

Farming and Stock Raising on Top of the Andes

(Copyrighted, 1914, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
AM at Sicuani, a little town on the great plateau that lies between the two ranges of the Andes. This plateau runs north and south for a thousand or more miles through Ecuador and Peru. I am now at the southern end of it, several hundred miles south of the region I have described in my letters from Cerro de Pasco. To reach Cerro, I had to cross the mountains at an altitude of 13,000 feet. The pass by which I came here is only 1,000 feet lower, and it was through a driving snowstorm that I slid over the mountains from the Pacific slope to the Atlantic.

I took me three days by rail to get here from the ocean. My road was the Southern Railway of Peru, which is one of the best managed in the republic. Its trains start on time and get there. The ride here was comparatively comfortable, although a part of my journey was not on the express. By the fast train it is possible to reach Cuzco from the ocean in side of three days. I am taking four, in order that I may better see the country and people. The first stage of my travels was up the mountains from the port of Mollendo to Arequipa. That city is the metropolis of southern Peru. It is 7,000 feet above the sea, and in reaching it you cover only a little more than half of the altitude to the top of the Andes. I stayed there for a day or so, and then went on to Juliaca, a town about 100 miles from Lake Titicaca. The latter journey requires a full day's railroad travel. During it I crossed the pass of Cruceiro Alto, and in coming down to Juliaca fell to a height of a little less than 12,000 feet. The high altitude affected me, and I felt a slight touch of sore throat at the hotel where we stopped over night. Juliaca is the junction where the Southern railroad divides; one branch going southward to Puno on Lake Titicaca, and the other northward over the great plateau to the valley and ancient city of Cuzco. This journey is made by the express in one day. The ordinary trains take two days, and therefore after nine hours from Juliaca I have to stop over night at Sicuani. Tomorrow I shall resume my journey to the famous city of the Incas, which is about 100 miles further on.

Journey is Wonderful.
I have already described the ride over the Peruvian desert from the ocean to Arequipa. The journey from there to the top of the mountains is even more wonderful. You start from the level of Mexico City and wind your way around Mount Misti, which is more than 19,000 feet high, and at the top of the mountain see other mountains, such as Chachacani, which are more than four miles above the sea, and which are covered with snow all the year round. Higher still there are mountains covered with glaciers and on the way up the valley to Cuzco at La Raya you see glaciers in a far distance, which must cover many square miles.

The greater part of the way in through extinct volcanoes. The slope of Mount Misti is covered with great blocks of black lava and the mountains that wall this high valley in the region where I now am have Niagaras of lava which seem to have been frozen as they flowed from the craters above down the slopes. In places you look over the walls of such rock a thousand feet high, and above them see glaciers on mountains that are more than four miles in height. At times these mountains rise in great white ramparts of irregular shape, kissing the sky; and again they extend in a saw-tooth construction as far as your eyes can reach.

Vegetation is Spotted.
The vegetation changes the moment you near the top of the Andes. As you climb the western slope at an altitude of two miles or more the grass begins to sprinkle the semi-arid hillsides, and when you cross the pass and come down to the plateau you are in a region of sod covered with tufts of wiry grass which are too coarse for anything but the llamas. The plateau itself is covered with flocks of sheep and alpacas. There are herds of cattle, and you see droves of llamas loaded with goods of one kind or another being driven along. There are Indian villages at every few miles, and in places the pampa is spotted with low mud huts roofed with straw, each of which is the home of an Indian who grazes his alpacas and llamas nearby. Everywhere on the sides of the valley are the remains of the cultivation of the Incas. There are terraces that run from the plateau for thousands of feet up the mountain. These terraces were walled with stone, and where possible the water was carried from level to level. In many places the terraced farms had no water and the crops grown depended upon the scanty rainfall.

Farming in the Sky.
And just here I want to give you an

ECZEMA ITCHED NIGHT AND DAY.
Kept Spreading, Covered Face and Hands to Elbow. Couldn't Sleep or Rest. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in a Week.

