

The
PALIMPSEST



Two Outstanding Iowa Magazines

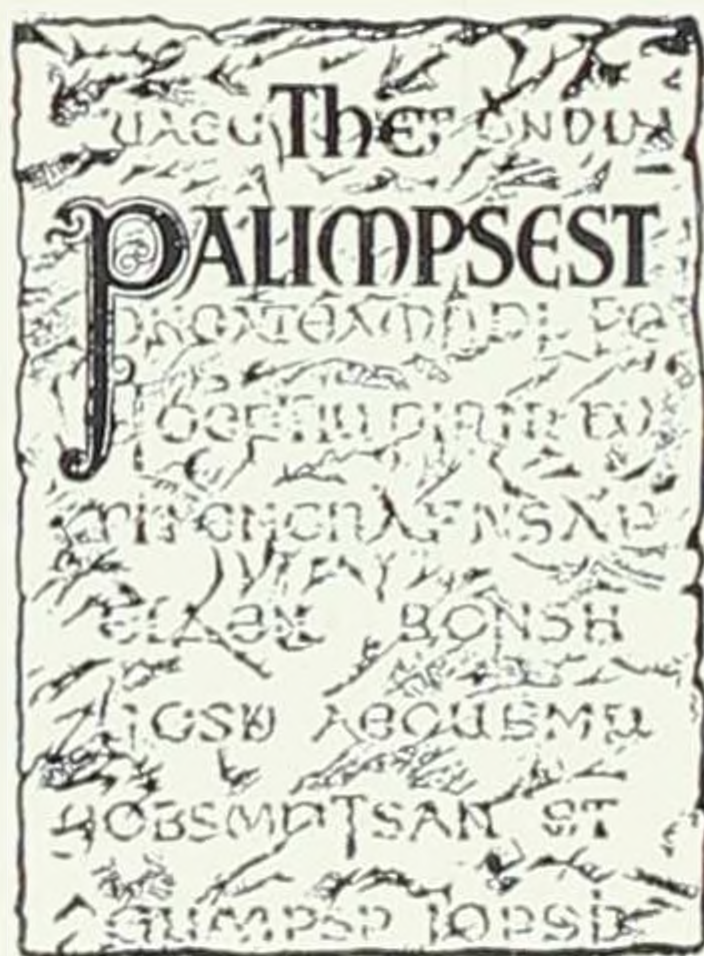
Iowa Magazines — Series 2

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The State Historical Society of Iowa

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The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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FRANK LUTHER MOTT

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Illustrations

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Historical Magazines in Iowa

When the capital of Iowa was moved to Des Moines in 1857, the State University and the State Historical Society were left behind in Iowa City. The Society had been organized early in that year, electing Governor James W. Grimes as its first president.

But it was not until the mid-year of 1863 that the State Historical Society ventured upon the publication of a quarterly journal, which it called *Annals of Iowa*, one of the earliest historical quarterlies in the United States. Though edited in Iowa City by the successive secretaries of the Society, it was published (except in its first and third years) at Davenport. Years later, Charles Aldrich, who was generally inclined to be critical of the Historical Society, wrote of the First Series of the *Annals*: "This was a quarterly magazine of distinguished merit, and within its pages may be found more facts relating to early Iowa than can now be gleaned from all other existing sources." This sweeping statement needs some qualifying,

but it is true that many articles by early Iowa leaders telling of events of which they were a part make this First Series invaluable. Notable serial articles were Charles Negus' "Early History of Iowa" and Samuel Prentis Curtis' "Army of the Southwest." The Rev. Samuel Storrs Howe edited the first two volumes; and he was succeeded by that extraordinary figure of Iowa's early years, Theodore S. Parvin — lawyer, politician, scientist, historian, founder (in Cedar Rapids) of the greatest of Masonic libraries. As secretary of the State Historical Society, he was editor of the *Annals* in 1864-65 and thereafter a leading contributor. He was followed in the editorship by two doctors, Frederick Lloyd and Stanford W. Huff.

The First Series of the *Annals* ended with the twelfth volume in 1874. Its average circulation throughout its twelve years was probably under 500, at a dollar a year. It varied from 80 to 128 pages from quarter to quarter, and each number had an engraved portrait for frontispiece. But the Historical Society was having a hard time — its small membership, its reliance on volunteer help, inadequate appropriations made worse by the Panic of 1873, and the seemingly never-ending problem of the need for more library space.

Nevertheless, a New Series of the *Annals* was published, somewhat irregularly, in Iowa City, 1882-1884. Chief editor was S. S. Howe and Judge A. R. Fulton was an assistant.

After Howe's series of the *Annals* was discontinued, the Society founded the *Iowa Historical Record*, edited by its secretaries, beginning with H. W. Davis and published in Iowa City in 18 volumes. Each volume consisted of four quarterly numbers of 48 octavo pages each, and the subscription price was a dollar a year. The engraved portraits used as frontispieces were beautifully executed; in a few of the earlier numbers actual photographic prints were used instead of the engravings. Separate numbers have long been collectors' items, fetching high prices.

The *Iowa Historical Record* (1885-1902) is notable for its biographical articles about early Iowans, its personal memoirs, and its publication of letters written by pioneers and by soldiers during the Civil War. Its contents had more variety than the journals of most other state historical societies. Verse was not infrequent, and much of the writing was exceptionally good. Many distinguished names appear among the contributors — Professors T. S. Parvin and Samuel Calvin; William Salter, famous Burlington Congregational minister, lecturer, and biographer; John P. Irish, Iowa City journalist, politician, and orator; James F. Wilson, Fairfield lawyer, who had enjoyed a long and distinguished career in both houses of Congress; Franc B. Wilkie, who followed newspaper experiences in Davenport and Dubuque with a more spectacular career on the *Chicago*

Times; and John Springer, Iowa City editor, politician, and master printer, who may have had something to do with the pleasing typographical design of the *Record*.

In 1903 the Historical Society closed the file of the *Iowa Historical Record* and set up in its place a new quarterly of historical scholarship entitled *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. This was primarily the project of Dr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, a member of the State Historical Society's Board of Curators who four years later was to become Superintendent and Editor of the Society. The *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* was a well printed large octavo of a hundred pages or more containing in each number several studies, usually by State University of Iowa scholars, in the field designated by the periodical's title, together with notes on a wide field of current historical publication in the United States and news of historical activities in Iowa.

Shambaugh was *de facto* editor of the *Iowa Journal* until his death in 1940; but he was assisted by such able associates as Dan Elbert Clark, John Carl Parish, Bruce E. Mahan, and Ruth A. Gallaher. Dr. John Ely Briggs followed Shambaugh as Editor of the *Iowa Journal*, with Dr. Gallaher as Associate Editor. Dr. William J. Petersen became Superintendent of the Society in 1947 and Editor of the *Journal* in 1948. The new editor dropped the "*and Politics*" from the title, adopted a brand

new type, improved the cover through the use of pictures, and made the contents more readable through maps, pictures and charts. Dr. Mildred E. Throne served as Associate Editor of the quarterly from 1948 until her death in June, 1960. After personally getting out three issues of the Quarterly, Superintendent Petersen was forced to temporarily suspend publication after April, 1961, pending the replacement of Dr. Throne.

Meantime a Third Series of the *Annals of Iowa* had been begun in Des Moines, after that title had been dormant for nine years. The originator of this venture was Charles Aldrich, who had edited newspapers in Webster City, Dubuque, and Marshalltown. Aldrich was a born collector, and he was especially interested in books, autographs and documents. Eventually he not only gave his collections to the State Library (then housed in the Capitol) but persuaded the Legislature to establish a State Department of History in 1892 and seven years later to begin erection of a building across the street from the Capitol for the Library and the collections of the Department.

The Third Series of the *Annals* was founded the year after the Department (later called the State Historical, Memorial and Art Department) was formally authorized, with Aldrich as its curator. Aldrich was editor of the *Annals* until his death in 1908. He was succeeded by Edgar R. Harlan, 1909-1937; O. E. Klingaman, 1937-1940;

Ora Williams, 1941-1947; Claude R. Cooke, 1947-1957; Fleming Fraker, Jr., 1958-1961; and Suzanne Beisel, 1962-. Some of the early leading contributors included Cyrus C. Carpenter, Benjamin F. Gue, William Salter, Cyrenus Cole, and Samuel Calvin. Moses M. Ham's "Julien Dubuque" (March, 1896) is still one of the best short studies of that pioneer figure. After the 1915 volume was completed, Curator Harlan regretfully suspended publication. He was himself overburdened with work, especially in connection with his duties as a member of the Board of Conservation, and he had nobody on his staff to whom he could turn for the specialized task of editing the *Annals*.

In 1919 Harlan obtained the services of David C. Mott, who had conducted newspapers in What Cheer, Tipton, Audubon, and Marengo, to act as working editor of the *Annals* under the Curator's direction. The journal was resumed with the number for April, 1920, and Mott edited it through April, 1937. His chief contributions were the useful compilations, "Early Iowa Newspapers," which occupied the entire issue of January, 1928; and "Abandoned Towns, Villages and Post Offices in Iowa," published serially in 1931; as well as the records of the meetings of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, of which Mott was a member and secretary 1921-1937; and the "Notable Deaths" department, which often involved extensive research. This department is an *Annals* fea-

ture that has furnished for nearly 70 years an incomparable Iowa necrology. Mott wrote 1,242 of these sketches during his 17-years tenure.

The Third Series of the *Annals* has been from the first a modest quarterly of some 80 pages, with a few illustrations in each number. In early issues there were some engravings on steel but these soon gave way to the cheaper but excellent halftones made available to magazines by the mid-nineties.

One has to admit that it is true — alack! and alas! — that despite the generally high quality of the journals thus far described, some of their articles were overweighted with factual material quite without graces of style, and some were downright dull. But in July, 1920, the State Historical Society of Iowa issued something new among periodicals sponsored by the many state and regional historical associations in America. The *Palimpsest* was attractive from the first glance, well designed typographically, easy on the eyes, readable. It did not neglect the historian's stern duty to tell the truth on the basis of all the facts available; but it strove to present its facts with some emphasis here and there upon the dramatic, the curious, and the amusing elements of its stories, and with attention to freshness and variety in writing style.

Dr. Shambaugh, who conceived the idea of this magazine, said in its first issue: "Let us write the history of the Commonwealth of Iowa as we would write romance — with life, action, and

color — that the story of this land and its people may live.”

The first *Palimpsest* page was slightly smaller than that of the magazine the reader presently holds in his hands. The cover was a light brown, with the title and table of contents imprinted in red and black over a dim background reproduction of an ancient parchment palimpsest. Three or four short articles were usually carried in the monthly's 32 pages, with an occasional picture or map. The circulation reached 1,650 at the time of Dr. Shambaugh's death. The magazine was free to the members of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

For its first two years John C. Parish was editor of the *Palimpsest*. Biographer and novelist, Parish was himself an industrious writer for his magazine during his tenure, and he set an example of literary discrimination for his successors. When Parish left to join the faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles, Shambaugh appointed John Ely Briggs as editor of the *Palimpsest*. It was a happy choice. Briggs was a gentleman and a scholar. His editorial commentary at the ends of most numbers were never perfunctory; they were informative and sometimes unobtrusively philosophical. He contributed 54 articles of his own to the magazine during his editorship of 23 years.

Ruth A. Gallaher, who had been working editor of the Society's quarterly, the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, for 15 years, took the helm of

the monthly when Briggs gave it up in 1945. She retired from the Society's staff three years later, however, after 30 years of faithful and competent work. Dr. William John Petersen, who had been made Superintendent of the Society the year before (1947) then assumed the arduous duties of the editorship of the *Palimpsest*.

"Steamboat Bill," as his friends affectionately call him, because of his special field of interest in river traffic and his book *Steamboating on the Upper Mississippi*, had been Lecturer in Iowa history on the University faculty and Research Associate of the Society. He had been the leading contributor to *The Palimpsest* since joining the staff in 1930. His dynamism, his development of fresh ideas, and his promotional ability resulted in a seven fold increase in the Society's membership. This increase can be attributed in part to a greatly improved *Palimpsest*. One factor was the policy of devoting one issue to a single topic — Prehistoric Man, Lewis and Clark, Mormon Trails in Iowa, Herbert Hoover, Chautauqua, The Spirit Lake Massacre — to mention a few. Another factor was the lavish use of pictures; Petersen has issued several numbers each with more pictures than appeared in the first ten volumes—114 issues. In April, 1960, he added color to the cover and followed this with several pages of color in the inside whenever pictures were available. From a fairly static circulation of 1,500 *The Palimpsest* now

never prints less than 10,000, and frequently 15,000, 20,000, and 25,000 copies. Two issues — Amana and Sheaffer Pen — actually have reached 50,000 and 54,000 respectively.

Civil War History is a handsome 100-page octavo that began publication December, 1955, under the imprint of the State University of Iowa. Its founder and first editor (1955-1959) was Clyde C. Walton, librarian and archivist. It was filled with memoirs, letters from soldiers, some verse originating during those war-torn years, notes and queries, and book reviews. It has been national in scope in respect to its Advisory Board, its authors, and materials. Walton left Iowa to become Secretary of the Illinois Historical Society in 1956 and after a few years gave up the editorship of the University-published quarterly to James I. Robertson, Jr. (1960-1962), who in turn resigned to become executive director of the Civil War Centennial Commission in Washington. He was succeeded by Robert Dykstra. This quarterly has been, in some sense, an organ, or at least a spokesman, for the national Commission.

The *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, one of the three great journals of history in the nation, was, in a technical sense, published in Iowa for nearly half a century. Dr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, who was Editor of the first seven volumes of the *Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association* (1907-1914), and was on the

first Board of Editors when it began the *Review* in 1914, was probably influential in placing its production in the hands of the Torch Press, a high-grade Cedar Rapids house, where it remained until 1962. Dr. Louis Pelzer, professor of history at the University and a former research associate of the State Historical Society, was managing editor of the *Review* 1941-1946.

In Dubuque the *Iowa Catholic Historical Review* was published in four numbers (each one called a "volume") in the early thirties, as follows: I, January, 1930; II, November, 1930; III, October, 1931; and IV, April, 1932. A modest octavo, it printed histories of various Catholic establishments in Iowa, obituaries, and notes. Its editor was M. M. Hoffmann.

Finally, back in 1872-1873, in Des Moines, someone issued the *Western Life-Boat*, later called the *Western Life-Boat and Journal of Biography, History and Geography*. It was a 48-page octavo, and described itself in an early number as "the only journal of biography in the United States, and far preferable for family reading to the sickly sentimentality of ordinary magazine literature." Its picturesque punning title was apparently of no great help to its fortunes, and the *Life-Boat* capsized in the heavy seas caused by the financial panic of 1873.

Upon this note of anticlimax we conclude our survey of Iowa historical magazines.

Teachers' Journals

One of the first of the many magazines published for Iowa teachers was R. R. Gilbert's *District School Journal of Education of the State of Iowa*, issued monthly in Dubuque 1853-1854. Its unwieldy title was soon reduced by deleting the first two words, and in its latter year it was called simply *Iowa Journal of Education*. It was a monthly of 25 pages sold for a dollar a year. Though a useful little magazine, it apparently never succeeded in reaching a statewide audience.

A little later came the ambitious *Voice of Iowa*, a 32-page monthly edited and published by James L. Enos in Cedar Rapids 1857-1858. It claimed to be the first "magazine" in Iowa, but it never had much in its pages that could be called belles-lettres. Enos himself wrote "Historical Sketches of Iowa" for several of its numbers. It was really a teachers' journal, however, and claimed to be the organ of the Iowa State Teachers' Association and the Iowa Phonetic Association. A department was set in "phonetic type." It tried and failed to get a bill through the legislature authorizing each school district in the state to subscribe for one copy. The *Voice*, though it fell silent so soon, was an interesting effort in educational journalism.

The *Iowa Instructor* took up where the *Voice* left off — beginning in 1859. It was issued in Des Moines by Mills and Company, headed by Frank M. Mills. This was one of the leading publishing firms of the state. It was soon to acquire the *Iowa State Register*, and it would eventually publish a variety of periodicals. In 1862 it took over the *Iowa School Journal*, founded by Andrew J. Stevens in the same year as the *Instructor*, and combined the two. A combination title was used for a few years, but finally the merger became *Iowa School Journal*. During most of its life this periodical had some official character. Even before the merger with the *Instructor*, the *Journal* was edited for a year or two by Thomas H. Benton, Secretary of the State Board of Education, and in 1870-1871 the editorial chair was occupied by Abraham S. Kissell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1872-1873 the *Journal* was furnished, by act of the Legislature, to all County Superintendents and school officers in the state.

But in 1875 the *Journal* was absorbed into W. E. Crosby's *Common School*, an excellent 24-page quarto filled with news notes and good original and selected articles published in Davenport. It had been founded only the year before; now it was able to announce itself as "the official paper of the State Superintendent." That position was now filled by Alonzo Abernethy, the educator who persuaded the Legislature to establish the

county Normal Institutes that were to play a part later (as we shall see) in the development of teachers' papers on a local level. The *Common School and Iowa Journal of Education*, as it was now called, did not last long, however. The middle 1870's were hard times everywhere; the journal never reached more than 1,800 circulation, and it perished in 1877.

The name *Iowa School Journal* was revived for a Des Moines magazine founded in 1885 under the sponsorship of the State School Association, later called the State Education Association. The name was changed in 1893 to *Iowa Schools* and three years later to *Midland Schools*. Under this name it became the best edited and most successful of the state's teachers' journals, and it is today the sole magazine in this field, with a circulation approaching 30,000. Among the men most notable as its editors in earlier years were Charles F. Pye and Z. C. Thornburg.

Returning to the 1870's, we must note the *Iowa Normal Monthly* (1877-1914), founded by W. J. Shoup and edited in its latter years by James A. Edwards. It was a Dubuque journal of 44 pages octavo; for many years it circulated more than 4,000 copies at \$1.50 a year. In Keokuk the *Central School Journal* (1877-1895) was founded by W. J. Nedes and others as a monthly of 12 quarto pages at only 50 cents a year. In 1880 it changed format to 16 pages of full newspaper size. By

1886, under the editorship of J. C. Paradice, it claimed 8,600 circulation, and called itself "the leading educational paper of the Northwest."

Obviously, we cannot even list here the many other magazines for teachers that have been published in Iowa in the past 110 years, but half a dozen of the more interesting short-lived ventures deserve mention: *Literary Advertiser and Public School Advocate* (1859-1860), a little monthly issued from Iowa City by S. S. Howe (already noted as editor of the Second Series of the *Annals of Iowa*), priced at 25 cents a year; *Inter-State Normal Monthly* (1877-1880), of Moulton; *Iowa Teacher* (1882-1886), an ambitious and well edited monthly at Marshalltown; *Northwestern Journal of Education* (1885-1886), a weekly of 16 quarto pages devoted mainly to news of teachers and their organizations, Des Moines; *Southern Iowa Educator* (1895-1900), Albia, another weekly; *Iowa Science Teacher* (1935-1939), issued by the Iowa Association of Science Teachers at Cedar Rapids.

Finally, we must note one of the most extraordinary developments in the entire history of educational journalism in the state. This was the proliferation of county teachers' papers. It was not peculiar to Iowa, but was most prominent in the Midwest, Pennsylvania, and New York. It was encouraged by the county Superintendents of Schools, who felt that the greater educational

journals were not well suited to country school teachers without college backgrounds. It was also encouraged by the state supported county Normal Institutes, held annually at county-seat towns. These were great social and educational events, which teachers were required to attend. They incidentally afforded the conductors of the county teachers' papers (usually local publishers associated with persons connected with the schools) an opportunity to build up subscription lists. The *Wright County Teacher* (1887-1890), of Clarion, was a good example of such a paper; it was later revived as *Wright County Education* (1908-1912).

But a simplification of the system was soon provided by the use of "ready-print" teachers' supplements included with an issue of a county-seat weekly once a month. Such supplements included advertising inserted by the supplier, greatly reducing the cost to the newspaper. The *Iowa Teacher* (1885-1910), a Charles City monthly, built up a business in supplying these supplements to a point at which it was serving a third of Iowa's counties and 35 in neighboring states. The Educational Newspaper Union, of Chicago, did a similar business. These supplements, as well as the independent teachers' papers, had pages of full newspaper size to suit the convenience and equipment of the newspaper offices that handled them. Their content was directed mainly to the problems

of the country school teacher, with definite suggestions and "guides"; but quotations from educational classics were often included. The independent county teachers' papers sought circulation not only from teachers but also from boards of education and parents; they usually sold for 50 cents a year and furnished eight pages monthly.

It was the consolidated school movement that eventually put an end to this system. Likewise, it was consolidation in journalism, with multiple mergers, together with the centralization of teachers' organizations into one strong state association, that made *Midland Schools* the only general educational journal in the state as much as 40 years ago.

Religious Periodicals

Probably at least 150 religious journals have been published in Iowa. The majority of them were short-lived, but there was no year in the neighborhood of the turn of the century that did not have at least a score in course of publication. These statistics, based on the directories, do not include the temperance papers, which were usually published under religious auspices.

It appears that the first religious paper in Iowa was the *Christian Evangelist* (1850-1862?), of Fort Madison. It was a monthly devoted to missionary work in the West, as was the *Western Evangelist*, of Mt. Pleasant, listed in the Kennedy catalogue of 1852 as having 650 circulation. The *Friend*, apparently a Quaker paper, is listed in Coggeshall in 1856 as published at Lancaster, then county seat of Keokuk County. Though no files are known, there is evidence of an *Iowa Christian Witness*, called *Christ's Witness* in its last year or two, published in Dubuque in 1858-1861.

