

Table A.8. Selected Traditional and Modern Inputs into Chinese Farming, Benchmark Years, 1933–95

	Traditional			Modern			
	Night Soil (million tons of nutrient)	Animal Manure (million tons of nutrient)	Irrigated Area (million ha.)	Chemical fertiliser (million tons of nutrient)	Electricity Consumed in Rural Areas (billion Kwh)	Large and Medium Tractors in Use (end year)	Small Pedestrian Tractors (000s at end-year)
1933	1.32	1.06	26.5	.000	.00	0	0
1952	1.50	1.17	20.0	.078	.05	1 307	0
1957	1.68	1.68	27.3	.373	.14	14 674	0
1975	2.41	2.75	41.9	5.369	18.34	(500 000)	(109)
1978	2.51	2.89	45.0	8.840	25.31	557 358	1 373
1987	2.85	3.22	44.4	19.993	65.88	880 952	5 300
1994	3.13	4.11	48.8	33.179	147.39	693 154	8 237
1995	3.16	4.48	49.3	35.937	165.57	671 846	8 646

Source: Irrigated area, 1933 from Perkins (1969), p. 64, 1952–94 from SSB, 1984 *Yearbook*, p. 175, and 1996 *Yearbook*, p. 361. Chemical fertiliser, electricity and tractors from SSB (1984), p. 175, and (1996), pp. 358–61, 1975 from JEC (1986), p. 455, and World Bank (1981), p. 162. Night soil (human excrement) and animal manure coefficients from Perkins (1969) multiplied by population and number of farm animals respectively. My total for night soil and animal manure is similar to that given in Chao (1970), pp. 310–11 for 1952 and 1957, but he also allows for inputs of other traditional fertilisers (compost, oilseed cakes, green manure, river and pond mud). His total for these other nutrients was 620 thousand tons in 1952 and 840 thousand in 1957. Wen (1993), pp. 14–17 has much larger estimates of inputs of traditional fertiliser: a total of night soil and animal manure nutrients of 8.04 million tons in 1952, 11.18 million in 1957 and 18.70 million in 1987. His figures for other traditional fertilisers are also very high: 1.91 million tons of nutrient in 1952, 2.46 in 1957, and 3.88 million in 1987. As inputs of chemical fertiliser grow, it is likely that the recuperation coefficient from night soil will fall, as its collection is both unpleasant and very labour intensive. In Japan this type of traditional fertiliser input ended in the 1960s. However, I assumed no change in the coefficient for China.