by Miss Ellinwood before going to Hot Springs. The position at Hot Springs will be filled by Miss Eleanor Olney, of Coshocton, Ohio. Miss Olney has been overseas in Red Cross work and comes to Hot Springs from the A. L. A. hospital library at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Huron—Miss Alice B. Story, who has been librarian at Huron for two years, has taken the position as high school librarian in Lead, S. D., and Miss Mabel Rieley, a graduate of the Library School of Western Reserve University, has taken her place. Miss Rieley has had eight years of experience in the Cleveland and New York public libraries.

Ipswich—Sixty-four new books have been ordered for the library and fifty books have been rebound. Subscriptions for ten good magazines have been sent in. A number of excellent pictures have been placed in the library and more are to be added. The school children are making very good use of the library this year.

Madison—The librarian writes: "The library board has given to the children's room a large portrait of the late Judge D. D. Holdridge, who was president of the library board from the time a library was founded in the city until his death last March. The portrait was hung in the children's room because of Judge Holdridge's keen interest in that department of the library. The board gave at the same time a picture of

Eugene Field, replica of a stone cut also a copy of Sir Galahad.

The W. C. T. U is planning to hold regular meetings at the library throughout the winter and the Civic and Child Welfare Club holds its special meetings in one of the library rooms.

Milbank—The librarian read her annual report to the city council and the library appropriation was raised from \$1000 to \$1700. Eight hundred and fifty dollars of this was appropriated for the salary of the librarian.

Miller—The library has been helping in the "Back to School Drive" by the distribution of book marks in children's books. New shelving is being put in to accommodate the new books which are being added to the library.

Mitchell—The librarian writes, "The library staff of the Mitchell library has adopted the plan of a weekly meeting. The first meeting was spent in discussing plans for work and details of organization. The next meeting was devoted to reviews of books and to problems of book selection, and the next meeting to a study of library periodicals. It is hoped to have two special meetings during the month, one for book reviews, the other for reviews of professional articles from library bulletins and periodicals.

One hundred and twenty members of the debating classes from the Senior High School attended classes in the library on "The use of the library," special attention being given to reference books.

"Practical Books for Busy People" was the slogan of the exhibit held at the Mitchell Corn Palace by the library. The main group of books

included those which would help people in their work. An additional group of books was shown whose purpose was to help the young people, especially returned soldiers, in the selection of a vocation. A group for children showed handicraft books. A special group showed books by South Dakota authors or about South Dakota. The decorations and indirect lighting effects were worked out by a former library patron, now a student at a technical school, who was home on a vacation. A frieze of book jackets in light and bright colors against a dark background, one poster, "Knowledge Wins," a picture poster showing "busy people" and some carefully lettered signs, were the only means used to call attention to the books themselves. The books were displayed near the front so that they were easily visible."

Rapid City—The librarian writes, "The annual exhibit of the public library was held in the Alfalfa Palace at Rapid City, September 16-20. The library booth was located in the front of the building on the ground floor so that it was necessary that every person who visited the palace should pass the display. The booth was decorated in the alfalfa colors, purple and green, which made a pleasing background for the posters. The posters were made of cream colored board with suggestive pictures and lettering. They called attention to special collections of books on timely subjects such as "Late Technical Books," "House Decoration," and "Children's Books." The books were displayed on a long table. Bookmarks giving lists of new books in the library were distributed to adults, while lists of

fairly tale questions were given to the children. The results of this exhibit have been very encouraging and it has been proved without a doubt that it was worth the time and money expended. Books which were seen in the display have been called for by people who had never been in the library.

Scotland—The city appropriated \$500 for the library this year. The library has been kept up by the Civic League but has been taken over by the city and a library board appointed. At the present time 260 people are registered as borrowers.

Sioux Falls — Miss Alberta A. Caille, the librarian, is taking a course in library work at Simmons College. Miss Orra Stapleton is acting as librarian during her absence.

Sturgis—The last two months has been spent in making a catalog of the books in the library. Owing to the fact that the school rooms are over-crowded, the library room is being used as a class room until other arrangements can be made.

Watertown—The librarian writes, "The catalog is practically completed to date after a year of hard work in its preparation. The librarian has given talks to the high school on the use of the library and has started with talks to the various eighth grades in the city. Americanization

week was observed at the library with the posting of appropriate posters and book lists and a special display of Americanization books. These lists were advertised in the papers the week before.

The fiscal year of the library ended August 31st and a simple annual report was prepared for the public together with a small folder of information. For the city council was prepared a complete statistical report of the year's work. To further the campaign for the increased appropriation for the coming year, conspicuous posters were placed in the business places and the needs of the library and proposed improvements were widely advertised, yet the city council held us down to the same appropriation, the library being the only institution in the city not receiving an increase. However the most will be made of the available fund and the library will grow.

Beginning October 4th, there will be a weekly story hour for the children under ten years of age which will be conducted by various story tellers in the city and by the library staff.

The library has been open eleven hours a day since September first and already there are regular morning readers.

Lib. Sec.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

Issued by the South Dakota Free Library Commission

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A persistent reader will ultimately come into his own. I think of a persistent reader as a homing pigeon thrown up in a strange place. He rises and surveys the circle within his vision. If he doesn't see what he wants, he goes forward out of that circle until another circle is beneath his eyes. If again he doesn't see what he wants he returns to the original point and begins afresh in a new direction until at length he perceives a landmark that appeals to his soul. The rest is easy.

—Arnold Bennett,
In the Bookman.

MOODY COUNTY LIBRARY

A campaign has been started in Moody county to bring about the organization of the Moody County Library under the provisions of the county library law as passed in 1917. The library has been maintained by the Woman's Clubs of Flandreau and is really a county library only in that its books are free to any resident of the county, and because it occupies a room in the court house. The Field Librarian visited the library in November, and during her stay a meeting was called of the business men and club women to discuss plans for putting the library on a business basis. Much interest was shown and a committee was appointed, including members from different parts of the county, to take charge of the campaign to secure tax support.

THE BULLETIN

To the average librarian in the small town or school, busy with the multitudinous duties which come to her, it may seem that the time spent in mentally reviewing the happenings in her library for the quarter and in writing them up in form for the Bulletin, might more profitably be spent in doing something else. It may seem too that nothing happens in her library which is of sufficient importance to make it worth while to send in notes regularly. When the notes are sent in however, and are bought together in the Bulletin, there is nothing which it contains, valuable as are its contributed articles, which

carries more of inspiration and of practical help to the average librarian, than this little budget of news notes. There are suggestions in this month's issue, made by librarians, which are invaluable. One librarian mentions the fact that one of the churches in her city in common with other churches of the same denomination in the country, has celebrated "Good Literature Day." To the mind of the librarian reading the brief report, comes the thought, "Why not ask all of the ministers in our city to celebrate such a day?" Certainly this is a vital subject for a sermon and the suggestion would only have to be made to be carried out. Then there are reports of the Christmas book exhibits. Seven librarians report such exhibits as held in their libraries this year, and several give detailed accounts of them. One library borrowed its books from different publishers, one received a collection from the Commission, others secured cooperation from the local book sellers and borrowed books from them, and the librarian who may have wished to have an exhibit in her own library but who has not been able to think of a plan which seemed feasible, may find just the suggestion she needs from these reports. And so it goes on, for after all most of our problems are common to us all and there is something happening in every library in South Dakota at some time during the quarter which will be of interest to the rest of the librarians in the state. The Bulletin and the State Library Association offer our only opportunities for exchange of ideas. We may not always be able to at-

tend Association meetings but we can always read the Bulletin and we can only keep up a good Bulletin by working together for its improvement.

TAX SUPPORT

We learned through the various methods used in financing our war activities, that the only right and fair way to support any institution maintained for the public good was not through private subscription, not through bazaars and entertainments but through some just apportionment of expense, and preferably by tax.

A public library may be started by a club or by private individuals and may grow for a time but if it has to depend for long upon occasional gifts from generous individuals or upon money raised in the community through the efforts of a few loyal persons, it usually weakens after a time and either loses in efficiency or becomes defunct. During the last year, four libraries in the state heretofore privately supported, have been taken over by the city or county and placed upon a business basis. There are a number of other libraries in the state for which the same things should be done. It is none too early to begin a campaign for tax support. The city elections take place in April and thorough publicity work must be done and petitions circulated before that time. Section 9934 of the South Dakota Revised Code provides for the legal method of procedure. The Commission will be very glad to help in any possible way with such campaigns.

In referring to the libraries in the

state which should be supported by public tax, no reference of course is made to libraries such as the Hearst Library in Lead which has been splendidly financed and managed by Mrs. Hearst, and for whose future maintenance generous provision was made in her will.

REPORT ON SALARIES

At the meeting of the State Educational Association, held in Mitchell November 24-26, an interesting report was given by a committee appointed by the president of the Association to investigate the cost of living in the state and to gather data as to the salaries paid to teachers. Questionnaires were sent out to 1125 teachers in 48 representative towns in the state asking for statements as to salaries for the year 1916-1917, and the year 1919-20, also for estimates of the cost of room, board and laundry for the same periods. According to the report compiled from the statistics received, the cost of these four items to the average South Dakota teacher, has increased from \$519 in 1916-17 to \$862 in 1919-20, making an increase of 66%. The average salary in 1916-17 was \$687, in 1919-20, \$983, making an increase in salary of \$296 or 43%. During 1916-17 the average teacher spent 76% of her salary for the items of board, room, laundry and clothes and in 1919-20, 88%. In the case of the grade teachers with their lower salaries, 94% of salaries was required for these expenses.

When one realizes that most teachers work away from home and that these items do not include car-

fare, professional obligations, dentistry bills, etc., no comment is necessary as to the utter inadequacy of the wage. The Association went on record as recommending among other things, that teachers should be paid for twelve months, and that their salaries should be large enough so that not more than 60% of their income should go for these staple items of board, room laundry and clothing.

Living expenses of teachers and librarians are of course practically the same and this report will be as interesting to librarians and library trustees as to school boards and teachers.

IOWA PLAN OF CERTIFICATION

At a recent meeting of the Iowa Library Association, a plan for the certification of Iowa librarians was adopted. Its requirements are intended to apply principally to new librarians employed in the state rather than to those already serving. While the plan cannot as yet be compulsory upon library boards, they are urged to use it in making changes in their staffs.

Inasmuch as we believe that South Dakota together with other states which are progressive in library work, will ultimately adopt some plan of certification, we think it well worth while to consider carefully the work done in other states along this line. In looking over the Iowa plan we can see that some changes would be necessary before it would be entirely practicable in our own state, but on the whole it

seems like a very good outline. Its provisions are as follows:

Board

To be known as the Board of Certification of the Iowa Library Association.

To consist of five members, one of whom shall be the chairman of the Iowa Library Commission, who shall be chairman of the board; one to be the secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, who shall be secretary of the board. The above two to be members ex-officio.

The remaining three members, one to be a trustee, one a librarian and one an assistant to be nominated by the nominating committee, and elected by the Iowa Library Association for terms of three years each, except that on the initial election they shall be elected for one, two and three-year terms, respectively, and the terms of this office to be determined by lot between the three members first elected.

Grade A. Life Certificate

Full college course and at least one year of approved library school work, or three years' college work with credit for one year of library school work; in addition to this, three years' acceptable administrative service in an approved library of Grade 1, or five years' administrative service in an approved library of Grade 2.

In lieu of college and library school training, the board shall be empowered to grant a certificate to those having had ten years' notable administrative work in a library of Grade 1 at the time this schedule is adopted, and by presenting a thesis of not less than 3000 words on a designated phase of library economy.

Grade B. Five-year Certificate

Two years' college work or a graduate of an approved normal school, and one year of approved library school work, and in addition, two years' acceptable administrative service in an approved library of Grade 2.

Or, in lieu of either of these, a high school certificate with at least five years' acceptable administrative service in an approved library of Grade 2, and a thesis as above.

Or, in lieu of both library school and college work, ten years' successful administrative service in an approved library of Grade 2.

This certificate to be renewed for life upon the furnishing of evidence of successful administration during the issue of the certificate.

Grade C. Three-year Certificate

Full high school course or its equivalent, and six weeks' approved summer library school work, together with two years' acceptable administrative service, or three years as an assistant in an approved library of Grade 3. To be renewed for five years.

Grade D. One-year Certificate

Full high school course or its equivalent, and at least six months' acceptable apprentice work in an approved library of Grade 3, under a librarian with a Grade B certificate.

Administrative service to be understood as work at the head of a library or a department involving the direction of other workers.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

By Prof. J. C. Lindsay.

Delivered at the annual meeting of the South Dakota Library Association at Mitchell, October 23, 1919.

During the course of a year, Mitchell has an opportunity to welcome a good many conventions and associations, but none of which we are gladder to welcome than this Library Association, and since I was asked to welcome you, I will say that I consider it a real privilege, of which I am glad to avail myself.

Since this association used to be a part of the Educational Association, and has therefore met in Mitchell before, this is not the first time the city has been honored with your presence, nor is it the first time that this library has had some part in welcoming you. But, this

is the first time that our Library has taken the entire responsibility of playing the part of the host to this Association and we want you to know that we consider it a very great pleasure and privilege. Personally, I consider it an honor to serve in a small way our own Library, and I am glad to welcome an association whose members I hold in so high regard.

When a minute ago, I referred to the fact that your Association is no longer a part of the State Educational Association, I would not have you think that I feel that you are no longer a part of our educational system. In fact, it was because

you could be a better part of the educational system of the state, that you changed your time of meeting. I think that you play a most leading part in every educational movement in our country.

The Library is a wonderful agent in supplying educational needs; it serves all classes; a great supplement to those in school and perhaps of still greater importance to those out of school. With these problems of reconstruction and Americanization, the library has a most important work. The ideals of education are today broader, the needs greater. And you have the material to help us realize our needs. We must extend more and more that feeling of the need of you.

Somewhere I read this quotation: "To be a citizen of the smallest village in the United States which maintains a free school and a public library, is to stand in the path of the splendid processions of opportunity."

Many, many men and women may be found today who reached young manhood and womanhood without the wonderful advantages and educational influences of the free public library. And many, very many of these had an interest in books and a capacity to learn. Almost a tragedy that such service was denied! Now we'll work to extend the establishment of the libraries so that every little boy, or big, either, and girl, may have recourse to this wonderful helper.

Dr. Dewey holds that it is the natural duty of a community to provide opportunities for adults to carry to a successful conclusion their own particular capacities, and

what agency can do it so well as the free public library? The community owes to each of its members the fullest opportunity for development. It is not a matter of charity, but a necessary way of developing and growing a life.

Many, many, young men and women find the public library the only door open to lead them to something broader and better.

When our boys across the seas and in the cantonments in this country needed books, professional, story, technical, or what not, your people immediately took up the task and supplied the books. When any club or organization wants information along any line, it is to you that the members turn and their wants are supplied. If a boy has not as yet located himself, he finds in the library a book on vocational guidance, and an interested sympathetic librarian to help him out of his difficulty.

I am convinced that the place for vocational training is in the night school and in the public library. While boys and girls are in the Junior High School and even in the Senior High School, they do not know what they want to do in life. When they drop out of school and go to work (yes, even after they finish High School) and then find a job, they are frequently not prepared well for the work they undertake. Right here is where the night school and the library must come to their aid with real vocational training.

But I would say a word about you librarians, personally. Perhaps it is because we have so nearly

an ideal in our own librarian, that I have them—you—placed on a very high pedestal—probably it is because you do serve so well—at any rate when I think of a librarian, I think of service—unselfish service. I think of one who knows almost everything, and knows where to find the rest of everything. What a wonderful privilege is yours—for I know very well that I am only one of thousands who hold you in this high esteem. Your work is also to help solve the problems of life—to help develop God-given powers in each one who comes under your influence. Making the world a little better must be our purpose. You are one of the great forces ennobling life.

I see one danger in this attitude toward you and that is that we expect all this unselfish service for too little pay; like the husband toward his splendid helpmate, we are too apt to take all this unselfish service for granted.

At any rate we are glad you are here. We want you to see all the good points in our little city. If you have a leisure hour, we should

be glad to have you visit our splendid stores, our fine banks; walk north on Main street and take a last look at the Corn Palace which is soon to be torn down to make room for a fine new modern fire-proof auditorium. We should be glad to have you visit our splendid schools, the University, our Public Schools, the Junior High School, located in a new plant a few blocks west of here, the Senior High School just east of the Corn Palace. We have some splendid church buildings that we should be glad to have you see.

We give you a most cordial welcome. If my words do not make this sufficiently strong, just tell me what you wish and we'll prove it to you. There is nothing that can add to your comfort and convenience while here that the people will not supply if they can find out what it is. We haven't any keys or bars but you'll find the open door—enter and possess. We hope that you will go away with the desire to come again. And so in behalf of the Library Board, I bid you welcome, a most cordial welcome.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF A SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARY

Read by Mrs. Madge Reeve before the South Dakota Library Association at Mitchell, October 24, 1919.

The scope of my subject is so broad, that were I to expound all of my theories and ideas upon it, I fear I would resemble Tennyson's brook. And seemingly, every phase of it has been reiterated and rehashed so many times, and by so many different people, that we are inclined to feel it is all old stuff, and we can learn nothing new from

it. Perhaps it is shop-worn from much handling, but can we not freshen it each time, by bringing to the subject our fresh vitality and interest? Probably most of us, all of our lives, have been hearing about the reluctance of our friend, Opportunity (whose name seems to be legion)—how she knocks at our door but once, then hastens on—

how the slow often miss her entirely, and how only he who is "on the job" a co-laborer with the early bird of proverbial fame, is able to grasp her hand, and profit by her assistance. Have you observed that nowhere do you hear any one airing views on the opportunities of a large library, and have you ever stopped to think why? Let me give you my opinion of this shy damsel, Opportunity. It is this, she coquettes only with the struggling, or half-awake, giving them that vague chance to be otherwise. Opportunities are not knocking timidly at the doors of large libraries. They are boldly opening those doors and flocking in daily, clamoring to be cared for, increasing more and more each day, and leaving behind them a trail of exhausted but happy library employees.

In the case of the small library, quite the reverse is true. Opportunity is most reluctant there, and the librarian must be alert constantly, that when this shy benefactor endeavors to sidle by her door unheard and unobserved, to melt into obscurity, and be lost forever,—she can go out to meet it, and drag it in, if necessary. Is there a librarian (deserving the name) in this world, who can go into a half-dead, spineless, small-town library—one so long in a comatose state that it has lost all desire, apparently, to awaken—and not experience heart-ache? There is not! Not only will her heart ache, but her hands, also, with a desire to shake that library into active life and service. There is, it seems to me, no harder, and at times no more heart-breaking task than that of

building up an apathetic library, and none which so royally compensates when results being to show. And how can there help but be results, if you bring to the task the faithful, sincere work of head and hands, liberally leavened with heart? But what are the opportunities of the small public library, or shall we say of the librarian of a small public library?

Perhaps, yes doubtless, many of you are library missionaries at heart as much as I, and know the demands as well, or better, than I. There is work with the schools. Alas! how seldom do you find this well developed in a small town, and how often, when trying to put it on a working basis, do you meet with resistance—perhaps not active, but still resistance. Ofttimes the resistance of apathy is hardest to combat. Are we going to be discouraged over that and drop the effort? NEVER! There is one of the opportunities you must rope, and drag in. Earnest, quiet persistence generally wins—with stress on both adjectives. Make the pupils, the instructors, the board, feel your interest. Sometimes teachers have a feeling that cooperation with the library means one more thing for them in an already crowded curriculum. Convince them that you are trying to make things easier for them. It may take weeks, months, even a year, but one day you will find that you have that opportunity firmly by the hand, and established firmly within your doors.

Then there is your cooperation with women's clubs. This, I think, is the easiest of approach and grasp of all your opportunities. When, in

a community, there are women, eager enough for progress, to establish an active club (and rare, indeed, is the town in this day and age, which hasn't at least one) there the librarian finds her greatest encouragement and assistance. There is much that can be done with clubs, of mutual benefit. Assistance in planning courses of study for programs, reference work along the study outlines, adapting your book supplies to club needs, publicity work through teas, exhibits and other joint entertainments to which the public is invited. It can almost be said to have no limit. The more you progress along this line, the greater the vista which opens up before you.

The directing and guiding of children's reading is undoubtedly your greatest trust and privilege. There are none of us, I dare say, who have not felt the pull on our heart-strings, of that need. It hardly seems possible to some of us, that children must be taught and encouraged to use the library freely, but such, indeed, is the case in many communities. So we must make our building attractive and inviting, our material fascinating, and do away with as much red tape and restriction as is compatible with proper care and order. Undoubtedly, the annual Good Book Week is a vast assistance. We should make the most of it. It serves a manifold purpose.

And I feel that in proportion to population the chances for the librarian in a small town to assist in the choice of vocation are greater than those of the city librarian. There is so much more of personal con-

tact. "Nonsense," you say, "how often does the librarian start the youth upon his career?" Perhaps not often, I admit, but might she not, if only she foresaw and met the opportunity? Put assistance in the way of the young people getting ready to leave high school. Are you going to sit quietly by because you feel you are already so busy you hardly have time to breathe freely, and make no effort to stimulate a desire in youth for a profession—one toward which he may have a natural, tho undeveloped inclination? Will you sit supinely and allow a bright boy or girl to jog along in some little rut in your town, when, if properly guided and assisted, he might become expert in some vocation? "But," you may say, "aren't you over-stressing that a bit? If the average boy has a desire or ambition he'll naturally develop it, and if he has not, no amount of encouragement and work on your part will stimulate him to action." And most of us are over-worked, you know. Does it really bring results worth while?" "Slacker" is my retort, "slacker." What though you work overtime, what though out of some fifty from each year's finishing class, but one or two are placed on the ladder, through your efforts, and climbing steadily to well-being, are we not taught to rejoice over the one who is found. Never feel that results are so discouraging that further effort is useless, so long as you are putting your best into the effort.

And our work with the business people. Are we putting into our libraries material which meets their needs, and are we making an ef-

fort to get that material to them? Is not every bit of aid we can give needed more in small towns where so little outside assistance is available, almost more than in cities? Are we making our merchants, mechanics, clerks, feel that we are interested in them, and want to help them as fully as lies in our power? We must make a study of the trades in our towns, buy up-to-date books along those lines, and see that they get to the people who need and would like them.

Making use of a library alas, many times is a habit which must be cultivated and encouraged in the general public. If your public is such, then be a booster and an advertiser. Keep your library and its resources (and see that there are resources) before the public eye, until your people are drawn to you. And when once you get them, keep them interested through your interest in serving them. Personally, I feel that in too many libraries, the very act of becoming a borrower, is so bound about with red tape that the average person in this rushing, work-a-day world doesn't feel the benefit worth the effort and annoyance. There have been times when I, and doubtless you, (unless you have become such a creath of habit that your are loath to change from things as they are) have ached to cut off swaths of red tape from library methods, and get our material to our people with the least possible delay and annoyance to them.

And do not think for a moment that my ideas as to the opportunities of the librarian of a small library confine themselves to work

over the desk with the public at large, alone. Last but by no means least is the opportunity for every librarian to convince the world in the matter of salaries. The burden of this task does not lie alone, with our big people in the library world. Much fault lies at the door of the small library in inadequate service, which asks and rightly receives small compensation. Are we giving our very best? Are we showing results? How can we convince our board and they in turn the city commission or council of our worthiness for greater compensation if we are not showing how and why we have earned it?

It is the "in between" library which suffers most from this under paying. The library which has been more or less inefficient, but into which a trained librarian is endeavoring to bring activity, and is struggling along, not only under the apathy of the public and board, perhaps but likewise the added handicap of a salary inadequate to meet the demands of living expenses. The conditions are not going to be better until each one of us makes up her mind to put her utmost effort into the movement. Let us live it and talk it. Let us insist on training. We have shown that we can put heart and mind into the work and rejoice in progress, though underpaid, but have we not come to the point now, where to do so longer presupposes lack of spirit and necessary self-confidence?

Let the librarian of the small library do her bit. Let her no more be willing to accept a half-portion salary, and give such serv-

ice as she can afford in return. Let her work and study, plan and scheme to give all she can to the advancement of her library service, and let her ask and expect adequate

financial return. Let none of us be contented with half-way things, but as one, let us stand together to build up service and salaries. Get together. BOOST!

HOME SERVICE

By Louise M. Pye, Northern Division, American Red Cross.

Home Service in its peace time aspects is in its infancy. It will need the encouragement and backing of its older sisters in the Field, and the Library movement is an especially helpful relative. To a great extent, Social Education is the first responsibility of the Red Cross in its new program, and education cannot be accomplished without books.

The Library Commission at Pierre has been most cooperative in getting the group of books liable to be most in demand by the newest Home Service Workers, and we hope the demand for these and for advanced books will increase. A few of them on the shelves of the city libraries, brought to the attention of persons interested in reconstruction work with families, would help immensely to spread the idea of organized intelligent service to our neighbors.

The following list is suggested as being especially helpful to people interested in the study of this hitherto neglected field.

For Beginners

The Good Neighbor. Mary Richmond.
Social Service and the Art of Healing. Dr. Richard Cabot.

The Family and Social Work. Dr. E. T. Devine.

Rural Life. John Galpin.

Russell Sage Foundation Pamphlets.

Social Diagnosis. Mary Richmond; Russell Sage Foundation.

The Individual Delinquent. Healy. Child Placing in Families. Slingerland. Russell Sage Foundation.

Toward Racial Health. March. Geo. Routledge & Sons, London.

Broken Homes. Colcord. Russell Sage Foundation.

Health and Disease. Roger Lee.

The Psychology of Insanity. Bernard Hart.

To further bring the subject before the people, and to offer further instruction to those already active, the Red Cross is organizing a course of lectures in General Social Service to be given at Brookings College every Tuesday morning, beginning November 18th. This will include some well-known names in the world of Social Service.

Lake County Chapter of the Red Cross has been fortunate as well as foresighted in securing the services of Miss Ora Kelley one of their own citizens, who is especially well-

equipped and fitted to train workers as well as to do the actual work herself. As soon as her work is established in the county, a six weeks' course will be offered in connection with the State Normal School at Madison, in Rural Family Welfare. The Normal will supply lectures in Rural Sociology, Home Economics in Regard to Budget-making and Household Management, and Recreation. Outside speakers will probably give work in Social Work in the Schools and Community Organization, while Miss Kelley will handle all matters pertaining to General Family Welfare Work, and will supervise the Field Work which the students will do, cooperating with the schools, the County Nurse and other officials.

This is the first instance of an institute being established at a Normal School, but other rural institutes carried on in Kentucky and in one of the State Agricultural Colleges have been quite successful. Our experience has been that South

Dakotans act quickly when they have learned of the definite need and a way to meet it. Four Red Cross chapters are already established to extend their Home Service work to civilian families, and a number of counties are merely awaiting definite organization.

The librarians with their broad understanding of community needs and their contact with intelligent people can be of immense help, in fact so far our plans of "cooperation" seem to be centered on what the libraries can do for the Red Cross, but our wishes in the matter are only held back by our lack of knowledge as to what we may do to help the libraries. Mrs. Harriet D. Kerswill, who has lately been appointed librarian for the Northern Division office, will be glad of any suggestions, and we can assure you that the Red Cross is decidedly back of any movement which is sure to broaden the social consciousness of the people of our communities.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Minutes of the Mitchell Meeting, October 23-24, 1918, by Ada J. Pratt, Secretary.

The South Dakota Library Association opened its twelfth annual meeting in the assembly room of the Carnegie Library at Mitchell, Thursday morning, October 23rd, at 9:30 o'clock, with an address of welcome by Mr. J. C. Lindsay, superintendent of schools of Mitchell and also secretary of the library board. All present felt themselves heartily welcomed by the speaker and Miss Ella

McIntyre of Huron College, voiced this sentiment in her response.

The president, Miss Leora J. Lewis of the Free Library Commission, then appointed the following committees: Nominating, Misses Pratt, Smith and Redmond; Resolutions, Mrs. Jacobsen, Misses Hitt and Reiley; Legislative, Mr. Robinson and Miss Shannon.

A recess was called for registra-

tion and payment of annual dues. Seventeen responded and later twelve others registered, making a total of twenty-nine. The meeting was then called to order for the roll call on Successful Publicity Methods. Booklists, posters, newspaper notes, exhibits and talks to schools, were discussed as means of publicity in the various libraries.

Miss Louise Pye of the Northern Division of the American Red Cross, gave a talk on the "Home Service work of the Red Cross with library cooperation," urging the librarians in so far as they were able, to buy some special books on home service work for their libraries.

The secretary's report for the previous year was read and approved.

**Thursday Afternoon, 1:30 O'clock,
Carnegie Library**

Miss Myrtle Francis of the Redfield Library opened the session with a paper on "The American Library Association and its War service," tracing the work from the beginning and touching upon its future.

Mr. Doane Robinson, State Historian, then gave some personal reminiscences of John G. Neihart and read selections from the poems of this one of the great American poets of today.

Mrs. Lois Spencer-Severin, of Brookings, former field librarian of the Commission, gave a practical talk on Story-telling, illustrating with a story from Miss Olcott's Story-telling poems and naming several excellent books for this work. Miss Reiley also discussed this topic informally, telling of her experience in Cleveland and New York City

and responding to the request for a story.

Professor Powers, of Brookings, then gave notes gathered from a close perusal of the Americana Encyclopedia. He commended some features of the work and calling attention to certain defects and omissions.

Mrs. Madge Reeves of Madison sang and was heartily applauded. She responded generously with encores.

At four o'clock the Mitchell library board took the librarians for a drive about the city which ended in a visit to Dakota Wesleyan University where a dainty lunch was served by the Domestic Science Department.

In the evening at eight o'clock in the M. E. church, was held a joint session with the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the League of Women Voters. The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Katherine Waugh McCullough and short talks were given by the presidents of the three associations.

**Friday Morning, 9:30 O'clock,
Carnegie Library**

The president opened the annual business meeting of the S. D. L. A. by calling for the treasurer's report which was read and upon motion accepted. The chairman of the committee on the constitution, Miss Else, gave her report, reading the constitution as recommended by the committee. After some discussion the constitution was adopted as read. The report of the committee on Resolutions was read and accepted. The report of the Nominating Committee was then considered and the following officers were

elected: President, Miss Helen Miner; Vice-president, Miss Myrtle Frances; Secretary-treasurer, Miss Ethel Else.

Miss Helen Farr not being able to be present, her paper on the "School library problem" was read by Miss Pratt. A discussion of school library problems followed, led by high school and college librarians.

At twelve o'clock the meeting adjourned to reconvene at the Widman Hotel at a luncheon given by the Mitchell Library Board. It was a delightful affair, a feature of the occasion being the very original and humorous place cards which furnished much jollity and all of the entertainment necessary. At two o'clock the association adjourned to the music room of the Senior high school for the following program:

Paper—Opportunities of a Small

Public Library, by Mrs. Madge Reeves, of Madison.

Talk—Enlarged Program of the American Library Association, by Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, of the Wisconsin Library Commission.

Talk—County Library, by Miss Leora J. Lewis, South Dakota Library Commission.

Talk—Americanization, by Miss Goldie London, Assistant State Director.

Dramatic Reading—The Pot of Broth, by Yeats, presented by three girls from the Public Speaking Department of the High School.

Altogether this was a delightful closing program for the S. D. L. A. for 1919. The meeting adjourned to meet at such time and place as is determined upon by the executive committee and to attend a second joint session in the evening to hear Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Adopted at Mitchell, October 24.

Article I—Name

This Association shall be called the South Dakota Library Association.

Article II—Object

The object of the Association shall be to promote the library interests of the State of South Dakota.

Article III—Membership

Any person interested or institution engaged in library work may become a member of the Association upon payment of the annual dues.

Article IV—Officers

The officers of the Association

shall be a President, Vice-president, and Secretary-treasurer.

These officers with the Field Librarian of the South Dakota Free Library Commission shall constitute the Executive Board.

Article V—Meetings

The annual meeting of the Association shall be held at such place and time as may be determined by the Executive Board.

Article VI—Amendments

This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members present; notice of the proposed amendments having been

given to all members at least two weeks before the annual meeting, either by letter or by publication in the South Dakota Library Bulletin.

BY-LAWS

Article I—Election of Officers

Some time during the first day of the annual meeting each member of the Association shall hand to the chairman of the Nominating Committee a signed slip indicating his choice of officers. From these slips the Committee shall make a ticket, choosing in each case the two candidates for each office having the largest number of votes, and shall present it at the business session. The Association shall ballot on the officers in their order; a majority vote of those present shall constitute an election.

Article II—Duties of Officers

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and shall perform the duties usually devolving upon the chief executive of such an Association.

In the absence of the President the Vice-president shall perform his duties.

The Secretary-treasurer shall keep a record of the proceedings and attendance of each meeting and have custody of all books and papers relative to the transactions of the Association. He shall conduct the

correspondence of the Association and attend to all printing not provided for in other ways. He shall make a record of all receipts and disbursements, collect membership dues and pay all bills.

Article III—Dues

The annual dues of the Association shall be one dollar.

Article IV—Executive Board

The Executive Board shall fill all vacancies which may occur in the body of officers of the Association.

The members of the Executive Board shall constitute a Program Committee which shall arrange the program for the annual meeting.

Article V—Committees

At the first session of the annual meeting of the Association the President shall appoint a Legislative, a Nominating, and a Resolutions Committee; each committee to consist of three members. Special committees may be appointed by the President at the same time.

Article VI—Rules

The rules contained in Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern the Association in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the by-laws of the Association.

Article VII—Amendments

These by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Aberdeen—Alexander Mitchell Library—Two hundred and thirty-books were prepared for circulation during the fall months. The work

in the library has increased to such an extent that it has been necessary to add another assistant to the staff. A story hour is being con-

ducted in the periodical room, and since the room is small the stories are told at two different hours during the afternoon. In this way all of the children are accommodated and the attendance is very good.

Aberdeen—Northern Normal and Industrial School—Through the supervisor of rural teaching, books on methods are being circulated among the teachers living in the country. Duplicate copies have been ordered of the books used in this way. Among recent purchases for the reference collection of the library is the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Americana*.

Armour—There has been a steady increase in the patronage of the library. Thirty-three new borrower's cards were issued in November. The library is now open for two hours on Sunday afternoon and a story hour is held on Saturday afternoon.

Brookings — During Children's Week and for several days following, the library held an exhibit of children's books. These books were loaned by the various publishers at the request of the librarian, and the local book sellers as well as the general public were invited to examine them. The books were very much enjoyed by visitors and it is estimated that at least one hundred books were purchased and ordered as a direct result of the exhibit.

Canton—The circulation of books and magazines is steadily increasing. On November 22nd more books and magazines were circulated than on any previous day since the establishment of the library. The Library Board and the Reading Circle have

purchased over one hundred and twenty-five dollars worth of new books, and the Study Club and the board have subscribed for forty Magazines. A new steel periodical rack has been ordered. A reserve shelf has been set aside for the material on the subject of this year's high school debate and an appropriate poster calls attention to the collection.

Chamberlain—There has been a marked increase in the number of books loaned since the beginning of the school year. Copies of the school reading lists are furnished to the librarian, and the books are placed on separate shelves for the convenience of the students. New books have been ordered for the use of high school students and about eighty new books purchased for the children.

Dell Rapids—Much to the regret of the patrons and friends of the library, Miss Eugenie Walker who has been librarian for several years has resigned and will not continue in library work. The board of trustees has appointed Mrs. Anna S. Potter to take her place and she took up her duties on December 1st. The library is soon to be equipped with new lighting fixtures which will be greatly appreciated by both librarian and patrons.

Hot Springs — The librarian writes: "The largest list of magazines ever received in the library has been ordered for 1920. We are building up our reference collection as fast as we are financially able and having our old files of magazines bound for reference use. With the approach of the debating season, we are busy with the high

school boys and in collecting material for their use. We are having an impromptu publicity campaign just now; I have spoken to the school children on the use of the library and its privileges and am making the rounds of the literary and social clubs and urging a greater use of the library. The newspapers are cooperating in a very nice way and printing all of the notes which we can supply. The moving picture house is running our slides each night gratis; we bought a variety from Gaylord Bros. which are satisfactory. The Civic Club has appointed a Library Booster Committee to help advertise the library and to interest the newcomers in the community in using it. The library is being recatalogued, and reorganized, and next spring we hope to have it in good shape. A new typewriter has just been purchased which facilitates the work greatly."

Huron—The librarian writes: "The library has recently ordered 150 new juvenile books and it has been a pleasure to observe the joy of the boys and girls in those which have already arrived. As fast as possible the books have been catalogued and prepared for circulation. A great many reference questions come from grammar school as well as high school and college (the latter due to the fact that the library is open in the evening) and they all combine to keep the librarian extremely busy. There are also many requests for books on the reading lists in school and college.

"During Children's Book Week, the library had an exhibit of attractive children's books. This

gave an opportunity for an interview with the representative of a daily paper in which was explained the object of the exhibit, the value of wise book selection, desire of the library to cooperate or offer suggestions, and the importance of broadening the child's view point by reading about heroes and stories of other lands as well as those of our own country.

"Lists of books suitable for all grades from fourth to ninth, inclusive, were compiled by the librarian at the request of the superintendent of schools and were mimeographed for use in the schools.

Lead—Hearst Free Library—The book circulation for the library is steadily increasing and from seven o'clock in the evening, the library is absolutely full of children and high school students who are availing themselves of the privileges of the library. Because of ill health, Miss Bessie Cotteral, second assistant in the library, has been compelled to resign, and Miss Freda Lindquist is being trained to fill the vacancy.

Miller—The library has helped in every possible way with the Red Cross Christmas seal campaign, the librarian serving on the publicity committee. An active part has also been taken in the Child Welfare Work in the community. Through reading lists and assignments of reference work in the schools, the patronage of the library has been very materially increased this year.

Mitchell—An additional steel stack has been purchased and installed in the stack room of the library. The book collection has been carefully looked over and

books whose usefulness was doubtful or for which there was only a seasonal demand have been placed in the basement. Magazines were treated in the same way and the results are neater shelves, and greater ease in finding books.

Dr. Seamans, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, following a plan adopted by all of the Methodist churches in the country, observed "Good Literature" Sunday. He commended the public library and the library of Dakota Wesleyan College, and mentioned favorably some of the new books added in each library.

The circulation for September was larger by eight per cent and that of October by seventeen per cent, than for the same months in any previous year.

The articles in the South Dakota Library Bulletin for September and one in the November Wisconsin Bulletin, were read by members of the staff and discussed at a recent staff meeting. Several librarians in attendance at the State Educational Association meeting, visited the library.

Juvenile books were borrowed from the Commission to illustrate a talk given by the librarian at the Parent Teacher's Circle, and later served as a Christmas exhibit in the library. The two principal book sellers in the city looked over the list and checked those which they had for sale. This served to make them more useful to the Christmas shopper.

Milbank—An exhibit of Roland Reed's photographs of the North American Indian was held at the

library November 13th and 14th. The photographs were sixteen by twenty-four inches in size and were not only artistic but of historical value, since they represented various phases of Indian life. The exhibit was visited by all pupils of the schools, many coming back to look at the exhibit for a second time. Books on Indian life were in great demand. The books from the school supplementary reading lists after being catalogued and prepared for circulation, were all immediately taken out by students. The circulation of standard literature for November was 44.

Rapid City—October broke the record for circulation and registration of new borrowers, 2240 books being loaned and 116 new borrowers registered. The largest attendance in a single day for the month was 228. The annual exhibit of children's books recommended for Christmas purchase was held at the library during the week beginning December 5th. About sixty-five books were borrowed from the local book store and were placed on tables in the library, while a duplicate exhibit was shown in one of the book store display windows.

Some very beautiful editions were shown but special attention was given to the less expensive books emphasizing the fact that good literature may be procured at little cost. Some of the visitors spent hours in making lists for Christmas purchase from the display. The value of this book exhibit is fully realized by the manager of the bookstore, and there is very splendid cooperation with the library in preparing for the event.

Parker—Forty-five new books were recently added to the library and on the day when the list was published in the local paper, every one of the books was taken out. Most of the patrons in making request said that they had noticed the books for which they asked in the list.

Sioux Falls—There is a noticeable increase in circulation over that of two years ago. Comparison of circulation statistics for September and October of this year with that of the same months two years ago, shows an increase of fifteen hundred books loaned. The library was closed last fall so that there is no chance to compare with last year's report. The library prints regularly every other week in the local newspapers, a list of twenty-five new books. Because of the regularity of this advertising, patrons have learned to look for it and to appreciate its suggestions. Children's Book Week was observed in the library with an exhibit of children's books, appropriate posters and a story-hour in which two Camp-fire girls in their Indian costumes told Indian legends.

Sioux Falls—All Saints School—In October Miss H. Della Ellinwood, who reorganized and cataloged the library in the early part of the year, returned to the school as librarian. The bookcases containing the books for the junior department, have been placed in a room prepared as a reading room for the younger students. A table for reference work has been placed in the main library and is in continual use. Other changes are being made

which will add to the convenience of the library.

Spearfish—The enrollment in the Normal school is the largest in its history and the work in the library is correspondingly heavy, making it necessary to have three student assistants besides the regular librarians.

Tyndall—At the request of the librarian, each teacher in the schools made a short list of the books which if added to the library would be useful to her in her work. From this list fifty-three new books were ordered. In this way teachers became particularly interested in the library and realized its willingness to cooperate with them. Several new periodicals were added to the list this year bringing the number up to 36. The principal of the high school is furnished with a list of the magazines subscribed for and these are not duplicated in the high school library, but students are referred to the public library for them.

Watertown—The library held a book exhibit on the first Saturday in December. Books were loaned by the local book dealers and signs were used to designate where the books could be purchased. New adult and juvenile books owned by the library were also on display. Attractive little announcements were issued by the library and the exhibit was well attended. Copies of the Boys' and Girls' Bookshelf and other special lists were given away. The book circulation for the day was larger than it had ever been before and the following Monday was still larger.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

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PUBLICITY FROM ANOTHER ANGLE

Those who have watched carefully developments during the after war period, tell us that the American people have about reached the end of the period of extravagance into which we as a nation and as individuals plunged after the signing of the armistice. They tell us that we are approaching the point where we must carry out some program of general retrenchment and that all but absolutely necessary expenditures must cease. Even to those of us who are not so keen in reading the signs of the times there are indications that make it apparent that such a change may be imminent. We realize that there has been too much extravagance and do not fear a period of sane and sensible economy. We do dread, however, the unreasoning hysteria which often accompanies such a period and the inability on the part of many to differentiate between necessities and luxuries, between wise expenditure and waste.

It is in cities that we hear the most complaint of high taxes, and it is possible that the first move toward economy may be made by city administrations. Allowing that the officials committed to such a program would be level headed and sincere in their efforts to spend the city's money wisely though economically, it would seem to be time for each librarian to consider what the result of such a civic move would be to her library.

Is the library looked upon by the citizens of the community as a necessity or as a luxury? Is it actually serving the people whom it should serve? If so does the general public know the extent of this service? There are two definite kinds of library publicity, the one for the purpose of bringing about a wider use of the library, the other with the object of giving information as to the scope of the work already being done. The library draws for its financial support and its clientele from the one source, the general public, and one kind of publicity is as necessary as the other.