R. F. D. No. 1, Lawton, N. Dak.—"My little girl's eczema started with a sore in the back of her neck about as big as a ten-cent piece. It broke out in little pimples, and they formed a circle. It itched night and day and she scratched it all the time and it kept spreading. It at last covered her face and hands up to her elbows. I tried to keep them wrapped with cloths all the time. She cried with it. She had the eczema about two weeks when I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I thought I would send for a couple of days she began to get better and she could sleep. In a week she was cured." (Signed) Mrs. Emma Dibble, June 10, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for poor complexioned, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little, that it is almost criminal not to use them. Sold by dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 33¢. back on the skin and scalp. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."



Llamas
Mr. Harry V. Harlan of United States Department of Agriculture

idea of the farming that goes on away up here on the roof of the world. The average altitude of the region I refer to is 12,000 or 13,000 feet above the sea, and it runs from that to more than 14,000 feet. There are millions of acres of such land in Peru, with a climate in which white men can live. They comprise a great part of the wide valley that runs north and south through the continent, and at this altitude they support hundreds of thousands of Indians and tens of thousands of cattle and millions of alpacas, llamas and sheep. The highest of the plains are covered with native grasses, which are short and close to the earth. Scattered over them are the tufts of dry grass, the new sprouts of which are eaten by the stock and the coarse stubble by all but the llamas. Here and there near every Indian hut is a small patch of potatoes or quinoa or barley, and there is no doubt but that the whole region might be plowed up and greatly improved.

Making Improvements.
And this brings me to the movement for the improvement of the high plateaus of the Andes, which has been inaugurated by the Peruvian corporation, a British company that has charge of the railroads for the government. This institution has been created for one of the agricultural experts; and he is now experimenting here in different places to find out the best grasses and best grains to be grown upon the plateau. The man chosen was Mr. Harry V. Harlan, the agronomist in the barley investigations of our Department of Agriculture. He came here seven months ago and is already making good progress. I met Mr. Harlan at Juliaca, and went with him to some of the experiment stations. He has one little farm of four or five acres right near the railroad, and this has been planted to cereals and grasses of various kinds. He showed me one plot of barley consisting of perhaps fifty rows, each from seed gathered from a different part of the world. Some of the barley came from Syria, some from Serbia and some from Russia and the western highlands of the United States. Other rows were of seeds from Manchuria, the high plateaus of India, and others were from the plateau of Tibet. All of these barleys are growing well and many of them far better than that from the native Peruvian grain. There seems to be no doubt but that almost any kind of hardy barley will grow on the pampa, and the experiments of Mr. Harlan may open up a new future for the highlands of Peru.

Soil is Rich.
The soil of the plateau is almost free from azoils. Its soil is rich, that of this region being almost alluvial. It is composed of the shrunken basin of Lake Titicaca, and there are millions of acres of it which have never been touched by the plow. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any of it has ever been thoroughly farmed. The Indians use plows made of wood that cut the ground to a depth of three inches. They have bullocks to drag them, and farm the same way they did generations ago. Nevertheless they grow fairly good crops, and with deep plowing large crops of barley might be produced.

I talked with Mr. Harlan about the grasses of the pampa. We went together out on the plain, and he showed me the sod. It is a compact turf made of short fine grasses, mixed with the wild clover that lies close to the ground.

It seemed to me very poor, but Mr. Harlan says that the sheep and alpacas and llamas live well on it, although it is short for the cattle.

Leaving this place we went to the grassplots where experiments are being made with hardy grasses from different parts of the world. There I saw American timothy and red clover sprouting through the brown soil. I saw patches of Russian grasses that were growing luxuriantly and also wheat grasses from western plains, as well as one of the families of blue grass that thrive on the high plateaus of the Rockies. So far the experiments are not advanced enough to make decided predictions, but there is no doubt but that a great improvement can be produced by new seeds from abroad.

