

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

BEING THE



REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS
DEPARTMENTS AND
INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1918

VOLUME II

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

LIBRARIAN

OF THE

MAINE STATE LIBRARY

FOR THE YEARS

1917 and 1918

Transmitted to the Legislature, January, 1919

The Journal Printshop
Lewiston, Maine

MAINE STATE LIBRARY, AUGUSTA, MAINE.
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*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of
Maine:*

I have the honor to submit the report of the Maine State Library, for the years of 1917 and 1918.

I beg to call your attention to the following law :

CHAPTER 3, REVISED STATUTES, 1916.

SEC. 2. *What works shall be kept in the library.* There shall be produced and kept in the library, full and complete sets of digests, law reports, public laws and legislative documents of the United States and of the several states ; a full set of English and Canadian law reports, digests and laws ; the general works on elementary law and practice ; histories of all countries, including those of this state, its counties and towns ; works on the arts and sciences with special reference to agriculture, forestry, fishing, ship building and road making ; maps, charts, plans and manuscripts, statistical and other publications relating to the financial, social, religious and other educational condition of the world and more especially of this state, as fast as means are furnished by the state therefor, and all the printed documents of this state and reports of all departments, offices, institutions and towns, required by law, not distributed by the several departments, shall be kept in the library.

THE OBJECT OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

This section of the general law clearly states that the library shall contain works on

<i>Law</i>	<i>Science</i>
<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Forestry</i>
<i>Fishing</i>	<i>Shipbuilding</i>
<i>Roads</i>	<i>Finance</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>Religion</i>

While nearly every book published might find a place under one of these titles, it is clearly evident that general literature and fic-

tion were not intended to have a *permanent* place in the library. The last two belong more properly in local libraries. The State Library should be a highly specialized collection of books, supplementing rather than duplicating other libraries. This leads me to an important subject.

THE NEED OF A VOCATIONAL LIBRARY

The public library is the people's university, and it helps to solve the problem of adult education. It is a perpetual and life-long continuation class. Let me emphasize the great need of an opportunity for education after the boy and girl leaves school.

Mr. John A. Lapp, in his "Learning to Earn," says: "Seventy-eight per cent. of the persons between five and eighteen years of age were enrolled in the schools, and the average daily attendance in all schools was fifty-eight per cent. of the total enrolled, while the average daily attendance was far less than ninety days. This is only an average of one thousand one hundred seventy days for each person. The best estimates available indicate that fully ten per cent. leave school at the age of thirteen, forty per cent. at fourteen, seventy per cent. at fifteen, and eighty-five per cent. at sixteen years of age."

INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION

The present needs of industry, viewed in their economic aspects, are a greater investment of skill in the finished product of industry and an educational system that will develop initiative, patience, imagination, invention and self reliance.

It is a fact that the value added in the manufacture of raw products in this country is only two-thirds of the value of raw products used, that is, for every three dollars value of raw products we add two dollars value by manufacture, while some foreign nation adds eight dollars to the original value.

There are about one and three-quarter millions of people engaged in professional pursuits. It is this one and three-quarter millions who, under our present educational system, are receiving largely from the state, and at public expense, a vocational education.

There are nearly three million farmers who receive little, if any, specific education for agriculture. The same is true of the

ten million people engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, of three and one-half million engaged in trade, and two and one-half million engaged in transportation. These together constitute at least ninety per cent. of the population and they derive little, if any, vocational benefit from public education.

FACTS FOR THE FARMER:

Take the question of farm products. Our production per acre is far behind that of the great European agricultural countries. We produced 14.1 bushels of wheat per acre in the ten year period 1900-1909; France, 25.5; and the United Kingdom 33. Similar figures might be quoted concerning the production of oats, barley and potatoes.

We must study our agricultural resources. Our policy in the past was a hand-to-mouth policy, but now we must look to the future. There must be a study of marketing and the distribution of food. That is the chief problem in this state, to send food where it is needed, and when it is needed, and so as to give the farmer a profit. The marketing problem cannot be worked out by the farmer alone, it demands coöperation and means readjustment.

We have come to the point in agriculture where the improvement of farmers' crops and products is becoming a community affair. The most successful communities are those who have carried out these community projects in agriculture.

THE BOY ON THE FARM

"We hear a great deal about keeping the boy on the farm. You are not going to keep American citizens anywhere. You must offer them a certain attraction and a certain challenge, and make it possible for them to have and to raise a family in certain ways, and then you will not hear any more about young men leaving the farm.

"The great problem of agriculture is a human problem. Better crops are of little value in the long run to young people unless better crops make for better life in the home and community where these young people grow up."

THE DAY OF THE LIBRARY

The most effective kind of education is that which unites theory with practice, making knowledge as such a living thing in the work of the day. All vocations are in need of correlated study

and all can profit concretely through the agency of the library. The library is the principal source of instruction to practically all the adult workers. Practical literature to supply the needs of workers is in print and should be available to the workers, and the workers should be encouraged to see its advantages.

The library must aid and supplement vocational work. Modern industrialism exacts from the artisan and the worker in every branch, skill and knowledge not dreamed of years ago. He who would not be trampled under foot needs to keep pace with the onward sweep in his particular craft. And so the public library furnishes to the ambitious person the opportunity to rise.

The public library has within itself, the power of being the Post Graduate Institution for every being within its reach; it is a great "school-out-of-school." The world of print supplies the potential needs of almost every man—the industrial worker, the farmer, the lawyer, the doctor, the home-maker, the store-keeper and the salesman.

The public library has succeeded in supplying the needs of club women and of the schools. It has assembled history, literature, fiction, poetry and art, and placed them within the reach of all the people. It has also answered the demands of the doctor, lawyer, engineer, and other professional people. Its one notable weak point has been a failure to understand and supply the needs of the industrial worker. This is the library's present day opportunity.

The library must be equipped with material useful to industrial workers. Books and pamphlets descriptive of the industrial processes, biographies of industrial leaders, trade publications, technical journals and articles which will interest tradesmen. In a word, the library must give attention to literature on vocational work.

The discussion of military preparedness has led to the discussion of industrial and social preparedness, that is, national efficiency. This in turn means the development of the efficiency of the human individuals that compose the nation. Material means and organization are indispensable; a trained, educated and developed population are at least equally necessary.

THE MAN AND HIS JOB

The science of business now demands that every worker know his particular line as well as a college professor knows his. Lack

of study is evidence of stagnation. Every man must grow to equal the size of his job, or every man's job must grow to equal the size of the man; either development proceeds from the heart of the best vocational, industrial, commercial, technical, psychological and philosophical books, which ought to be in every business organization so recent, abundant, convenient, that every official or employee who wants to know specifically how to handle himself, his job and his future may have close at hand a modern book to help him solve each problem.

I look to see the day when every big bank, big store, and big factory shall have its own special library with an expert educational director to make possible the enrichment of human souls and to make possible their highest efficiency in their chosen vocation. Until that day, I entertain the thought that the state shall meet this demand and make possible this enrichment and efficiency through its state library.

SOME BOOKS IN THE STATE LIBRARY

We are developing the State Library into a highly specialized collection of books, dealing largely with vocational subjects, with one object in view, preparing people to make a life and a living. The following list gives some idea of how we are working out this problem:

FARMING.

Fertilizers
Farm management
Injurious insects
Milk and its products

HOUSEKEEPING.

Household hygiene
Reducing the cost of living
Shelter and clothing

EDUCATION.

Learning to earn
Brief course in the teaching process
Everyday pedagogy

RURAL LIFE.

Chapters in rural progress
Evolution of the country community
Country-life movement
Means and methods of agriculture
education

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT.

Principles of domestic engineering
Shop management
The job, the man, the boss

ACCOUNTING.

