

## 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.

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# IOWA and WAR

## Old Fort Snelling

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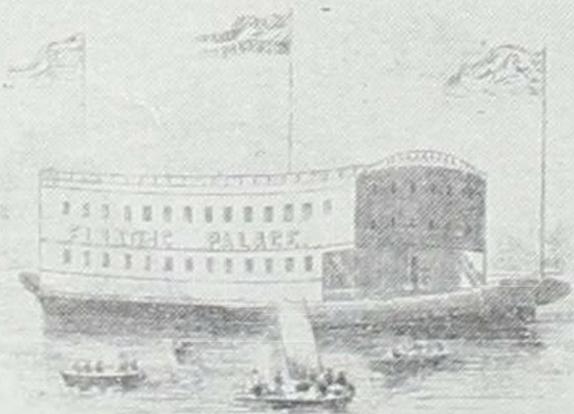
# The PALIMPSEST

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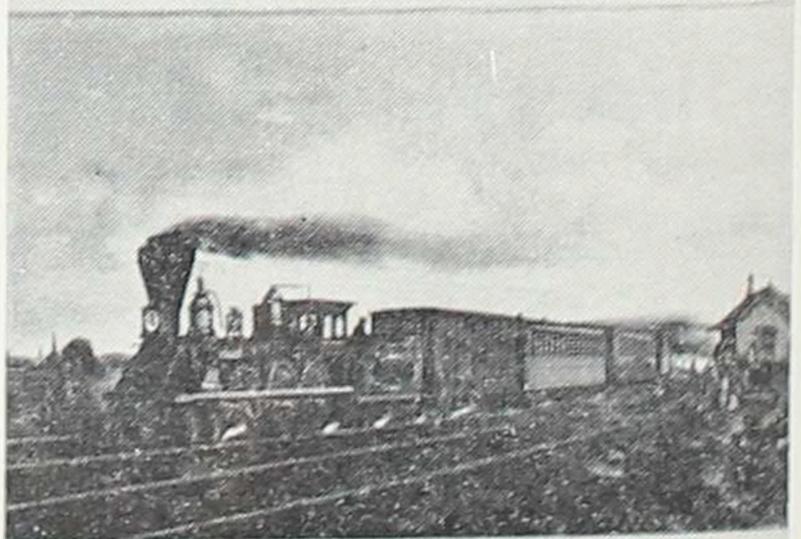
# The PALIMPSEST



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Iowa City Iowa

JANUARY 1950

# The PALIMPSEST



AMERICAN "EXPRESS" TRAIN

## Railroads Come to Iowa

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Iowa City, Iowa  
APRIL, 1960

SPECIAL RAILROAD EDITION—SEVENTY CENTS

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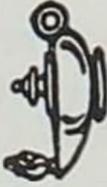
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# The Voice of Iowa.

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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# IOWA INSTRUCTOR,

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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.

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Vol. III.

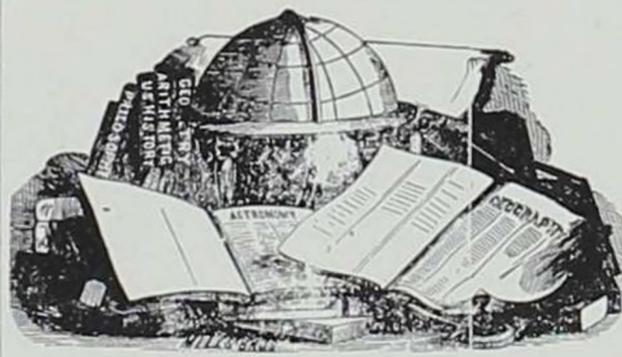
APRIL, 1862.

No. 4.

# THE Iowa School Journal,

AN EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY.

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



DES MOINES, IOWA:  
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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."





# 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 Greene 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 708, 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 Ferrisburgh, 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."