Oskaloosa was a center of early religious journalism. The *Christian Monitor* (1862-1879) was a substantial monthly of 52 octavo pages edited and published by Mrs. M. M. B. Gordiner in the

interest of the Evangelical faith. The *Evangelist*, serving the Church of Christ, was begun in newspaper form in 1865 by Allen Hickey; in 1875, when B. W. Johnson was editor, it was consolidated with the *Christian Record*, of Bedford, Indiana, a journal that had begun in 1843. The *Record and Evangelist* continued its unflinching publication in both Oskaloosa and Bedford until 1879. A later Oskaloosa religious journal was *Western Work* (1897-1912), a monthly issued by the Society of Friends at 50 cents a year and edited by D. M. Edwards.

An Adventist semimonthly was published in Marion by the Christian Publishing Company 1866-1889. This comparatively long-lived journal began as *Hope of Israel*, but after 1873 the title identified it better — *Advent and Sabbath Advocate*. It carried eight newspaper-size pages.

The leading Episcopal journal in Iowa was the *Iowa Churchman*. Founded in Davenport in 1877, this modest monthly was edited by Bishop William Stevens Perry in the 1880's. It was moved to Dubuque in 1902 and to Keokuk in 1914. It appears to have been suspended 1923-1936, to have been revived in Fort Dodge, and to have resumed its migrating habit in 1940, moving to Muscatine, where it ended in 1948.

Three interesting and well edited periodicals were published by the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints at Lamoni. In 1881, Joseph

Smith, son of the prophet and head of the group that had seceded from the main body before Brigham Young had led the Mormon migration to Salt Lake City, removed the *Saints' Herald* from the village of Plano, Illinois, to Lamoni. The Iowa town thus chosen as headquarters for the Reorganized Church was itself a village of only a few hundred population, but a good building was soon erected for the *Herald* and the next year it was changed from monthly to weekly publication. The paper had 16 newspaper-size pages and carried general news as well as that of the church. It had an associate publication, also edited by Smith, entitled *Zion's Hope*, a four-page semimonthly for use in the Church's schools. This paper was suspended in 1915, after Frederick M. Smith, son of the second Joseph, became Church President. A third L.D.S. journal appeared in 1888, when Mrs. Marietta Walker founded *Autumn Leaves*, a 48-page octavo monthly designed for the young people of the Church. In the same year Mrs. Walker became editor of the school paper, *Zion's Hope*. *Autumn Leaves*, though pious and doctrinal in general, had a strong literary trend, and published some short stories and articles borrowed from writers outside the Church.

The Mormons, in all their branches, were great publishers. Three papers were published briefly and successively at the village of Preparation, Iowa, by Charles B. Thompson back in the 1850's

in support of the editor's claims upon the leadership of the Church; the series ended in 1858, when a mob drove Thompson out of town. At Lamoni in 1902-1917, *Religio Quarterly* was the organ of Zion's Religio-Literary Society. *Journal of History* (1908-1925) was first issued there, by the Herald Publishing House.

In 1921, the headquarters of the Reformed Church, L.D.S., were removed to Independence, Missouri, together with their printing house. *Saints' Herald* still flourishes at Independence.

The *Iowa Methodist* (1882-1920) was a small monthly at 75 cents a year long edited by H. H. Fairall in Iowa City: it was moved to Mt. Vernon in 1912. The *Inland Christian Advocate* was a short-lived monthly in Council Bluffs 1874-1875; the name was revived for a more prosperous weekly edited in Des Moines by M. D. Collins 1886-1894.

Most important of the earlier journals of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Iowa was the *Christian Oracle*, founded at Des Moines in 1884 by F. M. Kirkham and General (later Governor) Francis M. Drake. A weekly designed to serve the Iowa churches of its denomination, it moved to Chicago in 1891 in order to reach a larger midwestern audience. At the beginning of 1900 it became the *Christian Century* and under that name achieved the high position in American religious journalism that it holds today.

Two monthlies, both published at Des Moines, have been a credit to the Christian denomination in Iowa — the *Christian Worker*, of 1887-1943; and the *Christian News*, begun in 1922 and still published by the Society of Christian Churches of Iowa, with Loren E. Lair as editor.

A Unitarian monthly called *Old and New* was issued in Des Moines and Chicago 1892-1910. The *Reformed Church Herald* (1895-1923) was begun at Columbus Junction, moved to Tipton in 1900, and ended its life at Lisbon. The *Christian Union Witness* has been faithfully edited at Indianola by Winifred Macumber since 1918. It is really a continuation, however, of the *Christian Witness*, a magazine begun at Columbus, Ohio, by J. F. Given, founder of the Christian Union denomination, in 1864. It is now published by the Church's Publication Board.

The *Baptist Record* was begun at Pella in 1899 and published there for over half a century before being moved to Des Moines.

Congregational Iowa, a Grinnell monthly begun in 1882, closed its long career with its number for June, 1963, and is to be succeeded by the *United Church Reporter* this fall. The change signalizes the recent consolidations and mergers in which Congregationalists have participated.

The *Iowa Messenger* was founded in Davenport in 1882 by T. L. Sharon as a Catholic weekly of eight large folio pages at \$2 a year. Through

the years it has published much interesting material in addition to its news of the Church's activities in the state. John F. Kempker contributed a "History of the Catholic Church in Iowa" as a serial in 1894. Now called *Catholic Messenger*, it has a circulation of 24,000.

The *Catholic Tribune* was begun as a Dubuque weekly in 1899; it became a daily about 1927 and ended ten years later. The weekly *Witness*, of that city, begun in 1921, continues, with about 130,000 circulation, to serve a wide audience.

It should be noted that many Iowa churches of various faiths, especially those with large congregations, have often published their own weekly news and announcement sheets.

Longest lived of the several missionary magazines published in Iowa was the *Missionary World*, of Shenandoah, begun in 1887 as a monthly, changing to quarterly publication in 1920, ending 1925.

Y-Men's World is a Washington monthly, begun in 1936 as the organ of adult Young Men's Christian Association members.

What a spate of temperance papers Iowa produced in the latter decades of the 19th century! Probably the first was Davenport's *Temperance Organ*, listed by Coggeshall in 1856. Davenport was also the home of Iowa's largest temperance paper, the *Northwestern News*. Begun in 1878, it claimed five years later to be "the leading tem-

perance weekly of the country. Having absorbed the *Blue Ribbon News*, Davenport; *Investigator*, Ottumwa [founded in Iowa City in 1878 by David Brant, moved to Ottumwa in 1879]; and *State Prohibitionist*, Des Moines, it has now a circulation of 6,000." In 1888 it called itself "the only Prohibition Party paper in Iowa" and claimed 10,000 circulation. It ended in 1899. The *Iowa W.C.T.U. Messenger* (1886-1891), Des Moines, was edited by Florence Miller, with J. Ellen Foster a prominent contributor. Later journals in this field were the *Catholic Apostolate* (1903-1922), of Dubuque, and C. Durant Jones's *Prohibition Journal* (1908-1914), of Perry.

Farm, Stock, and Dairy Journals

Incredible as it may seem, the number of periodicals devoted to farm interests, stock raising, dairying, poultry, and horticulture throughout Iowa's publishing history is over two hundred. The majority of them were of brief duration, and many of the earlier ones were side-ventures of newspaper publishers. The multiplication of farm papers in Iowa, as well as in the nation as a whole, was due largely to the availability of advertising of farm implements, seeds, patent fertilizers, etc.; this has brought into being in recent years a number of "controlled free distribution" agricultural papers. There has not been a time in the last ninety years when fifteen or twenty papers in these related fields were not in course of publication in Iowa.

No attempt will be made here to list these papers. Attention will be given to the three giant farm papers, though they have enjoyed more elaborate historical treatment in earlier numbers of *THE PALIMPSEST*; and a number of others will be pointed out because of their special interest.

A visual presentation of the origins and consolidations that have resulted in the contemporary *Wallace's Farmer* would look much like the dia-

grams of geneology of British royal houses that used to appear in our textbooks on English history. But have patience, for such an analysis is important, and also it reveals some interesting personalities.

The *Iowa Farmer and Horticulturist* began in 1853. It was issued from the office of the *Burlington Telegraph* and edited by James W. Grimes, already famous in the state as a promoter of temperance, schools, and railroad building. When Grimes was elected governor the following year, William Duane Wilson, a Philadelphia journalist who had heeded Greeley's famous advice to young men, took over. In 1857 Wilson and his partner, Milton L. Comstock, moved the paper to Mt. Pleasant and the next year to Des Moines. In the capital city the active publishing firm of Mills and Company took charge of it, retaining Wilson as editor. After two years the stumbling paper was sold to Hiram Torrey, who changed the name to *Pioneer Farmer* and disposed of it the next year to Mark Miller. Thus endeth the first chapter.

Farm-born and farm-oriented Mark Miller had conducted newspapers in New England before he had come west to start the *Wisconsin Farmer* at Racine in 1849. He changed base two years later, beginning the *Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer and Northwestern Cultivator*, at Madison, a little 16-page monthly with a big name and a small sub-

scription price. This paper contained little about Iowa; nevertheless, the possibilities of farm journalism in this state so attracted Miller that he decided to make another move. Thus his next paper was the *Northwestern Farmer and Horticulturist*, established at Dubuque in 1856. This became a weekly quarto of eight pages. The latter part of the new title reflects Miller's interest in apple orchards. It was a practical farm paper, it had good advertising patronage, and it managed to survive the national financial difficulties of 1857.

But in the first year of the Civil War Miller resolved upon another migration; and he loaded his press, type, subscription list, and "good will" into a wagon and drove across the prairie to Des Moines. There, acquiring the *Pioneer Farmer* (doubtless for little more than a song), he founded the *Iowa Homestead and Northwestern Farmer*, issuing its first number January 29, 1862. The name was suggested by the Homestead Act, long advocated by Miller and passed by Congress just four months after the Iowa Homestead was begun. Miller sold the paper in 1864, but had to take it back when the purchaser, H. W. Pettit, died; he then sold it again in 1868.

The complicated story of changes of owners and editors of this paper in the next two decades need not be recapitulated here. General William Duane Wilson, who had become secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and the State College

at Ames and an enthusiastic Grange organizer, was an off-and-on part owner and editor. Benjamin F. Gue, former Lieutenant Governor and President of the Board of Trustees of the State College, journalist, historian, and promoter of good causes, had two terms of management, in each of which he seemed to rescue the paper from imminent disaster. The name was changed to *Western Farm Journal* in 1873, but Gue changed it back to *Iowa Homestead* in 1880, increasing its size, variety, circulation.

J. H. Duffus, publisher of the *Daily Iowa Capital*, bought the *Homestead* in 1883 but had to sell it two years later in order to buy a controlling interest in the *Capital*.

The new owner was James Melville Pierce, successful publisher of weekly papers in northern Missouri and southern Iowa. Pierce was a man of great industry, strong personality and decided views. He made enemies, but he built up a great paper. Beginning with 6,000 circulation (but only about 1,000 prepaid subscriptions), before he died in 1920 he could count about 150,000; and an occasional issue, fat with advertising, exceeded 100 pages. His "Publisher's Views on Topics of the Times," which ran in the front of the magazine during the last seven years of his life, not only expressed "Jim" Pierce's independent opinions but was a faithful mirror of the man. He favored prohibition and government ownership of railroads;

during World War I he opposed the drafting of farmers and the pressure brought upon them to buy Liberty bonds; he aligned himself with the reformers and "liberals" in public life. After James M. Pierce's death, his son, Dante M., followed closely in his father's footsteps in the management of the *Homestead*. But the decline in farm prices after the war and the debts assumed in the erection of the new building begun in 1916 caused Dante to sell the farm papers owned by the firm in Kansas and Missouri, keeping only the *Iowa Homestead* and the *Wisconsin Farmer*. On the very brink of the financial crash of October, 1929, Dante Pierce sold the *Homestead* to Wallaces' *Farmer* and retreated to Racine to conduct his Wisconsin paper. Thus endeth the second chapter of the *Homestead* story.

Henry Wallace spent his first fifteen years in Iowa as a United Presbyterian minister, serving congregations in Davenport and Morning Sun. Ill health (tuberculosis seems to have been a family disease) decided him to move to Madison County, there to undertake the management of three farms in which he had a part-interest. There he began writing farm pieces for the *Winterset Madsonian* and later bought that paper's smaller competitor, the *Chronicle*, which he directed at farmer readers.

Thus Wallace attracted the attention of J. H. Duffus, the new owner of the *Iowa Homestead*,

who in November, 1883, hired him as a contributing editor at \$10 a week. When Pierce bought the journal two years later, he kept Wallace as editor, while he devoted himself mainly to the publishing side. Now, Wallace, though a man of mild manners and high moral character, was as firmly fixed in his opinions as was his boss. The inevitable parting did not occur, however, until 1895, when Wallace resigned his editorship because of "policy differences."

We must now turn to another development in our complicated lineage chart. In 1875, the *Iowa Farmer and Breeder* was founded in Iowa City, soon to absorb no less than six Iowa farm journals. But a combination of weak magazines has rarely resulted in a single strong one; and in 1887 the Iowa City venture was bought by Fred Faulkes, of the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*. In 1893 it took over Alex Charles' *Iowa Farmer*, founded at Cedar Rapids in 1872 by W. M. Kennedy, thereby obtaining that paper's contributing editor, James Wilson, later Secretary of Agriculture under three Presidents. But soon Faulkes disposed of his paper to N. B. Ashby, who forthwith got himself appointed Consul to Dublin.

Ashby was a brother-in-law of Henry C. Wallace, son of the editor of the *Homestead*. Henry C. had worked on his father's farms, had learned printing in his father's newspaper office, had attended college at Ames, and was now an assistant

professor of dairying there. He persuaded his colleague, C. F. Curtiss, to join him in the purchase of Ashby's paper in 1894 and to move it to Ames. There it was, of course, more or less a spokesman for the College's dairy department, and the name was changed to *Farm and Dairy*. It was a semimonthly, and for a time it had an auxiliary devoted to the cooperative creamery movement, the *Creamery Gazette*, also a semimonthly. Soon John P. Wallace joined his elder brother as advertising manager, Henry C. resigned his College position to devote all his time to work on his papers, Curtiss dropped out of management, and the name was changed to *Wallace's Farm and Dairy*, later *Wallaces' Farmer and Dairyman*. The two brothers were joined early in 1895 by their father, lately resigned from the *Homestead*; and the next year the paper was moved to Des Moines and made a weekly. It continued a quarto of 16 pages, selling at 50 cents a year; but it soon changed its title to the simpler *Wallaces' Farmer*.

Wallaces' Farmer was a paper with a soul. It had a personality of its own. "Uncle Henry" Wallace wrote lively and popular "Sabbath School Lessons" every week of his latter years, and the feature was continued after his death. He helped organize a Better Dairying Train excursion to visit many Iowa towns in 1896 and later Seed Corn Train and Good Roads Train trips, all of which he accompanied personally, meeting

thousands of Iowa farmers and making many talks. His editorials, on such diverse subjects as railroad monopolies and the war against the Filipinos, were clear and emphatic; and the whole paper reflected a sincere desire to make rural living in Iowa the good life.

Wallaces' Farmer waged a bitter fight with the *Homestead* over many years. It never caught up with its rival in circulation, but it made money and improved its content and typography. More features, pictures, and special departments appeared. After Donald R. Murphy became managing editor in 1921, the greater variety and attractiveness were due in no small degree to his talents.

The elder Wallace died in 1916, at the age of 80, active up to the last. Henry C. Wallace, who succeeded him as editor, took part in all public affairs related to agriculture. President Harding made him Secretary of Agriculture, and Coolidge continued him in that position. As Secretary he was aggressive and influential; he died in office in 1925. His son Henry A. followed him as editor, and his brother John P. continued as president.

Henry A. Wallace was a man of many interests — political, economic, and scientific. Pioneer experimenter with hybrid corn, strong advocate of protection of farm products in the world market, original proponent of surplus crop control, he made *Wallaces' Farmer* a leading spokesman for all these ideas.

THE
ANNALS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OF
IOWA.
JULY, 1863.

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THE
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AT

IOWA CITY.

JANUARY, 1885.

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1885.

THE
IOWA JOURNAL
of
History and Politics

JANUARY 1903



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Iowa City Iowa

IOWA
JOURNAL OF
HISTORY



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The State Historical Society of Iowa
IOWA CITY IOWA

January 1949

IOWA and WAR

Old Fort Snelling

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Historical Society of Iowa
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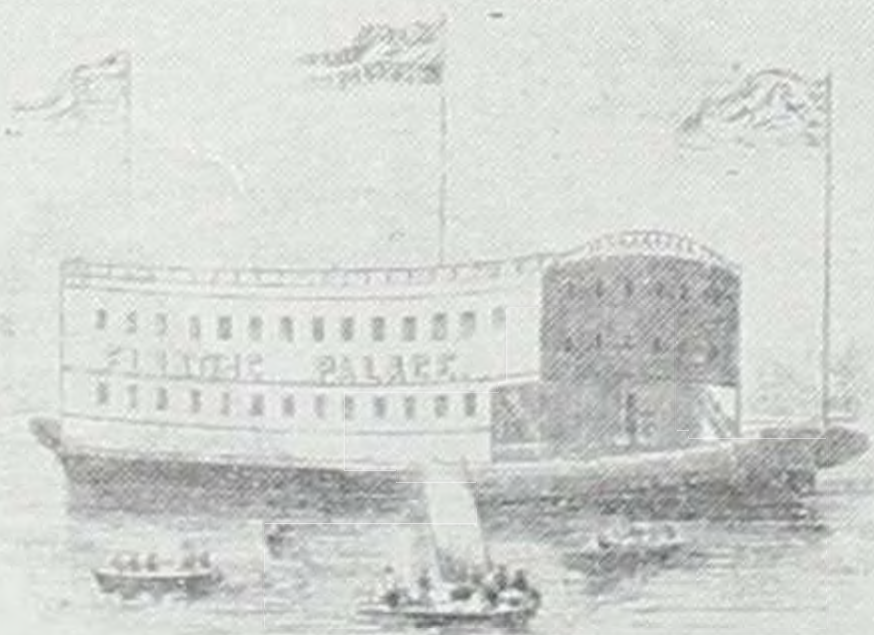
The PALIMPSEST

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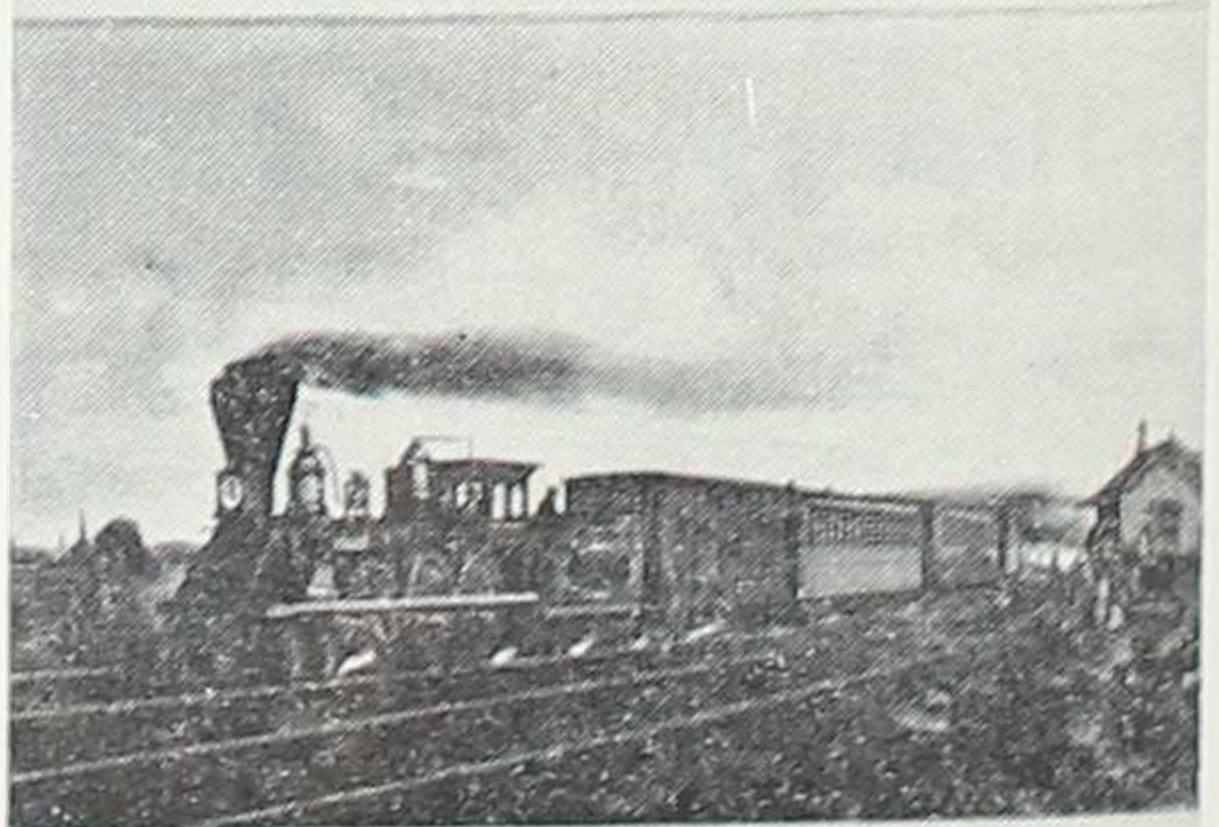
The PALIMPSEST



Published Monthly by
The State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City Iowa

JANUARY 1950

The PALIMPSEST



AMERICAN "EXPRESS" TRAIN

Railroads Come to Iowa

Published Monthly by
The State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa
APRIL, 1960

SPECIAL RAILROAD EDITION—SEVENTY CENTS

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR
THE YEAR 1907-1908

VOLUME I

EDITED BY

BENJAMIN F. SHAMBAUGH

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA



THE TORCH PRESS
CEDAR RAPIDS IOWA
1909

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
HISTORICAL REVIEW

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VOLUME I

JUNE, 1914 TO MARCH, 1915

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY
THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Voice of Iowa.

