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State of Iowa
1918

REPORT OF THE
STATE LIBRARIAN
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

JOHNSON BRIGHAM
STATE LIBRARIAN

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Honorable W. L. Harding, Governor, and President of the Board
of Trustees of the Iowa State Library.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith the thirty-seventh
biennial report for the biennial period beginning on the first day
of July, 1916, and ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1918.

JOHNSON BRIGHAM,
State Librarian.

Des Moines, Iowa, October 1, 1918.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Hon. William L. Harding.....	Governor of Iowa and Ex officio President
Hon. William S. Allen.....	Secretary of State
Hon. A. M. Deyoe.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction
Hon. Scott M. Ladd	} Judges of the Supreme Court
Hon. Silas M. Weaver	
Hon. William D. Evans	
Hon. Frank R. Gaynor	
Hon. Byron W. Preston	
Hon. B. I. Salinger	
Hon. Truman L. Stevens	

STATE LIBRARIAN'S STAFF

Johnson Brigham.....	State Librarian
A. J. Small.....	Law and Legislative Reference Librarian
Miss Helen M. Lee, General Library.....	First Assistant
Miss Bertha L. Hess, Law Library.....	Second Assistant
Miss Florence E. Price, General Library.....	Third Assistant
Miss Mary M. Rosemond.....	Legislative Reference Assistant
Nelse C. Hansen.....	Research Assistant
Miss Lavinia Steele.....	Library Cataloger
Miss Minnie E. Hess.....	Department Bookkeeper
Mrs. Ruth Russel Blaise.....	Law Department Assistant

DISCONTINUANCE OF PRINTED BOOK LISTS.

For several years I have questioned the advisability of publishing full lists of books acquired by purchase and gift during the biennial period covered by the report. There was a time in the history of the library when such lists were necessary, to both the librarian and his assistants and to that portion of the public having recourse to the library. A score of years ago, the library was inadequately cataloged and shelf-listed, and the published lists were frequently consulted.

In 1898, one of the first reforms undertaken by the newly appointed librarian was the cataloging of the General Library (exclusive of law and documents) in accordance with the Dewey Decimal System, then as now in general use in the large libraries of the world. It was many years before the work was brought down to date, much of the cataloger's time being spent on the cataloging and shelf-listing of the books newly acquired by purchase.

With a card-catalog system brought down to date, the principal use of the printed catalog as a working tool of the library practically ceased, for the card-catalog could be far more speedily and satisfactorily consulted than could the partial lists in the biennial reports. And it was always down to date; while the lists printed in the biennial reports were from six months to a year behind.

Then, certain local librarians and book committees were known to consult the state librarian's reports for suggestions as to the most desirable books for purchase in their own libraries. Now, local librarians and book committees have other, and later, and, for small public libraries, better lists to select from.

The only remaining use to which the lists printed in the reports could be put was as a cataloger's guide to librarians throughout the state, almost none of whom at that time were trained in the classification of books as taught in the library schools. The scientific classification of new books by the cataloger in the State Library enabled the then untrained librarians of the state to

classify their new accessions. The "A. L. A. Book-List" is far more serviceable in this respect as it is issued monthly and includes many books desirable in public libraries but not serviceable in a reference library.

CHANGES IN LIBRARY METHODS IN THE LAST DECADE.

The last score of years has witnessed a marvelous change in library methods and in the general library situation in Iowa. The inauguration of a Library Commission in 1900, under the able secretaryship of Alice S. Tyler (now at the head of the Library School of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio), gave a strong impetus to scientific training as a necessary preparation for library service. The founding of ninety-seven libraries in Iowa by Andrew Carnegie's beneficence and of several other libraries by gifts and legacies of wealthy Iowans created an incentive to thorough preparation for librarianship; and the Library Commission, acting in conjunction with the trustees of the State University, inaugurated a summer school for library training, with special reference to the need of such training by those already in library service. This educational campaign has practically revolutionized library methods and conditions in Iowa.