Modern accounting
Factory accounting

INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

Practical paper making
Concrete, plain and reinforced
New building estimator
Welding
Bookbinding
Practical brick work
Practical draughtsmen's work
Principles of woolen spinning
Heating and ventilation
Canoe and boat building
Bridge building

Agricultural economics	GARDENING.
Rural hygiene	Practical garden book
Rural life and education	Vegetable gardening
Country life and the country school	TAXATION.
MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.	Treatise on the law of taxation
Principles of general physiology	Theory and practice of taxation
Hygiene	Inheritance tax law
Food values	Income tax service, 1917-18
Fresh air book	War tax service, 1917-18
	Proceedings of National Tax Association

THE DEMAND FOR MORE ROOM IMPROVEMENTS

The one problem that must receive your immediate attention is where are we going to put the 12,000 volumes that will come to the library the next two years?

Every available shelf space is now in use. This year we have expended more than one thousand dollars building extra shelves. These have been erected in every part of the State House from the cupola to the basement. I invite you to visit the library and let me show you the conditions as they exist.

The capacity of the main room, with its furnishings at the present time, is approximately seventy thousand volumes, the steel bookcases now in use being the first of the kind ever put up in New England. When the library was removed to its present quarters in the north wing, in 1910, the bookcases formerly used in the west wing had to be transferred to the new main room as no provision had been made otherwise for furnishing it. During the two years, 1917-18, the number of books added to the library was 12,071.

CHANGES THIS YEAR TO MAKE ROOM

It has been necessary to put into storerooms thousands of books which, for that reason, are not now easily accessible. In 1915, fifteen thousand volumes were taken from the main room and stored in one of the attic rooms. On the first floor, underneath the main room of the library, is the document room, the capacity of which is approximately fifty-four thousand documents. This room is used for the state publications which are distributed by the library, and the number of current documents is at least fifty

thousand annually. The room has had new wooden shelves installed this year so that it will just furnish the space for reports at the present rate of increase.

A LOST ROOM

There is, on the first floor of the State House, another document room, the capacity of which is approximately forty-two thousand volumes. In this room have been stored at least thirty-six thousand documents, consisting of state publications and volumes which have been crowded out of the main room on the second floor. The crowded condition of the State House compelled the Governor and Council to take this room to provide quarters for the legislature. A place that has no windows and no ventilation has been shelved for these books. Thousands of reports and documents are boxed because there is no place for them.

UNDER THE ROOF

Underneath the roof of the west wing there is the attic storeroom, in which place 15,000 publications of other states have been stored, wooden shelving having been provided for them. Under the roof of the porch over the entrance to the State House there is another attic storeroom, the capacity of which is approximately 37,000 volumes, and this place is crowded with bound state documents, patent office reports, etc.

OUR PRESENT NEED

With available space in the old quarters filled to full capacity, with more than half our books stored in attic and basement in locations so inaccessible as to be nearly useless, with a collection growing rapidly in size and increasing in usefulness each year, the Library has come to the point where its efficiency is vitally impaired and its development nearly at a standstill.

ONE LIBRARY IN MAINE

We have, here in Maine, conditions that are peculiar to ourselves; a community relatively sparsely settled, with no great cities, no large universities or endowments to gather enormous collections of books. The great majority of our people must depend on the State Library for technical and special books, because this is absolutely the only library that can meet their needs. Destiny seems to point to the State Library as the one great library of the state.

ONE OF THREE THINGS

The present conditions as outlined demand immediate action. You can do one of three things.

First: Erect a new building directly west of the present capitol on land now owned by the state. A State Library should be convenient to the capitol, of a style of architecture that is harmonious with it, so constructed as to house all material belonging to it for a considerable period of years to come, and yet planned to allow indefinite extension in future without destroying the proportions. The probable cost of such a building would be five hundred thousand dollars.

Second: Increase the size of the present State House. This second solution to which I wish to call your attention is not only the practical but the economical one. To extend a large wing to the rear of the capitol to be devoted to the library would be in perfect harmony with the design of the present building. The cost of such enlargement would be about two hundred thousand dollars. This wing should be designed by the best library architect and should be provided with the most modern library equipment. It should be a home for all the library activities of the State,—the State Library, Library Commission, Traveling Libraries and the stores of public documents now entrusted to the State Librarian for distribution or preservation. We feel that it might be desirable that it also serve as the state archives repository, designed to preserve such of the files of the state as are not in frequent use in the various offices, thereby giving additional space for administrative and other purposes in the State House itself. This library wing would release enough office space to provide satisfactory quarters for the present overcrowded conditions of the State House.

Third: Double stack the present library. This would be possible at a cost of perhaps thirty thousand dollars, and provide for an additional fifty-one thousand volumes. This would be only a temporary solution and it is a question if the expenditure would be justified. However, this legislature ought not to adjourn without taking some action in this matter. If you believe financial conditions do not warrant the extension in the rear of the present building, then I advise that an appropriation be made to double stack the present library.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

PURPOSE

The Legislative Reference Bureau specializes the original purpose of the State Library, which was to render assistance to the various departments of state government. Its most important work is with the legislative branches. Confronted with over a thousand bills each session (the 1917 legislature considered 1166 printed bills and the 1915 legislature 1413) the most able member has time for consideration of only a very few. It is the particular province of legislative reference service to make available to the legislator the latest information on any subject in which he may be interested. For this purpose it is necessary to collect, digest and index much so-called "fugitive" matter contained in newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets and occasional reports. The expense of securing this material is slight, but the labor and time involved is more than considerable.

ESTABLISHMENT

The Bureau was established by act of the legislature in 1917. In anticipation of this authority and by order of the Governor and Council a Legislative Reference Librarian had previously been added to the staff of the Library and a corner of the main room set apart for this work.

This action was much appreciated by the members of the legislature, who made constant use of the Library and its special legislative reference features. The service asked and rendered varied from the delivery of a department report to an exhaustive compilation of law and practice. Material on the following subjects had been assembled in a vertical file—Absent Voting, Almshouses, Ballot Reform, Budget, Cemeteries, Child Labor, Conservation of Water Resources, Convict Labor on Roads, Feeble-minded, Forestry Supervision, Grade Crossings, Highways, Insurance, Minimum Wage, Mothers' Pensions, Osteopathy, Prisons, Prohibition Enforcement, Schools, Sea and Shore Fisheries, Stationary Steam Engineers, Taxation, Tuberculosis, Vehicles, Woman Suffrage.

This material consisted of summaries of laws in other states, recommendations in governors' addresses, reports of committees, etc. Much of the information asked for, however, had not and

could not have been anticipated. Many subjects were so new or so peculiarly local that it was difficult to find either experience or suggestion in point. The securing of the latest information on these subjects had to be done in great part outside of regular office hours. During the four months of January, February, March and April the Legislative Reference Librarian averaged at least three nights a week and every Saturday afternoon in research work, and for the four days each week when the legislature was in regular session the entire time of three members of the Library staff was spent in the actual serving of the legislators.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD

The Legislative Record, which contains a verbatim record of the proceedings of the Legislature, is an invaluable publication and in constant use. The indexing of the 1917 issue was a part of the work of the new Bureau. The double column form of entry was adopted for greater convenience of consultation and to save space. Although there were about two thousand more entries in the 1917 edition than in the 1915 there were ten less pages. In the index appears the names of all members of the legislature and all committees. The work of one member or one committee can thereby be quickly traced. Another useful feature is the grouping of the references to yea and nay votes in both houses.

SEVENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE

The Bureau as well as all other departments of the Library will give its first consideration to the members of the legislature and state department officials during the coming session. The Legislative Record will be indexed as soon as printed and an index of House and Senate bills will be published each week. Every effort will be made to give assistance in the quickest possible manner.