A library may encounter some bad storms, but if its appropriation is spent wisely, if a large part of the tax payers are library patrons and the public realizes the extent of this patronage, any effort to cut off or stint its maintenance funds will receive scanty approval.

COLORADO SPRINGS CONFERENCE

Owing to the fact that special rates could not be secured for the A. L. A. conference to be held in Colorado Springs, dates for the meeting have been changed from May 31-June 5, to June 1-7. This change has been made in order that advantage may be taken of the summer tourist rates which go into effect June 1st.

Inasmuch as this is the first meeting to be held in the middle west for some years, it is expected that there will be a large attendance of western librarians.

Headquarters will be at the Antlers Hotel and Mr. Manley D. Ormes, Librarian at Colorado Springs, is chairman of the committee on reservations.

Arrangements for a Post Conference in Rocky Mountain park have been made, but for those who do not care to take this trip the mountains around Colorado Springs will offer ample opportunities for sight seeing.

OLD MAGAZINES

The Library Commission has for some time been maintaining a clearing house for magazines. Of late there have been more magazines received than have gone out, and the result is that the limited storage space on the office shelves is getting badly overcrowded. Librarians wishing to complete their files are asked to check over their magazines soon and to send us a list of their needs. Small libraries taking only a limited number of

magazines, may add to their reference facilities by securing files of reference magazines from this source. The magazines are free except for transportation.

CHANGE OF PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION

Mrs. Alida Longstaff, who has been a faithful and efficient member of the Free Library Commission for a number of years, resigned from the board in February. Miss Edla Laurson, of the Mitchell Public Library has been appointed by Governor Norbeck to take her place. Miss Laurson is too well known to librarians in the state to need any introduction. She has been an active member of the State Association, twice serving as its president, and her interest and experience in library affairs will make her a valuable member of the Commission.

STATE LIBRARY MEETINGS

By unanimous consent of the executive board, it has been decided to hold the fall meeting of the State Library Association at Huron. The exact date of the meeting has not been settled but it will probably be held early in October. While it is too early to decide upon details of the program, it has been suggested that a three day meeting rather than a two day session be held. With the two day plan, the librarians often arrive late on the first day and depart on the afternoon of the second, so that virtually only one afternoon session and one forenoon session are

well attended. By beginning the meeting in the afternoon, continuing it through a second and third day and closing on the last day in time for any trains which may be leaving in the afternoon, more time will be given for round tables and discussions. The executive board will be glad to hear expressions of opinion from librarians in regard to this plan.

It has also been decided to appoint a committee to make a survey of librarian's salaries and living expenses in South Dakota, and to work on a plan for certification for consideration at the meeting. Whatever plan of certification is adopted must be broad enough to include librarians of experience in the state who are doing good work but who are not library school graduates, but it is very apparent that nothing material can be accomplished toward increasing salaries until there is some standard by which a person's fitness for librarianship may be measured.

Miss Helen Miner, of Yankton College, elected president of the Association at the Mitchell meeting, felt unable to assume the responsibilities of the office this year and Miss Ella McIntyre of Huron College, whose name was also recommended by the nominating committee, was appointed by the executive board to fill the vacancy. Miss McIntyre has been an active member of the State Association for a number of years and is particularly well fitted for the position.

At the invitation of the Deadwood Library Board, a meeting of the Black Hills librarians will be held in Deadwood early in June.

No formal program will be prepared but the time will be devoted to informal discussion of topics of interest. Because of the fact that most of the state meetings are held in the eastern part of the state, very few of the Hills people are usually able to attend and it is probable that the spring round table in the Hills will be an annual affair.

COUNTY LIBRARY LAW

There has been some doubt as to the exact meaning of that section of our county library law which provides for library service in a county through a contract between the trustees of a city library and the county commissioners. The citation is from Section 9932, Revised Code of South Dakota, and reads as follows: "In counties where there are one or more free libraries, the board of county commissioners are authorized and empowered to take over the care and control of the same upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between such boards of county commissioners and the then existing board of library trustees of such libraries." The use of the words, "care and control" has naturally led most librarians to think that in case of such agreement between library trustees and county commissioners, the management of the library would thereafter rest with the county commissioners or with a board of their appointing. Mr. Payne, Attorney General, in an opinion rendered in the matter, takes the position that the library must remain under the

control of the city board of trustees, and that the contract shall provide only for the exact service which is to be rendered to the county and the tax which is to be levied on the county, exclusive of the city, to cover its cost. The city continues to operate its library and to levy a tax upon the city for its support under the provisions of the law governing city libraries.

In the case of the establishment of independent county libraries, of course, the library board is appointed by the county commissioners and is therefore indirectly under their control.

Notice should be taken of the fact that the law reads that when the petitions are presented, the county commissioners "may" not "shall" establish the library. In the state of Utah the law makes it mandatory that the county commissioners establish the library when petitions are presented signed by ten per cent of the legal voters of the county. With this law it was possible to establish ten county libraries in that state between May and August of last year. We hope that it may be possible to get our law amended so that this feature may be incorporated, although it was not possible to get such a mandatory clause through when our law was passed. In the meanwhile we must not rest on our oars. The best way to get a better law is to prove that the county library is practical by getting a number established.

A. L. A. WAR SERVICE BOOKS

As South Dakota's share of the

surplus War Service Books of the A. L. A. the Commission has recently received thirty cases of books approximating about 2100 volumes. These are being unpacked and sorted for distribution. Arrangements have already been made to send collections to Battle Mountain Sanitarium at Hot Springs, and to the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Custer, the two institutions in the state where the world war men are being cared for. Some collections of books will be placed in community houses and club rooms maintained by the American Legion, some will be placed in the reference collection of the Free Library Commission and loaned from Pierre, and the method of distribution of the balance has not been decided upon. Undoubtedly some of the books will be used to help the smaller libraries in the state.

THE BLUE BOOK

Copies of the 1919 Legislative Manual, or the "Blue Book" as it is usually called, have been sent to all libraries in the state. In Miss Anding's article on "State Documents," reference is made to this book and to the valuable information which it contains. If the librarian will look it over carefully, and will keep it near the desk, it will prove to be a useful reference tool.

COMMISSION MEETING

The Free Library Commission held its semi-annual meeting in the office of the Commission on March 9th. The Field Librarian made a

report of the work of the Commission showing the increase in the work connected with the traveling libraries and the reference department, and explained the pressing need of more help in the office. The budget for the coming year was made out, the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. was discussed, and matters concerning the general policy of the Commission were taken up. The next meeting of the Commission will probably be held in the early fall.

DR. CLAXTON ON THE COUNTY LIBRARY

In his endorsement of the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. which was printed in one of the recent "blue letters" issued by the A. L. A., Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, commends especially the plan of assisting in the establishment of county libraries. He refers to this part of the work as follows. "I am most interested in the plans for the establishment of county libraries. Studies recently made by the Bureau of Education indicate that a very small portion of the people who live in the open country and in villages and small towns have access to any adequate collection of books. In more than two thirds of all of the counties in the United States, there is no library with as many as five thousand volumes. It is, however, just these people of the small town, the village and the open country who have most time for general reading and who would use good reading to best advantage. I sincerely hope that the American Library Association may be able

to carry forward a plan which has long been dear to me, that of establishing public libraries in good buildings and with trained librarians, in all of the counties, and then establishing branch libraries in the other towns and villages of the county and using the public schools as distributing centers. There are few counties in the United States in which a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars of taxable property would not raise a sufficient fund to maintain a good county library on this plan. I can think of no way in which an equal amount of money would accomplish as much good."

SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATION

In the Country Gentleman for February 14th, there is an excellent article by Governor Norbeck entitled "For the whole family." The article tells of the laws which have been passed in South Dakota during recent years to protect the interests of farmers and to develop our agricultural resources and discusses in detail the practical results of this legislation. The Rural Credit Plan, the Bank Guaranty Law and the State Insurance Law are fully explained and Mr. Norbeck in closing makes comparison between the progressive laws in South Dakota and the more radical legislation in North Dakota, and contrasts their effectiveness in solving what are practically the same problems.

COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Since the last bulletin went to press the Field Librarian has visited

twenty-four libraries. At the request of the County Superintendents of schools, talks on the "county library" were given at county teachers and school officer's meetings in Watertown and in Flandreau. A campaign is being made in Moody County to secure tax support for the county library which is located in Flandreau and during a visit of the Field Librarian a committee of county workers was organized in Codington county to secure extension of library service from the Watertown library to the county.

In Edgemont an effort was made to interest people in the establishment of a city library. In Bridge-water and Sturgis, meetings of the Womens Clubs were held to discuss plans for securing tax support for the libraries in those towns. In Belle Fourche, where it was impossible to call club meetings on account of quarantine for influenza, a conference was held with a committee appointed from the two clubs and plans were discussed for bettering the library service. In Ipswich a talk was given before the ladies of the City Federation.

There has been noticeable improvement in the libraries in the state during the last year. Considerable organization work has been accomplished, much red tape has been done away with and on the whole a broader service is being rendered. A number of librarians took summer school training last year and the results of this better equipment for work are being shown in improved service to the public. Here and there a library has seemed to retrograde, for like anything else, if a library is not going forward, it is

going back. There can be no standing still. Appropriations on the whole have increased. Salaries have not increased as they should have done, but as a rule they have been raised. The library without tax support is having rather a hard time this year because of increased price of books and supplies and the increasing difficulty of finding anyone who will take care of the library for little or nothing. Each year a few towns take over the support of their libraries so that the number of those supported privately is steadily decreasing.

Mr. Powers, Miss Lewis and Miss Else, represented the Commission at the Conference of the A. L. A. and the meeting of the League of Library Commissions at Chicago.

The reference work for the winter has been very heavy, and while it has usually been possible to find material to supply requests, it has been difficult with the limited office help to give this part of the work the time which it requires. During the winter more than one hundred packages were sent out from the office each month. Not so many requests were received during March and each month will see a slight decrease in this work until school and club work is resumed in September. Thirty packages of material on the subject of the state high school debate, were sent out and fifty packages of material for other debates were supplied. For the months of January, February and March the material sent out for reference aggregated 2126 pieces.

Since December 1st, ten new traveling libraries have been packed and some of the older libraries have been

revised. There are still fourteen communities on the waiting list to be supplied with libraries as soon as there are any available. During this period twenty-four new traveling library stations have been established in the following places: Artesian,

Badger, Bonita Springs, Bruce, Bushnell, De Grey, Dewey, Dupree, Fort Pierre, Glenham, Gregory, Hitchcock, Iroquois, Kennebec (2) Kimball, Lemmon, Lodgepole, Milesville, Moenville, Randolph, Scotland, Wakonda (2).

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ENLARGED PROGRAM

Over two hundred librarians, representing nearly all the states, were present at the special meeting of the American Library Association held in Chicago January 1st, 2nd and 3rd. This special meeting was called to consider proposed revision of the constitution and also to consider matters connected with the proposed Enlarged Program which had been adopted by the Executive Board. General discussion resulted in a better understanding of the Enlarged Program and approval of an appeal for funds to support the new work.

The constitution was referred back to the Committee with recommended changes and instructions to prepare a revised draft.

Among others who presented the plans of the Enlarged Program Committee, Dr. Frank Hill explained that no intensive drive for funds was proposed, but instead, general solicitations for contributions continuous from the present time to the latter part of May. Some contributions from foundations and from interested individuals are anticipated but it will be necessary to get contributions from as many sources as possible and from all parts of the country.

Mr. J. Ray Johnson outlined a plan for national publicity for the Enlarged Program. One of the fea-

tures will be a "Blue Publicity Letter" mailed to librarians every week giving suggestions for local publicity.

Mr. Carl H. Milam, director of the Enlarged Program, spoke of important features of the new work, emphasizing the merchant marine service, European headquarters in Paris, the furthering of better citizenship, education of adults through libraries, special libraries for business concerns, and a department of information and education for publicity about library service.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Association:

RESOLVED, that the American Library Association approves an appeal for funds estimated at \$2,000,000 necessary to enable it to carry on certain enlarged activities, examples of which have been set forth in a program proposed by the Executive Board, and it authorizes the Executive Board in its name and behalf, to arrange for and prosecute such an appeal, provided that it be understood that this Association favors nothing in the way of such an intensive drive as was made during the war and especially nothing that involves the apportionment of funds to be raised by cities or regions.

RESOLVED, that it is the sentiment of this meeting that whatever

enlarged activities are engaged in by the A. L. A. should be operated by the Headquarters in Chicago as far as possible and under the supervision of the executive officer at those headquarters.

RESOLVED, that no motion heretofore adopted be constructed to prevent the establishment of a mutual understanding between the local and state representatives as to the amount of moneys to be collected, and second that the items in the enlarged program which should be used as a basis of local appeal are to be selected by the local library authorities, and third that the methods of soliciting funds whether by individual appeals for large donations, or by mail appeals to a carefully selected group, or by any other method, be chosen by the local authorities.

Regional directors appointed by the chairman of the Enlarged Program Committee, Dr. Frank Hill, met in New York, February 9, for a ten

day conference to make plans for carrying on the work of raising the two million fund authorized by the Association.

A regional conference was held at the Hill Library, St. Paul, on March 19-20 upon the call of Mr. Clarence B. Lester of the Wisconsin Library Commission, regional director. Mr. Lester was assisted by Mr. F. P. Hill of the Brooklyn Public Library and by George H. Tripp of the New Bedford Library. South Dakota was represented by Hiram E. Beebe, of Ipswich, W. H. Powers of Brookings, and Doane Robinson of Pierre. Representative delegations and library trustees from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota were present. The Enlarged Program was explained and discussed. No definite action was taken. Mr. Beebe was nominated as State chairman from South Dakota. A pleasant feature of the conference was a dinner provided by the Twin City Library club at the Ambassador Cafe.

OUR STATE DOCUMENTS

By Ida M. Anding, State Legislative Reference Librarian.

These days the world is in the grip of a steadily increasing hunger for facts; the trend of mind is more serious than it used to be; the time has passed when economic studies have to be thrust down the throats of an uninterested or unwilling public, and social welfare is now the concern of all and not of just a few as was once the case.

Librarians used to tactfully call attention to reference works by means of posters etc., seeking to engage the interest of readers in something other than fiction. Now-

adays they find themselves besieged with requests for laws, statistics and definite information on all sorts of current topics. The time has come when the public has equipped its interest in sociological material with a self starter, and the busy librarian no longer needs to crank the engine to persuade her patrons to borrow material of this nature. Instead it is necessary to search for enough material to supply the demand and answer the inquiries for it.

The insistence of the most ravenous fiction reader of earlier days

for the latest novel, never equalled the desire of the sociological student of the present day for the newest statistics. In no department of library work does the up-to-dateness of the information count so greatly as in the sociological material and our librarians can now point with pride to the late data concerning South Dakota affairs which is sent them by the state.

The 1919 legislature passed an act providing that the reports of each of the departments of the state be sent to the libraries of South Dakota as soon as they were issued. The secretary of state has already sent those printed since the act passed and that office will continue to supply these reports to all libraries as fast as they are issued. When women's clubs, business men and students ask for facts about every day affairs in relation to our own state, these reports will afford the information desired. They will indeed, furnish a great many unexpected items of interest in addition to those which one expects to find included in the reports. For instance from the Tax Commission report one can learn not only the facts relating to tax levies, but the number of acres of each crop which we raise. The Superintendent of Public Instruction reports all sorts of information about schools, number of teachers, salaries and other expenditures. The report of the Board of Health shows not only the health conditions of the state but furnishes excellent information concerning the control and abatement of disease and contains the laws and rules regulating sanitation in hotels, trains and other places, while the Food and Drug Commissioner goes into detail

concerning the condition of the hotels of the state and reports the standard of places which sell gasoline and other products inspected under his supervision.

The Vital Statistics report includes the pertinent facts about births, deaths, marriages, naturalizations and divorces occurring in South Dakota; the Highway Commission shows the state's progress in road building, and the Railroad Commission not only gives statistics concerning our railroads but reports fully concerning the telephone lines of South Dakota. The Rural Credits Bulletins show the big loans made to farmers to advance our agricultural interests and the Insurance Commissioner's report indicates how our farmer's are reimbursed for hail losses by the state and gives figures as well concerning the business done by health and life insurance companies. The Free Library Commission reports tell of the progress in library affairs in South Dakota and the Collections of the Department of History and other publications of that department, chronicle historical and statistical facts concerning our state in greatest detail. So throughout the long list of state reports, one finds every phase fully set forth for the benefit of the citizens of South Dakota that they may be fully informed concerning their own commonwealth. Attention should be called to the fact that all of these reports are issued as separates and that they will never again be bound into large cumulated volumes as they used to be. The new law provides that they shall be sent out as issued when their material is fresh and is most useful.

In 1919 another event of interest

to all citizens took place. The statute law of South Dakota was collected and revised and published in two volumes, called the Revised Code of 1919. This Code too, has been sent to all libraries in the state. Every citizen ought to be interested in the laws that govern all. If librarians will apprise the public of the fact that the Code is obtainable at the library, it will be frequently in use by men and women of affairs.

In addition to the state reports and the Code, The Blue Book or Legislative Manual is sent to all libraries. It, like the other publications contains a varied lot of information. Our state political platforms, texts of documents from the Magna Carta down to the Organic Act of South Dakota, state and federal constitutions, lists of state and county officials, names and biographical sketches of legislators, South Dakota newspaper list, the official vote of recent elections, items

concerning the state institutions and many other miscellaneous bits of data can be found in this book.

The three kinds of publications mentioned; the state reports, the Code and the Blue Book, are mines of information from which the librarian can furnish material to satisfy the most exacting student of South Dakota sociology. As they come, these publications should be placed in a conspicuous or at least a very handy place on the library shelves where they will be easy of access.

It should be noted that the state reports, the Code, and the Blue Books have been sent to libraries. The state reports will continue to come as they are issued. It is not necessary for librarians to request that their institutions be placed on the mailing lists. The secretary of state sends out the state reports and that office also dispatches the Code to libraries. The Free Library Commission sends the Blue Books.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY PROBLEM

By Helen Farr, Sioux Falls High School Library

The following paper was prepared by Miss Farr and read at the Mitchell meeting of the S. D. L. A. It will be of interest not only to librarians but to school superintendents as well. Extra copies of the Bulletin will be mailed upon request.

The school library problem, what is it? As I thought over the subject assigned me, every aspect of the school library seemed to present a problem. I could see nothing but problems any way I looked, and I was forced to conclude that it was the school library itself that was the problem. To discuss the subject of school libraries adequately in the course of a single paper, is out of the question even if I were capable

of undertaking such a task. I have tried to touch only a few of the problems which every one in any way concerned with a school library must confront.

Obviously before there can be a school library problem, there must be a library. Few communities in this part of the country could afford to be without a public school library if they could be brought to realize how generous is bound to be the re-

turn on their investment. It is unfortunate that all of the splendid articles which are written every month on the subject of school library work, should appear only in library and educational publications. It is not hard to convince a school board or a library board that a school library is indispensable. Often they do not need convincing. But the man behind the school board, the tax payer, may never have realized the need, has never felt it directly himself, and can see no reason for increasing the school budget.

The single text book method, that practice of following one author's views unflinchingly from cover to cover, has passed out of use except where lack of funds has made it a necessity. We no longer are content to know history, literature, science, through the eyes of a single observer. Our knowledge is drawn from a many sided consideration of one subject. The child who plods drearily from day to day through the successive lessons of a single text, can scarcely be blamed if he never acquires a love of reading. He may possibly develop the reading habit, but we cannot credit his taste to the method of instruction in school. But the child who has been taught the use of many books, who by the use of supplementary reading has become aware of the wealth of information available through books, is in a fair way to become a reader. Of course he may not, but his failure to do so can no more be ascribed to his training than the first boy's love of reading to his book starved childhood. There will always be people who enjoy books, and those who do not, and no educational system should be praised or blamed

for their taste. Nothing could have prevented them from becoming what they are. It is that large majority for whom opportunity is the deciding factor, which demands our interest.

New methods in teaching require that the teacher have at her disposal other books on her subject than the single text chosen for the course.

The logical place for these books is of course the school library. Ten extra books for each of ten teachers would be valuable if they were kept on "teacher's desk." But one hundred books on ten different subjects, thoroughly catalogued and analyzed, put where all could use them and cared for by some one whose aim it was to make them useful and attractive to both teachers and pupils, would be ten times more valuable to the school than the same hundred scattered about. The child who goes to his library, finds the material he wants and uses it, has learned a double lesson, his class assignment and the lesson of independent research, something he is more apt to carry into his life outside than the immediate lesson for the day. It is to be hoped that before many years state laws will require every high school to have a library, and that more state aid may be forthcoming for the purchase of books.

High school library work naturally divides itself into two phases, work with the pupils and work with the teachers. The librarian's first problem is to teach the pupils how to get the most out of their library. Many have never used one, and those who have, are accustomed only to going to the shelf of their favorite stories in the children's room. Elementary instruction in the use of the library may be successfully given in

the eighth grade by the public librarian. That sends the freshman to high school with valuable equipment for all of his future work whether he is to use the school or public library. Those who never go to high school have not lost out on their last chance to get an education. It may mean to them the difference between a life filled with the joy of reading and the knowledge which comes only of the use of books, and one barren of all intellectual enjoyment, the result of "terror of a catalogue." To the busy librarian the hours spent in the school and with the children in the library may seem almost too much to give, but they are more than worth the effort.

If the librarian of the public library has not been able to do this, it falls to the school librarian to crowd into the busy high school program as many minutes as possible for instruction. The ideal way would be to have a series of graded lessons, devoting two or three hours each semester to them. They could best be given in the English classes. Much splendid material has been written about the "ideal way." For the benefit of those of you who have to get the work in where you can as I do, and for whom the "ideal way" is still the thing of the ever imminent future, I shall only indicate the method used in Sioux Falls.

The instruction is given about the third week of the first semester junior English classes. Argumentation is the subject of the course, and the library work is given in connection with the textbook chapters on the gathering of evidence. Two consecutive class hours are spent in the library where a temporary black board facilitates the instruction.

Mimeograph copies of the first ten divisions of the Dewey Decimal Classification system are given out. The first lesson covers the classification and use of the catalogue. The periodical indexes are the subject of the second lesson. During this hour sets of questions involving the use of the catalogue are distributed and answered. No grades are recorded for this lesson, but special effort is made to make sure that the pupil understands every step by which the correct answer is arrived at. He is held responsible in his monthly test for the work covered. This method leaves much to be desired, but the debating teachers report that it is well worth the two days lost from the regular recitations.

The school librarian has little opportunity to guide the reading of the pupils, much less than would be expected and much less than she ought to have. The teachers keep the child so well occupied, so dictate his use of the library, that much as she might wish to help him, the librarian can usually do little beyond supplying his immediate needs. As Mr. Jesse B. Davis has said so well, "The librarian of the next decade will not sit behind a desk in the reference room to hand out books and keep order, she will be doing real teaching and directing of educational work every hour of the day. Not less than one hour a week throughout the entire six years of the reorganized high school should be at the disposal of the librarian."

The discipline problem is a large and important one in the librarian's work with the children. She must have discipline, of course, but the danger that her relation to the pupils may become merely that of a

disciplinarian is ever present. Real friendliness between librarian and students must go with good discipline or she becomes only a stamper of cards and a policeman. The librarian with nothing but public library experience, with its traditions of lowered heads and studious readers, is fortunate if she is not rushed off her feet before she realizes it by that element that is always trying out the new teacher. She can of course fight her way back and regain control of the situation, still keeping the friendship and confidence of the people who have done the most to try her, but it is a weary battle and deadly discouraging. But with all its trials, and its irritating restraints, it is in the work with the children that the school librarian finds her inspiration and gathers courage to face out all the other exacting problems of her position.

Work with the teachers presents another set of difficulties and other possibilities. The librarian must be ready at a moment's notice to produce a list of all of the resources of her library upon a given subject. She must of course be ready and willing to help the pupils in the reference work assigned to them. She must watch the magazines and point out to each teacher articles of particular interest to her subject and notices of new books which might be valuable in her classes. The real problem of work with teachers however, is not "what to do" but "how to be allowed to do it." There are a certain few activities which are expected of a librarian, but beyond those she must feel her way tactfully. The librarian's training has not all been devoted to cataloging. She has spent hours in learning

how to make books attractive to her public, to make people want to read them. But it is this faculty that teachers are most slow to use. Book notes, book talks and interesting subject lists might turn the required reading list into an invitation to pleasurable adventure. Instead of choosing his reading for the size of the volume, our pupil should choose the title that promises him interest, that awakens his curiosity. Yet the librarian desiring to help bring this about must be met with the question, "Must we disguise every task, must we make these things attractive to have them read?" She can only reply, "We must," and patiently wait for the day when she may be allowed her part in the task of arousing a child's interest in a great classic.

I do not ask, or think best, that the librarian should have the responsibility of the selection of all of the books, but that all book orders should go through her hands, I think no one will question. Naturally she knows more of editions and publishers than the average teacher does. It is almost as important to have a good edition of a classic as it is to have the classic itself. Yet the question of makeup, binding, print and paper, seldom occurs to the teacher until the book has been put into the hands of the pupil. It should always be the privilege of the librarian to order books that may never appear on any reading list, when she knows them to be worth the pupils reading in his own time. She should have the time and the right to direct the reading of the school children without feeling that she is encroaching upon the

rights of the teachers to his undivided attention.

These difficulties in the work with teachers are bound to disappear as the number of school libraries and librarians increases. Teachers have had to rely upon themselves so long for everything connected with their work that it is hard for them to learn that there are some phases of

it for which others are better trained and for which they have more time. Gradually they will come to have faith in their librarian and will learn to use her training as they would a valuable reference book. Her possibilities for usefulness are infinite, and the librarian with patience and good salesmanship can, in time, make that fact appreciated.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Aberdeen—A new up to date charging desk has been installed to replace the old fashioned inconvenient desk which has been in use in the library since it was built. The new desk is not only much larger and more commodious than the old one but it is placed in such a manner as to give much better supervision over the children's room and the general reading room than was possible with the old one.

Brookings—Because of slow recuperation from an attack of influenza, the librarian has had a leave of absence of a couple of months from the library. Letters received report that she is rapidly improving in health and will resume her duties very soon. Patronage of the library for the year has been very good. Attractive garden posters have been used this spring and have aroused interest in gardening material.

Castlewood—The library has been moved from its old quarters over one of the banks to a room in the city hall. The purchase of new window shades and book shelves has been authorized by the board, and as soon as funds permit, the room is

to be thoroughly renovated. A number of new magazines have been added to the list this year.

Clear Lake—On a recent visit to Clear Lake, the Field Librarian found it housed in a particularly attractive room in the city hall. The room is furnished rent free by the city. The library is open every evening and on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. The patronage is good and is steadily increasing.

Edgemont—During a recent visit in Edgemont, the Field Librarian met with the Ladies Kensington at an afternoon meeting and with the Commercial Club in the evening, to discuss the library situation in Edgemont and to explain the state laws governing libraries. Considerable interest was shown at both meetings and many questions were asked. A tax levy was voted in Edgemont several years ago, but only enough money has been used each year to pay the rent for the tiny space which houses the traveling library and the few books which the city owns. Sentiment of both meetings seemed to be in favor of renting a room, employing a librarian and building up a good library.

Estelline—While housed in attractive quarters in the city hall, the library has been very much hampered in the past because of inadequate support and has been open for only a few hours each week. This year, however, the city made a full two mill tax levy for its support, and as funds are available in April from this tax, it is expected to employ a librarian, purchase a number of new books and make the library of real service to the community.

Flandreau—During the month of January a benefit was given for the library in the rooms in the basement of the court house. A good collection of books was contributed, also some money to be used in the purchase of new books. Petitions are being circulated in the county asking for tax support for the library and will be presented to the commissioners some time in the early summer. In order to show the country people what benefit they might derive from a tax supported public library, groups of books have been loaned from the slender stock in the library to schools throughout the county. These books have been very much appreciated and the teachers in the county as well as the school officers are very enthusiastically working for the tax which will permit the library to do the work which it would like to do.

Huron—The librarian writes, "Some helpful publicity was given to library needs in a speech made by one of the members of the library board at the annual banquet of the Huron Commercial Club. Attention was drawn especially to the inadequate supply of books, both juven-

ile and adult, and statistics were used to show our need in books, assistants, taxes, and hours of opening by comparison with those of other libraries in the state. As a majority of Huron's business men attended this banquet, we hope that their interest will have an effect at the time of our next appropriation."

Ipswich—Since being taken over by the city last year, there has been a marked increase in the patronage of the Ipswich public library. The room has been thoroughly renovated, some good pictures purchased, worn and worthless books weeded out and some very good new ones purchased. The sale of magazines, which brought in quite a considerable income while the library was privately supported, has been continued and the money derived from this source not only pays for the magazines which are subscribed for by the library, but purchases some books as well. In making out their budget last August, the trustees of the library asked for \$1400 for one year, and the commissioners gave them \$1500. The building in which the library is located is furnished rent free by the Beebe Co. Circulation statistics for the month of March show that 929 books were loaned, making a circulation of more than one book per capita for the month.

Lead—Because of the large foreign population in the town, the Hearst library has a problem rather different from that of any other library in the state. Lead is said to contain people of more than thirty-five nationalities. Most of these people are employees of the Home-

stake mine so that it is as much the duty of the library to supply them with books as to care for the needs of the American element. The younger people are learning to read English and every effort is being made to encourage them to do so, but good books in foreign languages are purchased as well and older people particularly, are urged to make use of them. The librarian makes it a point to keep in personal touch with these people, and after lending them two or three books in their own language suggest some good book in English, written in simple style which they can comprehend. Usually the book is taken and at least an effort is made to read it. Often the comments are very favorable but sometimes the book is returned with the remark, "I did not understand it very well." The efforts of the library to supply them with reading matter are very much appreciated by these foreigners, and the library is doing some very effective Americanization work.

Madison—Mrs. Ray Fridley has been elected as temporary librarian and during her stay, she will catalogue the library. Mrs. Fridley took the Minnesota Library Summer School course, also the apprentice course in the Minneapolis Public Library, and worked for a time in the Minneapolis library.

Milbank—The attendance at the story hour during the month of January averaged 48. The stories told have for the most part been taken from some of the much neglected good books which have in the past been looked upon as uninteresting. Since using material from them in

the story hour, they have been in great demand.

By cooperation with the teachers, a list of reading for every grade has been worked out. This list is placed where the pupils can easily refer to it and near the books reserved for the grade. Many of the pupils do not stop when the required number of books have been read, but go through the entire list. A roll of honor is maintained for the pupils in the sixth grade, a pupil's name being placed upon it when he has read all of the books on the list for his grade given in the state course of study. This is creating much interest among the children.

Miller—During the past few months, three hundred volumes have been added to the library, including many books required by the high school. New shelves have been placed in the reading room as the book room is completely filled.

Rapid City—There is very excellent cooperation between the schools and the library, which is a source of satisfaction to all concerned. The children from the fifth grade through high school depend upon the resources of the library for the greater part of their reference work. Teachers telephone their wants in advance so that when the children come swarming into the library, the material is ready for them. The required reading in English is taken from lists compiled by the teachers and librarian. The lists are kept at the library and the books are placed upon special shelves so that the children are not dependent upon anyone for help. While the high school students were preparing their

debate, a room was arranged for them in the basement where they might study.

Sioux Falls—The library has had an increase in circulation of about five hundred books a month since the beginning of the school year. The advertising of new books every two weeks, has brought many new people to the library. With the spring months has come a demand for books on house plans, gardens, birds, etc. The boys who have returned from the army camps are delighted to find the technical books which they need in the library.

Sisseton—The library has subscribed for the Reader's Guide for this year and has purchased the cumulative volume for 1915-1918 and the year book for 1919. Since the library has built up a very fair file of magazines for these years, these indexes will very materially increase the reference facilities of the library. One hundred and thirty dollars worth of new books have been added to the library recently, the money for their purchase being the gift of the Dramatic Club.

Spearfish—**State Normal**—Some jingles worked out by the librarian have appealed to the students in such a way as to very materially increase the orderliness of the library. These jingles were first introduced at chapel, the librarian giving a short talk and then reading the lines. The students repeated the motto at the proper time and were so much amused and entertained that they have been putting the slogans into practice in a very gratifying way. The librarian sent a copy of the verses

to the Commission thinking that some other librarian might profit by their use. They are as follows:

- When you read a magazine,
Put it back,
- The number may be plainly seen;
Put it back.
- When you take a volume bound,
Put it back;
- Place it where it should be found,
Put it back.
- When you need a reference book,
Put it back;
- Make no other for it look;
Put it back.
- When you use the Reader's Guide,
Put it back.
- Never leave it on its side;
Put it back.
- When you move a library chair,
Put it back.
- You know its place—just leave it there;
Put it back.
- When you lift a stopper out,
Put it back;
- Then no ink is spilled about;
Put it back.
- If this motto you'll apply;
"Put it back."
- You'll be happier, so shall I.
Put it back.

Sturgis—Under the auspices of the Woman's Club a picture show was given for the benefit of the library on March 24th. A substantial sum of money was raised which will at once be expended for books. The Woman's Club had undertaken a campaign for tax support for the library this year but after considerable work had been done, it was discovered that the city was already being taxed as much as was allowed by law. It is hoped that in another year the tax for other purposes may

not be quite so high so that the library tax may go through. The ladies found almost no opposition in their work and the tax would without a doubt, have carried easily.

Watertown—The library held Bargain Day on December 20th getting a large number of books which had been out for long periods of time, and some considered as lost. No fines were asked and no fees for rent books were accepted on that day.

Registration has increased to such an extent that a new card cabinet has been installed to accomodate the

cards. A new steel book stack has been purchased and arrangements have been made for improved lighting conditions thruout the library.

Reference work has grown rapidly this winter due to the work of the club women and the high school students. Special work has been done with and for the high school debaters.

January 24th saw the largest circulation in the history of the library and the daily average for February was larger than for January, tho the record was not broken.

Library
School

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

Issued by the South Dakota Free Library Commission

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AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

It is to be feared that many librarians do not sufficiently emphasize the educational importance of the library. The library which is not an indispensable element in the educational propaganda of the community in which it is located, is not fulfilling its mission.

The individual, educated from text books, without the supplementary facilities of the library is at best but partially educated; it is impossible, to acquire from texts alone the breadth and fullness of learning which characterizes the true scholar; the individual who is a real social asset, equipped for the best service of the public.

If any community has not awakened to this indispensable character of the library in education, it is the first duty of the librarian to cause such an awakening. Upon its educational value alone can the library appeal for popular support; so long as the library is maintained as a place of amusement, entertainment and recreation it has no claim upon the public treasury. It is only as an educator that it can assert its right to such support.

In truth the library is fundamentally and practically, a most important part of the educational machine. Modern life cannot be well lived without it and its comprehensive influence for the betterment of all affairs and conditions. When the public is properly aroused to a consciousness of the importance of the library to the public school system, the question of maintenance will be definitely and forever settled.

—DOANE ROBINSON.

MEMBERS WANTED FOR S. D. L. A.

The committee appointed by the S. D. L. A. to draft a new constitution, did a rather peculiar thing in the way of playing at high finance. It reduced the dues of members of the Association in order to increase the funds of the Association.

When first presented to the State Association last October, this idea seemed rather strange, but when the whole dark scheme of the committee was disclosed the plan was approved as entirely feasible. The dues for the State Association have in the past been a dollar and a half and the membership has consisted mainly of the librarians who usually attend the annual meetings. Only a few library assistants have been enrolled as members, scarcely any library trustees, and no libraries. Under the new constitution dues have been reduced to one dollar, and every librarian in the state, every library assistant, every trustee and every library, is urged and expected to join the Association.

The State Library Association is responsible, directly or indirectly, for every bit of progress in library work in the state. The Commission is doing a great deal, but if it had not been for the State Association, the Commission would never have been established, and without the backing of the Association its efforts would be futile so far as the work with public and school libraries is concerned. To keep up the interest in the state meetings it is necessary, in addition to having an interchange of ideas from

those within the state, that speakers be brought in from the outside. Even though librarians are usually generous in giving of their time and energy to assist at such meetings without any return save bare expenses, we are so far away from library centers that even the item of traveling expense is considerable, and the condition of the treasury has usually made it impossible to assume such obligations.

But it is not money alone which is the object of the drive for increased membership. The larger the Association, the more keen the interest of its members and the greater its power and influence, and the larger the membership the greater attendance at annual meetings. There is power in numbers and we should all work together to enroll in our Association every person in the state who is interested in the advance of library work. The idea that an institution may belong to a library association is not new. The A. L. A. has always accepted libraries as members, and very many libraries show their approval of the work of the National Association and assist in its financial backing by enrolling as members and paying the required dues.

Librarians are urged to bring up the matter of membership in the State Association at staff and board meetings. The low dues place membership within the reach of every one. Dues may be brought to the state meeting or may be sent to the Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Ethel Else, Pierre, S. D.

The Salary Question

Perhaps no action taken by the A. L. A. at its recent meeting at

Colorado Springs, was more important than the unanimous adoption of the following resolution in regard to salaries:

"Whereas we believe that a marked increase in the salaries of all library workers is necessary to the continuation of efficient service in our libraries; therefore be it resolved, that we urge upon all trustees everywhere to labor earnestly to have salary scales so increased that the younger members of their staffs shall receive sufficient pay for a decent livelihood and that increases shall be given for experience and attainments so that the best minds may be induced to enter the service and remain in it."

That the sentiment for an increase of librarians' salaries is not confined solely to library workers is shown by an editorial in a recent issue of the New York Times. An editorial on library salaries for the Bulletin was under way when a marked copy of the paper was laid on the editor's desk. After it was read, the editorial went into the waste basket and the clipping was added to the copy for the Bulletin. It is entitled "Public Library Salaries," and reads as follows:

"Public sympathy goes out generously to the employees of the Library. Their plight is that of ministers and college professors, of officers in army and navy, of teachers and Government employees everywhere, who see fixed salaries shrink with the doubling of prices; but whereas others have church organizations and alumni associations to come

to their rescue, or are strong enough numerically to exert political influence, the librarians stand alone, are few and therefore relatively powerless. Yet their work requires years of preparation in school and college and is necessary to the public.

Great as is the gratitude of the public, the only effective expression of it thus far has come from a quarter where few would have looked for it. If the librarians are included under the appropriation in hand, it will mean that others in the employ of the city receive less. The loss will be spread wide and thin, but for those on the margin of subsistence every dollar is important. Yet the President of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and of the Uniformed Firemen's Association 'not only desire but emphatically insist that New York Library employees be included in the increase, and are perfectly willing to stand the slight loss to themselves.' Where such a spirit prevails, there should be no doubt as to the ultimate result."

Librarians Needed

From time to time the Library Commission is called upon to recommend librarians for positions in both school and public libraries throughout the state. At present there are several positions to be filled but the demand seems greater than the supply. We shall therefore be particularly glad to hear from librarians wishing to make a change in positions. Full information should be given as to training, experience and general education,

and if references are given time will be saved in placing applicants.

Catalog of Government Documents

The attention of the librarian is called to the fact that the Monthly Catalog of U. S. Documents has been reduced in price from one dollar and ten cents to fifty cents. This monthly publication together with the index which is published annually, not only offers the only index to the material in government documents but serves as a useful check list as well. There is a wealth of material in the miscellaneous, as well

as the regular publications of government departments, material which bears upon nearly every subject of current interest. Two hours spent each month in perusing the catalog and in writing for the publications listed, will supply the library with a wonderful amount of absolutely free material. Most documents are free to libraries, if ordered from the department issuing them. The price as given in the monthly catalog applies only when the documents are purchased from the Superintendent of Documents.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

• October 14-15, Carnegie Library, Huron

It is none too early to begin to make plans to attend the meeting of the S. D. L. A. The Association has real work to do this year and this will perhaps be the most important meeting in its history. Something must be done towards increasing library salaries in the state and the question of certification is to be brought up this year. These things concern vitally every librarian in the state. Expenses should be paid by local boards, but if they are not, if possible librarians should attend anyway. Huron is easily accessible from all parts of the state. The dates should be convenient for most librarians but if they are not, they may be changed. Both dates and program are tentative. Suggestions in regard to either will be gladly received. A full attendance is urged at this meeting. The program so far as completed follows:

Thursday, October 14, 10:30 A. M.
Registration and assignment of rooms.
Roll call.

2:00 P. M.

Address of welcome.
Response.
Appointment of committees.
Address.
Report of investigations of com-

mittee on salaries and living expenses.
Music.

6:30 P. M.

Banquet given by Huron Library Board.

8:00 P. M.

Musical program.
Address.

Friday, October 15, 9:30 A. M.

Address.

Book Symposium.

Report of Committee on Certification.

Business.

2:00 P. M.

Business.

Address.

Round Table for school librarians, led by Miss Warner.

Round Table for librarians of public libraries, led by Miss Laurson.

Automobile ride around the city and tea at Huron College.

A. L. A. SERVICE IN THE BLACK HILLS

By Eleanor Olney.

In telling of the A. L. A. work in this part of South Dakota, I am reminded of an experience a crowd of us had on a train going to attend the Asbury Park meeting last June. We were in the regulation A. L. A. uniform, and so caused all sorts of interest among the other passengers. One after another speculated as to what "A. L. A." stood for; finally one man came to our end of the car, and after looking us over, went back, remarking, "That's easy, any one would know that stood for "American Laundry Association." A traveling man who came in a little later sized us up as "All loving angels."

In the institutions of the Black Hills which are receiving our World War Veterans, the A. L. A. was just as little known.

My first visit to Battle Mountain Sanitarium was purely out of curiosity to see how hospital methods of the east and west compared: the first ward I visited was occupied by boys who had just recently come from one or another of the large general hospitals in the east, where they had the attention of the seven War Service Organizations.

The boys gathered around me to

compare experiences. Having just left the Service, and being still in uniform, they considered me "one of them." A later comer catching sight of my insignia, exclaimed, "You in here too? I'm sorry for you, there is not a thing to read in the wards, and I have not seen a magazine in all the weeks I have been here."

The attention of the A. L. A. had already been called to the need of the Sanitarium. Miss Elinwood, former librarian of the Hot Springs public library, had written to Miss Lewis of our State Commission, who in turn had taken up the matter with the A. L. A. War Service Department. The response to the appeal from Miss Lewis and the A. L. A. representative on the ground, was just what we have been given to expect from our A. L. A. War Service Department, which has so splendidly met similar needs. A shipment of 500 books was sent at once and more followed. The Commanding Officer has been very appreciative of the interest and material assistance given by the A. L. A., and our State Commission, and his cooperation in the work has been most gratifying.

The magazine need was supplied

as the result of a letter to the Army and Navy Book club of Albany, N. Y., which sent a check for \$285 as soon as the need was known. The money was at once put into magazine subscriptions for a two year period, and for the time being, that lack is supplied.

Our State Library Commission sent seventy-five of the A. L. A. War Service books which were recently received as the state quota. The A. L. A. provided funds to make possible the work of an organizer for the Sanitarium Library, which has been arranged and cataloged, and our World War men who will come to Battle Mountain Sanitarium in the future, will have their intellectual appetites satisfied with both books and magazines.

In February the attention of the A. L. A. was called to our State Tubercular Sanitarium at Custer and a Field Inspector was sent out at once to report on its needs. The needs were mostly spelled in capital letters in the report which went back to Washington, in fact, there was nothing to report but "needs" from an A. L. A. viewpoint.

