

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 TWO YEARS

JULY 1, 1928 - JUNE 30, 1930

STATE OF MAINE

Fortieth Report

OF THE

Librarian

OF THE

Maine State Library

FOR THE PERIOD

July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1930

TO THE

EIGHTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE

1931



AUGUSTA, MAINE

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Augusta, Maine, July 1, 1930

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of
Maine:*

In accordance with the law which requires the State Librarian to report biennially to the Legislature on or before February first, I herewith submit my biennial report.

HENRY E. DUNNACK, *Librarian.*

The years 1928-29 show substantial advancement in the growth and usefulness of the Maine State Library. The statistics included in this report give a record of unusual service to the people of Maine, which has been established by the esprit de corps of the staff. Our facilities for giving information on all subjects are increasing. We are constantly strengthening the special reference collection. That this service is appreciated is evident from the constantly increasing circulation, and from the increasing number of research workers and students who make use of the library.

The people in Maine are reading more and better books every year. In the past two years the State Library has sent out more books than in the preceding two years. The figures for the past two years were 204,028; for the preceding two years, 178,927; an increase of 25,101. The number of non-fiction books sent out were 27,118 for 1928-29, and 27,436 for 1929-30. Most of the non-fiction books circulated deal with agriculture, education, philosophy, religion, science, mechanics, fine arts, literature, history, travel and biography.

Maine is a rural state. She has two hundred towns without public libraries. The people of these towns depend on the State Library for their books. The financial condition of these towns will make it difficult, if not impossible, for years to come to provide libraries for these people; therefore, it seems to be a wise policy for the state to see that the youth of these towns have the opportunity to secure informational books. Seventy per cent of our boys and girls finish their school life in the grade schools. It is, therefore, only through reading worth-while books that they can fit themselves for the responsibilities of citizenship and prepare themselves to earn a living.

Popular book reviews, methods of advertising by publishers and booksellers, radio, the movies, and the desire to keep in touch with the advance of science, the mechanical arts, changing economic ideas, and market conditions create an ever growing demand for new books.

Today most industries are centralizing and becoming increasingly complex in their organizations and relations with other industries. It is necessary for manufacturers, bankers and lawyers to keep in touch with changing methods, transportation and markets, therefore, the State Library is buying the most useful books, the most important business and financial magazines.

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.

Recently there was published "Books: Their Place in a Democracy," by R. L. Duffus. This book is the result of a study undertaken for the Carnegie Foundation. Following are some of the facts to which Dr. Duffus calls our attention:

1. With a population of 130,000,000 in the United States, the sale of 100,000 copies of a book is unusual.
2. The average American buys only two books each year.
3. The average American who buys two books may secure from a rental library two books and perhaps he reads two which he borrows, bringing his total up to six a year.
4. The national bill for soft drinks is eleven times as large as the public library bill, which is \$150,000,000; the radio bill twelve and one-half times as large; the moving picture bill twenty-two times as large; and the candy bill twenty-eight times as large.

Dr. Duffus thinks we must socialize libraries; that we must take the library to the people who do not have the reading habit. "Almost any American community will read books if exposed to them." The Maine State Library is doing this very thing and wants your help and a little more money to increase this kind of work.

State-wide library service is the special function of the Maine State Library. It aids in establishing local libraries and in developing existing libraries. It supplements their book collections from its larger resources. It gives direct book service to communities, groups, and individuals. It advises school and institutional libraries. It sets up a program for library development in the state. Without such leadership, library progress would be slow and unsystematic.

In the establishment of public libraries, the help and guidance of a state agency is especially needed in order to avoid costly mistakes. Assistance is given with a view to creating and holding community interest, securing tax support, selecting the best books, installing simple methods of caring for them, and choosing a librarian able to take full responsibility.

Consulting service is also given to established libraries. The field agent meets with library boards and civic organizations, and advises and helps the librarian with internal problems of library administration. Help is also extended through correspondence, through the publication of a bulletin, through comparative statistics of public libraries, and through library institutes or district meetings.

In Maine, advisory powers only have been given the State Library. Some right to set library standards has accompanied the distribution of the small state grants in the New England states, in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and in four Canadian provinces—Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. New York now has broad powers in setting standards.

Where state certification is required, as in California, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and Ohio, the head of the state library extension agency is usually the ranking member of the certification board. In Maine, state aid is given to all libraries on the basis of ten per cent of the amount granted

by the town. This amounts to about \$15,000 each year. In addition the State pays part of the expenses of librarians attending the library institutes. It also furnishes books to libraries which are newly founded, *when towns have raised money for this definite purpose.*

LIBRARY EXTENSION

There is an increasing demand, especially among the rural communities, for a tax-supported library in every town where population and valuation make it possible. The cities and large towns of Maine are, for the most part, favored with efficient library service. Beyond these, however, is the open country where, for the most part, there is very limited library service. One hundred and seventy-five towns are absolutely without the advantages of any kind of a library.

In the old days the farmer was more or less isolated. This condition is rapidly changing. The consolidated school, the county extension agent, the marketing organizations, are associating him with large community interests. The radio, the rural free delivery and the telephone keep him in touch with what is going on in the world, furnish him with market reports, tell him about good books, and bring him good music. Good roads and the automobile are solving his transportation problems and bringing his home into close relation with the town.

The farmer of the new day, with the above contacts, is seeking a better chance in life for his home and his children. The farmer wants his children to be better educated, more widely read, and more efficient in their relations with agriculture. The public library, the greatest of all democratic institutions now enjoyed by all the city and big town people, must be given to the farmer. Successful farming not only means efficiency, but also contentment and satisfaction with the things of life. Those who have made a study of rural life believe that the things necessary are good homes, good roads, churches, schools, libraries, and wholesome social and recreational facilities.

Here, then, is the demand for library extension. At the start two things are absolutely necessary: first, a method must be devised which will be practical, one which will secure results; second, we must have the cooperation of the librarians of the state. I think we have found a method by which we can make at least a start in our campaign in Maine.