Vol. I. JANUARY, 1857. No. 1.

SALUTATORY.

IN conformity with a custom generally observed by the editorial world, we salute the readers of THE VOICE OF IOWA on this—the birth day of another year and of OUR MAGAZINE—with a wish for a cordial reception at your hands, and a humble place among your household treasures. To insure more fully this welcome, reason and justice alike demand of us a brief declaration of the principles which underlie our work, and which we shall endeavor to defend in its pages.

Education in its broadest sense is our chief corner stone. Agriculture and Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, and Anglo-American Civilization, complete the base—which rests, as we believe, on the immutable rock of pure religion. Thus founded, we know our cause is just, and the great effort will be to erect our edifice in harmony with the ideas upon which it is intended to rest.

Then with the educational pen in hand, we confidently come and lay by your firesides our offering—hailing you on the pathway of Progress and ask you to greet THE VOICE OF IOWA as an almoner of good to the thousands of Iowa's rising race. We come, backed by good and true men and women, whose locations are such as to enable us to utter with certainty and truthfulness the voice of our young and growing State, in accents not to be misunderstood, and to give such council as may not be entirely

VOLUME II. AUGUST, 1854. NUMBER 8.

THE
IOWA

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

R. SPAULDING, Editor & Proprietor.

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TERMS—One Dollar a year, invariably in advance. New Subscribers to commence with the volume.
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MAIN ST., ABOVE THE GLOBE BUILDING.

VOLUME III. NUMBER 1.

THE
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Published Monthly under the Direction of the Board of Trustees.

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THE

IOWA INSTRUCTOR,

AN EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED BY THE

Iowa State Teachers' Association,

UNDER THE CONTROL OF

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AT TIPTON, IOWA.

OSBY, LANE & CO., PRINTERS AND BOOK BINDERS, DAVENPORT.

Literary Advertiser, AND PUBLIC SCHOOL ADVOCATE.

"Of making many books, there is no end."

VOL. I.] IOWA CITY, IOWA, MAY, 1859. [NO. 1.

The Advertiser and Advocate is issued monthly, at IOWA CITY BOOK AND JOB OFFICE, No. 10, IOWA AVENUE, and conducted by S. STORRS HOWE, Editor and Proprietor, to whom all communications may be addressed, at Iowa City, Iowa.

TERMS—Three cents a number, or 12 numbers for 25 cents.

In scattering these literary pages abroad, like May-flowers of the prairie, the Editor bespeaks such favorable regard from the Press and the people of the State, as this humble effort of an individual sincerely desirous of promoting the educational interests of Iowa, may modestly merit.

A transient residence in Iowa as early as 1839-40 and a permanent residence in the State since 1849, have confirmed his attachment to this commonwealth, hitherto the republic of agriculture, commerce and mechanic arts, rather than of literature. Why may not the flowers and fruits of literature also flourish? Two several attempts have been made to sustain a literary journal in our State. Both have been poorly sustained, and ultimately relinquished for want of adequate support. Possibly, with the smiles of an overruling Providence, this "May-flower of a forlorn hope" may survive its predecessors. If not, it will be left for happier hands to cull the flowers of literature.

The Public Schools of Iowa, including District Schools, Academies for either sex, Colleges and a University, with Humane Institutions for the Deaf, the Blind

and the Insane of the State, may justly become the boast and the boon of our commonwealth. To forward so noble an end is the design of this humble newsletter.

Should this undertaking meet with sufficient patronage, the publication will be enlarged, printed on entirely new type, and issued more frequently.

One thousand copies of this number are printed, and the form is kept standing for further impressions.

Gratuitous copies are sent to Presidents of Colleges and Principals of Academies, as well as to teachers generally and to the friends of learning, with the hope that they will send catalogues or communications in return.

IOWA PUBLIC SCHOOL SERIES.

Particular attention is called to the above series of school books, as authoritatively recommended by Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, Jr., Secretary of the Board of Education, since they are of such a character as to come in competition with no rival series, being constructed on a wise plan of combining the old and the new methods of instruction.

Their peculiar merits are fully set forth in the advertising columns.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS are hereby informed that a complete set of this series of books will be furnished them for recommendation by them to the District School Boards.

TOWNSHIP AND CITY DIRECTORS, as well as parents and guardians, are invited to examine these books, published in the highest style of the typographical art, afforded at Boston, the "Athens of America" with respect to literary matters.

Vol. III.

APRIL, 1862.

No. 4.

THE Iowa School Journal,

AN EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY.

Editor, THOS. H. BENTON, Jr.,
[Secretary of the State Board of Education.]



DES MOINES, IOWA:
PUBLISHED BY MILLS BROTHERS.
1862.

TERMS: One Dollar per Annum---In Advance.

THE IOWA NORMAL MONTHLY.

Vol. I. DUBUQUE, AUGUST, 1877. No. 1.

TO ALL FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN IOWA—GREETING:

At the meeting of Normal Institute Conductors recently held in Des Moines, there was a strong feeling expressed that some one should start an Educational Journal for Iowa. Superintendent L. B. Raymond was requested by many of his friends to undertake the work, and he partly consented to do so, but the following extract from a letter of his will explain itself: "I find my time so fully occupied by my official duties and other business matters that I am compelled to abandon the idea, and this I am the more willing to do, as I understand that in case of my not commencing the publication of such a journal, Prof. W. J. Shoup of Dubuque will immediately enter upon the work, and I doubt not will furnish to the teachers and school officers of Iowa, what is much needed, an IOWA School Journal. I bespeak for Prof. Shoup the hearty assistance and co-operation of all the friends of educational interests in the state.

L. B. RAYMOND."

It would seem that there ought to be, and we verily believe that there is, public spirit and local pride enough among the school men of Iowa to support one good home Journal of Education. Such a journal we propose to furnish you. We shall make every effort in our power to send you just such a journal as you need. A large part of our space will be devoted to methods of instruction. We shall give such methods and only such as have stood the test of the school-room and are adopted by the very best educators of the present day.

While we shall have much to say in regard to the proper grading and management of city schools, we shall in no case neglect the interests of our poorly paid and overworked teachers of the ungraded, country schools. We shall devote our very best energy to

Midland Schools

VOL. XVII.

DES MOINES, IOWA, SEPTEMBER, 1902.

No. 1.



"Do you play football? If so, a good motto (for football and for life generally) is: 'Don't loaf, don't flinch, hit the line hard.'"—President Theodore Roosevelt.

RECREATION

Recreation is intended to the mind, as whetting is to the scythe, to sharpen the edge of it, which otherwise would grow dull and blunt. He, therefore, that spends his whole time in recreation, is ever whetting, never mowing; his grass may grow and his scythe starve; as, contrarily, he that always toils and never recreates, is ever mowing, never whetting; laboring much to little purpose. As good no scythe as no edge. Thus, only does the work go forward, when the scythe is so reasonably and moderately whetted, that it may cut, and so cut that it may have the help of sharpening.

Bishop Hall.

SELF-RELIANCE

Men seem neither to understand their riches nor their strength; of the former they believe greater things than they should; of the latter much less. Self reliance and self denial will teach a man to drink out of his own cistern and eat his own sweet bread, and to learn and labor truly to get his living, and carefully to expend the good things committed to his trust.

Lord Bacon.



Student's Training for Home Field Meet in Early Spring

"He shows the dust and sweat of the contest, on his brow falls not the cool shade of the olive."

Religious Newsletter.

Published monthly, on the first day of each month, except in August, by the Iowa Religious News-Letter Association.

Editorial and business correspondence should be addressed to the Iowa Religious News-Letter, 1001 East 11th Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Subscription prices: Single copies, 5 cents; Annual, \$5.00 in advance; Single copies, 5 cents; Annual, \$5.00 in advance.

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The Pastor.

So he had to give up his work. He was not a man of words, but he was a man of deeds. He had a quiet way of speaking, but his words were full of meaning.

A Pastor's Ministry.

It is the pastor's duty to be a shepherd to his flock. He must lead them to the water of life, and he must feed them with the bread of truth. He must be a man of prayer, and he must be a man of action.

The pastor is the one who brings the people to the altar. He is the one who leads them in prayer, and he is the one who reads the Word of God. He is the one who comforts the sorrowing, and he is the one who rejoices with the joyful.

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Iowa Methodist

Volume XXXII

Mount Vernon, Iowa, October, 1913

Number 1

The Iowa Methodist

OLIN B. CHASSELL, Editor
ELLA B. CHASSELL, Associate

Devoted to the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Iowa.

Published monthly at 50 cents per annum for cash subscriptions; 60 cents when not paid in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising rates made known upon application. No questionable advertisements of any kind received. Terms reasonable.

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IOWA METHODIST,
Mount Vernon, Iowa

Message From Previous Editor. Dear Friends: When I relinquished the Iowa Methodist some time ago it was not because I did not see the need of the paper but because I could not devote all my time to it and was unable to keep it up on the time I did give it. I am glad the new editor finds such a ready co-operation on the part of pastors and people and trust the paper may become just what it should be—a real help to Iowa Methodism. Brother Chassel is doing his best in a way that means success, so we look for good results.

J. R. A. Hamner, Epworth, Iowa.
The Iowa Methodist 1912-14. With this issue the Iowa Methodist enters upon the thirty-second year of its publication and the first under the present management. The new editor greatly enjoyed the work of the pastorate and leaves it with reluctance. He has, however, such faith in the possibilities of a paper devoted to the special interests of local churches, which will at the same time give a general view of the activities of the church, that he is willing to give up a work in which a comfortable living was assured, to go into this venture, entirely upon his own resources.

He will give this work his best endeavor, and hopes, with the help



BISHOP FRANK M. BRISTOL.

Frank M. Bristol, resident Bishop for Iowa, presided at the Des Moines and the Upper Iowa Conferences. He is very expeditious in conducting the business of a conference and emphasizes giving business attention to church affairs. He is serving his second quadrennium as bishop. His lectures and addresses are full of action and are spiritual and inspiring.

Before his election to the episcopacy Dr. Bristol held important pastorates, one of which was that of the Metropolitan church in Washington where Wm. McKinley, then president, attended. As a poor boy he made his way through Northwestern University and is a scholarly man. Bishop Bristol's official residence is at Omaha, Nebraska.

The ideal cannot be attained in one or even in several issues, as time must be taken for the organization of the various sections of the state, but we do intend from the first to furnish the readers something worth while.

Olin B. Chassel,
Ella B. Chassel.

The Iowa Churchman.

WE ARE BAPTIZED INTO ONE BODY—1 Co. 12:13
Vol. 1. DAVENPORT, IOWA, JANUARY, 1937. No. 1.

The Iowa Churchman.

The Iowa Churchman is published monthly, on the first day of each month, except in August, by the Iowa Baptist Magazine Association. It is a religious and literary journal, published for the purpose of presenting the views of the Baptist churches in Iowa on religious, moral, and political questions. It is published for the Iowa Baptist Magazine Association, 1001 East 11th Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

with the faithful missionaries of the

Diocesan Board suffering for want of their meagre support and with the consciousness that we are not impoverished above others, there should be an immediate effort throughout the Diocese to replenish the missionary treasury, so that we may meet our indebtedness and provide for the remainder of the Convention year.

our growing communities there is no

reason why the members of the Church should not show that appreciation of the Word and Sacraments which is indicated by a liberal support of the ministry. We are not apt in value that highly which costs as little or nothing.

PASTORAL LETTER.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Iowa.
Dear Brethren.—The needs of our Diocesan Missionary work are pressing that I am constrained to appeal to you for relief. The Treasury of the Board is already largely exhausted, and yet the stipends of our small missionary force are paid for while pledges given by the Board at the time of the last Convention, cannot be redeemed. In the present depression of monetary interests everywhere, it is useless to look for help from the East. The time has come when throughout this vast Diocese we must assume the burden of self-support. For a quarter of a century and more, and has been liberally extended to us from abroad. In certain departments of our work we may still hope for assistance from those who have aided us in the past, and whose generous sympathy is not yet severed. But it is by helping ourselves that we shall prove both our gratitude for past kindnesses and our willingness for further help. At least

It is the bounden duty of every

baptized member of the Church to give systematically, liberally and willingly of his substance for the spread of the Gospel and the upbuilding of the Church of Christ at home and abroad. We cannot rightly use the prayer of the Christian Covenant—"The Kingdom come"—without thus meeting the obligations of our stewardship of the gifts and goods entrusted to us by our Father in Heaven. It is the bidding of God that they who are ordained to preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel; and they who receive the ministrations of the Church of Christ have resting upon them the duty of supporting those who minister to them in holy things. With the reduction of the missionary stipends both diocesan and general which is threatened, there should be in each parish or station the hearty effort on the part of the people to supply this lack by special self-denial and the gift in God of that which costs them something. The spirit displayed by not a few of our mission stations in closing year after year the missionary allowance, with which to spare themselves the burden of meeting the obligations they have assumed towards their Churches, when a little effort and self-sacrifice would secure the amount thus bestowed and more, is fatal to the proper development of the parish, thus kept in a state of dependence, and is unjust to the many places yet unprotected by the Church's Services. In

In this connection I would appeal

for at least a yearly offering from every parish and mission station for each department of the great Missionary organization of the Church. The work of our Church in foreign fields, now claiming especial sympathy and support, and the missionary operations at home, embracing the neglected and needy places of our widespread territory, the freedmen and the Indians, should receive that recognition from every congregation of the Church which becometh members of the same Household of Faith. The fervent and most commendable parish can do something for the aggressive work of the Church, and in watering others it will receive a rich return. No parish will be the poorer for these gifts poured into the Church's Treasury. Earnestly do I commend to every baptized member of the Church the duty of giving alms, prayers, and sympathy for the work of extending the Church of Christ. At this season of Epiphany let us seek the manifestation of our Master's presence and glory in our own souls, in our parishes, and in our Diocese, and also strive to make Him Who is the Deity of all Nations known throughout the world. Commending this Christian duty to you individually and especially, and praying that through your united prayers and labors the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the Truth, may be built up among us to the glory of God and the salvation of Sinners. I am, Beloved in the Lord, Faithfully, Your Bishop.

WILLIAM STEVENSON PERRY,
Bishop of Iowa, Davenport, Ia.,
President of the Conference, N. W., 1937.

"Go Ye into All the World and Preach the Gospel"
The Record
A Baptist Magazine Representing 50,000 Iowa Baptists
VOL 37 JANUARY 11, 1936 NO. 1
God Is Working His Purpose Out
God is working his purpose out, as year succeeds to year.
God is working his purpose out, and time is drawing near—
Near and nearer draws the time, the time that shall surely be,
When the earth shall be filled with the glory of God.
As the waters cover the sea.
From the utmost East to the utmost West, wherever man's foot hath trod,
By the mouth of many messengers goes forth the voice of God.
Give ear to Me, ye continents—ye isles, give ear to Me,
That the earth shall be filled with the glory of God.
As the waters cover the sea.
What can we do to work God's work, to prosper and increase
The brotherhood of all mankind—the reign of the Prince of Peace?
What can we do to hasten the time, the time that shall surely be,
When the earth shall be filled with the glory of God.
As the waters cover the sea.
March we forth in the strength of God, with the banner of Christ unfurled,
That the light of the glorious Gospel of Truth may shine throughout the world.
Fight we the fight with sorrow and sin to set their captives free,
That the earth shall be filled with the glory of God.
As the waters cover the sea.
All we can do is nothing worth, unless God blesses the deed,
Vainly we hope for the harvest, till God gives life to the seed;
Yet nearer and nearer draws the time, the time that shall surely be,
When the earth shall be filled with the glory of God.
As the waters cover the sea.

THE TRUMPET

OUR MOTTO: "No Creed but Christ"

A Religious Newspaper Published Each Friday

Vol. 2. Iowa City, Iowa, March 22, 1902. No. 21.

Forty Second Anniversary.

The Christian Church will celebrate its forty-second anniversary next Sunday morning, with appropriate service.

In 1855 or 1856 a few families living in the neighborhood of the place now known as Higbee Grove organized a Christian Church. Their meeting place was the District School house, which at that time stood about one half mile east of its present location. There were a few Disciples living in the city at this time and they frequently worshipped with this band in the country, among these was the family of Col. John Porter, Jesse Higbee and his father-in-law Mr. Neupire were the pastors of this flock, they preached on alternate Sundays.

On March 28, 1863 this band of Disciples and those living in the city united and purchased an old Methodist church which stood on the present site of the Christian church in Iowa City. There were eighty-four charter members uniting under the following agreement:

"We the undersigned Disciples of Christ in Iowa City and surrounding country, have this day, March 28th, 1863, entered into church relationship with each other, the organization to be

known as the Church of Christ at Iowa City, Johnson County, Iowa, And we do hereby agree that in all matters of faith and practice we will be governed by the word of God and by that alone." Of the eighty-four charter members only four still belong to the church in Iowa City. They are Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Hale, E. Hinchliff and Mrs. M. A. Plum. The present pastor, C. P. Leach is the thirteenth to serve the congregation during all of these years.

In the summer of '63 immediately after the organization Samuel Lasee served as pastor for a few months. He was followed by his brother Joseph Lasee who labored with the congregation until May 1864. During these two years about 31 persons were added to the original 84. In June 1865 John C. Hay came to Iowa City and remained with the church here and at points adjacent until the spring of '69. This was a prosperous period for the church and over 100 names were added to the roll, about 70 of these were converts. But owing to removal and death in the fall of '69 when Jesse H. Berry was called to the pastorate the church had a membership of not more than 120. He served the church but about nine months. J. Mad Williams was then called and served the church until the summer of '72. S. E. Pearte then served the church for two years. In debt somewhat and discouraged the church was without a pastor until 1875 failing in the mean time to partake of the Lord's Supper. The Sunday School was however kept up, with an average attendance of 80. At a meeting of the church on Sunday May 16, 1875 W. B. Craig then on a visit from Danbury, Conn., was called and he began work with the church on Sept. 1st, 1875. When he came he could find only about 68 members. He remained with the church until January, 1882, when he removed to Denver on account of his wife's failing health. During his pastorate about 250 people united with the church. On July 13th 1884 just prior to his graduation from Bethany College, Frank B. Walker was called to serve the church. In the early spring of 1885 an attempt was made to build a new church but the project was abandoned. In the spring of 1886 the people felt still more keenly the need of a larger and better building. After many struggles the present building was erected and formally dedicated Jan. 23, 1887. After a very successful pastorate Brother Walker resigned June 12, 1887. J. M. Williams began his service as pastor for the second time in Sept. 1887 and served most ac-

RELIGION OLD AND NEW.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, DECEMBER, 1891.

Vol. 1. No. 1.

OLD AND NEW.

Published Monthly, except during August and September, by the Committee on the Publication and Circulation of Literature, of the First Unitarian Church, Davenport, Iowa.

Editor: ARTHUR M. JONES. Associate Editor: C. T. LINDLEY. Business Manager: Geo. E. FERRIS. Advertising: A. GILBERT FARR. Mail: H. HARRISON BARTON.

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EDITORIAL.

A certain business man in one of our age factories, said that he has the habit of reading a little each day in a collection of my sayings. The impulse he there received from the best thinkers of the world, had him to get through the crowd of the day with more satisfaction to himself and others. The church, when stripped of all incident and misconception, is seen to be a institution to do for men in a more effective and systematic way, what this man did for himself, namely, to strengthen their hearts to live up to the highest ideals of manhood, and fill their minds with the noblest interpretation of the facts of life for you and for your children as we depart with such aid.

with, and the historic Jesus stands forth in his simple and sublime manhood, we eagerly seek him for that power and righteousness, which inhaled in him to a greater extent than in any teacher and prophet of religion.

The Unitarian church in Davenport has become conspicuous for allowing dancing in its parlors. It has no officers to offer for its course in this matter, but rather takes much credit to itself therefor. "Amusement to holy" is a legend which it has evolved on its banner. To find amusement is therefore regarded as an important part of its duty. All the broader minded demonstrations will come to the same conclusion before many years. Now, that the old doctrine of total depravity is disappearing, the churches are beginning to feel that all the instincts and longings of human nature are fundamental good, and need not suppression, but just and temperate exercise. Incidental evil, supposedly attached to dancing, but these can be best overcome by proper surroundings, and by elevation of mind. What institution is so well able to insure these wholesome conditions as the church? A year's experience with dancing as it has been conducted in the N. Y. club, ought to convince any open minded student of social welfare, that we are rendering our young people a holy service.

