



Fifty-third annual report of the Madison Free Library, Madison, Wisconsin, for the year 1927. 53rd

Madison Free Library (Madison, Wis.)

[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1927

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FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MADISON FREE LIBRARY
MADISON, WISCONSIN

FOR THE YEAR
1927

LIBRARY BOARD

C. E. Mendenhall, President	Term expires
J. G. Wynn, Vice-president	July 1928
E. O. Kney, Secretary	July 1928
Wm. J. Anderson	July 1930
Mrs W. G. Bleyer	July 1930
Miss Minnie Gill	July 1928
Marcus Johnson	July 1929
Otto J. Wilke	July 1929
T. W. Gosling	Ex officio

STANDING COMMITTEES

	Books	
Wm. J. Anderson		T. W. Gosling
Mrs. W. G. Bleyer		C. E. Mendenhall

	Finance	
E. O. Kney		O. J. Wilke
Miss Minnie Gill		C. E. Mendenhall

	Buildings	
J. G. Wynn		C. E. Mendenhall
Marcus Johnson		

Library Staff

Mary A. Smith	Librarian
Gertrude Beals	Assistant
Helen Caddell	Assistant
Marion Frederickson	Assistant
Clara Grinde	Assistant
Susan Groves	Assistant
Sarah Hanson	Assistant
Rachel Landphier	Assistant
Lillian Moehlman	Cataloguer
Katharine Smock	Assistant
Ada P. Pillow	Williamson St. Branch
Lenore Nutting	Ninth Ward Branch
Elizabeth Ayres	Central School
Katharine Filson	Central School
Maude Dickinson	East High School
Margaret Babcock	Dudgeon School
Gladys Cavanagh	Lowell School
Alice L. Levenick	Randall School
Margaret Moss	Emerson School

(Staff is given as of Sept-Dec. 1927)

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN

The fifty-third annual report of the Madison Free Library contains the tables of figures of the activities, as shown in the usual library report statistics. The figures of any one year's report are of little significance to show the trend of development of an institution, if taken as lump measurements with no heed of relative values.

As I noted in the report for 1926, there is bound to be a constant shift in circulation figures, where there exist so many school libraries with teachers changing amount of library correlation work. The following is a condensed table of 1927 circulation balances as compared with 1926.

Increases ---	Decreases ---
Adult - Main 69	Adult -Central school 4369
Sixth Ward 2026	Stations 111
Ninth Ward 532	Randall 147
East High 2354	
Emerson <u>1503</u> 6484	<u>4627</u>
Children -	Children -
Ninth 1493	Main 5023
Stations 32	Sixth Ward 928
Schoolroom libraries	
10441	
Dudgeon 1803	
Emerson 2161	
Lowell 7690	
Randall <u>568</u> <u>24188</u>	<u>5951</u>
	<u>10578</u>

Net increase --- 20094

It must be remembered that beginning with Jan. 1927, all books were issued for four weeks with no renewals. At a Chicago meeting of librarians of large libraries in Jan. 1928, a discussion was held on whether renewals be counted in circulation figures, as had been allowed by the rules of the American Library Association. "Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of Baltimore, said that a larger circulation figure meant more service and that he believed renewals should be counted. He said that if librarians stopped counting renewals, there would be a drop of about six per cent in circulation which would be hard to explain to the public". To compare in this library for instance main desk figures with those for 1926, add six per cent to the 1927 figures. Thereby you will understand the apparently small gain of 69.

The outstanding feature of the circulation figures the past year is the arrival of the circulation of children's books at the fifty per cent of the whole. Is this normal, subnormal, or abnormal? Permit a quotation from the 1927 report of the Board of Librarianship of the American Library Association, taken from the section they give to library work with children. "Library work with children offers one of the greatest opportunities for constructive service in the scheme of present day life. Probably no field of library work demands more careful preparation or higher qualifications than this one. Certainly none suffers more from lack of available workers. Various reasons are given to explain the paucity of available workers; low salaries; long vacations and higher salaries in school library work; failure of administrators to understand the significance of library work with children. Statistics of home use of books from the following libraries show the proportion of books issued to children. Detroit, 48 per cent; Cleveland, 53 per cent; Pittsburgh, 50 per cent; Gary, 57 per cent; Utica, 51 per cent. These figures may be considered typical of cities and towns in which organized work with children is carried on." The reports of Kenosha and Racine, which have come in the past month, show that in both cities the circulation of children's books exceeded 50 per cent. Madison figures would indicate this library has reached a desirable normal.

