

saw a splendid field of tomatoes, and when we remarked on it, Mr. Berry told us how he got 800 bushels from an acre last year. He plowed very early, and then he plowed under very deeply thirty tons of manure to the acre. Then he harrowed in 1,000 pounds of a fertilizer containing about five per cent of nitrogen, ten per cent of phosphorus and four per cent of potassium. We noted a few acres of cabbage, which, as Mr. Berry said, illustrated the advantage of living near a city of 7,000,000 people. London dealers had come down and offered him \$100 an acre for the privilege of cutting the cabbage. Along the roadside was an English walnut tree from which Mr. Berry claims to have harvested \$25 worth of nuts.

All in all, there are about 1,000 acres in the Berry farm. Sixty men are continuously employed, at a wage of \$6 a week. Wages are rather higher than in the rest of England, but even at that, \$6 a week without board is very low. The Berry house and grounds are more beautiful than those of the average English farm. The stone house is covered with vines and surrounded with many kinds of flowers, shrubs, trees, etc. To one side is an open lawn marked out for a grass tennis court. Everywhere the edges are kept neatly trimmed, and not a sign of trash or disorder is anywhere to be seen. To one side the lawn overlooks hop field after hop field across the river to the far side; here we were served with our customary refreshments.

As we drove back along the splendid English road to Canterbury, we felt we had spent a good day. We had seen what a good English farmer can do if he wants to. Mr. Berry is one of ten or twelve children brought up on a farm of fifty acres. He didn't know much about farming when he started in, but all the time he was looking for some one to teach him. When the agricultural experiment station was started in Kent, he was the first to ask for help, and he was the first to ask for help, practical experiments. He started with practically nothing, and now must be very wealthy. The son will no doubt, follow his father in the management of the big farm. Already he has graduated from the agricultural college, and now is managing a large part of the farm. The Berrys run part of the farm, and part they rent. I asked Mr. Berry which he preferred as a money-making proposition, a small farm or a large one. He replied that the large farm properly cultivated would make the most money. He thought the farm should be at least sixty acres in size.

Leaving Canterbury, we soon found ourselves among the cliffs of Dover, waiting for the boat to take us the twenty-one miles to France. Altogether we spent two weeks in England, and a large part of that time we were in cities and not on farms. Nevertheless, I think we have a general idea of English farm conditions. We know that English farms are far more neatly kept than American farms. There are flowers in the windows and around the dooryards, vines over the houses, hedges always neat and trim. No weeds are along the roadside. We know that the English farmer gets almost twice as much from each acre as the Iowa farmer. For instance, during the last ten years the average acre of wheat in England has produced thirty-three bushels, as against about sixteen bushels in Iowa. The average potato yield is seventy-seven bushels in Iowa and 200 bushels in Great Britain. Good English pasture keeps one cow to the acre from May to November. To keep an Iowa cow takes nearly two acres of Iowa pasture. But though the English farmer gets nearly twice as much from

every acre, he does not get all of this increased yield as profit I don't know the exact figures, but I suppose that he uses \$100 worth of fertilizer for every dollar's worth used in Iowa. He buys phosphate, potash salts and nitrate, and he saves the manure. As a rough estimate, I would say that the English farmer puts more than twice as much work on every acre. But though farm hands get about half as much as ours, the expense of labor is much the same.

The Englishman has better stock, and he feeds it better. He knows how to breed stock because he and his father before him have been in the business all their lives, and they have learned to understand animals. He is a good feeder because he has fine pasture, because he can raise turnips, and mangels for winter feeding, because he can buy cottonseed cake, oil cake, and other rich feeds cheaply from America and China, and because he has been so long in the game that he knows just how to play it. England, Scotland and Wales, together, have almost exactly the same amount of land in farms as in Iowa, but there are two and a half times as many farmers. There are 156 acres in the average Iowa farm, but only sixty in the average farm of Great Britain. The average British farm carries about the same number of beef cattle and dairy cows, one-half as many horses, ten times as many sheep, and one-sixth as many hogs as the average Iowa farm. A fourth of the average Iowa farm is in pasture; nearly a half of the British farm is in pasture. We had little chance to talk with the smaller farmer, but got the impression that farming in England was not very profitable, but during the last ten years things are getting better. Forty years ago there was nearly half again as much cultivated land in England as there is to-day. Then the American farmer began sending his wheat and corn over to England. We grow grain without fertilizer on cheap land with machinery, while the Englishman used high-priced land, much fertilizer, and hand labor. So it came to pass that the English farmers grow grain only on their very best land, and the rest is seeded to grass. During the last ten years our land has become higher in price and lower in fertility. We have had to use more hand labor, and have had to charge more for our grain. For this reason English farmers are becoming more prosperous. They can beat us at the game of producing big yields on small areas. It looks as if it was time we asked the English farmer how it is that he makes two blades of grass grow where we have but one. In Iowa every other farmer you meet owns his own farm. In Great Britain six out of every seven farmers are tenants. Some men think tenancy a bad thing, but the English farmers don't think so. They claim that they can make more money as tenants than as owners. But being a tenant in England is different from being a tenant in Iowa. English tenants stay on the same farm for fifteen or twenty years, and in many cases from generation to generation. Many families have rented the same farm for hundreds of years. When a tenant does move in England, he must leave the land in as good condition as when he first came on, and if he can leave it in better condition, the landlord pays him for the difference. If he puts up buildings or lays a tile drainage system, or spreads manure, he gets paid for that. A special board of men is elected in every locality to see that both tenant and the landlord are satisfied. Good roads and neatness are really the best things English farmers have to be proud of. Perhaps both the roads and the time given to keep things in good shape pay, but even if they do not, they are well

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The Democratic State Convention ordered two Senatorial Primaries, the first on November 5th and the second on November 26th. A majority (over one-half) of the votes cast is necessary for a nomination. The candidates in the first primary will be Judge Walter Clark, Simmons and Kitchin. If no one of these men receive a majority (over one-half) of the votes cast in the first primary, the second primary will be between the two highest. The lowest man is dropped.

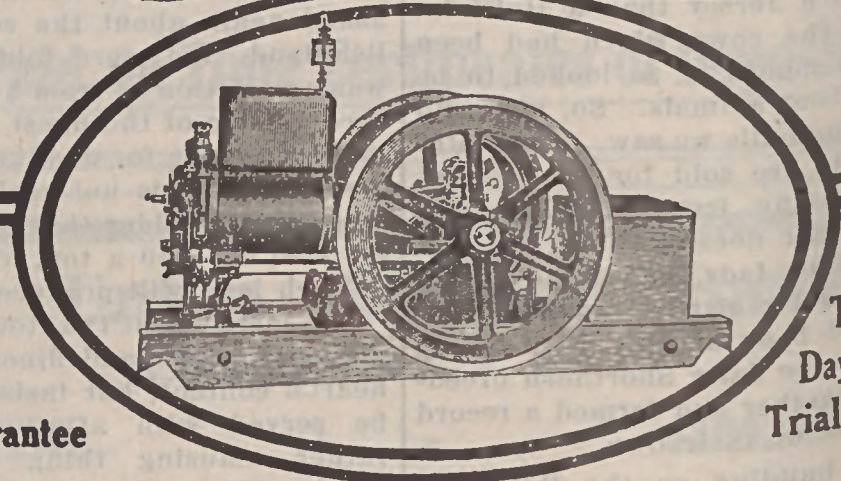
**A VOTE FOR CLARK** is a vote against Simmons and against his receiving a majority in the first primary.

**A VOTE FOR CLARK** is a vote against Kitchin and against his receiving a majority in the first primary.

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