The churches do not preach morality as they should. The country needs a wave of enthusiasm for righteousness. Honesty, truth speaking, temperance, charity, generosity, courage should be the central fact in the preacher's heart. The world has known deep and far-reaching revivals in moral righteousness, and it should know another. At Isaiah, Buddha, Socrates, Epictetus, Paul, is needed to regenerate men anew with the love of virtue. Fathers and mothers are to be persuaded that the character to be chosen for their children before a great fortune, and children taught to revere the heritage of an honorable name, as the most precious bequest their parents can leave. Unless reformers are to be recalled to the fact, that no permanent advance in civilization is possible except through the elevation of individual aims, and the discipline rendered

that no marked increase of faith will occur, until a positive gain in goodness has opened men's minds to the perception of the eternal goodness. Only by a strong forward step in morality, can there be any hope for a revival of vital faith in God. Now, as in all ages, God will draw nearer to him whose character is most perfect.

There is a Persian saying that one hour spent in doing justice is worth seventy years spent in prayer. The saying charges, because goodness acted out is universally felt to be superior to goodness longed for. Nevertheless, the longing to be good, is a stage in character building which necessarily precedes the acting out of goodness. Sincere prayer, in one of its several phases, is an earnest effort to do one desires upon higher ideals of conduct. Did we spend more time long enough to cast out the passion which makes our conduct ignoble, and raise our thoughts resolutely to the highest ideal of manhood, our actions would almost certainly grow better. The said, a prominent official of France has a servant enter and present him with a blank card whenever he raises his voice to high pitch, thus interrupting the stress of excitement and forcing him to think for a moment of his true self. Emerson insists that if we would attain the finest character, we must sometimes free ourselves from common distractions, in order to let our nobler impulses make themselves felt. To thus compose ourselves, that we may receive the message which are waiting to be delivered out of the days of ordinary being, is prayer in one of its best aspects. It is a necessary step in character building, and worthy of all honor, although our highest praise must be reserved for him who converts the good longing into the good deed.

Mr. Actonian is lecturing at the Library Building, Friday afternoons, in a small but deeply interested class, upon the history of philosophy to the time of Bacon. His treatment of the subject is marked by a conscientious effort to avoid dogmatism and partiality. He is persuaded that each system of philosophy grasped one or more aspects of truth, and his aim is to exhibit the necessary part which each has played.

The Saints' Herald

"If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed, and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."—John 8:31, 32. "There shall not any man among you here serve to be one wife, and concubines he shall have none."—Book of Mormon, Jacob 2:1

Volume 50. Lamoni, Iowa, January 7, 1903. Number 1.

Official Publication of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

JOSEPH SMITH, EDITOR.

CONTENTS. Editorial: Race Analogy (1), That Omaha Christian Convention (1), Anti-Mormon Organ (3). Original Articles: That Woman in the Wilderness (6), Was Christ Supernaturally Born in Bethlehem? (8), The Distinguished Dead of 1902 (9). Notices: Some Columns (9), Another Point of View (9). Letter Department: The McMillan-Williams Correspondence (10). Miscellaneous Department: Conference Minutes (20), Convention Minutes (21), Notice to High Priests (21), Notice to Fourth Quorum of Deacons (21), Church Secretary's Notice (21).

RACE ANALOGY. The following, which appeared in the Chicago Record-Herald, December 28, may be of interest to Book of Mormon students: The discovery of a peculiar analogy between the Mayas of Yucatan and some of the oriental races is reported by Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, who has just returned from a four months trip through Mexico. Mayas babies, as the anthropologist found, are marked up to the tenth month after birth with a spot of bright purple on the small of the back. Up to this time such a peculiarity of pigmentation has only been known to ethnologists as a characteristic of the Japanese, Filipinos, Eskimos, and other yellow peoples. Its appearance as a race trait of an American Indian tribe again brings up the much-explored theory of the eastern origin of the Mayas and their kindred tribes. "Monsieur's" Bath Tub," a circular emanation in the solid rock of a hillside overlooking the valley and lake of Mexico, in which, according to popular belief, the lord of the Aztec confederacy took his daily ablutions and enjoyed the scenery, also came in for a share of Professor Starr's attention. He is inclined to believe that the basin is connected in some way with the astronomical and religious rites of the old Aztecs.

Dr. ANN WEBSTER reviews for HERALD from New Castle, New South Wales, and says: "I feel as if it might be the last, I am so frail; but my mind is fixed. I love the Lord, I love his work. Elder Potter comes once a fortnight with the sacrament. It is comforting. I look and long for the Master's coming. I pray all the time that the dear Lord will bless you all and increase our faith in the work, and bless you with wisdom, and lead the Lord's people."

Editorial.

THAT OMAHA CHRISTIAN CONVENTION. We give below two views upon our religious environments which will be of interest to our readers, especially to the ministry. The first is from the Primitive Christian, a paper published at Panama, Nebraska, by W. F. Parmiter, who is editor and proprietor, and who resides at Winfield, Kansas, in its issue for Tuesday, December 16, 1902. The paper is published evidently in the interest and advocacy of the "primitive gospel," as the same was perfected and promulgated by Alexander Campbell, if one is to judge from the zeal with which the editor arraigns and condemns the convention lately held at Omaha, by the "Christian Church," so-called.

We have called the association formed at that convention with the intent and purpose to "fight Mormonism," an unholy alliance; but we have not written nearly so harshly and bitterly of that alliance as the Primitive Christian has of the whole convention; albeit, we are of the opinion that this same editor and his colleagues would strike hand with this same association in its crusade against the "Mormons," and would do as its members did, and do, class us of the Reorganization with the church in Utah. But as the Primitive Christian, the Standard, and the Helper are bedfellows, so far as the basis of their faith and organization are concerned (if they have an organization), we are willing the first shall define the position of the second and the third without interference on our part.

THE OMAHA CONVENTION. The Apostle James said, "Show me your faith without your works and I will show you my faith by my works." Acting upon this principle, that works show the inward or mental condition, the "General Convention" of the Christian Church recently assembled in Omaha, declared its faith by its work, fully demonstrating the claim that the Christian Church is "progressing," and pointing out so clearly where it is going that even the editor of the Standard seems to see.

Of course it is some of my business what this new sect does through its convention, any more than what the M. E. Church does through her "conferences" or other churches through "assembly" or "synod," yet the act is public property and I refer to it because it confirms the charge of sectarian affiliation which some of the members of the Christian Church have not only refused to believe, but have complained against as a misrepresentation. I wonder if they can believe it now?

Of course the action of this convention was no surprise to us who are familiar with the conduct of their city church, and who understand their principles and their logic, but some are

"Covet Earnestly the Best Gifts."

Autumn Leaves.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR THE YOUTH OF THE

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF

Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

JANUARY, 1888.

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M. WALKER EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE IOWA HOMESTEAD



AND WEEKLY NORTHWESTERN FARMER.

VOL. VII, NO. 29.

DESMOINES, THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1862.

NEW SERIES, VOL. I, NO. 29.

THE IOWA HOMESTEAD.

MARK MILLER, Editor and Publisher.

Assisted by an able Corps of Contributors.

Office S. E. Corner Savery Block, First Floor.

TERMS.—Single copy, \$2. Three copies, \$4.50.—Ten copies, \$12, and an extra to the agent free.—Twenty copies, \$21, with extra to agent.—Twenty-five copies, \$25, and an extra to the agent.
Clubs can have their papers sent to different Post Offices if desired. Additions to clubs may be made at any time, at club rates.

Agricultural Department.

A New Plow.

ED. IOWA HOMESTEAD.—We notice in your paper of the 26th of June, a letter from your Green county correspondent—"something about plows." We are not practical farmers, but having been a long time selling agricultural implements in this State, we have learned something about them from the experience of our patrons.

We are now introducing and selling here, a new kind of plow, which has some, if not all the qualities your Green county farmers require.—We sold about half a dozen last year, and about twice that number this season—just enough to give them a trial. The result, so far, has been perfectly satisfactory. The plow is known as "Smith's patent," the patent being obtained on the material used and the manner of making the plow—the shape not being materially different from other plows now in use. It is, however, of the form best adapted to our rich soil, and in which there is so much difficulty to get plows to scour perfectly. Just in this vicinity, our soil is a good deal sandy, and we have not had so much complaint about plows we have formerly sold not scouring, as the fact of their wearing out so quickly. The new plow has the durability beyond question, and on this point all are satisfied soon as they see the article; and as to the scouring, we think they will do this where any plows heretofore used will—and in a good many kinds of soil that the soft plows (made of iron or "bogus steel," and braided cast steel,) won't. We find but two objections to the plow so far. First, it is a little heavy, weighing when stocked complete, with rolling coulter, about 90 to 95 lbs. Some of our customers object to this when taking the plows out to try, but after trial we hear no complaints of the weight. The plow is only made thick and heavy at the point, and in places where most wear comes; and all admit there is no weight to spare, and still preserve requisite strength and durability.

The Smith plow is made exclusively by Collins & Co., Hartford, the celebrated axe manufacturers. The mould board, share, and land sides are made of steel, same quality as is used for the cutting edge of their axes—and these three pieces are cast in iron moulds, which chill the steel, giving it a hard, smooth surface. Each plow is just like others of same "letter" and "number," and a new point, or share, or land side, as may be needed, can be obtained at any time, which will exactly fit the other parts. The standard is wrought iron with an adjustment to give or take land at pleasure. While enumerating the qualities of the plow we had almost forgot the second objection to it. That is the price.—We now sell a plow of medium size, say about 14 to 15 inch cut, with rolling coulter, (coulter being much superior in material and rig to any other in use,) at twenty-one dollars, or without coulter for seventeen and eighteen dollars. We think they will wear at least three times as long as any other plows now in use, and that they are bound to supersede the plows now mostly used in the west.—WHEED, BRIDGMAN & KENT, Manufacturers, Iowa.

Indolent Bees.

ED. IOWA HOMESTEAD.—In a late copy of the *Homestead* I see an article headed as above.—My opinion is that the said bees are not in a healthy condition—that if examined there would be found in the hive more or less mouldy, sour comb. When a hive is full of comb, and a portion of it in this condition, the bees will work but little; for there is no room to make new comb, and the mouldy comb is not fit to deposit honey in. The only remedy in such case is, to either remove the comb from the hive, or to transfer the bees to a new hive. The latter is the best and most effectual plan to remedy the evil. I have transferred to new hives two swarms that were laboring under the same difficulty. They are now working well. One of the stands was four years old, and the other one two years old. I found grubs and mouldy, sour comb in them. Both hives appeared to be well to live—plenty of provisions. Both swarms now have their new hives nearly filled, and I expect to see them turn off new swarms in a few days.—D. C. LAMB, Tamarillo, Iowa.

Bee Government.

Undoubtedly the Great Creator and Wise Law-giver has instituted a government for the bees; yet the swarm requires no leader, nor the colony a sovereign. The administration is not committed to any one individual. To each member of the community, whether worker, drone, or queen, is assigned a specific duty, task, or function; and the disposition and desire to labor in its vocation is implanted into each, so that in their several spheres all co-operate for the general good—the welfare of the commonwealth. The queen—the mother bee—is, indeed, of the first and highest importance to the colony; but she is not its sovereign, nor in any aspect its guide, leader, or governor. Impelled by the instincts of her nature, she performs her duties in the family, like every other bee, in accordance with her faculties and to the extent of her ability. Nevertheless, she occupies, on the whole, a subordinate station. The supreme power resides in the masses. Decision and action emanate from them as a body. Their will determines; their wishes rule. Though ordinarily they tenderly nourish and cherish, protect and defend the queen, drones, and brood; yet when the prosperity or preservation of the colony demands it, they imprison, mutilate, expel, or destroy either. From their arbitrament there is no appeal; their decree is absolute and subject to no reversal; and their power cannot be resisted.—*Baldenstein.*

Feeding Oats to Horses.

The same quantity of oats given to a horse produces different effects according to the time they are administered. I have made the experiments on my own horses, and have always observed there is in the dung a quantity of oats not digested when I purposely gave them water after a feed of oats. There is, then, decidedly a great advantage in giving horses water before corn. There is another bad habit, that of giving corn and hay on their return to the stable after hard work. Being very hungry, they devour it eagerly and do not masticate; the consequence is, it is not so well digested and not nearly so nutritious. When a horse returns from work, perspiring and out of breath, he should be allowed to rest for a time, then given a little hay, half an hour afterward water, and then oats.—By this plan water may be given without risk of cold, as the oats act as a stimulant.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

Fall Plowing to Destroy Insects.

At a meeting of the Dubuque Farmers' Club, Mr. Davis made some remarks in regard to the expediency of fall plowing versus spring plowing, as being the best means of destroying the bugs that devastate the wheat fields.

Mr. H. S. Hetherington said his experience in regard to the chintz bug was that it made very little difference in that respect whether the ground was plowed in the spring or fall.—He was of the opinion that the bug winters in the corn stalks, and if examined early in the spring, there they will be found. After the grain harvest there is no crop that will afford them so good a feed as the corn crop, consequently they will remain in the corn until cold weather overtakes them, and hibernate there. He believed the best plan to destroy them was to burn the corn stalks, or stubble, where they are found.

What is here said of the chintz bug goes to strengthen, if not confirm, the opinion we expressed a year ago. Mr. Hetherington alluded to here, is the same gentleman referred to in our remarks last week on the chintz bug. It appears evident that this bug can be controlled to some extent by burning all corn stalks, stubble, &c., either late in the fall, or very early in the spring. So far as possible we would burn over the stubble of all small grains before plowing.

Agriculturists' Wages in Great Britain and Ireland.

The subject of wages is of much interest to all classes. A paper was lately read before the Statistical Society, in London, by Mr. F. Purdy, in which he gave an account of the wages paid to agricultural laborers in the three kingdoms. He stated that men's wages in England and Wales averaged 11s. 6d. weekly; in Scotland, 12s. 9d.; and in Ireland, 7s. 1d. That in twenty three years the rise in the English wages had only been 12 per cent, but that in Scotland, at an interval of twenty years, the rise was 42½ per cent, and in Ireland over 57 per cent. The fact of the low rate of increase in England, as compared with Scotland, was dwelt upon. It was strenuously maintained that English wages were kept down by two causes, viz: the cruel and impolitic settlement of lands, and the large expenditure for out-door relief.

A shilling sterling is equal to about 24 cents. Two important facts are also elicited by these statistics. First, that wages have advanced in the above named countries with the extended use of improved machinery. Second, that the most intelligent agricultural laborers are paid the highest wages. Thus in England, Scotland, and Ireland steam-engines, reaping machines and improved machines have been very extensively introduced of late years; and in Scotland, where the agricultural laborer's wages are highest, the people generally are the most intelligent, owing to their system of common schools, which has been in existence for nearly three centuries.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT AT THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The London *Agricultural Gazette*, in a notice of the agricultural department of the great International Exhibition, says:

"The finest wheat shown at any of the stands, and the finest we have seen in any of the buildings, is the exquisitely beautiful sample of wheat from California, shown by Mr. W. E. Chambers, of Mark Lane, at stand 768, of a pure cream color, every grain like its neighbor, a short, small, thin-skinned, full-bodied berry, with no stain of deeper tinge on any part of its surface, and 68 pounds a bushel—this specimen may be taken as an example of what wheat ought to be.

Hay Tedders.

David Lyman, a practical sort of an improving Connecticut farmer, has been using a hay tedding machine, made by Joseph Heald, of Revere, Mass., and he is so well pleased with the operation that he is anxious that his brother farmers should have the benefit of his experience, since such machines are new to this country, though old in England. He says, after four days trial of it, the following:—

"Tis a capital machine. We go into the field three hours after we commence with the mower, and shake up the grass perfectly, two swaths at a time, as fast, and very much better, than ten men can do it by hand. After hay has been opened from the cock with the fork we go lengthwise of the cocks, and leave the hay just as light as a fleece of wool. You know it is almost impossible to dry hay when left spread through a shower. This little machine picks it up so quickly that it shakes the water all out, and we dry it without trouble. We don't get caught in that way, but one of my neighbors did, and borrowed my tedder, and he says his one acre of hay is worth \$10 more than it could have been if cured by hand, because he could not have got the water out. Tell the farmers to get a hay-tedder next year."

Fertility of Wheat.

A Mr. A. W. Parker, of Surrey, England, lately instituted a very curious experiment in the management of wheat, of which we give the following abstract. In July, he deposited one kernel of wheat in a common garden pot; in August, he divided it into four plants, and in three weeks he again subdivided these into twelve, and so on until November, when the whole number from this one kernel amounted to fifty-two, when they were all set in the open soil. In July following, twelve were found to be dead, the remainder in full health. On the 19th, August, the crop was harvested, and the produce was 1,975 stems, averaging fifty grains to the stem—being an increase of 98,600 grains! How wonderfully hardy and prolific is this plant, so indispensable to the comfort and support of man! Were it all lost, by some terrible revolution, and but a single grain left, under such a process as we have just related, how soon could all the fields of the world be smiling again with this golden, invaluable crop!

CAUSE AND CURE OF SWEENEY.—A correspondent of the *Valley Farmer*, inquires the cause and cure of Sweeney, to which Dr. Dadd says:

"Sweeney is a condition of the muscles in the region of the shoulder blade, known to physicians as atrophy or wasting of muscular tissue and their fluids. It is often the result of acute rheumatism, but is more frequently occasioned by foot lameness. I shall try to furnish an interesting article on this subject for the September number of the *Valley Farmer*."

LAMBS DYING FROM WOOL IN THE STOMACH.—Lambs very frequently swallow particles of wool which in playfulness they suck and bite from their dams; to prevent which the dams, when this occurs, should be smeared with a mixture of aloes and water, or assafoetida and water. When they swallow the wool and it gets mixed with the curd in the stomach, it forms hard balls that are indigestible; but the administration of a teaspoonful of soda mixed in water twice or thrice a day dissolves and digests the curd, if not too far gone. Calves frequently die of the same disease, and the only remedy yet found is the soda.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*



WALLACES' FARMER

AND
Iowa Homestead



A Weekly Journal Published To Promote Good Farming, Clear Thinking, Right Living

VOL. 54

DES MOINES, IOWA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1929

NO. 43

Greater Service to Agriculture

Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead Join to Serve 250,000 Farm Families

"WALLACES' Farmer and Iowa Homestead Merge." This was the big item of news in the daily papers of Iowa on September 23. Many Iowa farmers have written in to say that it was the biggest news in years for Iowa agriculture.

This issue, the first published as a consolidated paper, will go to over 250,000 farmers, mostly in Iowa. This means that today rural mail carriers are delivering a copy of this paper to every farm home in Iowa, with the exception of a few scattered thousands.

No state farm paper reaches as many farm homes in its own state as Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Both old papers stood high in the state farm paper field. The merger puts the new paper in an outstanding position.

The consolidation was brought about by the purchase of the Homestead Company by the Wallace Publishing Company. The offices of the consolidated paper are now in the Homestead Building, at Nineteenth and Grand avenue, Des Moines.

The Homestead was the older of the two. First published in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1855, it was moved to Dubuque, then to Iowa City and finally to Des Moines. James M. Pierce became associated with it in 1885, and continued as publisher until his death. His son, Dante M. Pierce, succeeded him.

Wallaces' Farmer had its origin in a farm paper that was started at Iowa City in 1874. It was moved to Cedar Rapids, then to Ames, and finally to Des Moines. It was in 1895 that the paper was established as Wallaces' Farmer and Dairy, by Henry Wallace and his sons, Henry C., later secretary of agriculture, and John P., now general manager of Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

Paper Sold to Its Natural Customers

The merger of the two papers came thru the decision of Dante M. Pierce to dispose of his interests in the Iowa farm paper field and to confine his efforts to the publication of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer. He preferred to sell to his natural customers, the Wallaces. The Wallace Publishing Company, under the business and editorial management of John P. Wallace, the only survivor of the three founders, and Henry A. Wallace, his nephew, decided to buy. Associated with these two are James W. Wallace, a brother of the editor, and Ross Wallace, son of the general manager.

Public opinion in Iowa has been quick to recognize the value of the merger. The Atlantic News-Telegraph's comment was typical of many that have been received. The editor said:

"We would say that the merging of Wallaces' Farmer and the Iowa Homestead by John P. Wallace and Dante M. Pierce is a most desirable proposition all around. Two great farm paper publishers, the late James M. Pierce and the late Henry Wallace, infused their personalities and their ideals into these two publications. Both have served the people of Iowa well for two generations. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Pierce, the present publishers, have carried on faithfully with the best interests of Iowa and her people at heart. The combination is a

power for the advancement of the state and its great industry of agriculture. Both Mr. Pierce and Mr. Wallace and the people of Iowa are to be congratulated on the move just made."

Representative of press discussion generally were the comments of the Grundy Center Register and the Grand Junction Globe. The Grundy county paper said:

"The merging of the two big farm papers at Des Moines gives to Iowa, certainly, a publication that places it out in front of the country's farm publications. Front rank position in farm publications belongs to Iowa because in agricultural products our state leads them all." The Grand Junction Globe said: "Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead will be a better paper than it was before the consolidation, and the farmers will be saved the cost of subscribing for two publications."

Characteristic of another type of comment was the statement of the Webster City Freeman-Journal: "The best thing that has happened in Iowa for some time is the consolidation of Wallaces' Farmer and the Iowa Homestead under the management of the Wallaces' who have the real interests of the state at heart and who know how to run a farm paper."