There is a charming library room in the newly finished main building of the Sanitarium and shelves and fixtures which would make any "born librarian" dream dreams of its possibilities. All the library lacked to be perfect was books, and there were no books. The A. L. A. was able to send only a small quota of books because of the small percentage of ex-service men, compared to the number of civilians. As an experiment, a few letters were sent out by the State Com-

mission to some of the larger towns of the state, asking that the libraries collect books—as yet not a great number have been received. Hot Springs sent a collection of eighty books, Miss Livingstone of Lead collected and sent a nice assortment of books and some money to be put into special needs, and Brookings has just sent a shipment of books. Our State Library Commission generously allowed Custer two boxes of the A. L. A. War Service books, all of which will make possible a fair little collection to form the foundation for the library such as a state institution should have.

As librarians of the state, it is decidedly "up to us" to see that the work does not stop here. Interest should be aroused to make legislation possible which will supply funds to keep up the libraries in our state institutions, not only in Custer but in the seven or eight others scattered over the state. But the greatest need is for a state institutional librarian who could make regular visits to these libraries and keep up the work begun and help to develop the work where it has not been started. Our State Home for Disabled Soldiers is in suffering need of a library and some one who can go in and organize it and keep it running.

It may not be one of the "planks" of the much talked of Enlarged Library Program, but we, as a state organization, have it within our power to develop an enlarged program of our own in raising the standard in our institutional libraries, in keeping up the work in the Sanitariums where our World

War Veterans are being cared for, all we can to supply the book needs
in working for an institutional in our State Tubercular Sanitarium
librarian, and just now in doing at Custer.

A. L. A. CONFERENCE

By Edla Laurson.

The Colorado Springs Conference of the American Library Association, held in June, 1920, offered several diverse attractions to the seasoned attendant at conferences as well as to the librarian who rarely has the privilege of being present. No other conference had for discussion such important questions, proving that the association is very much alive; never before has there been such relation of the general work of the association with that of the workers in smaller positions. Mr. Hadley, the president, struck the keynote in his address and arranged for one general session upon that phase of library democracy. Informal discussions and gatherings were more numerous than ever apparently, and never had there been such opportunities for sight-seeing.

The three outstanding features of the general sessions were the discussion of the Enlarged Program, the adoption of the new constitution, and the program given by the assistants in libraries. The second, the adoption of the new constitution, need not be considered here; the first and third were of the greatest interest.

The Enlarged Program was hotly discussed. "Self-constituted committee," "The signers of the letter" became familiar phrases. But the

very free discussion made many questions much clearer than the printed page had presented them, and through it all one could see that there was a real effort to be fair to the other side. The discussion ended in a compromise. Mr. Bostwick presented the motion: "Resolved: That the American Library Association approves the restatement of the Enlarged Program presented by the Joint Committee as a basis for the guidance of the Executive Board in administering the enlarged activities of the association." This resolution was unanimously approved by all those present and voting. One prominent library woman, whose name is well known, was heard to say that her sentiments were like those of her small nephew who said when his baby sister was crying, "Well, mother, we've got her, and I suppose we've got to keep her, but I do wish that we'd never gotten her."

The relation of the assistant to the library was covered in three papers: "The inarticulate assistant," "How can the beneficence of the libraries be directed more successfully toward their assistants?" and, "Choosing a librarian from the assistant's standpoint." Mr. Hadley, introducing the assistants who gave the papers, said that they had been chosen from libraries where

the relations between librarians and assistants were especially cordial.

The papers, clever and sparkling with wit, showed the results of much reading and real experience. Oddly enough, all the speakers quoted from Helen Marot's "Creative impulse in industry."

Head librarians, usually grave, sat convulsed at the thrusts that were being received at the hands of those usually silent. A sigh of relief went up from some; the fear that when the present generation of leaders died the profession would languish, was gone. The new generation had proved themselves worthy successors.

Meetings of sections and affiliated organizations proved the most useful from a practical standpoint. The only difficulty was that a librarian from a small library in South Dakota wanted to attend the college and reference section, the children's librarians' section, the catalog section, the lending department, and the newly organized small libraries section. Because of the fact that the League of Library Commissions discussed the County Library most fully, the attractions of the other sections were shunned and meetings of the League were attended.

A reception was given the first night by the Colorado State Library Association, and proved effective in inspiring cordial relations. The Library of Colorado College gave a tea on one afternoon. There was much informal visiting in the lobby of the Antlers, there was much informal dining and lunching together, and the sightseeing excursions gave opportunities, not only

for sightseeing, but for talking over matters of library import.

Other social affairs included reunions of library school graduates and a "claim jumpers' banquet," to which were invited those who had no library school training. There were gatherings of various groups of workers, such as overseas workers, hospital workers, and one reunion aroused much interest and must have brought together a most varied group of librarians. The invitation was to those members of the A. L. A. who attended the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. "It makes no difference if you were a babe in arms, if your father wheeled you in a perambulator, if your mother held you by a harness."

The South Dakota reunion deserves especial mention. Miss Richardson and Miss Laurson, when people from other states began to have state dinners, decided that lack of numbers was not a handicap, so Miss Stockett, Miss Richardson, and Miss Laurson lunched together in state at the Antlers. Afterwards several others who might have qualified were met: Miss Mabel Harris who was librarian at the Mitchell Library for six weeks, Miss Anna May Price who served in the library at the University of South Dakota for a short period of time, and Miss Steele who was in the Hearst Free Library in Lead for several years. Still another librarian who might qualify as a South Dakota librarian was Miss Polly Fenton, who attended High School in Howard at the same time that Miss Laurson did. Miss Harris is

now in the Normal School at Chadron, Nebraska; Miss Price is in Commission work in Illinois, and Miss Steele is to be in the Library of the University of Minnesota next year. The latter was in war work overseas, and Miss Fenton is now connected with the Commission in California, though she is to teach cataloging at Chautauqua this summer.

The opportunities for sightseeing were exceptional. The early dates of the conference hindered in one respect; those who went up Pike's Peak by auto could not go to the

top. Otherwise it was most advantageous since the crowd was small and the attendants were all courteous. Pike's Peak by cog railway for the majority of the librarians, and a hike for the inveterate walker, took up one whole afternoon, at which time there were no sessions. Cripple Creek took up one whole day, from which wonderful trip, the librarians returned with much enthusiasm and very burned complexions. Besides the wonderful beauties of the wild flowers, even from the car windows, the fields were tinged with color.

PUBLICITY FOR THE SMALL LIBRARY

By Lois Spencer Servin.

The request of the field librarian was for an article on library publicity which would fit the needs of South Dakota libraries. "Most articles which are written contain suggestions which are only practicable for the large library and our small libraries are very much in need of help along this line." Past and present experience alike prove to me the truth of this statement. Whether I can give the help this far away from a library desk, is another matter.

To many of the librarians of our small libraries this is, as yet, an unfelt need, or if not unfelt, at least realized but vaguely. I am reminded of a conversation I had once with the librarian of a very small library. I asked her if she ever tried to advertise her library in any way. She laughed at me. "Why, everybody in town knows about this library!"

The town was of the sort where every woman knew when Mrs. Stone bought a new gingham apron and how much she paid for it, or when Joey Griggs lost his last baby tooth, and what he did to pull it out. It was true that every one knew about the library, that is, knew it was there. At sometime or other almost every one in the community had donated something toward the upkeep of the library. Of course, every one knew about the library!

But in the course of a talk with a Leading Light of the town, I mentioned an article on the I. W. W. organization which had appeared in a recent periodical. It was the season of the year when the I. W. W.'s were rampant in the state.

"O, I should like to read that," said the Leading Light, "but I do not get to see that magazine."

"Why, it's in your library here and can be taken home for a week

now. The current issue is already on the reading table."

He knew about the library, yes, but he did not know that it contained anything which would interest him.

Again in a still smaller community where the library was housed in a room back of a bank and supported chiefly by ice cream socials and chicken pie dinners plus the cheerful if perspiring efforts of a handful of women, the librarian saw no need of publicity methods. Yet the most insatiable reader in the town didn't know, until he was led into the room almost by main force, that there was anything there but "stories for the women and kids, good enough, but not for me!" Bernard's "Germany and the next war" went home under his arm that day.

Multiply these instances by a thousand others similar in trend but individually different as each community is different from all others, and you will begin to realize the need of publicity for even the tiny library.

Comparatively few of our libraries can practice the larger and more varied forms of advertising recommended in library publications. The average library in the small town in South Dakota, and by average I mean the library in a town of 1200 or less persons, must employ modifications of the simplest of these forms. For instance, newspaper articles in Watertown, Mitchell, Sioux Falls and Aberdeen are invaluable and frequent. In Mount Vernon, Miller, Thunder Hawk, or Mobridge, they might be just as invaluable, but less frequent and of a different content. Where

the larger library might print lists of books, detailed book reviews, announce new books, etc., the small library would have to make pointed statements about old books perhaps, or recommend some books for re-reading, or publish the number of country borrowers, or how many boys and girls came to library during one week, or give any other item of the type which the librarian might tell to the friends most interested in the library. Even in a small town the editor can quickly learn to look to the library for a paragraph each time he needs it. I believe the editors in South Dakota are the small libraries' best friends.

All advertising of any library may be divided into two kinds, that within the walls and that outside. In our small libraries the best medium for both classes is the librarian herself. Paul's admonition to "be instant in season and out of season" applies excellently well to her. She need not make a bore of herself in doing it, but she should have her library and its contents so thoroughly in her mind that almost automatically it would react to an opportunity to extend the usefulness of that library. If Mrs. Ray, talking over the garden fence, complains of a pest of ants in her house, which none of the time-honored remedies seem to affect, the librarian should be able to say, "There's an article on how to rid the house of ants in this month's Good Housekeeping at the library." Or if the minister in his Sunday morning sermon quotes from the "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," she should be able to say if the

book is not in the library, "We haven't the book, but there was a good review published in..... at the library." Outside the walls, the librarian is an advertising agent at every turn. That's why librarians are urged always to be sociable creatures. Why even in small communities it is wise for them to be "in things" and to go to everything that goes on, if they can.

No librarian worthy of even the smallest job, fails to be a good advertiser within the walls. She knows her books and magazines and gladly points out to her patrons those which she thinks will interest them. And may I digress here long enough to say that I deem it far more essential that the librarian in a small library be a reader of books with diversified interests, than that one in a large library should be so. The smaller the community the closer the personal relations and the greater the dependence placed upon the librarian's own knowledge.

No town is so small that the merchant who does business there thinks it unnecessary to have the name of that business somewhere on the front of the store, visible to passers-by. But many libraries miss this most obvious way of advertising. Of course, the separate building speaks for itself, but the store room converted into a library, or the corner of the office loaned for that purpose should be labeled in some way. Where possible, have a sign at right angles with the walls of the building, so that it may be seen either up or down the street, reading simply "Public Library." It may be nothing more than a

painted board, but will be quite effective.

Likewise the merchant uses his windows to display his goods. So the librarian might use a window card occasionally to call attention to the library. The card might announce the arrival of the latest magazine, or some new books, or might have the titles of some good poems, or books or travel, or anything which the librarian thinks might catch the eye of some probable reader. Remember it is not the book worm you need to attract to your books, but the casual or the indifferent reader, and always the children!

Talks at school are usually practicable, though sometimes the teacher herself must give them. Therefore, interest the teacher and get her to boost for the library, as an easy, effective and simple means of publicity, story hours are always good when they can be properly conducted, but their management comes under a separate head.

The telephone may play a very large part in spreading the news of the library. In many cases there is an arrangement whereby central connects all parties on the line and rings them all at once so that an announcement once made is heard by all. This has been successfully employed in calling special meetings for library purposes and might, if not abused, be an easy way to let patrons know of the arrival of new books, etc. Individual phone calls about special items are not as far beyond us as they seem at the first glance.

Have you ever sat wearily waiting in a two-by-four station for a

train that wouldn't be along for three hours? It frequently happens so to the traveling public in South Dakota. Then have you experienced the relief as your eye noted the card stating that there was a public library in the town, open for certain hours? What a chance to forget the dull waiting! Sooner or later most of your patrons spend some time in the station. Let the notice of your library greet them as they come and remind them of the up-to-dateness of their town as they leave.

Within the walls the best publicity is a neat, clean, attractive room. Spend time first in making the room pleasant and afterward in picture posters and special advertising. Just as an untidy home repels, so an untidy library fails to bring about the second or third or fourth call. When the library habit is being formed, I doubt if a messy library could ever succeed.

Just a word about picture posters. They can so easily be overdone, and yet should not be entirely neglected. An occasional one, both to attract to some special reading and to add cheerfulness to the library, is well worth any amount of time. But to feel that because some lecturer or library periodical urges their frequent use, you must lie awake nights thinking them out, is rank folly. Sometimes school girls are glad to make posters and can do it exceedingly well. In that case the poster has doubly paid, once in arousing interest of the maker in the library, and again, in the direct use of the poster itself.

Subjects for simple posters, either

with or without pictures, are suggested in many publications today. For example:

BOYS

Do you know?

David Balfour

Toby Tyler

David Copperfield

Or, HAVE YOU READ followed by a short list of books which you know ought to be read and aren't moving very well.

Or, AREN'T THESE BOOKS WORTH RE-READING? and list some books that people have learned to love.

Keep a list of magazines and papers which come to the library regularly where it can be easily seen. Put up a card over a certain shelf or table on which are kept the latest magazines open for circulation, reading.

"THESE MAGAZINES MAY BE TAKEN HOME FOR SEVEN DAYS"

Use labels freely, even in a tiny library. Label the children's shelves, the travel, the history, the fiction. These labels may be of plain white or tinted paper but must be neatly printed or written in letters large enough to be read across the room.

In all publicity use your imagination. Try to see things with the vision of an outsider and put up something which will attract such a person. It takes a good live working imagination to make a good publicity agent in any line, but especially so in library work. And

when at a loss to know just how to proceed, take up a good magazine and put in half an hour studying the advertising pages. If at the

end of that you have not acquired a few suggestions for advertising your library, your imagination is asleep. Wake it up!

BLACK HILLS ROUND TABLE

At the invitation of the Deadwood Library Board, the librarians of the Black Hills met at Deadwood for a two day conference on June 8th and 9th. The meeting was in the form of a round table, certain subjects being taken for discussion and a leader assigned for each. Copies of the program were sent to all librarians before the meeting so that each was prepared to discuss briefly the various topics as they were introduced. This form of program proved to be very successful and more practicable for a small group of librarians than the more formal program of papers and addresses.

The first session was held in a committee room in the Carnegie Library, the meeting convening at two thirty o'clock. At five o'clock the visitors were taken for a pleasure drive and picnic in Spearfish Canyon. The twelve mile drive into the Canyon, which is perhaps the most beautiful one in the Hills, was much enjoyed by the guests as was the bountiful picnic dinner which was served. The party spent some time exploring the Canyon, sat around the camp fire for a time and was driven back to Deadwood.

Wednesday the morning session was held in the Deadwood library and the program continued. At noon the visitors were invited to Lead by Miss Livingstone who en-

tertained them at a very delightful luncheon. She also took the party through the Hearst Recreational Building, the second floor of which is occupied by the library.

The afternoon session was held in the Lead High School Library. It was decided that the spring Black Hills Round Table should be an annual affair and officers of the association were elected as follows: President, Alice Story, Lead High School; Vice-president, Marjorie Smith, Rapid City Public Library; Secretary, Mrs. Carter, Spearfish Normal.

The program for the meeting was as follows :

Tuesday Afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

Sioux City Charging System—Miss Smith.

Supplementing the Resources of the Small Library—Miss Olney.

Certification of Librarians—Miss Lewis.

Wednesday Morning, 9:30 o'clock.

Worth-while Books—Miss Olney.

Care of Unbound Material—Miss Story.

Publicity and Service—Miss Livingstone.

Wednesday Afternoon, 2 o'clock.

Aids in Book Selection—Mrs. Phelps.

Problems in Administration—Miss Story.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Aberdeen Northern Normal and Industrial School—Miss Elizabeth Conner, for six years librarian at N. N. I. S., has resigned and returned to her home in Albert Lea, Minn. Miss Esther Wendell, of Aberdeen, has been elected to fill her place, and commenced her work the ninth of June. Miss Wendell graduated from the Wisconsin Library School in 1919 and for the past year has been High School librarian and assistant at the Public Library of Marshfield, Wis. Mrs. Arthur Seymour, wife of Dean Seymour of the history department, and Mrs. C. M. Barnes of Aberdeen will be the assistants in the library.

Armour—Although statistics are not entirely complete, the circulation for the year will show an increase of more than fifty per cent over that of last year. Up to June 1st, more than four times as much non-fiction had been loaned as in the previous year, and the children's circulation had doubled.

Britton—The new library building which has been under construction for some time will be completed in the early fall.

Canton—During April the Study Club conducted a bird house contest and exhibited the houses at the library. The work showed a great deal of ingenuity and patience on the part of the boys, and attracted much attention. The Reading Circle recently purchased fifteen new books of fiction for the pay shelf. The reference work of the library has trebled in the last year and the circulation is double that in last year's report.

Chamberlain—Miss Olive Hill has resigned her position as librarian and Miss Henrietta Totten has been appointed to take her place. Miss Totten has had several years' experience in a North Dakota library.

Clear Lake—Mr. Thronson has given to the library the "History of the World War," recently published by the Literary Digest, also the books on birds and animals published by the National Geographic Magazine. The latter are very much enjoyed by the children. The library will be closed on Sunday afternoons until October 1st.

Huron—To retain the interest of the children in reading during the summer, the Huron Library has adopted the plan of the Honor Roll. Each child in grammar grades and junior high school is eligible, provided he reads ten suitable books during school vacation and reports the same to the library after finishing each book. A poster containing the names of these children will be placed in the childrens' section of the library in the fall. The librarian visited all the grammar schools to explain this plan or "game," and the boys and girls have seemed to enjoy it.

Miss Alice Horsfall, a graduate of the University of Nebraska, is assisting in the library for a period of six weeks ending August 1st. She is a resident of Flandreau and is volunteering her services in exchange for the experience and training she requires to enter Western Reserve Library School in September.

Ipswich—The librarian writes,

"During the last year, 8732 books were circulated. We feel that this is a very good circulation for a town the size of Ipswich. Mr. Henry Briggs, of Minneapolis, a former resident of Ipswich, presented the library with 175 very good books. Among the number were many which were very much needed by the library and which will be a great help when work with the high school students is resumed in the fall. The matter of organizing reading circles was discussed at the last meeting of the library board, and it was decided to make an effort to organize at least one circle among the boys. New shelves have been placed in the reading room and we hope to have them filled soon with good worth-while books. A set of the New International Encyclopedia has been ordered for the library."

Madison—Although the library has spent about \$650.00 for new books this year, it has been found expedient to put forth its main energies toward new equipment and better facilities for using what it already has. A large amount of new shelving is ordered, and a cabinet for the card catalogue; a bubbler fountain is installed, and a Remington typewriter working overtime to complete the cataloging of the books which is now in progress. All this makes a large dent in the annual budget, but it has been spent willingly by the Library Board as they realize the ultimate gain.

Up to the time that the library was closed for issuing books, about the sixth of June, the circulation was increasing very satisfactorily,

the last two months showing, respectively, 45 and 48 new borrowers registered. After the cataloging is completed, and the library open full time once more, the reference material will be available as it never was before, and a regular campaign of advertising will be undertaken to bring in users of non-fiction, as well as readers for the many new books of fiction. The reorganization work is in charge of Mrs. Roy Fridley of the Training Class of the Minneapolis Public Library.

Milbank—The greatest circulation in the history of the library was during the month of March when 1844 volumes were loaned for home use. The standard literature circulation was 689 volumes, and the non-fiction 312. Sixty new books were purchased for the use of the high school students, seventy for the grade pupils, and forty volumes for the adult readers.

Work on the catalog and shelf list, which has been greatly neglected for want of a typewriter, is now in progress and will be completed by July 1st. A new case will be purchased to accommodate the cards.

At the Boys' and Girls' Club Rally, the librarian announced to the members of the clubs that they might obtain help for their work from the splendid list of agricultural books in the Free Library Commission; later a typewritten copy of this list, with instruction as to how to obtain the books, was sent to the president of every agricultural club in the county.

Miller—The librarian writes, "We are trying to do everything which

we can to help in the "Books for Everybody" movement by giving out material, etc. We have asked one of the local papers to publish some of the Blue Letters issued by the A. L. A. We have just received an invoice of 150 new books, which includes quite a number of juveniles.

Mitchell — Fern Graham and Georgiana Horock are taking the first third of the Apprentice Course this summer. They will be freshmen at Dakota Wesleyan this year, but will be available for substitute work.

New shelves are being added in a basement room which serves as a sub-library.

A new four-drawer catalog cabinet has been added to take care of the catalog cards which are increasing as the catalog is being rapidly brought up to date.

The entire number of books in the stock room have been re-labeled this winter. The children's books are to be labeled this summer.

Mitchell High School—Miss King, the librarian, is assistant revisor at the Iowa Library Summer School.

Mitchell—Dakota Wesleyan University—534 books have been added to the Dakota Wesleyan University library during the past year. The government documents have been moved from the basement to a document room across the hall from the library and will be cataloged. A rack of "Books which may interest you" is kept on the desk to induce students to read for pleasure. With an enrollment of 190 in the summer school, the students are using the library to good advantage.

Parker—Patronage of the library

for the year has been good. A number of new books have been placed upon the shelves, some having been purchased and others donated. During the month of May, 428 books were loaned. Through the cooperation of the high school teachers, a list of reading for the high school pupils has been worked out. This list is placed where the pupils can easily refer to it. They find it very helpful and convenient.

Pierre—The librarian writes, "Repeated requests from the field librarian for contributions to the Bulletin have caused the Pierre librarian to think hard what she might mention of interest to others. The fact is, that with no help and the work of the library constantly increasing, few things have been attempted beyond the regular routine. The many delightful suggestions for advertising, entertaining the young people, making various departments specially attractive, and otherwise making the library interesting to more of the public, are read from month to month, hastily, and the thoughts of how fine it would be to try some of these things recur now and again, but the truth is that our circulation and attendance are constantly increasing and are at a figure that leaves the librarian not nearly enough time for all the other duties, with but one pair of hands for all.

The report this year will show an increase of 4,229 in circulation over last year, which we consider good for a town of this size. New shelving has been provided for the basement to accommodate the older files of magazines and other reference material least used, and this

has relieved the upstairs reference room of a great deal of seldom used matter. As a consequence our reference room is in much better shape for the winter school work than before. Over a thousand persons used the reading and reference rooms in January, mostly high school students, and the number went above nine hundred and near that number each month of the winter, where it had usually been about 600."

Rapid City—Miss Wood, assistant in the library, is taking the library summer school course at the State University at Iowa City this summer.

Rapid City—State School of Mines—Miss Della Haft is taking her second summer's work at the Illinois Library school, at Urbana, Ill.

Sisseton—Miss Williams, the librarian, is attending the Minnesota Summer Library School, at Minneapolis, this summer. Miss Ruby Arrowsmith is taking her place during the summer. During July and August the library is open only in the evenings. A file of Bulletins, issued by the University of Minnesota, have recently been received and will be very useful to the people in the rural communities and to the Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

Tyndall—The Tyndall public library is now open to the public every afternoon (except Monday) from one-thirty to five-thirty, and from seven to nine on four evenings a week. There has been a demand for longer hours for some time and the board was very glad to make the change. The library is now subscribing for thirty periodicals and also for the Chicago Tribune. The reading room is particularly

well patronized on Sunday afternoons and the periodicals and newspapers are very much appreciated. The library now has 952 registered borrowers.

Vermillion—The library has had had a very successful year. Over six hundred books have been added, a good many of which are non-fiction. These books have been very popular and have been circulated widely. The circulation statistics have more than trebled those of last year. Reference work also has greatly increased, especially with the grade children and high school students. This year no interruption has been made on account of quarantine, thus the library can boast of having been open every day with the exception of the seven legal holidays.

Vermillion—University of South Dakota—Mabel K. Richardson, librarian of the State University at Vermillion, attended the Annual Conference of the American Library Association held this year at Colorado Springs, June 2 to 7. Professor G. M. Smith, who was connected with the University of South Dakota for 29 years, gave a part of his valuable library to the University Library just before his death in June.

Watertown—The librarian gave four talks to as many Parent-Teacher associations during March and April on the subject of children's reading. The library has been re-decorated throughout, new lights have been installed, also a new magazine rack and a new dictionary and atlas stand. The inventory of books have been well started preparatory to the annual report.

JUN 18 1921



SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

Issued by the South Dakota Free Library Commission

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The Presence of
All Old Members
and
Many New Members
is desired at the
Thirteenth Annual Convention
of the
South Dakota Library Association
Carnegie Library
Huron, South Dakota
October 26 - 27, 1920

SALARIES AND COST OF LIVING

Last year the State Educational Association appointed a committee to make a survey of the cost of living and salaries of teachers in the state. Questionnaires were sent out and from the returns made, a report was made out by the committee which was presented at the State Educational Association meeting in November. The results showed that salaries of teachers were far too low in comparison with the cost of the actual necessities of life. The report made by the committee was an absolutely unanswerable argument in favor of higher salaries for teachers, and this year schools throughout the state are, as a whole, paying a wage which is more nearly adequate.

Realizing the need of doing something for the increase of library salaries throughout the state, the suggestion was made that the South Dakota Library Association make a similar survey. A committee was at once appointed by the president of the Association to take charge of the work, and a questionnaire has been sent out by that committee to librarians in the state to secure the necessary data. It is hoped that the reports may be made promptly to Miss Pratt, chairman of the committee, Watertown, because after the questionnaires have been returned, the committee still has to tabulate the results and to work out its report and recommendations.

It is not expected that the very tiny libraries in the state will be able to do very much in the way of increasing library salaries. The work for these institutions will for some time to come, need to be done

through volunteer service or by those willing to work for a very slight remuneration. In the larger towns however, library salaries must increase if we are to expect the better type of young women to take up the work.

RESERVATION OF ROOMS

Librarians who are planning to attend the meeting of the S. D. L. A. are urged to write to Miss Mabel Rieley, Huron Public Library, as early as possible in order that she may make reservation of rooms. Information should be given as to time of arrival.

100 MEMBERS FOR S. D. L. A.

At least one hundred new members are wanted for the South Dakota Library Association this year. The dollar dues place membership within the reach of every trustee, librarian, assistant and library in the state. This is a matter to be brought up at board meetings and at staff meetings. To be successful, the State Association must have two things—a strong membership and enough money to pay necessary expenses. Miss Else, Free Library Commission, Pierre, will be more than glad to receive dues and to enroll new members before the Association meeting.

TRUSTEES WANTED AT

S. D. L. A. MEETING

Letters have been received from several librarians in the state saying that there was a possibility that one or more of the trustees of their libraries would be present at the

meeting at Huron. The suggestion was made by one librarian that a talk by a trustee be given at the meeting, and that we extend a special invitation to library trustees to attend. This suggestion met with instant favor and an invitation was immediately issued to one of the trustees in the state to talk at the meeting. The executive board as well as all other members of the Association, would be particularly pleased if there could be a goodly representation of the library trustees present at Huron. The trustees need the inspiration and help of such an Association fully as much as do the librarians themselves. Their responsibility is even greater than that of the librarian for they are not only responsible to the community for the use of the funds committed to their care and for the development and growth of the institution, but for the selection and work of the librarian herself. We believe that the time is coming in South Dakota when all libraries will send at least one trustee as well as the librarian to the state meetings. We hope that this will be done by a number of libraries this year. Huron is an unusually central place for an Association meeting and everything points toward a good attendance.

DATES FOR MEETING CHANGED

Since October 26th and 27th, proved to be more convenient dates for the school people in the state, than the earlier dates which were first suggested, it has been decided to hold the Association meeting at this time. It is hoped that the new

dates will meet with general approval.

LIBRARY FOR TRIPP COUNTY

The Woman's Club in Winner, assisted by the Secretary of the Commercial Club and the Business Girl's Organization, is making a campaign for a county library in Tripp County. The sentiment of the community is very strongly in favor of the library and its establishment is practically assured. It is planned to house the library in the new \$200,000 court house in Winner for the present.

THE LIBRARY WORKER'S ASSOCIATION

Request was made by the secretary of the Library Worker's Association that the following information concerning that organization, be printed in the current number of the Bulletin. Since frequent requests have come to the Commission for information regarding the Library Worker's Organization, we are very glad to print this authoritative statement regarding its organization and plans for work.

About the Library Workers Association

To those interested in securing experienced assistants or for those assistants wishing to find a larger field of work, the Library Workers Association comes as a practical aid in the solution of their problems. It was organized, April 30, 1920, under a temporary constitution, to be revised and adopted in its permanent form at a meeting in September. Its aim is to further the welfare of

all library workers as affected by employment conditions and opportunities; that is, it helps to find better positions for workers, and it helps librarians to find workers to fill vacancies.

Its growth in membership, and the requests for aid it has received, proves that it fills a real need. Several State Library Commissions have asked the Association's help in filling positions. It has been asked to suggest people for positions ranging from a librarian in a small town at \$60 a month, to a college librarian at \$2,000 a year, and for other such positions as cataloguers, children's librarians, librarians, general assistants,—at salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and more.

The organization's growth is steady, and widely distributed. Among States represented in its membership are Iowa, Kansas, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, New York and Massachusetts. It needs particularly, members who

will be interested in positions paying from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Detailed information about such positions, and about the Association itself, may be obtained from Catherine Van Dyne, Secretary, Library Worker's Association, 5 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

The association takes all possible steps to serve its members. It co-operates with other organizations in related fields, such as the American Library Association, American Museum Association, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, the Special Libraries Association, the National Social Workers Exchange and others. Opportunities to advertise the Association and get into touch with any movement that will benefit it, are eagerly sought for. The organization is a co-operative and self-assessing one. Its interests and those of its individual members are the same; and its purpose is to advance the latter as far as its powers and resources permit.

PROGRAM OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

October 25-27, Carnegie Library, Huron

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|---|---|
| <p>Monday, October 25, 2:30 P. M.
Meeting of Executive Board.</p> <p>Tuesday, October 26, 10:00 A. M.
Registration and assignment of rooms.
Roll call. Magazine reports.
Secretary's report.
Appointment of Committees.
Report of Committee on Salaries and Living Expenses.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2:00 P. M.
Address of Welcome, President Gage, Huron College.
Response, Miss Richardson.</p> | <p>Library Extension in South Dakota and Proposed Changes in County Library Law, Leora J. Lewis, Field Librarian.
Discussion.
Talk, Mr. Loucks, Watertown Library Trustee.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6:30 P. M.
Banquet Given by Huron Library Board.
Talk, Mayor Kelly of Huron.
Reminiscences of Kenneth Harris, Doane Robinson, State Historian.</p> |
|---|---|

8:00 P. M.

Musical program.

Address, Mr. W. J. Hamilton, Secretary, Indiana Library Commission.

Wednesday, October 27th, 9:30 A. M.

Book Symposium, "Best Books of the Year."

Sociology and Economics, Miss Olney.

Travel and History, Mrs. Carter.

Music, Drama and Art, Miss Wendell.

Fiction, Miss Caille.

Biography, Miss Miner.

Reference, Mr. Powers.

Children's books, Miss Smith.

Report of Committee on Certification, Chairman, Ada J. Pratt.

Discussion.

Business.

2:00 P. M.

Reports of committees.

Election of officers.

Round table for school librarians, led by Miss Warner.

Round table for librarians of public libraries, led by Miss Laurson.

Drive around the city and tea at Huron College.

CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

For a long time the question of certification of librarians has been discussed in South Dakota as well as in other states. With the realization of the absolute need of increasing library salaries, has come a general recognition of the importance of a standard by which fitness for librarianship might be measured.

Such a plan must not be imposed upon librarians by statute—nor should it be worked out by the Library Commissions. It must be broad enough and fair enough to receive the general approval of library workers in the state where it is to be put into practice. Some months ago the president of the State Library Association, Miss Ella McIntyre of Huron College, appointed a committee to work out a plan of certification for consideration at the October meeting of the Association. This committee, which consists of Ada M. Pratt, Public Library, Watertown; Mrs. M. R. Car-

ter, Spearfish Normal; and Leora J. Lewis, Free Library Commission, after a careful consideration of plans adopted in other states, has worked out the following plan which it is believed will be practicable for South Dakota. There are some points which the Association may see fit to change—it is not presented as a perfect plan but merely as a good working outline from which the Association may evolve a plan which will be entirely satisfactory to all South Dakota librarians. The Iowa plan was published in the December number of the Bulletin. The Minnesota plan which is to be considered at the Minnesota State Library Association meeting for this year, follows the recommended South Dakota plan in this issue. It is urged that librarians make a study of these plans and be prepared to express their views on the subject at the meeting. There is no idea at present of trying to secure

certification by legislation, but if the plan is endorsed by the State Library Association, both the S. D. L. A. and the Free Library Commission will strongly recommend to trustees that future appointments of librarians in the state be made from persons who qualify for certificates under the provisions of this plan.

CERTIFICATION PLAN

Librarians Affected.

This plan is not intended to be retroactive nor in any way to affect librarians in their present positions unless they wish to apply for certificates. It is simply placing a standard upon librarianship in the state of South Dakota for the use of those who shall enter the work after the adoption of the plan. It is not intended to apply to very small libraries where the work must be done through volunteer service or by a librarian receiving only a very slight compensation for her services.

Board.

To be known as the Board of Certification of the South Dakota Library Association.

To consist of five members, the chairman to be a member of the South Dakota Library Commission and elected by that board from its own number; the secretary to be the State Field Librarian.

Of the remaining three members two shall be librarians from public libraries and one shall be a librarian from an educational institution. These members shall be elected by the State Library Association for three year terms, except on initial election when they shall be elected for one, two, and three year terms,

the terms to be determined by lot among the first three members elected.

An annual meeting shall be held either directly before or directly after the meeting of the S. D. L. A. Other meetings shall be arranged for by the Board.

Classes of Certificates

Librarian's certificates shall be of three grades as follows:

Life Certificate

I.

Education: Full college course.

Library Training: At least one year of library school.

Experience: Three year's successful administrative service in a library organized and catalogued according to a standard system, the work of which is approved by the Board of Certification.

II.

Education: Two years college or two years advanced normal.

Library training: At least one one year library school.

Experience: Six years successful administrative service in an approved library meeting the requirements as stated above.

III.

In lieu of college and library school, the board may grant certificate for,

Experience: Eight years successful administrative experience in an approved library and the successful passing of a practical examination in library economy and the presentation of a thesis on a subject approved by the board. Equal credit shall be given for examination and thesis.

Five Year Certificate

I.

Education: Two years' college or advanced normal.

Library Training: One year library school.

II.

Education: Full high school course.

Library training: One year library school.

Experience: Two years' experience in an approved library.

III.

Education: One year college, or advanced normal.

Library Training: Six weeks' summer school and credit for reading course in library economy for second grade.

Experience: Four years' experience in an approved library.

IV.

In lieu of college and library school, board may grant certificate for:

Experience: Six years' successful administrative service in an approved library and the writing of a thesis on a designated phase of library economy.

Three Year Certificate

I.

Education: Full high school course or its equivalent.

Library Training: One year library school.

II.

Education: Full high school course.

Library Training: Six weeks' summer school.

Experience: Four years' experience.

One Year Certificate

I.

Education: Full high school course or its equivalent.

Library Training: Six weeks' summer school.

II.

Education: Full high school course or its equivalent.

Library Training: One year's apprentice course and credit for reading course in library economy for this grade.

Renewal of Certificates

Five year certificates may be renewed for life upon the submission of satisfactory evidence of successful library administration during the life of the certificate.

Three year certificates may be renewed for five years upon satisfactory evidence of successful service.

One year certificates may be renewed for one year upon evidence of successful service.

Salaries

The Committee further recommends as a move toward standardization of salaries, that the following scale be recommended as the minimum which shall be paid to librarians qualifying for certificates.

To a librarian holding a life certificate, a minimum salary of \$1500 shall be paid.

To a librarian holding a five year certificate, a minimum salary of \$1200 shall be paid.

To a librarian holding a three year certificate, a minimum salary of \$1000 shall be paid.

To a librarian holding a one year certificate, a minimum salary of \$600 shall be paid.

Minnesota Plan
Librarians Affected.

This plan is not intended to be retroactive, nor in any way to affect librarians in their present positions unless they wish to apply for certificates. It is simply placing a standard upon librarianship in the state of Minnesota for the use of those who shall enter the work after the adoption of this plan.

Board

To be known as the Board of Certification of the Minnesota Library Association.

To consist of five members, one of whom shall be the Director of Libraries, who shall be chairman of the board; one to be the State Supervisor of School Libraries, who shall be secretary of the board. The above two to be members ex-officio.

The remaining three members, one to be librarian of a large public library, one librarian of a small public library, and one a librarian of an educational institution, elected by the Minnesota Library Association for terms of three years each, except that on the initial election they shall be elected for one, two and three-year terms, respectively, the terms of this office to be determined by lot between the three members first elected.

First Grade, For Life

I.

Education: Full college course.

Library Training: At least one year library school.

Experience: Three years' administrative service in library of Grade A; or

Five years' administrative service in library of Grade B.

II.

Education: Three years' college or three years' advanced normal.

Library Training: One year library school.

Experience: Three years' administrative service in library of Grade A; or 5 years in library of Grade B.

III.

In lieu of college and library school board may grant certificate for:

Experience: 10 years' notable administrative service in library of Grade A at time this schedule is adopted; and an examination or the presentation of a thesis on a designated phase of library economy.

Second Grade; For Five Years

I.

Education: 4 or 3 years' college.

Library Training: One year library school.

II.

Education: 4 or 3 years' college.

Library Training: Six weeks' summer library school.

Experience: One year library experience.

III.

Education: Two years' college or 2 years' advanced normal.

Library Training: One year library school.

Experience: Two years' library experience.

IV.

Education: One year college.

Library Training: One year library school.

Experience: Three years' library experience.

V.

Education: One year college.

Library Training: Six weeks summer library school and credit for reading course in library economy for second grade.

Experience: Four years' library experience.

Third Grade; For Three Years.

I.

Education: Full high school course or its equivalent.

Library Training: One year library school.

II.

Education: Full high school course.

Library Training: Six weeks' summer library school.

Experience: One year's experience.

Fourth Grade; For One Year

I.

Education: Full high school course or its equivalent.

Library Training: Six weeks' summer library school.

II.

Education: Full high school course or its equivalent.

Library Training: One year apprentice course and credit for reading course in library economy for fourth grade.

Renewal of Certificates.

Second grade certificates may be renewed for life upon the submission of satisfactory evidence of successful library administration during the life of the certificate.

Third grade certificates may be renewed for three years upon satisfactory evidence of acceptable service.

Fourth grade certificates may be renewed for one year upon evidence of having completed a prescribed course of reading.

PROPOSED LIBRARY PROGRAM FOR 1920-21

By Leora J. Lewis, Field Librarian

In an editorial in the June Library Bulletin, the statement was made that the South Dakota Library Association was responsible directly or indirectly, for every bit of constructive library work which had been done in the State. Back of all of the work of the Commission has stood the Association, ready as a unit to back the Commission in every plan for library betterment. Scarcely a librarian in the state ever refuses to do anything which the Commission requests and this splendid cooperation has made our library progress possible.

In 1917 when the County Library Law was passed, the S. D. L. A. did a great deal of effective work. This law has been tried out since that time and while we know that it is good, we have found that it is not quite so effective as are some other laws which contain features that our law lacks. There are certain amendments which if put through, would assure a library for practically every county in the state during the next few years, and which would also make for the permanency and high standard of these libraries.

At the State Library Association

meeting in Huron, I am to talk briefly on the "County Library Situation in South Dakota," and at the same time I am going to present the following program which I hope that the Association will adopt and put through. This has not as yet been endorsed officially by the Commission since it has been impossible to call a meeting before this issue of the Bulletin goes to press. It has received the approval of all of the members and will without a doubt be backed by the Commission. I shall urge its adoption at the Association meeting because I believe that if every member puts his shoulder to the wheel, it can be carried out. If carried through, it will be the biggest thing which the State Association has ever accomplished.

Program

I. Amendment of South Dakota County Library Law as Follows:

a. Inclusion of clause requiring action from county commissioners when petitions are presented signed by forty per cent of legal voters in the county.

b. Addition to library board of two members from county in case of contract with library board for county service, when 20 per cent of fund comes from county.

c. Provision for borrowing money for building or for increas-

ed levy during year of building.

d. County librarian to be approved by State Library Commission.

II. Program for Securing Such Amendment.

a. A strong legislative committee to work with legislature.

b. An advertising committee to secure newspaper publicity, etc.

c. A committee to secure active cooperation of State Educational Association.

d. A committee to secure active cooperation of State Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters, State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and Other Women's Organizations.

III. Extension of library service in all counties where feasible through contracts between Library Boards and County Commissioners. Goal to be at least five contract county libraries in 1921.

IV. Publicity campaign to secure better library appropriations and to promote a more general interest in reading.

Suggested Program for 1921-23.

I. State aid for libraries.

II. Establishment of County Libraries in every county in state where feasible.

AMERICANIZATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA

By M. M. Guhin, State Director of Americanization

At the Cleveland conference on Americanization, an eastern educator said, "Well, no doubt you people out in South Dakota need Americani-

zation." There is, indeed, need for the work here; but it may be interesting to note how the state ranks as regards illiteracy and immigrant

population.

According to national statistics, our state ranks sixth in literacy in the Union; but these statistics include the Indians who are wards of the federal government. If these were not included, our state historian, Doane Robinson, hold that our illiteracy would be but .72 per cent, which would place South Dakota in first place in literacy in the Union.

According to Dr. Foght's school survey the following are the principal racial groups in the state: American, 23.3 per cent; German, including German-Russians, 22.4 per cent; Norwegian, 9.55 per cent; Swedish, 3.9 per cent; Danish, 2.2 per cent; English, 5 per cent; Irish, 4.5 per cent; Indian, 3.5; Bohemian, 1.7 per cent; Hollanders, 1.4 per cent; Scotch, 1.2 per cent; French, .8 per cent; Russian, .8 per cent; all others, 19.75 per cent. These per cents include the second and third generation. In 1915, only 15.5 per cent of our population was foreign born, and this number has no doubt decreased since. Of these, over 56 per cent had lived in the United States over 20 years and 43 per cent had resided in South Dakota over 20 years. According to the state census of 1915, there are only 3,134 illiterates in the state. The problem, of "near-illiteracy," however, is a much more serious one and involves native as well as foreign-born

Our Americanization problem is almost wholly a rural problem. On the New York basis (10,000 people), we have only two cities in the state; on the federal basis (2,500 people), we had only 13 urban communities in South Dakota in 1915.

In 1919 our legislature enacted

a law providing for the establishment of evening schools "as a part of the public school system" for the instruction of people unable to read and write English. The law provides that such schools shall be in session eight hours a week for twenty-five weeks and makes attendance obligatory for those between the ages of 16 and 21 who have not an education in English equivalent to that of a fifth grade pupil. The state will bear not to exceed one-half the expense of these schools. On the demand of the Department of Education, a school board is compelled to establish an evening school.