In the West a system of county libraries, serving as centers for the distribution of books has been established. In New England, where we have the town form of government, it is doubtful whether the county library system will work to the advantage it does in the West. In Maine we have adopted an extension plan known as the District System, using the city or large town library as the center of a local area. An effort is being made to induce the surrounding towns to vote an appropriation to such a central library, in return for which the people of these towns are to have free use of the neighboring library and the services of the staff, and may also have collections of books sent to each community. For instance, the towns of Dresden, Farmingdale, Pittston, and Randolph are being served by the library of the city of Gardiner; Moose River by the Jackman Library; Newcastle by the Damariscotta Library; Porter by the Kezar Falls Library; and Topsham by the Brunswick Library. If the selectmen, local librarians, and school teachers will cooperate, this system may be largely extended and at very little added expense.

This form of service is provided for by the laws of 1925, Chapter 175, Section 30. It reads:

Any town may raise and appropriate annually a sum of money not exceeding the legal limit established for maintaining free libraries, for the purpose of securing to its inhabitants the free use of a library located in adjoining towns.

Section 31 of the same chapter reads:

Two or more adjacent towns may unite in establishing and maintaining a free public library with branches thereof in each town for the free use of the inhabitants of said town.

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult education is attracting nation-wide attention. A few years ago this demand led the American Library Association to publish the *Reading With a Purpose* booklets with suggested courses in reading. Of course this was only following an idea which most progressive libraries had practiced for a long time. The heart of this adult education idea lies simply in directing the reading of busy people.

For years libraries have made a special effort to direct the reading of young people and to furnish worth-while juvenile books. Today the same service is offered to adults, who, because of the urgent demands of modern life, are no longer able to keep in touch with the ever-changing thought of the day; therefore, the librarian must know the literature covering every phase of modern life and be ready to suggest the worth-while books to the carpenter, the doctor, the school teacher, the club woman and the lawyer.

A very important consideration in planning for a library is that it shall not be merely a circulating station for the disbursement of modern fiction, but one around which centers the education of the community; a place where books shall be available for business and professional men, club women, students, teachers, tradesmen, workmen; a place where those who are obliged to leave school at the age of eighteen or younger may continue their education; a place which has a right to ask for adequate support from public funds because of actual educational service to the community. The average public library is spending too large a proportion of its funds for fiction. Most of these books are of little permanent value. At least, they should be selected with care and only the very best should be purchased so that the tax payers' money would be used to build a permanent collection of valuable reference books.

What a library can accomplish depends almost entirely upon the librarian, supported by the trustees, an adequate book stock, and public interest. It is necessary to have a *vision* of the kind of work a library should do, the kind of service a library should give to the community. The librarian should be determined to have every citizen in town use the library, regardless of the amount of effort it costs.

BOOK SERVICE FOR LOCAL LIBRARIES

Direct book service from the State Library to the libraries of the state is a permanent and important part of the work of the State Library. It lends the more unusual and expensive books which are often urgently needed by individual readers, but needed only occasionally. These could not and should not be bought for each library. The state agency serves as a central book reservoir for all the libraries of the state; it is actually an economy rather than an additional expense. When local public libraries cover the whole field, the State Library can devote full attention to supplementary service, and more adequately meet the needs of serious students.

THE VISITING LIBRARIAN

The visiting librarian has become a necessity of modern rural life. A community without a visiting librarian is crippled in its educational activities. The State Library is now sending its extension director to all parts of the State, visiting libraries and communities without libraries, seeking to create an interest in library work.

It will be years before many of our rural communities can have library service of their own. The handicaps of rural life incident to market conditions, inadequate transportation facilities, and high taxes, make it practically impossible for these communities to build or maintain libraries. The State through its individual loan collection, the traveling libraries and a visiting librarian must furnish the service.

TRAINED LIBRARIANS

An important tendency in the library world is the demand for trained librarians. The time has come when the library can no longer fill its place in the community or carry on its educational plan unless the librarian comes to the work with careful preparation. In most of our states there are a large number of libraries which do not have librarians who have been properly trained in library methods.

A small but well selected library in charge of a competent person is much more useful and efficient than a great number of books in charge of a person who has no training in library work, or ability to teach people how to find and use the information in the library.

The librarian should receive at least the same pay as the teacher in the high school and in the small communities at least the same pay as the common school teachers. A serious difficulty in connection with securing suitably equipped librarians in Maine is that a large number of towns cannot, or do not, pay a salary which will command the services of a library school graduate. By far the largest number of libraries are in what might be called the small town library class, where the librarian has at most only one or two assistants, and salaries are almost negligible. In Maine, the State Library is trying to solve the problem of technical training for its librarians through correspondence courses and library institutes where the simpler methods of library work are taught.

The importance of technical training does not minimize the necessity of a knowledge of books, their authors and contents. Every librarian should be, must be, well read. In the old days, librarians were book lovers and critical scholars; it was this type of men who organized and fostered library work. Today, the value of a cultural background for a librarian must not be overlooked. The more graduates of colleges and universities who can be attracted to the library field, the better for the reading public.

MORE ROOM FOR BOOKS

For the last fifteen years the state librarian has called the attention of the legislature to the need of more room in the State Library. Finally in 1929 the legislature passed the following resolve:

RESOLVED: That the governor and council are hereby directed to take immediate steps to obtain plans and specifications for such enlargement and alteration of the present state house, or in their discretion, for such alteration of the present state house and construction of such building adjacent and con-

venient thereto, and in a style of architecture harmonious therewith, as will provide ample, convenient and fire-proof apartments for the state library, the various departments of the state government and the records and documents thereof, and to allow for normal growth, and for the use and accommodation of the legislature and its committees; and a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the expense of such plans and specifications; and the governor and council are hereby authorized and empowered to contract for, prosecute and superintend the construction and completion of said alteration or new building at a total cost not in excess of five hundred thousand dollars at such time as in their discretion there is a sufficient surplus of revenue available after making provision for such other expenditures as under any act or resolve have priority over the expenditure herein provided for, said sum to be expended under the direction of the governor and council; and which sum is hereby appropriated for the cost of such enlargement, alteration and construction under the circumstances aforesaid, provided, that such expenditures shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-five and twenty-six of chapter two of the revised statutes.

This resolve, Chapter 95 of the Resolves of 1929, will have to be passed again by the Eighty-Fifth Legislature, such action being made necessary by an act passed in 1929, Chapter 123 of the Private and Special laws of that year. This act supplements the resolve above referred to, and provides that the funds for this and other construction for which resolves were passed in 1929 should be taken from the surplus revenue of the State for "each of the years ending June 30, 1929, and June 30, 1930." This building, not having been begun prior to June 30, 1930, there is then no authority for taking from the surplus revenue of the current year to apply to these purposes, unless and until the terms of Chapter 95, Resolves of 1929, are again passed by the Legislature.