Depend on Rainfall.
The farming I have referred to is where the moisture is supplied entirely by the rainfall. This is scanty, but it is enough for barley and grasses of various kinds, and it is a question whether with dry farming it would not be sufficient for wheat. It relates mostly to the pampa, which is 12,000 feet high.

It is different where the soil can be irrigated. Everywhere along the railroad from the sea to the tops of the Andes there are irrigated valleys. On the western slopes the water supply is poor, and the streams are small, but a little water makes the desert a garden. The Chile river is one strip of green all the way from the sea to the tops of the Andes, and about Arequipa it raises wheat, barley, corn and all of the vegetables and fruits of the tropic and temperate zones. Crossing over the coast range and coming into the plateau, you find cultivated lands along both sides of the Vilcanota river all the way down to Cuzco. The valley in the plateau is in fact a series of little gardens of Eden, the water being carried out over them so that it falls from level to level. The fields are terraces that are now green with luxuriant crops. In coming here to Sicuani I saw many patches of barley, potatoes and

beans; and also hundreds of little fields of Indian corn. This crop now reaches to the height of my knees in the high altitudes, but to the height of my shoulder where the lands are a little lower and consequently warmer.

Use Mud Fences.
In the valley of Cuzco, which we shall go through tomorrow, the crops are still more advanced, and the barley, which is green in the highlands, is there almost ready for harvest. The lands of these valleys look very different from the plateaus, that are fed alone by the rains. The irrigated lands are exceedingly valuable. They have all been taken up by the whites or the Cholos, and are exploited by them with Indian labor. Here the lands are often divided by mud fences. They are not made of stones or mud into which the flocks are driven at night. He may have two or three acres of potatoes or quinoa, and perhaps a small patch of barley, but as a rule the crop is grown only to supply his own needs. The methods of such farming are crude to an extreme, but the patches seem clean and the Indians work very hard.

Stock Chief Industry.
The chief industry of this great plateau of the Andes is the raising of stock. I have seen millions of sheep on my way across the plateau, and tens of thousands of alpacas, llamas, as well as many horses, cattle and donkeys. The donkeys and llamas form the beasts of burden, and you see them driven in caravans over the plain, followed by Indian men and women who are either their owners or in charge of them for their masters. I never get tired of watching the llamas. One can see them everywhere on the plateau. They walk in caravans along the trails; they crowd the streets of the villages and droves of them line the pampas of every city and town. They are, in fact, the freight trains of the high Andes, and they compete with the railroad. They carry grain, vegetables, hides, alcohol, coca leaves and goods of every description. Many of them are used to transfer the ore from the mines to the smelters, and the farmers employ them to take their goods to the towns and railroads.

Llamas Pack Freight.
The llamas pack the freight on their backs, the burden being tied on like a saddle, and not in panniers, as upon donkeys. There is a current story that a llama will carry just 100 pounds, and that if you put on one ounce more he will lie down, and no whipping or beating can make him go on. This statement is ridiculous. The llama, if overburdened, will surely lie down and refuse to move, but as to his having the intelligence to know when the hundred-pound load is reached, that is one of the fictions of traveling Munchausens. Indeed, there are very few llamas that can carry as much as 100 pounds. The animals are of different strengths, and the average load is about seventy-five or eighty pounds, although there are some beasts that will carry 120. A matter of a pound or so makes no difference, and it is only when the animal feels that he has much more than his strength will support that he refuses to go.

Strong as Camels.
The llamas are of different sizes, according to their ages and the care that has been taken of them. When full grown their heads reach a height of six feet or more; but they have long necks and they hold these straight up, which makes them look taller. They have long ears that stand up like those of a fox terrier. They have full, round bodies, like that of a sheep, and comparatively long legs. They look, in short, like miniature camels, and I am told that they have the same power as the camel of going for several days without food or water. Many of the farms are long distances from the towns or railroads, and a llama has often to make a journey of four or five days or a week in carrying his load to and from home. During this time he eats practically nothing, and gets along without water. This seems incredible, but I am told it is true. The llama wool is coarse, and it has no value in commerce. It is used

Green Tablets
DR. BENJ. F. BAILEY, SANATORIUM, London, Eng.