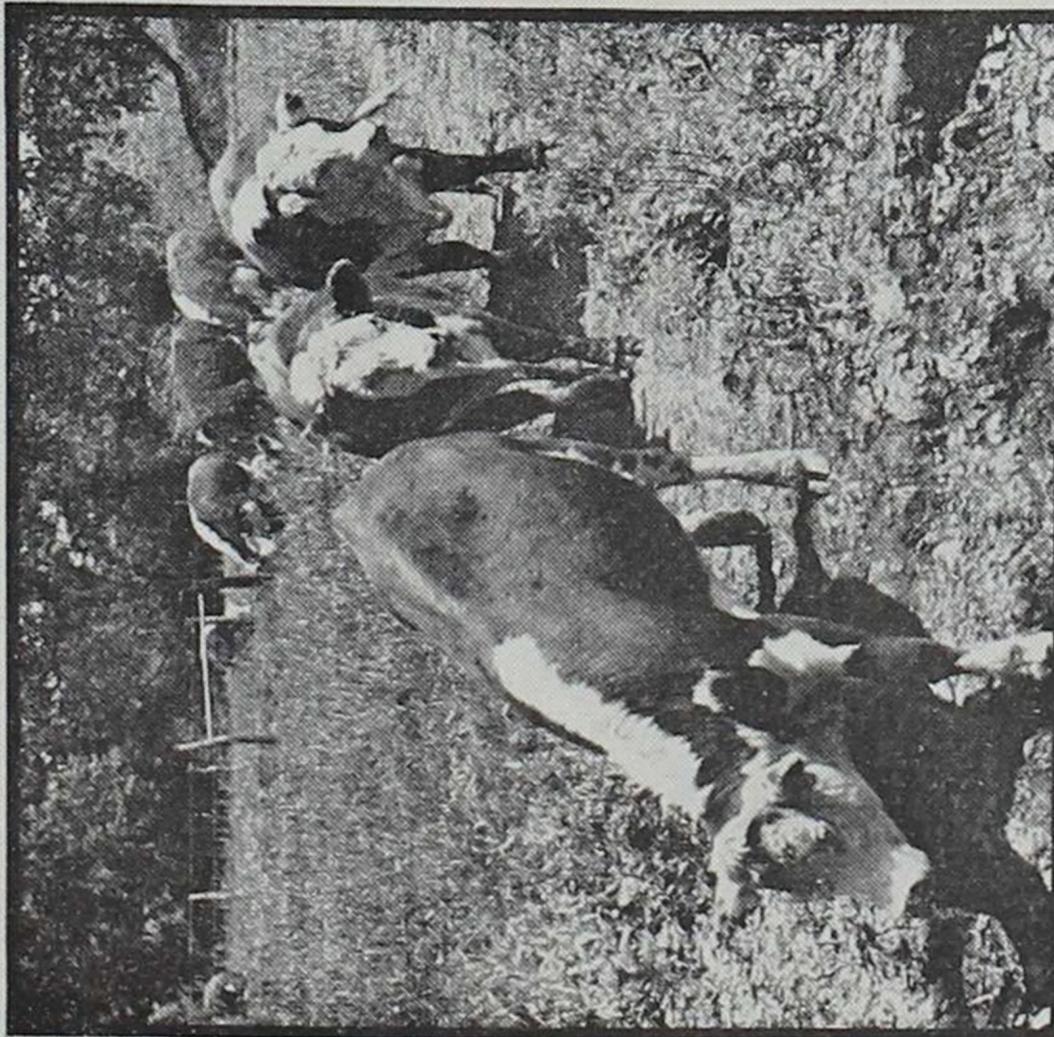




JULY 20, 1963

# Wallaces Farmer

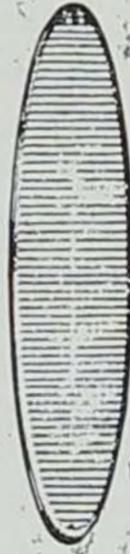
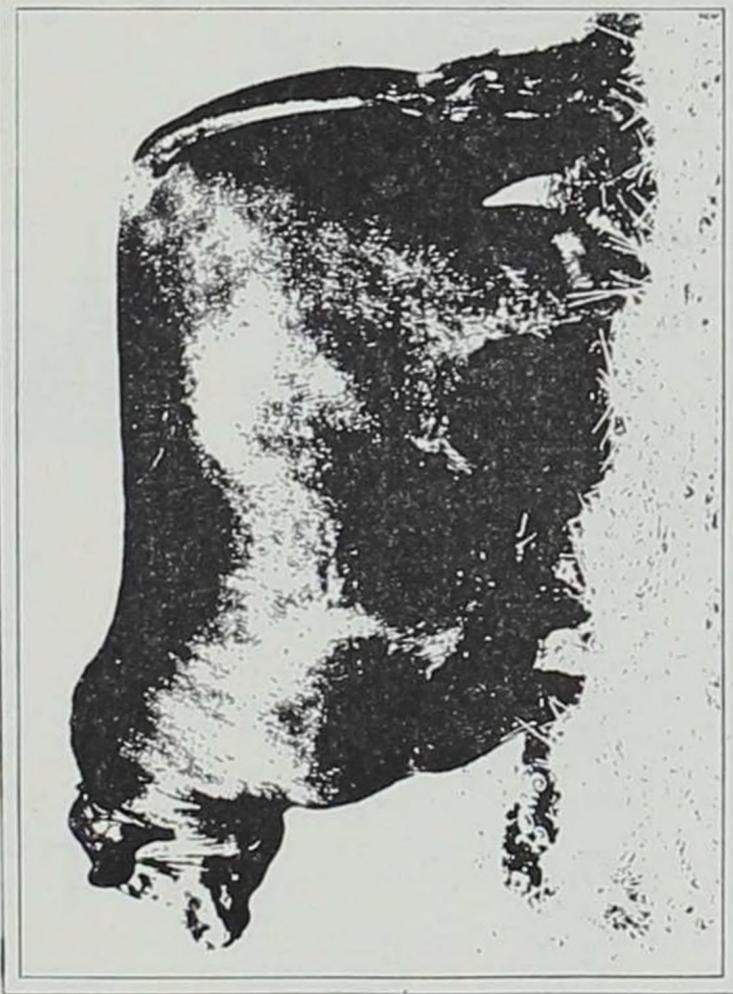
IOWA'S LEADING  
FARM NEWSPAPER



**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 spirit, it is becoming 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 ranks.