The report mentioned above goes on to say, "To the well conditioned child, books are essential for the carrying on to effective results the stimulation gained in the best of modern classrooms and school libraries and for leisure hours when the joys of individual discoveries are possible. To children without proper or comfortable home environments with unguarded and unguided leisure, books may mean even more in widened horizons and the satisfaction of awakened curiosity."

In Madison in 1910, the total circulation of children's books was 37,134. In Madison in 1927, the children in one school, the Emerson, read 32,526 books, for they have had modern book opportunity since Sept. 1925.

When one reads early reports of the Madison library at the time when there appeared this desire to serve children, it becomes more clear that Madison was so fortunate as to have several seers upon its Library Board. They were active in 1910 and were most farsighted men and women in their realization of the foundation upon which the educational and the sociological value of a public library rests. It is largely due to them, that today Madison is normal in its work with children and does not have a big catch-up program on its hands.

Because so many cities do have the catch-up program facing them, more papers, addresses, after-dinner talks, etc. by men on library work with children have graced the printed page the past year than ever before. George H. Locke, librarian of the Toronto library and president of the American Library Association for 1926-1927, said in his president's address before that association, "An illustration of one of our internal problems is that of the development of the movement for libraries in our schools. One of the roots of our institutions was that which grew from the conviction that education through books was necessary for boys and girls, and in the early days of our history, collections of books were in our schools. These gradually dwindled in number and power, because they had no organization and no interpreter, except in isolated instances of some enthusiastic teachers. Then came the development of libraries for boys and girls in connection with the public libraries. This movement took such hold of the public that its very success led our school friends to recognize that a powerful educational help had been lost to them by their neglect, and today we face the problem that there is a strong, active demand that there be established school libraries as well equipped and as well manned as are the departments of our public libraries. What will be the relationship of these libraries to our public libraries? I know of no problem that requires more intelligent research and more careful adjustment if the interests of education in the larger sense are to be conserved, and intelligent progress is to be provided."

Carl B. Roden of the Chicago Public Library in the Nov. 1927 bulletin of the Children's Librarians' section of the American Library Association wrote, "While the rest of us strive with small perceptible results to prevail upon their elders to read - with a purpose or without - we all look forward with confidence to the time when, through the influence and labors of those who minister to the children in libraries, we shall have a nation of book readers, because they are book lovers."

At a dinner at the University Club, Chicago, Pres. Max Mason spoke as follows, "Education at all levels is directed more and more to training students throughout their entire lives to use the intellectual tools which have been gathered for them; to teaching them that their education is not complete, but just beginning; to teaching the habit of reference to books; to teaching that the library habit is the fundamental thing."

In an address before the British Library Association at Edinburgh last summer, Pres. Locke made this statement, "My life as a librarian is mainly concerned with endeavoring to help the individual to develop and hence there has been an

emphasis upon the work among boys and girls. True it seems a slow process to go away back to youth and be willing to come up slowly through the years. It does need faith and it takes faith to plant acorns and wait for oaks - but isn't the result worth while! Anyone can plant radishes."

Not only to far sighted Library Board members, but also to far sighted Supt. R.B. Dudgeon and Principal Thomas Lloyd-Jones is Madison indebted for the establishment of modern library work with children and high school students. To Mr. Gosling's vision of what the grade school library can become without educational formalism, we are indebted for a farther development that has allowed the library to carry into the grade school library that almost indefinable quality that made the children's room in the public library so great a success.

Because of this viewpoint of school men and the willingness of the Board of Education to equip library rooms, the Library Board has not had to carry on an expensive branch library building program, but had had opportunity appear to expand service to both children and adults.