Under this resolve preliminary plans have been made but nothing definite is in sight. I do not believe it is wise, or that the people of Maine would wish to have this project

longer delayed. I therefore, suggest that the legislature make definite financial provision for new quarters for the State Library.

The conditions in the library are absolutely deplorable. Every possible change that would provide additional room has been made. Books are now being placed on the floor between the stacks. It is no longer possible to carry on the necessary work without loss of time and serious inefficiency in the management of the library.

SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The most urgent need at this time is the addition to the library staff of some one trained in library work who can supervise library work in our schools.

The relation of the library to the educational institutions of the state is a subject of importance. We have studied the library conditions in the towns having high schools and find that only a few towns have libraries that can adequately meet the modern demands for reference materials. Only a few of the larger cities have libraries that meet in any reasonable way the needs of the schools. No matter what changes take place or how great the possible increase of town or high school libraries, it will be many years before they can supply the demands of the schools for books and information.

To meet the requirements of the modern school the State Library has been giving special attention to building up its educational section. We are cooperating with the State Department of Education and, in accordance with their advice, securing every kind of magazine, book, debating material and other educational publications that will furnish the schools, especially in rural sections, necessary reference material.

Among the new things in education is the important place the library is taking. In Maine all the colleges and many of the high schools are giving some instruction in the use of the library. The real need at this time is instruction in the upper grades and in the high schools on how to find information in a library.

A fundamental difficulty is that other school needs are pressing and tax receipts often inadequate. The school

library is likely to be neglected unless specific financial provision is made for it. State aid is given in fourteen states and all the Canadian provinces except Quebec; for example, 20c per child in Wisconsin; \$20.00 for each teacher in Minnesota, up to \$40.00 per building (provided the district appropriates the same amount). In other states, the districts are required to spend a fixed amount annually from their regular school funds: in California, not less than \$25.00 per teacher; in Iowa, from 5c to 15c per child; in Kansas and Nevada, at least \$5.00 per teacher, but in many of the states the school library is entirely dependent upon money raised by the students or by the Parent-Teacher Associations. The library is still considered an extra, not "an integral part of education."

All this emphasizes the fact that the time has come when library science, or how to find information, is an important and even a necessary part of every educational system and every successful business administration. These conclusions, opinions and facts suggest that the time has come for the state to take some action that will relate the children of the state to the best books in literature, science and business. I therefore advise adding to the library staff a director of school libraries. This director must be a trained librarian who will visit the libraries and teach librarians in the small libraries how to serve their community through helping the school teachers and training the pupils to use the library.

The duties of the director of school libraries should include the following:

1. Outlining aims, plans, and policies for more and better school libraries.
2. Addresses at teachers' and community meetings.
3. Publication of bulletins of information giving expert advice in the various problems of organizing a library.
4. Publication of lists of books suitable for purchase and for guidance in general reading.
5. Planning courses of instruction in the use of books and libraries.
6. Correlating aims and plans for more and better library service with the various agencies of the State Department of Education and the State Library.

7. Giving information and assistance in organizing school libraries in the grades and high schools.
8. Bringing the local libraries into active relations with the public schools.
9. Teaching librarians and teachers how they may cooperate in making local libraries serve as school libraries.

There is on the staff of the Bangor Public Library one person who devotes all her time to school and hospital library work. Mr. Boyd, the librarian, informs me that this work has been a decided success. Until this or some other plan is developed, the State Library should be able to organize the work in the schools on the request and through the aid of the superintendent, principals and teachers. There can be no justification or excuse for sending children out of the school system without some knowledge of how to use the libraries in the state.

EQUIPMENT

During the two-year period under consideration, it has been necessary, at some sacrifice to the book stock, to secure some rather expensive filing equipment. New catalogue cases, the largest single item, will be adequate for fifteen to twenty years. File cases for correspondence were necessitated as the work has so increased that the former files would not contain the letters even if packed in closely, not to mention the impossibility of arranging them so that they could be consulted daily without loss of time.

MAINE LIBRARY BULLETIN FEATURE ARTICLES

In addition to many timely articles of historical value relating to Maine history and people, each issue of the Maine Library Bulletin has a feature article involving careful research. These historical items and articles are of interest to the general reader of the periodical and they are particularly valuable to Maine librarians who use them in their reference work. The feature articles contain material not readily found elsewhere,—in fact, information not to be

found in any one place but gathered into form for immediate use in this Bulletin. A few of them recently completed are: The Seal of the State of Maine; James G. Blaine, including articles on the Blaine House and the Blaine Memorial; The State Bird; Who's Who of Maine Publishers and Journalists; Who's Who of Maine Artists; Maine Women Fiction Writers; Women Poets of Maine; an article on Maine Museums with a directory; a biographical sketch of John F. Stevens, of Maine, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal.

SUMMER READING COURSE

This reading course is not of the nature of a vacation reading club, such as those which a large number of children enter for purposes of general reading, but is a course limited to a small number of children who can be personally supervised in their reading and who take examinations at the end of the course and receive a certificate. The requirement for the certificate is that ten books shall be read and a satisfactory test passed. If a child reads all twenty books which are on the list and passes the examination he is entitled to a blue seal certificate.

The course is not widely advertised because of the amount of personal supervision involved and only children who have become well started on the road to reading are eligible. For those who wish to read for amusement and in a general way, there are many clubs just suited to their needs. This one is given under supervision of a parent, teacher, or librarian. Books are provided, in special editions, by the State Library in traveling library form, if desired.

APPRENTICE COURSE

Apprentice work in the State Library began about six years ago in a very small way and has increased gradually from one student at a time for a period of six months or less to four regular students staying one full year. In the beginning there were practically no requirements for entrance, but the course has so developed that during this last two-year period, requirements for admission have been formulated. Following is a statement of facts about the work:

The apprentice course is given free of cost to the student, other than that for board and room in Augusta and a possible attendance at a Round Table meeting or a Maine Library Association conference during the year. The applicant should be a graduate of the classical course of high school, or equivalent, and should not be more than thirty-five years of age. There is no remuneration in connection with the course. Students are given training in all departments of the library in return for assistance rendered. The same hours are followed as those kept by the library staff. A personal interview is required.