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. Partridge 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 accomplishing this will be found elsewhere.

A conference of the chairmen of the three committees—Public Health, Home Economics and Civic—was convened in promoting our annual Baby Welfare campaign, 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 and all should have "Ladies First" in their hearts. It is hoped that every woman who reads this Bulletin will show their appreciation of this committee.

It is earnestly requested that each club send their subscription for this Bulletin, may show their membership with their club, as it is intended for all.

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

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

First class club women, with the cooperation of the members of first organizations and progressive clubs are making special efforts to cooperate in entertaining the delegates.

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.

**A**n 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 dome 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.

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 ad-  
 mires such hapless things; 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 vic-  
 iolented 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 harrises on unkindly 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, dulled, 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 lullated. 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 gazes with dazed  
 cheeks and fixed, 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;  
 it was her's once, who 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; thought 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-was; as the graceful, drooping form  
 before the fire, at each 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**

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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

# WESTERN JURIST.

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June, 1906

# STILL COLLEGE JOURNAL



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is the official publication of  
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JANUARY, 1956



### THE IOWA Pharmacist

JANUARY, 1956  
Vol. 11 No. 1

D. L. BRUNER, Editor  
Dorothy Bassler, Asst. Editor

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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  
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Published by the MIDDLETONIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY twice a year  
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# 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.

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

OCTOBER

1914

050

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"And now, wouldst thou, O man, delight the ear  
With earth's delicious sounds, or charm the eye  
With beautiful creations? Then pass forth,  
And find them midst those many colored birds  
That fill the glowing woods".

Volume I.

SALEM, IOWA:  
DAVID L. SAVAGE, PUBLISHER.

1895

Single Copy  
25c

## 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

THE COIN COLLECTOR  
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## 300,885 Proof Sets Minted in May

Come and Get It, - 5,000 Silver Dollars



1,226,186 Proof Sets So Far in '61  
A Year Ago 1,691,602 Proof Sets Released

There are making more than every day at the Philadelphia Mint, and when they are ready to be shipped to the various post offices, they will be ready to go. The mint has been working at a steady pace, and the proof sets are being released at a rate of about 1,200,000 per month. This is a significant increase from the 1,691,602 proof sets released a year ago.

U. S. 1961 Summary  
The U. S. Mint has produced a total of 1,226,186 proof sets in 1961. This includes 5,000 silver dollars, 1,221,186 proof sets, and 5,000 gold coins. The total value of the proof sets produced is approximately \$100 million.

Miss Darlene Calvert and The Akron, Ohio Coin Club



Miss Darlene Calvert, a young woman from Akron, Ohio, is the president of the Akron Coin Club. She is a dedicated collector and has been active in the coin collecting community for several years. The Akron Coin Club is a local organization that provides a forum for coin collectors to share their interests and knowledge.

KEEP INFORMED! — SUBSCRIBE NOW!  
LAWRENCE BROTHERS, Publishers  
100 NORTH 10th, ANAMOSA, IOWA

NEW MEMBERS TO COLLECTORS CLUB  
ANAMOSA, IOWA

Attention collectors! In this issue we have a special offer for new members to the Collectors Club. We are offering a special discount on our subscription rates for new members who join by June 30, 1961. This is a great opportunity to join the club and receive all the benefits of membership at a special price.

Attention collectors! In this issue we have a special offer for new members to the Collectors Club. We are offering a special discount on our subscription rates for new members who join by June 30, 1961. This is a great opportunity to join the club and receive all the benefits of membership at a special price.

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## IOWA LEGIONNAIRE

"IOWA LEADS"      THE LEGION

Volume 81      Official Publication of the Legion      JULY 12, 1961      Legion Printing Association      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 DISCUSSING—With the help of the Junior Auxiliary of Sioux City, the American Legion Post received a message to purchase flags for 1961. The flags were to be used for the 1961 convention in Sioux City, Iowa, on August 7-8. The flags were to be made by the Junior Auxiliary and the Legion members.

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. The convention will be held at the Grand Hotel in Sioux City, Iowa. It is expected that a large number of Legion members will attend the convention.

U. S. 1961 Summary  
The U. S. Mint has produced a total of 1,226,186 proof sets in 1961. This includes 5,000 silver dollars, 1,221,186 proof sets, and 5,000 gold coins. The total value of the proof sets produced is approximately \$100 million.

High School Bands Invited To Parade

Sioux City High School and other high schools in the area are invited to participate in the parade during the Legion convention in Sioux City, Iowa, on August 7-8. The parade will be held on August 7, 1961, and will start in Sioux City, Iowa, at 10:00 a.m.

Bring Members To State Convention

Bring your members to the 43rd annual convention of the Iowa Legion in Sioux City, Iowa, on August 7-8, 1961. The convention will be held at the Grand Hotel in Sioux City, Iowa. It is expected that a large number of Legion members will attend the convention.

FLA-SH!  
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Leaving First Over For 1962

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Registration  
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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.