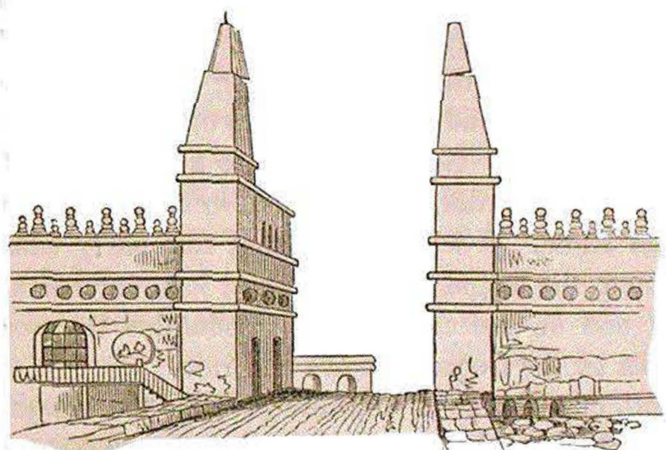


of the walls and floors. The last was reported as having been more severe to the northward. At Ica, an official statement reported that about one thousand jars of pisco had been broken. They are usually set up on end in contact with each other, and contain from seven to ten gallons each. It is truly surprising how long the churches have stood, with their lofty towers. Curious effects have been produced in some places. Two conical adobe caps of the Franciscan convent have been shifted from their places; one as if by a rotary motion or force apparently in a direction from left to right; the other is turned half round, and seems ready to fall. Another instance was noted at the gateway of the naval school before spoken of. A large block has been turned one-fourth round, while those under it remain in place.

These adobe blocks have generally a large iron rod running through them. A representation of the latter is given in the annexed figure.



GATEWAY OF THE NAVAL SCHOOL.

With the name of Peru the want of moisture is generally associated. The general impression is that it never rains there. This, however, is far from being strictly true, except in certain parts of it. Were it not, however, for irrigation by the mountain streams, a great portion of Peru would certainly become nearly a desert. Indeed, the upland is so now, not yielding any herbage whatever until the pasture region of the Cordilleras is reached. We are not to imagine, however, that the atmosphere is very clear, or that sunshine always prevails. It is extremely difficult to get a clear day. Father Feuillee has put upon record, more than a century ago, that the heavens were generally obscured. I can bear testimony to the truth of this remark, for although a glimpse of the sun was usually had some time during the day, yet it was almost as difficult to get equal altitudes at Callao during our stay as it was at Terra del Fuego.