LAW

Chapter one hundred twenty-nine of the Public Laws of 1917 contains the law authorizing the establishment of the Legislative Reference Bureau. The text of the law follows:

Section 1. The state librarian is hereby authorized to establish in the state library a legislative reference bureau which shall collect, arrange, and place on file books, pamphlets and other material relating to legislation, shall prepare abstracts of laws in

other states and present such other information as may be useful and necessary to the legislature in the performance of its legislative duties.

Sect. 2. The state librarian shall employ such assistance and incur such expense as may be necessary for the proper administration of the bureau.

TAKING THE LIBRARY TO THE PEOPLE

In the old days it was thought that a library fulfilled its mission when it gave assistance to those who made their wants known. This position is no longer tenable. The library must go to the people. It must let the people know what it has on its shelves. It must find out and supply what the public needs.

In harmony with this idea the librarian has prepared and distributed thousands of circulars giving detailed information about the library and how to use it. The librarian has made many public addresses before granges, boards of trade, and other public gatherings, explaining in detail the resources of the library and its ability to supply every kind of information dealing with the development and progress of agriculture, commerce, industries of all kinds, as well as law, history and education.

If the library is to be the continuation school in life for thousands upon thousands, then the library must be equipped, not only with books, but with men and women in a position to help in the guiding work. The library should put interesting information in usable form and should circulate it. The people of the community should be encouraged by special invitation, repeated frequently, to make use of the library facilities in the answering of questions on whatever subjects.

The one thing people will have to do for themselves is to think for themselves, reason for themselves, and work for themselves. No public institution can possibly do that. But the facts and the data should be furnished to the people.

When work and economic conditions are such that all men will have more leisure and a brain not too tired and strained by the grind of the day's work, then the librarian need not despair as to how to serve the working class. The working class then will demand certain service and the library will most willingly and cheerfully serve.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY

1917-1918

BOOKS ADDED BY PURCHASE. The Statutes, regulating the work of the Maine State Library, make it necessary that special attention should be given to the Law Library, Legislative Reference work, and the books needed in the work of the various departments in the State House.

In former days there was a tendency among the departments to collect separate libraries, but this is being gradually discontinued, and the books turned over to the State Library, where they are accessible and form a part of a larger collection, and therefore become of increased service to the departments; and in addition, the public has the privilege of using the complete collection.

BOOKS RECEIVED AS GIFTS. The State Library is the recipient of gifts not only from individuals, but also from many institutions and associations. The list of donors is too long to be given entire, but a few may be mentioned.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington sends its publications which are classified under botany, experimental evolution and heredity, nutrition, history, economics and sociology, archeology, folk-lore, literature, chemistry, physics, astronomy, mathematics, engineering, geology and zoology. In these publications is included a series which is of especial interest at the present time, namely, reprints of the classics of international law, by Ayala, Grotius, Rachel, Textor, Vattel, Victoria, and Zouche.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace—Division of International Law, has also sent books dealing with international law and international relations, edited by James Brown Scott.

Another noteworthy gift is the annual reports of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. These volumes are beautifully illustrated and contain extremely interesting historical material.

The Library receives also the reports of proceedings of the bar associations of the states of the United States.

The Macmillan Company contributes annually the Statesman's Yearbook.

Genealogies received by gift in 1917-1918 were the Belmont family, the Blue book of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, the Chesebrough family, the Congdon family, the Majors and their marriages, and the Tichenor family.

The Bross Library (8 vols.) of religious books was presented in 1917.

Individuals who have contributed a large number of volumes or pamphlets are Mr. William Lincoln Palmer of Winthrop, Mass., Sir Gilbert Parker, and Professor W. Macneile Dixon of the University of Glasgow.

The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia donated "The Curtis Collection of Franklin Imprints."

BOOKS RECEIVED BY EXCHANGE. The exchange of books and other library material is of the highest value and importance. The State Library is constantly increasing the number of its exchanges. The publications of the state, including law reports, Maine registers, department reports, and Maine historical publications, are exchanged with newspapers and the various state libraries, Canadian libraries, and libraries of colleges and institutions.

Books received by exchange in 1917-1918 include 127 volumes of statutes and session laws, and 259 volumes of court reports.

A series which is indispensable to people interested in genealogical research is the vital records of Massachusetts towns, of which 20 volumes were received in 1917-1918.

UNITED STATES DOCUMENTS. The monthly shipments from the Superintendent of Documents at Washington contain the publications of the following Departments and Bureaus:

The Department of Agriculture, which publishes the very useful Farmers' Bulletins, the Journal of Agricultural Research, the Weekly News Letter, and annual report, and an annual year-book, besides various circulars and bulletins. The Department of Agriculture includes the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Biological Survey, the Bureau of Chemistry, the Bureau of Crop Estimates, the Federal Horticultural Board, the Forest Service, the Insecticide and Fungicide Board, the Bureau of Markets, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Bureau of Public Roads, the States Relations Service (dealing with the work of the experiment stations), and the Weather Bureau.

The Civil Service Commission.

The Commerce Department, including the Bureau of the Census, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Fisheries, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Lighthouse Serv-

ice, the Bureau of Navigation, the Bureau of Standards, and the Steamboat-Inspection Service.

The Court of Claims.

The Employees' Compensation Commission.

The Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal Trade Commission.

The Geographic Board.

The Government Printing Office.

The Interior Department, including the Bureau of Education, the Freedmen's Hospital, the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, the National Park Service, the Patent Office and the Reclamation Service.

The Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Justice Department.

The Labor Department, including the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Immigration, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Bureau of Naturalization.

The Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, and the Division of Documents.

The Bureau of Mediation and Conciliation.

The Navy Department, including the Library and Naval War Records Office, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Hydrographic Office, the Nautical Almanac Office, the Naval Academy, the Naval Observatory, and the Naval War College.

The Post-Office Department.

The State Department.

The Tariff Commission.

The Treasury Department, including the Board of General Appraisers, the Supervising Architect, the Assay Commission, the Coast Guard, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Internal Revenue Commission, the Director of the Mint, and the Public Health Service.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The War Department, including the Adjutant General's Department, the Engineer Department, the Medical Department, the Ordnance Department, the Signal Office, etc.

In these shipments come also the congressional documents, congressional directory, the Congressional Record, and the statutes of the United States.

Other institutions which send their publications through the Superintendent of Documents are the Pan American Union, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Smithsonian Institution (including the Bureau of American Ethnology, the American Historical Association, and the National Museum).

Under the law authorizing designated depository libraries the United States public documents are made available for free use by the people, though not to be removed from the building, nor disposed of in any way.

The following is a summary of the books received from various sources:—

	Purchases	Exchanges	Donations	U. S. Documents	Total
1917	1846	2506	621	2098	7071
1918	1152	1797	522	1529	5000
	—————	—————	—————	—————	—————
	2998	4303	1143	3627	12,071

REPORT ON BOOKS CIRCULATED

Any library or any responsible person in the state may borrow from the State Library, the cost of parcel post, both ways, being paid by the borrower. Books may be kept three weeks, after the expiration of which time a fine of three cents a day is charged.

The following table of circulation of books is only a partial indication of the actual use made of the library. There are many works for consultation and reference use only which are in daily use.

