

"CITY OF THREE KINGS."

SOME PECULIARITIES OF PIZARRO'S CAPITAL.

Happenings Ancient and Modern—Starting Changes at the Peruvian Capital.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD UNION.]

LIMA, Peru, 1890.

Pizarro, the ex-swineherd, must have been rather hard up for names when he dubbed his Peruvian capital La Ciudad de los Tres Reyes, "The City of the Three Kings." It came about in this way. After he had subdued one of the royal brothers who claimed the Inca throne and treacherously strangled the other, he found little difficulty in conquering Cuzco, the splendid "City of Gold," which was at that time the capital of Peru. As soon as he and his few European followers, a band of drunken adventurers whom Spain was glad to be rid of, had glutted themselves with the vast treasures of that place, they marched westward, not so much in search of new worlds to conquer as to find a more convenient spot in which to enjoy their ill-gotten gain. They did not rush being surrounded on all sides by the Indians, who, although conquered, numbered them a hundred to one, but preferred to be in sight of the sea, the broad highway that led toward home. This emerald valley of Lima, with a river running through it, on the side and the towering Andes on the other, combined all the advantages they sought. So here they established the second Spanish city in South America, which soon grew to be one of the proudest and most luxurious capitals of those profligate days, and continued to be the seat of a corrupt viceregal court for three centuries.

It happened that Pizarro designated its site on January 6, 1555 (old style), the day of the festival of the Epiphany or the manifestation of our Savior to the Magi, who in King James' version of the New Testament are called "The Wise Men" from the East, but are known in all the old Spanish traditions as "The Three Kings." Hence he had made a tremendous celebration of that feast of the Epiphany and christened his new city in honor of them. Then Carlos V. of Spain sent over not only his benediction and congratulations but added some complimentary words to its already ponderous title, making it "The Most Noble and Most Royal City of the Three Kings." Chinese and negroes, black, white, yellow and all intermediate shades of complexion, mingled among the leather-hued native population; and one need not walk half a square to hear a dozen different languages spoken.

By situated under the tropics and at an elevation of only 512 feet, it might reasonably be expected that the climate of Lima would be too warm for comfort; but such is by no means the case. During the six months that answer for winter on this side of the equator—from June to November—the thermometer ranges from 37° to 61° Fahr., and is often so cold that warm woolen clothing is necessary for comfort, especially indoors, where the thick walls retain dampness and exclude the sun, rendering the interiors much more chilly than the open street. The low temperature of the place may be partially accounted for by the close proximity of the snowy cordilleras, and also from the fact that the great Antarctic current of the Pacific sets from the south-west full on the coast, where the temperature is thirty-one degrees less than the waters of the open sea one hundred miles from land.

It is a small and quiet stream through most of the year, except during the summer months, the season of melting snows and rains among the mountains where it rises, when it swells into a deep, swift and turbulent torrent, whose yellow-tide resembles the Missouri in spring-time. It is as essential to the valley as the Nile to Lower Egypt, and indeed without it Lima would long ago have dried up and disappeared from this restless region. To the Rimac, which furnishes ample irrigation, the city owes its own water supply and the fertility of its surrounding fields and gardens.

One walks about the streets of Lima as in a dream, oppressed by a sense of reminiscences that crowd upon the memory. Here a long line of viceroys ruled with almost independent power, not only over the territory that now constitutes the Republic of Peru, but also the vast provinces of Chile, La Plata and New Grenada, including the modern divisions of Ecuador and Bolivia. Here was Santa Rosa, the Patrona de todas las Americas, "the Patroness of all the Americas," was born and died, the only American woman, of the Northern or Southern continent, who ever became a saint and canonized. Here stout-hearted Pizarro was assassinated by "the men of Chile," the avengers of Almagro's murder; and here his bones repose in the crypt of the great cathedral. For 300 years Lima was the most important seat of the dependency of the Church of Rome on the western hemisphere. In this stronghold the Inquisition, with all its horrors, remained active and powerful long after its decadence in Madrid. The churches and convents of Lima were for criminals—a sort of Inca Dry Tortugas, or Siberia, where evil-doers succumbed to the deadly climate and ceased from troubling. Some sixty years ago the celebrated Von Tschudi wrote that "two-thirds of the people of Lima are at all times suffering from tercianas (intermittent fevers), and their consequences." But that was before the Conquest of Cinchoha, whose husband was one of the Vice-Kings of Peru, had been cured of her terciana by the "Peruvian bark," whose remedial virtues had been discovered by a Franciscan friar during the early days of the conquest. The aborigines made a decoction of it to cure their agues; it was tried upon the shaking soldiers with great success, and it remained for the Vice-Queen to make it fashionable by merely consenting to be set upon her legs again through its agency.