Preference is given to those applying who intend to further this training either by attendance at library school, college, or library training school. The course gives the groundwork which enables the student to decide whether she wishes to pursue this calling. No guarantee is made to secure positions for students, but it is true that there is generally a place for the real worker who is equipped and interested and determined to study and increase knowledge and has the urge to become a librarian.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

The correspondence course in library science was established about ten years ago and was originally limited to six but there was such an immediate demand from so many librarians of small libraries throughout the state to enter the course that it became necessary to remove the restriction on the number and to place the requirement that the applicant must be employed in a library. Thus the course aims first of all to take care of the librarians already in library positions in Maine, who possibly may never be able to secure further training—even a six weeks summer course—but who are eager to fit themselves as well as they can for the work which they are doing.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING BUREAU

The State Library's newspaper clipping bureau was started in 1927 as a part of the reference department of the Library. All Maine daily papers and the majority of the Maine weeklies are received and carefully scanned for items

and articles on topics pertaining to the state,—its industries, education, agriculture, historical events, stories of towns, places and institutions, biographical and personal sketches of Maine people who have achieved in various fields of endeavor, both at home and elsewhere.

Clippings are filed in a special file and are used to supplement the regular reference resources of the library for Maine material. They are especially valuable, as often they are the only source of information on a comparatively new or strictly local subject; and in all cases, newspaper information, of necessity, is up-to-date.

ADVERTISING

A certain percentage of Maine's population is without *public* library service. This much is true but it can never be true that any person in Maine need be without *books*. The Maine State Library is able to supply the needs of far greater numbers of its citizens than it is doing at present. It is a matter of wonderment that there are still people in Maine who are not aware that the State Library lends books to everyone. Constant attention to advertising in every conceivable manner fails to bring adequate results and while there are new borrowers each month being added to our rolls, it too frequently happens that someone comes to the State House on a visiting trip, picks up a book in the library, looks at it longingly, lays it down with a sigh and says, "I can't take it with me. I live too far away." Inquiry brings forth the astonishing information that in some way the wide net of publicity has failed to ensnare a Maine citizen living within three hundred miles, within fifty, perhaps even within ten miles of 195,000 volumes available for borrowing. Immediate personal service provides the necessary information which enables the citizen to depart entirely happy in the knowledge that he may send a postcard and request the books he wishes, to be sent to him by mail, at any time, and at any distance.

Advertising is not left to "our loving friends" but is conducted in a systematic way, comprising newspaper, radio, and personal letter publicity, exhibits at conventions of

teachers, women's clubs, and other large gatherings, leaflets enclosed in all mail issued from the State Library daily, and in many detailed and personal ways as well.

The Maine Library Bulletin, published each quarter, is sent to trustees, librarians, libraries and individuals requesting it. Letters are sent out to school officials, summer camps and hotels, grange lecturers, scout leaders, ministers and many other groups of people, telling them of books available through the individual loan and traveling library service.

Much advertising is done in the press and talks are given by the librarian before clubs, boards of trade, groups of students, teachers, business men and others. The attention of librarians is constantly called to the resources of the State Library available for supplementary material, through the library institutes and visits of the library visitor who is a member of the staff.

Three entirely new methods were tried this spring, but too recently to bring definite results. On the special "potato train" sent from Aroostook County into the South to advertise Maine seed potatoes, the State Library placed two traveling libraries composed of history and travel literature about the places through which the train passed, fiction relating to those sections of the country and some modern detective stories for amusement purposes. Travel pamphlets were secured in advance from these cities and were made available for consultation on the train.

A list of books, with brief annotations, was prepared and sent out to vocational supervisors of the state. This list did not include technical books but those for relaxation and inspirational reading.

An exhibit of books was held at the Literature Day of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs. A special group of books of Maine poets was displayed together with photographs of the authors and in some cases autographed copies of their works. A list of these authors giving dates of birth and the published works of the authors was prepared and distributed.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT

During the year 1928-29 there were handled by mail or express 37,859 parcels as compared with 21,212 of the pre-

vious year. Some of this increase is accounted for by the fact that a legislative year entails more receiving and sending than other times; however, by no means all of this increase is so accounted for but may be assigned to actual increase in use of the library. There were 1532 traveling library sets shipped.

For the year 1929-30 there were 24,883 parcels and 1540 traveling libraries as compared with 1532 of the previous year, showing a normal increase in this work which has been almost constant over a period of years. The motion picture films are borrowed so infrequently as to make a record negligible. No provision has been made for their care and they have deteriorated to such an extent that it is very difficult to use them at all, unless the borrower is expert in the field.

The usual number of state publications, about 2,000, were distributed personally to legislative members, government officials and individuals. These are not included in the above shipping figures for parcels.

BINDING

An important part of library work is the care given to the volumes on our shelves. As books are returned from borrowers through the mails and over the desks, they are inspected carefully for weakened bindings, loose or torn pages, and those in need of repair are set aside. A shipment of the books needing attention is sent to the bindery each week. Careful rebinding not only more than doubles the life of the books, but keeps them clean and attractive. A branch of this work that takes much time is the preparation for the bindery of magazines and newspapers which are to be kept in our permanent files. Some magazines are bound once a year, some six times; and, as the last three numbers of all magazines are allowed to circulate, shipments are coming and going to and from the bindery constantly. Newspapers are checked and sent the same way as soon as a volume is complete. During the year 1928-29, 35 volumes of current newspapers and 320 volumes of current magazines were bound for the permanent files, and 423 books were

rebound and mended. During 1929-30, 25 volumes of newspapers and 174 volumes of magazines were bound, and 277 books rebound and repaired.

LOCALITIES SERVED

During the year 1928-29 individual loans were made to four hundred seventy-six localities; during the year 1929-30 to four hundred sixty-one localities. One hundred and one of the places served in 1929-30 were not on the list of the preceding year; so, during the period covered by this biennial report, five hundred seventy-seven communities were reached. There is no way of determining how many persons in each of these five hundred seventy-seven localities have benefited by this book service, but probably every loan that is made means service to more than one person.