What has been going on in work for adults while this expansion program for children has been in progress? The past fifteen years in the library world have been extremely fruitful in all types of schemes to promote the reading of adults. The library world has teemed with enthusiasm based on most sincere desire to be helpful, but often not based on any scientific study of the factors in the case, the person whose reading is to be increased, changed, improved or what you will, and the other factor - the existing mechanism to do it, vocational school, night school, libraries. We have lived through the era, when it was thought the same ballyhoo advertising methods could be used for books, as for a new breakfast food. But as Mr. Locke says in March number of the Atlantic Bookshelf in an article entitled, "How necessary is the American Public Library", But here the analogy breaks down, for whereas in business the promoter or the institution is willing to spend vast sums of money in order that he may persuade persons of the genuineness and necessity of his wares, because he sees profit coming to him as a result, the library has been hampered in its efforts to expand, because the results obtained by such efforts are intangible - they affect only the characters of people, the development of those people into better and happier citizens and the returns are intangible."

From the library standpoint, the most significant investigation is that now being undertaken by the Committee to Study the Development of Habits of Reading, which was appointed by the American Library Association and the American Association for Adult Education. The members are Dr. C.C. Williamson,

Director of the School of Library Science at Columbia University, Dr. William Scott Gray of the University of Chicago, Miss Effic Power, Supt. of the Children's Dept. Cleveland Public Library, Dr. Henry Suzzalo and Dr. Edward Thorndike, Teachers' College, Columbia. The purpose of the study is to discover what it is in the experience of some persons which causes them to acquire and continue desirable habits of reading and what is lacking from the experience of others which leaves them without such habits. The American Library Association had a preceding committee on the study of such habits and in their report of June 1927 made this statement, "The former commission and the present Board of Adult Education became convinced that the success of the adult education work of libraries, and perhaps, other agencies, depends in large measure on the kind of reading habits, with which the individual is equipped or can be helped to develop. The conclusion was also reached that we do not know enough about the reading habits of the actual or potential patrons of the libraries, nor about the influences which govern the formation of reading habits, to proceed with confidence in this part of the library's adult education program. Like other habits, such as work habits, play habits, social habits, etc. the individual's reading habits have much to do with his personal happiness and social efficiency. All this is waiting to be studied scientifically after which it will be in order to make an effort to popularize wholesome standards in the light of which the individual can rate himself."

I have quoted this not because it relieves the library of all responsibility in the much agitated subject of adult education, but because it indicates there is much more to know before the armchair-uplifter-educator is allowed to influence public opinion to the stage where every librarian and library assistant is held responsible for the adult education of the community. As Miss Cornelia Marvin, Secretary of the Oregon Library Commission, and a librarian of rich experience, has written even of the library world, "The present library aim and problem seems to be, not only finding the reader, but undertaking his education, assuming a task which we cannot reasonably be expected to perform since great educational institutions striving for ~~centuries~~ have apparently failed. At best we can help him to know who most nearly speaks the truth."

No persons responsible for the development of public libraries ought to be swayed by any will-of-the-wisp opinion that would have the library assume any formal education program. Whatever the public library has contributed so far to education has excelled in the fact that it lacked scholastic formalism.

What have adults in Madison been reading over a series of years? Have we neglected them while being concerned that Madison build its work with children on a solid educational basis?

The following table certainly looks as though they had hardly been neglected. This reading has been going on during the increasing age of the motor car, the radio and the moving picture theaters, the vaudeville and all other interests taking people away from quiet hours in their own homes.

Circulation of Adult Books

	1910 report	1927 report	Per cent of increase
Periodicals	3432	9861	187
General works	...	306	
Philosophy	695	1867	168
Religion	729	2657	264
Sociology	1321	4425	234
Language	155	246	57
Science	840	2828	236
Useful arts	1125	3103	175
Fine arts	1810	4129	128
Literature	3409	11142	226
Biography	1250	5949	375
Travel	1862	3445	85
History	2271	17465	669
Foreign books	1052	2076	97
Music scores	420	601	43
Pamphlets	...	2316	
Fiction	58779	117585	100
Total	79150	190001	140
Pictures	802	14341	
Victrola records	...	2109	