Under the heading, "Uncle Henry Carries On," the Indianola Record said: "The Record congratulates the Wallaces upon becoming the dominant force in agricultural journalism in the Iowa field. It is indeed a fitting tribute to the memory of Uncle Henry Wallace that his children and grandchildren, carrying on under his motto of 'Good Farming—Clear Thinking—Right Living,' should achieve such a position."

The Sioux City Tribune comments: "The staff of Wallaces' Farmer includes sons and grandsons of the founder of that publication. Those of the younger generations have shown marked ability in carrying on the work of the founder, both as to business phases and fighting for economic justice for agriculture. It is a foregone conclusion that they will make good use of their enlarged opportunities."

Harvey Ingham, in the Des Moines Tribune-Capital, said: "It will be hard to overestimate the importance of the consolidation of Wallaces' Farmer and the Iowa Homestead. It gives to Iowa a single weekly farm newspaper, and this has been the tendency everywhere for the same reasons that have forced so many consolidations

among newspapers of all varieties. What will be most regretted will be the removal of Dante Pierce to Wisconsin, where he owns and publishes the farm newspaper of that state, at Racine. . . .

"The Wallaces have built up a notable family name, and they come to the big undertaking before them amply equipped to handle it. They will take over the Homestead plant in its entirety, and will operate the newspaper from that plant.

"What this consolidation means is that the state of Iowa is going to have one of the great weekly farm newspapers of the United States; Iowa being the very heart of the corn belt, perhaps the greatest farm newspaper of the United States." . . .

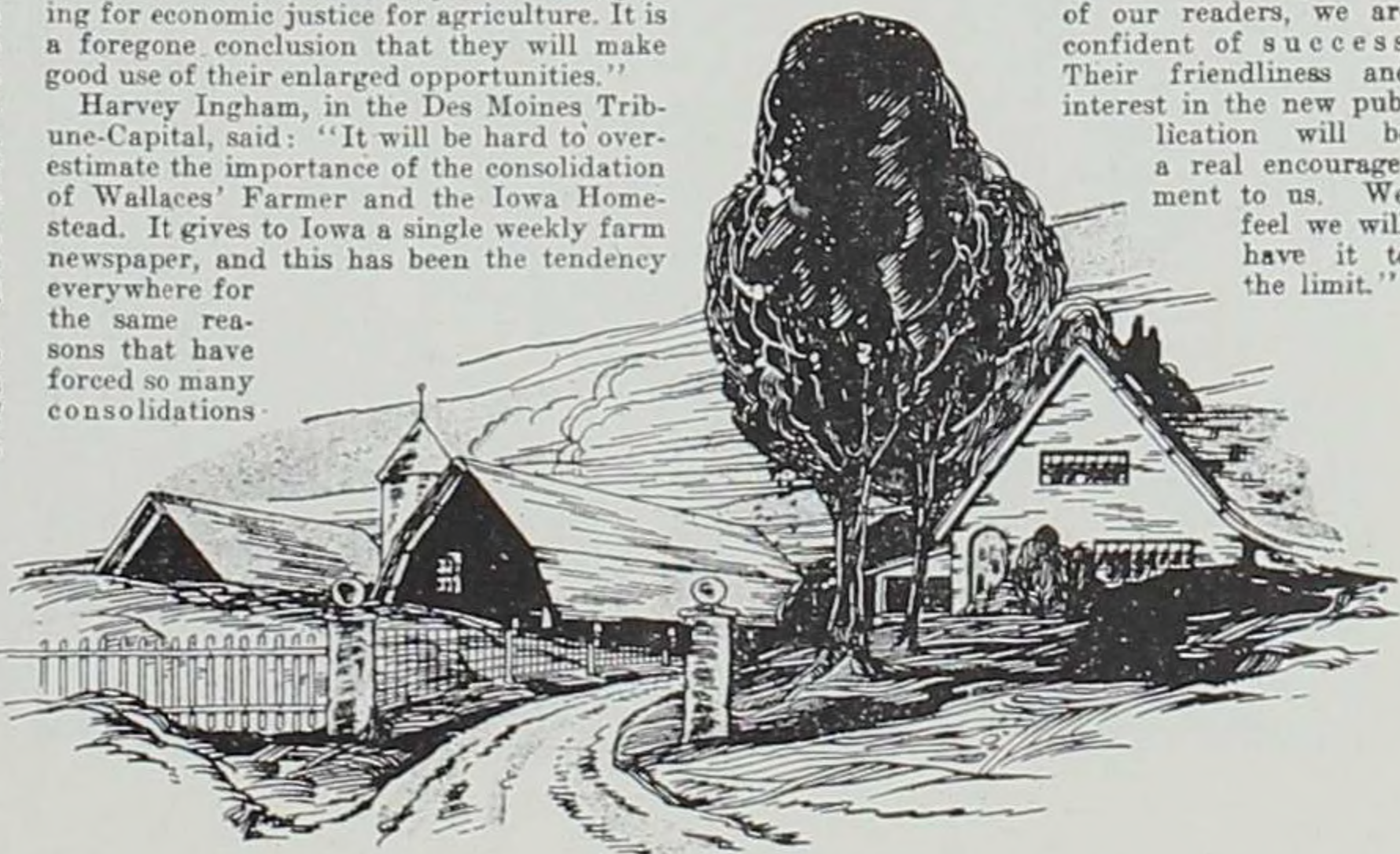
Personnel of the Editorial Staff

Henry A. Wallace will be editor of Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. John Thompson, former editor of the Homestead, will be associate editor. Donald R. Murphy will be managing editor. Eleanor Baur will edit the Homemaking Department and Four-H Club girls' pages. W. E. Drips will continue as Service Bureau editor, and Jay Whitson as assistant editor. Guy Bush is being added to the staff as assistant editor.

The Master Farmer movement, begun in Iowa by Wallaces' Farmer three years ago, will be carried on by the new publication. So will the Farm Community Contest. The Farmstead Contest, inaugurated by the Iowa Homestead, will be carried out as originally planned. Kenneth W. Cash, who has been working on this contest, is checking up on the contestants now.

As to the future policy of the paper and its relations with subscribers, John P. Wallace, general manager of the new publication, says: "We all promise to do our very best to get out a paper that will be helpful and one that you will like. There will be no change in the policies or principles for which Wallaces' Farmer has stood. It is a big task that we have undertaken,

but with the cooperation of our readers, we are confident of success. Their friendliness and interest in the new publication will be a real encouragement to us. We feel we will have it to the limit."



NORTHWESTERN FARMER,

AND

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

VOL. 1.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, JANUARY, 1856.

NO. 1.

MARK MILLER & J. C. BRAYTON, Publishers.
J. C. BRAYTON, Horticultural Editor.

SOLOMON LOMBARD, Associate Editor.

TERMS:—Single copy, \$1 per year, in advance. Three copies, \$2; five copies, \$3; ten copies, \$5, and at the same rate for a larger number.

ADVERTISING:—One page, first insertion, \$7; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$5; half page, first year, \$4; one page, per year, \$10; half page, \$5; quarter page, \$3; eighth page, \$1; one square, (twelve lines or less) per year, \$7; less than one year, first insertion, \$2; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

(From the Associate Editor.)

The North and The South.
Their Mutual Dependence and Independence.

By SOLOMON LOMBARD.

Few subjects, so important to the peace and prosperity of our country, receive so small a share of our attention and candid consideration of the people at large, as the one now before us. And, while no other nation possesses so abundantly the true elements of greatness as ours; and, whose interests are so completely united and harmonized, yet too few of our people seem to realize the importance of perpetuating such a state of affairs. We possess extremes of climate sufficient to render our products as distinct as the extremes of heat and cold can render them, yet, they are as freely and speedily interchanged as those of the diminutive cantons of Europe.—Our population is as thoroughly mixed as the herds of the patriarch, yet they are as peaceful and law-abiding as the subjects of tyranny and oppression, and the distinctions of nationality are well nigh erased. Our customs and language are as varied as imagination can conceive; and, while every locality is permitted to retain its own distinctive idiom, the great mass of our population converse in the Anglo-American, which bids fair to annihilate all other languages with which it may come in contact. Our great interests, Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, bind the Union together in a bond stronger than a monarch's will, or the

cohesive power of public plunder," rendering the union a universe within itself. The South produces the raw material, which employs the spindles and looms of New England; and, the Great West supplies both with bread. The climate which produces cotton and sugar, is not suited for the production of wheat, potatoes, and some kinds of fruit. The traveller in Louisiana and other extreme southern States, sees but seldom the waving fields of golden grain which adorn the extensive prairies of the West. And admitting that the South could produce grain equally as abundant, cheap, and good as the North, it would not be cultivated for the simple reason, that sugar and cotton pay far better, and, as a natural consequence, her capital would be invested in that channel. Eight bales of cotton to the acre (the usual crop of the Mississippi bottom) at 450 lbs. to the bale, at ten cents per pound, making \$360, is far better than raising even 40 bushels of wheat at \$150 per bushel. And no land, which will produce even a moderate crop of 4 to 5 bales of cotton to the acre, (which is the case on much of the land in the interior of the South) will be appropriated to raising grain for harvesting, although it may occasionally be sown for winter grazing; and even if the South were compelled to abandon the culture of cotton and sugar, it could scarcely be expected that she would devote her capital and energies to the prosecution of a business which affords such meager returns as the raising of wheat, apples and potatoes in a hot climate, or that of which have been found to succeed well in low latitude. They would turn their attention to stock-raising, which is far more profitable in a southern climate than even cotton and sugar, when taking into consideration the comparative outlay of capital, as a small sum

THE IOWA FARMER

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE AND GENERAL NEWS.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

DES MOINES, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1858.

NEW SERIES, VOL. I.—No. 4.

THE IOWA FARMER,

Published weekly at

N. W. MILLS & CO.

Corner of Third and First Streets, Des Moines, Iowa.

W. DUANE WILSON, EDITOR.

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WHITE DORING POWIA.

The of the liverstock of our country is so generally cultivated and appreciated as our domestic poultry—and no other affords so handsome a profit on the capital invested. Without the presence of cocks and hens and chickens, the farm would be incomplete. Whether an affectionate child, that did not find pleasure in visiting the poultry yard, and in feeding, tending, and cherishing its occupants? It is somewhat of a question that is asked, but the expression is not from those who observe them closely. Were they ever found off guard when searching for worms in the fields? What means that warning note from the cock, and that rush to the protecting cover of some fruitfully tree, or hedge, or fence? Their motions were so sudden that they seemed more like a flash than anything else? But what was it for? No dog, prowling at its prey—all as still as the chamber of death.—and yet some impending danger has struck terror into all. Nix, nix, nix, as were numbers in quietly clapped to, the mothers flock a moment fore! What means the inverted heads of those standing under the trees—were they to be plucked in the air? Ah! had it. Away in the clear empty air, floating like a summer in the air, or gracefully sweeping across the heavens, may be seen the cause of all this alarm.

Do fowls ever fail to find your choicest spots of ground where your chickens and pullets and pascals bloom out about their fragrance? If they care not for what blooms above, they will understand what crawls beneath, and how they careen for it. But we must go farther. Are they stupid new-made birds? After a trial of various breeds of domestic fowls, we have come to the conclusion that the Dorings are as good as any, if not the best fowls among us. They are of good size, good layers, good mothers, remarkably good habits, and manners white-fleshed, and when dressed for the table will suit master and mistress too. Their meat is fine, and their bodies are large and better proportioned than any other, being long, full and well-fleshed in the breast; have short legs and beautiful plumage, and are full of eggs instead of four legs. The feathers on many of them extend down their legs to the crown of the toe.—N. England Farmer.

CHLOROPHORMING BEES.

A Mr. Smith, in a letter to the Editor of the Farmer, claims the discovery of the art of chlorophorming bees. In describing the process, he says, that the quantity of chloroform required for a queen, a very large hive may take near a quarter of an ounce. His mode of operation is as follows: set down a glass opposite to and about four feet distant from the hive; on the table spread a thick linen cloth; in the center of the table place a shallow break-up plate, which, cover with a piece of wire gauze, to prevent the bees from coming in immediate contact with the

chloroform. Then quietly and cautiously lift the hive from the board on which it is standing, set it down on the top of the table, keeping the plate in the center. Cover the hive up closely with a cloth, and in twenty minutes or so, the bees are not only covered with but contrary to what we see, when they are suffocated with sulphur, not only left among the combs, the whole of them are lying helpless on the table. Then remove what honey you think fit to replace the hive in its old stand, and their demise. A bright, calm sunny day is the best, and you should commence your operations in the morning before many of them are abroad. This theory may be valuable to some people, but we think that American ingenuity has devised a far better method. Before long we hope to lay before our readers a system of bee culture which, thus far, has been crowned with complete success.

THE STEAM FLOW.

Mr. Johnson, Secretary of the New York Agricultural Society, who attended the last meeting of the National Society at Washington publishes as follows:

"The discussions before the Society were interesting. Mr. H. F. French of N. Y., who was absent the last season, in Europe, and was a delegate from the Society, gave an interesting account of Steam Trowing, as seen by him in England and upon the Continent. He described Fowler's Stationary Engine, and the plowing by it. Boydell's Traction Engine, which lays its own track as it proceeds—both of these do excellent work with plows attached, from three to six. A machine in France, seen by Mr. F. in operation, was more simple than the English machine, and performed its work by means of rotatory flippers fixed on axles. This apparatus will, pulverizing the earth evenly, and at a moderate use of power. Mr. F. considered this as best adapted to the wants of the farmers, being far more effective than turning the soil by the plow. We concurred with Mr. French in this opinion, believing that the nearer we can come to spade culture the better crops we shall have, and digger that will not only pulverize, but reverse the soil at the same, so as to bury the soil and clover and other green crops, we shall have accomplished a good work for the farmer. We gave it as our opinion, in answer to an inquiry of a gentleman from one of the Western States, that we considered the Steam practically successful in England, so far as doing the work was concerned, and that we had full confidence that American Mechanics will soon give us an Engine, at moderate prices, with suitable arrangements, that will accomplish the work needed on the immense prairies of the West, at a price below that of the plow as now used. We trust we shall not be disappointed in this."

PARABIRIS AS A FIELD CROP.

We copied into the Farmer last spring an article concerning the field culture of parabirris for stock, and thought, we would try the experiment in order to satisfy ourselves on the subject. We ac-

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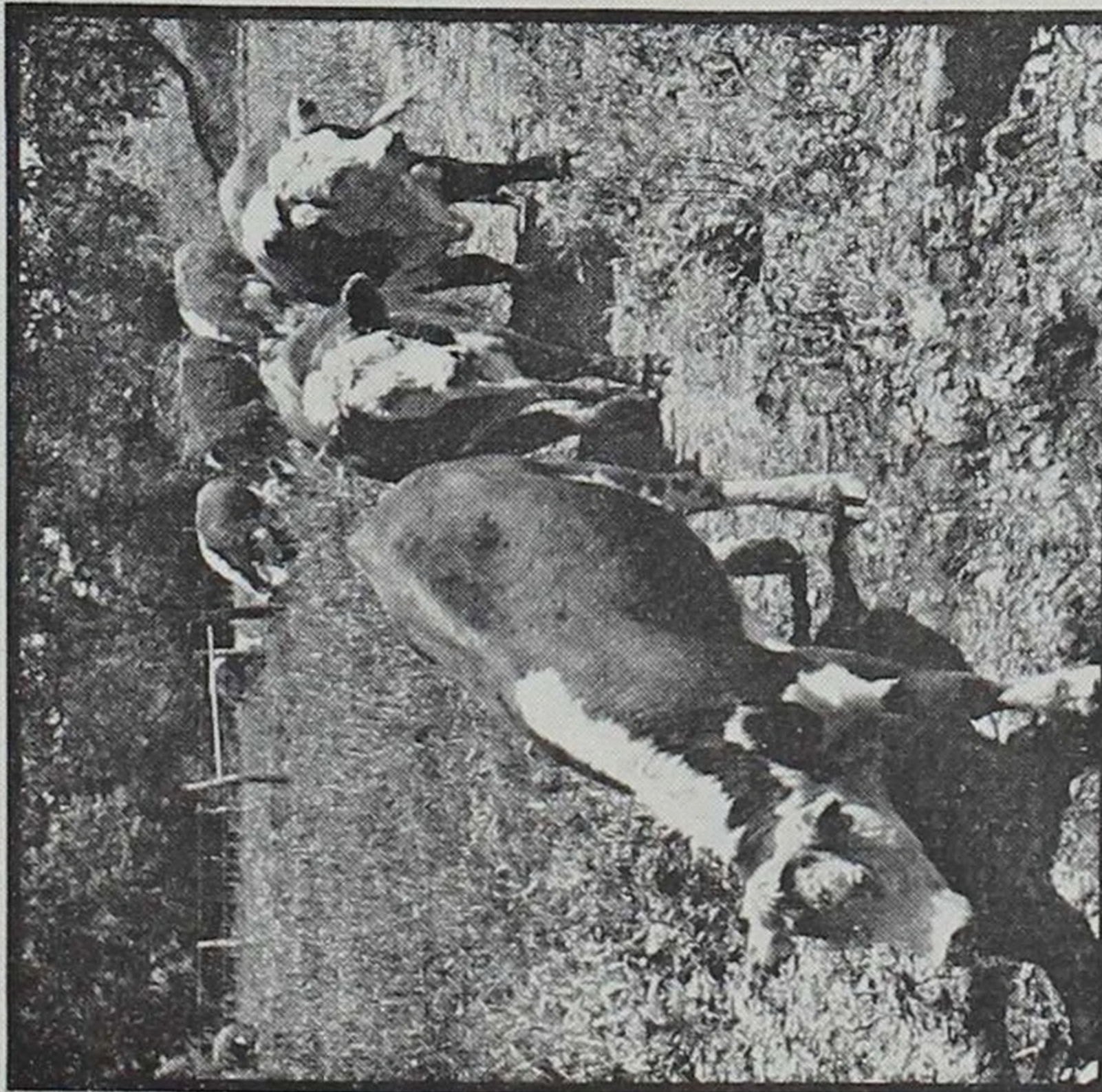
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JULY 20, 1963

Wallaces Farmer

IOWA'S LEADING
FARM NEWSPAPER



HOW MUCH will these cattle bring when they go to market? We can't tell you, but you can study the factors that influence prices of both cattle and feeders to get an idea of fall markets. See page 28.

What weather for corn?

Iowa State Fair preview

Aberdeen Angus Journal



Enlate 209-477

August 10, 1919

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR MONTHLY

An Illustrated Monthly Journal
 Edited - 607 - 2nd - Floor - Chicago

APRIL, 1913

FIVE CENTS A COPY



On Page 3, Last Column, Read "Our Ooward March"

THE MIDWESTERN

Volume I.

Number 1.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.



ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS CHARACTER SKETCH

OLIVER P. NEWMAN

Albert B. Cummins is an American. HIS short sentence comes nearer describing Iowa's chief executive than any other thing which can be written or told of him. By American, I mean a man in whom is embodied the best qualities our cosmopolitan race has drawn from its multitude of predecessors. We Americans have taken the Latin's emotion without his silly sentimentalism. From John Bull we have inherited intellect and left him alone with his blind stubbornness. Emerald's Isle has sent us

our sense of humor, but has kept for the native Irish the shiftlessness that is wedded to it over there. We have robbed the German of his easy-going view of life, but have let him keep his phlegm. The Dutch have taught us thrift without imparting to us one ounce of stupidity. Our aggressiveness we owe to no one race or nation. It is our own, developed through four hundred years of fight. Every once in a while some man in whom these qualities are developed to a high degree forces his head and shoulders out of

Iowa Federation Bulletin

Published by the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs

VOL. I

MARCH, 1907

NO. 1

The President's Letter

It is with great pleasure that this Bulletin is sent out with messages from many committees and with news of their activities in the various districts.

It is a pleasure, too, to be able to record that the work of the Federation is being steadily forward; that it is not only growing in numbers, but that the various departments, under efficient committee leadership, are accomplishing valuable service work. Efforts of some of this way be noted in the notes from the districts.

More and more, as the Federation grows, not only in number but in power, it will become a real force and factor in our civil and public affairs. Its cooperation is sought by legislatures, educators and by other organizations. Thus, our work, at this season, is in fact, an increasing burden of correspondence and effort, but it means also increasing opportunity to utilize the abundant resources of energy and influence found in our federated clubs.

We have been fortunate in being invited by the Greater Iowa Association to give the address of their message to present phases of Federation work. Two of our department chairmen, Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Darling, as well as the president, spoke at the conference held in connection with the short course at the State College at Ames, and the names of the ladies who spoke are given in the notes. Mrs. Whitley also appeared in the program of the annual meeting at the State University in October.



Mrs. Frances Whitley
 President I.F.W.C.

At our fall meeting the Anti-Tuberculosis association presented the need of cooperation from the women of the State. Reference to the plan of an organization of this kind will be found elsewhere.

A conference of the chairmen of the three committees—Public Health, Home Economics and Civic—was convened in promoting and securing baby welfare research, was recently held in Des Moines and their suggestions will be found on another page. With these chairmen will be associated Dr. Lenka Hansen, whose name Iowa women are proud to see on the Public Health committee of the General Federation. Last year Iowa was well in the front rank with over 75 conferences on baby welfare. This year will show like interest and enthusiasm in this important work.

A departure from ordinary custom is found in the fact that new names have been added to two or three of the committees at the request of chairmen who have special work planned for the coming season. These names are given in the appropriate place.