There has been a slight increase in the number of out-of-state loans, twenty-one in all for this period. While books are not generally circulated outside of the state, material on Maine is lent in response to requests from persons doing research work, literary, historical, or economic, pertaining to this state.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

Any one at all familiar with the work of a legislature knows the absolute need of an adequate legislative reference library and the greater need of competent people to direct the work. The value of any library is measured by the efficiency of its staff of workers, and this is especially true of legislative work.

Just as law has become increasingly social in its relation to life so the work of modern law makers deals more and more with social and economic problems. This change makes it necessary to have accessible accumulated information on a vast number of problems that only a carefully organized legislative reference library can furnish.

The State Library has been adjusting itself to do this work. A college graduate with library training is in charge of this part of the library work and there is in the library a section devoted to legislative work, where pamphlet infor-

mation is filed, bills and reports of other state legislatures covering many subjects are accessible, and where books on subjects likely to come before the legislature are assembled so that the members will find this information at their immediate service.

ACCESSIONS

The table which follows shows the number of items added to the library for the periods July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, and July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, with totals for the two-year period.

(Biennial period, July 1, 1928-June 30, 1930)

By purchase	Books	Pamphlets	Total
1928-29	1215	31	1246
1929-30	991	29	1020
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	2206	60	2266
By exchange			
1928-29	529	1042	1571
1929-30	582	1197	1779
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1111	2239	3350
By gift			
1928-29	161	219	380
1929-30	189	262	451
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	350	481	831
From U. S. Gov't.			
1928-29	196	1112	1308
1929-30	261	1499	1760
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	457	2611	3068
Total accessions	4124	5391	9515
Withdrawals			1725
Total number of volumes in State Library, 193,790			

STATE PUBLICATIONS

July 1, 1928-June 30, 1930

Name	Year	No. Rec'd
Adjutant General V. 1	1917-19	300
Agriculture	1926-28	304
Assessors	1927-28	243

Attorney General	1924-28	304
Auditor	1926-28	300
Bank	1926-28	248
Maine Development Commission	1927-29	2
Executive Register	1929	480
Forestry	1927-28	300
Governor's message	1929	299
Highway	1926-27	300
Bangor State Hospital	1918-28	297
Inland Fish & Game	1927-28	301
Insurance	1928	30
Insurance	1929	40
Labor and Industry	1927-28	248
Library	1926-28	1,042
Public Utilities	1926-28	300
Public Welfare	1926-28	305
Schools	1926-28	296
Sea & Shore Fisheries	1926-28	296
Treasurer	1926-28	345
Laws of Maine	1929	1,398
Maine Reports V. 127	1929	800
Maine Reports V. 128	1930	800
Agricultural Bulletins		28
Address of Col. V. McNutt of American Legion	1929	500
Beginnings of education in Maine		100
Bowdoin College Bulletin No. 184		10
1929 Budget Report	1929	201
Business Corporations	1930	10
Embden town of yore		100
Forestry Bulletins		60
Maine State Grange lecturer's handbook		6
Health Bulletins		35
History of Lincoln, Maine		100
History of Pemaquid, Maine		100
Industrial resources of Maine		12
Insurance Directories	1928-29	12
Pamphlet Laws		110
Legislative Record	1929	350
Legislative Register	1929	300
Library Bulletins	1928-30	
Library Bulletins Index		500
Register of Magistrates	1930	12
Maine Bar Association V. 26	1928-29	80
Maine Historical Sketches		458
Maine Physicians of 1820		100
Minstrelsy of Maine		100
Music and Musicians of Maine		400
Public Documents	1926-28	53

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

25

Publicity	450
School Bulletins	50
University of Maine Bulletins	200
Hallowell Vital Records V. 6	500
Topsham Vital Records V. 1	584
Vital Statistics, Births, Marriages, Deaths, etc., V. 36	1927 395

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Salaries and Clerk Hire

Appropriation	\$16,000.00
Expenditures	\$16,336.64
Transfer from appropriation for Maintenance	36.64
Transfer from appropriation for Traveling Libraries	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$16,336.64 \$16,336.64

Maintenance

Appropriation	\$8,500.00
Credit by postage and other refunds	359.31
Expenditures	\$8,698.26
Transfer to salaries and clerk hire	36.64
Unexpended balance	124.41
	<hr/>
	\$8,859.31 \$8,859.31

Traveling Libraries

Appropriation	\$6,500.00
Credit by refunds	1,337.55
Expenditures	\$7,536.25
Transfer to salaries and clerk hire	300.00
Unexpended balance	1.30
	<hr/>
	\$7,837.55 \$7,837.55

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Stipend for Free Public Libraries

Appropriation		\$12,650.00
Expenditures	\$12,637.96	
Unexpended balance	12.04	
		<hr/>
	\$12,650.00	\$12,650.00

Donations for Founding Free Public Libraries

Appropriation		\$200.00
Expenditures	\$180.30	
Unexpended balance	19.70	
		<hr/>
	\$200.00	\$200.00

Reports of Judicial Decisions

Appropriation		\$2,500.00
Expenditures	\$2,419.00	
Unexpended balance	81.00	
		<hr/>
	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00

Publication of Ancient Vital Statistics

Appropriation		\$3,000.00
Expenditures	\$2,996.48	
Unexpended balance	3.52	
		<hr/>
	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00

Binding Public Documents

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

Contingent Expenses of Legislature

Appropriation		\$ 1,070.00
Expenditures	\$1,070.00	
		<hr/>
	\$1,070.00	\$1,070.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Salaries and Clerk Hire

Appropriation		\$16,750.00	
Expenditures	\$15,061.68		
Unexpended balance	1,688.32		
		<hr/>	
		\$16,750.00	\$16,750.00

Maintenance

Appropriation		\$8,500.00	
Credit by postage and other refunds		454.60	
Expenditures	\$8,894.32		
Unexpended balance	60.28		
		<hr/>	
		\$8,954.60	\$8,954.60

Traveling Libraries

Appropriation		\$6,500.00	
Credit by refunds		1,038.50	
Expenditures	\$7,201.92		
Unexpended balance	336.58		
		<hr/>	
		\$7,538.50	\$7,538.50

Stipend for Free Public Libraries

Appropriation		\$15,000.00	
Expenditures	\$14,449.79		
Unexpended balance	550.21		
		<hr/>	
		\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00