Under the law, Superintendent Fred L. Shaw appointed M. M. Guhin as state director of Americanization and Misses Genevieve Anderson and Goldie London as regional directors. A propaganda campaign was assiduously carried on explaining the spirit and purpose of Americanization. As a result considerable interest was aroused in the work.

Two cities, Aberdeen and Lead, engaged city directors of Americanization last year, and Sioux Falls has engaged a director for the coming year. The work at Aberdeen was begun in August, 1919, and was very successful, requiring eight or nine part-time workers in addition to the director. At Lead, the director did not begin work until February but succeeded in enrolling a large number in the evening classes.

Twenty-five evening schools were established altogether, enrolling 625 people. Invariably the work was successful and in many instances the pupils made remarkable progress. Most of the pupils acquired suffi-

cient knowledge of English to read the local English papers and to write their own letters. Work in civics and the fundamentals in American history was emphasized in these classes. The United States Bureau of Naturalization co-operated very heartily in the work and rendered valuable assistance.

The social work in connection with Americanization received attention in most of the communities maintaining evening schools. At Mitchell and Aberdeen notable "Americanization Socials" were held. Various organizations such as commercial clubs, churches, schools, women's federated clubs, American Legion, fraternal orders, and various religious associations have given the department invaluable aid. The press of the state has been most generous in helping along the work of Americanization; ministers and priests have been most important factors in making the work successful; librarians have been especially helpful in placing books on Americanization, aids in learning English, and simple texts on government and history on their shelves and in calling the attention of patrons to them.

Probably some of the enthusiasm evidenced last year in this work was an aftermath of the war spirit or was a manifestation of the proverbial American fad, but it seems as if the people of the state are genuinely interested in promoting a more intelligent, loyal, and harmonious citizenship. No one has attempted to justify the spending of public funds for adult education in the high school, college and university and the refusal to spend a little in the education of other adults who

are unable to read the ballots they vote and cannot sign their names in English. Many of these are substantial farmers who are contributing materially to the support of the educational institutions of the state. It is equally manifest that the thousands of near-illiterate, native-born young people should be given an opportunity to get, not a university, high school or even eighth grade education, but just enough to be able to read English without laborious effort (which usually means no reading at all) and to write a legible, intelligible letter.

It is hoped the coming year that evening schools will be organized in October. The plan pursued in the various patriotic "drives" during the war will be adopted. That is, a definite number of evening schools will be set as a goal to be attained and this number apportioned among the several counties according to the need for the work, the success already attained, and the probability of securing teachers capable of handling adult classes. A majority of the counties will be asked to establish only one evening school and none more than eight. It is hoped that the local American Legion posts, commercial clubs, ladies clubs, fraternal organizations, church organizations, and public spirited citizens, all of whom rendered such valuable service during the trials of war, will co-operate and endeavor to have their respective counties "go over the top" in this the one great patriotic work which the United States is now asking us to do. In cities, labor organizations have rendered valuable assistance and it is hoped they will continue to aid in

securing attendance at evening schools.

It should be borne in mind that Americanization work as manifested in the establishment of evening schools is carried on in this state as part of the public school work and is free from class and party influence. Co-operating with the department of education, the federal bureau of naturalization renders valuable assistance. There are many church organizations rendering valuable assistance in social Americanization work and the International Institute will place a worker in South Dakota who will give her entire time to social and home Americanization work. There is no affiliation with any organization that might have a sinister motive back of its interest in Americanization work. The fundamental reason for this movement is a better understanding of the spirit of America and the principles on which its government is based and exemplification of these in conduct. There are two widely separ-

ated classes of people who seem bent on destroying America as we conceive it to be—the land of equality, opportunity, moral integrity, the square deal; they are the dishonest men of wealth and influence, profiteers, stock manipulators, exploiters of labor, who in their fiendish struggle for more wealth tend to destroy America by destroying that on which faith in America is based; and the communist, anarchist, and I. W. W. who more or less openly advocate the destruction of our present form of government. One class would destroy America by poisoning the public conscience; the other by the more open but perhaps no more effective method of overt words and acts of destruction. South Dakota is peculiarly free from both classes and Americanization work here, carried on under the direction of the Department of Public Instruction, will not be tainted by catering to the one, nor palliating the other.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Aberdeen—The library has recently purchased three sets of the Underwood Stereoscopic views. One contains views of the World War, one is a set of bird pictures and the third is made of views of Washington, D. C. These views are circulated in cases the same as books. Webster's New International Dictionary has recently been purchased for the library. The appropriation for this year has been materially increased and will permit a much larger work to be done in the library.

Brookings—The library appropriation for next year is to be \$3200, an increase of \$1200 over that of last year. The librarian's salary will be increased and the book fund will be double that of last year.

Brookings—State College—Mr. W. H. Powers, librarian, is spending six weeks in work at the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Canton—The appropriation of the Canton library has been increased from \$1000 to \$2500. This increase in appropriation permits of a nice increase in salary for the li-

brarian and will allow for necessary repairs on the building and a substantial increase for the book fund.

Chamberlain—Thirty-eight new books have been added to the library recently.

Estelline—The library has employed Mrs. Sophia Burton as librarian, and hereafter the library will be open each evening from seven to nine and on Saturday afternoons from three to five. In the past the library hours have been much shorter, and the library work has been done through the volunteer service of members of the board.

Milbank—This year's report shows a circulation of 14,140 volumes which is an increase of 3000 volumes over last year's circulation. The library has furnished the school with an unusually good collection of books for supplementary reading, and the circulation of standard literature was the largest in the history of the library. The librarian is working on the shelf-list for the library and as soon as that is finished, the work of cataloging the library will have been completed.

Sioux Falls—The librarian writes, "Midsummer says, 'Vacation days when club work is over until the autumn, and the schools are closed.' It is then that so many tasks can be done that must necessarily be neglected during the busy season. The past month has been a good one to sort out the out-of-date material in the pamphlet cabinets, and to prepare new material collected for some time and to generally rearrange the entire files. The reference department, including the bound magazines, has been gone over to see

that the books were in a good condition and exactly in the place where they should be. Books ordered for study clubs have been put on the shelves during the past weeks so that those who are preparing programs may have the use of them before the regular work begins. The ever accumulating public documents have received attention during these **duller months**, so that they will be ready for the business and working man and the high school debater.

The library has never been more popular with men and boys. No doubt reading habits were acquired during service in army and navy, but books are asked for on subjects never called for before. The circulation records exceed those of any former summer."

Miller—Much new material has been added during the summer and everything has been placed in readiness for the beginning of the school reference work.

Mitchell—The librarian writes: "Miss Daphne Downer, for eighteen months, an assistant in the Carnegie Library, Mitchell, S. D., resigned her position in July and was married on the 27th of that month to Mr. Virgil Marshall.

Mr. J. C. Lindsay, secretary of the Library Board, and Mr. M. F. Patton, treasurer of the board, made extended eastern trips during June and July. Mr. Lindsay, accompanied by Mrs. Lindsay, attended the Rotarians annual session and then attended summer school at Columbia. Mr. Patton and his family made the trip through the Great Lakes down the St. Lawrence and through the Thousand Isles, returning home by way of New York City.

Miss Macavoy, the children's librarian of the Dubuque Library, visited friends in the city and called on the staff of the library.

The annual report of the library shows an increase in circulation of ten per cent over that of the year before. The circulation of children's books was the largest of any year since the library opened, being 34.5 per cent of the total. This included 1,733 volumes circulated from the deposit station at the Junior High School."

Tyndall—The librarian has been busy all of the summer in shelving the library. This necessitated the purchase of a filing case, and a twelve drawer cabinet has been purchased. The book committee is holding its August juvenile book order until September—when all of the grade teachers will be given an opportunity to suggest books which they will use in their work. The library has always worked very closely with the teachers and there is a splendid spirit of cooperation between school and library.

Watertown—The librarian writes, "The annual report to the Commission brought out some interesting statistics. There have been 1174 new borrowers added during the year. Fifty-three of these are non-resident making a total of 91 non-resident borrowers. People from the surrounding towns as well as from the country are taking advantage of the generosity of the Watertown library board in allowing books to be taken outside the city with no "red tape" restrictions.

The circulation has increased over

that of a year ago by 13,029. \$1195.98 was spent on equipment, repairs and improvements while \$1406.97 was spent on books.

The reading and reference room has often been overcrowded and there is a movement on to equip the basement for the children's room. A campaign is on now for an increased appropriation. Special publicity posters are being displayed and newspapers carry special library stories each week. It is planned to carry display ads in the papers the last week before the council is to act on the city budget."

Woonsocket—The library has been moved into new quarters over the post-office in the State Bank building. New furniture has been purchased and the library has been made more attractive by the addition of pictures and plants. A large shipment of books received in the spring has kept up the reading interest during the hot weather.

Yankton—The library keeps a collection of about fifty books at the city hospital which are exchanged from time to time for new books. All extra magazines are also sent to the hospital. A new collection of bird books has been purchased for the use of the Yankton Bird Club. These books have been very much in demand during the summer months. The library appropriation for the next year is to be increased by \$1000. This will permit of increases in the salaries of the librarian and janitor and will allow some needed repairs to be made on the library building.

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SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

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FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

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 DOANE ROBINSON, Secretary - Pierre
 WM. H. POWERS - - - Brookings
 EDLA LAURSON - - - Mitchell

LEORA J. LEWIS - - Field Librarian
 ETHEL E. ELSE Reference Librarian

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"There is no state activity of greater importance, or of more far reaching influence than education. The question of what is the greatest thing that can be done for a state has been propounded time and time again, and invariably the ablest men of the country have answered, 'Education.'

The achievements of today, our opportunities and privileges, have had their foundation laid in the past, and the forces set in motion in days gone by, have to a very large extent, determined present conditions. So we today are laying the foundations, shaping the mould, creating forces that are going to determine in a very definite manner what the conditions of the state will be twenty-five years hence. Investments made in education pay dividends far in excess of any other form of investment."

Governor W. H. McMaster in his Inaugural Message.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION

It will be noticed, upon reference to the minutes of the S. D. L. A., that the Library Association endorsed three amendments to the county library law: (1) an amendment to make mandatory the establishment of a county library when petitions are presented to the county commissioners, signed by forty per cent of the legal voters of the county. (2) provision for two additional members of the board of trustees from the county, in case of a contract library where twenty per cent of the library tax comes from the county. (3) a provision making it possible for the county commissioners to levy an increased tax for the library in a year of building. Of these amendments the most important is the first one, and every librarian and every trustee, in the state should exert his influence to bring about the passage of this amendment. We have in South Dakota, twenty-seven counties in which there is not a single public library. In most of the other counties in the state, city libraries are serving only a small percentage of the people. We need universal library service and we cannot wait until county commissioners all over the state, are convinced of the need and value of libraries.

We believe that county commissioners generally, will welcome the mandatory clause in the law—because such a clause will place the responsibility upon the people, rather than on the county commissioners, and will protect them from the criticism of that group of people ex-

isting in every county, which objects to the expenditure of any money for educational progress.

The mandatory feature is nothing new in our state laws. The highway law makes the initial steps toward the building of highways, mandatory upon the county commissioners when petitions are presented signed by a certain number of voters; the mother's pension law is mandatory, and the best law which we have on our statutes, the public school law, makes the establishment of a school necessary, when petitions are presented by persons having the care and custody of seven children of school age living in the district. We believe that some time, a library in every county will be considered as necessary as good schools. Surely if forty per cent of the voters in a county desire a public library, it should be established.

We have realized through experience, that the mandatory clause is a necessity. In one county in which a campaign was made for a county library, the petitions were signed by practically every business man in the county, yet the commissioners turned the proposition down flatly with only one dissenting vote. Campaigns have failed in two other rich counties in which there is no tax supported public library. Other counties are waiting eagerly for the amendment to be passed before making campaigns. A library is a necessity, not a luxury, and we must have positive legislation to provide for its establishment.

The S. D. E. A. at its November meeting, urged that amendments be

made to the county library law which would facilitate the establishment of county libraries. The South Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs, at its meeting at Rapid City in October, passed a resolution endorsing the county library as the most satisfactory method of getting books to everybody and instructed its legislative committee to work for such amendments as were deemed necessary by the South Dakota Library Association, and the South Dakota Free Library Commission, to make it more effective.

EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR

The Commission held its usual exhibit at the State Fair, September 13-18. Exhibits of the various kinds of traveling libraries were on display as well as collections on special subjects. Posters were made in the Commission office, and the pride of the department was a large lighthouse, artistically done in dark blue, with a flaring orange light on which was inscribed the word, "books." The Commission staff thought the suggestion very subtle, and the artist member of the staff was very highly complimented upon the result. Then it was tried out on visitors from other departments. The first visitor was the advertising man from a certain important Commission, who looked at it and cautiously remarked that "it was very good and very realistic, but just why did we want a Dutch windmill in a book exhibit?" Finally after several had viewed it, one came in who recognized it at once as a lighthouse, and again the Commission staff became very enthus-

iastic, and it was borne proudly to the Commission exhibit at the Fair. Scores of visitors passed by. No one seemed to remark upon the lighthouse although many eyed it curiously. Finally a man and a girl—apparently newly weds—surely engaged—anyway hand in hand—passed by, hesitated, noticed the lighthouse, and we heard in a shrill nasal, "We don't want to stop here—we can see plenty of windmills to home." Thus did our best advertising efforts apparently come to naught; but requests for traveling libraries poured in from those who had learned of our service at the Fair, and farmers wrote in for certain agricultural books which they had noticed in the exhibit, and teachers writing in for material told us that they had learned from the Commission representative at the Fair that we were glad to lend materials to schools—and no one seemed to be worrying in the least about the lighthouse. And so it would almost seem in spite of all we hear about the value of spectacular advertising, that perhaps the principal thing after all, is to have the goods, and the next most essential thing is to show them. At least we are convinced that whether or not this applies to Quaker Oats—it surely applies to books.

LIBRARY ESTABLISHMENT

Because of the general financial depression, the Commission had expected that there would be very little agitation for the establishment of new libraries in the state during the year, but contrary to all of our

expectations, we have received more letters during the last few months, from organizations or persons interested in library establishment in communities where there are no libraries, than have been received at any time since the beginning of the war. At Groton, the school offered to house and care for a library to be placed in the public school, if the city would provide the money for the books. The Commercial Club turned over five hundred dollars for this purpose; the Commission was called upon for advice, and doubtless the library will soon be open to the public. In DeSmet, there is a movement on foot, to revive the small public library which was maintained there some time ago. There is a collection of about a thousand books on hand, most of which are suitable for use in the library. Centerville has been maintaining a small public library through private subscriptions, but wishes to enlarge the usefulness of the institution, and to make it more of a community affair. Wapala, McIntosh, Lemmon, and Lake Preston, have written to the Commission for assistance, and suggestions for library organization. In all cases the Commission has sent information concerning the county library, and, in counties where it has seemed feasible, has urged that the ultimate goal be the establishment of the county library. In Clark county, there is a movement on foot to establish a county library, and in Yankton county, an effort will be made to secure extension of library service from the Yankton city library to the county.

SPIRIT OF THE S. D. L. A.

While the program given at the meeting of the S. D. L. A. was very successful, and was much appreciated by those present, the thing which most impressed those who had been attending Association meetings for some time, was the general spirit of enthusiasm and good fellowship which prevailed at the meeting. There was a full attendance at every session, and a desire to remain at each meeting until all of the business and program were finished, regardless of the luncheon or dinner hour. The interest in the discussions and the enthusiastic response to all suggestions, were particularly gratifying to those who had the Association meeting in charge. The attendance of the school librarians was very good, and their round table was reported to be a great success. Practically every librarian who attended, went away with the firm resolve that she would also attend the 1921 meeting—and it is hoped that this enthusiasm may prove so contagious that it will spread to all parts of the state and may result in an even larger and more enthusiastic attendance at the 1921 meeting.

LIBRARY COMMISSION MEETING

The Free Library Commission held its semi-annual meeting at the Royal Hotel at Huron, October 27th. Miss Laurson was elected by the Commission to act on the Board of Certification provided for by the S. D. L. A. It was decided that the Commission should recommend to

all library boards in the state, that after July 1st, 1921, only those librarians should be appointed to library positions who are eligible for certificates under the plan as adopted. The matter of the budget was considered, and the Commission decided to ask the legislature for an appropriation of \$10,500, an increase of about three thousand dollars over the amount allowed by the peccial session. Needed amendments to the county library law were considered, but it was decided to wait until the regular session of the legislature before taking official action in order that legislators particularly interested in library legislation, might be consulted.

COMMISSION REPORT

The fourth biennial report of the Library Commission has been issued and is ready for mailing. The reports from the public libraries are particularly gratifying. Most of the appropriations have been increased during the biennial period, and the reports show an increased amount to have been spent for books and salaries. Five public libraries in the larger towns of the state, have been thoroughly reorganized during the two years. One county library has been organized. Six high schools employ librarians where there were only two at the time of the last report. The report of the reference department of the Commission shows a very great increase in work. During the biennial period, the clubs resumed study given up during the war, and the schools in the state began to patronize the library in a

larger way than ever before. We recommend to librarians that a careful study of the report be made, that the figures given in the statistical library reports be gone over carefully and that comparisons be made between reports of towns of similar size. In order that better opportunity be given for such comparison, reports of the public librarians were given for the last year of the period, rather than for the biennial period.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

A new edition of John Cotton Dana's "Library Primer," has been published. This little handbook, which has been thoroughly revised, will be found very useful, not only to inexperienced librarians and trustees, for whose use it was originally intended, but to the more experienced librarian as well. It treats of such fundamentals as cataloging, classification, and mending, and has interesting chapters on advertising, bulletins, etc. Mr. Dana touches upon some things which are peculiar to the Newark system, such as the color method of marking and filing pamphlets. The primer could be used admirably in connection with the Wisconsin Apprentice Course.

The most recent book by John G. Neihardt, is "The Splendid Wayfaring," a story of the Ashley-Smith explorations of the Missouri River and the opening up of the country west of the river. The volume is not only an important contribution to the history of this section of the country, which should be in every

South Dakota library, but gives a good background for "The Song of Hugh Glass" and "The Song of Three Friends," those epic poems of the American Fur trade period which have gained for their author so much recognition. While Mr. Neihardt is not a South Dakotan, much as we should like to claim him as such, nevertheless much of his writing is of South Dakota and our historical characters, and we regard his books, and particularly his poetry, as the most valuable contribution to the literature of our section which has been made.

A noteworthy contribution to the poetry of South Dakota is "The Green Butte Ranch," a pastoral in three episodes written by Mr. Doane Robinson, State Historian and Secretary of the Library Commission, which was published in the Country Gentleman for September 11, 1920. The poem is descriptive of the pioneer days in South Dakota, making light of its hardships and emphasizing the simple pleasures of the people. It is well illustrated, although Mr. Robinson was quite startled to find that in spite of his careful description of his hero's equipage, the dry goods box in the picture, is placed on the stone boat end for end instead of horizontally, as was the custom in the early days of South Dakota.

LIBRARY IN TRIPP COUNTY

The second county library in the state has been established in Tripp County. The campaign for the county library was begun early in the summer by the Woman's Club

of Winner. There are forty-seven townships in the county. Mrs. R. L. Tindale, President of the Woman's Club, to whom much credit is due for the success of the movement, wrote a letter to one woman in each of the forty-six outlying townships, enclosing a petition and asking that it be circulated and that as many signatures as possible be secured. Thirty-one out of the forty-six women, circulated the petitions and returned them by the date appointed. The 47th township is the one in which the county seat is located, and the Business Women's Club and the Secretary of the Commercial Club circulated the petitions in this township. Although but 400 names were required on the petitions in order to comply with the law, 1200 people or 60% of the legal voters of the county, petitioned for the establishment of the library.

The county commissioners had been interviewed when the campaign was started, and had signified their willingness to establish the library if the people in the county desired it. An appropriation of \$3900 was made for the first year's work. The library is to be housed in the new \$200,000 court house which will be completed by July 1st, and heat, light and janitor service will be furnished by the county. A promise of a larger appropriation for next year has been made, provided that the library is well established by that time.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES AND REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

During the months of September, October and November, 72 new

traveling libraries were loaned. Twenty-nine new stations were established at the following towns: Wall, Owanka, Tolstoy, Colman, (2) Miller, Worthing, Bixby, (2) Meadow, Hettinger, White Butte, Milesville, Hurley, Onida, Lebanon, Bison, Whitney, Haynes, Lyman, Faulkton, Frankfort, Millette, Date,

Strool, Wilmot, Barnard, Oelrichs, Humboldt.

The demands made upon the Commission for material on special subjects, are rapidly increasing. During the past three months 1785 pieces were sent out as individual loans.

A PLEA FOR COUNTY LIBRARIES

By Mabel K. Richardson.

Read Before the S. D. L. A. at Huron South Dakota, October 26, 1920.

When I was informed, some weeks ago, that the theme of this meeting was to be "County Libraries for South Dakota," I was delighted; "County Libraries" has long been a dream lying very close to my South Dakota heart. I promised myself, at once, that I would make an immortal speech in their behalf. A speech so wise, so good, so full of faultlessly rounded periods and capping climaxes that South Dakota should, presently, be swarming over with libraries, and perhaps it would ring down the ages, an inspiration to all wild, libraryless peoples in the remote corners of the globe.

But school opened before I had done anything but think about how wonderful it would all be, and after some three hundred freshmen had asked at the desk, on their first day in college, for a copy of "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," and whether we sold textbooks, ink and pencils, and where all the professors had their classes and when they had them, and what their names were, and what was the first lesson, and

how to get a book out of the library, and if we took their special home paper, and whether we had seen Johnnie Smith since dinner, and a few other minor questions, the edge of my inspiration began to grow a little dull, and I began to realize, sadly, that three hundred freshmen would never ask at any loan desk for a copy of "Richardson's Address on County Libraries." Presidents of the United States, even in war time, may find time and energy to compose undying speeches, but college librarians, in the opening weeks of school do not. I am glad, however, of this opportunity to say a word for county libraries in a very ordinary, subjective, mortal way.

I was born in South Dakota, grew up on a South Dakota farm, and my home has always been in South Dakota. We, five of us, grew up on the open prairie just as thousands of boys and girls are doing all over our state today. Perhaps if I tell you something of what books and the lack of books meant to us, it may help to illustrate the need that is still with us, for we were just

every-day country boys and girls who ran bare-headed and bare-footed all summer, and wore each others old clothes all winter. We stole cookies and brown sugar, hunted the hills for rosin weed gum (and chewed it in turn when the supply was limited), dug tipsins, told fibs, made wonderful vehicles out of dry-goods boxes and rode in them until the bottoms fell out (behind any farm animal that would stay hitched). We got stung by bumblebees, fell in the river, and off of wild horses, and shared with our less fortunate playmates our home made sleds and slickest sliding places in winter, and our choke-cherry trees and shady wading places in summer—and we all lived to grow up, just as country boys and girls will.

Our parents were true pioneers. They came west with nothing but determination, and, like all early settlers, learned to live fully and happily with only the bare necessities of life. Father had, in his youth, once begun study for a professional career. But money in large New England families is never plenty, and the promise of wealth in the new west called loudly. He came up to the end of the railroad, then Sioux City, just to see how it might differ from Vermont and Massachusetts. There he heard dazzling tales of the free lands across the river in Dakota Territory, and his next night was sleepless with the realization that he was really the owner of one-hundred-sixty acres of land. He couldn't sell it, and not knowing what else to do with it, he began farming it. Short-

ly after this, the girl who was to be my mother came out from Illinois to visit a sister and to teach school in the immediate neighborhood, some forty miles away across a trackless prairie. But time and space count for little when the world is young, and it was not long before father had built with his own hands, on the brow of a hill overlooking the river, a prairie palace of six rooms and had brought home a bride.

There were but few books in any home in our community, in my early childhood, and I doubt if there were, in the state, many to be bought, if there had been money to buy. I remember in our home there was a Webster's dictionary and a small brown leather Bible. Before we were old enough to walk the mile and a half to school, we were taught to read at home from the most absorbing collection of McGuffy's Primers and First Readers. These were about all the western stores offered in the way of children's literature. The modern first readers with their colored plates and large type that are used in the primary grades may have been planned with psychological exactness for the benefit of the child mind, but to me they lack the literary excellence of our collection. I challenge any to match the story about Ann, which runs, "Ann, how old are you? I am six. Are you but six? Why, I am ten, I am as big as you. O no, Ann you are not so big." Or that other masterpiece: "The hen was too ill to get up. But she was not so ill as to die. The hen was put on the hay.

She was put on the hay in the sun. The poor old hen may die."

A kind uncle often brought us little penny paper stories gorgeously illustrated in red and back, all about the "Robber Cat" and "Red Riding Hood," and "A Apple pie, B Baked it," down to "Z cried, Zounds let's eat it up." When I was about eight a lady, who had just moved into our neighborhood, gave us two Sunday School books that she happened to have along. They were "Arthur and Bessie in Egypt" and "Benjie and His Friends." Nothing I have ever read, or ever shall read on Egypt can lessen the thrills of "Arthur and Bessie in Egypt." Every description fades and pales and dies, but Egypt lives for me just as Arthur and Bessie saw it.

"Benjie and His Friends" was a sad book. Benjie's father was rather shiftless and was always moving around. Poor, good, frail, little Benjie had a dreadful time of it, and a raw boned step-mother to boot. We used to read this in the attic on rainy days and cry a little.

Then there were two big scrap books full of "speaking pieces" which mother had clipped from the Weekly Inter-Ocean and other papers that came to the house. In another book she had copied many verses and poems. These were our treasure houses for pieces to speak on Friday afternoons at school and at spelling schools which were held in turn in the different neighboring schools each Friday night during the winter. When anyone of our schoolmates was unable to find a suitable "speaking piece" he was

generously allowed to copy one from our collection.

All of this literature was reverently kept on the top shelf of the walnut secretary which father had made himself, as he had all our simple furniture. We were not above the average in picking up our playthings, but the books were always returned to their top shelf.

There was one book, however, that mother kept in the bottom of her trunk. It was bound in soft tan leather, with heavy gold tooling and gilt edges. It was filled with beautiful pictures in soft tints of dainty ladies in fluffy dresses and poke bonnets, and there were quite grown up poems and stories flattering these queenly ladies past all comprehension. Mother told us once, that father had given her this book the Christmas before they were married, and it was such a beautiful bewildering book that I was sure it was reason enough for marrying any man. We always ran to get a peep at it when mother opened her trunk to get out her best dresses for the Fourth of July or some other gala occasion.

One bright day early in March a big hearted neighbor woman had a spasm of house cleaning, and discarded a two year's file of the Youths' Companion that her sixteen year old son had stored there. Some of this family came down to our well for two barrels of wash water every Sunday evening (we had the best well water for miles around—it was almost soft) and this particular sunny, warm, springlike Sunday, they brought to us the files of Youths' Companion. It was rivers

of joy run wild. It was almost humanely impossible for my mother to get any dishes washed, or eggs hunted, or kindling in for weeks and weeks.

There was a splendid continued story running on the first pages, called, "Redmond of the Seventh"—seventh grade I suppose it meant—though we always reckoned progress in school by readers. If you were in the fifth reader you were practically through school. But this "Jack Redmond" was a captivating hero. I decided to marry him when we should grow up—but we never met. So sad an ending to love's young dream. We sorted out the files and sewed them into volumes with shoe thread and twine and the whole family read them until they were in tatters.

One day I went up stairs to get the lamps to be filled and cleaned, (there are always lamps to be filled and cleaned when a girl is about ten), and saw on the hired man's table a volume of gospel hymns. It wasn't the fact that they were hymns that made the discovery valuable—none of our family take their religion over seriously—but they were rhymes—poetry, great with emotional content and mysterious references to far off things past all understanding. So I slipped the book under my apron, gathered up a willing chorus and we retreated to the sunny side of a straw stack in the pasture lot and sang "Hold the Fort" and "Pull for the Shore, Sailor" and "I'm a Pilgrim, I'm a Stranger" to anything like a tune that would come out even. Sometimes the chickens and the cows

chimed in on the chorus, but that only made things merrier until we saw the teams coming in from the fields, then the meeting broke up helter-skelter and the book of hymns was hastily restored to the upstairs table.

But the most glorious, sunniest, warmest May day in all my life was the day the first creamy white "Youth's Companion" came home in the week end mail addressed to "The Little Richardsons." This was our reward for having piled up the summer's supply of wood so neatly and so quickly beside the gate. We couldn't read it in an ordinary way, so to make a little ceremony we put the baby in the little red wagon that father had made for us, and all went down beside the ravine under the willows where the violets were coming out like blue pop-corn. Here we spread a thick horse blanket and all lay around in a circle with our heels pointing skyward and our chins in our hands. The sun shone, the birds sang, and the baby crowed and we read every word aloud and all felt so good and happy and kind toward everything and everybody.

A little after this we saved up coupons from some kind of coffee and got copies of "Great Expectations," "John Halifax," "Adam Bede," and some others, among which was something by Oscar Wilde which mother slipped into the kitchen stove before we had so much as seen the inside of it. I have never read anything of Oscar Wilde's without wondering if that was not just the thing mother slipped into the fire under the chicken she was

frying for supper. But "Great Expectations" was easily our favorite. We used to dramatize it on the way to school and back, and re-named all the cats after the choicest characters. Father wouldn't consent to having the horses' names changed.

Then there was the little blue and gold book that one of my sisters got for getting the most head-marks one term. It was a stirring book, called "Hofer, the Tryolese." It began "O, Thou Tyrol—" and ran on much in that strain to the end.

So our little collection grew slowly, so we treasured everything that came to us. Almanacs had the funniest of jokes. Seed catalogs and all sorts of advertising material were clipped for pictures for the baby's picture books. These were pasted on squares of black cambric and sewed together.

All this was a long time ago. Farmers are making money faster now-a-days. They buy automobiles, and pianos, and build fine houses, but they seem not to have discovered the joy that lives in good books. I know that in Clay County, where my home has always been, the majority of country homes are practically bookless even today, and Clay is one of the oldest, richest, and foremost counties in the state. I know too, that conditions in the newer parts of the state are more than deplorable. Our graduates go out in the new towns to teach, and they write back heartbreaking letters of the lack of the least thing in the way of material for debates, orations, literary

society work, or even for recreational reading.

These needs we try to supply as far as we can, at least in part. But the demands on our University library are already more than it can meet satisfactorily. Our student enrollment is growing, and our extension work is growing faster than our library funds are increased to meet these demands.

It seems to me a library is almost more of a necessity in a rural community than in a city. City people come in contact with much that is going on in the world, first hand. They have their theaters, their lectures, and the busy life of their streets. I believe, too that country people, if once their interest is aroused, have a finer appreciation of the beautiful in literature than city people. They have the silence and solitude for serious reflection. I believe too, that the love of books tends to hold one to the soil. One learns to prefer the quiet of the summer twilights and the long winter evenings.

Nature and literature are so inseparably bound together that their appreciation grows together. A literary critic of merit has said there is no lasting literature that has not sprung from the soil. The establishment of county libraries, I sincerely believe, will aid in the "back to the country" movement.

If you like a concrete example, I'll confess that caring for the grounds and gardening on three town lots is the pinnacle of happiness for my sister and myself after a long day with books. If you don't want to believe it, I can show

you two seven foot cedar posts at either end of my raspberry hedge that I set all by myself—just last Sunday morning. I dug the holes, too, two feet deep, and when they were too deep to dig easily with the spade I ran into the kitchen for a small pie tin to scoop them out with. It works fine. I'm surprised the farmers don't try it.

I am proud to be country born, and in South Dakota. If I had my

choice over, I'd choose to be born on the same hill, in the same house, by the same river, with everything pretty much the same, but I would like more books. What a good county library would have meant to us in the years when we were growing up, I hardly dare to think. It brings tears to my heart to think of the joys we missed—joys that may yet be, through county libraries, for other South Dakota boys and girls just like we were.

THE COUNTY LIBRARY

By W. J. Hamilton

While unable to accede to the editor's request for an article on the county library for the Bulletin, Mr. Hamilton obligingly sent in the notes used for the address given before the S. D. L. A., amplifying them with several additional paragraphs. We print them practically as they were sent in, and are glad of the opportunity to present on paper, in concise form, this outline of the points made in Mr. Hamilton's excellent address.

Mr. C. J. Galpin, the eminent authority on the social problems of rural life speaks of the library as follows: "The modern town or small city library, in charge of a well trained librarian, is an institution particularly adapted for bridging the chasm between farmer and townsman. With the possible exception of the high school, such a library has the largest opportunity of all our institutions for building a relationship of permanent good will and intelligent cooperation between the farm population and the town population. Library boards can, by a little forethought, advance rural progress and greatly aid a general state policy of tying farmer

and tradesman into a business and social alliance."

If books through service are valuable to social development in cities and towns, it is a value which should be spread elsewhere as widely and quickly as possible. The best means to provide "books for everybody" is through the county library. County library service should not be a charity on the part of a city institution. Though sometimes generous, it inevitably delays an active extension system of branches and stations.

What is a county library? A county library is a central agency located at the county seat or largest center in the county, in touch with every group, cross roads, and community; a trained staff in touch with all parts of the work whether it be done through stations or delivery trucks. The station keeper with even a small recompense,

usually gives better results than a volunteer.

Advantages over state traveling library system. The traveling library is usually a temporary makeshift, pending the establishment of local service. State headquarters are too distant from most parts of the state. The librarian cannot be in close touch with the conditions in communities in which his patrons live, as can the librarian of the county library, and communication is often slow and shipments delayed. The funds for a state library are inadequate compared with those which can be raised locally.

Advantages of county over local unit. The county library is more economical. The funds are not spent in numerous small buildings but go into service. There is less overhead expense since money is saved in selection of books, record keeping and supervision. More expensive books may be purchased, since they have a larger use, and because the book collection is sent from section to section, the books are always fresh and dead lumber does not accumulate so quickly. The average small library cannot have books enough for investigation, or the maps, magazines, newspapers, etc., which it needs, and cannot afford the trained service given by the county library.

Points in good county law.

1. Minimum millage—not merely appropriation.
2. Library board should fix rate.
3. Establishment of library should be mandatory.

- a. By petition without election, if possible.
- b. By election, if law compels.
4. County service should be possible through extension of privileges from city library.
5. There should be county representation on library board having county tax.
6. Permanence of library, once established, should be assured.
7. Certification of county librarian by a state board.
8. Exemption from tax if desired, in those communities already maintaining libraries.
9. Required attendance of librarians at state meetings.
10. Annual report to State Commission.
11. Permission to have city and county rates at different figure.

How to get county library extension. The first thing necessary in starting a campaign for county library extension, is to interest the people living in the town. The establishment of a county library will do much in the way of bringing in trade and the county book wagon will help to advertise the home town. The next step is to convince the country people that the people in the city are not working to secure something for themselves at the expense of the county. The assurance of county representation on the library board, helps to allay any fear of this kind. The need of library service for the children of the county, is the most telling argument. Thorough publicity

should be given to plans for service in outlying districts, and such points as the possibility of telephoning reference questions, use of assembly and rest rooms, and the type of books and magazines to be circulated, should be emphasized. The county superintendent can do a great deal by talking of the value of school collections, and the county agent and county nurse can accomplish much in the way of interesting the county people.

How work is done. Methods of work depend largely upon local conditions. The keynote of successful work is to get the books out to people and to emphasize the fact that library service is free. A program which merely "lets people come after books" and "lets teachers come and get the books," and a perpetual whine about depleting the towns' resources, never accomplished more than mediocre work.

Librarian's job. It is the librarian's duty to get a map and make a good county survey. She should first get acquainted with the entire

county; should visit all schools and communities, and should make up her boxes to fit the conditions. Paid library workers are better than volunteers. The best service should go to rival towns for this is where the friction will develop. Book wagons alone will not serve the problem. With these there must be combined permanent station collections. The work should not slump in the summer merely because the schools are out, but a home or store should be found to house the collections. Go slow enough to get acquainted at first, and don't expect to handle both desk work and extension work and do either justice. Be aggressive and not a shrinking violet. Talk about your work. It is important enough to be discussed. Librarians must push at first, giving both inspiration and material service in county districts. As the work develops, people will take more initiative, will ask for things and will make suggestions. Our own city libraries have had a similar gradual development although most of us have forgotten it.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Taken from the minutes of the meeting at Huron, October 25-27, 1920.
By Ethel E. Else, Secretary.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the South Dakota Library Association was held at Huron, October 25-27, at the Carnegie Library with thirty-seven library workers in attendance. There was a meeting of the executive board Monday, October 25th, at which a program of

work for the coming year was discussed.

Miss Ella McIntyre, President of the Association, opened the first session Tuesday morning, October 26th, with a brief address. The roll call proved most interesting; each librarian responding with a

short report of a periodical.

The secretary's report of the previous meeting was read and approved. Committees were appointed as follows: Nominating, Miss Warner, Miss Shannon, and Miss Redmond; Legislative, Miss Laurson, Mrs. Jacobsen, and Mrs. Carter; Resolutions, Miss Miner, Miss Anding and Miss King. (Miss Anding being unable to act, Miss Richardson was appointed in her place).

A committee, consisting of Miss Pratt, Mrs. Carter and Miss Lewis, had been appointed by the president to investigate the salaries and living expenses of librarians in South Dakota and to draw up a plan for certification to submit to the Association. The report was given by the chairman. Questionnaires were sent to all the libraries in the state except to those which are open but a few hours a week and which employ only part time librarians. Replies were received from thirty-five librarians. Some of the librarians in the smaller libraries did not reply. Of the thirty-five librarians, three were librarians in normal schools, five of college libraries, and twenty-three of public libraries. Sixty-five percent of the librarians reporting have had some library school training; ten have had the full course, two a twelve week course, and eleven the six weeks course. Twelve had no training whatever. The average time of service was 7.7 years. The average library appropriation was \$3,456. The average salary was \$1290, an increase of 27% over that of last year. The average for

living expenses (this included room, board, laundry, clothing, doctor and dentist bills) was \$994. This was low as twenty-four out of the thirty-five librarians reporting, lived at home. Thirty-one out of the thirty-five, expect to remain in their present positions for at least another year.

A short discussion of the A. L. A. Program followed, led by Miss Laurson and Mr. Powers.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Dr. Gage, President of Huron College, delivered the address of welcome. Dr. Gage dwelt upon the privilege and the opportunity of the librarian, to give to the people a personal introduction to good books. He urged that the county, rather than the town or township, be looked upon as the unit for community activities. As one method of introducing books to people, Dr. Gage suggested that lists of good books for general reading, be submitted to communities, and that the people discuss these books at open meetings.

Miss Mabel Richardson, librarian of the State University, gave the response. The general theme of her talk was the county library. Miss Richardson, who spent her childhood in a rural community in South Dakota, in which a book was a rarity, was well able to present the need of a larger and more general library service.

Miss Leora J. Lewis, state field librarian, presented the library facilities and needs of South Dakota. With the aid of a large map, a library survey was taken. This survey showed that there were 51

city libraries in the state, one tax supported county library in actual operation, and one in the process of establishment. But one town in the state of more than 2500 people is without a library, and there are only three towns of more than 1500 people and ten towns of more than 1000 people, without libraries. In twenty-seven counties there is not a single public library, and in most of these counties the county library would be very practicable. Most of the city libraries established, should be under contract to the county commissioners to furnish service to the rest of the county, or should be branches of county systems. Miss Lewis suggested a plan of work for the coming year, the tentative outline of which appeared in the Bulletin for September, 1920. This program included the introduction of several amendments to the county library law, the appointment of a committee to work for such amendments; the promotion of a general campaign to bring about greater interest in libraries and reading in the state, and a membership drive for the S. D. L. A. A general discussion of the program followed. It was decided that the Association should endorse the following amendments to the county library law:

1. An amendment making the establishment of libraries mandatory upon the county commissioners when petitions are presented, signed by forty per cent of the legal voters of the county.

2. A provision, in case of a contract library, whereby two members from the county shall be added to the library board when twenty per-

cent of the tax comes from the county.

3. An amendment which would permit county commissioners to levy a two mill tax for library purposes, in a year of building.

It was decided that two committees should be appointed; one to work with the club women in the state, and the other with the State Educational Association, to secure the endorsement of these amendments, and both to work with the legislative committee to secure their adoption by the legislature. Mrs. Severin and Miss Richardson were appointed to work with the clubs, and Miss Pratt and Mr. Shaw, to work with the S. D. E. A.

It was decided that the Association should endorse a publicity campaign to secure appropriations, and to promote a more general interest in reading, and that the Association should recommend a short list of books for general reading, which list should be printed for general distribution. Ten dollars was appropriated for this purpose. Miss Ricley and Miss Lewis were appointed as a committee to work out the list and to attend to the printing.

The members of the Association were most delightfully entertained at a banquet given at Guild Hall by the board of trustees of the Huron library. The room was decorated in Hallowe'en colors, and the same color scheme was carried out in the table decorations. Mr. Doane Robinson, State Historian, gave interesting reminiscences of Kennet Harris, who spent the early days of his career as a journalist and short

story writer in South Dakota. Mrs. M. E. Blystone sang two vocal selections. A one act morality play, showing the inoculation of a staid, old time custodian of books with the virtues of the modern, alert, progressive librarian, written by Miss Rieley, Public Library, Huron, was presented by the students of the Dramatic Expression Department of Huron College.

Mr. William J. Hamilton, Secretary of the Indiana Free Library Commission, delivered a most interesting and instructive address on "County libraries." Mr. Hamilton gave a brief history of county library laws, a resume of the existing laws of the various states, touching upon the good and the bad features of the laws. He presented the advantages of the county, as a unit for library work, over the state or the small community. Using the experience of Indiana libraries as a basis, Mr. Hamilton discussed the administrative problems of a county library. Coming from a state in which county library work is well past the experimental stage, Mr. Hamilton was able to speak with authority upon the subject, and gave much practical help and inspiration to the members of the Association, many of whom are considering plans for county extension in their own counties.

On Wednesday, the Association was called to order at nine thirty o'clock. A book symposium, "Best books of the year" was presented as follows:

Travel and history. Mrs. Maude Russell Carter.

Music, drama and art. Miss Esther Wendell.

Fiction. Miss Alberta Caille.

Biography. Miss Helen Miner.

Reference. Mr. Powers.

Children's books. Miss Marjorie Smith.

Miss Ada Pratt presented the plan for certification of librarians which had been drawn up by the committee on certification and printed in the South Dakota Library Bulletin for September, 1920. The plan was adopted by the Association, with one change, the elimination of the word "administrative" as qualifying the type of service required for a certificate.

The membership drive for the S. D. L. A., which had been proposed, was discussed and it was decided that such a drive should be made. The following committee was appointed to take charge of it: Miss Alberta Caille, Miss Esther Wendell, and Miss Winifred Lewis.

Mr. William H. Powers called attention to the A. L. A. publications which are on display and made a strong plea for the membership in the American Library Association, of every member of the S. D. L. A.

The committee on nominations presented their report and the following officers were elected: President, Miss Ada J. Pratt, Watertown; Vice-president, Miss Mabel Rieley, Huron; Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Maude Russell Carter, Spearfish.

Members of the Certification committee elected from the Association, were Miss Rieley, Miss Caille, and Mrs. Carter.