The announcement of the General Federation Council at New Orleans, April 20th, will reveal many Iowa women of an inspiring generosity in combine a work with this interesting conference on present day problems and plans in woman's work. It is hoped that the representatives from Iowa may be found at all sessions of inspiring talks, whether others or not, are required.

FRANCES C. WHITLEY,
 Waterloo City, Iowa.

The Twelfth Biennial Convention

The approaching biennial convention, which is to be held in Fort Dodge, May 22 to 24 is already receiving a place in the thoughts of Iowa club women.

An Appreciation

This Bulletin is issued through the cooperation of "Ladies First" of New York, and there is good reason to believe that every club in the State Federation is indebted to her for the work done by the committee, which is highly important that all should have "Ladies First" in their hearts. It is hoped that every club will show their appreciation of this committee.

It is earnestly requested that each club send their appreciation to the committee, and that they will show their appreciation of this committee.

Since this will be our twelfth biennial it seems as near as possible to marking the conclusion of a quarter century of work in the Federation, and an effort is being made to celebrate this in a kind of "homecoming" of those who have been workers here or another where they were workers.

Efforts of special invitation have been sent to former presidents, and it is hoped that from the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts they may come back to renew acquaintance with Iowa friends.

First class club women, with the cooperation of the members of this college and progressive city are making noble efforts to secure in preparing to entertain the convention.

The committee for the convention is in most competent hands, being headed by Mrs. B. B. Clark of Fort Dodge, a former president, and Mrs. J. W. Warren of Des Moines.

It will be interesting to know that we are now assured in the program of the year General Federation President, Mrs. Emily E. Foster of California.

VOL. I. JANUARY, 1889. NO. 1.

WHAT DO WE LIVE FOR, IF NOT TO MAKE LIFE LESS DIFFICULT TO EACH OTHER?—George Eliot

P. E. O. RECORD.

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 P. E. O. Sisterhood.

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THE
WESTERN FREE MASON,
 A MONTHLY JOURNAL,
 DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF
FREE MASONRY



IN THE WEST.

JAMES R. HARTSOCK, EDITOR,
 Past G. H. P. of Louisiana, and Present G. H. P. of the G. C. of Iowa.

Published by JOHN KENNEDY, at the "Star Office,"
 IOWA CITY, IOWA.

THE AMERICAN FREEMASON

A Monthly Magazine Having Intention to Seek Widest Horizon for the Craft. Published by The Freemason Publishing Company, Storm Lake, Iowa, U. S. A. and Edited by Jos. E. Morcombe, with Assistance of Brothers of Information at Home and Abroad

FIRST VOLUME NOVEMBER, 1909 NUMBER ONE

A GENERAL GRAND LODGE: DOCUMENTS PERTINENT TO THE CONTROVERSY, BY THE EDITOR.

An old subject of controversy has been revived by a new generation of American Masons. The first arguments for and against a General Grand Lodge are appearing in the fraternal press. There must be inherent vitality to the subject, if one may judge from its repeated appearance. The debate thereon promises to run along lines familiar to the Craft student. Yet there is already to be noted an important difference. Such difference, when analyzed, must be attributed to the spirit of the times and the trend in national sentiment, rather than to any new development in the fraternity itself. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*, and Masonry, for all its rock-ribbed steadfastness, is not exempt from the law of change. In economic effort, in social endeavor and in affairs of politics and government, there is an ever-increasing movement toward greater consolidation of interests and concentration of powers. Mass movements, whether of men or money, are more and more in favor. It is evident that some ardent spirits in the Masonic institution of these United States are influenced, whether consciously or not, by the American predilection for large combinations. The same arguments used to subordinate the states to a more highly centralized general government, can be used in advocacy of a national Masonic body, which shall take over many of the prerogatives now exercised by the sovereign Grand Lodges of American jurisdictions.

As is usual in such controversies it is those whose knowledge of the subject is superficial who form judgments most rapidly and express opinions most emphatically. The wiser man, or one skilled

The Evergreen.

"Speak unto the Children of Israel that they go forward!"

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Masonic Culture, Uniformity and Progress.

Vol. 1

DUBUQUE, IOWA, JANUARY, 1866.

No. 1.

THE WORKING TOOLS.

Lines composed and respectfully inscribed to
 Charles Michel, Esq., M. W. Grand Master of
 Masons in Iowa, by BEN MORGAN.

Let us be true, each Working Tool
 The Master's place is our true home,
 Inward a core but wholesome grain,
 To all who work and prosper here;
 The Ancients' Divine Law read,
 The Plumb, the Level, and the Square.

Let us be wise, the Level, see!
 How certain is the doom of man!
 Be humble should Freemasons be,
 Who work within this sacred room:
 No room for pride and vanity;
 Let wisdom rule our every plan.

Let us be just! behold the Square!
 Its pattern decries no part
 From that which, in the Master's name,
 Tries all the angles of the heart:
 Oh, sacred instrument, divine—
 Best emblem of Masonic art!

Let us be true; the working Plumb,
 Dropped from the Master's hand,
 Right-angled with truthfulness has come,
 To bid us rightly walk and stand:
 That the All-wise Eye of God,
 May bless us from the Heavenly land.

Dear friend, whose generous heart, I know,
 Whose virtues shine so far abroad,
 Long may you linger here below,
 To show what friendship may afford,
 Long may the Level, Plumb, and Square,
 Speak forth by you, the words of God.

THE OUTCAST.

(Original Tale.)
 BY G. F. S.

Autumn twilight. A chill November mist,
 A chill November wind. The sun light, fast
 fading into darkness, falls upon one, to whom
 the coming gloom is as nothing, who bears
 a night about with her, wherever she goes.
 Her face wears the look that best women
 wear. She has come from a house which aban-
 dons such hapless beings; no need to tell her
 story. To common as everyday experience,
 and old as crime. But a few short years ago
 she was young, and beautiful, and pure, and
 loving, as the best of us. When he, who made
 her what she is, was the first to condemn, and
 from her wild, absorbing dream, she awoke in
 agony, to a consciousness of guilt; to know
 that she was her's, which the world never for-
 gives in a woman. She had striven with wild
 and desperate endeavor to guard her dreadful
 secret, and to keep her place; but women pub-
 lished it and frowned her down. Men scorned

her; society doomed her to the life she has
 led, and turned its back upon her. She asks
 pardon now, if by chance she enter a respect-
 able dwelling. Yet, she does not repent the
 lowest of her class; money has in some sort,
 proved her savior. The man who sought her
 love outraged a guileless and implicit trust,
 and led her beggared in hope and shame, had readily
 placed the crime on a material basis, and given
 money in payment for demerit; and the ring
 of real estate had made her rich; that, and the
 redeeming power of the good left within had
 saved her from the depths of degradation.
 Obscured living with contrasts, breathing a vio-
 leted atmosphere, it is not all perverted;
 there are times when it wakes in passionate
 longing and passionate remorse, when the pure
 soul, cast forth as vile by human kind, trem-
 bling and piteous cries out: "O the Infinite
 Father!"

Through the damp discomfort and humid
 air, she harkens on unthinkingly of it. Lives like
 that do not last long, and this autumn evening
 brings her very near the end of hers.

The softening power of the virtue which still
 survives, is working on her heart; the dumb
 cry that dare not be a prayer, and plead for
 mercy, fills it with unspoken yearning; and
 something more is there: a mystic something,
 discovered by the inner sense; solemn, incompre-
 hensible and deep. Vague, word, intangible,
 it pervades the air; settles about her in the
 night's gathering gloom; impresses itself upon
 all things; speaks in the dull patter of the
 rain drops, and in the rustling of the wind.

Spiritual instincts, dulcened and deadened
 secondly by late quickened into life. They hear
 and struggle to comprehend its strange, mystic
 whispers; and feel that which comes
 stealing over as at the soul approaches the
 boundary line of the visible and looks dimly
 forth on the changeless and unseen.

Fresche cheer and brightness shine out upon
 the coming night. She sees lights shining from
 parlor windows, children playing beside glow-
 ing hearths; women, that are happy wives and
 mothers. Home! blessed home! with its
 fulness of calm, endearing happiness, and the
 soul awakes to an astounding bitter realization
 of its irreparable loss of the joys that have
 never smiled for her and never will.

In bleak contrast to the trees of those around,
 her's uprose before her, barren of hope; bereft
 of expectation; walled and darkened by sin.
 She turns from it with loathing. She listens to
 the voice in the rain, to those mystic tones with
 which the moaning wind is lullied. She looks
 toward the sultry sky, whereon, are thickly

gathering clouds, and the murky night. Cheer
 and more potent grows the invisible as she
 hastens onward; darker and deeper the shadow
 of the mighty future she has seen.

She leaves the city, clears the suburbs; and
 at their extreme limit, or beyond them, passes
 at a cottage door.
 Lamp-light and fire's ruddy glow, fill the sur-
 rounding gloom with the cheering gleam of
 home, guiding her thither. Entering softly,
 she crossed the hall and opened the door of an
 inner apartment, a room that wealth and taste
 had furnished. Rich curtains screened the
 windows; rare pictures were there, and costly
 adornments; and a fair-haired beauty, seated
 before the fire, lost in blissful dreaming, and so
 absorbed that the rattle of her visitor's garments
 did not rouse her.

Youth's golden charm invests her; pure wo-
 manhood and happy love. She moves with dush-
 ed cheeks and food, downcast eyes, for her lover
 had just left her, and the dawn will look upon
 her wedding day. She is to be married to the
 man she loves, to-morrow. So the outcast
 woman, who has neither love, nor home, nor
 hope, remains motionless, heart's breaking
 the spell. She is tender toward the dreamer;
 she was her's once, she is tender toward the dream-
 er; the young sister, whom years ago a dying
 mother had committed to her care. Oh! her heart
 is not so hard for her nature as depraved but
 that she can love yet, passionately, unselfishly,
 she had striven to be true to that sacred trust in
 all things; had kept her ignorant of who she
 was and kept her pure; bought and furnished
 this dwelling and hid her away in it; and at
 long intervals, when she dared, would steal
 away to visit her, and feel once again the luxury
 of breathing the genial, tender atmosphere of
 home. The respect and affection of this one
 being, this semblance of a home, was all she had
 saved from the terrible wreck of life; the sole
 thing left her unclaimed and unsoiled; the only
 relic of a virtuous and happy by-gone time.
 But her desperate bid is loosening on even
 this; another love had claimed her darling and
 she is passing from beneath her sheltering care.
 Henceforth she must be to her as dead. This
 remnant of home is passing, and the despairing
 gloom, dark— within, and far deep in the
 large, melancholy eyes. At the dreaming,
 just-as-it-then; as the graceful, drooping form
 before the fire, at such cherished and familiar
 thing, she gazes with a hopeless far-look
 sorrow in her eyes.

Some rustling movement, made by the for-
 tern sister on her entrance, or sudden thought
 which vaguely impressed her then, and is just

THE IOWA ODD FELLOW

A Semi-Monthly Magazine
 For the Lodge and Home

Vol. XVI JANUARY 1, 1906 No. 1

January

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1906

The L. R. Shepherd Pub. Co.
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Midland Municipalities

***** A Journal Devoted to the Interests of City Government *****

VOL. I. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, OCTOBER 1900. NO. 1.

MIDLAND MUNICIPALITIES

Official paper of the League of Iowa Municipalities and of the Iowa Fireman's Association.

Entered at the postoffice at Marshalltown, Iowa, as second class matter.

Published Monthly by the
Municipal Publishing Company

FRANK G. PIERCE, President
C. W. MORSE, Secretary

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MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

Announcement

I take pleasure in presenting the first number of Midland Municipalities to all those interested in the municipal affairs of the middle west. This publication will be issued monthly and will be devoted to municipal interests, especial attention being given to the affairs and interests of the cities of the middle states.

I feel that the corps of editors associated with me to be sufficient guarantee that Midland Municipalities will endeavor to serve the best interests of the municipalities and of the people who

make the municipalities. Our policy will be to present all sides of questions of interest. The publication will not be edited with the idea of exploiting any particular theories but will endeavor to present all the facts obtainable, impartially and without prejudice. We will endeavor to cover as fully as possible all lines of municipal endeavor, and to create a greater interest in municipal affairs, that the people may be better served by officials becoming better acquainted with the more progressive ideas of municipal government.

I ask the co-operation of city officials and all persons interested in municipal affairs in an endeavor to make a success of Midland Municipalities.

FRANK G. PIERCE, Editor.

Comments

Questions of national policy must be decided by a few men in high official life, but every citizen can help decide questions of importance to his city or town.

It is more important to the citizens of a municipality to have the street crossings clean in muddy weather than to have the price of oil reduced a cent a gallon.

Every city and town in Iowa should be represented at the third annual convention of the League of Iowa Municipalities to be held at Mason City October 10 and 11. The program of this meeting is published in full in this issue.

MONTHLY BULLETIN,

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Published monthly at the office of the Board, DES MOINES

Vol. I. JUNE 15, 1867. No. 1.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The State Board of Health herewith commences the publication of a MONTHLY BULLETIN, which will contain the official orders and decisions of the Board, and a compendium of sanitary and hygienic matters current within the State. The object is to give local boards and the public such timely information regarding the public health as may be of interest, and which now only reaches them in the biennial report of the Board.

In order to reduce the expenses of its publication, it is requested that local boards aid in the matter, and that they transmit to this office one dollar, for which the BULLETIN will be sent monthly to each member of their board and their health officer for one year. Local boards are also requested to report such matters as may be of interest concerning the public health in their locality. The sole purpose of this publication is to awaken public attention to the importance of sanitation, and to place the State Board in more frequent and intimate communication with local boards.

J. F. KENNEDY, M. D., Secretary.

PHYSICIANS AS SANITARIANS.—Referring to the influence of doctors in behalf of the cause of sanitation, Dr. B. F. Kittrell, of Black Hawk, Mississippi, says: "Paradoxical as it may seem, the interests of the true physician must be subserved by the progress of sanitary science. Although the growth of sanitary knowledge must result in prolonging the average of human life, and, therefore, in increasing also the sum of human happiness and prosperity, yet so long as human life begins at the cradle and ends at the grave, there will be ample work for the capable and conscientious physician. The day is probably not far distant when, as a skillful sanitarian, he will find abundant employment and full remuneration. When that day comes, the ignorant quack, the unprincipled charlatan, and the vendor of nostrums will begin to disappear. We desire to contribute our mite toward this great reformation, animated by the belief that this noble State will not linger in the path of progress and of duty, but, fully exemplifying the spirit of the age in all of her educational, charitable and sanitary undertakings, shall be recognized everywhere as the home of a happy, prosperous and enlightened people."

The IOWA SHERIFF

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE IOWA STATE SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION

Published in the interest of Law Enforcement and for All Peace Officers of Iowa

Volume 1

DECEMBER, 1929

Number 11

THE SANITY OF THE CRIMINAL

BY WINFRED OVERHOLSER

During the past few years, a great deal of public interest has been exhibited in matters relating to crime and to court procedure. Although this interest has existed, some of the sources of information that have been tapped have been prejudiced or otherwise unreliable, with the result that many misapprehensions are current regarding various institutions connected with the criminal law. This is perhaps as much true of the psychiatrist, or alienist, or mental expert (as he is variously termed by newspapers and the public), and his function as it is of any aspect of the entire system.

More recently, too, public attention has been directed to the psychiatrist's possible functions by the proposal of former Governor Smith of New York that the disposition of the cases of convicted felons be determined by a board of psychiatric and sociologic experts rather than by the judge. It may, therefore, be opportune to discuss briefly the purposes of psychiatry as applied to the treatment of the offenders against the law. The history of the development of the treatment of offenders is most interesting in itself, but it can only be touched upon here.

At the time of the French Revolution and shortly afterward, what is known as the classical school of criminology arose. The thesis of this school was that a definite sentence should be imposed for a particular crime; that is, the offense itself was what was punished. Logically, it made no difference who committed the offense, whether a normal individual, an insane person, a child or an animal. There are cases on record of the solemn trial of dogs and horses; they were sentenced and this system could not be logically carried out, and some modifications were made concerning children, the insane, and, of course, animals, the limited responsibility of these groups being recognized.

About fifty years ago another school of criminologists known as the positivists developed under the leadership of Lombroso. The main tenet was that the offender was a person actuated by various motives and more or less subject to these particular motives on account of his heredity and environment; that as a result, therefore, the treatment meted out to him by the court should be based on a study of the individual rather than on the particular offense he had committed. The teachings of this school have had a measurable influence on the development of the criminal law both on the European continent and in this country, and are largely responsible for the origin, for instance, of the indeterminate sentence, probation and parole, reformatories and institutions for defective delinquents and alcoholics, and similar methods of treating criminals.

The influence of the classical school still persists in the form and substance of many of our laws, notably those that call for a certain penalty for a certain offense. The question may well be asked what assurance can be given that a sentence of a fixed length will have the desired effect in all cases. Just as some patients with pneumonia are able to leave the hospital in a few weeks while others linger there for months, so with the offender. In some instances, probation, a fine or a short sentence will have the desired corrective effect, whereas in other cases the termination of even a lengthy sentence finds the offender, on account of some mental aberration or personality defect, practically certain to repeat his offense. Those who decry the proponents of the individualization of penal treatment as "sob sisters and brothers" omit consideration (intentionally or through ignorance) of the fact that the latter, who advocate what some choose to term "lenient" treatment for hopeful cases, are equally earnest in contending that the demonstrably unreformable offender should be segregated for life.

Even legislatures and the courts have not been ready to accede to this proposition, which would do much toward protecting society. It should be borne in mind in this connection that the nature of the offense is not always a criterion of an offender's possibilities. Comparatively trivial offenses may be committed by a man who has serious criminal potentialities and who for the protection of society should be segregated for an indefinite period. It would seem to follow that if our object in the handling of offenders against the law is, instead of mere vengeance, a desire by dealing intelligently with the offender to protect society the better, some means of understanding him should be provided. It is here that the psychiatrist enters the picture.

The English criminal law, which we follow in large measure, has long recognized the existence of insanity; that is, mental derangement of such degree and nature as to negate that "criminal intent" which is an element of the more serious crimes. The insane offender was considered to be not responsible, and therefore not punishable. He was, although not punished by execution or imprisonment, confined "at his Majesty's pleasure" in an institution for mental cases; that is, in what was then called, although the term is now with the advance of medicine practically obsolete, an asylum. The courts recognized too, the necessity of having the benefit of the advice of trained men in matters that were beyond the normal scope of the courts' knowledge, and did not hesitate to seek such advice on their own motion. Among these matters were those relating to mental disease.

THE

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allied organizations

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JANUARY, 1956



THE IOWA Pharmacist

JANUARY, 1956 No. 1
Vol. 11

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On The Cover

Our cover this month is typical of winter scenes within the memory of most of us. Horse drawn sleighs and sleds with jingle-bells, heating stoves and wood choppers, a far cry from heated automobiles, automatically heated homes and excellent highway maintenance. Nevertheless, it's with pleasant memories that we recall scenes like this.



This emblem insures this publication being the official organ of a member state pharmaceutical association whose policy demands high journalistic standards in endeavoring to keep its members well informed on all developments relative to the profession.

THE IOWA PHARMACIST is the official publication of Iowa Pharmaceutical Association. Published on the first of each month at publisher's office at 540 Des Moines Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa. It is distributed to members as a regular member service paid for through an annual subscription rate of \$1.00 in advance. Opinions expressed by contributors in signed articles do not necessarily reflect the official attitude of the publishers, nor are they responsible for them. Every effort is made to assure the accuracy of the Index to Advertisers. The Iowa Pharmacist does not assume responsibility for errors resulting from changes necessitated at the last moment before closing. ADDRESS all correspondence, advertising and editorial material to D. L. BRUNER, Editor, THE IOWA PHARMACIST, 540 Des Moines Building, Des Moines 9, Iowa. Second-class mail privileges authorized at Des Moines, Iowa.

Always Mention IOWA PHARMACIST

IOWA DENTAL BULLETIN

FEBRUARY
1941



"Sometimes we fail to hear or heed these voices of freedom because to us the privilege of our freedom is such an old, old, story"

—PRESIDENT F. D. ROOSEVELT
(1941 Inaugural Address)

The Middletonian

MARCH
1901

VOL. 1 NO. 1

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- G. D. LYON, Freshman Editor.



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MIDDLETONIAN
MEDICAL
SOCIETY
twice a year

Price
60 cents per annum

THE
IOWA ORNITHOLOGIST,

FOR THE
STUDENT OF BIRDS.

Al Burns
Stamp News

THE NEWS MAGAZINE OF PHILATELY

Vol. I No. 1 Ames, Iowa, May 24, 1941 Whole No. 1

Philatelically Yours

It is with the utmost pleasure that we present to you, the philatelic public, our first philatelic effort under our own name. After eighteen years of purveying philatelic news on a salary, we are now in business on our own. We are unfettered by any chains and we hope to be able to serve you in our own homely way for many, many years to come.

We are here to serve you to the best of our ability, and—we hope that best will be good enough. Like the politician, we hope to keep our ear close to the grass roots so that we may know the likes and dislikes of our readers. We are open to suggestions from both collector and stamp merchant, and we trust that all of you will avail yourselves of the right to inform us of features you'd like to see and also the things that "leave you cold."

We realize that all of you are not going to find material in this first issue that will appeal to you, but—in a year of fifty-two issues—we expect to give you a lot of information and news that will satisfy your particular bent.