She introduced the bark into Spain, where it was given her name, cinchoha, and the drug that has since been made of it, known as quinine, has certainly accomplished more real, substantial good here than in Lima than have all the missionaries, Romish and Protestant, that ever came over. Year by year the death lists are alarmingly longer than those of births, and were the city not constantly recruited from other parts of the country, for it would have been depopulated long ago. It is said that the mortality among infants here is three times greater in proportion to population than in London, Paris or New York, but that is doubtless due as much to bad drainage and the poverty, which even in a fifth of the lower classes as to climatic causes.

FARM AND ORCHARD.

HOW TO GET THE MOST WOOL AND CASH FROM THE SHEEP.

Calves Fitted for Winter—Rotting Manure—Salt Necessary for Poultry—Tumors and Skin Affections.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, writing upon the subject of "Calves Fitted for Winter," says: "Preparing calves for winter does not receive the attention that a proper consideration for profit in cattle growing demands. Calves that have been made to depend upon grass during the fall cannot be in good condition for winter, and if forced to go from grass to dry feed, depending on the latter, the winter will not be entered upon under suitable conditions. Shelter should be provided from the time the nights become chilling enough to make the coat stare. Cold weather shapens the appetite, and this stronger call for food should be the signal not for increasing the ration of coarse fodder and hay but for reducing the size of the abdomen by giving concentrated food instead.

"What is the best food for the calf? Any grain ordinarily fed to farm stock is good for the calf. Every-day experience seems to have established that if oats is not the very best of all the grains for either calf or colt it is the equal of any; and never does otherwise than to cause a betterment in the condition of the calf. The notion prevailing with many that all grains should be ground before being fed to young stock is erroneous. Mastication and thorough admixture of the food with saliva before being swallowed is nature's way. This thorough mastication does not take place when the meal is fed. It does to a degree when the meal is fed dry, but to a very limited extent when fed wet.

"While the feeding of water, vegetables, turnips, etc., is attended with benefit, mainly because they enable the feeder to avoid too sudden a change from grass to dry food, yet it should be borne in mind that turnips and other vegetables that are made up of 80 to 85 per cent. of water, the balance being largely woody fiber, cannot by any possibility possess properties that will put fat on the ribs of the calf, unless aided by nutritious grains fed liberally. Some deceive themselves by espousing the bulky instead of the concentrated foods, as the latter give us from the start the two things absolutely wanted, namely, weight and take our young stock into and through the winter in good shape.

"What are these two things? First, a reduction in the size of the abdomen, and next, fat on the ribs. These two things insure a straightening of the lines—top line, bottom line and side line—without widening of the top. Oats, containing only 13 per cent. of starch, while having about 40 per cent. of starch, nearly 6 per cent. of oil and 17 per cent. of flesh-forming material; or taking the estimate made for corn meal, showing a like amount of water or perhaps a trifle more water than in oats, with 60 per cent. of starch, 7 of oil and 8 of flesh-forming material, it does not require a very astute imagination to see at once that with a reasonably fair digestion the use of the grains must be followed by a substantial gain—not a mere filling up of the abdomen, as in feeding coarse fodder, but gain upon the ribs and deposits of fat about the kidneys.

"Turning off early is the profitable mode, and this can only be done by bringing the calf through to grass next season in fair flesh, ready to take on prompt growth when turned out. If it will not pay to give the shelter and feed here indicated, then it will not pay to rear the calf. The real and the hide have a value in cash at the age of six to eight weeks. Better a sure thing, therefore, saving the dumb brute from a good deal of suffering and yourself from pecuniary loss."

ROTTEN MANURE.

There are two advantages of thoroughly rotting the manure before applying. One of them is that it is in a better condition to be thoroughly incorporated with the soil; it is also in a better condition to benefit the growing plants.

If manure is to be rotted, in a majority of cases it will pay to make a shed where it can be stored. To pile up in the yard or lots and let it rot will result in a waste both in leaching and in the loss of a good percentage of this could be avoided by keeping under shelter.

Unless care is taken when rotting there will be considerable loss by burning or fire-fanging. This can generally be avoided by rotting in a trench, and this is necessary whether the manure is stored under shelter or piled up in the yards. The objection to rotting is the risk of loss and the increased labor. It takes but little, if any more, labor to load directly into the wagon from the stable than to pitch into piles under a shelter. The greater or less handling is necessary to keep it from burning while rotting, and this is an added expense.

After it is ready it must be loaded up into the wagon, hauled to the fields and scattered broadcastly, and this is necessary. It is a question whether the better results are sufficient to pay for the increased work of handling. When there is only a small amount to handle and the very most possible must be made of it, rotting is generally necessary, and this is necessary in a considerable number of stock raisers. It is questionable whether it can be done with profit. By hauling direct from the stables, sheds, or yards to the fields, and scattering from the wagon and then working it into the soil as soon as possible, there is a very small but considerable saving. The work is all done; the work, too, can be done at times when it will least interfere with the other farm work. While it is an important item to make sure and apply all the manure possible, it is also very important to do so in a way that will be profitable and in a way that will secure the best results.—Prairie Farmer.