Mr. Leverett A. Hill, State Director of the Near East Relief Work,

presented the work of his Association and asked for its support by the S. D. L. A.

Miss Miner read the report of the Resolutions Committee which follows:

Whereas, we believe that while library salaries have been generally increased in South Dakota during the past year, there are still librarians in the state who are very much underpaid,

Be it resolved that we as an Association heartily endorse the following resolutions passed by the American Library Association at its last annual meeting as follows: "Whereas we believe that a marked increase in the salaries of all library workers is necessary for the continuation of efficient service in our libraries, be it resolved, that we urge upon all trustees everywhere, to labor earnestly to have salary scales so increased that the younger members of their staffs shall have sufficient pay for a decent livelihood, and that increases shall be given for experience and attainments so that the best minds may be induced to enter the service and to remain in it.

Whereas, we appreciate the importance to library work of a strong state association, be it further resolved that the Association urge all librarians of the state, their libraries and their trustees, to become members of the Association.

Whereas, this the 14th annual meeting of the S. D. L. A. has been one of the most delightful in the history of the organization, we as

members, desire to express our appreciation

To Mr. W. J. Hamilton, Secretary of the Indiana Free Library Commission, for his inspiring address on "County libraries" and the many helpful suggestions offered during the meeting.

To Miss Mabel Rieley and Miss Ella McIntyre, the city library board and the trustees of Huron College, for their untiring efforts in making our stay while in the city, profitable and pleasant; for the banquet given by the city library board and the tea served at the college.

To Miss Hatch, of the Dramatic Expression Department of Huron College, and to the young ladies who helped her present the delightful little play written by Miss Rieley.

To Mrs. Blystone, wife of one of the Huron trustees for adding to the enjoyment of our social evening by her singing.

To the members of the Huron Commercial Club for the delightful automobile ride around the city.

Respectfully submitted,
Helen E. Miner,
Mabel E. Richardson,
Ora King.

The report was accepted as read and the resolutions adopted.

The report of the treasurer was read as follows:

Receipts:

Balance on hand\$ 80.23
Dues 42.50
Total\$122.73

Disbursements:

Stationery	\$ 9.75
Telegram72
Postage	2.42
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 12.89
Cash on hand	\$109.84

Two most interesting round tables were held on Wednesday afternoon. At the round table for librarians of public libraries, led by Miss Laurson, the following topics were discussed: Rental books; Disposition of books which have been in homes having contagious diseases; Simplification of regular routine which have been found to be worth while; Conduct of a book week; Use of Cutter numbers for fiction and non-

fiction; Privileges accorded to non-residents.

The round table for school and college librarians was conducted by Miss Warner and the following subjects were discussed: Apportionment of book fund among departments; Care of pamphlet material; Disposal of newspapers; Student assistants; Library training courses in normal schools; Reserve books; Permit slips; Fines; Exchange papers; Statistics.

A delightful tea at Huron College, held in the library, was preceded by a drive around the city arranged by the Commercial Club. This sightseeing trip included a visit to the well equipped high school library.

RECENT WORTH WHILE BOOKS

A feature of the program of the S. D. L. A. was a book symposium in which a number of the librarians took part. It has been requested that the list of books discussed, be published with short annotations in the Bulletin. The annotations, except in the case of the one list to which credit to the A. L. A. Booklist is given, have been prepared by the librarian leading the discussion.

Sociology and Economics

Cahot, R. C. Social work. Houghton. \$1.50.

The book explains the comparatively new field of the social worker, and her various spheres of activity, and explains especially the opportunities of the medical social service worker. The book embodies the spirit of service and the joy in the service.

Chancellor, W. E. Educational sociology. Century. \$2.25.

The book is valuable for its mine of facts and illustrations of social psychology and is extremely useful to both the teacher and student of sociology.

Cooley, C. H. Social progress. Scribner. \$2.00.

A practical though not radical treatment of sociology.

Evans, F. N. Town improvement. Appleton. \$2.50.

The volume is very comprehensive; apparently it suggests solutions for almost every problem that can confront a community.

Hanifan, L. J. The community center. Silver. \$1.52.

Dealing with the community center as a solution of rural life problems.

Leacock, S. B. Unsolved riddle of social justice. Lane. \$1.25.

The author sees in the present state of human society, a great discrepancy

between human power and resulting human happiness, and analyses the reasons for the present day social unrest. Especially recommended for the general reader.

Marshall, L. C. Readings in industrial society. University of Chicago Press. \$3.50.

An excellent reference book for the general reader, and of great value to those who have not time for deep study of the subject.

Munroe, J. P. Human factor in education. Macmillan. \$1.60.

A plea for the reorganization of education to provide more adequate training for specific social needs. The author is an expert in reconstruction work.

Ward, H. F. New social order. Macmillan. \$2.50.

Considers the tendency toward a new order in the political, economic and religious organizations of the present day. Covers the program of the League of Nations, the Russian Soviet, the possibilities of the League of Nations, and activities in this country by the Socialists. Federation of Labor and churches; finding in all a movement whose elements contribute to the "sacrificial spirit" which this teacher of ethics relies on for human progress.

Music, Drama, and Art

Kobbe, Gustav. Complete opera book. Putnam. \$5.00.

This book contains the scores of 400 operas, together with the stories, photographs and material on various schools of opera.

Rosenfeld, Paul. Musical portraits. Harcourt. \$2.50.

A musical biography including Wagner, Strauss and Debussy. Excellent criticism.

Browne, C. A. Story of our national ballads. Crowell. \$1.50.

Gives the origin and story of our national songs, as Yankee Doodle, Star Spangled Banner, Hall Columbia. Newest and best work of its kind.

Hornblow, Arthur. History of the theatre in America. Lippincott. 2 v. \$10.00.

Last word in the history of the theatre in America. A fascinating study of the development of the American theatre.

Mackaye, Constance. History of the little theatre in the United States. Holt. \$2.00.

An excellent account of the growth of the little theatre in the United States. Individual accounts of various community theatres and little theatres in the country.

Johnson, G. E. Choosing a play. Willson. 45c.

An excellent help for choosing plays for amateur theatricals.

Mitchell, Roy. Shakespeare for community players. Dutton. \$2.50.

A selection of scenes, directions for staging, music, and illustrations and a bibliography of Shakespeare's plays.

Lescaraboura, A. C. Behind the motion picture screen. Scientific American. \$3.50.

A scientific discussion of the production of moving pictures, with 300 pictures and a model scenario.

World's great paintings. Funk-Wagnalls. \$5.00.

The great painting fully described and illustrated, including biography, history and schools.

Van Dyke, J. C. American painting and its traditions. Scribner. \$2.50.

A discussion of the American movement from 1817 to 1915, including Whistler, Sargent, Innes, and Chase.

Travel

Burr, A. R. Alaska. Page. \$4.00.

Few things about Alaska are omitted from this picturesque and profusely illustrated book. The tourist, the scientist, the business man, and the historian, each finds what he seeks. There is an excellent bibliography and index.

Shackleton, Sir E. H. South. Macmillan. \$6.00.

The story of Shackleton's last Antarctic expedition, undertaken in an attempt to cross the Antarctic continent. Rivals the most adventurous sea tale ever written.

Van Dyke, J. C. Grand canyon of the Colorado. Scribner. \$2.00.

Exceptionally good book on the subject. Geology confirmed by one of the U. S. geologists who has spent much time in the canyon. Van Dyke's literary style adds to his statements the fascination of his own interest.

Yard, Robert. Book of the National Parks. Scribner. \$3.00.

Has two aims—to differentiate the national parks in a manner which will enable the reader to appreciate their importance, beauty, manifold uses, and their enormous value to the individual and the nation, and to describe them as examples of world building. They are thus classified as the granite, the volcanic, the sedimentary parks, etc.

Biography

Bradford, Gamaliel. Portraits of American women. Houghton. \$2.50.

Abigail Adams, Sarah Alden Ripley, Mary Lyon, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Margaret Fuller Ossolo, Louisa May Alcott, Frances Willard, Emily Dickenson, are the eight chosen. As in the author's portraits of women, a study of letters, the remarks of friends, the subject's works and writings are employed to produce keen bright sketches of their personalities.—A. L. A.

Carnegie, Andrew. Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie. Houghton. \$5.00.

Written during several successive summers for immediate relatives and friends, this is a revelation of the author's geniality, indomitable cheerfulness, canny common sense and idealism. Although scrappy and gossipy in parts, the interest is sustained.—A. L. A.

Dickey, Marcus. Youth of James Whitcomb Riley. Bobbs. \$3.50.

An intimate biography which carries the poet through youth and early manhood from his struggles to earn a living as a patent medicine vendor and a sign painter to his final success as a poet. Illustrated with many photographs and contains an index.—A. L. A.

Grenfell, W. T. Labrador doctor. Houghton. \$4.00.

Wide interest will be felt in this life story of the missionary doctor who has given thirty-two years to work with deep sea fishermen, twenty-seven of them in Newfoundland and Labrador. He disclaims any influence of strong religious emotions in choosing the Labrador field, but declares his increasing belief that the only real adventure of life was his decision to follow Jesus Christ.—A. L. A.

Morgan, George. The true LaFayette. Lippincott. \$2.50.

A biography which aims to give the story of LaFayette in America, in his home and in the light of his connection with French politics. His power as a personality rather than as a statesman, is made evident. His connection with the French revolution gives Americans a new view of him. A good reference text, easily read.—A. L. A.

Roosevelt, Theodore. Theodore Roosevelt's letters to his children; ed. by Joseph Bucklin Bishop. Scribner. \$2.00.

Many sides of the interesting character of Roosevelt are revealed in his letters to his children or to his friends about them. Most of all he is seen as an ardent big playfellow with interests wide enough to do crude picture letters for the little ones as well as apologetically preachy ones to the boys away at school.

History

Faris, J. T. On the trail of the pioneers. Doran. \$3.50.

Gives glimpses of the emigration to the west of the Appalachians.

Griffis, W. E. Young people's history of the Pilgrims. Houghton. \$3.00.

Emphasizes what was interesting or visible to the Pilgrim boys and girls. Marble, Mrs. Annie Russell. Women who came in the Mayflower. Pilgrim Press. \$1.50.

Reveals glimpses of the communal life during 1621-23, and gives interesting facts about the matrons and maids of Plymouth, about whom it has almost been impossible to find material. Hays, J. H. Brief history of the

great war. Macmillan. \$3.50.

Well adapted for use in schools. Shows a broad and judicious comprehension of events and is as strong on the military side as on the political. Remarkably lucid and impartial.

Bott, Alan. Eastern nights and fights. Doubleday. \$1.60.

The author of "The Cavalry of the Clouds," was captured and made a prisoner of war in Palestine and Turkey. His adventures took him to Damascus, Constantinople, Cairo, Odessa, and Sofia, and are told with a pleasing sense of humor.

Hard, William. Raymond Robbins own story. Harpers. \$2.00.

This is the book which Roosevelt was so anxious to read. The most truthful record in English of the birth of Bolshevism through the Soviet. The author's personal contact with Trotsky and Lenine makes his chapters on those persons noteworthy. Roosevelt, Kermit. War in the garden of Eden. Scribner. \$1.60.

Dramatic account of the war along the Kurdish, the Tigris and Euphrates front, and later in the Argonne. All comments are favorable.

Dillon, P. R. American anniversaries. Dillon. \$2.00.

Contains from one to several historical events which have occurred on each day of the calendar year, giving brief interesting accounts of the most important.

Fiction

Adams, Samuel. Wanted a husband. Houghton. \$1.75.

Humorous and gay is this tale of the transformation of Darcy Cole from a peevish unhealthy, unhappy girl into a charming person. An invented fiancée, a real lover and sheer grit help to make the story interesting.

Bachelor, I. A. Man for the ages.

Bobbs. \$1.75.

A story of pioneer days. The recollections of the Honorable Josiah Traylor, whose father was a boyhood friend of Lincoln's, aided by family letters and diaries, giving the years of Lincoln's life from young manhood to marriage.

Brown, Edna. That affair at St. Peters. Lothrop. \$1.75.

The theft of St. Peter's communion plate between services, forms the plot of this mystery story, well written, exciting but without a shudder.

Conrad, Joseph. The rescue. Doubleday. \$1.90.

The south seas and civil war among the native tribes of the Malay Straits. The choice between loyalty and love are the background for Conrad's new story, begun some twenty years ago. The choice between loyalty and love and the outcome, the wreck of all Lingard's hopes for the cause he served, are told in this book.

Day, F. Rider of the king log. Harper. \$1.75.

Romance and adventure combine to make this a dramatic tale. A plucky girl carries on her father's lumbering business after his death and wins success and love.

Grey, Zane. Man of the forest. Harper. \$1.90.

A western story full of the thrills and charms familiar to friends of Zane Grey.

Lincoln, Joseph. The Portygee. Appleton. \$2.00.

By the simple Cape Cod folk, a stranger is called a "Portygee." Albert Miguel Carlos Speranza, son of a Spanish opera singer, lives down the contempt and suspicion of his grandparents and their friends, becomes a war hero and an author of whom they all are proud.

Locke, W. J. House of Beltazar. Lane. \$1.90.

Although not Locke's best work, it is ingenious and amusing. Beltazar is a voluntary exile in France for eighteen years. Learning of the war, he returns home, plunges into politics and becomes the man of the hour. Then sacrifices himself for his son's career and again returns to China.

Rinehart, Mrs. M. R. Affinities.

Doran. \$1.75.

Short entertaining stories of society life.

Terhune, A. P. Lad, a dog. Dutton. \$1.75.

Lad is the hero. His courage and devotion to his master will appeal to all dog lovers.

Walpole, H. S. Jeremy. Doran. \$1.75.

The chronicle of a year in the life of a normal, happy and imaginative little boy of eight. It has many a chuckle, some smiles and occasionally a sigh to make it varied and interesting.

Children's Books

Boston, H. B. Firelight fairy book. Atlantic Press. \$3.00.

The Bookman says, "The collection as a whole seems to have more the quality, interest and wonder of the Arabian Nights conceived in an atmosphere of the western world, than that of any other fairy tales we can recall." The illustrations are in color and are very beautifully portrayed, but the binding is poor.

Burgess, T. W. Bird book for children. Little. \$2.50.

Mr. Hornaday recommends this book very highly by saying that it is the best child's book in existence. Though this recommendation may be over-enthusiastic, nevertheless it has made an unusual appeal to children.

Gray, Joselyn. Rusty Miller. Scribner. \$1.50.

Miss Cutter, in the Bookshelf for Boys and Girls, says: "Rusty through her loyalty, naturalness and charm, in spite of her red hair and hot temper, redeems whatever faults the book may have."

Fisher, E. F. Resources and industries of the United States. Ginn. 80c.

This book, which has been designed for children of junior high school age, is splendid and may be used as a supplementary reader.

Dyer, W. A. Ben, the Battle Horse. Holt. \$1.35.

This is a story of a horse which went to France for war service from a Long Island country place. Will be enjoyed by both boys and girls.

Poullson, Emilie. What happened to Ingar Johann. Lothrop. \$1.50.

This is a thoroughly Norwegian story and is universal in its appeal. Will attract boys as well as girls.

Schultz, J. W. Lone Bull's mistake. Houghton. \$1.35.

This strong Indian story possesses the thrill that will appeal to boys.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Aberdeen — Northern Normal — Miss Leora J. Lewis, Field Librarian, was a visitor at the Normal Library during the meeting of the S. D. E. A. During the meeting the librarians in attendance had lunch together at the Sherman Hotel. Plans for having a Round Table for school librarians at the Association meetings were discussed. Those present were: Miss Lewis, of the Commission; Miss Schmidt, Aberdeen high school; Mrs. Drun and Miss Jones of the Aberdeen public library; Miss Wendel and Mrs. Barnes of the N. N. I. S. library, and Miss Hummer of the Huron high school library.

Five hundred books have been added to the library since September 1st. In addition to the regular lectures given by the Library Economy classes, the librarian has been giving brief talks to the various classes in the school on "How to use the library." During a regular convocation period, the Junior Nor-

mal School was told of the new books in the library. A clipping, pamphlet and magazine collection has been started in the library. A regular filing cabinet has been purchased for the library and already the material is in much demand.

Brookings—Miss Evans, the librarian, resigned her position the first of October to accept a position as professor of English literature in Dakota Wesleyan. The library has been fortunate in securing for the time, the services of Mrs. Ray Fridley, who received her training in the public library of Minneapolis and has been acting librarian at Madison for six months.

Brookings — State College—The library is seriously considering the advisability of establishing a plant to do its own binding. If this were done, it might be that the work of other libraries could be done. Does the project interest other libraries? Mrs. Squire, the wife of Chaplain Squire, is serving the library very

acceptably on part time. During the summer the librarian secured from the John Crerar Library, a number of duplicates. Among them were some rare and beautiful volumes that under ordinary conditions were not likely to enrich a Dakota library. One of these was the volume of the *Western Architect* containing the twelve sheets of plates, besides text, illustrating the state house at Pierre.

Flandreau—The library is now located in a parlor of the Odd Fellows hall. It is very small and extremely crowded. A benefit for the library was recently given at the picture show, with a home talent performance between acts.

Huron—The librarian writes, "An afternoon tea for all Huron school teachers was held at the library from four to five thirty o'clock on September 24th, the first Friday following Fair week. Tables were pushed back against the wall in the children's end of the room, and tea was served. The assistant remained at the desk to take care of the needs of the public. Half a dozen bouquets of autumn flowers added color. The librarian received the guests informally. She was assisted by the two women trustees and by several of the teachers. Tea and wafers were served by friends who generously loaned tea sets, percolators, a tea wagon, etc. The superintendent and teachers, the majority of whom came, appeared to be very appreciative of the opportunity for acquaintanceship, and it was felt that the tea was a success.

Owing to an increase of \$2500 in this year's appropriation, the library has been enabled to procure an assistant. It has been a great help to have Mrs. Georgia Challacombe with us in that capacity. Library hours are now from 12:30 to 9 P. M. instead of the former five and one-half hours a day and are appreciated by the patrons. A story hour was begun October 9th and is held every Saturday at 10 A. M. At present the children who attend, sit two in a chair and on the carpet, but we plan to buy chairs a little later.

During Children's book week, the library held an exhibit of books loaned by all local dealers who handle books. One of them sent for fifty books recommended by the librarian. All of the books for the exhibit were selected by her. Orders were taken for the books at the library, and buyers were told where they could purchase them. Although the exhibit was written up in the newspapers and announced to the Woman's Club, the high prices for books seemed rather prohibitive and but thirty-two were ordered.

A much needed bulletin board has been ordered. The center is of cork carpet, varnished to harmonize with the frame. It is excellent material for use with thumb tacks. In addition to the regular announcements, we put up jackets of the new non-fiction."

Hyde County—The organization of the library is progressing satisfactorily. A \$300 book order is being prepared for the shelves which at present are sadly depleted. New furniture which has been ordered

for some time has not yet been received, but its arrival is hoped for very soon. A new Underwood typewriter has been added to the equipment.

The circulation is increasing in the city library, not by leaps and bounds, but steadily. No statistics are available from the country but reports are encouraging. The aid which we have received from the Commission has made it possible to serve a larger number of people than our collection would have allowed.

Lead—High School—The librarian writes: "The high school library has been greatly strengthened this year by the addition of the following reference sets: Warner, *Library of the World's Best Literature*, 30 v.; Harper, *Cyclopedia of U. S. History*, 10 v.; Baker, *Guide to best fiction*; Garnet & Gosse, *English literature*; McLaughlin & Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government*; Reed, *Modern Eloquence*; Stoddard, *Lectures*; Cram, *New Atlas*, 1920 ed.; Stedman & Hutchinson, *Library of American Literature*; *Who's Who in America*.

As most of these books were purchased from bargain catalogues, the total amount expended was \$154. If purchased new, the probable cost would be around \$300. A course in economics has been introduced this year and we have also bought many books on this subject.

Four lessons on the use of the library have been planned for this semester. We sent to the Merriam Co. and secured enough free pamph-

lets on Webster's Dictionary for every member of the class. One lesson with outside work was given on the dictionary. Other lessons were on classification, use of catalogue, and Reader's Guide.

The reference work has been heavy and many are working on the try out for the debate. New material for the state debate question was bought. A much needed large bulletin board has been added and placed next to the shelves where the required reading books are kept."

Madison—The appropriation for this year is \$4300, of which amount \$1000 is to be used for the purchase of new books. The new shelving for the children's room has been installed and adds to the attractiveness of the room.

Milbank—At a recent meeting of Grant County Educational Association, the librarian gave a talk on books to read aloud to the pupils, giving them a list of books to select from, and recommending many of the books given on the State Course of Study, for that purpose. Arrangements are being made so that the pupils in the country may be supplied with these books. A great many posters, shelf labels, label holders and bulletins have been purchased to make the work easier and exhibits of books more attractive.

Miller—New shelving has been built in the library to accommodate the new books which have been added. There is a particularly large increase in the circulation of children's books.

Mitchell—The library held a book exhibit in its children's room during Children's Book Week. The local book dealers cooperated nicely and good collections were secured from each book store. The books were arranged in groups of animal stories, fairy tales, books for older boys and girls, etc. A feature was made of the children's books written by South Dakota authors. The exhibit was well advertised by the local papers and was well attended. Orders were taken for books and a number were sold at the library. Each visitor was asked to give the name of the book which he, as a boy had liked best. The list of books resulting from this question, was a very interesting one, many almost forgotten books being included.

Parker—The library received fifty dollars from the city council to apply on expenses. Gifts of thirty-five volumes of fiction and a set of Mark Twain have also been received from friends of the library.

Rapid City—During the month of November 2830 books were loaned from the library. One hundred and twenty-one new borrowers were registered, and there was an average attendance in the library of two hundred and twenty-seven.

Redfield—College—A good working library of books on American history and civics has been built up and a number of new books for the English department added. A mending outfit has been purchased which has proved to be very useful and new lighting fixtures have been installed.

Sioux Falls—The librarian writes: "In common with other libraries we observed "Children's Book Week," November 15-22, and felt that our efforts were repaid. The display of books from our own shelves was arranged attractively by Miss Schlosser in the children's room. Posters made by her added to the effect. Indeed it was next to impossible to get near the exhibit, so crowded was the space around the table during the afternoon. The book stores each furnished well chosen exhibits which were placed on tables just outside the door of the children's department where they could be seen by all who came to the desk. So wonderful were the books that we all wished that we were children again. Many people who otherwise seldom or never visit the library, were interested in our displays and took notes for Christmas suggestions. Book lists were slipped into books borrowed from the library during the week. Saturday morning, as a climax was the story hour. About seventy-five little folks came. The newspapers were very kind in giving us space and in writing up the displays and story hour. Never before has the library been so generously advertised. As the days become shorter, they become busier. During November the circulation averaged 250 a day, the highest record was 450. After the holidays is usually our busiest time. New books are being added rapidly. Our greatest problem is now lack of room, especially in the reference department.

Vermillion — State University — Owing to increased registration and to a growing library consciousness, the present library buildings and accommodations are proving quite inadequate. Many times in the day we wish for a S. R. O. sign. One room on the second floor, previously used for a recitation room, has been made available for library use, but this has not eased the library situation to any satisfactory degree.

The Sixth Annual Year Book of the High School Debating League of South Dakota is now off the press. Libraries who have not been supplied from the Commission at Pierre, may have copies from the University library or from the University Extension Department.

Vermillion—Miss Edna Cowles, who assisted at the loan desk at the University for a time, has been appointed as librarian to take the place

of Miss Sweezey, who resigned to attend Library School at Riverside, California. Miss Cowles is a graduate of the University of Iowa, and was at one time assistant in the public library at Grinnell, Iowa. Miss Sweezey writes that she finds the life and work at Riverside, Cal., very delightful.

Watertown—The city appropriated \$9000 for maintenance for the next year, which was the amount asked for by the library at the budget meeting of the council. Already the equipment for the new children's room is on its way and we hope it may be installed by the holiday season. A children's book exhibit was held November 20th which was even better than that of last year. Local dealers displayed their new juveniles, and the library had a large number of editions to attract the children.

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THE PROFESSIONAL SPIRIT

It is doubtful if the dignity and value of any line of work is really appreciated and realized until the workers themselves gain a consciousness of its importance and develop an interest and pride not only in their own individual tasks but in the success of the work as a whole. Through this greater interest and through a desire to correlate effort and systematize methods in order to make a more perfect whole, is borne a professional consciousness and spirit which slowly but surely is recognized by the public and which gains for the worker and his work, the appreciation which is their due.

Librarians have seemed slow in gaining this professional consciousness. The profession is a comparatively new one—librarians have had to make their own standards and to elevate them slowly; it has been necessary to develop schools and to standardize systems and methods, all within a comparatively short space of time. Now the larger part of the preliminary work is completed and there is just cause for pride in the people who have done the pioneer work, in the institutions which they have built up, in the professional organizations which they have perfected, and in the literature which has been developed. More than all else, there is reason to be proud of the work itself and of what it has accomplished.

To any librarian who thoughtfully considers these things, must come a feeling of satisfaction at the progress made and a desire to help in the further development and progress of library work, which will find active expression in the improvement of his own work, in a greater interest in his state and national organizations and in the support of his professional literature.

S. D. L. A. AT RAPID CITY

The 1921 meeting of the S. D. L. A. will be held at Rapid City. While the exact dates have not been decided upon, the meeting will probably be held early in October in order that those who wish to take a trip through the Hills may do so while the weather is still propitious.

October is an ideal month in the Hills; there is seldom any rain or snow during this month, and the autumnal coloring of the oaks and vines together with the dark pines, make the canyons very beautiful. The weather is warm enough for out-of-door picnics and drives. It is expected that many librarians will save part of their vacation time in order to take advantage of the opportunity to do some sight-seeing.

Information concerning side trips, rates, etc., may be secured from Miss Smith, the librarian at Rapid City, from any of the other librarians in the Hills or from the Commission office.

NEW COURSE AT ABERDEEN NORMAL

In this year's summer school at the Aberdeen Normal, there will be included a course in Children's Book Selection. This course, which will consist of twelve lectures, has been mapped out by Miss Wendell, librarian at the Normal, and by Miss Lewis of the Commission. Miss Wendell will give nine and Miss Lewis three of the lectures. A list of three hundred juvenile books, recommended for a rural school

library, has been worked out by the Commission and is to be printed in a Rural School Library Bulletin to be issued by the Department of Rural Science. These books have been purchased by the Normal, and the course will endeavor to make the teachers reasonably familiar with this rural school library and the classes of books which it represents. Information will be given concerning standard book-lists, methods of purchasing books, making out of book orders, etc., and other things about which the rural teacher needs information.

It was interesting to learn from the last report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction that while 25,259 books were purchased last year for schools from state funds, 19,047 books were purchased from funds appropriated by local school boards or raised by entertainments, etc. Letters frequently received from rural teachers and from county superintendents, asking for help in making out book orders, have made the Commission realize the need and the desire for some systematic course in book selection.

A. L. A. BEST BOOKS

No library however small, can afford to be without the A. L. A. List of Best Books for 1920. In fact, the smaller the library, the more this well chosen list with its concise annotations is needed. The 1920 list is just completed and may be purchased from the A. L. A. Publishing Board, Chicago, for thirty-five cents.

SPRING HOUSECLEANING

The good old American custom of spring housecleaning, is one which may well be put into practice in the average public library. During the winter months of heavy work when the tax is great upon both librarian and books and one wonders how the former at the end of the period manages to look less worn out than the latter, there is little time for more than the regular routine work. Books can scarcely be spared for rebinding so long as they are fairly intact, mending and the sorting and filing of clipping and pamphlet material will get behind in spite of all that one can do, and by spring the library often presents anything but a fresh attractive appearance. As soon as the work lightens and the librarian has a few days in which to get her breath, she is wise who starts in and systematically cleans house. In these days of high binding costs, the library with a very small income, cannot bind quite as freely as in the old days when it cost just half as much to rebind a book. But old, dilapidated books have no place on the library shelves. Particularly is this true of the juvenile books. You cannot teach a boy or girl to respect a book if it comes to him half fallen to pieces and grimy with much handling. After having a few books of this kind we cannot blame him if he fails to distinguish between this book and a fresh new one which he takes. A librarian can do more with a small well chosen and well cared for collection of books, than with a much

larger one with half of its volumes in tatters.

NEW LIBRARIES

During a recent trip, the field librarian visited two new libraries which have recently been established at Groton and at Wilmot.

The Groton library is at present maintained in the high school building. It is cared for by the superintendent of schools and his secretary and the books were purchased from funds contributed by the Commercial Club. The Commission was called upon for lists and the books have been well selected. It is planned when the new high school building is erected, to have a library room on the main floor with an outside entrance.

The Wilmot library was started by the Red Cross in a community building which is being maintained by that organization. The building is in charge of a matron who also acts as librarian. On one side of a small hall is a room which is used by the adults as a rest room and by the young people as a room for games, while a large room on the other side has been painted, shelved and supplied with tables and is used as a library. So far there have been no funds with which to buy new books, and the only books on hand are some donations and those in the traveling library borrowed from the Commission. An effort will be made soon to raise money so that new books may be purchased. A number of magazines are contributed to the library and the patronage has

exceeded the expectations of those in charge.

The DeSmet public library, which was closed some years ago will soon be reopened to the public. The books which are on hand, have been turned over to the city, a library board has been appointed, and the library will be located in the American Legion headquarters. The Commission has been asked to help in the organization of the library.

A movement has been started in Clark to organize a public library. Last fall the Woman's Club decided to work for a county library and it was intended that petitions should be circulated this spring. It was later decided not to attempt a campaign this year but to start a small city library which could later be turned over to the county.

RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE

On March 7th and 8th, there was held at Brookings at the State College, a meeting of representatives of the various institutions and organizations which are doing rural life work in South Dakota. There were twenty-five who registered in addition to various state college extension specialists who were present for one or two sessions only. Among the agencies represented were the Red Cross, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., Public Health Association, State Grange, Department of Public Instruction, Immigration Commission, Federation of Women's Clubs, State College Extension Division, and the Free Library Commission. The meeting was a very informal one; the work of each de-

partment or organization was presented in a brief talk, opportunity was given for asking questions, and the result was a better understanding of the various lines of rural development work which are being carried on in the state which will result in a better cooperation.

It was decided to perfect a permanent organization and to hold meetings similar to the one in Brookings annually. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Willis E. Johnson, of Brookings; vice-president, Mrs. H. R. Keniston, of Bonesteel; secretary, M. M. Guhin of Pierre. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws and another meeting will be held later at the call of the president to perfect an organization.

The Free Library Commission expects particularly to profit by the acquaintance formed with the representatives of other organizations and by a knowledge of their methods of work. The local Red Cross chapters, women's clubs, Farm Bureau, and other organizations, can render invaluable aid to the Commission through the establishment of traveling library stations and the development of an interest in the organization of local libraries.

MAGAZINES DIFFICULT TO REPLACE

The increasing difficulty in securing back numbers of magazines with which to replace those missing from files, is making librarians more and more careful about lending such reference magazines as will ultimately be bound. Owing

to the shortage of paper and the resulting high prices, publishers are printing few more than the actual number of copies of an issue which are needed to supply orders, so in a very few months this slight surplus is exhausted.

Libraries, such as the Watertown library, which has facilities so that the reference work can be done in the library in comparative quiet, are making no loans of reference magazines whatever, while other libraries are lending only for short periods and are confining these loans to magazines needed for reference work only. Some complaint is usually made by patrons who are accustomed to borrowing magazines as easily as books, when this privilege is cut off, but most people are reasonable and adjust themselves quickly to the new ruling when the reason is explained.

THE S. D. L. A. BOOKLIST

At the October meeting of the S. D. L. A., it was decided that the Association should work out an annual list of books which should be recommended to the people in the state for reading. The idea was expressed that such a list should be short and fairly popular, that every library in the state should be urged to purchase the books, and that the Commission should duplicate the titles freely in order that they should be available to everyone in the state. On March first, the committee finished its work, and lists have been printed and distributed among the libraries of the state. Library boards in particular

have welcomed the list gladly and many letters have been received expressing approval of the list and a desire to cooperate by purchasing the books and advertising them freely.

In submitting the list, the committee makes no claim that it contains the best thirty-one books which have been published recently—it simply offers it as a list of books well worth reading. Some of the books were selected because of their literary value, some because their author handled well some subject of timely interest and others because of their popular appeal which will help to accomplish that which is the greatest object of the reading list—the development of a greater interest in books and reading. Some worth-while books were not included because the price made their purchase prohibitive to the small public library.

Librarians will differ in their methods of advertising the list. Publication of the lists with annotations in the local papers; posters in the library calling attention to an exhibit of the books; and talks at club meetings are probably some of the methods which will be most successful. The annotated list is printed in this issue of the Bulletin.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR COUNTY LIBRARIES

There are two things which are absolutely necessary in county library development; there must be proper legislation facilitating the establishment of county libraries

and permitting them a broad development, and the people of a state must be convinced of their desirability and practicability. In our present county library law which was amended at the last session of the legislature, and which is printed in full in this issue of the Bulletin, we believe that we have a law which is absolutely suited to our needs and which will permit us to establish county libraries in the state with a fair degree of rapidity. We believe, too, that the county library idea has been fairly well sold to the people of the state and that they believe it to be the best method for book circulation. At least six counties are making plans to campaign for county libraries next year, providing that the general financial condition is improved by that time. In two counties, Codington and Yankton, where the demand for county service is very great, campaigns are being carried on this spring. Both of these counties will be served from city libraries already established in the county seats; Yankton county from the Yankton library, and Codington from the library at Watertown.

IN APPRECIATION

To Senator C. S. Amsden, of Grant county, senior member of the senate, is largely due the credit for the splendid library laws which we have in South Dakota, for he has introduced in the senate every law pertaining to libraries which has been passed since he first took his seat in that house. He has to his credit the law providing for the establishment of the Free Library Commission and our public library law, both passed in 1913. He introduced the bill for our first county library law which was passed in 1917 and introduced the amendments strengthening and improving that law at the last session of the legislature. Senator Amsden is the type of man whom we are proud to have in our legislature. Particularly interested in education, he supports any measure which in his opinion will make for educational progress; he is conservative when conservatism is needed and so has the respect and support of his house. We could have no better friend in the legislature.

RECENT BOOKS WORTH READING

Recommended by the South Dakota Library Association

General

Baker, R. S. The new industrial crisis. Doubleday. \$2.

A presentation of the present day industrial crisis and an outline of the various reconstructive experiments now under way to meet it. Written in fairly popular style. The Survey says of it, "On the whole there is perhaps no other single book which tells so

well or so truthfully the story of a large and important part of the new industrial unrest."

Slosson, E. E. Creative chemistry. Century. \$2.50.

A book dealing with the results of modern chemical activity written particularly with the object of interesting the general reader in the subject. Very readable and authoritative.

Stoddard, Lothrop. The rising tide of color against white world supremacy. Scribner. \$3.

An analysis of the relations between the white and the colored race throughout the world. Mr. Stoddard sees in the rapid increase in numbers and in the growing restlessness of the colored races, a premonition of a race war which can only be met by a greater white solidarity; a revision of the Versailles treaty; a retraction from any assumption of permanent white domain in Asia and a curtailment of further encroachment of lower types of race upon white territory.

Van Dyke, J. C. American painting and its traditions. Scribner. \$2.

A summary of the artistic movement starting in this country about 1876 as represented in the work of nine American painters whom the author knows intimately and whose work, characteristics, and ideals, he discusses in a most interesting manner.

Literature

Barrie, Sir J. M. The admirable Crichton. Scribner. \$1.00.

A typical Barrie play, whimsical and full of humor. Will be particularly popular because of interest in the moving picture adaptation, "Male and female."

Drinkwater, John. Abraham Lincoln. Houghton. \$1.25.

One of a series of plays to be written by the author about the world's greatest historical characters. The play has been successfully produced in both England and America. While criticised because of certain anglicisms and faulty local color, these faults are overshadowed by the manner in which the author presents the character of Lincoln.

Ellsworth, W. W. The golden age of authors. Houghton. \$3.75.

Delightful personal reminiscences of the prominent men and women who have contributed to the Century magazine during the forty years in which the author was a member of the staff. Also gives a brief history of the Century Company.

Neihardt, J. G. Song of three friends. Macmillan. \$1.25.

One of a trilogy of epic poems to be written about the events of the fur trade period in the Missouri region. Is particularly interesting to South Dakotans because the scene of the

climax of the narrative is laid in the northwestern corner of South Dakota among the buttes of the Moreau.

Untermeyer, Louis. New era in American poetry. Holt. \$1.25.

A collection of articles and reviews on modern American poets. Critics differ in regard to the merits of the book but all agree that whether or not Mr. Untermeyer is biased and prejudiced in his comments, and valuations, the book is noteworthy because of the large amount of information which it presents. It is written in a very interesting manner.

Travel

Franck, Harry. Vagabonding through changing Germany. Harper. \$4.

A most interesting account of Germany after the armistice, and of the Americans in the occupied region. Describes the author's adventures in a walking trip through unoccupied Germany and tells of his conversation with people in towns and in the fields. Will be popular, as are all of the travel books written by the author.

O'Brien, Frederick. White shadows in the South Seas. Century. \$5.

A record of a year spent among the natives of an island of the Marquesas. The descriptions of the native life and customs are very vivid and often very plain spoken. There is an interesting account of the artist, Gaughin.

Poole, Ernest. The village; Russian impressions. Scribner. \$2.

The book gives a different view of the Russian Revolution from that gained from any other source, that of the Russian villager. During his visit in Russia, Mr. Poole retired to the estate of a friend and spent his time tramping around the country, visiting and talking with the peasant teachers and priests. One of the most interesting and readable of the many books published on Russia.

Van Dyke, J. C. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Scribner. \$2.

A popular account of the geology of the southern side of the Colorado canyon. Describes the trails and has interesting chapters relating to the discovery and early inhabitants of the canyon.

Wharton, Edith. French ways and their meaning. Scribner. \$2.

An analysis of the character and ideals of the French people as Mrs. Wharton understands them. Written with the writer's usual skill.

History

Kelly, Mrs. Florence. What America did. Dutton. \$2.

In these days when much is being talked on every side about the mistakes of the war, of the shortcomings of this and that department, a book like this by Miss Kelly is most timely for those Americans who would keep before their eyes the tremendous nature of America's task and the triumphant way in which it was accomplished.

Keynes, J. M. Economic consequences of the peace. Harcourt. \$2.50.

A frank, unsparing criticism of the Versailles treaty which, in the opinion of the author, representative of the British treasury at the conference, has absolutely failed in its task of "satisfying justice, healing wounds, and re-establishing peace. Has aroused more comment and controversy than any book published in recent years.

Masefield, John. Gallipoli. Macmillan. \$1.25.

A story of the ill fated Dardanelles expedition which has been termed a "splendid failure." Although an older book, it is included in this list because of its literary quality and its vivid descriptions which make it stand out as one of the few books of the war which will live.

Spargo, John. Bolshevism; the enemy of political and industrial democracy. Harper. \$1.50.

An outline of the origin, history, and meaning of Bolshevism. While the author is a Marxian socialist, he is absolutely opposed to the principles and practices of the Bolsheviks and characterizes Bolshevism as a complete failure.

Biography

Grenfell, W. T. A Labrador doctor. Houghton. \$4.

The story of Dr. Grenfell's life and work in Labrador. While told modestly and simply, it is a record of splendid achievement and contains much valuable information relative to the people of Labrador.

Hyndman, H. M. Clemenceau, the man and his time. Stokes. \$2.

The author says in his introduction, "In the following pages I have endeavored, not to write a biography of the statesman who has been constantly in public life for more than the last fifty years, but to give a story of the growth of a commanding personality, who is an honor to his country, and of the surroundings in which his faculties have developed." The volume contains much contemporary history in addition to the biographical material.

Parker, Mrs. C. S. An American idyll; the life of Carleton Parker. Atlantic. \$1.75.

A delightful story of an ideal marriage. The wife of Carleton Parker, who won distinction by his grasp of labor problems, writes intimately of their life together and describes his ideals and what he accomplished before his death at the age of forty.—N. Y. Best Books.

Roosevelt, Theodore. Theodore Roosevelt's letters to his children. Scribner. \$2.

Letters written during a period of more than twenty years, delightfully illustrated with original drawings. The letters show the understanding and comradeship which existed between the Roosevelt children and their father. The type of a book which should be read aloud in the home because it is equally fascinating to children and adults.

Fiction

Bachelor, Irving. A man for the ages. Bobbs. \$1.75.

A story of pioneer days and of the youth and early manhood of Lincoln. Black, Alexander. The great desire. Harper. \$1.75.

The story of two young New Englanders, the one, Anson Gray, a hunchback, the other his sister, Sarah, a brilliant, high spirited girl, who have come to New York for the experience of city life. The characters are very unusual and the conversation throughout the book is very clever.

Bojer, Johan. The great hunger; tr. from the Norwegian by W. J. A. Worster and C. Archer. Moffat. \$1.69.

A moving, noble tale of a Norwegian peasant, who finds his soul's hunger for the divine, satisfied, not through material success, but through disaster, suffering and self sacrifice.—N. Y. Best Books.

Conrad, Joseph. The rescue. Doubleday. \$1.90.

A typical Conrad sea story told in his best style.

Deland, Margaret. An old Chester secret. Harper. \$1.50.

A long short story contrasting the superficial love of a pretty young woman for her own disowned baby with the genuine mother love of a little spinster who raises the child and keeps the secret even when her own character is called into question because of it. An exquisite bit of character work.—A. L. A.

Gale, Zona. Miss Lulu Bett. Appleton. \$1.75.

Conceded to be one of the best novels of the last year. The story of a poor household drudge who lives with her sister and her husband, the latter a man with a very poor sense of humor, who makes his sister-in-law the butt of his jokes.

Lewis, Sinclair. Main Street. Harcourt. \$2.

A story of an American small town as seen through the eyes of a young bride who comes with her husband to live in Gopher Prairie and who incidentally intends to "uplift" the town. While the casual reader neither sympathizes entirely with the heroine nor quite accepts the story of the small town as typical, the story is thoroughly entertaining, in places decidedly clever.

Lincoln, Joseph. The Portygee. Appleton. \$2.

A Cape Cod story with the humor and the breeziness of the earlier stories of that section.

Wharton, Edith. The age of innocence. Appleton. \$2.

A story of New York "society" in the earlier seventies. Very different from "The house of mirth" and "Ethan Frome," lacking in their vitality but possessing a greater degree of literary finish. One of the best novels of the year.

SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY LIBRARY LAW

Passed at the Last Session of the Legislature to Go Into Effect

July 1, 1921

An Act to Provide Free Libraries and to Provide Funds for Handling the Same.

Section 1. When a petition is filed with the county auditor of any county in this state signed by at least forty per cent of the legal voters of such county, as shown by the vote cast for governor at the last general election therein, which petition shall be signed in at least sixty per cent of the taxing districts of such county affected thereby, providing that the board of county commissioners establish a free library for such county, the said board of county commissioners is authorized and is directed to establish such library, and in that event

and for that purpose the provisions of this Act shall become effective and applicable, and in case a library is so established the county commissioners shall levy a suitable tax to maintain the same.