CIRCULATION JANUARY 1, 1917—DECEMBER 31, 1917

1917	General Works	Philosophy	Religion	Social Science	Philology	Science	Useful Arts	Fine Arts	Literature	History Travel	Biography	Law	Magazines	Total
January	58	18	18	129	8	29	62	47	367	183	71	77	272	1067
February	30	15	12	98	7	26	77	45	301	148	63	139	251	961
March	57	25	16	123	8	19	95	61	338	152	70	141	266	1105
April	65	33	8	125	2	24	77	26	260	137	54	96	192	907
May	52	17	16	105	2	23	59	40	186	156	57	35	221	748
June	28	7	13	80	3	24	93	36	142	121	38	23	232	608
July	31	16	13	62	12	35	50	33	162	192	47	66	236	719
August	56	21	16	68	16	31	52	37	166	125	31	47	260	666
September	50	21	14	51	8	28	59	44	156	239	30	43	260	743
October	30	9	23	44	1	24	49	24	122	109	24	13	192	472
November	37	29	16	70	14	33	80	39	148	194	28	45	267	733
December	51	18	17	65	8	31	41	33	188	236	41	66	281	795
Total	545	229	182	1020	89	327	794	465	2536	1992	554	791	2930	9524

CIRCULATION JANUARY 1, 1918—DECEMBER 31, 1918

1918	General Works	Philosophy	Religion	Social Science	Philology	Science	Useful Arts	Fine Arts	Literature	History Travel	Biography	Law	Magazines	Total
January	54	15	13	72	4	37	66	13	119	167	35	49	251	644
February	84	25	39	91	19	36	77	24	258	251	82	73	268	1059
March	80	40	29	159	19	27	122	74	360	209	97	40	331	1256
April	67	25	13	87	11	28	72	34	188	164	61	36	249	786
May	60	17	19	112	4	35	35	42	213	208	68	45	328	858
June	47	9	15	55	8	30	100	40	192	157	68	46	193	767
July	30	20	25	75	16	22	67	45	179	188	55	52	205	774
August	55	30	23	75	20	45	60	40	175	159	42	59	175	783
September	19	16	22	36	7	15	57	8	121	145	24	63	284	533
October	11	17	10	50	5	16	54	11	122	101	15	35	259	447
November	35	19	18	65	7	45	51	53	211	137	27	69	293	1030
December	50	17	20	90	4	30	60	70	170	130	35	55	208	939
Total	592	250	246	967	124	366	821	454	2308	2016	609	622	3044	9876

THE MAINE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Maine Library Commission was created to encourage the organization of free public libraries in the state and to carry out the provisions of the Traveling Library system, which was established by law in 1899, through the efforts of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs.

Although the office of the Commission is at the State Library, the Librarian being ex-officio secretary of the Commission, the work of these two departments is entirely separate. The present members of the Commission are William H. Hartshorn, Mrs. Kate C. Estabrooke, J. Howard Winchester, Charles A. Flagg and Henry E. Dunnack.

During the first year forty-two carefully selected traveling libraries were prepared and circulated. Since that time old libraries have been discarded and new ones added in continually increasing number until the report for 1917 shows a total circulation of three hundred and ninety-two—an increase of twenty libraries a year.

These collections contain fifty books and are loaned free of charge to readers, the only expense being for transportation, which requires a fee of five cents a volume to cover the cost of express both ways.

The aim of this system is to furnish schools, granges, reading clubs, factories and groups of people everywhere in the state with the best books covering the whole field of knowledge and with the finest of standard modern fiction. Communities which would otherwise have no access to books are thus provided with the world's best literature.

The Commission holds summer schools and schools of instruction for librarians and library trustees and assists by advice and personal visits in the establishment and growth of new libraries. A library organizer is now employed by the Commission and her services in organizing new libraries, in converting private into public libraries, cataloguing, classifying, buying and general administration are at the call of any library in the state.

Four reports have been published by the Commission, the second and fourth containing extended reviews of the library facili-

ties of the state. A section of the Maine Library Bulletin, published quarterly, is conducted by the Commission and contains matters of special interest to the libraries.

The distribution of the yearly stipend to the free public libraries of the state is regulated by the Maine Library Commission. This sum amounts to \$8,000 yearly.

MAINE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES RECEIVING STATE AID, 1918.

Location	Name	Librarian	Date of Founding	Number bound Volumes	Volumes added 1917	Cost of building	Children's Dep't.
Andover	Public Library	Mabel E. French	1893	6,992	74		No
Anson (North)	Stewart Public Library	Mary E. Porter	1899	2,782	225	\$1,500	Yes
Auburn	Public Library	Georgiana Lunt	1890	24,442	1,008	25,000	Yes
Augusta	Lithgow Library	Julia M. Clapp	1883	13,096	503	52,000	No
Baileysville							
P. O. Woodland	Woodland Public Library	Mrs. Maud E. Townsend	1911	2,000	197		Yes
Bangor	Public Library	Charles A. Flagg	1883	57,569	7,071	160,000	Yes
Bar Harbor	Jesup Memorial	Inez M. Suminsbey	1875	12,000	250	50,000	Yes
Bath	Patten Free Library	Margaret R. Foote	1889	22,468	787	16,000	Yes
Belfast	Free Library	Annie L. Barr	1887	18,212	475	11,000	No
Bethel	Bethel Library	Maud L. Thurston	1879	4,873	148		Yes
Biddeford	McArthur Library	Emma Hatch	1862	18,693	723	13,000	Yes
Boothbay Harbor	Free Public Library	Mrs. Allie L. Orne	1906	2,639	141		No
Bradford	John B. Curtis Free Public Libry	Mrs. Martha H. Richardson	1915	1,445	110	12,000	Yes
Brewer	Free Public Library	Alice F. Sawyer	1908	3,976	142		No
Brunswick	Curtis Memorial	Mary G. Gilman	1883	16,085	316	15,000	Yes
Buckfield	Zadoc Long Free Library	Lizzie L. Allen	1901	4,565	65	6,000	No
Calais	Free Library	Alice Delaney	1894	11,760	327	10,000	Yes
Camden	Public Library	Mrs. Emma J. Hosmer	1896	7,878	344		No
Canaan	Prescott Free Library	Merle Braun	1907	1,492	76		No
*Caribou	Public Library	Mrs. Ada M. Britton	1886	4,653	100	10,000	Yes
†Castine	Wetherle Memorial	Katherine Davenport	1801	6,000	357	12,000	Yes
Cherryfield	Public Library	Ida E. Wakefield	1898	1,600			Yes
Clinton	Brown Memorial	Mrs. Lottie W. McNally	1900	3,917	26	20,000	Yes
Corinna	Stewart Free Library	Mrs. Edna Hutchins	1898	10,590	329	72,000	Yes
Damariscotta	Skidompha Free Library	Geneva E. King	1905	4,825	298		Yes
Danforth	Free Library	Nellie Patchell	1908	1,470	128		No
Dennysville	Lincoln Memorial	Jennie W. Kilby	1868	3,587	74	3,500	Yes
Dexter	Town Library	Lizzie S. Springall	1881	13,181	350	30,000	No
Dixfield	Public Library	Mrs. Florence D. Paine	1911	2,500	400		Yes
Dover	Thompson Free Library	Mary E. Averill	1897	11,456	476	10,000	Yes
East Livermore	Livermore Falls						
P. O. Livermore Falls	Library Association						
Eastport	Peavey Library	Mrs. Hattie E. Haines	1899	3,053	303		Yes
Eliot	Wm. Fogg Library	Mrs. Virginia P. Kemp	1893	12,443	363	14,000	No
Ellsworth	City Library	Mrs. M. Louise Foye	1907	7,835	251		Yes
Fairfield	Lawrence Library	Mary A. Hodgkins	1897	7,081	156		Yes
Farmington	Cutler Memorial	Mrs. Anna R. Reed	1901	8,525	225	15,000	Yes
*Port Fairfield	Public Library	Mrs. Flora A. Brooks	1891	14,676	797	29,000	Yes
†Foxcroft		C. E. Hoyt	1888	4,500	400	10,000	Yes

MAINE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES RECEIVING STATE AID, 1918—Continued.