MUTTON AND WOOL.

In this country the same system of sheep raising is practiced that was in vogue since the discovery of America, and any attempt to influence a departure from the practice is met with opposition, while in Europe the sheep is the most important animal on the farm, and is kept in an entirely different manner. There are two causes for this, the first being that more land can be devoted to sheep in this country, all unprofitable locations being used for sheep; and second, that in America wool is the principal product of sheep raising, while in Europe mutton is made a specialty, the wool receiving little or no consideration as a source of profit. The breeds of sheep used here are the merinos and native grades, their best qualities being that they can thrive in large flocks and forage over barren hillsides, requiring but little care, while the mutton breeds feed good pastures and need more care and attention in order to make them profitable.

That the sheep can be made to pay a fair profit when the area is restricted to a flock has been demonstrated in England for a century, and on lands that are, in many respects, no better than lands devoted to sheep-raising in this country, and for which high rents are paid annually, the sheep being daily hurried, and the hurdles changed, so as to give a fresh grazing daily. In other words, the English sheep are allowed only as much space in grass as they can eat off clean, being given a new patch (by advancing the hurdles) daily. In this manner the land behind them is manured, and nothing is wasted. The breeds used are those that produce

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Large carcasses, whole flocks averaging 300 pounds each, live weight, and a superior quality of mutton is thus produced. In this country the sheep have unlimited access to the amount of land occupied being much greater than is necessary, while the amount of mutton produced is not one-third the proportion that it should be, even the wool, when washed, being below the amount required to give a profit in proportion to the capital invested in the land and stock.

In this country the mutton breeds have shown themselves profitable when the proper system with them has been pursued, and the necessary labor given, and as this may be essential it should be practiced. There is no reason why the American sheep-owners should refuse to adopt the husbanding system, with restricted areas and the use of better breeds. If labor is required, give it, and if the expense is heavier, bestow it, for the final result will be larger receipts, and greater profits after all expenses are paid. No animal is capable of giving a larger profit than the sheep, but this profit cannot be derived until the improved system is accepted, and the pastoral methods abandoned.—Philadelphia Record.

TUMORS AND SKIN AFFECTIONS. Tumors, warts, sores and affections of the skin are as peculiar to fowls as to human individuals, and come from the same causes, being also as difficult to cure. There are those who attempt to make cures of such cases, which is wrong, as such fowls should be destroyed. Scrofula is liable to exist as a disease in fowls, and to remain such until it exists in a human individual, and is a disease transmitted to succeeding generations, as well as to become contagious. It is cheaper and better to procure other fowls, first destroying those in the yards. When tumors appear, they indicate a diseased condition of the fowls, which places them outside of the uses of the farmer.—Farm and Fireside.

SALT NECESSARY FOR POULTRY. The food should be seasoned with salt, the same as is done for animals at times, as salt is necessary to poultry also. It is well known that salt has killed fowls, but only when it has been given in excess, such as allowing the hens to help themselves from a lot of brine from the salt-barrel, or from the rock salt placed where stock can use it. The fact that fowls will eat lumps of rock salt is alone sufficient evidence that they require that substance, and it should be given in their food. It is one of the ingredients of the eggs, and salt is a substance required to properly digest the food.—Farm and Fireside.

FARM NOTES. The number of persons who fail in farming is no greater than the number who fail in mercantile pursuits. A half pint of linseed meal, three times a week, given to a horse or cow, is better than medicine for promoting the appetite. Harvest the leaves. They are valuable for bedding and other purposes, and are worth more than the labor of collecting and hauling them. Cornobs abound largely in potash, hence every one of them should be carefully saved and used as fuel, the ashes to be scattered in the orchard. Horses affected with heaves are seldom cured, but the difficulty may be lessened by shaking the hay, cutting it and moistening it well before feeding. A pound of flesh once gained on a carcass should never be allowed to become lost. Keep the animal always on the in-