Sec. 2. If there is no free library in such county, suitable or available for use as a central library of the county system, the board of county commissioners upon the filing of a petition provided for in Section 1 of this Act, shall appoint a board of county public library trustees, for such county, consisting of five competent citizens, two of whom shall be women, and not more than one of whom shall be a member of the appointing board. One of said

trustees shall be appointed for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and annually thereafter, or when ever a vacancy may occur, for a term of three years, respectively, or until their successors are appointed and qualify. The said board of county public library trustees shall exercise such powers in establishing, regulating and maintaining a free public library as are given to them by this chapter. Such county public library trustees shall receive no compensation for their services as such trustees. The county librarian shall be the secretary of such board of county library trustees.

Sec. 3. Such county library trustees shall qualify within ten days after their appointment by taking, subscribing and filing with the county auditor of such county, an oath that they will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and that he or she will faithfully and impartially to the best of his knowledge and ability perform all the duties of county public library trustee.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the county public library trustees to provide suitable accommodations for the free public library and for the accommodations of the public in using the same. They shall select books, papers and periodicals for such county free public library, and they may exclude from such library any reading matter they may deem harmful; they may accept gifts of books, money or property for the use of the benefit of such public library. They shall appoint a librarian and other

persons necessary for the care of such library and fix their compensation. Any librarian so appointed shall have the qualifications and training as shall be approved by the State Library Commission. The county public library trustees shall make all necessary rules and regulations pertaining to the use and selection of the books and periodicals of said library and shall determine what books may be circulated and what shall be retained in the library for reference purposes only, and they may provide for the circulation of the books in the rural communities of such county, and said public library trustees shall have the power to place certain books upon a pay shelf, for which a reasonable charge may be made for the use thereof.

Sec. 5. On or before the first day of August of each year, the county public library trustees shall make careful estimate of the necessary expenses for the maintenance and extension of the county free public library for the ensuing year and shall certify the same to the board of county commissioners of the county in which the library is located; the said board of county commissioners shall levy tax upon the taxable property of the county sufficient therefor, not to exceed in any one year a rate in excess of one half of one mill upon the taxable property of such county, which taxes shall be extended and collected as our other taxes, which tax when collected shall constitute the county free library fund of such county, and shall be credited to the county library fund and the cost of

maintenance and extension of such county free library shall be paid therefrom, which fund shall be paid out upon warrants drawn by the county auditor of the county based upon vouchers filed by the board of county public library trustees. Provided, that in making the levy of taxes for the support of county free library by the board of county commissioners of any county in the State, it shall omit for such levy any taxing districts that may at the time of making such levy be maintaining a free public library by revenue derived from taxes in such taxing district and residents of any taxing district so omitted shall be entitled to the benefits of such county library only by complying with such rules and regulations as may be made by the public library trustees and by payment of such fees and charges as may be required by such rules.

Sec. 6. In counties where there are one or more free libraries, the board of county commissioners are authorized and empowered to take over the care and control of the same upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by and between such board of county commissioners and the then existing board of library trustees of such libraries. The board of county commissioners may contract with the library board of such county for free service to all residents of the county upon such terms as may be agreed upon between such commissioners and the library board for a term of five years to be thereafter renewed, if terms and conditions can be agreed upon, for terms

not less than five nor more than ten years. Provided, also, that if there is more than one such free public library in the county, the board of county commissioners may contract with each of such library boards for such free service if in its judgment advisable. Provided further, that in case the board of county commissioners and said library board of such city, town or township are not able to agree upon terms satisfactory to both, that in that event the board of county commissioners shall proceed to appoint a board of county public library trustees as hereinbefore provided. It is also provided herein that in case twenty per cent or more of the cost of maintaining any such library thus contracted with shall be borne by the county, then there shall be two members added to such board of library trustees to be appointed by the county commissioners of the county to act upon county affairs in connection therewith.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the county public library trustees, or the public library trustees contracted with as hereinbefore provided, on or before the first day of August in each year to make a report, in duplicate, filing one with the board of county commissioners and the other with the Free Library Commission, upon blanks provided by the Free Library Commission for such purpose, which report shall be for the fiscal year ending June 30 next preceding such report; providing, however, that in counties where the county commissioners contract

with the library board, then and in that event, such report shall be made in triplicate, the additional copy to be filed with the body

appointing such board.

Sec. 8. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR A SMALL LIBRARY

By William H. Powers

The following list is based on experience. There is no effort to make it complete, nor is it based on a precise definition of a reference book. History, natural history, and treatises have not been included. In general such books are listed as the librarian desires to have immediately at hand to answer inquiries from the patrons of the library. The aim has been to limit the titles to such as appear absolutely indispensable in a moderate sized library. It is not expected that any new library can buy the entire lot at once; it is a good thing to have in mind several important and expensive reference books and to make it an aim to add at least one each year until a good working collection is acquired. Some of the books listed here are annuals such as need not be purchased every year. The arrangement is in general in order of recommended purchase.

Dictionaries

Webster. Webster's new international dictionary; rev. ed. Merriam, 1909. \$12.

Standard dictionary of the English language. Funk, 1916. 12.

Either of these two dictionaries will satisfy. The small library has no need of both.

Statistical Almanacs

Chicago Daily News Almanac (annual). Chicago Daily News Co. paper, 60c.

World almanac and encyclopedia. New York World. paper, 35c.

Either of these will answer the purpose. In addition to statistical tables on all subjects from public debts to baseball championships, there are informational articles and documentary materials of the utmost diversity.

Atlases

Century atlas of the world. Century, 1914. \$9.

A standard desirable atlas of convenient size with excellent maps. May be secured second hand at about \$7.

Rand McNally & Co., pub. Commercial atlas of America. Rand, 1919. \$20.

Hammond, C. S. & Co., pub. Business atlas of economic geography. Hammond, 1919. \$1.50.

A good atlas is expensive. Possibly it is wise for a library with a small income to get along with an atlas of modest price, say about five dollars. Such atlases are published by the George F. Cram Co., C. S. Hammond Co., and the Rand McNally Co. It might be wise, to defer purchase until the 1920 census statistics are included.

Encyclopedias

Encyclopedia Americana. Americana Co., 1919-20. 30v. \$7 per vol.

New International Encyclopedia. Dodd, 1914-16. 23v. \$6 per vol.

Either of these two sets will give great satisfaction. The Americana is

strong in industrial and scientific articles; the New International in historical articles.

Standard encyclopedia. Funk, 1913. 25v.

May occasionally be bought in second hand stores for about \$6. A very convenient, useful and dependable work.

Appleton's new practical encyclopedia. Appleton, 1920. 6v. \$27. This is called a new edition. The original work appeared more than ten years ago and served very well.

Champlin, J. D. Young folk's encyclopedia of common things. 4th ed. Holt, 1916. \$3.

Miscellaneous

New international yearbook. (annual). Dodd. \$5.

A very excellent and authoritative yearbook. For recent progress and events and for necrology, it is indispensable.

Who's who in America. Chicago, Marquis. \$7.50.

Contains short biographies of living Americans. Issued biennially.

Brewer, E. C. Reader's handbook of famous names in fiction, illusions, references, proverbs, plots, stories and poems. Lippincott, 1898. \$3.50.

Appendixes give title lists of operas and dramas, giving authors and dates, also dates of poems, novels, etc.

Hoyt, J. K. Cyclopedial of practical quotations. Funk, 1896. \$6.

Fully indexed. Larger than Bartlett. Arranged under subject. No Bible quotations.

Fernald, J. C. English synonyms and antonyms. Funk, 1914. \$1.50.

One of the most useful words on synonyms. Illustrates the use of the words simply.

Scientific American Reference Book. Munn, 1913. \$1.50.

Descriptive and statistical. Gives information regarding trades, industries, armies, etc.

American yearbook (annual.) Appleton. \$5.

An excellent yearbook governing the year's progress, especially as shown in organized activities. Arranged by subjects. Useful to debaters.

Statesman's yearbook (annual.) Macmillan. \$6.50.

Statistical and descriptive information for all the world, arranged by countries. Indispensable in answering questions about foreign governments. Purchase once in three years will be frequent enough for the average small library.

Century cyclopedia of names. Century, 1911. \$9.

A useful and reliable reference book for names. Gives brief articles and indicates pronunciation. May be purchased second hand.

Lippincott's universal pronouncing dictionary of biography and mythology, 4th ed. rev. Lippincott, 1915. \$10.

Most comprehensive general reference book in biography.

Lippincott's new gazeteer; a complete pronouncing gazeteer of the world. Lippincott, \$10.

Best work of its kind. Brief descriptions of most places, even very small ones about which information may be needed.

Chambers, R., ed. Book of days. Lippincott, 1891. 2v. \$6.50.

Old, but still the indispensable tool for inquiries about St. Patrick and the days of English origin. Can be picked up second hand for about \$5. Serving a similar purpose are the volumes in Schauflier's Holiday Series, priced at one dollar each.

Warner, C. D. & others. Library of the world's best literature. Peale, 1896-97. 31v. \$3 per vol.

The most satisfactory collection of poems and prose out of all literature in English. Valuable essays accompany the selections from the major writers. Index cards can be secured. Can be bought second hand for from \$30 to \$50. A later edition in forty-five volumes has been brought out which has the same content.

Stokes' encyclopedia of music from the earliest times to 1910. Stokes, 1910. \$3.

Bailey's encyclopedia of American agriculture. Macmillan, 1904-08. 4v. \$25.

V. 1, Farms; V. 2, Crops; V. 3, Animals; V. 4, The Farm and the Community. Arranged by subjects. Indexed.

Grove's dictionary of music and musicians. Macmillan, 194-08. 5v. \$25.

The standard encyclopedia with special emphasis on English subjects. The articles are comprehensive and by specialists, and sometimes, as in the case of Beethoven, amount to a small volume. Does not contain plots of operas.

Appleton's cyclopedia of American biography. Appleton, 1888-1900. 7v. \$36.

There is no satisfactory general cyclopedia of American biography. This, all things considered, is probably the most satisfactory. If supplemented by "Who's Who in America," and by the biographical sketches in "The International yearbook," of men recently dead, a library can do very well. Fortunately Appleton's can be obtained easily at about \$7 for the six original volumes, by all odds the most useful part of the work.

Dictionary of national biography. Macmillan, 1885-1901. 66v. \$4.20 per vol.

Two supplements have been issued to the original work, one in 22 volumes, the other in three volumes. The greatest biographical work in English. Indispensable in its field if a library can afford it.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Aberdeen — Alexander Mitchell Library—The city park superintendent has worked out a plan for beautifying the library grounds. This plan calls for a planting of trees and shrubs which will grow in this climate and for a number of beds of flowers. The grounds have been terraced and are now ready for seeding and for the transplanting of trees. The forty-five volume set of "The World's Best Literature" ed. by C. D. Warner, has been purchased and placed in the reference room. The new atlas published by Rand McNally has been received. This atlas contains the latest census report and all railroads are listed in alphabetical order.

Aberdeen — Northern Normal — The library was moved into the new

Carnegie library on February first. The building is very attractive and well arranged with a commodious room in the basement for civic meetings of various sorts. The shelving, tables and chairs are all new and a flat top desk has been installed until such time as the library will be in a position to purchase a charging desk. The greatest need at the present time is for books. A set of the New International Encyclopedia has been ordered and several hundred dollars worth of books will be purchased at once. At the request of the library board, the Commission has worked out a list of books recommended for purchase. Supplies for a charging system, and catalog have been ordered and the field librarian will visit the library some time during the sum-

mer to assist in the work of organization.

Clear Lake—Several of the books on the list recommended by the S. D. L. A. are already on the library shelves and more will be purchased by the library board. The high school manual training department is making a magazine rack for the library, and an effort is being made to have the library walls re-decorated this spring. The number of books of non-fiction loaned during the past three months is the largest since the library was started.

Flandreau—A carnival was given for the benefit of the library on January twenty-eighth and nearly three hundred dollars was cleared. Two hundred and fifty new books have recently been ordered. The library is greatly handicapped by its very limited quarters, and it is hoped that some other arrangements for its housing may be made soon.

Howard—The library has recently been redecorated, the walls being painted in cream and the ceiling and woodwork in white. Two new bookcases have been installed and about 150 books added. Magazines have been filed for reference and the Readers' Guide is now received regularly.

Highmore—Hyde County Library—The librarian writes: "During the last few weeks, the limited space in the library has been taxed to its full capacity. The country collections were sent in for exchange and as the boxes accumulated, they transformed our little library into a veritable shipping room. The

books were cataloged and otherwise prepared for further use, packed and sent off again, while the regular work of the library went on. The total circulation for March was 1406, of which 346 books were lent at the country stations. There were fifty new borrowers registered, twenty-six adult and twenty-four juvenile. A new book order is on the way and is expected to arrive very soon. It is eagerly anticipated by the public as well as by the librarian."

Huron—On March 15th, two classes of men and women who are studying English at the night school, visited the library with their teachers. The library had previously ordered a sufficient number of books on civics, American history, biography, etc., in easy English. After all the visitors were supplied with cards and suitable books, coffee and cookies were served to them. Some of the nations represented were China, Denmark, Sweden and Germany, and much appreciation was shown. The librarian saw some of the men later when invited by the judge to speak in court to a group of men who had received citizenship papers.

Huron—High School—Two new bulletin boards have been added to the library equipment, the one for the senior high students, the other for the junior high. Posters are used with notices of interesting magazine articles, and clippings and weather bureau reports find their way there. Through the use of these bulletin boards, whose ma-

terial is changed every week, there has been a stimulation of outside reading. The librarian makes it a point to notify the various teachers of special articles in the various magazines pertaining to their work. At a recent school entertainment, five hundred dollars was raised with which to purchase books for the grades. This amount allowed about fifty dollars for every room in the city. Committees were appointed and with the help of the librarian, the books were selected and ordered. The shelf-list will be kept at the high school library.

Ipswich—The library is making a splendid gain in circulation and general patronage. In February the circulation was 1227, the largest since the library was opened. The circulation of non-fiction was unusually large. The librarian is making an author and title catalog of the library which will soon be completed. New books are constantly purchased and many donations have been received from churches and individuals. New lighting fixtures recently installed in the library, have been a great improvement and as a result many more young people as well as adults are coming to the library in the evenings to read. Items of interest concerning the library are published regularly in the two local papers and Ipswich people are waking up to the value of their library.

Lead—Hearst Library—The following item is from the Lead Daily Call: "A most delightful entertainment under the auspices of the Arts

and Crafts Department of the Woman's Club, was given at the Hearst library last evening. The first part of the program was given in the mining room of the library and consisted of a short business session followed by an interesting paper entitled, "The Library and the Community," by Miss Livingston, the librarian. This was followed by a book game, the finding of the titles of standard fiction from prepared picture cards, and a magazine game. At ten o'clock, a play entitled, "What every librarian knows," was staged in the library. Several young ladies acted the parts of the efficient librarians in a very charming manner, while some of the club women took the parts of the eccentric patrons of the library in excellent style. Great praise is due Miss Livingston and her assistants for arranging such a delightful evening's entertainment."

Madison—The total circulation of books for March was 2038, an increase of more than thirty per cent over that of April, 1920, the high water mark of previous years. New shelving has been installed in the reference room and all bound periodicals have been placed there. A large order of books is being prepared for the shelves. Several gifts of valuable books have been received.

Milbank—The librarian writes: The library privileges have been extended to the hospital, thirty-six books being loaned to the hospital during the month of March. Special collections of books have been

exhibited each month and an advertising slide is being run at the motion picture theatre. The fourth biennial report of the Free Library Commission was read to the members of the study clubs. Special mention was made of the rapid progress made by that department in its work, its helpfulness to the various organizations of the state and the increase in the number of libraries in the state since its establishment. The amendments to the county library law were mentioned and the club women expressed their appreciation of the good work accomplished by Senator Amsden and other members of the legislature.

The most interesting feature of the library work is the work with the grade children. Lists of books have been worked out for the sixth, seventh and eighth grade pupils and the books are placed upon certain shelves of the library. When a pupil has read a certain number of the books for his grade, his name is placed upon the honor roll. Children in the lower grades became interested in the plan and asked that they also might have an opportunity to get their names upon the honor roll. In response to this request, a list of fifteen books has been worked out for each of these grades and the name of the pupil is placed upon the honor roll when ten books are read and reported upon. Twelve names are now on the sixth grade honor roll and although the fifth grade lists have been posted but a few weeks, there are already several names upon the honor roll. The interest of the children in the plan

has been great, which makes the work a pleasure.

Miller—The circulation of the library has increased very satisfactorily since the first of the year. In February, 1352 books were loaned. More and more work is being done for the school children each month. The S. D. L. A. booklists have been received. A number of the books were in the library and others will be ordered soon.

Mt. Vernon—A new reading table has been purchased for the library, also a new periodical rack and book shelves. The addition of the Reader's Guide to the library has made it possible to do a greatly increased amount of reference work.

Rapid City—School of Mines—The library has received three new pictures, Alma Tameda's "Reading from Homer," with its soft coloring and unusual background, emphasizes the intense interest of the reader and the listeners. This seems to be the favorite. The beautiful sepias of the Roman forum, and the Castle St. Angelo, showing the Tiber in the foreground, spanned by the Aelian bridge, will appeal to the constructive and artistic sense of many of the engineering students. Miss Haft, the librarian, has a three months' leave of absence and will complete the year's work at the University of Illinois Library School at the end of this semester.

Sioux Falls—The librarian writes: "In spite of the earliness of the spring and the mild weather, the circulation is much larger than for the same season last year. During

"Religious Book Week" our most attractive books on religious subjects were on display. The circulation justified the exhibit. At present we are preparing for our annual bird house contest and sale which will be held on the second of April; already houses are being entered. Mr. Reed of the Y. M. C. A. and Mr. Spellerberg, park commissioner, are to be judges. A fire-proof safe, large enough to hold the shelf list case and accession books, which has been long needed, is now a reality. Each week the library staff spends about an hour on magazine reports. This hour has been one of the most interesting and profitable means of knowing, before the Reader's Guide is published, what material may be found in the current periodicals, and keeps us in touch with the world's current history.

Sisseton—During the month of March, we had the record attendance in the history of the library, with the banner day on March thirteenth when there were 112 readers in the reading room. This is a good attendance for a town of 1400 people. The Zenith Study Club has expressed great appreciation for the help which they have received from the Free Library Commission in the way of material for programs. Rev. Zang, of the Goodwill Lutheran Church, has donated some Scandinavian magazines to the library for the benefit of those who do not read English.

Tyndall—The library has been a very busy place this year. The high school debaters have used the

library constantly and a great effort is being made to supply the material needed for their work. The book committee recently purchased "The Boy's and Girl's Bookshelf" for the children's reading room. From seven to ten books of new fiction are purchased each month for the pay shelf and an equal number of books are taken from the rent collection and are placed upon the free shelves. There are now 2217 books in the library and 1074 registered borrowers. The circulation for the month of January was 1012.

Watertown—On October 1st, the story hour for the children under ten was resumed. It is held every Saturday morning until the first of May and is well attended. On December 18th, there was a Christmas tree as a surprise and it was an exciting day for the little ones. Bargain day, when all overdue books may be returned without any fines being charged, was held on December 20th with good results.

Our dream of a separate children's department was fully realized on January 29th, when the new room was opened without any special ceremony. The children are very proud and appreciative. Hours are from one o'clock until six, and children under thirteen are registered there and cannot borrow books out of hours. The circulation record was broken on February fifth with an increase in circulation of forty-nine books over last year's record. Reference work has been very heavy all the school year both for the students and club women.

Woonsocket—The library has made some very advantageous changes. A large closet, formerly used for Red Cross supplies, has been filled with shelves for the children's books, and an alcove has been shelved for the adult books, leaving the shelves in the reading room free for magazines. A reading table has been added to the equipment of the library. During the last month, 112 adult books and 46 children's books have been purchased.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY
JUL 22 1921

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

Issued by the South Dakota Free Library Commission

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In the successful operation of anything which moves, be it automobile, aeroplane or ship, there are three things required; a strong well-built machine, a capable pilot to direct its course, and the right kind of motive power. If any of the three are weak, faulty or inefficient, the machine stops, sinks, or runs on the rocks.

In a public library, no matter how small, these same factors are indispensable if it is to fulfill its purpose. There must be a satisfactory plant, well equipped; there must be a librarian who knows his business to direct it; and there must be a well informed, alert board of trustees to make it go.

As for the ideal trustee, his name is legion, and it is in appreciation of his work and of the unselfish and unrewarded expenditure of his time in public service, that this number of the Bulletin has been prepared.

FROM A MAYOR'S STANDPOINT

In making his report, Mr. Goodman, the ex-mayor of Milbank, made the following recommendation concerning the library, "Our library has maintained its usual high standard throughout the year, thanks to our librarian, Miss Shannon, whose ability is recognized throughout the state. It is impossible for us to estimate the influence that this institution has upon our citizens both old and young. I would recommend that the library receive a larger appropriation for the coming year. It is next to impossible for the library board to meet current expenses throughout the coming year with the money available for its use."

CONCERNING SALARIES

Salary standards for librarians may almost be said not to exist. A new library board in Virginia, noting this fact, has adopted the standards of the local school board. The result is highly satisfactory to the library employees, so satisfactory that they urge similar action by library boards everywhere.—A. L. A. Bulletin.

CORRELATED LIBRARY COURSES

Units for a college degree may be obtained through correspondence, extension or summer school courses. Meanwhile the aspirant is economically independent. What steps can be taken to bring about this condition in the library world?

The short courses in library sci-

ence given at present are not component parts of a formal course of instruction. They are not progressive steps toward a library degree. On this account they fall short of their potential value.

Could some plan be devised whereby library school courses could be standardized so that units of work in one would be recognized in another and so that experience in any subject that reached the library school standard would be accepted as credits by the library school?

Could not summer school, correspondence and extension courses be developed along these lines? Could training classes be brought into line and awarded their proportionate value?

Would not such an arrangement place a library school degree within reach of the ambitious worker, to the advancement of professional standards?—Journal of Library Workers Association.

BADLANDS BULLETIN

The State School of Mines at Rapid City has recently issued as Bulletin No. 13, "The White River Badlands," by Dr. C. C. O'Harra, President of the college. This work is a revised reprint of the earlier edition entitled "The Badlands Formation of the Black Hills Region," and is most interesting and attractive. While containing the popular material desired by a layman, it also contains the information required by a geologist. Its cuts are clear and are well selected. The Bulletin has been sent to all li-

braries in the state free. Extra copies are fifty cents each.

proval of the board, which will hold its annual meeting directly before the conference.

CERTIFICATION

Librarians wishing to qualify for certificates under the provisions of the certification plan as adopted by the S. D. L. A. at its last meeting, are asked to get into communication with Miss Lewis, Field Librarian and secretary of the certification board, before the September meeting at Rapid City. Subjects for thesis should be submitted also for the ap-

MAGAZINES WANTED

The Public Library of Watertown would be glad to receive the following magazines and will gladly pay for them

Literary Digest: February 12, 1916; Nov. 2, 1918; Dec. 21, 1918; Jan. 3, 1920.

Outlook: Jan. 26, 1921.

Independent: Sept. 20, 1920.

THE BUDGET

According to our state law, the library trustees of a tax supported library are required on or before the first day of August, of each year, to file with the city auditor (or with the county auditor in case of a county library) an estimate of the expense of running the library for the ensuing year and provided that this budget does not require a tax of more than two mills for a city library and one-half mill for a county library, a levy must be made covering it.

In permitting the library trustee rather than the administrative body in a city or county to make the decision as to the amount needed for library purposes, the law not only confers a privilege upon the board but also places squarely with the trustee the responsibility for the upkeep of the library.

In this year of financial stringency, the trustee feels the responsibility more keenly than ever, and well he should, because to spend a dollar of public money unwisely at this time is almost criminal.

Each board of trustees therefore, is advised to go over in detail with the librarian the business of the library and to weigh well every item of the budget. Are there magazines subscribed for from which the public is not getting value sufficient for the money spent? If so a few dollars may be lopped off. Is the library purchasing any books from agents? If it is there are many dollars being wasted. Is the A. L. A. Booklist being used and every book purchased looked up carefully in some standard list before it is ordered, and is advantage being taken of prices offered by clearance deal-

ers in the purchase of reference books? Bookbuying has been reduced to a science and unless it is done carefully much money may be wasted. Is there too much insurance? Probably not, but one library discovered recently that it was paying heavy plate glass insurance on its windows and this in a town where there was practically no danger of breakage. Another library found that it had been paying the regular rate for lighting for many years when it was entitled to a special rate as a municipal building. How is the coal purchased—through bids or is it just purchased whenever the supply in the bin runs low? This makes a difference of a good many dollars.

After all of these things are considered, the next questions are these: "Can we cut our library budget and still give adequate service to the community." "Is our budget large enough now to permit adequate library service?" "Are we paying our librarian enough to permit her to live comfortably or are we taking advantage of the fact that she is a home girl and probably would not leave us?" When these questions are all answered satisfactorily, it is time to prepare the budget.

There is much discussion as to the amount which should be spent per capita in a town for library purposes and as to the proportionate amount to be spent for salary, books and other items of expense. None of these questions can be answered satisfactorily since the answers have to be determined by local conditions. It is practically impossible to run a

library on less than \$1500, therefore a town of 1500 people would need to levy a tax of one dollar per capita while in a town of 25,000, the rate of levy could be much lower. A library having an appropriation of \$2,000 will need to spend at least 55 per cent of its fund for librarian's salary while a library with an appropriation of \$10,000 will probably spend a much smaller percentage for this item. In arranging the budget, the amount asked for should be based somewhat upon the service rendered. If practically the entire population of a town makes use of the library, the board would certainly be justified even this year, in asking for an increased appropriation, while a library which is poorly patronized should devote its energies toward improving its service rather than in demands for more money, provided of course, the poor quality of the service is not due to lack of funds.

No budget was ever made which was absolutely accurate. Binding costs raise unexpectedly and money from some other fund must be used to assist in paying the bill, etc. Nevertheless the budget should be made as carefully as possible, should be consulted constantly and should be used as a general guide for expenditures.

The following budgets based on appropriations of \$2,000, \$3,000, and \$5,000 are suggestive only. In neither of the smaller budgets is there a provision for an assistant, nevertheless the librarian should have a vacation even though the library is closed during a short period in the summer. The librarian

should also have at least one evening free a week. It is suggested in a small library that fines be used in paying a substitute to give the librarian occasional relief. Better results will be obtained if she has an opportunity for some social intercourse, in fact the librarian must mingle with people outside of her library if she is to do successful work.

\$2000 Budget

Salary	\$1080
Books	250
Periodicals	65
Binding	75
Heat and light	150
Janitor	180
Insurance	25
Supplies	75
Upkeep and equipment	100

\$8000 Budget

Salary	\$1320
Books	500
Periodicals	100
Binding	100
Fuel and light	250
Janitor	400
Insurance	50
Supplies	80
Equipment and upkeep	100
Miscellaneous	100

\$5000 Budget

Salaries of Librarian and assistant	\$2580
Books	700
Periodicals	150
Binding	200
Fuel and light	300
Janitor	540
Equipment and upkeep	150
Supplies, printing, etc.	150
Miscellaneous	150
Insurance	80

WHAT A TRUSTEE SHOULD EXPECT OF A LIBRARIAN

By Mr. J. C. Lindsey
 President of Board of Trustees, Mitchell

Before entering into the discussion of the subject as above stated, I can not refrain from enumerating a few duties of the Board of Trustees, because it seems to me impossible to discuss the subject of the relationship of the Board of Trustees and the Librarian entirely from one view point.

There may be, and undoubtedly are, other duties of the Board of Trustees, but there are two that are paramount: First, the greatest duty of the board is to select a competent

librarian. Second, it then becomes the duty of the board to leave the detail of the management to the librarian. Together with the librarian it is the duty of the board to adopt a policy and the board should keep a general oversight over the institution, but the librarian must be allowed the greatest amount of freedom in carrying out that policy. The board should be almost wholly a legislative body while the librarian, as the executive officer of the board, must be left very free to devise plans

and methods for the execution of the policies of the board. This places the board in a position to hold the librarian responsible for the mistakes in the management, and makes it easy to give credit for the success attained.

And now as to what a trustee should expect of the librarian.

The librarian should be well trained. In libraries of any size, she should be a graduate librarian; she should be thoroughly familiar with the technical knowledge necessary to manage the library over which she presides; she must understand thoroughly the finances of the management—she must be as able to make a monthly financial report as one showing the facts regarding the circulation, etc., of books. She must also do continuous reading for self development.

One of the duties that comes so constantly to the librarian is the meeting of many people; this is so serious a drain on her nervous energy and vitality that she must be possessed of good health.

As to the librarian's personality, she must be a good mixer; she must be able to meet people easily and well; she must possess executive ability; she must have initiative, tact, and patience; she must be conscientious; she must be honored and respected in the community and be interested in civic affairs. Little folks and big mus. trust her and go to her instinctively for help. Her ideal must be that of service. Since it is largely through the medium of books that the librarian is to serve the community, she must possess a rare ability to select books—books

that suit the community. She will be active in the formation of reading clubs; she will provide an attractive reading room. New and interesting things—posters, pictures, and other devices appear from time to time to attract readers to new and desirable books.

The real librarian will never be a retired "anybody"—teacher, lawyer, banker, home-maker—she is a live, energetic, professionally trained woman, with a love in her heart for people, old and young,—and with a real passion for books. She is manager of a "people's university" and is the medium through which the courses, the books, are brought to the people. She has an interest in every boy and girl who patronizes the library. I know, personally, a young man who is making an eminent success in life, who got his first inspiration and a great deal of the technical knowledge which led to his success, through the librarian who took a personal interest in him and directed him to the sources of material for his work.

The librarian should be free to select her assistants, of course with the advice and sanction of the board. She is the one who is to work with the assistants and no trustee should ever dictate the selection. Complaints that are given to a trustee should be quietly passed on to the librarian and the librarian is the one to settle them direct with the one making the complaint. These two points are absolutely essential to the smooth running of the library machinery.

The librarian must be frank with the board; she must keep in close

touch with them. The board should, as a general rule, be made up of busy men and women—men and women who are too busy with their own large affairs to have time to think of attending to the detail work that belongs to the librarian.

Every real librarian will educate and lead her board—she will consult them often enough to keep them interested in all her plans. There never was a board that did not need some nursing, some leading, some prodding. She should be present at every board meeting, except of course an executive session, perhaps once a year. She should—nay, must furnish the inspiration, the guidance for the work of the board; the board expects her to bring for recommendation, well-thought plans; she must direct the expenditure; her suggestions should be coveted; in short, she is the real executive of the board.

The librarian must not be the scrub woman, the official "duster" of the library. She should be furnished with enough help so that she has time and energy to direct the affairs of the library. She must have time and opportunity to consult with people who seek service at the library. The trustees should then recognize the fact that they are paying a professionally trained woman, not a person selected because she will work for small pay, not one who has outlived her usefulness in some other line of work and, recognizing this, then pay a salary adequate to meet the situation. A good Board of Trustees will recognize the truth of the following statement made by Justice Marvin Rosenberry

of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin—"The difference between a library and a warehouse where books are stored is a librarian." I do not know of any profession wherein those who practice come any nearer fulfilling the ideal, "service above self," than do the librarians.

The following brief quotation from Sam Walter Foss is so much to the point that I take the liberty of using it to close this article:

"A librarian, through personal intercourse, can become a powerfully educative influence in his community, and start intellectual impulses that will not subside during his lifetime, but go on widening and blessing indefinitely. Let him become the father confessor of minds in his town or city; the priest of the intellect to whom all men shall bring all their mental problems, all their dubious enigmas of the brain. He will not be able to solve all their puzzles or untie all their knots; but perhaps he will be able to hold the candle for a little while while they struggle with the knots themselves. Let him always hold the candle and talk pleasantly while he is holding it.

"I wish it might be inferred that no librarian can be too great for his position. It is not easy for him to have too much knowledge, too much tact, too much consecration to his work, too exalted an estimate of his possibilities. He should not have a mind with a flange on it, so that it runs forever on the same rail along the dusty roadbed of routine. Let him originate, let him innovate, let him blaze a path with the pioneers—let him think."

WHAT THE LIBRARIAN SHOULD EXPECT OF THE TRUSTEE

By Mabel Rielly

In the first place, the trustee per se, is indispensable to any library functioning in behalf of a group of people, for he is one of several persons upon whose shoulders fall the two responsibilities of formulating the broad policy of the library and of administering its funds. No one individual, i. e. the librarian, could expect to understand the different social and racial groups in the town so well as a representative board of trustees, nor could the librarian do justice to a mass of detail work and at the same time, burden himself (or herself) with criticism resulting from one person's expenditure of public funds.

The trustee has, therefore, proved his usefulness. Let us see what would, and perhaps does, make him wholly admirable. Since the librarian stands in relation to the board somewhat as the works manager of an industrial plant to its board of directors, he should receive the hearty support of the trustees in carrying out all progressive plans. If the trustee wants to put a spoke in the wheel of progress, the librarian must stop the wagon and not try to break the spoke. The trustee should, first of all, maintain frank and cordial relations with his fellow-trustees and the librarian.

Like the director in the industrial plant, the trustee does not need to know the technic with which the executive is familiar, but he does need to be awake to local needs, and

to know "what the people want." Because communities differ very perceptibly in their likes and dislikes in the whole range of human wants, including books, the trustee belonging to a certain racial or business group can be of great assistance on the library board in interpreting the needs of such groups. He thus causes the library to be more intelligently available to the people.

This ideal person is, moreover, public-spirited. He is whole-heartedly in favor of those measures which will achieve the greatest good for the greatest number. His aim is not personal gratification of a pet project, but rather, altruistic devotion to public welfare. In order to become intelligently acquainted with the present trend of libraries, he is a member of the national and state library associations, and subscribes to their periodicals; he thus fits himself to be a better judge of the worth of the librarian's enthusiastic proposals, and of their value to the community.

The duties of a trustee are administrative. Consequently, wide experience in business or public affairs makes him correspondingly valuable to the library. If you have read "Main Street" you will remember that the library board in Prairie Gopher was made up of hobby-riders, one of whom was well versed in history, another in certain classics, etc., and the library was in charge of an old-fashioned dame who

did not like to have dirty little boys read her books. A little more administrative ability on the board would have secured the services of a competent, trained librarian, whose acquaintance with a wide range of literature would have been more beneficial to the town than the most thorough grounding in seven volumes of Gibbon. A man of affairs will not be niggardly with public funds, as alas, is sometimes the case with trustees whose experience has been limited. Extravagance, of course, is not to be condoned, but the ideal trustee will strike a happy medium in expenditure.

As one can not disassociate from a library the thought of books, in considering the matter of the library trustee, there naturally comes to mind the question, "How much should he know about books?" Well,

not a great deal; a nodding acquaintance with standard fiction and belles-lettres; modern sociological, economic and reconstruction problems; something of technical books, especially a realization of their usefulness; and all the most important historical works. A trustee lacking this information could only cancel his debt by loaning to the library a collection of original oil paintings by old or new masters. In this event, all the other trustees should be mentally well equipped.

In this age of experts, it is not easy to attain perfection along any line; and that of active trusteeship in a public library is a gratuitous and comparatively new field, wherefore let us not ask too much. We will remember that the ideal library is the product of the teamwork of the ideal librarian and ideal trustee.

RELATION BETWEEN LIBRARIAN AND TRUSTEES

These relations cannot be rigidly fixed and applied alike to all libraries. They must depend to a considerable degree on both the character of the trustees and the personality and ability of the librarian. With a model board and a model librarian, the following relations may be accepted as normal:

1. Legally, the library is the board of trustees. They are the corporation with which all having legal business with the library must deal.

2. All matters of securing funds for library operation or library expansion and improvement belong exclusively to the trustees. The librar-

ian should never appear as taking the initiative in such matters, no matter how pressing they may be. Information and aid should be supplied by the librarian, but this should be given direct to the trustees and not to the public.

3. The librarian is the board's employee and agent. Except for special stipulations in the contract or civil service rules, she holds her office only at the board's pleasure.

4. The board of trustees should fulfill a doubly interpretative function. It should interpret the will, mind and purpose of the public and the librarian and staff. It should

likewise interpret and convey to the public the ideas and purposes of library science as represented in the librarian and staff.

5. The librarian is the trustees' executive, bringing to that office expert knowledge and special skill such as the board does not pretend to possess. They are to give her free range for the exercise of this knowledge and skill, interfering in none of the details of her office. Her report of conditions and needs and her recommendations should be before the board at every regular meeting. There are distinct advantages in her serving as regular secretary to the board.

6. All matters of library operation should be left to the librarian, she of course to act in harmony with appropriate committees of the board. Things in which she should be the main authority are: (a) book selection; (b) qualifications of such assistants as may be needed; (c) duties and hours of service of assist-

ants; (d) methods of library organization and administration relating to cataloging, book display, assisting readers, attracting the public, publicity work, etc.

7. She should always act frankly and directly with the board as a whole. She should not try by the exercise of a personal and private pressure on this or that individual member of the board to secure influence in behalf of any measure on which she may set her heart. She should not in any way try to "play politics."

8. She should always speak for her assistants when anything in their interest needs to be brought before the board. Under normal conditions, an assistant will never appear in person before the board, unless asked to do so by the board or the librarian. Of course no assistant will attempt to attain any end by private appeal or argument with any member of the board.

—A. W., New York Libraries.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

RAPID CITY, SEPTEMBER 29-30

Preparations are well under way for the meeting of the S. D. L. A. which will be held at Rapid City, September 29-30. The meeting is held in September in order that advantage may be taken of the excursion rate to the Hills, information concerning which is given below.

Entertainment

The guests will be entertained by the Fortnightly and Current Events

Clubs on the Harvard plan; that is, rooms and breakfast will be furnished. With the special rates, and this local entertainment, attendance at the S. D. L. A. this year for the librarians in the eastern part of the state, will not be so very much more expensive than usual.

Rates

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad offers round trip excursion

rates either to Rapid City or including the circuit tour of the Black Hills (Rapid City to Hot Springs; Hot Springs to Deadwood; and return to Rapid City) at a little more than one and a half fare. These tickets must be purchased before October 1st, but are good until October 31st and permit stopovers any place in the Hills. While information has not yet been secured concerning rates offered by the Milwaukee, it is probable that excursion rates will also be offered by this line.

The C. & N. W. Ry. quotes the following tariffs from various points in the state:

	To Rapid City	Circuit Tour
Aberdeen	\$20.90	\$27.78
Brookings	21.15	27.98
Huron	17.00	23.85
Pierre	10.15	16.98
Watertown	22.15	29.03
Yankton	25.35	32.20

Post-Conference Trip

On Saturday, October 1, it is hoped that arrangements can be made for a trip to Sylvan Lake by automobile. This lake is in the Harney Peak district and is one of the most beautiful spots in the Hills. There are lovely short walks around the lake and the trip from Rapid City is delightful. It is hoped that the cost of this trip will not exceed \$4.50 including dinner, and the party will return in time to catch the east-bound trains.

It is hoped that a goodly number of librarians and trustees will plan to take the circuit trip of the Hills. If this trip is taken, the party will leave for Hot Springs on Saturday

evening reaching there late in the evening. There are good hotels at Hot Springs also a very fine plunge. There will also be opportunity for those who desire to visit Wind Cave which is one of the natural wonders of the Hills.

On Monday morning, the party will leave for Deadwood reaching there in the early afternoon. The rest of the day can be spent in Deadwood or in Lead where the Homestake Mine, the largest gold mine in the world, is located. The Roosevelt Monument is near Deadwood and it has been suggested that those who wish, may go up on White Rocks in the evening where there is a wonderful view of the surrounding country.

The train leaves early on Tuesday morning for Spearfish, taking the party through the wonderful Spearfish Canyon. Automobile stages meet the train at Spearfish and the party can return to Deadwood in time for dinner or may come back on a stage later in the afternoon. The train for Rapid City leaves Deadwood at 5:15 P. M. and connects with the east bound train.

Anyone coming to Rapid City for the conference should plan to take this four day trip through the Hills. Definite information concerning hotel rates, train schedules, etc., will be given in the September Bulletin.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Thursday, September 20

10:30 A. M.

- Roll Call.
- Secretary's report.
- Registration.
- Appointment of Committees.

Report of Certification Committee.
 Report of Membership Committee.
 Report of Booklist Committee.

2:00 P. M.

Music.
 Address of Welcome.
 Response.
 Talk, and readings from own works,
 Charles Badger Clark.
 Talk, "What does a library do for a
 community?"

4:30 P. M.

Drive about city and picnic in Rapid
 Canyon, guests of Rapid City
 Board of Trustees.

8:30 P. M.

Music.
 History of the Black Hills, Dr. C. C.
 O'Harra, President State School of
 Mines.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

9:30 A. M.

Demonstration book mending and
 labeling, Ethel E. Wise.

Business.

Election of Officers.

Round Tables:

School Libraries.

Public Libraries.

2:00 P. M.

Music.

Report of A. L. A. Conference at
 Swampscott, Leora J. Lewis, Field
 Librarian.

Business.

Discussions:

County libraries and how to get
 them started.

Short cuts in cataloging.

Keeping the library before the
 people.

The library from the trustees's
 point of view.

WHY I AM A TRUSTEE

Mr. F. A. Befole, Trustee, Marquette, Mich.

(Copied from "Public Libraries" for May)

The laws of compensation divide trustees into just two classes, good and bad, evenly divided so as to form the proper equilibrium. Of course on our board, they are all good, which means that some other board must be all bad. Now after several years of service, I am satisfied that the success of a public library depends more than anything else upon the ability of the trustees to recognize and select a competent librarian.

Our library trustees are and should be men of affairs. They have their own work to do. They meet once a month, for say, thirty minutes. The librarian has prepared and submits her monthly report of circulations. She has a list of bills to be considered. Perhaps the roof has developed a leak. Smith wants to know why he can't have part of the coal orders. Jones complains that he operates a steam laundry, employing 30 hands and pays taxes,

still the librarian persists in giving the towels to a Chinaman. The secretary writes out a few motions. The board stands adjourned for one month.

You may expatiate on the value of a school for librarians but if the average trustee does much more than the above you must start a training school for us. We need it as much as the librarian.

There are of course questions of administration and financing which we all know and understand. We pass on them readily and intelligently, but ask us what a Thesaurus is or who wrote "The Mystery of the Tenement House" and the wise trustee will say nothing and continue to look wise.

Our hearts are in the right place, what matter if our heads do at times go wrong?

The library trustee is very proud of his place. It's quite professional, you know. Street and police commissioners are merely the trades people of municipal politics. In the fifth year of his office, he is elected "President of the Board." Then when he goes on his little winter trip to California or Florida and sits with the other tourists on the porch of his boarding-house, it gives him quite a literary standing to be able to say, "I am president of the board of trustees of the public library in our town, Vanity Fair." Don't deny us our little foibles. It is one of the reasons "Why I am a trustee."

There are certain privileges of a library that are incidental to a trusteeship. We have keys to the

front and back door and it is quite convenient to drop in, Sunday morning, as a sort of refuge from our conscience. Not nearly as bad as it is to go down to the office. We may draw as many books as we like, especially new ones, keep them as long as we may wish. It is so annoying to receive those postal cards announcing that you have already 27 cents run up against you in fines. Then if wife is president of a study club, which is this winter, we will say, studying the textile industry of China, the librarians are so much nicer about looking up references for a paper on the subject.