This institution is the only one in the central west with separate buildings situated in their own ample grounds, yet entirely distinct, and rendering it possible to classify cases. The one building being fitted for and devoted to the treatment of non-contagious and non-mental diseases, no others being admitted; the other Rest Cottage being designed for and devoted to the exclusive treatment of select mental cases requiring for a time watchful care and special nursing.

Alpacas More Beautiful.
The alpacas are much smaller than the llamas, and in some respects the more beautiful. They are a great deal more delicate, and are not used as beasts of burden, although there are crosses between the alpaca and llama which act as freight carriers. They are usually to be seen in the llama trains and are often of a brownish yellow color. The alpacas one sees on the pastures, and there are millions of them on the high Andes, are white, black or brown. Sometimes they are spotted. They do not thrive anywhere below a mile above the sea, and they are mostly found at a height of two miles or more. They have a fine long wool that brings 4 or 5 cents more a pound than sheep's wool. They are kept

by the Indians to spin thread and make cloth. The meat is also too coarse for the markets.

Vienna Has Fine Wool.
I have seen some vicuñas during my trip through the Andes. They are the wild half-sisters and brothers of the llamas and alpacas and are smaller than either. They cannot be domesticated, but they will sometimes come down from the mountains and mix with the flocks of llamas, alpacas and sheep on the plains. They are often shot by the Indian and Cholos, although this is against the law.

The vicuña wool is finer than that of the alpaca, and it brings a high price. There is so little of it, however, that it is hardly worth mention, much of the vicuña cloth, so-called, being made of alpaca wool. The vicuñas are yellow in color, and their woolly fur is as soft as that of a seal. For this reason their skins are used to make the rugs so highly prized by the tourists. These rugs vary in value according to the part of the animal from which the pieces of skin come. A rug made from the necks or legs is much more valuable than one from pieces taken from the rest of the body. During my visit to South America fifteen years ago I bought a beautiful rug in La Paz, Bolivia, for about \$50 in gold. I am told that similar ones will now cost \$50 and upward.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

PRATTLE OF THE KIDDIES.

Little Eva brought a comb and brush to her mother and said: "Mamma, please make a pathway in my hair."

Mother (reading)—It is always damp where they raise mushrooms.

Little Lola—Is that why they look like umbrellas?

"Mamma," said a bright little 4-year-old whose mother was a widow; "I wish you'd do me a favor and marry the man who keeps the candy store on the corner."

Elsie—Mamma, I don't feel well.

Mother—That's too bad, dear. Where do you feel worst?

Elsie—in school, mamma.

"Say, mamma," queried the small son of

"Those Drawers Won't Stick, John."

"See how the slides of the drawers are carefully rounded at the bottom and fit into these grooves. See how easily they slide in and out. If there's anything that rouses your temper when you are in a hurry, John, it's a drawer that sticks. Now you won't have any more trouble in that line." This is only one of the valuable features in

Luger "Cedar-Line" Dressers and Chiffoniers

There's the cedar bottom which makes the lower drawer practically a cedar chest, there's the dust-proof, mouse-proof bottom, the desirable interlocking construction and one-piece 3-ply back panel, the careful finisher inside as well as outside, and several others. You pay no more for the Luger. Why not have the best? Ask your furniture dealer to show you. Write us if he can't.

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The temporary reduction places these pianos in a class by themselves; no equal piano value for the money is obtainable today. When you buy a Kranich & Bach, you buy once in a lifetime, and surely it is well to know in advance that you will be permanently satisfied.

You like the Kranich & Bach tone the more you hear it. It mellows with age. Come in and let us show you this beautiful line, in cases embracing all the modern finishes. We show prices below on three popular Kranich & Bach styles.