Donations for Founding Free Public Libraries

Appropriation		\$200.00	
Expenditures	\$126.43		
Unexpended balance	73.57		
		<hr/>	
		\$200.00	\$200.00

Reports of Judicial Decisions

Appropriation		\$2,500.00
Expenditures	\$2,420.00	
Unexpended balance	80.00	
		<hr/>
	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00

Publication of Ancient Vital Statistics

Appropriation		\$1,000.00
Expenditures	\$997.36	
Unexpended balance	2.64	
		<hr/>
	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

History of the Town of Lincoln

Appropriation		\$500.00
Expenditures	\$500.00	
		<hr/>
	\$500.00	\$500.00

History of the Town of Pemaquid

Appropriation		\$300.00
Expenditures	\$300.00	
		<hr/>
	\$300.00	\$300.00

Beginnings of Education in Maine

Appropriation		\$150.00
Expenditures	\$120.00	
Unexpended balance	30.00	
		<hr/>
	\$150.00	\$150.00

Emden Town of Yore

Appropriation		\$500.00
Expenditures	\$500.00	
		<hr/>
	\$500.00	\$500.00

Minstrelsy of Maine

Appropriation.....		\$350.00
Expenditures.....	\$265.62	
Unexpended balance.....	84.38	
	<hr/>	
	\$350.00	\$350.00

Music and Musicians of Maine

Appropriation.....		\$500.00
Expenditures.....	\$500.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$500.00	\$500.00

History of Brooks

Appropriation.....		\$500.00
Unexpended balance.....	\$500.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$500.00	\$500.00

TRAVELING LIBRARIES

The State Library is serving through its traveling library system 391 of the 520 cities, towns, and plantations of the state. The circulation of traveling library sets is steadily increasing each year with a marked sign of progress in the adult non-fiction. According to our records more extensive use of the adult sets has been made by people in remote communities. Juvenile collections are in great demand and requests for special libraries seem to be increasing which it is impossible always to fulfill on account of the fact that many of the libraries would require special orders of books and, after being made up, would be used only by the one request. This is one of the big problems we have to encounter.

During the past year there have been sent to secondary schools alone 2,250 volumes in traveling library collections. This does not take into account the quantity of individual loan material sent out for the use of students in debate work, prize speaking, essay writing, and special study. The travel-

ing library books are for the most part general reading, supplementary to literature and history courses, and general science. This record gives indisputable proof of the appreciation of the high schools and academies of the state for the traveling library service.

TRAVELING LIBRARY CIRCULATION RECORD

July 1, 1928—June 30, 1929

Adult fiction	27,267
Adult non-fiction	5,144
Juvenile fiction	30,516
Juvenile non-fiction	10,095
Total	73,022

July 1, 1929—June 30, 1930

Adult fiction	27,923
Adult non-fiction	8,452
Juvenile fiction	29,582
Juvenile non-fiction	10,495
Total	76,452

Increases from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1930

July, 1921—June, 1922	39,725
July, 1922—June, 1923	41,184
July, 1923—June, 1924	48,103
July, 1924—June, 1925	62,157
July, 1925—June, 1926	75,346
July, 1926—June, 1927	71,863
July, 1927—June, 1928	63,123
July, 1928—June, 1929	73,022
July, 1929—June, 1930	76,452

*New Towns Added to List of Traveling Library Stations
1928-1930*

Blaine	Osborne
Caswell Plantation	Passadamkeag
Chester	Perham
Freeman	Rangeley Plantation

Lakeville Plantation	Ripogenus Dam
Medway	Sargentville
Mercer	Somerville
Orland	Woodville

*Comparative Table of Traveling Libraries Distributed in
Ten Year Period*

	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30
July.....	42	34	42	45	45	35	36	20	40	49	29
August.....	14	21	31	20	25	25	30	35	20	25	18
September.....	52	55	60	60	65	75	90	100	110	91	104
October.....	74	84	70	79	75	89	100	110	110	107	142
November.....	49	59	86	90	55	95	100	100	124	132	91
December.....	34	50	60	96	71	73	75	80	58	54	61
January.....	45	55	40	42	26	35	40	45	65	84	52
February.....	30	40	20	40	44	60	65	70	75	55	73
March.....	33	36	45	33	43	65	60	60	62	43	47
April.....	30	44	35	35	40	40	30	35	18	19	29
May.....	30	25	30	30	35	35	35	30	22	20	30
June.....	26	32	40	45	45	52	39	40	87	87	99
	459	535	559	615	569	679	700	725	791	766	775

LIBRARY APPROPRIATIONS IN MAINE CITIES AND TOWNS

Following is a table showing the increases in city and town appropriations in 1930 as compared with the years 1920 and 1925. In addition to financial increases there are to be found some towns making appropriations in 1930 which did not make any in either 1920 or 1925. Each year sees at least one and sometimes several new names added to the roll of those which provide for the public library from taxation funds. This list shows an increase of \$26,488 in library appropriations, and 28 additional towns making appropriations over the number in 1925.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Town	1920 Appro- piation	1925 Appro- piation	1930 Appro- piation
Acton	None	\$50.00	\$25.00
Alfred	100.00	250.00	250.00
Andover	200.00	200.00	200.00
Anson, North	100.00	400.00	400.00
Auburn	4,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Augusta	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00
Baileyville	450.00	800.00	800.00
Bangor	11,000.00	15,000.00	19,500.00
Bar Harbor	500.00	500.00	500.00
Bath	2,150.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Belfast	930.00	500.00	600.00
Bethel	300.00	400.00	400.00
Biddeford	2,200.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Boothbay Harbor	450.00	900.00	900.00
*Bowdoinham	None	None	100.00
Bradford	50.00	50.00	50.00
Brewer	750.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
*Brownfield	None	None	50.00
Brunswick	1,400.00	1,800.00	2,400.00
Buckfield	200.00	250.00	300.00
Calais	1,172.00	1,696.75	1,800.00
Camden	800.00	1,200.00	2,000.00
Canaan	125.00	175.00	150.00
Cape Elizabeth	250.00	250.00	250.00
Caribou	1,499.23	2,086.20	2,764.04
*Carmel	None	None	100.00
Castine	379.64	502.70	818.00
Charleston	None	100.00	100.00
Cherryfield	50.00	50.00	50.00
Clinton	350.00	550.00	300.00
Corinna	50.00	50.00	300.00
*Cornish	None	None	50.00
*Cumberland	None	None	200.00
Damariscotta	100.00	200.00	300.00
Danforth	100.00	100.00	100.00
Dennysville	127.00	140.00	100.00
Dexter	1,600.00	2,300.00	2,500.00
Dixfield	300.00	300.00	300.00
Dover-Foxcroft	1,200.00	1,700.00	2,400.00
Dresden	None	50.00	None
East Millinocket	None	None	1,500.00
Eastport	800.00	500.00	400.00
Eliot	200.00	300.00	300.00