The librarian learns early in her career that these little perquisites are dearly prized and must not be interfered with.

But I must leave this train of thought which has perhaps taken me already too far afield, and see if I can show you some things a trustee can do to be a real help to the librarians. We are not going to solve any problems by shunning them and this is a live problem for a librarian to face—how to get real help, sympathy and appreciation from her board. All of us are human. We want the good opinion and honest praise for work well done from our associates and superiors and right here is where a trustee should not be niggardly in expressing his commendation, when the proper opportunity offers itself. But let me say to you librarians, don't be afraid of criticism. Invite it as long as it is honest and sincere. If no one finds fault with the way you are running your library, it is probably dying of dry rot or is already dead.

The librarian should be held responsible for all mistakes of her own and her assistants and likewise credited with the successes of the library.

Now I know I am getting into water that is a bit deep but how can a librarian take this responsibility unless she is free to select her assistants and equally free to dismiss them? You must look at your work as being just as much of a profession as is that of a lawyer, a physician or architect and when you do, you will demand of the trustees full authority over your subordinates as a vital condition of your engagement. I don't know of a more potent chemical in making the milk of human kindness turn sour than to have an assistant go to the board of trustees with complaints which should properly be made only to the head librarian.

This is a very busy world. We each have our own work, which of course makes strong demands upon our time and energy, but I feel that a person should not accept a trusteeship of a public library unless he is willing to devote a good deal more than the 30 minutes which are necessary to attend the monthly meetings. I do not mean by this that we should go into the library and fuss around doing detail work but if we are on the book committee we can certainly assist the librarian by doing something more than merely initialing the book order list. We can read book reviews. We can discuss and decide which books shall be purchased and also which books shall be put on the little shelf behind the office door to

swell the collection of books unfit for circulation.

We are having offered to us today by publishers many volumes that are perfect treasure houses of thought, but prison houses of souls and a librarian can be relieved of great responsibility and perhaps adverse criticism from the patrons of the library if the members of the book committee will decide which of these shall be rejected.

All we need is a conviction of what is right, then the will to carry it out. This goes far in deciding any matter.

Book committees are at fault when they cater to the public in purchasing books. They excuse their action in placing upon their shelves a lot of trash by saying the public demands it, but these people who are continually petitioning the librarian for a greater supply of popular fiction represent a very small part of the community. Quite often, they are mental dyspeptics.

I am much impressed with the importance of training the child at an early age to use the public library. To become acquainted with its attractions, its methods and its resources so that after leaving school he will continue all his life to use it. It was Daniel Webster who said, "I don't care where a boy gets his education, I don't care if he gets it out of an almanac as long as he gets it." Many of the best educated men and women of this country never entered the ninth grade of the public school. We all know that the very best part of our education is what we get ourselves, and there is no place to stop in our whole life. I

have an old aunt, a very devout lady who at 68 years of age began the study of Greek and became a proficient Greek scholar simply to enable her to better understand her Bible.

So let us go back to the children. Let us start in every week beginning with November, first with a story hour at the library for the little ones, a reading circle on Wednesday for the young boys and girls and on Friday afternoon a reading circle for boys who can only be interested in football and hunting stories.

Then in January we will start a weekly lecture course principally for young men who are working, but who are ambitious to secure a broader education, a more general knowledge. These lectures can be given by local talent entirely. Buy a microscope and have two or three post-card travelogs, lectures on electricity, "Modern banking," "Some things a young man should know about common law," "Auditing," "Railroad engineering," "How to manage a

gas plant," etc. A good plan followed in Grand Rapids was a series of talks by all the city officials, each telling why and how his office spends the people's money. We are also maintaining 22 school libraries and we are receiving splendid and loyal help from 22 teachers in training children to use the public library. We send one of our assistants to each school and she gives 15-minute talks on how to take care of books and what books to read. And what does all this mean? It means that from the school of today we shall draw our readers of tomorrow. It means that we shall develop a better class of readers in our community. This subject of training the children in the use of our library is one that to me is most fascinating and one in which, as a board member, I perhaps take the deepest interest. I regret exceedingly that I am unable to give to my thoughts a more literary style. Were it possible for me to do so I should doubtless be a head librarian and not a trustee.

BY-LAWS FOR TRUSTEES

Recommended by the Free Library Commission

Article 1. Meetings

Section 1. The regular meeting of the _____ Library board shall be held on the first Wednesday (or other convenient day) of each month. (In case of a county library board which can not conveniently meet each month, a bi-monthly meeting may be held.)

Section 2. The regular meeting in July of each year shall be the annual meeting. (According to the state law a report of the library shall be made annually to the Commission for the period ending June 30th. The July meeting is then the logical annual meeting at which time the annual report is read.)

Section 3. Special meetings shall be called by the president whenever in his judgment they shall be necessary.

Article 2. Quorum

Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

Article 3. Officers

Section 1. Officers of the board shall be president, vice-president, and treasurer, each of whom shall be elected at the annual meeting. In case of vacancy, the board shall at its next regular meeting, elect a member of the board to fill out the unexpired term.

Section 2. The president shall preside at board meetings, sign all warrants drawn upon the city or county treasurer, and perform such other duties as usually pertain to his office.

Section 3. In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall exercise the president's functions and may at the request of the president, sign in the latter's place, warrants drawn upon the city or county treasurer by the order of the board.

Section 4. The treasurer shall keep the accounts of the board and shall countersign all warrants drawn upon the city or county treasurer for the payment of money.

Article 4. Librarian.

Section 1. The librarian and assistants shall be elected by the board of trustees and shall hold their offices so long as it is the pleasure of the board to retain them.

Section 2. The librarian shall be the executive of the board of trustees, and under them shall have general charge of the library and of such persons as may be employed therein.

Section 3. She shall be responsible to the board for the proper management of the library, for the preservation and care of its property, for the cataloging and classification of books, the enforcement of its rules, and the accuracy of the records.

Section 4. She shall attend all meetings of the board and shall act as secretary, keeping the minutes of the meeting and giving notice of all board meeting at least forty-eight hours before the time of such meetings.

Section 5. She shall submit to the board of trustees at regular intervals, a list of books recommended for purchase for the library.

Section 6. She shall place all orders for books and supplies ordered in the name of the library, and shall O. K. all bills.

Section 7. She shall make a monthly report showing fully the operations of the library.

Section 8. She shall keep an itemized report of receipts from fines, etc., and of any expenditures made from such funds.

Article 5. Order of Business

The order of business at the regular meetings of the board shall be:

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Report of treasurer.
3. Reports of special committees.
4. Report of librarian.
5. Communications.
6. Bills and accounts.
7. Unfinished and new business.

Article 6. Amendments.

Section 1. Amendments hereto shall be made at any regular meeting by a majority vote, provided that notice of the proposed amendments shall have been given at least one month previous to final action on the same.

Note: It is assumed in these by-laws that there are no standing committees, it being thought best that a small board of five should deliberate and act as a whole in most cases. However, many boards prefer to have several standing committees, and if such is their pleasure the following article may be included.

Article —. Committees.

Section 1. The standing committees of the board shall be book committee, a finance committee, and a committee on building and grounds, each to consist of two members and to be appointed at or before the second regular meeting of the year. The president shall be ex-officio mem-

ber of the committee on buildings and grounds, the treasurer shall be ex-officio member of the finance committee and the librarian shall act as a member of the book committee.

Section 2. The finance committee shall certify to the correctness of all bills before their presentation to the board, see that the accounts are properly kept and look after the general financial affairs of the board. It shall prepare in cooperation with the librarian, an annual budget of the amount necessary for the maintenance of the library.

Section 3. The book committee shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to supplies, binding, and the purchase of books and periodicals. It shall meet at the call of its chairman or of the librarian.

Section 4. The committee on buildings and grounds, shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to the general care of buildings and grounds, this to include heating, lighting, arrangement of rooms, janitor service, insurance, etc.

WHY A TRUSTEE SHOULD BELONG TO THE S. D. L. A.

By Alberta Caille, Chairman Membership Committee

In looking over the minutes of the Library Board meetings of years ago, I think of the good service rendered to the librarian, the library and the public by those faithful trustees. The position was one of honor, and was and is one of hard work, of arduous tasks, a thankless position often, and assumed because

of a desire to serve. It is necessary that the trustees undertake the financial and administrative side of a library, that they be responsible for the building, grounds and budget, that they know something of the state library laws, that they accept their positions as a trust, but more important is the relation between the

librarian and the board. If they work in harmony, trusting each other, sharing ideals and seeing visions of the future, the library is blessed.

Not to run a library but to see that it is properly conducted; not to manage but to attend that it is managed rightly, is the task of the trustees. It is to the busy man and woman that those who choose library boards turn for library trustees, those who can give but little actual time to the library. There are three sides to the question of whether a trustee should be a member of the state association. First, the personal phase. The association keeps in touch with the library field through its annual meetings, and through publications such as the S. D. Library Bulletin and Biennial Report. Instead of a purely local point of view, there comes a broader aspect of library service, a knowledge of what others are doing under similar circumstances, of the way in which librarians are meeting their problems, and of the laws which are

being passed, whether helpful or harmful. Naturally this leads to the second reason, the benefit to the library itself.

A well-informed trustee reacts on the library. A librarian's duties and those of the trustee must complement each other. The trustee cannot give over his duties to the librarian. He should know the needs of and the demands upon a progressive library. His interest and understanding of the questions that come to a librarian go a long way to keep up her courage and add fire to her enthusiasm.

From the standpoint of the association trustees as members are needed. A large membership is desirable. The association has done well. It has seen that good laws were passed, it has been an inspiration and help to librarians and is raising the standard of librarianship. It needs the support of every trustee in the state. The library field is still virgin soil and we can do what we will with the future in South Dakota.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Aberdeen—Alexander Mitchell Library—Circulation statistics for the past few months show a good increase over last year's reports. Twenty-six per cent of this circulation was non-fiction. A large order of children's books has been recently purchased.

Armour—Mrs. Fred Ricketts has been appointed librarian to succeed

Miss Marion Crutchett who resigned. The circulation of books and magazines in the library has increased considerably and the reading room attendance is 2,000 larger than that of last year. Seventy-two new books have been purchased in the last four months and 122 books have been donated.

Brookings—The librarian in cooperation with the English depart-

ment of the high school is inaugurating a plan for summer reading in the library. Credit is to be given for the required reading done during the summer, and brief book reviews will be written in the library. A special incentive is offered to younger readers by giving them gold and silver stars for the reading done.

Canton—The library is very proud of the fact that the Canton high school team won the state debate this year. Constant use was made of the library by the debaters as well as by the other high school students, normal students and club women. Many new books have been purchased this year and some valuable donations have been received. A new double book case has been installed and additional shelving placed in the children's room and in the reference room. The annual bird house contest was held in the library April 20-22.

Highmore—Hyde County Library—The boxes in which collections were sent to the country stations, served very poorly as book cases. As a result of this, the books were subject to an unusual amount of wear and tear. To remedy this condition, the boxes were remodeled to open like wardrobe trunks, and fitted with shelves. They now serve much more acceptably.

Children's week will be observed in the Sunday Schools June 5-12. A place on the program has been made for the librarian who will discuss the effect of books on the mental and physical development of children. An exhibit of children's books

will be shown at this time at the library.

Huron—High School—New books have been placed in the grades and are distributed every Friday afternoon. Outside reading has been stimulated among the older students by various publicity schemes. Posters, placards and notices all tell of what may be found in the late books and magazines. Miss Hummer, the first librarian in the Huron Schools, has resigned her position after two years' work there. She has accepted a position in the Sioux City Library.

Madison—The library has been a busy place during the past winter. The reference work has been heavy and the circulation has shown a very gratifying increase. An order for eighty new books has just been sent in.

Milbank—The library reports that 120 grade pupils have done the reading required by the state course of study. This number would have been larger but there were not enough books to supply the demand. This library, like many others, has been short of money with which to buy books. Therefore an appeal for gifts of idle books from Milbank homes was made and in response a large number of good books have been secured. At the present time there have been received 147 volumes, and there are promises of many more. The porch of the library has been decorated with three large boxes of flowers, the gift of the Makocha Study Club. The Boy Scouts have made and planted flower beds and are now keeping people

from trespassing on the lawn. The circulation for the month of April was 1757 volumes.

Miller—The librarian is busy mending books and putting the library in order, the work in the library having gotten behind during the rush of the winter months

Sioux Falls—The librarian writes, "Invoicing is over and each member of the staff is spending every spare moment looking for missing books. This is the first step toward finishing the year's work before the report is made up. For the soldiers who are receiving treatment and vocational instruction at McKennan Hospital, we are sending a collection of books each week. Miss Peterson, in charge of the vocational work is cooperating with us. There are requests for stories of the West and for sea stories as well as for books on salesmanship, forestry, etc. This past month many books on gardening have been loaned. A display with the poster "How does your garden grow?" has brought these books to the attention of the would-be gardener. The last children's hour of the season was held in April, when the story was told to an interested audience of little folk."

Sioux Falls—All Saints' School—The librarian writes: "The library year has been one of progress. The use of reference books and the circulation of books for home reading have increased nearly one hundred per cent. The standard of reading has also improved. Girls who read only fiction last year are now reading and enjoying biography, travel, narrative poetry, nature books and

occasionally a book from the other classes. Teachers and pupils are realizing the value of good pictures in the work of the class room and good use has been made of our collection which is increasing just as rapidly as the state of our finances will allow. On account of high prices, we have not been able to purchase many books, but those which have been purchased, have been selected carefully to strengthen the weak places in the library."

Tyndall—Many new shelves have been added to accommodate the overflow of books. A periodical table with two shelves has been placed in the stack room and has proved to be very useful. The books committee has pleased the children by placing two large orders of children's books. Many of the books on the S. D. L. A. Booklist are already on the shelves and others have been ordered.

Watertown—The librarian writes: "The average circulation for the spring months of 1921 shows an increase of 82 per cent over that of last year. The schools and clubs have kept us busy at reference work, particularly the schools. The seventh and eighth grades have been debating subjects of present day interest and just at the closing days of school, are settling the immigration question, practically all material having been found in the library. Since there is no organized high school library, cooperation between the public library and the schools must of necessity be close. Beginning the 20th of June and continuing to September 1st, the library will be closed at 6:30 P. M."

SEP 22 1921



SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

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ARE YOU INTERESTED

IN

- Improving the service of your library
- Better care of books
- Organization of county libraries
- Knowing what other libraries are doing
- Making a larger and better Association

?

Attend the
 Fifteenth Annual Convention
 of the
**SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY
 ASSOCIATION**
 Rapid City
 September 29-30, 1921



"WHITE ROCKS"—LEADWOOD IN THE DISTANCE

S. D. L. A. MEMBERSHIP

It was a surprise in checking over the list of members of the S. D. L. A. to find that there were quite a number of librarians in the state who did not belong to that organization. It is true that it is not always possible for all librarians to attend Association meetings regularly but it is possible for most of them to attend occasionally and it should be a matter of professional pride for every librarian in the state to belong to the association and to pay the small dues of one dollar a year towards its support. Two years ago the dues were reduced from one dollar and a half to one dollar with the idea that every librarian in the state would gladly join at this low rate, that each library would take out an institutional membership and that at least a majority of the trustees in the state would join. So far the membership has not increased perceptibly. At the last meeting of the Association it was decided to make a membership drive and a committee was appointed with Miss Caille of the Sioux Falls library as chairman. The committee expects to do intensive work in campaigning for members this month and it is hoped that every library in the state will report one hundred per cent membership by the time of the Rapid City meeting. One hundred per cent membership means that the librarian and her assistants belong, that the library has an institutional membership and that each trustee is enrolled on the list of members.

The Association is the most vital factor in library progress in the state. Without it there would have been no Commission, no broad library legislation and little progress. Do not wait for a personal letter asking you to join the Association. Send your dollar to Mrs. Carter of the Spearfish Normal at once, explain the drive to your trustees at the first opportunity and enroll your library.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ASSOCIATION MEETING

As announced in the June Bulletin, the librarians attending the Association meeting at Rapid City will be entertained on the Harvard plan by the ladies of the Current Events and Fortnightly Clubs. It is therefore quite essential that the committee on local arrangements shall know in advance how many guests are to be expected. Write to Miss Marjorie Smith, Public Library, Rapid City, telling her when you are expecting to arrive.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

Librarians and trustees intending to take the circuit trip of the Black Hills after the conference are reminded that they should buy a round trip ticket including the circuit tour of the Hills. Tariffs from the principal towns in the state to the Hills for the Northwestern line were given in the June Bulletin. The Chicago & Milwaukee Railway offers rates from Aberdeen, Mitchell, Sioux Falls and Redfield. Any further information may be secured by writing to the Commission office.

It is requested that those who are planning to take the Sylvan Lake trip and the trip around the Hills, register with Miss Smith of the Rapid City Public Library in advance.

PROGRAM OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
September 29-30, Carnegie Library, Rapid City

Thursday, September 29

10:30 A. M.

Roll Call.
Secretary's report.
Registration.
Appointment of committees.
Report of Certification Committee.
Report of Membership Committee.
Report of Book-list Committee.

2:00 P. M.

Music.
Address of Welcome—Judge W. G. Miser.
Response—Mrs. Ethel C. Jacobsen.
Talk and Readings from Own Works—Charles Badger Clark.
What Should a Library Do for a Community?—Edla Laurson.

4:30 P. M.

Drive about city and picnic in Rapid canyon, guests Rapid City board of trustees.

8:30 P. M.

Music.
History of the Black Hills—Dr. C. C. O'Harra, President State School of Mines.

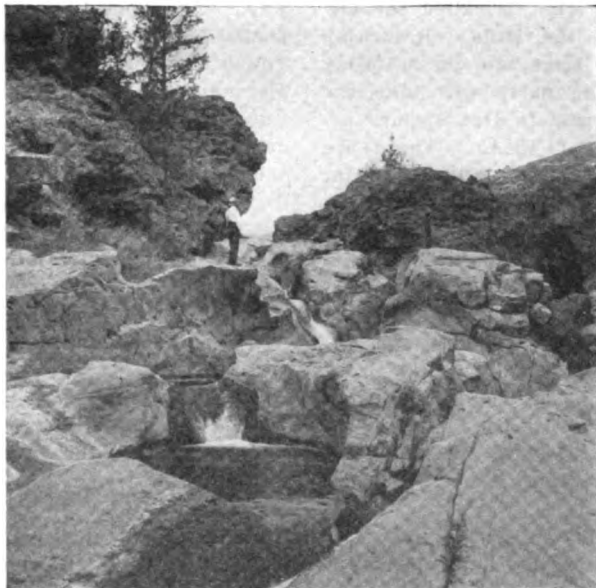
Friday, September 30

9:30 A. M.

Demonstration book-mending and labeling—Ethel E. Else.
Business.
Election of officers.
Round Tables:
School Libraries—Led by Mabel Richardson.
Public Libraries—Led by Mrs. Jessie Fridley.

2:00 P. M.

Music.
Report of A. L. A. Conference at Swampscott—Leora J. Lewis.
Business.
Discussions:
County Libraries and How to Get Them Started, led by Mrs. Jessie Bartholomew.
Short Cuts in Cataloging, led by Sarah N. Lawson.
Keeping the Library Before the People, led by M. E. Livingstone.
The Library From the Trustee's Point of View, led by Mrs. F. D. Smith.
Interesting Children in Good Books, led by M. Minnie Shannon.



NEAR HOT SPRINGS

S. D. L. A. POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

Two distinct post-conference trips have been planned for the librarians attending the S. D. L. A. meeting at Rapid City September 29-30. The first, a trip to Sylvan Lake, will take place on Saturday the day following the conference and will be a one day trip, the party leaving Rapid City in automobiles early in the morning and returning in the late afternoon in time for the east bound evening trains. Sylvan Lake is located in the Harney region and is in the opinion of many, the most delightful and picturesque spot in the Black Hills. The drive

to the lake is through a beautiful part of the Hills which it is not possible to see from the train. Harney Peak, the highest point between the Rockies and the Himalayas, is four miles from the lake and while time may not permit the party to make the climb clear to the top, it is very probable that a tramp may be taken to the Needles, a point halfway between the lake and the Peak. Arrangements will be made at Rapid City for cars, and the cost to each member of the party will be about \$4.25 exclusive of luncheon.

The second trip which has been

suggested is what is called the circuit tour of the Hills. Returning from Sylvan Lake late on Saturday afternoon, the party will take the 7:25 p. m. train to Hot Springs arriving there at 10:45. There are a number of good hotels at Hot Springs and a particularly fine plunge. Wind Cave is perhaps the greatest attraction in the vicinity. It is situated about twelve miles from Hot Springs and is conceded to be absolutely unsurpassed. It comprises over one hundred miles of explored passages and three thousand rooms. Guides are in charge and the trip which is arranged for tourists is not a difficult one.

It is planned to leave Hot Springs on Monday morning, September 3rd, for Deadwood. The train leaves Hot Springs at 8:25 and reaches Deadwood at 2:10, passing through a very picturesque portion of the Hills and climbing steadily all the

way. The route is called by the people in the Hills "The High Line." The afternoon and evening will be pleasantly spent in Deadwood. The Roosevelt monument is within easy driving distance. White Rocks is a delightful climb and those who are less ambitious, will enjoy sitting on the veranda of the Hotel Franklin absorbing the mountain ozone.

The trip through Spearfish Canyon is planned for Tuesday. The little narrow guage train leaves Deadwood at 8:30 a. m. and reaches Spearfish at 11:25. The canyon is wonderful beyond description, with the cascades of the Spearfish river, the blue spruce which grow along its course and the wonderful coloring of its rocky cliffs. In a distance of twenty-five miles along the line there is a drop of 2,987 feet or nearly three-fifths of a mile. To quote from a Burlington descriptive folder, "The trip is perfectly safe—collisions are out of the ques-



GLIMPSE OF SYLVAN LAKE



ROOSEVELT MONUMENT

tion because there is nothing to collide with." The train merely leaves Deadwood in the morning and comes back in the afternoon and there is never another train on the line.

Reaching Spearfish various members of the party may have different plans. Some may wish to have dinner in Spearfish, others may prefer to return immediately to Deadwood in order to spend the afternoon in Lead, visiting the Homestake mills, etc. Stages run from Spearfish to Deadwood at frequent intervals and the trip only takes an hour. The train leaves Deadwood

for Rapid City at 5:15 p. m. and connects with the P. R. C. at that point.

It is not possible to figure with absolute accuracy the cost of this trip but the actual expense exclusive of automobile hire for special trips but including the Spearfish trip (not included in the circuit tour tourist's ticket) railroad fare, hotel and all meals, will not exceed twenty dollars. Already several persons have expressed their intention of taking the trip and it is hoped that there may be at least fifteen people in the party.

THE SWAMPSCOTT CONFERENCE

By Leora J. Lewis

Such interesting and detailed accounts of the A. L. A. Conference have been given in the Library Journal and Public Libraries, that it scarcely seems worth while to attempt to cover it with any degree of thoroughness in a state bulletin which after all can attempt to do little more than to reflect the light from the professional beacon held up by the larger publications at such an angle that it will best serve the interests of the individual state.

However, if one is relieved from telling in a systematic, detailed way of the proceedings of an Association, he is all the more free to write of the sidelights and general impressions which are after all of greatest interest to the convention attendant as well as to the general reader.

To generalize for a moment, the 1921 convention of the American Library Association held at Swampscott June 21-28, was an unqualified success. The registration of over 1900 was the largest in the history of the Association; the weather was quite ideal and there was a quietness and a serenity about the countryside and about the sea and even about the people in the vicinity which was most satisfying. Even the conference itself seemed to reflect the general placidity—one could scarcely imagine a violent disagreement over an En-

larged Program or a bickering over a Constitution here; for in a country which has witnessed a Revolutionary War and Indian massacres and the burning of witches and has remained calm and undisturbed, any wrangling over mere ways and means would seem rather petty.

One appreciated from the time one left Chicago until he boarded his train homeward bound, the careful work of the travel committee. Much to your surprise no one appeared with a duplicate of your Pullman ticket; there was no great delay in the station and even the weather seemed amenable to discipline for while west of Chicago it was desperately hot, as soon as one reached the region under Mr. Phelan's temporary jurisdiction, it became delightfully cool and the trip from Chicago to Swampscott was all which could be desired.

The local arrangements at Swampscott were also in excellent hands. In spite of the crowd no one was crowded, and nearly every one seemed satisfied with the assignments made. I say "nearly," because no one would believe me did I not qualify my statement. However, I can safely say that everyone went away satisfied and in making this statement I know whereof I speak. The writer and two friends were quartered at the Preston Hotel about a mile and a half from headquarters—(The A. L. A. Bulletin

said a half mile I believe, but after walking the distance on the one hot day of the conference I know that this was a misprint) and daily we formed a committee of three and waited upon Mr. Faxon with the request that he assign us rooms in the headquarters hotel. Each time the delegation was met with a pleasant smile. Each day some hope was held out that possibly some one would check out and "if the ladies would return on the next day it was barely possible that the change could be made." At the same time the impression was given out that Mr. Faxon really doubted very much whether the ladies would like the New Ocean House any better than the Preston. "The view of the ocean from the Preston was so much better and had we really considered how delightful and restful was the drive between hotels at the close of a long, weary session?" And after the third day we began to wonder if perhaps the sea were not a bit less salty at the Preston beach and if the food were not a trifle better and the service a little more prompt. And on the fourth day we decided that even though Mr. Faxon should insist upon changing our rooms we should be very firm with him and should hold our ground and remain where we were. But Mr. Faxon, fortunately, did not insist and as I have said, we left Swampscott more than satisfied. But withal, we have a sneaking conviction that if Mr. Harding knew of Mr. Faxon's talents, one librarian would join the ranks of the diplo-

mat and at least a few of the many disasters which Mr. Hearst assures us are approaching might be averted.

The trips about Boston were delightful. The ride to Marblehead and the Lexington-Concord and Plymouth trips were particularly well planned and enjoyable. Perhaps one living in Boston becomes immune to thrills but it would seem to one making his first visit to the section that a lifetime might be spent there without wearying of visiting again and again the spots which are hallowed because of their part in our history. Surely in no place in the world are there so many interesting places for an American to see as in this little section of country surrounding Boston. The thing which seems to most impress the visitor, is the amount of natural beauty which has been left untouched. If a rock stands in the way of a walk in New England, the walk is built around and the rock remains and God seems to be regarded as a better landscape gardener than man. And while a loyal native born South Dakotan, after being a painful witness in my own home town to the gradual demolition of a beautiful and monumental cliff of sandstone, a thing of great beauty, in order that its sand might be used for commercial purposes, and after seeing great rock walls in the mountainous part of our state defaced with hideous advertisements for "boots and shoes," I can't help but wonder when the middle-west will be awakened to a real appre-

ciation of the natural beauties of its own scenery.

It has been said that one needs to attend at least one conference before he knows how to attend a conference—surely one would be sorely disappointed if he tried to take in all of the things at an A. L. A. Conference in which he were interested. The program was excellent all of the way through and the situation was expressed very aptly by one speaker who said that she never wanted to be an angle worm until she attended the A. L. A. conference. Very often the question as to which sectional meeting you would attend was decided for you. You simply went from one to the other until you found a meeting in which you could find a seat or perhaps you were happy if you only found standing room. One wonders if some time some enterprising concern will not make a set of tents for convention purposes which can be sent to any place in the United States. It will certainly not be long until no hotel can be found with enough large rooms to accommodate the A. L. A. sections. The interest in these sectional meetings was particularly keen. The professional attitude of the younger people; their lack of self consciousness

and their willingness to take part in all of the discussions, all augur well for the future of the profession.

Much fun has been poked at the "veranda conferences" but after taking part in a few of them, one is inclined to believe that they are an important and essential part of the conference. Often you are disappointed in a speaker at a meeting because he fails to touch upon some point in which you are particularly interested or because he does not go into sufficient detail in regard to some phase of work to which he has referred. How altogether satisfying in such a case to be able to slip into a chair on the edge of a group collected about this speaker later in the day and to have the privilege of asking him to supply just the link which for you was missing in his chain of reasoning.

While it is too early yet to even guess as to where the next A. L. A. Conference will be, there seems to be a general impression that it may be in the middle west. Certainly if it is at all possible to find a proper place in this section the librarians from the small libraries of the middle-west are entitled to have at least one conference near enough so that they can attend it.

LIBRARY HOUSEKEEPING

By Margery Quigley, Librarian, Endicott, N. Y.

(Reprinted from the Vermont Bulletin.)

As librarians in small communities, we are continually receiving and trying to circulate farm bul-

letins which tell us how to make chickens more profitable. The general principle stressed in all the

pamphlets is to buy strong healthy stock in the first place and then cull out those hens which are non-productive, which only use up energy, attention and supplies. We make every effort to circulate these pamphlets to persons to whom we think they would be suggestive. Do we ourselves find in these homely teachers a suggestion which may be translated into library terms and made applicable to the work we are carrying on? In other words, do we cull out what is non-productive in our libraries as freely as we might?

In one regard we all eliminate systematically, in the matter of "replacements," or purchase of second copies when the first is worn out. One of the principles to which all librarians readily subscribe is that we need not replace, in fact must not replace every book which wears out with another copy of the same title. We automatically ask five questions in regard to the book and by the process of elimination arrive at a conclusion. The questions asked are:

Are there other copies in the library in sufficient number to supply the demand? "Over the Top," "Dere Mable" and "My Four Years in Germany," are examples of the moment.

Is the book below standard? The books at the end of series are usually much less carefully written and less interesting than the first and second.

Has the book ceased to be popular?

For instance, shall or shall we

not replace "Dorothy Vernon" and similar "Historical" novels?

Is the book out of date and cannot better information on the same subject be found in a newer book?

This is almost always true in technical and semi-technical non-fiction.

Has the price increased too much to justify purchase at present?

We are fairly willing to discard certain books when the books have gone half-way themselves in the process of elimination, when they have worn out literally. We are not as willing, however, to take from the shelves certain titles which would fail to pass the tests above, if we were courageous enough to apply them. We hesitate to discard because the books are in fair physical condition. We say to explain our reluctance, "A book is a book." Unfortunately there are certain books in every collection without which the shelves would be better off. They use up shelf-room which is sorely needed, they take up the librarian's time to shelve, dust, revise, inventory. Above all else, they make the book collection less vital to the borrower when he is searching the shelves for exactly the right book. My bureau drawer at the present moment is full of bows and collars and hatbands long ago out of style or past their usefulness and beauty. I am reluctant to discard them because I remember how much money or effort they cost me in the past. I carry this same hoarding attitude to the library when I straighten my shelves. I

am sure other librarians do likewise. The proper procedure is to be firm with oneself and eliminate. The ribbons will make good doll dresses for some child; the books will find a more useful existence elsewhere.

Magazines not indexed in the various library indexes we have, such as the Readers' Guide, ought not to take up space on the hard-pressed shelves of small libraries unless there is some strong local reason for saving them. Perhaps even then, clippings from them would be as useful.

Two collections of seeming trifles, if systematically saved, are to be exempted from the acid test. Clippings about the library itself and those about the library movement in general, for the appearance of which in the local paper you were responsible, should be saved most carefully, dated. Local history material should be preserved by the local library, for one soon finds that no one else has made preservation his business. For example, the village in which I live is only eighteen years old but it is now almost impossible to assemble material of the first few years. The State Historical Society will gladly tell you what should fall within the province of your individual library.

The virtues of omission outlined above are concerned with the larger, more intangible matters of policy. In addition, there are quantities of tangible small things to be disposed of. They are the dust-collectors and time-consumers primarily, things

which give the library a run-down-at-the-heel appearance.

William Morris, I think, said, "Have nothing in your house which you believe is not beautiful and which you know is not useful." With this epigram in mind, I have walked around by own library and jotted down the items which very obviously do not meet the William Morris test. Check up this list and see what percentage your library makes:

Unnecessary furniture.

Cracked vases.

Sick or ailing plants.

Calendars unsuited to the style of the room and not always torn off promptly.

Museum features of slight significance. (I see before me a stuffed weasel and framed letter dropped from the first aeroplane to fly over our village, since become a landing field.)

Signs which no longer hold true and announcements of events now past.

Pictures of no special beauty or significance, where the space they occupy would be more beautiful or at least more restful. Query:

Why do portraits of dead and gone trustees run to such fierce mustachios?

Supplies in bad condition; as half-used pencils, blotters and erasers, empty paste-board boxes, shabby door mats, untidy writing paper, decrepit waste basket.

Cluttered window sill in office.

Donated magazines of no interest on the reading-room table.

Tiny pictures, bulletins or notices

in large spaces or above the line of vision.

Printed lists, both for distribution and for "aids in book selection," out of date or with many titles not in the library or never to be there.

Collections of books no longer timely.

Numerous small collections of books which are better placed on the regular shelves. Books so scattered are constantly reported out or are undiscovered by timid searchers.

Like every semi-thriftly woman I am unwilling to burn the things I

decide are dead wood or to give them to the Salvation Army. I move them to cupboards where I do not have to see them or put them in the basement, that Nirvana of library discards. There they lie. There their cousins have lain since last summer and the summer before that. The imaginary persons they would "just fit" have not yet turned up. Never again; tomorrow I shall write to my state library commission and ask what to do with the books and periodicals. As for the rest, dust to dust.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Aberdeen—State Normal—The enrollment during the summer term was the largest in the history of the school. Two student assistants were added to the staff and the circulation statistics for July were more than twice as large as in any other one month since the school was founded. Reference work in particular was very heavy. The hours of opening have been lengthened so that the library is now open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. with the exception of the supper hour.

During the summer Miss Lewis, Field Librarian, spent several days at the school. She addressed the entire student body at a convocation period on "County Libraries." Miss Lewis also gave a brief talk to the county superintendents who were in session here and gave several lec-

tures to various smaller groups and classes.

Britton—Work is going nicely in the new library building. One hundred and seventy new books have recently been purchased and thirty-eight have been donated. A set of the New International Encyclopedia has been purchased.

Brookings—State College—The librarian was authorized to attend the A. L. A. Conference at Swampscott and was instructed on the way to visit as many institutional libraries as possible from which he might get suggestions for plans for the hoped-for library building at State College. This proved to be the most valuable part of the trip. He visited Ames, Purdue, Urbana, Crawfordsville, Indianapolis, Co-

lumbus, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Harvard, Ann Arbor, Lansing, State College (Pa.), and Harrisburg.

Madison—On July 1-2 no fines were charged for overdue books returned to the library. As a result a large number of books were returned which had been out of the library for several months. Plans are now being perfected for next year's work. An extensive advertising campaign has been outlined which it is hoped, will be the means of interesting many who are not at present patrons of the library.

Mitchell—The annual report of the library shows that the circulation for the year exceeds that of any previous year by 13.3 percent. The circulation of non-fiction during that year was 40.2 percent, the largest for any year. The circulation for July, 1921, was 29.6 percent larger than that of the same month in any previous year.

Miss Marie Graham and Miss Inez Butler who have been working in the library on part time, leave for larger fields of usefulness. Miss Graham, a student of Dakota Wesleyan, will assist Miss Warner in that library and Miss Butler is to teach.

Charles Badger Clark, the Black Hills poet, was formerly a resident of Mitchell and after a recent visit presented a copy of the latest edition of his works to the library.

An exhibit of hand-colored photographs of wild flowers is loaned to the library by a former resident,

Mrs. C. W. Johnson, now living at Springfield, Mass.

Milbank—The year's report shows an increase of 1240 volumes over last year's circulation. Thirty-eight volumes have been donated to the library recently making a total of 242 volumes donated since the first of May. Most of these books were excellent and included history, poetry, natural science, and a very good class of fiction. The city council has again voluntarily offered to raise the library appropriation. This year's report when read at the last council meeting, was heartily approved and a copy was requested for file. Some repairs have been made on the foundation of the library which have been successful in preventing the water from damaging the basement walls.

Miller—At the last board meeting it was decided to allow patrons the privilege of borrowing more than one book at a time from the library. As a result the circulation has increased considerably.

Parker—Eighty books have been donated to the library most of which are new. There are more borrower's cards in force than ever before and the interest in the library is very encouraging.

Rapid City—The civic committee of the Current Events Club cooperating with the commissioners has been very active this summer in cleaning up some of the unsightly spots in the city. An attractive lattice work fence the full length of the alley has been built on the va-

cant lot adjoining the library, rendering the view from the street much more pleasing.

Sisseton—The library has recently purchased nineteen of the books recommended on the South Dakota Library Association list, and is advertising them in the local papers. The New International Enclypoedia has been purchased and the new Year Book and "Who's Who in America."

Tyndall—The Tyndall Public Library circulated 1080 books during the month of July; a large circulation for a vacation month due to the arrival of some new books. A twelve drawer filing case has been placed in the stack room.

Watertown—Since June 20th the library has been closing at 6:30 p. m. instead of 9:00 as has been the

custom for many years. No complaints have been received and the circulation for July exceeded that for the same month a year ago by 222. In the fall the usual hours will be resumed: The annual report to the Commission brought out interesting figures as follows:

Circulation, 48,422 (An increase of 11,585 over last year).

Books added, 1231.

New borrowers, 1355.

Total registration, 3836.

Number of non-resident borrowers, 192.

The last item bears an important part in the county library movement which is now on in Codington county. All the year a special effort has been made to interest the rural neighbors.

FEB 14 1922

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY BULLETIN

Issued by the South Dakota Free Library Commission

Vol. 7, No. 4 Pierre, South Dakota, December 1921 Quarterly

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Pierre

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ETHEL E. ELSE Reference Librarian	

From

SOUTH DAKOTA'S LIBRARY DIARY

for

1921

New county library law passed.

Increase in Library Commission appropriation - - - 27%.

Increase in membership South Dakota Library Association 44%.

New books added in public libraries - - - - 17,333

Increase in circulation in public libraries - 16% or 86,281.

New libraries established - - - - - 8.

WHAT SHALL WE WRITE IN 1922?

FROM THE RURAL SIDE

The field librarian visited Tripp County recently to aid in the organization of the new county library. The library had not been formally opened when she arrived—the furniture had just arrived and the librarian was just finishing the preparation of about five hundred books for the shelves, but so great had been the demands from the country for books that before supplies for charging had arrived—before a single station had been established—books had been loaned to farmers throughout the country. While deeply engaged in discussing with the librarian some problems of administration, the door of the library opened and a farmer who lived some distance from Winner came in with a box of six books—one for each member of his family. While the librarian was discharging the books the field librarian stepped up to the desk and said, "From all appearances the people of Tripp County are going to make good use of their library." The farmer looked up from the book of travel in which he was interested, and replied, "Well, I know of one family that will. There are six of us—we have three children and my brother makes his home with us. We are all hungry for books and never since we moved into this county has it been possible for us to get any books except those which we could afford to buy. It is certainly a wonderful privilege to have access to a library which is maintained expressly for the benefit of the people of the county." It may have been a privilege for the farmer to have been able

to borrow books from the library—it was certainly a privilege for a library organizer to hear such a testimonial from a farmer paying taxes to support a county library in a county where corn was selling at ten cents a bushel.

A rural school teacher recently called at the office to make arrangements to borrow a rural school library. The Commission has only recently begun to make up these school collections and the supply was exhausted, and all libraries to be made up during the year spoken for early in the fall. A small open shelf collection was available, however, and a group of ten books was selected. To reach her school—which is located in Ziebach County, about fifty miles from Pierre as the crow flies—the teacher, a little slip of a girl, had to ride about twelve hours on the train, making one all night stop on the way. Leaving the railroad, she went part of the way by stage and finished up the last ten miles on horseback. She had eight pupils. "Could she send back the ten books just as soon as the children had read them—she knew that they would just eat them up. They were so hungry for books." "Didn't they have a school library?" "Yes, a few books—badly worn, and read long ago. Last year they had two new ones which the county superintendent had sent as their quota of the books purchased from the school fund. They did not last very long, though. Yes, they all read them—the older children read them first and then read them aloud to the younger children for whom they were too difficult. There wasn't a

public library in the county—there were no good book stores—the children had a few books of their own and borrowed some from people living in the neighborhood. Most of the borrowed books were not fit for the children to read—some of them were vile.”

Is a county library needed in Ziebach County? Is it worth thirty cents per capita to the people in Tripp County? And in the meanwhile, pending the organization of county libraries, is the state justified in spending \$9,425 a year in sending groups of books to individuals for study; in sending traveling libraries to schools and rural communities; in maintaining a reference department where material on special subjects may be secured, and in sending out a library organizer to help in standardizing and improving the public libraries in the state and in organizing new ones? Occasionally some one in the state says, “No.” We believe that the great majority say, “Yes.”

RECRUITING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Most of us have read much recently about the shortage of librarians and the need of recruiting for librarianship—but how many librarians in the state have made any serious effort to secure recruits? Largely through the efforts of the Red Cross, one or more girls from every class graduating from high school this year will enter some hospital to take a course in nurse's training. In practically every graduating class there is an embryonic

librarian—who knows so little about the field that she does not even consider training for library work and plans to fit herself—a round peg—into a square hole.

South Dakota, like all other states, is in very great need of librarians. As our county libraries are organized there will be a number of excellent positions open each year. For the rural work particularly, it is highly desirable that librarians be secured who have some knowledge of local conditions. Special libraries in banks, offices, etc., are appealing to girls who are interested in commercial work. Salaries are not munificent, but they are fair—and they are not being reduced as are salaries in many other lines of work. The average salary for the members of Wisconsin's 1921 graduating class was \$1,440—many of the students were not college graduates and the course covers but one year.

This is the time when the high school senior is beginning to make her plans for next year. Will South Dakota have a larger number of girls in library schools than she had last year? Probably not, unless our librarians make a particular effort to get in touch with the young people graduating from high school and college this year and give them an opportunity to compare library work with teaching, nursing and other vocations which are being brought to their attention.

FIRST CERTIFICATES GRANTED

So far six librarians in the state have made application and have been

granted certificates under the certification plan as adopted by the S. D. L. A. Miss Elizabeth Barber, of Tyndall, was the first applicant, and the first one to whom a certificate was granted. She has qualified for the three-year certificate and will probably soon qualify for the five-year certificate. Those granted life certificates are: Alberta Caille, Della M. Haft, Edla Laurson, Sarah Lawson, and Ada Pratt. Other applications have been received and more certificates will be issued soon.

PASSING OF MISS ELLINWOOD

It was with deep regret that South Dakota librarians learned of the death of Harriet Della Ellinwood, librarian at All Saint's School, Sioux Falls. The end came quite suddenly on the morning of October 19th and was due to heart failure caused by acute indigestion.

Miss Ellinwood came to Sioux Falls in January, 1919, for the purpose of reorganizing the library at All Saint's. As soon as the work was completed, she went to Hot Springs and took charge of the public library. The altitude proving too high at the Springs, she returned to Sioux Falls to accept a position as librarian at the school whose library she had organized. During her two years in Sioux Falls, Miss Ellinwood won the affection and confidence of both faculty and students and her place will be very hard to fill.

A brief funeral service was conducted by Bishop Burleson, and the body was taken to Miss Ellinwood's early home in Rose, New York, for burial.