What are the signs in this library of any coming greater work with adults? First and foremost the increasing number of younger adults, who probably have already been much influenced by the larger book contacts in school years. These people have been subject to other influences that have been abroad and are not due to schools or libraries, the great growth in production of print and the growth in the popular esteem of education. Among these younger adults are many who do not belong to the privileged class with much leisure. Those in control of the book purchasing of the library must always in following any policy keep in mind these younger adults, as they will continue to grow, if our work with children has in it any book virtue. These adults may not belong to so clamorous a class in their demands on a library, as the privileged, but the latter ought never be allowed to dominate the others in their book rights. These younger adults are going to understand much better how to secure service from books in a library. We have been reporting annually for many years how many eighth grade pupils alone have been taught to use the library and its tools. Multiply an annual average of five hundred by seventeen and add to that the many taught in first and second year high school classes and reckon the number. You have a growing class in the city who are not in the older class, who often need a person between them and the book they seek.

What preparation are we making for this growing class? We erected the new stack to make more accessible the books we have and to provide room for additions. A superficial glance will show the crowded condition will exist again after four or five years, so added stack room must be provided to house books.

The records show there was discussion at the time of building about the reference room being so small, but it was thought it might suffice, on account of the large reference libraries at the University. This small reference room is very poorly located next to the loan desk, where there is the most movement and the most conversation in the library.

What are we going to do about it? Those far-seeing men of 1906 planned to use the second floor. The room above the stacks was to be the next stack floor. As more grade school libraries are established, the work of the main children's room will gradually decrease and can be transferred to the second floor. The reference room can then occupy the present children's room and be developed to meet growing needs. The old reference room can then be used in various ways. The catalog department is in only makeshift quarters. Certainly in a library like this, no catalog staff can be asked to work indefinitely in a basement room.

These changes can not be made in a day, but must be planned as physical changes to give enlarged service to adults. A moment's thought of our development in children's work will show there is a physical foundation of just square feet of

floor space needed to be able to do a better and a larger work. A special reference librarian may be a desirable addition to the staff, but where she might labor just now to the best advantage might be a question.

Book funds for adult books must be enlarged to meet demands, for at times there seems no limit to subject or type or number of books the Madison public will read. There is no problem in getting books read. The new books go at once into the eager hands of the stream of people coming and going. No publicity is needed for that. Whatever theory to the contrary, any one may have, will be quickly dissipated by watching just one new book consignment start on its travels. Are city funds going to meet these larger needs? Madison has been generous to its library and we still have confidence it will be in the future, but book funds will need to be so much larger in a few years, that Madison like many other cities will have to look to endowments. At present this library has only two small trust funds, the Pinney and the Steensland Fund. What even a \$2000. fund income will give is shown by the books purchased for the reference room and the art book collection from the Pinney Fund. alone.

The additions to the Lincoln and Franklin schools, planned by the Board of Education, will doubtless require new grade school libraries. The Franklin school library ought to be made ready to give adult service in that part of the city. The new west side high school will call for another high school library. These demands on funds must be kept in mind, while other expansions are being thought desirable. After the school building program for Madison has reached a normal, the school library program will be also one of maintenance, rather than one of rapid expansion, like that taking place the last five years.

What Edward A. Filene recently said about the new leadership in business may apply equally to future library directive forces. "In the future, most of the profits will be made by those business men who substitute facts for opinions as a basis for their policies and their decisions." May it also be that the library that bases its policies on all available facts gathered by these national committees and library leaders, may bring the larger profits to the community it serves? To be responsible for the service that nearly 400,000 books may give to a city as they journey from home to home, beside that given by books in the library, is no light task and is not to be taken lightly, neither is it to be done perfunctorily. No superficiality in such work will build foundations on which future work can be built.

Mary A. Smith

Librarian

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Population of Madison in 1910 census 25,531
Population of Madison in 1927 census estimate 47,600
Percentage of increase 86

Circulation of library books in 1910 report 116,284
Circulation of library books in 1927 report 380,317
Percentage of increase 227

Circulation per capita average of cities 30,000 to 50,000 population
as given in table in May 15, 1927 Library Journal 4.08
Circulation per capita in Madison in 1927 7.98

In April 1928 Bulletin of American Library Association appears
a table, "Salary Statistics of Small Libraries" and from that
are taken these figures.