crease, and never be compelled to produce a pound twice. Hold fast to that which is gained. As long as the animal eats all the food you give it nothing is wasted. Do not lessen the supply because the quantity required is larger than you wish to give. The fifty stall causes sore feet and injures the health of the animal. By strict cleanliness a larger amount of manure can be saved and the thrift of the animals promoted. Plowing the land to kill the cut-worm depends on how the land is situated. Some are not benefited by late plowing, especially if they are liable to be washed by heavy rains. A quart of kerosene, costing about nothing, will save many valuable tools from becoming rusty. Simply apply it with a paint brush. It will do no harm to any kind of implement. Up in Rogue River, Or., fruit-growers have found a firm friend in yellow jackets. They are death on the green apple scale, and when they light on a tree it is thoroughly cleaned in a few minutes. The peanut crop is reported so enormous that there has been almost a panic in the peanut market. The yield in Virginia alone is set at 3,000,000 bushels, and equally enormous returns are coming in from other regions where the nut is grown. Mr. Morris, assistant in the Royal Gardens at Kew, has discovered that it is possible to obtain many new and improved varieties of the sugar cane from the seed, and by crossing and selection the production of sugar can be greatly increased. The seeds are very small. This is the season of the year when preparations should be made to keep stock comfortable during the inclement weather. Do not let the yearlings and young calves stand shivering out in the cold, as it not only retards their growth, but takes them all summer to regain what they lost in winter. Pigs that are farrowed as late in the year as they are liable to be stunted unless well protected against cold. If the young meet with any drawbacks between this time and spring they will be slow in recovering, and it is doubtful if they will progress as well or grow as large as pigs that may be farrowed in the spring. When you use skimmed milk or butter-milk, do not fill the vessels so that a portion will remain, but give only as much as the fowls will eat at once, cleaning the vessels after the milk is used. What is left, mix the milk with ground grain in place of water, but always use that which is wholesome, and as you would use for yourself. Country school-houses demand more attention than may be supposed. Many sections are abandoned because of the loss of excellent school facilities. One of the principal causes of the sacrifice of farms is the desire to get nearer good schools. Every farmer is interested in the school-house, and should take an interest in its management. Within the last thirty years the acreage devoted to corn in the United States has increased from 14,000,000 to 75,000,000, and the amount produced from 500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 bushels, while wheat in the same period has expanded its area from 11,000,000 to 38,000,000 acres, and the amount produced from 100,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels. Should the supply of eggs begin to fall off, it means that your hens are too fat, or they desire a change of food. Substituting one kind of food for another will often show a wonderful effect, because the food

given may be lacking in some constituent element essential to the production of eggs. Change the food frequently. There is nothing so good as a variety. John J. Thomas mentions two good-sized Newtown Pippin trees which were for some time without fruit. The ground was dug early in spring around one for a distance, and a wagon-load of manure spread on the stirred surface. Result, the second year this yielded forty bushels of fine apples, while the other, not cultivated nor fertilized, had a thin, worthless crop. A person writing in Le Progrès Agricole gives his experience with root grafting the grape. As soon as the leaves had fallen from his vines he set out 200 plants of one variety and 100 of another. In June of the following year he grafted all the vines. The first lot 94 per cent. grew and of the second 96 per cent. The vines of the strong and healthy and throw out no roots, and an entire year is saved. Each farm needs a special system of farming to a certain extent, as the lay of the land, the texture of the soil, the composition of the soil and the climate are points to be considered, but no farmer is correct in adhering too closely to old methods. Tests and experiments should be made each year in order to determine the full capacity of the farm for producing those crops that will prove most profitable if grown upon it. One-half the amount of care required to earn \$50 tilling some crop will produce that amount for the farmer if bestowed upon his flock of fowls. If you propose to him to persistently neglect his best cow will set you down as a candidate for a lunatic asylum, yet a common-sized flock of fowls, such as kept at most farmsteads, will yield as much as a first-rate cow. The frost is a powerful agent in reducing the soil. Heavy land, when turned up to the action of the frost, is pulverized by the contraction and expansion of heat and cold. A lump of earth that is soaked, and then becomes frozen, is pulverized to a fine powder. If lime is spread on fall-plowed land the soil will become not only fine by the effects of the frost, but the lime also assists in compelling chemical changes, which adds more soluble plant food for the use of crops. Pure charcoal, or the charred wood from the stove, when fresh, is an excellent aid in arresting bowel complaints, and is both simple and harmless. Where the hens have not had a variety, parched grain, nearly burnt, affords an agreeable change and serves nearly the same purpose as charcoal. Oats, corn, wheat, or even bran, will be readily eaten by hens when they have been regularly fed on a sameness of diet, and such food will greatly aid in arresting diarrhoea or other bowel disorders. It appears to some farmers that the stocking with pure breeds is expensive, and for that reason they are slow to use something better than the stock they have; but it is not expensive to grade up the stock, as a single male may improve an entire herd or flock. Improvement adds size and productiveness, and it is a loss to him who fails to make his young stock superior to the old ones. By aiming for something better it will be but a few years before the entire herd is changed in characteristics, and will possess a greater value as well as give a larger profit. According to an English authority there is one measurement in cattle which is the key to all other measurements of the animal. This is the length of the head. In a well-proportioned beast the

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