

ACROSS
AMERICA AND ASIA

NOTES OF A FIVE YEARS JOURNEY

AROUND THE WORLD

AND OF RESIDENCE IN

ARIZONA, JAPAN

AND

CHINA

BY

RAPHAEL PUMPELLY

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*Professor in Harvard University, and sometime Mining Engineer in the service of the
Chinese and Japanese Governments*



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let in the north. The few trees seen are generally about the farm houses, and are always of useful kinds, as the bamboo, the mulberry and camphor tree, the orange, peach, apricot, and pomegranate, the walnut and the chestnut, and we may add the grape-vine. It is said that all the European fruits and vegetables, as well as many that are unknown to us, are cultivated in China.

In the extreme north, on the great plain in Chihli, and in the highlands south of the great wall, we find rice almost entirely replaced by millet and a species of sorghum. Even here, in latitude 39 degrees 30 minutes, there is raised a large quantity of cotton; but aside from this, great fields of barley, wheat, buckwheat and oats, and of beans, appear more in harmony with this northern climate. Here also are raised the castor bean, grapes, peaches, pears, apples, and what is with us called the Siberian crab-apple, persimmon, and jujube. Almost the only trees seen in this region are the willow in long fence rows, planted for charcoal, the funereal groves of cypress, and a few ornamental trees, generally the silver pine and the salisburia in the temple grounds.

The dense population of China leaves slight foothold for wild animals in the cultivable regions, and the necessity of cultivating every inch of available ground is the reason why one sees no more large quadrupeds than are needed to aid in tilling. All the tame and wild animals of the country belong to families which have a wide range on the continent, unless we may except the silk-worm and the Cicada limbata, which works the pith of the *Ligustrum lucidum* into white wax. Butterflies and beetles with brilliant colors abound; even these are turned to account, being sent to the cities in large quantities as ephemeral ornaments for the hair of ladies.

Even in China there are large districts which are but thinly inhabited, owing to the proximity of fierce frontier tribes, or to their uncultivable character. In the far southwest the jungles and wilds of Yunnan are inhabited by the animals common to Further India; among these are the rhinoceros and the Bengal tiger, the latter of which probably ranges through the mountains of the west and north, as it is found in large numbers in the forests of Manchuria and Corea.

The antelope and the deer of the plains of Tartary, and the