S. D. L. A. MEMBERSHIP

The membership drive carried on by the S. D. L. A. this year under the committee headed by Miss Caille as chairman, was an unqualified success, the membership being increased by 44 per cent, or twenty members. The Association has at present sixty-five members, including fourteen trustees and twelve institutional members. The Sioux Falls Public Library is the only library in the state holding an institutional membership and enrolling every trustee and every member of its staff in the Association. Many libraries have a full membership of staff, and there are a few libraries enrolling all of their trustees. The membership should easily reach eighty by next year. There are some librarians in the state who have not joined; there are a number of assistants who are not yet members, and of course the number of trustees enrolled is comparatively small.

The list of members is as follows:
 Allen, E. S., trustee, Public Library, Rapid City.
 Alworth, Mary, asst., Public Library, Watertown.
 Anderson, Olaf, trustee, Public Library, Frederick.
 Anding, Theo, legislative reference librarian, State Library, Pierre.
 Bartholomew, Mrs. Jessie, librarian, Public Library, Yankton.
 Beacom, Ruth, asst., Free Library Commission, Pierre.
 Beebe, H. E., trustee, Public Library, Ipswich.
 Brenner, Nellie, librarian, Public Library, Canton.
 Butterfield, Mrs. Belle, trustee, Public Library, Mitchell.

- Caille, Alberta, librarian, Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Canton Public Library.
Carter, Mrs. M. R., librarian, State Normal, Spearfish.
Cotton, Mrs. Fannie, librarian, Public Library, Parker.
Drum, Mrs. A. H., librarian, Public Library, Aberdeen.
Edgerton, Vera, librarian, Public Library, Lake Andes.
Else, Ethel E., reference librarian, Free Library Commission, Pierre.
Free Library Commission, Pierre.
Fridley, Mrs. Jessie, librarian, Public Library, Brookings.
Gliddon, Mrs. D. S., trustee, Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Haft, Della, librarian, State School of Mines, Rapid City.
Hills, Mrs. G. W., trustee, Public Library, Parker.
Jacobson, Mrs. Ethel, librarian, Public Library, Pierre.
Jones, Mary, asst., Public Library, Aberdeen.
Judge, H. E., trustee, Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Laurson, Edla, librarian, Public Library, Mitchell.
Lawson, Sarah, librarian, Public Library, Madison.
Lewis, Leora J., field librarian, Free Library Commission, Pierre.
Lindsay, J. C., trustee, Public Library, Mitchell.
Livingston, M. E., librarian, Hearst Library, Lead.
McIntyre, Ella, librarian, Huron College.
McPhee, Mary, asst., Public Library, Watertown.
Madison Public Library.
Manchester, Mrs. L. D., trustee, Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Miller Public Library.
Milligan, A. F., trustee, Public Library, Aberdeen.
Miner, Helen E., librarian, Yankton College.
Mt. Vernon Public Library.
Parker Public Library.
Patton, M. F., trustee, Public Library, Mitchell.
Phelps, Mrs. E. F., librarian, Public Library, Deadwood.
Phillips, Grace, asst., Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Pierre Public Library.
Powers, William H., librarian, State College, Brookings.
Pratt, Ada M., librarian, Public Library, Watertown.
Raines, Gladys, asst., Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Redmond, Mary, librarian, Public Library, Miller.
Richardson, Mabel, librarian, State University, Vermillion.
Robinson, Doane, State Librarian, Pierre.
Savage, N. B., trustee, Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Schlosser, Hazel, asst., Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Shannon, Minnie, librarian, Public Library, Milbank.
Sioux Falls Public Library.
Smith, Marjorie, librarian, Public Library, Rapid City.
Smith, Mrs. F. D., trustee, Public Library, Deadwood.
Spearfish Normal.
Stapleton, Orra, assistant, Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Stuart, Olive, librarian, Public Library, Woonsocket.
Tolles, Mrs. E. M., librarian, Madison Normal.

Trotter, Nettie, librarian, Public Library, Mt. Vernon.
 Warner, Frances, librarian, Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.
 Wilson, Mrs. A. D., trustee, Public Library, Deadwood.
 Wood, Cora, asst., Public Library, Rapid City.
 Woonsocket Public Library.
 Yankton College Library.
 Yankton Public Library.

BOOKS FREE TO LIBRARIES

The following list of books is made up of odds and ends which remained on the Commission shelves after the bulk of the South Dakota A. L. A. consignment had been distributed. Librarians are invited to check over the list and to write in for any titles which are needed. As shelf room is decidedly at a premium in the office, it is desirable that the books be moved as quickly as possible.

Agger—Organized banking.
 Allen—Business employments.
 Bacon—Henry Hudson.
 Bailey—Principles of agriculture.
 Barbe—Famous poems explained.
 Begbie—Twice-born men.
 Bleyer—Newspaper writing and editing.
 Bloomfield—Vocational guidance of youth.
 Bradford—Commission government in American cities.
 Braco—France under the republic.
 Butterfield—Farmer and the new day.
 Cameron—Tales of France.
 Carney—Country life and the country school.
 Childs—Short ballot principles.
 Clark—Treasury of war poems.

Corbion—Salesmanship, deportment and system.
 Crow—Lafayette.
 Davidson—Agricultural engineering.
 Davis—Roots of war.
 Davis and Lingham—Business English and correspondence.
 Dennett—Democratic movement in Asia.
 Dennett—Healthy baby.
 Devine—Normal life.
 Doane—Insects and disease.
 Dorr—What eight million women want.
 Drysdale—Helps for ambitious boys.
 Dunn—Community and the citizen.
 Durand—Joseph Ward of Dakota.
 Duruy—Short history of France.
 Ettinger and Golieb—Credits and collections.
 Ferrero—Characters and events of Roman history.
 Filsinger—Exporting to Latin America.
 Fiske—Provincial types in American fiction.
 Fletcher—Menticulture.
 Foght—Rural teacher and his work.
 Foster—Century of American diplomacy.
 Foster—Stories of Minnesota.
 Fuentes and Francois—Trip to Latin America.
 Garnett—Home life in Turkey.
 Gauss—Democracy today.
 Geister—Democracy vs. autocracy.
 Gibbons—Songs from the trenches.
 Gibbs—Household textiles.
 Gilbert—American cities, their methods of business.
 Goodwin—Anti-suffrage.

- Gowin and Wheatly—Occupations.
Gregg—Speed studies.
Griffith—Carpentry.
Guyer—Being well-born.
Harris—Joel Chandler Harris.
Harrington and Frenkenberg —
Essentials in journalism.
Hatfield—German lyrics and bal-
lads.
Hayes—Political and social his-
tory of modern Europe, v. 2.
Hazen — Alsace-Lorraine under
German rule.
Hebard—Path-breakers.
Hepburn—Official water-ways of
the world.
Hirschfield and Ulbricht — Gas
power.
Hodgson—Complete modern car-
pentry and joinery.
Hodgson — Practical treatise on
the steel square.
Howard—House fly.
Howells—Stories of Ohio.
Huebner—Property insurance.
Huffcut and Bogert—Elements of
business law.
Inness—Outline of British history.
Irving—Fur-traders of the Colum-
bia River.
Kaup—Machine shop practice.
Leeder—Desert gateway.
Leupp—George Westinghouse, his
life and achievements.
Lowell—Government of England.
Lowell — Greater European gov-
ernments.
Macy and Gannaway—Compara-
tive free governments.
Macy — Party organization and
machinery.
Madden and Turner—Rural arith-
metic.
Mangold—Child problems.
Morley—Walpole.
Morley—The life of Cobden.
Munro—Government of American
cities.
Munro—New demands in educa-
tion.
Myrick—Federal farm loan sys-
tem.
Ogg—Governments of Europe.
Olsen—Pure foods.
Peabody—Approach to the social
question.
Pollard—History of England.
Powell—Co-operation in agricul-
ture.
Powers—Great peace.
Putnam—Prisoner of war in Vir-
ginia.
Pryor—Operation of trains.
Recouly—General Joffre and his
battles.
Richardson—Girl who earns her
own living.
Ritchie—Life and health.
Rollins—What can a young man
do?
Saillens—Facts about France.
Saylor—Bungalows.
Schmucker—Meaning of evolution.
Scott—Increasing human efficien-
cy in business.
Shurter—Winning declamations.
Simonds—History of the world
war, 3 vols.
Skelton—Socialism, critical analy-
sis.
Smith—Daniel and the revelation.
Smith—Home-made kindergarten.
Spargo—Americanism and social
democracy.
Stockwell—Essential elements of
business character.
Talbot—House sanitation.
Tarbell—Business of being a wo-
man.
Tarbell—Tariff in our times.

Tarr and Martin—College physiography.

Taylor—Principles of scientific management.

Tomlinson—Leader of free men.

Tooker—John Paul Jones.

Tufts—Real business of living.

Utter—Every-day pronunciation.

Van Hise—Concentration of control, a solution of the trust problem in the United States.

Vassill—Confessions of the Czarina.

Vincent—Government in Switzerland.

Walling—Socialism as it is.

Walton and Brumbaugh—Stories of Pennsylvania.

Warren—Farm management.

Weaver and Byler—Profitable vocations for boys.

Wells and Hart—New high school algebra.

Wheeler—China and the world war.

White—Money and banking.

White—Principles and practice of veterinary medicine.

Wiley—1,001 tests.

Wilson — Congressional government.

Wilson — Working one's way through college and university.

Wyman—Control of the market.

Librarians needing any of the following publications to complete their files may have them free except for transportation by writing to the Watertown Public Library.

Century, v. 7-27 (bound); v. 50-57 and v. 62-64 (unbound)

National Geographic, Oct. 1916—Apr. 1920 (unbound)

American City, Aug. 1919—June 1920 (unbound)

Harper's Magazine, July 1913—Dec. 1913 (unbound)

Literary Digest, Oct. 2. 1920—date (unbound)

Review of Reviews, Dec. 1915—Sept. 1920 (some volumes incomplete)

World's Work, Dec. 1915—Mar. 1920 (unbound)

Bulletins U. S. Bureau Education, 1918-1920 (scattering)

Outlook, Jan. 1901—Dec. 1920, (partly bound); 1903-04 (incomplete)

WHAT THE LIBRARY SHOULD DO FOR THE COMMUNITY

By Edla Laurson

Read Before the South Dakota Library Association, September 30, 1921

There is nothing new under the sun: There were libraries in ancient Egypt. Their books were cuneiform tablets or rolls of papyrus covered with hieroglyphs, but the patrons could read them and their librarians

treasured them. The wisest man in the world said, "Of making many books there is no end," and he probably had a library; at least there were libraries in Palestine. Whether he accumulated a library of books be-

cause he was wise, or the books supplied his wisdom, we cannot say, but we all agree that it is the part of wisdom to acquire books.

Back in the middle ages there were libraries for the learned and wealthy. Some few books were kept for the public to use, but these were chained because of their rarity. And so there is nothing new under the sun. Probably if one dug down into the records of prehistoric meetings of the South Dakota Library Association, one would find a record of a paper on "What the Library Should Do for the Community" prepared by Edla Laurson. I have not dared to look to find out.

Let me turn this into a question, "What should the library do for a community?" and let me ask, "What is the result of reading books?" May I bring as the first answer the account of the founding of a library by our old friend Benjamin Franklin? "And now (A. D. 1731) I set on foot my first project of a public nature; that for a subscription library. The books were imported; the library was open one day in the week for lending to subscribers on their promissory notes to pay double the value if not duly returned. The institution soon manifested its utility, was imitated by other towns and in other provinces.

"The libraries were augmented by donations; reading became fashionable and our people having no public amusements to divert their attention from study, became better acquainted with books and in a few more years were observed by strangers to be better instructed and more intelligent than people of the

same rank generally are in other countries."

The years that have elapsed since Benjamin Franklin's time are years of change and progress. Industrially, educationally and politically, there have been changes and almost always progress. The libraries do more now for the community than in the days of subscription libraries, because now the poorest man or woman can secure books free. If in those days the library was an educational force, it should be more so now because a present day library furnishes books to the youth of the land, to all individuals and on a broader range of topics.

In Colonial times there were few books for children, none we might say, written with a knowledge of child psychology. It was a rare thing for a woman to be able to read fluently and still rarer to find one who had the opportunity to do so. In those days the selection of books was predominantly literary and classical.

Comparing the libraries then and now, we can easily understand Mary Antin's rhapsody on the library and its branches. "Soap and water to cleanse the slums," was her characterization of a branch library. Of the main library, she said,

"Dover Street was not my home, it was merely the nook where my bed was made. Boston was my home; I lived in a palace. It was my habit to go very slowly up the broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eye with the majestic lines of the building and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions, 'Public Library—Built by the

People—Free to All!' I loved to stand in the midst of all this and remind myself that I was there, that I was at home there, that I had a right to be there. All these eager children, all these fine browed women, all these scholars going home to write learned books—I and they had this glorious thing in common, this noble treasure house of learning. It was wonderful to say, 'This is mine,' it was thrilling to say, 'This is ours.'

"That I, who was born in the prison of the Pale, should roam at will in the land of freedom, was a marvel that it did me good to realize. That I, who was brought up to my teens almost without a book, should be set down in the midst of all books that were ever written, was a miracle as great as any on record. That an outcast should become a privileged citizen, that a beggar should dwell in a palace, this was a romance more thrilling than a poet ever sung."

Perhaps Benjamin Franklin became a more efficient printer because of his reading, but to make him so was not the thought of the librarian of that day. Certainly, Mary Antin received much inspiration for her work, but no mention of any practical help for her daily tasks. But the library of today should furnish to the individual workers of the community the books which will make them more efficient workers.

This movement began during the war. The Camp librarians pushed it; the boys returning home from camp and overseas asked for it; the A. L. A. encouraged the work by sending out exhibits of books, and

the librarians took the last step. Books that the librarians had esteemed as "too technical for you, Mabel," were purchased and, surprising to say, were circulated as rapidly as fiction.

Another service, closely allied to this, is to insure the efficiency of the worker of the future by furnishing books on vocational guidance. A famous sculptor, Lorado Taft, once said that while some people have to take a vacation to follow pleasure, he secured his pleasure in his work. It should be possible for every person to find his place in the industrial world so surely that his work would be a pleasure to him. But picture the children growing up in some homes. What assistance do they get toward a wise choice of a life work? The qualities which would make a man a good artist, might not help him to succeed in bookkeeping, for instance. We all felt the tragedy of the home life of Opal Whitely as it was told in "The Story of Opal."

To broaden the outlook of the child, to disclose to his vision possibilities of work which will be a pleasure to him and a service to the world, to avert the danger of the round peg in the square hole; this task faces the parents, the teachers and librarians of today.

Vocational guidance books, books about single professions, books on conduct of life, even novels, have been used to help a youth to find out for himself what profession he had best follow. Especially useful in the selection of professional schools are some of the bulletins of the Carnegie

foundation for the advancement of teaching.

Hobbies are horses even beggars may ride if the public library does its duty. Many people cannot afford to buy books on their hobby, but if the library has them the poorest can secure relaxation and pleasure from them. What strange hobbies! The driver of a laundry wagon slips into the library for a minute to secure literature on Burbank and the hybridization of plants. He has experimented on some smoke colored dahlias, I think. Another man who works on the street has a collection of old coins. He came into the library one day asking for a book on the subject. In a very loud voice, he said, "Of course I haven't got much money to spend on old coins, but when any one gives me an old coin I always take it," The desk assistant replied fervently, "I wouldn't refuse, either, I'd take any old coin any time I had a chance."

The library should help the community in supplying books which will encourage sports and recreation. People are never too old to indulge in recreation and a moderate amount enables them to do more and better work. Books and magazines on crocheting, for the fancy work enthusiast, and on baseball, camping, hunting, and various other sports are very popular.

This is all for the individual, but the library should help the community also. It should be one of the influences for welding the individuals into a unit. You remember Mary Antin's words, "It was wonderful to say, 'This is mine,'—it was thrilling to say, 'This is ours.'" Have you

ever thought that short of the post-office the library serves a larger per cent of the total population than any other agency. In any town there are several stores, churches, several schools and usually even two cemeteries, but only one public library.

Books should be procured which will serve the community in every undertaking for the common good. Without taking sides, the library can support every good enterprise. Books which will help the city officials should be loaned to them for an unlimited period. There should be close co-operation between the various city boards and the library. For instance, books on budget making to the mayor, on accounting to the auditor, on parks for the park board, and other subjects when there is call for them. Of course, the librarian will ask the city officials to suggest the books for their departments.

Judge Marvin Rosenberry, of Wisconsin, in an address before a class of librarians, said that the difference between a library and a warehouse containing books was a librarian. And so, when we talk of the work which a library should do for a community, we should not confine it to the books merely. A librarian, and one with personality, should be at the head of an institution to give atmosphere, to give the welcoming smile, to present the attitude of detached cordiality which is said to be the ideal of behavior for the library staff.

She should be present to give the personal supervision to the books and reading of the children; to help the club women find material; to

encourage without helping too much the high school pupils; to put the right book into the hands of the right person at the right time. She should show a co-operative spirit towards every enterprise which is launched in the city; there should be time allowed for attending such meetings. Whether she should give much time to actual work in these outside organizations is a question for her to decide. She is a citizen, and if she wishes to do so, she has the right to work in any place she chooses. But she must remember that she owes her best work and her whole day to the library.

She should have a vision broad enough so that she can look above and beyond the walls of her library; she must be unselfish enough to cooperate and serve, sometimes, when it means no special gain to the library. It will result in "good will" at least. By her spirit of unselfish service and her interest in affairs, she can inspire others to the actual work. She must serve others, not catering to any group or clique. The library belongs to the entire community, and she must try to make the fact plain.

As far as possible the librarian should hide herself behind her work. Alice Freeman Palmer said, "You can accomplish much if you are willing to let other people have the glory." If she is wise she will put the burden of responsibility upon the board, the council, the people, reminding them that she is their servant to administer their library. She should know enough of library accounting to be able to report to the board, the finance committee of

the council and interested citizens, the cost of operation and what the budget should be. In fact, the whole community should know what books are purchased and what is done with the money.

And this brings up the matter of library publicity, a subject on which I am not competent to advise. If a librarian can get "punch" and "pep" into her reports, she is fortunate, if she cannot, my only advice is to get on the good side of the reporters and consent to numerous interviews. It is better to have some "journalese" published than to have some beautifully written literature thrown into the city editor's waste basket.

There are many ways in which a library may serve the community with books. All large libraries have deposit stations, branch libraries; some have book wagons, hospital service, exhibits. The circulation of books is the primary purpose of the library. Other things are being done by some libraries, and successfully, which have a real and direct influence upon the circulation of the books of the library.

The library may furnish a room for the meetings of organizations; may organize nature clubs for boys and girls, have story telling hours, reading aloud clubs, drama clubs, library day at clubs, and may make as one of its objects, the preservation of the history of the town.

Finally the library, or the librarian, will be asked to suggest books for Christmas purchase; to loan anything the library possesses outside of books. Who has not had requests for the loan of a needle

and thread, a pair of spectacles, or pen and ink; for a place to color a hat, or for permission to borrow to assistants to act as witnesses at a wedding at a church across the way? It reminds the librarian of the poem, "The Reference Librarian," "Do you mind if I leave baby here?" It is all in the day's work.

Last of all in the paper, but first of all in importance, the librarian should study her own community and should not attempt any more than can be efficiently done. Supply the books and let the other organization have the glory. The conscientious librarian is sure, however, to see things which other organizations

are not doing and which should be done. It is well for her to have something to look forward to as a future achievement. "Ah, but a man's work should exceed his grasp, or what is heaven for?" said Andrea Del Sarto. If it were not for the rewards which come to the busy librarian along the way, for the appreciation shown for the library by the whole community, the program of service outlined would be too hard, but with the consciousness of service well performed, and with the hopes for future development, the library can well afford to go on with its aim, "The best books to the greatest number."

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

From the Minutes of the meeting at Rapid City, September 29-30, prepared by the Secretary, Mrs. Maud Russell Carter

The fifteenth annual meeting of the South Dakota Library Association was called to order by the president, Miss Ada M. Pratt, of Watertown, at ten thirty o'clock, a. m., in the library assembly room. Twenty-five librarians and a half dozen trustees were present.

The minutes of the 1920 meeting were read and approved with one correction.

The following committees were appointed: Legislative—Miss Edla Laurson of Mitchell, Mrs. E. Jacobson of Pierre, and Mrs. Maud Russell Carter, of the Spearfish Normal; Resolutions—Miss Sarah N. Lawson of Madison, Miss M. E. Livingstone of Lead, and Miss Gladys Raines of Sioux Falls; Nominating—Miss Helen

Miner of Yankton College, Miss Ethel E. Elise of Pierre, and Miss Nellie Brenner of Canton.

Miss Alberta Caille, chairman of the committee on increased membership, reported having sent letters to all of the librarians and trustees in the state urging them to become members of the S. D. L. A.: Up to September 30, thirty-six librarians and fifteen trustees had sent in their dues. Miss Caille suggested that the libraries whose trustees and staff were all members of the S. D. L. A. should be listed in the Bulletin as 100 per cent libraries.

As Miss Mabel Rieley, chairman of the book-list committee, was absent, Miss Lewis reported. Only five hundred lists were printed for

the ten dollars appropriated by the Association for that purpose, so that the Commission had paid for the printing of fifteen hundred more. The smaller libraries particularly seemed to appreciate the list and Miss Lewis recommended that a shorter list be made this year, consisting mostly of 1921 books, and that fifteen dollars be appropriated for this purpose. She said that if this were done, the Commission would appropriate a like amount and enough lists might be printed to permit of a more general distribution.

Mr. Robinson moved that the report of the committee be accepted and an order drawn to carry out the recommendations of the committee. The motion carried.

Miss Edla Laurson, of the Mitchell Public Library, chairman of the certification committee, gave her report. The board held its first meeting on the evening of September 28, 1921, at the Rapid City Library. Lots were drawn to determine the length of the term of members, with these results: Miss Caille, three years; Mrs. Carter, two years; and, Miss Rieley having left the state, the election of the third member was made necessary. The board granted a three-year certificate to Miss Elizabeth Barber, of Tyndall, the first applicant.

Miss Laurson gave suggestive topics for theses, which may be obtained from the Commission office.

The Association adjourned at 11:30 to accept the courtesies of the Rapid City Library trustees, who had arranged a delightful drive around the city and into the mouth of Rapid Canyon. A stop was made

at Tourist Park on the return trip, where a beautiful dinner was served at tables decorated with autumn leaves and loaded with good things to eat.

The afternoon meeting opened with a piano duet by Mrs. J. L. Robbins and Mrs. J. R. Sharp. Judge Walter C. Miser, who was to give the address of welcome, being out of town, that feature of the program was given by Mrs. Alice B. Gossage, one of Rapid City's library trustees. Mrs. Gossage spoke of her childhood days as the daughter of pioneers, when her principal books were the Rollo books and McCaulay's History of England, and contrasted the present times when children have the use of libraries.

The response was given by Mrs. Ethel C. Jacobson, of the Pierre Public Library. Mrs. Jacobson considered the unique position which librarians occupy in relation to the community as compared with the teacher, minister and business man, and expressed the thanks of the Association for the cordial welcome of Rapid City.

The president then introduced Charles Badger Clark, our own Black Hills poet, who spoke most entertainingly on the subject, "The Poets of the West," and read from his own poems. His hearers were so delighted that they would not let him stop when he wished, but insisted upon more readings, which he graciously gave. A rising vote of thanks expressed but feebly the pleasure of the audience.

Miss Edla Laurson, of the Mitchell Public Library, spoke on the subject, "What the Library Should Do for

the Community." She cited the early subscription libraries, Benjamin Franklin's among them, where the patron was expected to pay double the price of a lost book, and came down to a consideration of the problems of today; such as vocational guidance, sports and recreation, clubs, etc., and advised each librarian to study her own community in order to know how best to help.

The evening session opened with a vocal solo by Mrs. W. E. Morse. Mrs. F. D. Smith, of Deadwood, spoke on the subject, "The Library from the Trustee's Point of View." Mrs. Smith having been a trustee of the Deadwood library for twenty years, was able to speak from long experience and we almost thought that it must be a librarian speaking instead of a trustee, so well did she voice our difficulties. She paid tribute to the missionary spirit of most librarians and particularly to the Deadwood librarian, Mrs. Phelps, who had given such unselfish service for so many years.

Dr. C. C. O'Harra, president of the State School of Mines, then gave a most interesting address upon "The History of the Black Hills." This was illustrated by maps and pictures and gave much information not found in text books.

The first hour of the Friday morning session was devoted to business. The president appointed a book-list committee consisting of Miss Leora J. Lewis of the Commission, Miss Helen E. Miner of Yankton College Library, and Miss Marjorie Smith of the Rapid City Public Library. All librarians were requested

to send in suggestive lists to the committee.

Miss Laurson reported on the work of the Legislative Committee. Letters were sent to club women, county superintendents of schools, and legislators, urging their co-operation in working for amendments to the county library bill. Much credit is due to Mr. Robinson and Miss Lewis and other Pierre workers, to Mr. Buchan, of the Hyde County Library board and to Senator Amsden, of Grant County, for the favorable results.

The secretary read from the new by-laws of the A. L. A. the section covering the new method of affiliation with that body. Miss Lewis moved that the S. D. L. A. become a chapter of the A. L. A. under the new rules. After some discussion the motion prevailed.

The nominating committee presented the following ticket: President, Miss Caille of Sioux Falls, Miss Pratt of Watertown; vice president, Miss Smith of Rapid City, Miss Livingstone of Lead, Miss Laurson of Mitchell; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Jacobsen of Pierre, Mrs. Carter of Spearfish; member of board of certification, Miss Sarah Lawson of Madison, Miss Ada Pratt of Watertown.

Miss Pratt, Miss Livingstone, Miss Caille, and Mrs. Jacobsen withdrew their names. By motion the secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for the following officers: President, Miss Caille; vice president, Miss Smith (upon motion made by Miss Laurson); secretary-treasurer, Mrs.

Carter; member of board of certification, Miss Pratt.

Following the business meeting a demonstration of book mending was given by Miss Ethel E. Else of the Commission. Much interest was shown in this. The librarians gathered around the table and asked questions and told how they managed similar operations. Miss Else distributed lists of approved mending supplies. Among other useful hints these may be mentioned: Use Japanese tissue for mending torn pages. For hinge mending use un-gummed, unglazed onion skin, pasting it to the page. Glue may be taken off the backs of books by covering it with a coat of paste and letting it soften before scraping. For heating glue if an empty Sterno box be filled with salt, and this saturated with alcohol, not nearly so much of the latter is needed. A cheap grade of canton flannel may be used for recasing books.

Miss Lewis demonstrated an inexpensive way of binding periodicals in one's own library, patterned after that used by the public library at Malden, Mass.

The rest of the morning was devoted to a round table led by Mrs. Jessie Fridley, of the Brookings Public Library.

The first number on the program for the afternoon session was a group of songs sung by Miss Harriet Low. A report of the A. L. A. meeting at Swampscott, Mass., was given by Miss Lewis. She recommended that we read the address by Dallas Lore Sharp published in the Atlantic and the report of the committee on library certification, pub-

lished in the Library Journal and Public Libraries. On her way home she stopped in Indiana to visit some county libraries from which she gained much help in attacking some of South Dakota's problems. Speaking of our own state, Miss Lewis reported that there were still twenty-six counties without libraries. Mr. Powers, at the request of Miss Lewis, added some comment about an evening meeting held in the court of the Boston Public Library.

The president asked Mr. Robinson to read the letter sent by Miss Manley, of the Library Workers' Association. The headquarters of the new association are at Sioux City, and the principal aim seems to be "to make more available opportunities for obtaining recognized library training."

The report of the committee on resolutions was read and accepted. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

Whereas, this, our fifteenth annual meeting, has been one of the most profitable and interesting meetings of the South Dakota Library Association, be it resolved that we, as members, express our sincere appreciation

To Miss Marjorie Smith and Miss Cora Wood, librarians of the Rapid City Public Library, for the many courtesies extended to us;

To the city library board for the pleasant drive to the canyon and for the picnic dinner served to us in the park;

To Charles Badger Clark, South Dakota's poet, for his delightful talk and readings from his own compositions;

To Dr. C. C. O'Harra for his instructive address on the Black Hills and for the invitation extended to us to visit the School of Mines;

To the members of the Current Events and Fortnightly clubs who opened their homes and extended their hospitality to the visiting members of the Association;

To Mrs. J. J. Robbins, Mrs. J. R. Sharp, Mrs. W. E. Morse, and Miss Harriet Low, whose musical numbers added to our enjoyment of the program;

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the newspapers of Rapid City.

A series of discussions on topics of particular interest to librarians occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

"County Libraries and How to Get Them Started" was the first topic for discussion and was introduced by Mrs. Jessie Bartholomew, of the Yankton Public Library, who is working for a county library in Yankton County. Mrs. Bartholomew's experience was both interesting and helpful. She had obtained a map of the county, showing roads and school houses, and had hunted up statistics of valuations and taxes both in totals and mills; had spoken to the teachers of the county; and circulated petitions; trying particularly to have the people who would be most benefitted by the county library get the movement started. Her hearers felt that there would be tangible results of her work by another year.

"Short Cuts in Cataloging" was led by Miss Sarah Lawson, of the Madison public library, and was fol-

lowed by some discussion of the value of Cutter numbers.

"Keeping the Library Before the People" was presented by Miss M. E. Livingstone, of the Hearst library at Lead. Miss Livingstone thinks that the location of the library is very important and the books must be so arranged that they can be easily seen and handled. Help for the ordinary person in his everyday work must be available, information on any subject should be readily found. Advertising in the newspapers is important and exhibits are very valuable.

The last topic for discussion was "Interesting the Children in Good Books," and was opened by Miss Shannon, of the Milbank Public Library, who has had much success in keeping a high per cent of non-fiction in circulation in her town. Miss Shannon insists that the best is none too good for the children and wants them to have attractive bindings and good illustrations. She recommends having a full set of the supplementary books listed in the state course of study for the schools and seeing that they are brought to the attention of the child as he goes up through the grades. Library diplomas are given for reading these books. An honor roll was a great help in the seventh grade. Guide the younger people through the story hour. Miss Shannon has found that a story teller in appropriate costume will often get good books started on their journey outside the library. Songs and poems about different nations are recommended as good material for story hours.

The Association adjourned to ac-

cept an invitation from Dr. C. C. O'Harra to visit the State School of Mines. Cars were at the door to take the visitors out to the school and Dr. O'Harra showed us over the buildings and through the wonderful collection of minerals and fossils in

the museum. The time was all too short for the wonders we wished to ask about, but all were glad for the opportunity for even a brief visit to this institution, of which all South Dakotans are so justly proud.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Aberdeen—Alexander Mitchell Library—Children's Book Week was observed with a two-day book display. Books were arranged in groups with appropriate posters. One result of the exhibit was a greatly increased circulation of children's books, 153 being loaned on the second day of the display. New books have been received in the library and cataloged and the interior of the building has been redecorated.

Britton—The library has been a busy place for the last two months. The books are being classified and cataloged, and all worn out and unfit books are being discarded. There has been a good increase in circulation, particularly of non-fiction. The Woman's Study Club is now holding its meetings in the basement of the library.

Brookings—The library has been so unfortunate as to lose Mrs. Fridley, who has done so much to build up the circulation of the library and to get it into good shape. Mrs. Fridley goes to Minneapolis to accept a position there. In her place the library board has secured Abigail D. Lyon, of Davenport, Iowa. Miss Lyon comes with the strongest

recommendations from Mrs. Severin, former Field Librarian, with whom she worked in Menominee.

Brookings — State College—Miss Alta Lindsey is a comparatively new member of the library staff, having assumed her duties as assistant in July. She has charge of the reading room.

Clark—The librarian writes: "The Woman's Civic Club founded and organized our library during the past summer and decided to maintain it until such a time as it could be transformed into a county library. A campaign for members in a library association in June enrolled 142 persons and 1,400 books were secured through a book drive. Since that time the number of patrons has steadily increased and many more books have been donated. Out of the number of books donated only a few were discarded as unfit for the library shelves and most of them were in excellent condition. We opened our library in August. There were three rooms, including one for the children. The public is awakening to the value and importance of the library and we hope as soon as financial conditions improve to

increase materially our stock of books and equipment.

"A small memorial gift made by a friend of the library has made it possible to start a rotating book fund. This money will be used for the purchase of recent fiction which will be loaned at a charge of ten cents per book until the books are paid for, when they will be put into the regular collection and other newer novels purchased in their place."

Flandreau—The library has recently been moved into the city hall, where there is plenty of room for it. A magazine rack and tables and chairs have been installed.

Frederick—The librarian writes: "The library has recently been moved into new and very pleasant quarters and a lively interest is being shown by the people of the town and vicinity. Ordinarily the library is open Saturday afternoons and Wednesday evening, but during Children's Book Week it was open every day and each grade in the public schools was entertained some time during the week. Over eighty adults called and registered to show their interest and to make inquiries. We are very much pleased with the results of the week's work."

Hyde County—Particular stress is being laid on the work with the rural schools of the county this year. Circular letters have been sent out to all of the teachers urging that they avail themselves of the privilege of borrowing six or eight books at a time from the library. The librarian has planned to talk at a meeting of the teachers of the

county in December, and in January, Library Day will be celebrated in all of the schools.

Ipswich—During the last year the library has grown so steadily that it has been necessary to put up a large amount of new shelving to accommodate the new books. The shelving was built according to plans recommended by the Wisconsin Library School and printed in an early number of our state bulletin. Although the population of Ipswich has never reached the one thousand mark, nevertheless the number of books circulated in November was 1,102. Through the subscription for the Reader's Guide, which makes all of the material contained in the magazine files of the library available, the reference work has been doubled.

Lake Andes—Circulation statistics for the library show an increase of 2,378 over the number of books loaned last year. Interest has been greatly stimulated by a shipment of new books which have recently been put into circulation.

Lead—High School—Miss Gladys Bendiere, University of California Library School, class of 1920, has succeeded Miss Alice Story as librarian of the Lead High School. Miss Story is librarian in a Des Moines high school.

Lemmon—The matter of tax support for the library at Lemmon was brought up at the spring election and carried. Nine hundred volumes which had been collected by the Woman's Club of Lemmon as a nucleus for a library were then turned

over to the city; temporary quarters were fitted up in the Commercial Club rooms and the library is being maintained through subscriptions until the first of the year, when the money from the tax levy will be available. A librarian has been employed, the library is open every afternoon, and much interest is being manifested by the townspeople. The books are being classified and a shelf-list and title catalog made. It is hoped that larger quarters may be found before another year, but the board feels it wise to remain in the present room for a time in order that most of the library income may go into books.

McIntosh — A library is being maintained by the Community Club in connection with a rest room which is kept open every afternoon and has proved to be of great benefit to the people of the town and surrounding country. So far most of the books in the library have been donated, but an effort is to be made soon to raise money for the purchase of new books, particularly juveniles.

Madison—The library has been very fortunate in securing the services of professionals to conduct the story hours at the library. In November, Miss Baumgartner, of the Normal faculty, told stories to two groups of the first and second grades. Mrs. Mae Gulstone, who has taken a special course in story-telling at Columbia, has promised her services for the months of December and March.

Madison — Normal—Mrs. Madge Reeves, formerly librarian at the Madison Public Library, has ac-

cepted a position in the Normal library. It is planned to cut an opening between the room used as a library and an adjoining class room which will give more room for stacks and will allow more room for reading tables. The library has inaugurated the custom of serving tea to the faculty each Friday afternoon at four o'clock. This plan, which brings the faculty members to the library for social intercourse after a busy week, has been much appreciated.

Milbank—There have been two changes in the personnel of the library board. Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Downie, who have been president and treasurer of the library board for twenty years and who were instrumental in the organization of the library and very faithful in working for its interests, have resigned and Mrs. E. H. Benedict and Mrs. F. L. Fuller have been appointed to serve on the board in their places. New officers have been elected. The circulation of books is constantly increasing and the reference work is so heavy that it has necessitated the use of one of the downstairs rooms to accommodate the high school people using the library.

Miller — New shelving has been placed in the library to accommodate the new books which have been purchased. The books in the library have all been classified and a shelf list and title catalog are being made. Reference work is showing a gratifying increase.

Mitchell — The librarian writes: "The Mitchell library celebrated

Children's Book Week by an exhibit of books. There were books to help the mothers in the selection of books for the children, children's books of fifty years ago, illustrated books, and in response to a great demand there were books arranged by grades. Books were loaned by the book dealers of the town and some old text books and illustrated books were loaned by friends of the library. Various prominent women were hostesses on different days; on one day when the graded books were especiall featured, two young women, formerly librarians, assisted in distributing book marks and in helping the children to find books for their own grades. The two special story hours were well attended."

Parker—The city council has appropriated the sum of twenty-five dollars a month for the use of the library. This pays the rent and salary of the librarian. All other receipts are used in the purchase of books. The help of the Commission in supplying reference work has been much appreciated.

Pierre — The librarian writes: "Our old fashioned built in desk was replaced recently by a fine, up to date one with many conveniences. The new desk is proving to be a great labor saver and adds much to the appearance of the library.

"The continued increase in school reference work and the growing attendance, month by month, has finally made employment of a part time assistant necessary. The high school students could no longer be accommodated in the reference room up-

stairs so a partition has been put into the basement, forming a reference room and separating it from the room used by the Woman's Club. Miss Kathleen Swartz has been appointed to take charge of the reference work during the after school and evening hours.

"An attendance of 2,552 in November was the largest yet recorded for any one month, and, no help being available, was handled by one lone librarian. Hereafter the luxury of an assistant during rush hours will be greatly appreciated."

Pierre—State Library—Mr. Doane Robinson, State Librarian, has sent in the following item for publication in the Bulletin:

"The Free Library Commission is in no way related to the State Library. The former is located in the Fitch Block, and the latter in the State Capitol, several blocks distant. Citizens constantly borrow books from the Free Library Commission and return them to the State Library, thus causing inconvenience, annoyance and delay.

"In this connection it should be borne in mind that the state has three libraries in Pierre; the Supreme Court Library, composed exclusively of law books and housed in the Capitol; the State Library, composed of Documentary material, American history, and material generally available in a bureau of information. In this library there are 75,000 titles. Finally the Free Library Commission collection of traveling libraries and reference material. If patrons will bear this in mind, much delay will be avoided and prompt service assured."

Sioux Falls—The librarian sends in the following notes:

"The month of November has been the busiest of any November heretofore. Usually we look for our largest circulation and greatest amount of reference work in January and February.

"Children's Book Week with its attractive new books and pretty posters was observed quite successfully. Such wonderful editions as the book stores loaned us! The grownups who visited the children's department were as appreciative as the children, who stood in wide-eyed wonder around the tables. The clean covers and good illustrations must have awakened the proper respect for books because the stores reported that aside from frayed jackets, which could be expected, the books suffered no harm. As a fitting closing to the week, Miss Schlosser told stories to about sixty little folk on Saturday morning. Newspapers and clubs gave us publicity and aid. In one club, a Children's Book Week program is to be a regular part of the year's work.

"Americanization classes are visiting the library this winter under the direction of Miss Peck, Americanization worker, just to get acquainted with the library. The interest and enthusiasm of the members of the classes are very encouraging.

"At their own request, we are sending books to the disabled ex-soldiers in the hospital. Several who are able to do so, have visited the library and have asked for books on trades and vocations. The demands for books classified under 'useful arts' are becoming more fre-

quent, and fully one-third of our fall book orders have consisted of titles on mechanical and electrical engineering, business affairs, building trades and industries.

"The weekly review hour of the library staff, which was so profitable last year, is fully so this year. Magazines which are used for reference work are the ones chosen for the reports. Through this means each member of the staff is kept in touch with the march of events and the information in magazines is opened up for their use before the Reader's Guide is published."

Spearfish — Normal—The important subject of "disarmament" has received a great deal of attention. An extra table has been placed in the library and a wealth of material has been gathered and placed upon it. The school subscribed for two daily newspapers not on the school list for the period covering the conference. The history and English classes are assigned work at this table. "Better Speech Week" was observed at the school. The library again devoted a table for the material on the subject and also utilized the bulletin board. A bulletin board was arranged for "Children's Book Week." Lists of suitable books for children and guides in book buying were placed in temporary pockets at the bottom of the board. Our means of reaching the children is through the future teachers, so the student's attention was called to the significance of the week by a short talk by the librarian at chapel.

Tyndall—The librarian has been very busy collecting material on the two subjects of paramount interest to high school students this year, viz., "highways" and "immigration." All of the material is listed on the bulletin board. The circulation of books in the library has been very good this year, 1,329 books being circulated during the month of November.

The library board makes a practice of purchasing a small number of books each month, which keeps the material in the library fresh and up to date. Eighteen new chairs have recently been purchased for the adult reading room.

Vermillion — State University — Miss Viola Lampert, who was student assistant in the University library throughout her college course, has entered the University of Illinois Library School as a special student. In addition to her school work she is filling a position in the periodical department of the university library.

The University library recently received from the local Episcopal Church library a gift of some seventy volumes of the Illustrated London Times, dating back to the Civil War. These are very valuable historically.

The lack of funds for library purposes is being keenly felt in the University Extension work. Daily the librarian receives requests for aid from teachers and high school students and others over the state, which it is impossible to give.

Watertown—The third annual exhibit of children's books was held at

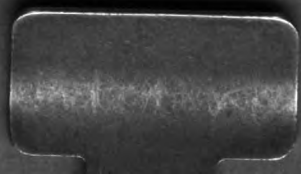
the library November 14-19 in observance of Children's Book Week. The display consisted of a large number of new juveniles purchased by the library and withheld from circulation until the last day of the exhibit, when there was a mad rush to borrow them. The public appreciated the display and came in large numbers and the children were very enthusiastic and came to stay until meal time every day. Many new juvenile borrowers were registered. The local book dealer observed the week with a splendid exhibit of most attractive juveniles.

Winner—Tripp County Library—The Tripp County library opened this fall; the central library being located on the second floor of the new court house in two very pleasant rooms. Book cases which had been in use in county offices were turned over to the library by the county commissioners, and a desk, catalog cabinet, chairs and tables were purchased by the county board. Other necessary articles of equipment such as a bulletin board, periodical rack, etc., will be purchased later. About a thousand new books have been purchased for the library and cataloged, traveling libraries have been loaned by the Free Library Commission to make possible the early establishment of more stations. The first station established in the county is at Colome. The books have been placed in a clothing store. The proprietor, a member of the library board much interested in the success of the station, cleared a corner in the front of his store and the books were placed in cases furnished by the

county to fit the space. Only seventy-five books were sent at first but this number will be increased as the resources of the library permit. Other stations will be established in the county as rapidly as possible, the librarian making a personal visit in each case to see that the location for the branch is the best and to give personal supervision to the keeping of the first records. While the library has been open but a few months, five hundred patrons have been enrolled and books have been circulated in twenty townships.

Yankton—In order to make more room on the main floor of the library the children's department has recently been moved to the south

room in the basement. The reading room occupies the space formerly used by the children and the old reading room has become the reference room. Additional store room in the basement has relieved some of the congestion of the main floor. Miss Alice Meslo, a graduate of the Normal training school at Yankton College, has been appointed as children's librarian. Valuable donations have been received by the library recently, among them the Encyclopedia Britannica, Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature, the New Standard Encyclopedia. Files of the Press and Dakotan are now complete since its first issue in 1875.



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