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Location	Name	Librarian	Date of Founding	Number bound Volumes	Volumes added 1917	Cost of building	Children's Dep't.
*Freeport	B. H. Bartol Library	Annette H. Aldrich	1900	4,831	134	6,500	No
Friendship	Friendship Library	Amy Simmons	1914	684			No
Gardiner	Public Library	Mrs. Belle C. Berry	1882	15,000	430	13,000	Yes
Gorham	Baxter Memorial	Victoria A. Magnusson	1908	9,961	313		Yes
Gray	Stimson Memorial	Helen I. Merrill	1907	1,716	158		Yes
Greenville	Free Public Library	Mrs. Nora Brown	1911	2,183	321		No
*Guilford	Guilford Memorial	Ernestine Hale	1903	5,506	270	10,000	Yes
Hallowell	Hubbard Free Library	Annie F. Page	1845	12,500	200		Yes
Harrison	Caswell Library	Mrs. Mary W. Gray	1906	2,488	127	4,000	Yes
Hartland	Free Library	Nellie Wade Haley	1903	3,509	256		Yes
Hiram	Soldiers' Memorial	Supply	1901	1,843	271	6,000	No
Hollis (Center)	Hollis Center Library	Mrs. L. O. Bradbury	1913	806	25		No
*Houlton	Cary Library	Anna F. Barnes	1905	11,763	827	15,000	Yes
Islesboro	Free Library	Meda M. Dodge	1902	3,207	241		Yes
Jay (North)	Niles Memorial	Susan A. Crafts	1917				Yes
Jonesboro	Public Library	Mrs. H. L. Marston	1891	587	32		No
Jonesport	Peabody Memorial	Mrs. D. D. Kelley	1903	2,050	174	15,000	Yes
Kenduskeag	Case Memorial	Mrs. Nellie L. Nason	1895	900	29	2,000	Yes
Kennebunk	Public Library	Mrs. Carrie R. Bragdon	1882	11,800	373	30,000	Yes
Kennebunkport	Public Library	Mrs. L. E. Little	1916	2,874	1,097		Yes
Lebanon	Free Library	Mrs. Fred Chamberlin	1898	2,824	140		No
*Lewiston	Public Library	Angie E. Tracy	1903	23,882	1,008	60,000	Yes
Limestone	Public Library	Mrs. Eva Terrill	1913	1,590	195		Yes
Lincoln	Public Library	Jennie D. Coffin	1913	2,162	108		No
Machias	Porter Memorial	Mary O. Longfellow	1891	4,500	124	13,000	No
*Madison	Public Library	Mrs. Emma F. Clark	1907	4,684	339	12,000	Yes
Mechanic Falls	Public Library	Kate L. Denson	1898	4,144	182		Yes
Milo	W. C. T. U. Free Library	Mrs. F. M. Cotter	1909	2,245	445		No
Monmouth	Cumston Public Library	Mrs. C. P. Sherman	1900	4,012	175		Yes
Monson	Free Public Library	Madeline LeClaire	1909	1,300	65		No
New Gloucester	Public Library	Helen A. Moseley	1897	7,000	306	1,830	No
New Sharon	Public Library	Mrs. F. P. Caswell	1859	2,036	72		No
†Newcastle							
Newport	Public Library	Mina S. Cary	1899	3,224	140		Yes
Norridgewock	Public Library	Grace M. Whitney	1901	6,700	75		Yes
North Haven	North Haven Library	Mrs. Margaret B. Smith	1894	3,300	135		Yes
Norway	Public Library	Mrs. Addie D. Steward	1882	9,250	450		No
Oakland	Public Library	Helen A. Smiley	1900	5,042	732		Yes
Old Orchard	Public Library	Mrs. C. M. Yates	1898	6,053	164		Yes
*Old Town	Public Library	Amy S. Wood	1902	7,782	490	10,500	Yes
Orono	W. C. T. U. Public Library	Abbie J. Wilson		3,327	70		Yes
Oxford	Freeland Holmes Library	Mrs. Kate Starbird	1873	3,075	128	3,500	No

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

MAINE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES RECEIVING STATE AID, 1918—Concluded.

Location	Name	Librarian	Date of Founding	Number bound Volumes	Volumes added 1917	Cost of building	Children's Dep't.
Palmyra	Public Library	Lewis W. Frost	1895	2,000	60		No
Paris (South)	Paris Public Library	Mrs. Ella A. Wight	1885	4,669	103		No
Phillips	Public Library	Mrs. Bertha Boston	1894	5,031	159		Yes
*Pittsfield	Public Library	Minnie Porter	1904	7,706	403	18,000	No
Portland	Public Library	Alice C. Furbish	1867	75,650	2,193	75,000	Yes
*Presque Isle	Free Library	Lucinda B. Marston	1908	5,683	308	10,000	Yes
Rangeley	Public Library	Mrs. L. J. Kempton	1908	6,268	200	8,500	Yes
Ripley	Crocker Free Library	H. Stanley Raymond	1897	2,056	144		No
*Rockland	Public Library	Nancy I. Burbank	1894	14,952	469	20,000	Yes
Rockport	Public Library	Mrs. Katherine M. Dunbar	1914	1,970	283		No
*Rumford	Public Library	Susan J. Jewett	1903	5,256	319	10,000	Yes
Sanford	Public Library	Bentley Aveyard	1898	5,200	200		No
Searsport	Carver Memorial	Mildred Shute	1910	3,225	80	20,000	Yes
Skowhegan	Public Library	Mrs. Fannie Cabot	1889	14,256	348	17,500	No
Solon	Public Library	Mrs. Alston Rowell	1906	1,860	104		Yes
South Berwick	Fogg Memorial Library	Elizabeth H. Goodwin	1895	8,286	90	70,000	No
Southwest Harbor	Southwest Harbor Library	Lida E. Cousins	1888	4,000	100		Yes
Stetson	Public Library	Mrs. Della H. Prescott	1901	1,535	24		Yes
Vassalboro (East)	Vassalboro Free Public Library	Mrs. L. P. Cates	1911	1,827	185		No
*Vinalhaven	Public Library	Linda A. Jones	1887	1,000	180	5,200	No
Waldoboro	Public Library	Mrs. Minnie B. Eugley	1916	2,242	216		Yes
Warren	Free Public Library	Elizabeth E. Burgess	1904	2,550	75		Yes
Washburn	Public Library	Alice M. Phinney	1916			20,000	
*Waterville	Public Library	Jennie M. Smith	1896	13,640	1,084		Yes
Wayne	Wayne Library	Jennie M. Johnson	1885	2,765	153	1,500	Yes
Weld	Free Public Library	Mrs. Emma A. Dummer	1905	4,000	221		Yes
Westbrook	Memorial Library	Lillian Quimby	1894	16,065	686	40,000	No
Wilton	Free Public Library	Lucy E. Palmer	1901	3,979	137		Yes
Winslow	Public Library	Jennie P. Howard	1905	3,504	192		Yes
Wintertown	Free Library	Mrs. Jane E. Thayer	1895	3,106	106		No
Woodstock							
P.O. Bryant's Pd. Yarmouth	Whitman Memorial	Mrs. Stella B. Bacon	1910	2,096	101	2,000	No
P. O. Yarmouth-ville	Merrill Memorial	Ellen S. Mitchell	1905	8,342	372	30,000	Yes
York (Village)	York Public Library	Myrtie E. Banks	1914	1,762	125		No

*Carnegie libraries.

†First library established in Maine.

‡Assists in support of Dover library.

‡Assists in support of Damariscotta library.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	1913			1914			1915			1916			1917			1918		
	Regular	Special	Total	Regular	Special	Total	Regular	Special	Total	Regular	Special	Total	Regular	Special	Total	Reg.	Spec.	Total
January....	25	1	26	19	0	19	27	27	34	17	22	39	27	25	52	31	24	55
February...	19	0	19	13	2	15	8	5	13	20	30	50	15	5	20	8	12	20
March.....	9	3	12	10	1	11	13	1	14	14	11	25	15	16	31	22	13	35
April.....	13	2	15	13	4	17	3	2	5	10	5	15	14	2	16	6	4	10
May.....	17	4	21	6	1	7	12	2	14	13	3	16	11	6	17	13	6	19
June.....	7	3	10	6	1	7	8	1	9	15	10	25	7	8	15	15	13	28
July.....	7	1	8	6	3	9	11	3	14	31	9	40	21	19	40	13	19	32
August....	6	2	8	5	0	5	11	1	12	10	6	16	12	9	21	9	3	12
September	5	2	7	13	6	10	11	3	14	7	10	17	20	23	43	5	11	16
October....	11	8	19	6	2	8	14	2	16	15	33	48	29	30	59	9	16	25
November..	26	8	34	18	9	27	18	16	34	20	29	49	8	38	46	18	34	52
December..	34	4	38	23	4	27	41	27	68	40	10	50	14	18	32	12	16	34
Totals.	179	38	217	138	33	171	177	70	247	212	178	390	193	199	392	167	171	338

MAINE STATE LIBRARY
FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1917.