Town	1920 Appropriation	1925 Appropriation	1930 Appropriation
Ellsworth	826.63	1,000.00	1,300.00
*Eustis (Stratton)	None	None	None
Fairfield	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,850.00
Farmingdale	None	65.00	65.00
Farmington	1,100.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Fort Fairfield	1,662.80	1,800.00	2,500.00
Freeport	500.00	1,000.00	1,200.00
Friendship	15.00	None	100.00
Gardiner	1,200.00	2,700.00	2,900.00
*Garfield	None	None	10.00
Gorham	1,350.00	1,600.00	1,800.00
*Gorham, North	None	None	50.00
Gray	75.00	166.30	125.00
Greenville	300.00	500.00	500.00
Guilford	575.00	750.00	750.00
Hallowell	250.00	250.00	250.00
Harrison	250.00	200.00	350.00
Hartland	150.00	300.00	500.00
Hebron	None	50.00	50.00
Hiram	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hollis	50.00	50.00	50.00
Houlton	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Howland	None	500.00	550.00
Islesboro	300.37	700.00	600.00
Jackman	None	100.00	100.00
Jay, North	None	500.00	500.00
Jonesboro	35.00	50.00	75.00
Jonesport	500.00	500.00	500.00
Kenduskeag	25.00	25.00	25.00
Kennebunk	500.00	500.00	500.00
Kennebunkport	250.00	400.00	400.00
*Kennebunkport (Cape Porpoise)	None	None	200.00
*Lebanon	None	None	175.00
*Lee	None	None	50.00
Lewiston	5,600.00	8,500.00	9,500.00
Limestone	300.00	200.00	350.00
Limington	None	200.00	200.00
Lincoln	212.75	2,111.74	1,800.00
*Lisbon	None	None	500.00
*Livermore Falls	None	None	1,500.00
Machias	500.00	500.00	800.00
Madison	1,050.00	2,000.00	2,200.00
*Mattawamkeag	None	None	200.00

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Town	1920 Appropriation	1925 Appropriation	1930 Appropriation
Mechanic Falls	300.00	500.00	500.00
Mercer	None	49.41	39.00
*Mexico	None	None	625.00
Millinocket	2,102.95	4,500.00	4,000.00
Milo	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Monmouth	175.00	400.00	500.00
*Monmouth, North	None	None	150.00
Monson	100.00	50.00	50.00
Moose River	None	50.00	100.00
New Gloucester	392.50	474.00	528.00
New Sharon	77.50	103.50	103.50
Newcastle	100.00	200.00	300.00
Newport	225.00	250.00	350.00
Norridgewock	200.00	275.00	375.00
*North Berwick	None	None	400.00
North Haven	125.00	121.00	130.00
Norway	900.00	800.00	1,200.00
Oakland	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00
Old Orchard	400.00	400.00	600.00
Old Town	1,800.00	2,000.00	3,000.00
Orono	400.00	650.00	900.00
Oxford	200.00	250.00	250.00
Palmyra	50.00	50.00	50.00
Paris, South	400.00	500.00	500.00
*Paris, West	None	None	100.00
Parkman	None	26.00	25.00
Parsonsfield	None	75.00	25.00
*Parsonsfield (Kezar Falls)	None	None	25.00
Passadumkeag	None	125.00	None
Patten	None	300.00	300.00
Phillips	400.00	450.00	450.00
Pittsfield	1,500.00	2,250.00	2,250.00
*Pittston	None	None	65.00
Porter	None	50.00	50.00
Portland	6,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00
Presque Isle	1,500.00	1,600.00	2,100.00
Randolph	None	100.00	100.00
Rangeley	650.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Ripley	50.00	80.00	75.00
Rockland	2,000.00	7,350.00	5,000.00
Rockport	300.00	500.00	500.00
Rumford	1,600.00	4,500.00	5,000.00
Sanford	800.00	1,300.00	800.00

Town	1920 Appropriation	1925 Appropriation	1930 Appropriation
*Sanford (Springvale)	None	None	600.00
Sangerville	None	150.00	300.00
Searsport	300.00	350.00	350.00
Skowhegan	1,050.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Solon	150.00	100.00	75.00
South Berwick	100.00	100.00	100.00
Southwest Harbor	150.00	200.00	100.00
*Southwest Harbor (Manset and Seawall)	None	None	100.00
Stetson	150.00	100.00	100.00
Stonington	None	275.00	None
Thomaston	None	200.00	450.00
*Topsham	None	None	100.00
*Tremont (Bernard)	None	None	100.00
*Union	None	None	100.00
Upton	None	50.00	None
Vassalboro	200.00	200.00	200.00
Vinalhaven	500.00	600.00	600.00
Waldoboro	100.00	175.00	250.00
Warren	100.00	100.00	100.00
*Washburn	None	None	700.00
Washington	None	25.00	25.00
Waterville	4,600.00	6,000.00	8,500.00
Weld	150.00	150.00	150.00
Westbrook	3,095.95	4,861.54	4,700.00
Wilton	500.00	1,000.00	1,250.00
Winslow	350.00	500.00	850.00
Winter Harbor	None	200.00	200.00
Winterport	100.00	600.00	300.00
*Winthrop	None	None	1,200.00
Wiscasset	None	200.00	200.00
Woodstock	85.00	200.00	175.00
Yarmouth	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
York	750.00	750.00	1,000.00
Totals	\$92,939.32	\$159,934.13	\$186,422.54

DISCARDED BOOKS

Each year several hundred books are discarded from the traveling libraries in the Bureau of Library Extension. The books which are not too badly worn and soiled are singled out and distributed to State Institutions and rural districts

where they still continue to serve individuals who long for good books. Following is the record of books that have been discarded for the periods 1928-29 and 1929-30:

