

worshipped a peak of such surpassing beauty as Orizaba, as the Japanese worship Fujiyama.

The mountain climber, breasting the slope, does not always realize as he notes the rapid changes in flora and fauna that he has been able to pass on a small scale through all the changes which he would find on the level earth by travelling from his temperate or tropical land to the Arctic. Perhaps the best example of this perpendicular range of climate is to be found in Bolivia, where, in the torrid zone, we may meet with every gradation from the tropical heat of the lowlands to the arctic cold of the snow-capped peaks. Here, surrounded by the Andean Cordilleras, of which at least eight peaks are over or about 20,000 feet in height, lies Titicaca, in some respects the most remarkable lake in the world. While it is 12,500 feet above sea level, its maximum depth, 924 feet, is greater than that of any of our great lakes, except Lake Superior. Its area is estimated at from 3,200 to 5,000 square miles, and around this centre of interest there developed a complicated civilization which reached its height before the Aymaras were conquered by the Incas in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. To the Incas the shores of Lake Titicaca became a "holy land" which they regarded as the source of all civilization, and when we compare their skill in weaving, in decorating pottery, in working gold and copper, in sculpture and most noticeably in architecture, with that of the Thibetans, living at about the same height, surrounded by the lore and the art of the most ancient civilization in the Eastern world, and yet remaining mere nomads, little altered in their habits during, perhaps, five or ten thousand years, we can realize the difference between the weak who live in the mountains because their stronger brethren have seized the better *lower* country and the strong who have abandoned the lower and have pushed their way into the better *higher* country.

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