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation	\$14,000.00
Expenditures:	
Salaries	\$4,488.54
Books	4,273.47
Express and freight	190.43
Stationery and office supplies	904.87
Dues and subscriptions	650.33
Maine Library Bulletins	305.87
Postage	1,055.00
Binding and printing	516.41
Physical equipment	642.99
Telephone and telegrams	105.30
Traveling expenses	121.32
Miscellaneous	47.27
	<u>\$13,300.00</u>
Unexpended balance	699.20
	<u>\$14,000.00</u>

SALARY OF LIBRARIAN.

Appropriation	\$2,500.00
Expenditures	\$2,100.00
Unexpended balance	400.00
	<u>\$2,500.00</u>

SALARY OF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

Appropriation	\$1,200.00
Expenditures	\$1,200.00
	<u>\$1,200.00</u>

SUMMARY.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Salary of Librarian	\$2,500.00
Salary of Assistant Librarian	1,200.00
Maintenance	14,000.00
	<u>\$17,700.00</u>

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Librarian	\$2,100.00
Salary of Assistant Librarian	1,200.00
Maintenance	13,300.80
	<hr/>
	\$16,600.80
Unexpended balance	1,099.20
	<hr/>
	\$17,700.00

MAINE REPORTS.

Appropriation	\$3,200.00
Expenditures	\$1,413.75
Unexpended balance	1,786.25
	<hr/>
	\$3,200.00

*MISCELLANEOUS INCOME.

Received for mailing Department Reports	\$ 420.82
Received for Maine Laws	47.50
Received for Maine Reports	8.75
Received from the H. W. Wilson Co. (Rebate)	4.65
Refund from Factory Inspector .....	.62
Refund for postage, etc.	3.00
Refund from Red Cross	37.90
Refund for telephone (Toll calls)	3.00
	<hr/>
	\$526.24

* Paid to State Treasurer but not credited to Library Department.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Appropriation	\$4,500.00
Expenditures :	
Salaries	\$1,000.00
Books	2,349.21
Supplies	455.88
Express	510.82
Postage	78.00
Traveling expense	136.48
Printing	42.96
Miscellaneous	2.19
	<hr/>
	\$4,575.54
Credited for freight and express	510.82
	<hr/>
	\$5,010.82
Expenditures	4,575.54
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	\$453.28

TRAVELING LIBRARIES FOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

Appropriation	\$500.00	
Expenditures:		
Books	\$416.18	
		<u>416.18</u>
Unexpended balance		\$83.82

STIPEND FOR FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Appropriation	\$8,000.00	
Expenditures:		
Stipends paid	8,000.00	
		<u>8,000.00</u>
Unexpended balance		\$0,000.00

FOUNDING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Appropriation	\$300.00	
Expenditures	000.00	
		<u>000.00</u>
Unexpended balance		\$300.00

INCOME, 1917.

TRAVELING LIBRARY FEES RECEIVED AND PAID TO STATE TREASURER.

January	\$110.00
February	47.50
March	66.75
April	37.50
May	40.50
June	29.50
July	68.68
August	33.75
September	76.25
October	111.75
November	106.22
December	151.69
	<u>\$880.09</u>

Total unexpended balance on all appropriations, \$3,722.55.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1918.
MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation	\$14,000.00
Expenditures:	
Salaries	\$5,379.44
Books	2,880.17

Express and freight	110.01
Stationery and supplies	786.37
Dues and subscriptions	283.22
Maine Library Bulletin	335.74
Postage	888.50
Binding and printing	399.44
Physical equipment	979.73
Telephone and telegrams	51.53
Traveling expenses	130.87
Miscellaneous	45.50
Outstanding bills	601.99
	<hr/>
	13,686.06
Unexpended balance	313.94
	<hr/>
	\$14,000.00

SALARY OF LIBRARIAN.

Appropriation	\$2,500.00
Expenditures	\$2,099.76
Unexpended balance	400.24
	<hr/>
	\$2,500.00

SALARY OF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

Appropriation	\$1,200.00
Expenditures	\$1,015.08
Unexpended balance	184.92
	<hr/>
	\$1,200.00

SUMMARY.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Salary of Librarian	\$2,500.00
Salary of Assistant Librarian	1,200.00
Maintenance	14,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$17,700.00

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Librarian	\$2,099.75
Salary of Assistant Librarian	1,015.08
Maintenance	13,084.07
	<hr/>
	\$16,198.91
Outstanding bills	601.99
Unexpended balance	899.10
	<hr/>
	\$17,700.00

MAINE REPORTS.

Appropriation	\$3,200.00
Expenditures	\$2,013.75
Unexpended balance	1,186.25
	<u>\$3,200.00</u>

*MISCELLANEOUS INCOME.

Received for mailing Department Reports	\$320.63
Received from sale of Maine Reports	17.55
Received in fines for overdue books	49.10
	<u>\$387.38</u>

*Paid to State Treasurer but not credited to Library Department.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES, 1918.

Appropriation	\$4,500.00
Expenditures:	
Salaries	\$1,080.17
Books	810.37
Supplies	194.44
Express	545.15
Postage	150.00
Traveling expense	171.13
Printing	110.91
Miscellaneous	5.50
	<u>3,067.67</u>
Unexpended balance	\$1,432.32

TRAVELING LIBRARIES FOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

Appropriation	\$500.00
Expenditures:	
Books	\$356.46
	<u> </u>
Unexpended balance	\$143.54

STIPEND FOR FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Appropriation	\$8,000.00
Expenditures:	
Stipends paid	7,675.16
	<u> </u>
Unexpended balance	\$324.84

FOUNDING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Appropriation	\$300.00
Expenditures	000.00
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	\$300.00

INCOME, 1918.

TRAVELING LIBRARY FEES RECEIVED AND PAID TO STATE TREASURER.

January	\$109.15
February	45.88
March	80.77
April	27.45
May	57.68
June	42.05
July	49.90
August	34.60
September	38.30
October	48.75
November	117.40
December	80.25
	<hr/>
	\$732.18

Total unexpended balance of all appropriations,

THE LIBRARY AND WAR SERVICE

When the war opened the Governor and Council gave the library instructions to cooperate in every possible way to bring success to our armies.

The librarian has made addresses in most of our counties and many of the towns on the various phases of war work. He has been the educational director of the United States Food Administration for Maine, sending thousands of posters and leaflets to the town libraries, and directing their display and distribution.

Under the direction of the War Work Council the Library has had charge of the collection and distribution of books for the soldiers and sailors.

In organizing a great American victory army the War Department early in its work discovered, in addition to men, ships, munitions and all other military necessities, that the morale of the entire organization became a matter of first importance, that after the soldier was equipped and trained and ready to advance on the

enemy the only absolute necessity was to reinforce his ideals, to fill his mind with contentment, to so equip his soul and surround him with uplifting influences that he could devote and concentrate his entire life upon the one task—the defeat of the enemy. For this purpose seven great organizations were called into service. Through one of these the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-chief of our armies decided to put every soldier in contact with the great minds and spirits of all ages by the use of books.