Style P, Upright, Regular Price \$450—NOW \$400	Terms If Desired
Style PX, Upright, Regular Price \$500—NOW \$450	
Style M, Grand, Regular Price \$750—NOW \$700	

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Grandma Used Sage Tea to Darken Hair

She made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to bring back color, gloss, thickness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant, remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, gray or dry, scraggly and thin. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about as cents as a large bottle of drug store, known as "Wreck's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," thus avoiding a lot of mess.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not so desirable, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wreck's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant. Advertisment.

The DOCTOR'S ADVICE

By Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers should apply to any case of similar nature.

Those wishing further advice, free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College-Bldg. Bldg., Dayton, O., enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only the names of cities and states will be used in my answers. The prescriptions can be filled at any well-stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesaler.

Mrs. A. C. B. writes: "I am informed that I have kidney trouble and that it is fast approaching a serious stage. What would you prescribe?"

Answer: If your symptoms are the usual ones, such as pain under the eyes, swelling ankles, scant, copious or foul smelling urine, accompanied by headache, nervous depression, fever, chills, etc., I would advise the immediate use of balmwort tablets, a very fine remedy for such difficulties, sold in sealed tubes with full directions for self administration.

"Marie" writes: "I would like a remedy for a pimply, oily skin. I suffer from constipation, headache and indigestion."

Answer: Get from your druggist 3-grain sulphur tablets and take according to directions. These tablets are packed in sealed tubes and contain full directions for using. I have found them to be the most reliable in such ailments as arise from constipation. They are made of sulphur, cream of tartar and herb medicines, and if taken regularly will relieve your constipation and purify the blood, thus causing your skin to become clear. These are fine for children, as they do not sicken.

"Mary" writes: "You can't correct your little girl of bedwetting by mixing 1 oz. of comp. fluid balmwort, 2 drams tincture rhubarb and 1 dram tincture cubeba. Mix thoroughly and give in water about one hour before each meal, 10 to 15 drops."

"G. O." writes: "I am constantly yawning and spitting on account of a bad case of catarrh and would like your advice to overcome it."

Answer: I always prescribe antiseptic vitane powder, which you can obtain in either a 2 or 8-ounce box with full directions. The results please all who try it.

"Sadie" says: "I misplaced the prescription you sent me for dandruff and itching scalp. Will you please send it again?"

Answer: There is nothing better for dandruff and itching scalp than plain yellow mineral, which is sold in 4 oz. jars at any well-stocked drug store. Use this according to directions and you will soon be relieved of all diseases of the hair and scalp.

"Nina R." writes: "Please advise me what to take to overcome extreme thinness. My arms and bust have no development and my face is so thin that it is positively hoarse, although my features are regular."

Answer: Many ladies would be much more beautiful if they were somewhat fleshier, and as an increased weight is

"P. R." writes: "What can you prescribe to relieve dyspepsia, which annoys me very much, to cure bad cold and lumpy feeling after eating, sour risings, nausea, etc.?"

Answer: A three-course treatment, tri-copette tablets, is very effective in relieving and permanently overcoming stomach distress due to indigestion.

"John W." writes: "Being past middle age and observing that my nervous system is in bad shape, I write for a prescription. I do not gain strength from my food, am weak, listless, forgetful, sleepless at nights, tired and unable to do the part of a strong man of health, such as I was at one time."

Answer: Get from a well-stocked pharmacy a sealed tube of 3-grain cadome tablets, which are especially made for those needing a strong, harmless, rejuvenating tonic. Astonishing and pleasing results follow and life and hope are renewed.

"Mrs. De V." asks: "I should like to ask you how one can reduce the weight. I am too large, and last summer suffered on account of excessive fat. Can you advise a remedy, harmless and safe?"

Answer: I have frequently prescribed a liquid remedy, but owing to its disagreeable taste, I am now prescribing the same formula in a tablet form. It is called 3-grain cadome tablets and is sold by druggists in sealed tubes with full directions for home use. I advise anyone who is too fleshy to try this excellent tablet. Advertisment.