1927 report of libraries ---

Muskegon, Mich.	55000	population	\$78,435	budget	471,906	circ.
Lakewood, Ohio	65000		96,673		440,205	
Madison, Wis	47600		63,417		380,317	

Book additions, probably largest in history of library 9982
but

Book withdrawals also large 6290
Net increase only 3692

Registrations made at all loan desks 6310

Reregistrations and transfers deducted leave 4834 new contacts

Withdrawals total 5050, but when reregistrations and transfers
are deducted here also, 3574 are left who were taken off all
records.

Catalog department made, altered or added to 39,969 cards in
getting them ready to make catalog additions. New school
libraries required for Dudgeon school 8049 cards and for
Lowell school 8133 cards.

Eighth grade library instruction records show 455 children who
had four library lessons in their schoolrooms and then came
in small groups to the library for practice work.

REGISTRATION

	Adults	Children at Main & Branches	Children at School Libraries	Total
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No. of borrowers Jan. 1, 1927	17,313	4,763	1,852	23,928
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Additions:

New borrowers	3,030	963	501	4,494
Re-registrations	1,008	175	...	1,183
Transfers	293	...	...	293
Summer borrowers 1927	140	29	...	169
Subscription borrowers	11	..	...	11
Deposit borrowers	160	..	...	160
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4,642	1,167	501	6,310

Withdrawals:

Re-registrations	1,008	175	...	1,183
Expired - Not reregistered	1,976	347	...	2,323
Transfers	...	293	...	293
Summer borrowers 1927	140	29	...	169
Subscription borrowers	8	..	...	8
Deposit borrowers repaid	160	..	...	160
Cards cancelled	699	37	178	914
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	3,991	881	178	5,050
No. of borrowers Jan. 1, 1928	17,964	5,049	2,175	25,188

BOOK ACCOUNT 1927

	Main Library	Sixth Ward Branch	Ninth Ward Branch	Central School Branch	East Side High Library	Grade School Library	Hospital Library	Total
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No. of vols.								
Jan. 1, 1927	36229	4861	2884	7476	3167	20367	283	75267
Additions-								
Purchase	1673	609	546	839	405	5010	...	9082
Gift	288	8	12	24	31	46	5	414
Binding	81	1	2	...	...	...	...	84
Transfers	258	...	26	...	...	66	...	350
Re-acces- sioned	21	5	2	18	2	4	...	52
Total	2321	623	588	881	438	5126	5	9982

Withdrawals-								
Worn out	1701	516	410	406	51	2527	4	5615
Lost by borrower	94	1	8	6	8	22	2	141
Missing	98	46	22	177	24	131	...	498
Other causes	1	...	...	32	3	...	...	36
Total	1894	563	440	621	86	2680	6	6290

No. of vols.								
Jan. 1, 1928	36656	4921	3032	7736	3519	22813	282	78959

CATALOGUING DEPARTMENT 1927

	Cards typed	Library of Con- gress cards	Cards added to and re- vised	Grade library official cards	Total cards
Main Adult	4,475	2,295	684	.....	7,454
Child- ren's room	1,394	638	890	370	3,292
Sixth Wd Br.	1,868	1,150	297	...	3,315
Ninth Wd Br.	1,850	1,063	423	...	3,336
Dudgeon	5,479	2,492	78	...	8,049
Emerson	1,193	633	337	...	2,163
Lowell	5,549	2,433	151	...	8,133
Randall	1,131	663	305	...	2,099
Washing- ton	1,262	..2	...	...	1,264
Central High	...	...	...	...	...
East High	728	...	136	...	864
Total	24,929	11,369	3,301	370	39,969