They saw that the book would take the soldier into the realms of romance, refresh his soul while his body rested, give him music without noise, make it possible for him to await his hour with patience.

They saw that the book would make a weary dug-out a magic land.

They saw that with books the soldier would be companioned by great minds, imperial patriots and be thrilled by the thought of supreme endeavor.

They saw that hardships, fatigue, discontent and loneliness would be forgotten as he journeyed with Cæsar and fought at Marathon, Tours and Gettysburg, as he entered the realms of romance with Jules Verne, as he laughed with Twain, Cobb and Ade, as he took up the great problems of life with the commercial, scientific and philosophical master minds of the ages.

Seeing all these things, Pershing said, "Send us fifty thousand tons of books every month." When this call was sent to the American people, millions arose and said, "Will these men use the books?" Today we have our answer, "One soldier out of every four reads and returns at least one book every week."

Going through long lists of books in circulation in camps in this country and abroad one is struck by the general after-the-war preparation. Very few men intend to make the army or navy their permanent profession, and they use their leisure time and time of convalescence in hospitals to fit themselves for better jobs in peace times. A young lieutenant came to the librarian's desk and asked her to give him some books that would make him a better English scholar. He had not realized until placed in a position of responsibility, how slight his knowledge was. "I'll need a better education after the war," he said, "and I'd better begin work now." The librarian furnished the new student with grammars and rhetorics and he went away happy.

"I was a commercial artist before entering the service," writes a soldier from Eberts Field, Arkansas. "I find that on Sundays I now have time for a certain amount of color studying that I never had an opportunity for in civil life." Back numbers of magazines containing the works of Maxfield Parrish and Jules Guerin were what he craved and promptly received.

"Have you any books on cost accounting?" the librarian at Camp Custer was asked.

They are even studying farming in our army. Almost the next applicant after the cost accountant had been given the books he wanted, demanded something new and good on the subject of hog raising.

In the subject index of books purchased for army and navy libraries is listed almost every recent book on business and salesmanship. There are books relating to almost every trade and profession, and the nucleus of an excellent library. Law books, indeed, are in such lively demand that few camp libraries can as yet keep up with it.

The American army is undoubtedly the most heroic and efficient that ever was organized on earth and this is largely because the intelligent, thinking army is the hard fighting, unbeatable army.

To accomplish this great task the War Department turned to the American Library Association, an organization composed of the library workers of the United States. They at once united to carry through the task assigned them by the government.

They erected forty-one library buildings.

Forty-three camp libraries were established.

One hundred thirty-nine Red Cross hospitals and houses were supplied with books.

Two hundred forty-three librarians entered the service.

Two hundred eighty-four camps and posts, one hundred eighty-four marine and naval stations and two hundred thirty-two ships were supplied with books.

Fourteen hundred and sixty branch libraries were placed in Y. M. C. A. and N. C. W. C. camps.

Eight hundred and twenty thousand books were sent overseas.

Five hundred forty-one thousand books were purchased.

Two million six hundred sixty-two thousand gift books were collected and distributed.

Five million magazines were placed in the hands of the soldiers.

In this great work Maine will not fail to do her part. She has answered every call and met every demand made by the government. Her citizens have subscribed in full for every war loan and have gone far beyond their quota for every uplift organization. Her sailors on the sea have done their full part and her soldiers, especially of the 103d regiment at Chateau-Thierry, have by their matchless heroism won a right to a place with the men of Marathon, Tours, Waterloo and Gettysburg.

Three million five hundred thousand dollars of the money pledged in the United War Work Fund Campaign carried to a successful end in November, 1918, is to be used by the Library War Council to supply the soldiers of occupation and those in the hospitals and demobilization camps with books to fit them for useful work and for recreation.

At the present time the librarian is the Supervisor for Maine in the above work supplying books for the seven forts in Maine. The following list of books will show the type of literature furnished the soldiers at the present time:

Accounting	Machine shop work
Advertising	Plumbing
Automobile work	Railroading
Banking	Seamanship
Building	Shipbuilding
Business	Surveying
Drafting	Tailoring
Engineering	Teaching
Farming	Telegraphy
Journalism	Telephony
	Toolmaking

NEW DEPARTMENT IN LIBRARY

A new department in the library has been made necessary by the growth of the section devoted to public documents.

Under authority of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 3, Section 29, the distribution of all the reports of the departments and institutions of the state, and all books and documents published or purchased by the state, is placed in the hands of the State Librarian. It is his duty to maintain a document department room in which shall be stored all department reports and the publications of the state intended for distribution, and to keep an accurate

account of all books and documents received, and of every book, document or package sent out from this department. Formerly the library received 675 copies of each department report for exchange, library use and general distribution. Of this number 75 copies were retained by the binder for public documents. The balance of the number printed was delivered by the binder to the head of the department or institution where the report was prepared for publication. By order of the Governor and Council, passed December 31, 1915, the library now receives the full edition of each report published by any department.

With the additional duties entailed by the increased number of documents, it became impossible for the already overburdened library force to care for this department. Accordingly, a new clerk, known as the Document Director, has been employed, whose duty it is to receive and record all documents published or purchased by the state and to distribute such documents in accordance with the laws of Maine and the orders of the Governor and Council. In distributing these reports receipt cards are enclosed, to be signed and returned, indicating whether or not future reports are desired. These cards are placed on file and form the address list for the next issue of the report.

The number of copies of the various reports and state publications to be printed and distributed is determined from time to time by the Governor and Council.

DISTRIBUTION OF REVISED STATUTES

At a Council meeting held on April 24, 1918, it was ordered that in addition to those entitled by law to receive copies of the Revised Statutes, the Librarian may send copies to the following named persons and institutions upon written request:

Judges of the Supreme Courts, not exceeding two extra copies for court use.

University of Maine Law School, two copies.

Each academy and fitting school, maintaining a course of government and library under competent supervision, one copy upon request, approved by the State Superintendent of Public Schools.

University and law libraries of other states, one copy.

Heads of departments of the United States, and other United States officials upon request of the head of the department, one copy.

Chief of Police in each Maine city, one copy, state officials, one copy upon written request approved by the Governor.

All books delivered within the state of Maine shall be stamped "PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF MAINE".

The Librarian may deliver, upon written request, copies of the Laws of 1917 to persons authorized by Statute or by this order to receive copies of the Revised Statutes.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS

BINDING AND DISTRIBUTION

On May 29th, 1918, the Governor and Council ordered that the Public Documents, including the reports of the departments for 1917, be bound in one volume, with cloth binding, that the number be increased from seventy-five to seven hundred and that seventy copies of this number be bound in buckram. The distribution of the Public Documents is to be made by the Librarian under the same rules applied to the distribution of the Revised Statutes, and the exchange list.

It was also ordered that not exceeding fifty copies of the reports of each department be bound in cloth and the balance in paper covers; that the distribution of all reports be made by the Librarian and that the reports of the individual departments be distributed only upon written request, approved by the head of the department.

According to the new arrangement two hundred twenty-five copies of the reports of the Institutions are to be bound in one volume in paper covers, and seventy copies in one volume in buckram covers and the balance of the edition in individual volumes in paper covers, to be distributed by the Librarian under the same rules which govern the distribution of the reports of State Departments.

An order of the Governor and Council, passed June 12, 1918, fixes the total number of reports printed for the various departments as follows:

Agricultural	2000
Assessors	1800
Banking	1500
Fish and Game	1250

Health Department	1000
Highway	1750
Public Utilities	2300
Superintendent of Schools	1750
Treasurer	1000

During the years 1917 and 1918 the following department reports have been received:

DEPARTMENT REPORTS

Name	No. Rec'd.	Binding	Date Received
Adjutant General	1915	887 Paper	Oct. 25, 1918
Agricultural Experiment Station	1916	24 Cloth	May 1, 1917
	1917	25 "	June 8, 1918
Agricultural	1916	1900 Cloth	Nov. and Dec. 1917
	1916	1925 Paper	" " " 1917
Assessors	1916	825 "	June, 1917
Attorney General	1915-16	675 "	Aug. and Sept. 1917
Auditor	1915-16	300 Cloth	May 5, 1917
	1915-16	365 Paper	May 3, 1917
Banking	1916	1200 Paper	April 13, 1917
"	1917	850 Cloth	May 2, 1918
"	1917	675 Paper	Mar. 21, 1918
Charities and Corrections	1916	675 Paper	May 5, 1917
Dairymen's Association	1915	500 Cloth	Jan. 29, 1917
Deaf, School for	1915-16	800 Paper	Mar. 9, 1917
Feeble Minded, School for	1916	30 Cloth	Mar. 12, 1917
	1916	900 Paper	Feb. 10, 1917
Fisheries, Sea and Shore	1915-16	200 Cloth	April 18, 1917
	1915-16	750 Paper	Mar. 29, 1917
Fisheries Laws	1917	1800 Paper	April 17, 1918
	1917	1200 "	May 2, 1918
Fish and Game	1916	150 Cloth	April 2, 1917
"	1916	2675 Paper	Mar. 19, 1917
"	1917	1000 "	Feb. 26, 1918
Forestry	1917	375 Paper	Sept. 21, 1918
	1917	275 Cloth	Oct. 28, 1918
*G. A. R. Journals	1917	110 Cloth	Jan. 14, 1918
Health, Department of	1914-15	600 Cloth	Jan. 20, 1917
	1914-15	400 Paper	Nov. 29, 1916
Highway	1916	1000 Cloth	Mar. 4, 1918
"	1916	1000 Paper	Feb. 23, 1918
"	1916	1000 "	Feb. 13, 1918
Hospitals, Augusta and Bangor	1916	200 Cloth	May 5, 1917
	1916	1225 Paper	April 12, 1917
Insurance (Business of 1916)		1100 Cloth	Jan. 1918
	1917	350 Cloth	Aug. 30, 1918
Juvenile Institutions	1915-16	1125 Paper	Mar. 6, 1917
Labor and Industry	1915-16	200 Cloth	July 14, 1917
	1915-16	475 Paper	July 6, 1917
Library, State	1915-16	300 Cloth	Mar. 12, 1917
	1915-16	700 Paper	Jan. 9, 1917
Library Commission	1915-16	200 Cloth	April 2, 1917
"	1915-16	725 Paper	Mar. 26, 1917
"	1917	1000 "	July 25, 1918
Live Stock Sanitary Commission	1916	200 Cloth	Mar. 12, 1917
"	1916	750 Paper	Feb. 19, 1917
"	1917	675 "	April 27, 1918
Orphan Asylum, Bath	1915-16	500 Paper	June 24, 1918
Prison	1916	100 Cloth	April 2, 1917
	1916	625 Paper	March 9, 1917
Public Utilities, Vol. 1	1916	475 Cloth	April 5, 1917
" " 1	1916	250 "	April 1, 1917
" " 2	1916	675 Paper	Sept. 12, 1917
Sanatoriums	1915-16	425 Cloth	March 14, 1917
Schools, Superintendent	1916	675 Cloth	June 15, 1917
	1916	575 Paper	June 19, 1917
State Tax, Assessment of	1917	800 Paper	July 6, 1917
	1918	800 "	July 6, 1918
Treasurer	1916	200 Cloth	April 2, 1917
"	1916	925 Paper	March 9, 1917
"	1917	1000 "	Oct. 28, 1918
Vital Statistics	1916	300 Cloth	Jan. 23, 1918
"	1916	375 Paper	Jan. 8, 1918

* Distributed to libraries only.

The following table contains a list of all publications issued by the state:

House Documents	Biennial
House Journals	Biennial
Laws of Maine	Biennial
Legislative Record	Biennial
Maine Reports	Annual
Public Documents	Annual
Revised Statutes	
Senate Documents	Biennial
Senate Journal	Biennial
Department Reports and Bulletins:	
Adjutant General	Biennial report
Agricultural	Annual report
	Quarterly bulletin
	"Dairy Bulletin", quarterly
	Occasional bulletins on special subjects
	Horticultural bulletins
Attorney General	Biennial report
Auditor	Biennial report
	"Recommendation for Appropriations", for legislators only, Biennial
Banking Department	Annual report
Charities and Corrections	Biennial report
	Quarterly bulletin
Dairymen's Association	Annual report
Deaf, School for	Biennial report
Feeble Minded, School for	Annual report
Fish and Game Department	Annual report
	Biennial Laws
Fisheries, Sea and Shore	Biennial report
	Laws
Forest Commissioner & Land Agt.	Annual report
Health Department	Annual report
	Monthly Bulletins
	Fortnightly bulletins
	Weekly "News Letters"
	Occasional pamphlets and circulars
Highway	Annual report
	Laws
Hospitals, Augusta and Bangor	Annual report
Industrial Accident	Annual report
Insurance	Annual report
	Occasional special reports
Juvenile Institutions	Biennial report

Labor and Industry	Biennial report Biennial laws Occasional pamphlet laws
Library	Biennial report Quarterly bulletin
Library Commission	Biennial report Quarterly bulletin Christmas book lists
Live Stock Sanitary Commission	Annual report
Orphan Asylum, Bath	Biennial report
Prison	Annual report
Public Utilities Commission	Annual report Occasional reports on special subjects
Sanatoriums	Biennial report
Schools, Superintendents of	Annual report Monthly bulletins Laws Courses of study Occasional reports and circulars
Treasurer	Annual report

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

PRINTED REPORTS OF STATE LIBRARIAN.

G. G. Stacy,	first,	for the year	.....1861
	second,	“ “ “	.....1862
	third,	“ “ “	.....1863
	fourth,	“ “ “	.....1864
	fifth,	“ “ “	.....1865
	sixth,	“ “ “	.....1866
	seventh,	“ “ “	.....1867
J. T. Woodward,	eighth,	“ “ “	.....1868
	ninth,	“ “ “	.....1869
	tenth,	“ “ “	.....1870
	eleventh,	“ “ “	.....1871
J. S. Hobbs,	twelfth,	“ “ “	.....1872
	thirteenth,	“ “ “	.....1873
	fourteenth,	“ “ “	.....1874
	fifteenth,	“ “ “	.....1875
	sixteenth,	“ “ “	.....1876
	seventeenth,	“ “ “	.....1877
J. D. Myrick,	eighteenth,	“ “ “	.....1878
G. G. Stacy,	nineteenth,	“ “ “	.....1879
J. D. Myrick,	twentieth,	“ “ “	.....1880
J. S. Hobbs,	twenty-first,	for the years	.....1881-1882
	twenty-second,	“ “ “	.....1883-1884
	twenty-third,	“ “ “	.....1885-1886
	twenty-fourth,	“ “ “	.....1887-1888
	report not printed,	“ “ “	.....1889-1890
L. D. Carver,	twenty-fifth,	“ “ “	.....1891-1892
	twenty-sixth,	“ “ “	.....1893-1894
	twenty-seventh,	“ “ “	.....1895-1896
	twenty-eighth,	“ “ “	.....1897-1898
	twenty-ninth,	“ “ “	.....1899-1900
	thirtieth,	“ “ “	.....1901-1902
	thirty-first,	“ “ “	.....1903-1904
E. W. Emery,	thirty-second,	“ “ “	.....1905-1906
	report not printed,	“ “ “	.....1907-1909
H. C. Prince,	“ “ “	“ “ “	.....1910-1911
H. E. Holmes,	“ “ “	for the year	.....1912
H. C. Prince,	“ “ “	for the years	.....1913-1914
H. E. Dunnack,	thirty-third,	“ “ “	.....1915-1916
H. E. Dunnack,	thirty-fourth,	“ “ “	.....1917-1918