July 1, 1928-June 30, 1929

Central Maine Sanatorium	329
Northern Maine Sanatorium	110
Western Maine Sanatorium	105
State Reformatory	92
Maine Children's Home Society	120
East Dixfield Public Library	87
Gardiner Public Library	135
Gardiner Public Library	133
H. L. Bowen, Principal, Bingham	64
M. Louise Dufour, Teacher, Eagle Lake	64
Mrs. J. Albee, North New Portland	70
Lee Public Library	56
W. B. Hussey, Principal, Flagstaff	56
LeRoy Moan, Stratton Public Library	83
A. H. Tuck, Superintendent, Wytotpitlock	56
A. A. Spaulding, Superintendent, Stockholm	100
H. E. Fortier, Superintendent, Springfield	65
Mrs. George Kimball, Teacher, Woodville	61
Bowdoinham Public Library	65
Mrs. Helen Grover, Teacher, East Stoneham	66
D. H. Corson, Superintendent, Hodgdon	103
Mrs. L. H. Brown, Librarian	108
Antoinette Michaud, Teacher, Soldier Pond	81
Mrs. Bessie Crosby, Teacher, Alexander	57
F. A. Day, Superintendent, Princeton	60
L. H. Smith, Teacher, South Brewer	61
Bangor State Hospital, Bangor	56
Frank H. Kent, Principal, Wytotpitlock	57
Northern Maine Sanatorium, Presque Isle	57
W. L. Stadig, Construction Co., Soldier Pond	60
Strong High School	89
L. B. Treadwell, Superintendent for Grand Stream Plantation	92
Public Library, West Mills	90
Maine Children's Home Society	64
Acton Public Library	62
Hallowell School for Girls	140
Thomaston State Prison	67
Totals	3,201

July 1, 1929-June 30, 1930

Central Maine Sanatorium	140
Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum	142

Northern Maine Sanatorium.....	129
Western Maine Sanatorium.....	150
Reformatory for Men.....	50
State School for Boys.....	68
Pownal State School.....	85
Thomaston State Prison.....	67
Madge B. Sewell, Howe Brook.....	28
D. H. Corson, Superintendent, Hodgdon.....	36
Total.....	895

GIFTS TO NEW LIBRARIES

Under the benefits of Sec. 36 of Chap. 210 of the Laws of 1921, which reads as follows: "The trustees of the Maine State Library shall donate to any town having no free public library owned or controlled by the town books purchased for that purpose not exceeding fifty per cent in value of the books and documents purchased by said town for the purpose of founding a free public library therein; said donation in no case to exceed one hundred dollars unless, in the judgment of the trustees, it would be to the advantage of the library to receive the amount in some other form," the following libraries have received books during the past two years:

Bar Mills.....	\$100.00	Garland.....	\$25.00
Patten.....	100.00	Hodgdon.....	25.00
Bowdoinham.....	50.00	Lee.....	25.00

FIELD, ORGANIZATION AND OFFICE WORK

	July 1, 1928- July 1, 1929- June 30, 1929 June 30, 1930	
Letters sent out.....	3,831	5,686
Booklists compiled on various subjects, for libraries, individuals, schools, including advice on purchase of books of reference, etc.....	32	34
Cataloguing and classification questions.....	12	8
Books given to Free Public Libraries in accordance with the provisions of the Founding Fund (in value).....	\$200	\$125
Schools of Instruction or Round Tables.....	2	2
Special programmes prepared for study clubs (exclusive of books provided).....	1	

Illustrated juvenile editions lent to libraries (9 libraries).....	144	154
Establishing of libraries, including building plans submitted and attendant questions.....	4	
Visits, exhibits, dedications, etc.....	37	10
Miscellaneous questions.....	42	71
Books discarded.....	3,201	895

STATE AID TO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

During the two year period with which this report is concerned seven towns have been added to the list of those appropriating funds for library purposes: Bowdoinham, Eustis (Stratton), Lee, Passadumkeag, Pittston, Sebago (East) and Topsham.

NEW LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1928-30

New library buildings have been erected, or old buildings remodelled, in the following places: Buxton (Bar Mills), Cornish; Hodgdon, Kennebunkport, Monhegan, Orono, Patten, Sangerville, Sedgwick, Waldoboro, Weld, West Mills, Wiscasset. Additions have been made to the following libraries: a children's room at Gardiner Public Library, a children's room at Wilton Public Library.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO MAINE LIBRARIES
1928-1930

Auburn, \$1,000 from Dr. Alfred W. Anthony, 1,400 volumes from the late Chief Justice Savage; Bath, \$5,000, estate of William D. Sewall; Brunswick, \$10,000, estate of William J. Curtis, and \$1,000, estate of Solon B. Lufkin; Buckfield, \$500 from Miss Adelia Prince; Camden, \$5,000, estate of Chauncey Keep; Dover-Foxcroft, \$1,500 bequest; Gray, \$14.00 from the Gray Literary Club; Guilford, \$1,000, estate of Charles D. Shaw, \$5,000 from Mrs. Clara E. Davis; Harrison, \$100, estate of Charles F. Ricker; Hartland, \$58.00 from the Outlook Club; Kennebunkport, \$700, estate of Fannie Jefferds; Lewiston, \$1,000 trust fund from Dr. Alfred W. Anthony; Limerick, \$10.00 from Miss M. H. Jewell; Milo, \$5.00 from New Idea Club; Monson, \$50.00 from citizens; Owl's Head, \$45.00 from a resident; Oxford, \$100

from Miss Corning; Presque Isle, \$50,000, estate of Mrs. M. L. White; Rockport, \$5,000, Tremaine estate; Squirrel Island, \$1,000 from Alice Davenport and \$400 from residents; Steep Falls, \$500, estate of Henrietta Watkinson; Tremont, \$250 from Mrs. Egoda Watson; Union, \$5,000 towards a new library building; Waterford, \$1,000, estate of Susan H. Wilkins; Wayne, \$100 from the Rossini Club of Portland, \$50.00 from the State Federation of Music Clubs, \$200 from Mrs. Junie Curtis, Miss Marion Talbot, and the Misses Manter; Weld, \$3,000, estate of Cliff Sanborn.