One of our first principles is to recognize the fact that all of you do not collect alike, and that everyone has a right to collect as he pleases. It is one of the great attributes of stamp collecting that it may be followed in a thousand and one different ways with equal pleasure.

Our faith in the future of our mutual hobby is unlimited. As it is now the most satisfactory hobby on earth for the average individual, so will it remain for years on end.

Philatelically yours,
AL BURNS.

Volume I.

SALEM, IOWA.

DAVID L. SAVAGE, PUBLISHER.

1895

YOU DON'T HAVE TO HAVE A LICENSE TO CARRY
THE SQUIRTON
MAGAZINE

Volume One
Number One
OCTOBER

1914

050

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THE COIN COLLECTOR

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PAPER FOR COIN AND STAMP COLLECTORS

Formerly "THE PHILATELIC PRESS"

VOLUME 27 — SECTION ONE

ANAMOSA, IOWA, JUNE 20, 1961

NUMBER 378

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Third Column 30c
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Fifth Column 20c
Sixth Column 15c
Seventh Column 10c
Eighth Column 5c
Ninth Column 5c
Tenth Column 5c

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HAS EXPIRED

Counterfeit Coins

By Leonard P. Thompson

Antique Auction
August 12th, 1961

FLASH

Red Book Delayed

NEW MEMBERS TO COLLECTORS CLUB

ADVERTISING

300,885 Proof Sets Minted in May

Come and Get It, - 5,000 Silver Dollars



300,885 Proof Sets Minted in May

1,226,186 Proof Sets So Far in '61

They are making more than every day at the Philadelphia Mint. The mint has been making more than every day at the Philadelphia Mint. The mint has been making more than every day at the Philadelphia Mint.

MAY MINTAGE

U. S. 1961 Summary

PRICES ON GOLD

KEEP INFORMED! — SUBSCRIBE NOW!

ADVERTISING

ADVERTISING

IOWA LEGIONNAIRE

"IOWA LEADS" THE LEGION

Volume 81 JULY 12, 1961 Number 1

Sioux City Welcomes Legion, August 7-8

The First District Joins The Second And Sixth To Go Over 1961 Quota



SEVEN NEW PLACES FOR DISCHARGE—With the help of the Junior Auxiliary of Des Moines, the American Legion Post presented a magazine to purchase flags for youth members. For the first time in the history of the Legion, the new flag was given on July Fourth. There were 100 new members of the Legion, 700 new members of the Legion, 700 new members of the Legion.

Sioux City Looks For Huge Crowd At State Convention, August 7-8

Delegates, alternative and Legionnaires from all over the State of Iowa will meet in Sioux City for the 43rd annual convention of the Iowa Legion on August 7-8.

High School Bands Invited To Parade

Bring Members To State Convention

New Membership Cards For 1962

Registration

Leaving First Over For 1962

Keys State Charms On WFO, Aug. 6

Commander's Message



My dear boys and girls, I am pleased to see you in uniform. I am pleased to see you in uniform. I am pleased to see you in uniform.

1962 Membership Cards

High School Bands Invited To Parade

Bring Members To State Convention

New Membership Cards For 1962

Registration

Leaving First Over For 1962

Keys State Charms On WFO, Aug. 6

Miss Darlene Calvert and The Akron, Ohio Coin Club



Miss Darlene Calvert

KEEP INFORMED! — SUBSCRIBE NOW!

ADVERTISING

Unfortunate timing attended the purchase of the *Homestead* by the Wallaces in 1929. Henry A. Wallace, vacationing in Europe when the deal was consummated, cabled a warning of impending financial storms, but the sale went through. The purchase price was \$2,000,000, just a hundred times as much as the elder Pierce had paid for the *Homestead* 44 years earlier — and the elder Wallace had told him then that he had paid too much.

The first issue of the *Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead* was dated October 26, 1929, two days after the Wall Street crash, which began what we call the Great Depression. Within three years farm prices dropped to little more than half of what they had been in 1929, the market for advertisers in farm journals almost disappeared, and circulations declined alarmingly. By 1932 the Wallace concern was bankrupt, and Dante M. Pierce, its chief creditor, was made receiver. Three years later the Pierce interests bought *Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead* at sheriff's sale. Pierce became business manager and Henry A. Wallace remained as editor. Then in January, 1937, when Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated for a second term as President, he appointed Henry A. Wallace Secretary of Agriculture, largely on the basis of the proposals for aid to the farmers that had appeared in a paper which, though struggling for its financial life, was still a great voice.

Murphy, who had long worked with Wallace, now became editor, with the assistance of John Thompson in the practical farm departments. Unlike most farm papers, *Wallaces'* supported the New Deal agricultural policies. It continued its leadership in the improvement of farming methods. It gradually won back advertising and circulation.

Dante Pierce died in 1955; his paper then had some 300,000 circulation, one-third outside the state. He was succeeded by his son Richard. Arthur T. Thompson, who had worked on *Wallaces'* in the 1930's, then in Washington under H. A. Wallace, and then as a practical farmer in Greene County, became editor in charge.

But Richard S. Pierce had inherited only a minority stock control and thus was unable to prevent the sale in 1957 of *Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead* and the Racine paper that was still a part of the Pierce estate (now called the *Wisconsin Agriculturist*) to the famous old *Prairie Farmer*, of Chicago, which also owned the high-power radio station WLS. Under a shortened title, *Wallaces Farmer*, the Iowa paper continued with little change. James Edwards, of the *Prairie Farmer* organization, became president of the corporation conducting the three papers and WLS, to be succeeded upon his retirement a few years later by George R. Cook. Richard Albrecht, who had been a field editor for *Prairie Farmer*, came to

Wallaces as top editor in 1957 and has kept it to its traditional high standards. Another change in basic ownership occurred in 1960, when the American Broadcasting Company, bargaining for WLS, found it had to buy the three farm papers with it in a single package deal. The ABC ownership has apparently affected the conduct and policy of the papers very little.

The third giant farm journal published in Iowa is *Successful Farming*. Third only by chronology, for it has held for years a larger circulation than any farm magazine ever published in the state, and it has wielded great influence regionally and nationally. Its origins are interesting.

The *Iowa Tribune* was founded in Atlantic as an 8-page weekly newspaper in 1878. It was designed as an organ of the Greenback Party; and General James B. Weaver, candidate of the National, or "Greenback" Party for President in 1880, became a leading writer for it. Weaver and Edward H. Gillette soon moved it to Des Moines, where it was the central organ of Iowa "Populism," and the personal organ of General Weaver when he again ran for President on the People's, or "Populist," ticket. It tended to become more a farm journal, though still politically radical, when it came into the hands of Thomas Meredith; and after 1892 the name was changed to *Iowa Farmers' Tribune*.

It was in the office of this paper that the grand-

son of the owner, Edwin Thomas Meredith, then a boy in his teens, got his first sniff of printer's ink. It was not long until the young fellow was virtually running the paper, and when he married at 19 his grandfather gave him the *Tribune* as a wedding present. It was something less than a munificent gift, since it had been losing money consistently; but it was a challenge whose acceptance resulted in a great publishing career.

This was in 1895. Within a few years young Meredith's industry, imagination, and business sense transformed the *Tribune* into a valuable property. But he had bigger ideas in mind by that time, and in 1904 he sold his paper to a stock company formed in Sioux City, retaining control until the company was in the competent hands of H. G. McMillan. The new purchaser was a Cedar Rapids lawyer, stock breeder, and former partner of Cyrenus Cole in the ownership of the *Cedar Rapids Republican*, who moved to Sioux City to buy the *Farmers' Tribune* and a year or two later the *Farmer and Breeder*. The latter was a paper founded in 1895 and soon taken over for delinquent printing bills by John C. Kelly, of the *Sioux City Tribune*. The merged paper prospered for several years, first under the name *Farmers' Tribune* and after 1911 as *Farmer and Breeder*. In 1921 McMillan moved it to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and in the year of the great financial crash sold it to the *St. Paul Farmer* in Minnesota.

Meanwhile Edwin T. Meredith had founded *Successful Farming* in 1902 as a regional monthly at 50 cents a year. Concise, practical, devoted to good causes in the field of agriculture, it prospered from the first. Good roads, boys' and girls' club work, and clean advertising were high among the paper's crusades. Meredith is looked upon as the "founder" of the north-south Jefferson Highway. He established a \$20,000 loan fund from which boys and girls could borrow to buy pigs or calves to raise on their own responsibility, or seed to sow fields of their own; this became important in promoting the present widespread 4-H Club movement. *Successful Farming* accepted no paid advertising until it had reached 100,000 circulation in 1906; it then guaranteed the statements of its advertisers to purchasers.

Meredith was later president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. He was active in banking, in politics, in higher education, in Masonry. He served as Secretary of Agriculture during the last year of President Wilson's administration, the fourth Iowa farm editor so honored.

When Meredith died in 1928, *Successful Farming* had reached a circulation of over a million at 50 cents a year. The subscription price had been dropped as low as 25 cents in the panic year of 1907, and circulation had answered to the tune of 800,000. The rate had been raised to 35 cents in 1919. The base rate was set at \$1 in 1946.

Meredith's successor as president of the company was Frederick C. Bohlen, the founder's son-in-law. Fred Bohlen had been a newspaperman before he joined the Meredith organization in 1921; he was soon promoted to advertising director and general manager. Bohlen had the drive and versatility characteristic of Meredith management, as well as the ability to recruit an able staff. *Successful Farming* continued to exploit new developments in agriculture, to lead in the Boys' and Girls' Club work, and to flourish in both circulation and advertising. It developed split-run editions for 10 states by 1963, in addition to its National and its Eastern editions. Its total circulation grew to 1,325,000, allowing it to charge an advertising rate (for the National edition) of over \$5,500 a black-and-white page and \$9,000 for the back cover in four colors.

Let us now turn back to the year 1872, when Coker F. Clarkson quarreled with his two sons about the political policy of the *Iowa State Register*, the Des Moines daily newspaper that the three had bought two years before. The result of that quarrel was that "Father" Clarkson sold his one-third interest to his sons and retired to the congenial job of editing a weekly department entitled "Farm, Garden and Orchard." This became an important feature of the *Register*; not only did it give advice to the farmers about crops, stock, and economic matters, but it battled week in and

week out for governmental action in their favor. Its long fight against the "barbed wire trust" is an example.

"Father" Clarkson died in 1890. The *Register's* weekly edition continued to feature farm matters through the 1890's, but in 1907 the Register and Leader Company disposed of it to the Iowa Farmer Publishing Company. It continued as *Register and Farmer* for five years, with George W. Franklin as editor. In 1910 it was claiming 50,000 circulation. Two years later it was simply *Iowa Farmer*, a semimonthly edited by H. N. Whitney and later by J. W. Jarnagin. In 1921 the paper was consolidated with Paul P. Talbot's *Corn Belt Farmer*, though at times Talbot published them separately and at other times under combination titles, until they both perished in 1942.

It was in 1946 that the *Iowa Farm and Home Register*, J. S. Russell editor, began as a supplement included with the *Sunday Register* every third Sunday of each month. Later it came every Sunday, as it does at present, giving a weekly circulation of over half a million.

The *Western Stock Journal* (1869-1870), a little monthly paper published at Sigourney, is interesting for two reasons — it was the first livestock journal in Iowa, and the second in the United States to be devoted solely to stock breeding; and it was conducted by James Harvey Sanders, later famous as the founder of the great

Breeder's Gazette in Chicago. After his beginning in Sigourney, Sanders disposed of his paper to the brand-new *National Live Stock Journal*, of Chicago, and joined that paper's staff.

Iowa's interest in pure-bred cattle, which had begun in the years immediately preceding the Civil War, made great progress in the state during the 1870's. The *Western Stock Journal and Farmer* began at West Liberty (then well known for its fine-stock sales and its cattle breeders) in 1871. It was conducted by Seaman A. Knapp and Alex Charles, who took it to Cedar Rapids in 1878 and two years later merged it with the *Iowa Farmer and Breeder*, that refuge for failing newspapers at Iowa City, already mentioned as a forerunner of *Wallaces Farmer*. The *Iowa Fine Stock Gazette* (1874-1876) was a Vinton monthly soon merged in the weekly *Western Farmer and Patron's Helper* (1874-1878) in Des Moines.

Several journals devoted to particular breeds of cattle developed. Outstanding among these was the *Aberdeen-Angus Journal*, a monthly published in Webster City since 1919 by the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. The *Red-Polled Record* (1896-1906) was a Maquoketa monthly. The *Milking Shorthorn Journal* was an Independence monthly begun in 1919 but moved to Chicago in 1943.

Dairy farming has had its Iowa journals, too. An early venture was James Morgan's *Dairy and*

Farm Journal (1881-1887) at West Liberty. By the late 1880's Waterloo was one of the leading creamery centers in Iowa, and it was there that Fred L. Kimball, son of a local newspaper publisher, began his *Creamery and Dairy* in 1890, and in 1903 founded *Kimball's Dairy Farmer*. The Meredith Publishing Company acquired this paper in 1922 and sought a national circulation for it at a subscription rate of three years for \$1. In 1929, however, it was merged with *Successful Farming*. Robert Marshall's *Dairy Farmer* (1885-1894), of Chariton, was merged with *Farm and Dairy*, of Ames, a forerunner of *Wallaces Farmer*.

Iowa has produced two notable journals devoted to horses. The *Spirit of the West* (1890-1919), a Des Moines weekly, doubtless drew its name from William T. Porter's famous *Spirit of the Times*, a national journal devoted to racing and other sports. The Des Moines periodical, conducted by P. B. Kell and others under the name of Iowa Turf Publishing Company, was a handsome quarto illustrated occasionally by half-tone engravings, and dealing with riding, racing, care, breeding, sales, and other horse matters. In later years it also gave some attention to stock-raising and agriculture. The *American Trotter* (1891-1893), a weekly edited by S. S. Toman in Independence, was especially interesting for its attention to the great trotters, Axtell and Allerton, names that still evoke fond memories of Charles

W. Williams and his kite track at Independence.

We pass from the noble horse to the lowly but always economically indispensable hog. The *Swine World* (1913-1941) was begun at Springfield, Illinois, moved to Des Moines, and finally to Webster City. The *Chester White Post*, retitled *Chester White World* after its first few years, was published in Des Moines as a bimonthly 1920-1947. The *National Hog Farmer*, a monthly begun in Grundy Center in 1956, is still published.

Perhaps the earliest Iowa periodical in its special field was E. E. Richards' *Western Poultry Journal*, a monthly at 50 cents a year begun at Cedar Rapids in 1888. It was moved to Waverly in 1924 to become the *Plymouth Rock Monthly* and to join two other journals issued by the Waverly Publishing Company — the *Leghorn World* (begun in 1916) and the *Rhode Island Red Journal* (begun in 1911). The trio were discontinued in 1941. The *Egg Reporter* was another of Fred Kimball's Waterloo ventures; begun in 1895, it was moved to Chicago in 1926.

Apiarists had at their command the *American Bee Journal*. Founded in Philadelphia in 1861, it hived in at least six cities, including Cedar Rapids and Des Moines in the mid-70s. It is currently published in Hamilton, Illinois, across the river from Keokuk. Iowa State University has issued the *Iowa Beekeepers' Bulletin* since 1923.

And mention of this institution reminds us that

its *Iowa Agriculturist* has exerted a strong influence on the state's farming methods for the past sixty years. It was preceded by a *Student's Farm Journal* (1884-1901). Among other periodicals is the *Soybean Digest*, begun at Hudson by the American Soybean Association.

Several Farm Bureau periodicals have been published in Iowa. The *Iowa Farm Bureau Messenger* (1912-1925), Waterloo, was merged with a national Farm Bureau paper at Fort Wayne, Indiana. The *Iowa Bureau Farmer* (1927-1952) was a Des Moines paper. The *Iowa Farm Bureau Spokesman* was begun in 1934; it is a weekly with 130,000 circulation and is published by Ralph W. Anderson, who also issues the *National Hog Farmer*, mentioned above. The *Interstate Farmer* (1922-1940) was published by the Woodbury County Farm Bureau at Sioux City.

Two farm papers sponsored by organizations are currently issued in Des Moines — the *U. S. Farm News* (1921), of the Farmers' Union; and the *Iowa Rural Electric News* (1947), of the I.R. E.C. Association.

A feature of agricultural journalism in Iowa has been its intimate relationship with the newspaper press. County farm papers were sometimes by-products of weekly printing offices. The county farmers' institutes of the last two decades of the 19th century promoted some of them. An example was the *Cerro Gordo Farmer*, a 4-page monthly

paper at Mason City begun in 1885, to be succeeded in 1890 by *Cerro Gordo Farmers' Institute*, whose members heard Henry Wallace, P. G. Holden, Anson Marston, and other authorities.

Country editors often were themselves interested in horticulture, poultry, stockraising, or farming. In the small town of Ainsworth, J. H. Pearson was a greenhouse proprietor as well as editor of the *Clipper*, and he published the monthly *Western Horticulturist* — 1878-1891. At Mount Vernon, the *Fruitman*, later *Fruitman and Garden Guest* (1898-1919) was taken over shortly by Lloyd McCutcheon — *Hawkeye* editor.

In this connection, attention should be directed to the important part played by "agricultural editors" of notable Iowa newspapers. They commonly supplied a column or two weekly to their papers. A few may be listed here. Peter Melendy was one of the earliest, writing first for the *Cedar Falls Banner* and later for the *Cedar Rapids Gazette* in the years just before the Civil War. Then there were Seaman A. Knapp, *Keokuk Gate City*; Lorenzo S. Coffin, *Fort Dodge Chronicle*; James Wilson, *Traer Star-Clipper*; John Scott, *Davenport Gazette*; E. C. Bennett, *Waverly Republican*; and many others.

For the strict chronologist the first Iowa farm paper seems to be the *Farmers' Advocate*, of Burlington, published by H. Gates in 1848 and superseded by the *Valley Farmer* — 1849-1862.

Magazines for Women and the Home

A monthly called *Fruit, Garden and Home* was begun by the Meredith Publishing Company, of Des Moines, in July, 1922. It was an attractive magazine of 52 quarto pages and a cover in color. Publisher E. T. Meredith's picture was on the editorial page; the editor was Chesla C. Sherlock. The first article in the first number was about a new variety of apple being developed in Iowa called the Delicious. But the contents were varied, as the title promised, and practical and helpful in every department. Illustration was copious from the beginning.

The magazine got off to a good start, with 150,000 circulation, and within two years it had passed the half-million circulation mark. It was the first home magazine ever to attain so large a circulation without using fiction. In 1924 it changed its title to *Better Homes and Gardens*. It has always maintained its policy of furnishing new ideas for home and family, with emphasis by the publishers and editors on building and home improvement, home furnishings and decorating, foods of all kinds, kitchens and equipment, gardening, travel, and family money management. Not that BH&G has not occasionally gone further

afield to exploit famous personalities and homes; one recalls a fine early series by Editor Sherlock entitled "Homes of Famous Americans" (1925).

In the Forties and Fifties the magazine, fat with advertising, became one of the nation's great mass-circulation publications. Under the imaginative editorship of Hugh Curtis, it kept pace with the developments in American living. Also the management engaged in a successful book publishing business, the greatest hit of which was the *Better Homes and Gardens Cook Book*, which sold nearly ten million copies. Then followed a *Handyman's Book*, a *Garden Book*, a *Baby Book*, a *Diet Book*, and so on, with their titles all including the magic prefatory *Better Homes and Gardens*. Also in recent years BH&G has been publishing annuals under its signet — *Garden Ideas*, *Home Furnishing Ideas*, *Home Building Ideas*, *Kitchen Ideas*, *Christmas Ideas*. And its most recent success is its Better Homes for All America program held in major cities with the cooperation of builders to discuss with the public ideas for house building. More than \$4,000,000 worth of houses have been sold in connection with a similar Idea Home program in the years 1959-1962.

By 1963 *Better Homes and Gardens* had reached a circulation of 6,000,000, at a basic subscription rate of \$3 — far and away the largest circulation ever reached by an Iowa-based periodical. A black-and-white page of advertising in one

issue sold for \$27,110, and the back cover in four colors for \$46,750. This was for the National edition. Merediths, with *BH&G*, *Successful Farming*, the annuals mentioned, and their book business, had become by far the largest publication house in Iowa.

Contemporary multi-million circulation magazines face a difficult situation, however. The tremendous cost of maintaining such circulations, with trial subscriptions slashed by 50%; the competition in large and beautiful productions, resplendent in color; the mounting costs of labor, materials, and postal rates — these factors and others have resulted in advertising rates at which advertisers not aiming at total mass audiences have balked. The answer has been found in split-run editions affording the opportunity to limit the circulation of a given advertisement regionally or otherwise, with a reduced rate. In 1963 *BH&G* is quoting rates on nine standard regional editions plus custom regionals, as well as on an every-other-issue insertion in its national edition.

Looking much further back into the history of Iowa publishing, we find several attempts to exploit the "mail order monthly" idea which had met with such success in Augusta, Maine, and had then spread to other Eastern cities and after that to cities and even villages all over the country. The pattern was to sell yearly subscriptions at 25 or 50 cents, to use cheap serial fiction and varied

but undistinguished household departments, and by a large circulation to attract a great quantity of small advertisements of cosmetics, medicines, jewelry, clothes, and agencies for house-to-house selling. As a matter of fact, all that was needed to start such a periodical was a list of mailing addresses good enough to satisfy an easy-going Postoffice Department, an editor equipped with scissors and a pastepot, a second-hand newspaper press, and credit for an initial supply of paper and ink. Examples of such periodicals in Iowa towns were *Tarp's Monthly* (1890-1891) at Solon, and *Happy Home* (1897-1901) at Columbus Junction. The latter was priced at 20 cents a year.