Thereafter, as old libraries were reorganized and new ones were dedicated, full-course graduates of the library schools in Illinois, Wisconsin and the East were employed instead of women whose claims for such positions were mainly local sympathy or a local "pull." And, when former librarians were retained, they generally availed themselves of the instruction offered by the summer school.

Then, in due time when very much needed, came the "A. L. A. (American Library Association) Book-List," to which reference has already been made. Then came also, the H. W. Wilson Company publications, now indispensable in every public and reference library. These include the cumulative "Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature," the United States Catalog of Books," and the "Supplemental Catalog," with several special indexes much in use in all well-regulated libraries.

I have explained the situation thus in detail, that the President and members of the State Library Board, and others interested in the State Library, might the better understand my reason for suggesting to the Board, at its September, 1918, meeting, the desirability of discontinuing the published book-lists which since

1843 have constituted the main portion of the State Librarian's Biennial Report. My suggestion was that the lists be omitted for at least one biennial period, adding to the reasons here given the conservation of paper and of composition and press-work. Acting on the suggestion, the Library Board passed the following resolution submitted by Judge Ladd:

"That Mr. Brigham's recommendation (that the usual lists of books be omitted from the next Biennial Report) be adopted."

If after two years it should seem undesirable to resume the publication of the book-lists in the biennial reports, the librarian will then ask that the omission of same be continued indefinitely.

I should add that the document editor, Mr. Williams, heartily approves of the action of the Board.

BOOKS ADDED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD—GRAND TOTAL OF BOOKS IN THE LAW AND GENERAL LIBRARY.

At the date of my last report, June 30, 1916, there was of record in the General Library and the Law Department, including the Legislative Reference Bureau, an aggregate of 142,841 volumes.

The increase, by purchase and gift—mainly by purchase—during the last biennial period was as follows:

Additions to the Law Department, (exclusive of Legislative Reference works).....	2,305
Additions to the Legislative Reference Bureau.....	2,179
Total additions to the Law Department.....	4,484
Additions to the General Library, or Miscellaneous Department	5,748
Total of additions to both departments.....	10,232
Grand total of books of record in both departments July 1, 1918.....	153,073

The Library Consolidation law provides for a separate report from the Curator of the Historical Department, hence the additions to, and the total of, books in that department are not included in this report, though the financial report of that department is included in this report with that of the other two departments.

THE STATE LIBRARY AND THE WORLD WAR.

The absorbing interest taken by the public in the World War—the interest cumulative as our country and state became more and more involved in war activities abroad and at home—tem-

porarily checked the steady increase in public demands upon the library. The time was therefore opportune for renewed efforts to fill sets of statutes and reports and to add new and newly revised standard works on law. The new interest taken in problems of international law brought out numerous important works on many phases of that subject, and these were added to the library's valuable collection of the Literature of the Law.

The Legislative Reference Bureau of the Law Department has been strengthened by many volumes bearing upon legislative questions which are yet in solution and questions likely to be sprung upon incoming legislatures. These works also serve as source material for school and college debaters and for school, college and club studies and papers.

The Miscellaneous Department, or General Library, has been enriched by many works of permanent value.

It has been the librarian's purpose since the fall of 1914 to add to the General Library all works of evident value relating to the war, with the result that the State Library now includes a serviceable collection, all together constituting a valuable contemporary history of the last four years. It is his present purpose to supplement this collection with works of permanent value, as they appear, affording the future student of history and of affairs a comprehensive history of the great upheaval and its consequences.

SOME OF THE MORE NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Among the more notable additions to the General Library during the period covered by this report are:

Several works on practical chemistry, bought on recommendation and request of a society of practical chemists, organized at the State Capital.

Volumes of first editions of famous English and American poets, forming the nucleus of a collection of rare first editions, the volumes steadily increasing in value.

Volumes of English and American magazines, literary and scientific, also of English quarterly reviews to fill in and complete valuable sets, several of which have more than quadrupled—some of them more than sextupled—in price since the librarian, on suggestion of Curator Aldrich, began his collection of periodicals—now one of the half-dozen largest and rarest collections in the world. Several long sets of science periodicals published

in Germany—works of great value to specialists—were cut off by the blockade in 1914 and have not as yet been renewed. The library's agent and importer in New York has our standing order for these, and bound volumes of same will doubtless be sent us soon after the close of the war.

Other works might well be mentioned as indicating the trend of the state's recent purchases. Among these are the following:

Eleven volumes of the transactions and papers of the International Engineering Congress, held in San Francisco in 1915.

Fifty-six small volumes of Werner's Readings and Recitations.

Thirty-one small volumes of the Chronicles of Canada.

Sir T. G. Jackson—Gothic Architecture in France, England and Italy, two volumes.

Macdonald—History of France, three volumes.

Brown—Life and Writings of Rufus Choate, two volumes.

Complete works of Daniel Defoe, sixteen volumes.

Mythology of all Races, edition by L. H. Gray, ten volumes.

Canada and Its Provinces, Shortt and Doughty, editors, twenty-three volumes.

Spence—The Land of Bolivar, two volumes.

Tuer—Bartolozzi and his works, two volumes.

Moliere's Plays, in French and English, eight volumes.

Verneull—Encyclopedie de la Plante, four volumes.

L'Architecture en Italie, nine volumes.

Edwards—History of the British Colonies in the West Indies, three volumes.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Proceedings, twenty-one volumes.

British Critic, third series (to fill set) twenty-four volumes.

Goethe's Faust, Bayard Taylor's translation, four volumes.

American Churches, two volumes.

Campbell—Pioneer Priests of North America, three volumes.

Giles—Chinese-English Dictionary, two volumes.

Royal Society of Edinburgh, Transactions and Proceedings, twenty-four volumes.

Walt Whitman's Complete works (Definitive edition) ten volumes.

Walt Whitman's Complete works (Definitive edition) ten volumes.

Sveriges National-Litteratur 1500-1900, twenty-five volumes.

M. E. Church Conference Minutes, 1846-1874, eighteen volumes.

British Association for the Advancement of Science, Reports, seven volumes.

Professional Memoirs, U. S. Engineers' Corps, four volumes.

Missionary Herald (1834-1916 to fill set) thirty-one volumes.

London Magazine, (1820-29) twenty-three volumes.

American Statesmen (new series with general index) thirty-eight volumes.

Engineering (1896-1907—to fill set) sixteen volumes.

McFarland—Library of Christian coöperation, six volumes.

American Journal of Philology (1885-1909—to fill set) twenty-four volumes.

Review of Reviews (London) 1890-99, twenty volumes.

Mason—The Art of Music, fourteen volumes.

—Masters of Music, six volumes.

Asian Carpets (In colors) six parts.

Corsier—Collection of Early English Poetry, eleven volumes.

Gerth van Wijk—Dictionary of Plant Names, five parts.

The State Library did not become involved in the controversy of 1917-18 over the question of the circulation of pro-German books and of works by German authors. The mission of a reference library is so different from that of the public library that the war-time precaution against the dissemination of German propaganda did not apply to one with anything like the same force as to the other. The books on the shelves of a reference library are chiefly for the use of serious students of special subjects. As the wise debater familiarizes himself with both sides of his question, so the student of the causes and conduct of the war must know the pleas and arguments and assumptions of the Central Allies as well as those of the Western Allies. Hence, in any reference library worthy the name, the student of war history should be able to find the current history of Belloc and of Symonds, and the war studies of Sir Gilbert Parker and H. G. Wells, and other students of war problems from the viewpoint of the Western Allies; and, too, the pre-war prophecies of Bernhardt, the elaborate exposition of the German philosophy of *macht nicht recht* running through the historical works of Treitschke and the fallacious "superman" philosophy of Nietzsche. The one temporary precaution taken by the librarian was to segregate war books of a misleading tendency, with instruction to turn them over to any seriously-minded adult student of the war who might call for same.

PROGRESS IN THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The Law Department has made progress despite a lack of shelf and storage room. This lack has been reduced to a minimum by new shelving placed in the alcoves. The greatest handicap is the lack of necessary assistance to accomplish the fullest measure of useful and constructive work.

The Law Department has added many out-of-print, as well as many recently published volumes. Great care has been given

to make the volumes in the library more accessible, by systematic classification of the subject matter.

International law and diplomatic relations have been greatly strengthened by recent works and by several valuable out-of-print books.

Among the biennial accessions are the Grotius Society's International Yearbooks; Grotius Society works on the problems of the war; Vattel's International law; Proceedings of the Society of Judicial Settlement of International Disputes; Lord Westbury's Decisions on European Arbitration; the publications of the American Society of International Law; Allen's Evolution of Governments and Law; the American Journal of International Law; Droit International (Journal); Fiore's International Law Codified, translated by Borchard in 1918; Hart, on "The Monroe Doctrine," etc.

A valuable collection of military laws has been strengthened by recent additions. The law librarian was recently asked by the Judge Advocate's Department in Washington for a check of works on military law in the Iowa State Library. In reply, he paid the library a high compliment upon its completeness, stating that it was even more complete than the department library!

Anticipating a world-wide commercial and economic relationship after the war, particularly with the South American republics, the department has added several codes and much other material bearing upon the laws and commercial advantages of those countries; also laws and information from Australia and other English possessions, including the Isle of Man, Jamaica, India, Transvaal and Cape Colony.

The subject of workmen's compensation and employer's liability has also been given its share of attention, the department's collection having been increased by several volumes, both American and English. Among these are: Boyd, Dawbarn, Honnold and Butterworth. The valuable decisions of the various industrial commissions have also been added.

Of the early statute laws of the several states issued during the colonial period, the department has added several rare numbers. The laws of most states are complete and those of others are nearly so.

The department's exchanges have been satisfactory. Through this source are obtained most of the current laws and law reports, also much other valuable material.

ADDITIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU.

The Legislative Reference Bureau has added during the last biennial period much of a general nature bearing upon legislative problems, and, to some extent as opportunities have offered, has strengthened its collection in the directions indicated below:

Works bearing on labor problems and the solution of same.

Works presenting various phases of industrial arbitration.

"Labor as affected by the war" has been the general subject of several suggestive works.

The possibilities of trade with South America and the far East have suggested the purchase of a few interesting works.

Works outlining various improvements in methods of accountancy have been added in anticipation of demands from the newly created Board of Accountancy, the activities of which have been practically suspended by the war's drain upon the young men of the state.

The economic basis of an enduring peace has brought out many valuable works, the most important of which have been added to this collection.

Woman's part in the war, with woman's claims for legislative consideration, has been covered.

Several reports of international conventions have also been added.

Among other valuable books purchased are: surveys of international relations; works covering recent financial conditions; works on municipal problems, and works presenting railroad conditions and discussing railroad problems.

JUDGE DEEMER'S DESIRE STILL UNREALIZED.

In a privately printed memorial volume of personal and press tributes to the late Judge H. E. Deemer, recently issued, I find Dr. David S. Fairchild's fine editorial tribute taken from the journal of the Iowa State Medical Society, and am prompted to make extract therefrom, as showing not only the intense interest taken by the Judge in the proposed Medical Department of the State Library but also the well-grounded expectation of the Iowa State Medical Society that the state will do for the medical profession, in part at least, what it has generously done for the legal profession.

Dr. Fairchild says:

Judge Deemer was a close student of civic and political science in all that relates to true public advancement. To foster the highest concep-

tion of progress in all departments of civic welfare he devoted much time and thought to the development of the historical branch of the State Library. His name will always be associated with this department. One of the efforts of the later years of his useful life was to develop a Medical Department of the State Library. Judge Deemer, Johnson Brigham, Drs. Bierring, Pearson, Fay, and Hill devoted much time to a plan to bring about so desirable an addition to public welfare. The first essential was an appropriation sufficient to secure a trained medical librarian and, as rapidly as possible, secure expensive reference works on medicine and journals, which were beyond the reach of the medical practitioner of limited income. In this respect the medical profession has sustained a great loss in the death of Judge Deemer, who visited many medical centers to get the best ideas in relation to the medical libraries. It is with profound regret we have to confess that the efforts of our two friends (Deemer and Brigham) have met with little encouragement at the hands of the legislature.

It would be a fitting testimonial of respect to the memory of Judge Deemer, who devoted so much time and thought to increasing our opportunities for medical knowledge, if the profession of Iowa would join in an united effort to secure from the present legislature, the accomplishment of what he had so much at heart; a medical department to the State Library.

What could be a more fitting tribute to the great Iowan who gave so much of his life to Iowa and to a great profession that during our two years of war has so unselfishly given itself to the cause of human liberty, than to take prompt legislative action establishing the Medical Department urged by Judge Deemer and by the medical profession of the state? I very much wish that you, as Governor of this state, and by virtue of your office as President of the State Library Board, would emphasize in your forthcoming Message the necessity of rounding out the State Library to approximate completeness by creating the long-deferred Medical Department. The expense would be slight. Thanks to the wisdom of the Library Board in other years, and to Drake University, to Drs. Hill, Fairchild and others keenly interested in the project, we already have several thousand volumes affording a broad basis for such a department. All we lack to make the department effective is an appropriation covering the salary of an expert medical librarian, also a small sum annually for the purchase of books and periodicals necessary to keep the department down to date and for the extension of the State's Traveling Library system to the medical profession throughout the state.

EQUALIZATION OF SALARIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO QUALITY OF SERVICE.

I would again call attention to the inadequacy of salaries paid several assistants in the State Library. A conspicuous example of this inadequacy is the fact that the position of bookkeeper for the Law, Miscellaneous and Historical Departments, also the Legislative Reference Bureau,—one of great responsibility and demanding the skill of an expert—at present commands a salary of only \$1,000, while there are fourteen positions in the three departments of the State Library over which you preside commanding larger salaries. In any equalization based upon skill and labor, the bookkeeper's salary should be raised to \$1,500, at least. I would not infer that any of the worthy recipients of higher salaries are paid too much. I simply use this single illustration to emphasize the duty of the incoming Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to equalize salaries with special reference to the quality of the service rendered.

For your ready reference in this connection, I present herewith a copy of the librarian's budget separately submitted to you in response to your request.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY

Items for which Money is Used	Creation of Authority	Appropriation July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1919	Available Fiscal Year 1918-19	Department Estimates for next Biennium	
				Fiscal Year 1915-1920	Fiscal Year 1920-1921
State Librarian.....	S. 2881 F	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,400
Law Librarian.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000	2,000
First Assistant Librarian.....	S. 2881 G	2,200.00	1,100.00	1,500	1,500
First Assistant Librarian, add. salary.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	200.00	100.00	---	---
Second Assistant Librarian.....	S. 2881 G	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,400	1,400
Second Assistant Librarian, add. salary.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	200.00	100.00	---	---
Third Assistant Librarian.....	S. 2881 G	1,800.00	900.00	1,200	1,200
Third Assistant Librarian, add. salary.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	200.00	100.00	---	---
Legislative Reference Assistant.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	2,200.00	1,100.00	1,200	1,200
Research Assistant.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,400	1,400
Cataloger.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	2,200.00	1,100.00	1,500	1,500
Bookkeeper, Law, Misc. & Historical Depts.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,500	1,500
Assistant—Law Department.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	1,800.00	900.00	1,200	1,200
Apprentice, Law & Legis. Ref. Department.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	800.00	400.00	500	500
Janitor, Law Department.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	1,680.00	840.00	900	900
Janitor, Add. Law Department.....				900	900
Head Janitor, Miscellaneous Department.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	1,680.00	840.00	1,200	1,200
Janitor, Miscellaneous Department.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	1,680.00	840.00	900	900
Two Apprentices, Miscellaneous.....	S. F. 601-370. A.	1,000.00	500.00	1,000	1,000
Law Department Support.....	S. 2881 E	12,000.00	6,000.00	6,000	6,000
Miscellaneous Department Support.....	S. 2881 E	12,000.00	6,000.00	6,000	6,000
Medical Department Support.....				2,000	2,000
Medical Librarian.....				2,000	2,000
Total.....		\$7,440.00	\$38,720.00	\$30,700	\$30,700

The first, second and third assistants were given, under the Code, respectively \$1,100, \$1,000 and \$900 a year, and they were allowed each \$100 a year additional by the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. To simplify matters, I would suggest that so much of the statute (S 285G) as relates to the first, second and third assistants be repealed and that the salaries of the three assistants be fixed by the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform at the amounts above recommended for the new fiscal year.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY.

RECAPITULATION

Of Librarian's Financial Statement, Published in Full in Report of the Executive Council, July 1, 1916—June 30, 1918.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Books purchased	\$ 7,500.44
Periodicals purchased	2,109.12
Binding	1,925.48
Carriage	150.44
Miscellaneous	510.14
Total	\$12,195.62

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Books purchased	\$ 7,420.79
Periodicals purchased	365.51
Binding	1,239.32
Carriage	223.59
Miscellaneous	244.90
Total	\$ 9,494.11

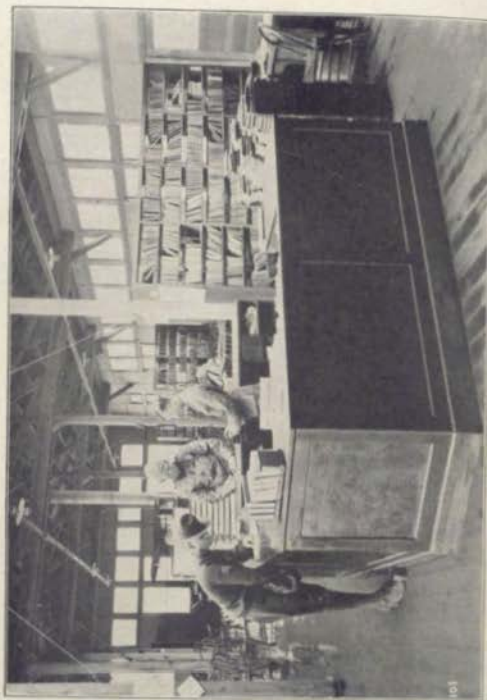
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU.

(Law Department.)

Books purchased	\$ 1,043.06
Periodicals purchased	636.04
Binding	687.55
Miscellaneous	245.18
Total	\$ 2,511.83

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.

Printing	\$ 1,300.43
Books and periodicals	5,974.59
Newspapers	527.60
Portraiture	1,201.58
Maps and manuscripts	28.95
Museum	544.25
Archives	338.59
Carriage	213.39
Miscellaneous	884.83
Total	\$11,014.21
Total of all departments	35,215.77



CAMP LIBRARY, CAMP DODGE, IOWA

State of Iowa
1918

NINTH REPORT OF THE

Iowa Library Commission

FOR THE

Biennial Period July 1, 1916 to
June 30, 1918

JULIA A. ROBINSON, Secretary

Published by
THE STATE OF IOWA
Des Moines