CIRCULATION STATISTICS 1927

	Main Library	Sixth Ward Branch	Ninth Ward Branch		Central School		East High
	A	C	A	C	A	C	A
Period.-Bd.	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Period.-Cur.	2833	360	2148	486	694	358	718
Gen'l works	271	157	3	...	2	13	13
Philosophy	1605	79	22	30	33	41	67
Religion	843	246	36	104	16	253	318
Fairy tales	...	3757	...	2490	...	3666	...
Sociology	2205	270	58	42	68	120	1109
Language	144	3	13	...	1	1	47
Science	1634	2051	107	1271	35	1762	451
Useful arts	1928	663	91	402	25	412	382
Fine arts	3528	517	116	246	54	279	244
Literature	6197	1251	212	623	80	1970	1938
Biography	2428	75	213	269	146	566	2127
Travel	2280	850	185	424	41	1340	268
History	3352	1468	167	575	87	1505	10586
French	70	...	...	...	...	...	712
							4
German	885	...	7	...	...	...	267
Norwegian	66	...	17	...	...	...	...
Yiddish	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Music scores	601	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pamphlets	189	624	93	144	...	367	373
Fiction	71369	14542	17593	9142	5408	12295	6896
							5593
Total	102514	26913	21081	16248	6692	24948	26516
							18444
Pictures	...	6079	...	2074	...	1183	28
Maps	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Victrola records	336	...	210	...	1078	...	...
Slides	...	...	...	...	146	...	...

CIRCULATION STATISTICS 1927 - continued

	Grade Libraries	Stations		ADULT		CHILDREN		GRAND	
				TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		A	C	A	C				
Period.-Bd.	...	4	...	...	86	4	90		
Period.-Cur.	410	1008	2605	...	9775	2212	11987		
Gen'l works	...	8	...	...	306	178	484		
Philosophy	17	398	...	2	1867	550	2417		
Religion	26	1540	2	...	2657	2143	4800		
Fairy tales	...	16135	...	31	...	26079	26079		
Sociology	99	477	4	8	4425	917	5342		
Language	7	5	...	...	246	9	255		
Science	85	10130	16	31	2828	15245	18073		
Useful arts	116	2291	15	1	3103	3769	6872		
Fine arts	63	746	5	...	4129	1788	5917		
Literature	75	7070	3	2	11142	10916	22058		
Biography	60	4490	15	...	5949	5400	11349		
Travel	90	5808	157	...	3445	8422	11867		
History	63	7423	34	...	17465	10971	28436		
French	...	...	...	...	786	...	786		
German	...	...	33	...	1205	...	1205		
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	83	...	83		
Yiddish	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		
Music scores	...	...	...	...	601	...	601		
Pamphlets	28	446	...	...	2316	1581	3897		
Fiction	4118	64150	6608	3	117585	100132	217717		
Total	5257	122129	9497	78	190001	190316	380317		
Pictures	...	4586	...	...	...	...	14341		
Maps	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Victrola records	...	485	...	...	...	...	2109		
Slides	...	...	...	...	...	...	146		

STATIONS - CIRCULATION 1927

	Wingra Park	Tele- phone	Hospi- tal	French Battery	Schenk Huegel Store	Adult Total	Chil- dren	TOTAL Total	
	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Period.-Cur.	...	...	1736	...	...	869	2605	...	2605
General works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Sociology	...	...	...	8	...	4	4	8	12
Science	...	...	...	31	...	16	16	31	47
Useful arts	...	...	...	1	...	15	15	1	16
Fine arts	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5
Literature	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	2	5
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	15
Travel	11	...	...	...	...	146	157	...	157
History	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	34
Fiction	1420	370	1652	3	214	2952	6608	3	6611
Fairy tales	31	31	31
German	33	33	...	33
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Total	1431	370	3388	78	214	4094	9497	78	9575

GRADE SCHOOL LIBRARIES - CIRCULATION

RENT BOOK COLLECTION 1927

Main Library -

No. of volumes Jan. 1, 1927 293
Additions 305 598

Withdrawals -

Transfers to Main	257
Transfers to Ninth	26
Lost and laid for	6
Transfers to Emerson	1

No. of volumes Jan. 1, 1928 308

Sixth Ward Library -

No. of volumes Jan. 1, 1927.....	55
Additions	21
Withdrawals	41
No. of volumes Jan. 1, 1928	35

Financial Statement --

Unexpended balance Jan. 1, 1937 1041.21

Receipts -

Main library 698.70
Sixth Ward branch 32.50 731.20 1772.41

Expenditures -

Main library - Rent books....	508.11
Music scores..	32.98
Sixth Ward branch + Books ...	37.92
	579.01

Balance on hand Jan.1,1928 1193.40

Circulation of books. -	Main library - Fiction	8185
	Non-fiction	255
	Sixth Ward branch	395
		<u>8835</u>

REPORT OF E.O.KNEY,

FINANCIAL SECRETARY
Madison Free Library,
Madison, Wis.

PINNEY FUND -

Balance on hand Jan.1, 1927	\$231.00		
Receipts -			
Interest June 1927	\$50.00		
Interest Dec.1927	50.00	100.00	331.00
Expenditures -			
Feb.1927 - R.C.Nicodemus	10.00		
Mar.1927 - Yale Press	67.50		
Junel927 - G.Broes Van Dort ..	157.50		
Dec.1927 - Dingwell-Rock	15.00	250.00	250.00
Balance on hand Jan.1,1928	81.00		

STEENSLAND FUND -

Balance on hand Jan.1,1927.....	255.58		
Receipts -			
Interest June 1927	25.00		
Interest Dec.1927	25.00	50.00	305.58
Expenditures -			
Feb.1927 - R.C.Nicodemus	5.00	5.00	5.00
Balance on hand Jan.1,1928	300.58		
TOTAL BALANCE of Pinney & Steensland funds	381.58		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS

1926 balance	17,150.06
1927 appropriation of city funds	55,062.61
1927 interest on library funds...	848.33
New cards	8.25
Lost books	169.59
Postals	8.98
Fines	1,306.70
Rooms - Wis. Library Com.	1,976.79
Rooms	304.25
	2,281.04
Subscriptions	39.00
Waste paper	23.50
Miscellaneous	12.00
	76,910.06

EXPENDITURES

Main library	44,343.56
Branch on Williamson St.....	3,826.27
Ninth Ward Branch	3,239.18
Central School Branch	4,754.63
East Side School Branch	2,878.89
Grade Libraries	11,843.65
Emerson - Adult	462.05
1927 balance	5,561.83
	76,910.06

EXPENDITURES

MAIN LIBRARY

1 & 2 Salaries and wages			
Librarians	14,366.19		
Service by hour	305.43		
Schenk-Huegel station	191.40		
Pages	160.45		
Janitors	2,322.50		
Librarian - Vacation substitute	413.08		
Janitors - Vacation substitute	3.60		17,762.65
3. Printing, stationary and office expense			
Record books and forms	2.75		
Other stationery	410.67		
Binding	924.33		
Postage	213.61		
Other expense	89.30		
Printing	27.15		1,667.81
4. Telephone and telegraph			
Telephone	71.05		
Telegraph .....	.82		71.87
5. Freight, express and dray			
Freight	62.06		
Express	37.64		
Dray	16.50		
Car fare	6.00		122.20
6. Advertising			
Advertising for bids	22.75		22.75
7. Legal expense			
Filing fees	2.00		2.00
9. Insurance			
Buildings	376.60		376.60
10. General supplies and expense			
Paints, oil, varnish	18.65		
Hardware	60.12		
Electrical supplies	5.46		
Miscellaneous	78.03		162.26
11. Drygoods, laundry and janitor supplies			
Towels	10.95		
Soap, brushes, brooms, etc	49.07		
Laundry	21.48		
Miscellaneous	31.01		112.51

13.	Garage expense	105.00	105.00
14.	Automobile repair		
	Repairs	93.45	
	License plates	16.00	
	Insurance, tax and miscellaneous	36.93	146.38
15.	Automobile gas and oil		
	Gasoline	33.11	
	Oil	5.75	38.86
16.	Automobile tires	36.30	36.30
17.	Heat, light, power, gas and water		
	Heat	1,412.10	
	Motor	228.02	
	Light	614.98	
	Gas	6.00	
	Water	77.86	2,338.96
18.	Repairs and replacements		
	Elevator, wall and fence.....	8,026.64	
	Contingent repairs	385.04	
	Redecoration and painting.....	1,572.65	
	Stacks	5,585.67	
	Lights	2,190.77	
	Steam system repair	6.55	
	Repair to furniture	72.19	
	Dayton St. assessment	127.97	17,967.48
20.	Furniture and fixtures.....	265.51	265.51
22.	Books and periodicals		
	Books	2,748.82	
	Periodicals	395.60	3,144.42
			<hr/> 44,343.56

BRANCH ON WILLIAMSON ST.

2. Salaries and wages

Librarian	1,650.00
Page	80.25
Janitor	298.85
Librarian - Vacation substitute	58.00
	2,087.10

3. Printing, stationery and office expense

Other stationery	16.95
Binding	174.35
Postage	18.31
Other office expense	1.35
	210.96

4. Telephone

32.55	32.55
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5. Freight and express and dray

Freight	2.88
Express	1.16
Dray	2.25
	6.29

10. General supplies and expense

Paints, oil, varnish	4.50
Electrical supplies.....	2.23
Miscellaneous	7.15
	13.88

11. Drygoods, laundry and janitor supplies

Towels .....	.38
Soap, brushes, brooms, etc.....	7.75
Laundry	2.34
	10.47

17. Heat, light, gas and water

Heat	439.96
Light	103.48
Gas	6.00
Water	5.30
	554.74

18. Repairs and replacements

Building	41.20
Furniture	1.30
	42.50

20. Furniture

129.19	129.19
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22. Books and periodicals

Books	658.72
Periodicals	79.87
	738.59

3,826.27

NINTH WARD BRANCH

2. Salaries and wages			
Librarian	1,650.00		
Librarian-half time	600.00		
Janitor	84.50		
Librarian-vacation substitute	32.75	2,367.25	
3.. Printing, stationery, office expense			
Other stationery	20.33		
Binding	86.07		
Postage	7.86		
Other office expense .....	.23	114.49	
4. Telephone	32.55	32.55	
5. Freight, express and dray			
Express .....	.30		
Dray .....	.50	.80	
10. General supplies and expense			
Miscellaneous	4.40	4.40	
11. Drygoods, laundry and janitor supplies			
Laundry .....	.57		
Miscellaneous .....	.56	1.13	
17. Heat and light			
Heat	65.00		
Light	20.00	85.00	
18. Repairs and replacements			
Furniture	10.12	10.12	
20. Furniture	14.00	14.00	
22. Books and periodicals			
Books	564.62		
Periodicals.....	44.82	609.44	
		3,239.18	

CENTRAL SCHOOL

2. Salaries and wages			
Librarian	1,617.10		
Librarian-assistant.....	1,423.10	3,040.20	
3. Printing, stationery and office expense			
Other stationery	26.30		
Binding	251.60		
Postage	4.14	282.04	
5. Freight, express and dray			
Freight	11.36		
Dray	1.50	12.86	
10. General supplies and expense			
Miscellaneous .....	.50	.50	
22. Books and periodicals			
Books	1,347.81		
Periodicals	71.22	1,419.03	
		4,754.63	

EAST SIDE HIGH SCHOOL

2. Salaries and wages			
Librarian.....	1,800.00		
Page	33.15	1,833.15	
3. Printing, stationery, office expense			
Other stationery	34.05		
Binding	180.17		
Postage	1.93	216.15	
4. Telephone	32.55	32.55	
5. Freight, express and dray			
Express .....	.40		
Dray	1.00	1.40	
10. General supplies and expense			
Miscellaneous	5.00	5.00	
22. Books and periodicals			
Books	701.39		
Periodicals	89.25	790.64	
		2,878.89	

GRADE LIBRARIES

2. Salaries and wages			
Librarians	4,942.43		
Summer repair book service.....	244.96		
Pages	52.22		5,239.61
3. Printing, stationery, office expense			
Record books and forms	6.50		
Other stationery	184.12		
Binding	718.55		
Postage	9.80		
Other office expense	6.54		925.51
4. Telephone	86.49		86.49
5. Freight, express and dray			
Freight	19.81		
Express	15.77		
Dray	97.25		
Car fare	2.50		135.33
10. General supplies and expense			
Hardware .....	.75		
Miscellaneous	14.75		15.50
20. Furniture	417.20		417.20
22. Books and periodicals			
Books	4,978.36		
Periodicals.....	45.65		<u>5,024.01</u>
			LL,843.65

EMERSON - ADULT

2. Salaries and wages			
Librarian	249.10		
Janitor	60.00		309.10
17. Heat and light			
Heat.....	85.00		
Light	40.00		125.00
22. Books and periodicals			
Books	27.95		<u>27.95</u>
			462.05