The *People's Popular Monthly*, at Des Moines, when it was begun by Carl C. Proper in 1896, gave some attention to current events and published original fiction. It belonged to the genre of "pulp magazines" for a time and then turned definitely to the household field, changing title first to *Household* and then to *Garden and Home*. When it perished in 1931, it had a guaranteed circulation of over a million copies at 25 cents a year.

Another Des Moines magazine was Carolyn M. Ogilvie's monthly *Midwestern* (1906-1920), which began as a distinctively literary periodical but later included family and home departments. At Shenandoah, Leanna F. Driftmier's modest *Kitchen Klatter* has appeared monthly since 1935.

An early woman suffrage journal was Mrs.

Netti Sanford's *Ladies' Bureau* (1875-1876), a 4-page newspaper-size semimonthly published for \$1 a year at Marshalltown. But Iowa's great woman suffrage paper was the *Woman's Standard*, begun by Mary J. Coggeshall in Des Moines in 1886. It was an 8-page, small-folio monthly at 50 cents a year. It was apparently not prosperous in its first phase, since it suspended publication in the hard times of 1894-1896. In 1904 it became the organ of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association and was moved to Waterloo to be published by Sarah Ware Whitney as a 4-page paper until 1910.

The Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs has been represented by its periodical, of various frequencies and of various names — *The New Cycle*, *Mail and Times*, *Iowa Federation Bulletin*, *Iowa Federation News*, and finally *Iowa Clubwoman*. Mrs. F. W. Weitz served as editor (1919-1944), Mrs. Eugene Cutler (1944-1959), and Mrs. Elmer Taylor has edited the *Clubwoman* since 1960.

The *Iowa Colored Woman* was published 1907-1910 by the Iowa State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. S. Joe Brown was its editor.

A few magazines for children have been published in Iowa — most of them short-lived. The *Gem* was a non-sectarian monthly issued by the Central Book Concern of the Christian Church

from Oskaloosa and Bedford, Indiana, 1876-1879; in its last year it was called *Little Christian*. The *Young Citizen* (1901-1909) was a monthly designed "for supplementary reading in the public schools." It was published in Cedar Rapids and edited by Charlotte Whitney Eastman.

Business, Industry, Labor

Among the earliest Iowa periodicals were several that owed their existence mainly to the eagerness of the new settlers to encourage immigration from the East. They were "booster" magazines, printed monthly but in newspaper form. One of the earliest of them was the *Frontier Guardian* (1848-1852), of Kaneshville, now Council Bluffs. Three others were *Emigrant's Guide* (1869-1871), of Davenport; *North-Western Real Estate Guide* (1870-1872), Sioux City; and *Iowa Real Estate Register* (1871-1874), Fort Dodge. Most important of the later periodicals designed to promote Iowa real estate was a monthly published at Traer (1896-1928), *Farm and Real Estate Journal*.

A curious monthly was conducted in Des Moines by Thomas G. Orwig. It was called *Industrial Motor*, and according to its prospectus it was designed to be a helping power to the industrious." It added persuasively: "Whoever you are, whatsoever your calling, wherever you live, we feel confident that the *Motor* can interest and benefit you." This was essentially an advertising sheet, with eight newspaper-size pages and a subscription price of fifty cents a year. It lasted from 1872 to 1879.

It was not until after the turn of the century that journals pointing to an interest in manufacturing appeared in Iowa. *Iowa Factories* was published by the Iowa State Manufacturers' Association in Des Moines 1912-1917. But the most important magazine in this field was, and is, Russell F. Lundy's *Iowa Business and Industry* published in Des Moines since 1945. It is a handsome monthly quarto and is edited by James K. Crawford. It includes a section called "The Iowa Purchasor," which acts as the organ of two purchasing agents' associations. The magazine's circulation is partly "controlled."

Dubuque had a monthly *Trade Journal* from 1881 to 1907, long under the management of A. Munsell. A magazine of the same name, and also a monthly, was begun in Des Moines in the same year as the Dubuque journal; this appears to have been discontinued in 1885, and then still another *Trade Journal* to have been started the next year, to continue until 1898.

W. J. Pilkington's *Merchant's Trade Journal* was founded in Des Moines in 1903, and seven years later it claimed a circulation of 40,000 and was fat with advertising. In the years 1916-1917 this monthly gave birth to triplets — three periodicals aimed respectively to serve furniture, hardware, and drug merchants. All these soon perished, but the operation was carried on by Arthur L. Brayton, and later by Arthur I. Boreman and

his son Kenner I. Boreman, as the *Dry Goods Merchants' Trade Journal*, shortened in 1936 to *Dry Goods Journal*. Then, in 1937, it resumed its old title, *Merchants' Trade Journal*, and is still published under that title by the Boreman Company.

A notable bankers' journal for many years has been the *Northwestern Banker*, a large quarto of 52 pages published monthly in Des Moines since 1895. It has published news and advertising of banks and banking in Iowa and neighboring states. In June, 1908, it reported: "Iowa has more banks and its Bankers' Association more members, than any other state in the Union." The *Iowa Business Digest* is a journal published monthly at Iowa City by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research of the University's College of Commerce.

Clifford DePuy's *Underwriters' Review* was begun in Des Moines as a semimonthly; it is now a prosperous monthly. DePuy also founded, in 1895, the *National Economist*, a journal devoted to fraternal insurance. Sold to Harmon R. Taylor, of Cedar Rapids, in 1922, its title was altered three years later to *Fraternal Field*, and so it continued until 1951. The *Western Economist* (1895-1905) was B. W. Blanchard's Des Moines journal. In West Des Moines, the *Leader's Magazine* (begun as *Leader's Digest* in 1938) is designed for insurance salesmen.

Business magazines directed to special fields of retailing usually find a large part of their circulations in "controlled distribution" (that is, in copies sent free to dealers), and derive their profits from advertising aimed at such readers. This does not mean that the magazines are mere advertising pamphlets; the more attractive and better edited they are the better media they become for advertisers. Des Moines has at present three such monthlies — *Iowa Lumber Dealer*, begun in 1935; *Westernews*, for food and grain dealers, founded in 1936; and the *Iowa Food Dealer*, organ of the Iowa Retail Food Dealers' Association. The last named, founded in 1932, reports only a small part of its circulation as "controlled." An early specialized trade journal was the *Northwestern Hotel Reporter* (1884-1890), of Des Moines.

The Order of Railway Conductors has published its national organ at Cedar Rapids since 1879, first under the title *Railway Conductor*, and since 1956 as *Conductor and Brakeman*. It is a labor union monthly, but broader in scope than that designation indicates. *Russell's Railway Guide*, also issued from Cedar Rapids, was really not a magazine in any sense, but a comprehensive collection of railway schedules, with a national circulation. Since 1927 it has been *Russell's Official Motor Coach Guide*, thus answering to the change in popular transport. But the earliest railway periodical in Iowa was, apparently, E. O.

Armstrong's *Railroad Reporter* (1883-1887), of Council Bluffs, printed weekly with four newspaper-size pages.

The *Iowa Auto Dealer's Bulletin* was a Des Moines monthly of 1919. It underwent various changes in title and ownership, but has been published since 1950 by the Iowa Automobile Dealers' Association as *Iowa Auto Dealer. Trucks* published a few numbers in Des Moines in 1920; the *Trucker* was a Sioux City monthly 1928-1942; and since 1943 the Iowa Motor Truck Association has published its *Motor Truck News* monthly in Des Moines. Wesley Day is its editor.

Two periodicals devoted to construction work are published in Cedar Rapids. One was founded in 1906 as *Buildings*, a monthly devoted to the maintenance and operation of buildings; it now publishes 12 numbers yearly of *Building Specialties and Home Improvement Dealer*, and an annual *Manual and Directory* of the trade. The other is a bimonthly begun in 1948, called *Construction Equipment Operation and Maintenance*, by Charles E. Parks. In Des Moines, the *Central Constructor* is a weekly published since 1928; only one issue each month is advertising-laden.

We must make an end to this cataloging of industrial and trade journals, and shall do so with mention of Dubuque's *Mining Review*, published monthly by R. L. Murphy — 1906-1912.

The field of the labor press in Iowa is compli-

cated by the fact that many of its periodicals, especially in the early years, were political organs, others were journals attempting statewide coverage of labor union activities, and still others have been devoted to such news on the local level.

W. H. Robb's *Independent American*, of Creston, announced itself as "Union Labor" when it began in 1877, but with party shifts it became a "Greenback" newspaper — of which Iowa had many — in a few years. The Burlington *Justice*, published by D. J. Wooding, was a Knights of Labor organ during its short life — 1885-1887. It called itself "the only great labor daily," but it had also a weekly edition. One of the early city labor papers was the Cedar Rapids *New Era*, a weekly of 1886-1890. William H. Bastian's *Union Advocate* was a Sioux City weekly of 1895-1940; a competitor in Sioux City was Wallace M. Short's *Unionist and Public Forum* (1927-1951). In Dubuque, the *Labor Leader* has been published since 1906, for many years under the editorship of Roland A. White; it dropped the word "Labor" from its title in 1925. The *Farmer-Labor Press* of Council Bluffs has been issued weekly since 1927.

The *Iowa Labor News* (1919-1962), F. E. McPartland, editor, was issued from Burlington with an ambition for statewide influence it never quite achieved. At Des Moines the monthly *Iowa Unionist* (1899-1937) was followed by the present weekly *Iowa Federationist* in 1947.

Special Magazines

Iowa has had four law journals. The pioneer was the *Legal Inquisitor* (1851-1855), of Burlington. In 1865 two justices of the Iowa Supreme Court, George G. Wright and Chester C. Cole, established the Iowa Law School in Des Moines; and two years later the new institution induced Mills and Company, leading publishers of that city, to issue the *Western Jurist* under Cole's editorship. When the law school was moved to the State University at Iowa City, the journal remained behind and was published in Des Moines until 1883, when it was merged with the *American Law Review* (later the *New York Law Review*). At the University, the *Law Bulletin*, a bimonthly, was published 1891-1900. This was revived in 1915 as the quarterly *Iowa Law Bulletin*, which ten years later became the *Iowa Law Review*.

At the risk of too much cataloging, we must at least mention a group of journals designed for city and county officials in Iowa. *Iowa Commonwealth* was issued from Des Moines 1890-1902. *Midland Municipalities* was an excellent monthly published by Paul G. Pierce in Marshalltown as the organ of the League of Iowa Municipalities. Though largely devoted to Iowa affairs, it covered

the whole Midwest after a fashion. Thomas H. Macbride, of Iowa City, and Anson Marston, of Ames, were leading contributors. The journal was begun in 1900; in 1911 it merged with *New York City Hall* — now *American Municipalities*.

Two Des Moines monthlies are *Iowa Sheriff*, begun in 1928, and *Iowa County Officer*, begun in 1933; both are organs of state associations and sent free to their members. The *Iowa Guardsman* reaches about 10,000 members of Iowa's National Guard. A journal with the picturesque name of *Iowa Smoke-Eater* has been published at Onawa for the state's firemen since 1955. The *Iowa Rural Letter-Carrier* was published at Spencer 1930-1941. *Presidio* is the prison paper at Fort Madison; it has some paying subscribers who are at present on the outside.

The first periodical serving the medical profession of the state was the *Iowa Medical Journal* (1853-1869), of Keokuk. The title was revived for a Des Moines monthly in 1895; this later became the present *Journal of the Iowa State Medical Society*. Homeopathy had its journals in the quarterly *North-Western Annalist* (1876-1878), Dubuque; the monthly *Iowa Homeopathic Journal* (1907-1915), Des Moines; and the monthly *Iowa Homeopathic Bulletin* (1925-1928), Des Moines. Still another school of practice had the monthly *Eclectic Medical and Surgical Journal* (1884-1887) in Des Moines.

Iowa has furnished its full share of journals to osteopaths and chiropractors. The *Still College Journal of Osteopathy* (1906-1920), Des Moines, was followed by the *Iowa Osteopathic Bulletin* (1920-1928), Carroll. The *Iowa Osteopathic Physician*, of Des Moines, has been supplied monthly to members of the Iowa Society of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons since 1941. Davenport has two monthly chiropractic journals — the *Chiropractor*, published (1903-1961) by the parent school of the system, the Palmer School of Chiropractic; and the *International Review of Chiropractic*, begun in 1946 and distributed to members of the International Chiropractors' Association. The *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association*, founded in 1930 at Webster City, also has an organizational basis of distribution.

The only dental journal of importance ever published in the state was begun in Des Moines under the title *Tri-State Dental Quarterly* in 1905; it was later a monthly and bore the name *Dentists' Record* when it was discontinued in 1914. The *Iowa Pharmacist* has been the organ of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association since it began its monthly publication in 1946.

Turning from the professional to the "fraternal" field, we find almost fifty periodicals published, briefly or at length, for the various secret orders that have flourished in Iowa in the last hundred years. We shall mention a few of them.

A notable early Masonic magazine was the *Evergreen*, founded in Dubuque in 1868 as a monthly of 16 quarto pages. Devoted to "Masonic culture, uniformity, and progress," it was edited for two or three years by E. A. Guilbert, P.G.M.; then it came into the hands of T. S. Parvin, in Davenport, who made it a 48-page octavo until he turned it over in 1872 to the *Freemason*, of St. Louis, with which it was merged. The *Square and Compasses* was published at Bonaparte 1872-1880 as an octavo magazine of 36 pages. Later Masonic journals were *Freemason and Fez* (1893-1901), Cedar Rapids monthly; and *Masonic Bulletin* (1908-1918), Des Moines monthly offered at 50 cents a year.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has been served by ten or more periodicals, commonly short-lived. One of the earliest was the *North-Western Odd-Fellow*, founded in Council Bluffs in 1871 by W. R. Vaughan, who discontinued it when he began his newspaper, the *Council Bluffs Republican*, in 1874. The *Western Patriarch* (1873-1876), of Charles City, was newspaper-size at first, then octavo, then back to folio. The *Odd Fellows' Banner* was a newspaper-style weekly published by Joel B. King at Bloomfield 1874-1877; in 1878 he moved it to Cedar Rapids, where it promptly died. Longest-lived of the I.O. O.F. periodicals in the state is the *Iowa Odd Fellow*, published in Maxwell since 1891.

The versatile H. W. Dodd published monthlies at Fort Madison for both the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias — the latter 1877-1907, under the title *Knight's Sword and Helmet*; and the former in 1885-1890 as the *New Monitor*. Both were newspaper-size papers. The *Knight's Journal* (1890-1900) was a Knights of Pythias monthly in Cedar Rapids. At Dubuque, B. W. Blanchard pointed his *Pythian Spear* at an Iowa audience for nearly a decade, beginning in 1888. It was a good little 40-page octavo selling at \$1 a year. The title was revived for a Des Moines monthly at half the price, 1939-1961. *Pythian Sister Tidings* was published at Maquoketa — 1924-1960.

The *Iowa Workman* (1876-1880) was a newspaper-size semimonthly at Davenport, called in its last year *Iowa and Illinois Workman*. An *Iowa Workman* was published in Mason City in 1883-1889. These periodicals served the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The *Grand Army Advocate* was begun in Des Moines in 1882 as a monthly of eight folio pages at 75 cents a year. In 1900 it changed title to *Grand Army Advocate and W. R. C. Magazine*; thus as a semimonthly magazine at \$1 a year, it served 7,800 Iowa members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Corps. But, in spite of a great general's poetic declaration that "old soldiers never die," they do at least stop sub-

scribing for magazines, and the *Advocate* expired in 1918. The *Iowa Legionnaire* has been published monthly in Des Moines since 1921 by the Iowa Department of the American Legion. The quarterly *Service Star* (1922-1943), of Oskaloosa, was published by the Women Relations of Veterans.

The most important collectors' journal ever published in the state is the *Coin Collector*, of Anamosa. Roy C. and Ray L. Lawrence were graduated from the Anamosa High School in 1923 and at once began publishing a little paper for stamp collectors called *Philatelic Press*, a tabloid-size monthly selling for 50 cents a year. The boys attended Coe College and the State University at Iowa City, keeping the paper going, paying all their own expenses and sending money home. In 1946 they changed hobbies from philately to numismatics, adopting the present title for their paper. Circulation boomed, and the *Coin Collector* now has 17,250 subscribers, scattered all over the world, at \$2 a year. Its 24 to 48 pages are crammed with interesting articles and advertising. Roy is editor and Ray advertising manager.

In the field of natural history, we may note the *Iowa Naturalist* (1905-1917), an Iowa City monthly; the *Iowa Ornithologist* (1894-1900), called in its last two years *Western Ornithologist*, a Salem monthly; the quarterly *Iowa Bird-Life*, organ of the Iowa Ornithologists' Union, which is

a continuation of the *Bulletin* of that society, published 1929-1930 at Winthrop. *Bird-Life* was moved from Winthrop to Davenport recently. The *Floral Instructor* (1880-1889) was a little magazine published by the editor of the local newspaper, R. Rennie McGill, at Ainsworth.

Let us close this survey on a lighter (though not precisely hilarious) note. Probably the first humorous paper in Iowa was Hiram A. Reid's *Chip Basket*, published in Davenport in 1857. P. D. Swick published the *Printer's Devil* at Northwood 1873-1875; ten years later we find him putting out *Hawkeye Siftings* (1885-1890) in Des Moines. The latter was clearly an imitation of Alex Sweet's famous *Texas Siftings*; at least its puns are as forced as those in its Texas contemporary, and its wit as dated. The *Iowa Blizzard* (1884-1885) was a Greenfield monthly paper at 40 cents per year. After all, the spells of laughter indicated by the dates of these few papers seem uniformly short.

Postscript

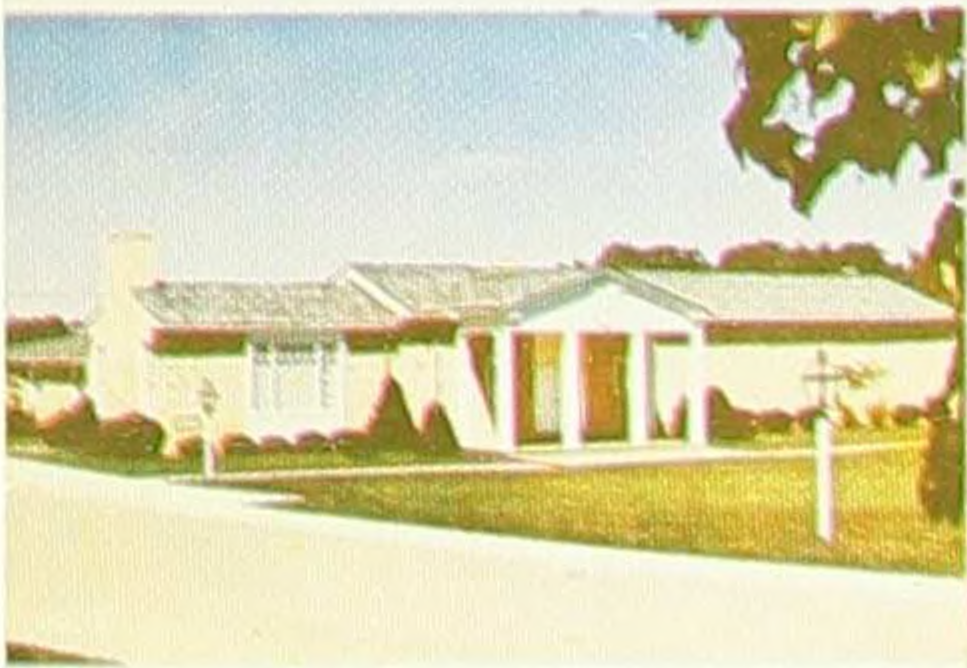
So far as is known to the present writer, this survey constitutes, in its two series in *THE PALIMPSEST*, the first attempt to pass in review the history of the magazines of any state in the Union.

Some readers will feel that a favorite periodical, of the past or the present, has been slighted by omission from this survey. Some will wonder why this magazine was given attention and another ignored. This is a considered risk; we could not even list the 800 or more non-newspaper journals published in Iowa since the beginning of printing in this state. For all our sins of omission and commission, forgive us, O Reader.

To the many persons who have taken time and trouble to answer our inquiries about old magazines, we wish to say a word of thanks. In many cases we have not even acknowledged by letter their painstaking replies to our inquiries. Many of those to whom we are indebted are librarians. The undersigned can never say enough in praise of Iowa librarians, to whom he has owed so much for so long.

FRANK LUTHER MOTT

The PALIMPSEST



Old Chapel - University of Iowa

The PALIMPSEST



AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAIN

The PALIMPSEST



HISTORICAL NEWSPAPERS

The PALIMPSEST



WELCOME TO THE BIRTHDAY OF THE STATE

The PALIMPSEST



WINTER OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

The PALIMPSEST



GATHERING AT THE HOUSE OF THE BROTHERS

The PALIMPSEST



The PALIMPSEST



UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

The PALIMPSEST



SLEIGHING THROUGH THE WOODS

The PALIMPSEST



RIDE WITH THE WARRIORS

The PALIMPSEST



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The PALIMPSEST



THE TOWER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA