



纪念版

中华现代学术名著丛书

# COTTON INDUSTRY AND TRADE IN CHINA

H.D.Fong



始于1897

商務印書館  
The Commercial Press





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H. D. Fong  
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# 中华现代学术名著丛书

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## 出版说明

商务印书馆自 1897 年始创,以“昌明教育,开启民智”为宗旨,于建馆翌年便出版了《马氏文通》,这部学术经典既是中国学术现代化的标志之一,也开启了商务印书馆百年学术出版的序幕。

其后,商务印书馆一直与中华现代学术相伴而行,出版了大批具有鲜明原创精神并富于学术建树的经典著作,诸多开山之著、奠基之作都是在本馆首次问世。这些学术经典的出版,使本馆得以引领现代学术发展,激动社会思想潮流,参与民族新文化的构筑,也分享中国学界的历史荣光。

1949 年以后,本馆虽以译译世界学术名著、编纂中外辞书为侧重,但原创学术著作的出版从未止步。2009 年起,我馆陆续出版“中华现代学术名著丛书”,全面整理中华现代学术成果,深入探寻现代中国的百年学脉。

丛书收录上自晚清下至 1980 年代末中国原创学术名著(包括外文著作),以人文社会科学为主,涵盖文学、历史学、哲学、法学、政治学、经济学、社会学、教育学、地理学、心理学、科学史等众多学科。意在辨章学术,考镜源流,收录各学科学派的名家名作,展现传统文化的新变,追溯现代文化的根基。丛书立足于精选、精编、精校,冀望无论多少年,皆能傲立于书架,更与“汉译世界学术名著丛书”共相辉映,昭示中华学术与世界学术于思想性和独创性上皆可等量齐观,为中国乃至东方学术在世界范围内赢得应有的地位。

2017年2月11日,商务印书馆迎来了120岁的生日。为纪念本馆与中华现代学术风雨同行的这段历程,我们整体推出“中华现代学术名著丛书”120周年纪念版(200种),既有益于文化积累,也便于研读查考,同时向长期支持丛书出版的诸位学界通人致以感激和敬意。

“新故相推,日生不滞。”两个甲子后的今天,商务印书馆又站在了一个新的历史节点上。传承前辈的出版精神,迎接时代的新使命,且行且思,我们责无旁贷。

商务印书馆编辑部

2017年11月

## 凡 例

一、“中华现代学术名著丛书”收录晚清以迄 20 世纪 80 年代末,为中华学人所著,成就斐然、泽被学林之学术著作。入选著作以名著为主,酌量选录名篇合集。

二、入选著作内容、编次一仍其旧,唯各书卷首冠以作者照片、手迹等。卷末附作者学术年表和题解文章,诚邀专家学者撰写而成,意在介绍作者学术成就,著作成书背景、学术价值及版本流变等情况。

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## PREFACE

The rapid spread of industrialization in China since the World War, and the manifold effects which it gives rise, have been a subject of considerable interest among the Chinese and foreign economists and social reformers. A good deal of prophesizing, on the basis of the Western experience, has already issued forth from the press at home and abroad, and the consensus of opinion seems to have been that China, endowed with a wealth of human and natural resources, holds the brightest prospect for immediate industrialization. Such an industrialization, it is hoped, will, on the one hand, relieve the pressure of over-population and raise the general standard of living in China, and, on the other, absorb the world's surplus production. While much prophesizing has proceeded along this line of reasoning, little information of a scientific character is as yet available on the extent and effects of China's industrialization. Realizing the importance and the need for more concrete data on the subject. The *Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research*, now the *Nankai Institute of Economics*, decided in 1929 to make a field survey of the industrialization in China for some sample district. Tientsin, as one of the leading industrial and commercial centres, constitutes a region by itself for the purpose. It is chosen in preference to other industrial and commercial centres because of the *Institute's* location in Tientsin and of the facilities it offered.

The *Institute* began its work for field investigation, as well as the compilation of data papers, on the first of June, 1929. The first data paper on *The extent and effects of industrialization in China* was published in 1929, and revised under the new title *China's industrialization, a statistical summary* in 1931. In the latter year another data paper on the *Industrialization and labor in Hopei* was issued under the auspice of the *Conference on People's Livelihood* in Shanghai. The field investigation, chiefly on the two types of industries in Tientsin, the handicraft industry representing the old economic order and the factory industry the new one, is turned over to my charge. Thus far three reports on the handicraft industries in Tientsin have been issued, namely, *Tientsin carpet industry*, *Hosiery knitting in Tientsin*, and *Rayon and cotton weaving in Tientsin*. Among the factory industries the samples chosen include the cotton manufacturing and the flour milling. The report on the flour milling is still in the course of preparation, while that on the cotton manufacturing is embodied in the present report on the *Cotton industry and trade in China*.



In this connection, it remains to be explained that the scope for the present report is not confined to Tientsin, but extended to the country at large. The widening of the scope is based on several considerations. In the first place, cotton industry, unlike the handicraft industries, is more localized. While Tientsin is one of the few favored spots for the industry, Shanghai is by far the largest centre. A study of the industry in Tientsin without reference to Shanghai and other centres gives obviously an incomplete picture. Secondly, cotton industry, the largest factory industry of China to-day, has not yet been treated satisfactorily. As shown in the bibliography to the present report, most of the information now available on the subject are either too brief or too specialized. Of the former may be mentioned *China's cotton industry* by D. K. Lieu and *Cotton industry of Japan and China* by Arnold Pearse; of the latter may be mentioned *A study of the standard of living of working families in Shanghai* by Simon Yang, *Report of the Cotton Mission* by the British Economic Mission to the Far East, and *Marketing of cotton in Hopei Province* by T. S. Chu. Besides, much information may be found, in Chinese and foreign languages, in scattered sources,—in periodicals such as the *Chinese Economic Journal*, *Foreign Trade Guide*, *Social Monthly* (Shanghai), and *China Weekly Review*, and in treatises such as the *East India Company Trading to China* by H. B. Morse, and the *Annual Reports* on labor disputes, wages and hours of work by the Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs. With these considerations in mind, I have decided to broaden the scope of my investigation on the cotton industry, which is well indicated by the title for the present report.

I wish to take this opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to all those who have helped one way or the other towards the completion of this study. Although two of the six mills in Tientsin have failed to comply with the *Institute's* request for investigation, the other four mills have offered us necessary facilities in a very cordial spirit. The managers and staff members, in particular, have placed us under deep obligation with their much needed assistance in hunting up accounts and records, which, in Chinese mills, are seldom preserved for any length of time. The initiative and resourcefulness of my investigators, Messrs. H. C. Wang, Y. C. Hang, S. S. Li, Y. Y. Chuan, Z. W. Wang, C. Wang and T. L. Shang, have contributed a great deal towards the completion of the study, in making necessary connections and in collecting the field data. The tedious process of computation and tabulation of the data is left to Messrs. Y. T. Hu, C. T. Lin and Wellington Lee, while Messrs. T. S. Yen and Y. C. Hu have helped to design and trace the various charts under the able direction of Mr. Tayeh Wu. Professors S. L. Yao and C. C. Lien, of the



*Accounting Department* of the *School of Commerce*, have freely given their knowledge on the analysis of the financial statements of the Tientsin mills. Mr. W. L. Holland, Acting Research Secretary of the *Institute of Pacific Relations*, has kindly read over the manuscript, and has made several important suggestions. Dr. J. B. Condliffe, for a long time the Research Secretary of the *Institute of Pacific Relations* and now member of the *Economic and Financial Section* of the *League of Nations* and Professor James T. Shotwell of the *Columbia University*, erstwhile chairman of the International Research Committee of the *Institute of Pacific Relations*, have helped considerably in promoting the general interest in the *Tientsin industrialization project*, and in securing for it a generous grant from the *Institute of Pacific Relations*. Dr. Franklin L. Ho, above all others, has a large share in the suggestion of the project, as well as in the completion of it. As the Director of the Institute, he has assigned to himself many of the administrative and other duties which would have interfered with my investigation and research. His deep interest in the whole project, and his invaluable advice during the various stages in the progress of the present study, have all along been the chief source of my inspiration.

H. D. Fong

Nankai Institute of Economics  
Nankai University, Tientsin  
July, 1932.



Standards of weights and measures vary all over the country, despite the new *Law of Weights and Measures* of Feb. 16, 1929 officially adopting the metric system. For our purpose we may note only those commonly recognized units referred to in this study (For details see *Chinese Maritime Customs: Tables of Equivalent Weights and Measures*, Shanghai, 1931).

### Chinese weights and measures

#### Length:—

10 Ts'un	= 1 Ch'ih	= 0.32 metre	= 1.045 feet
1,800 Ch'ih	= 1 Li	= 576 metres	= 0.358 mile

#### Area:—

10 Fên	= 1 Mow	= 6.144 ares	= 0.1518 acre
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#### Money weights:—

10 Li	= 1 Fên (candareen)		
10 Fên	= 1 Ch'ien (mace)		
10 Ch'ien	= 1 Liang (tael)	= 37.301 grammes	= 575.6 grains
16 Liang	= 1 Chin (catty)	= 569.816 grammes	= 1.316 lbs. avdp.

### Treaty or Haikwan weights

10 Li	= 1 Fên		
10 Fên	= 1 Ch'ien		
10 Ch'ien	= 1 Liang	= 37.7994 grammes	= 583.3 grains
16 Liang	= 1 Chin (catty)	= 604.79 grammes	= 1.33 lbs. avdp.
100 Chin	= 1 Tan (picul)	= 60.479 kilogrammes	= 133.33 lbs. avdp.

The currencies in China are most confusing, and we need to note only those commonly recognized units referred to in this study (For details see *Kann's Currencies of China*, Shanghai, 1926).

### Taels in China

Name	Fineness in pure silver	Fineness in sycee silver	Weight in grammes	Weight in grains
Haikwan tael	1.000		37.80	583.3
Kuping tael	.923	.987	37.24	574.6
Sycee tael	.935	1.000		
Shanghai tael	.917	.980	36.61	564.9

A yuan or dollar, with a nominal fineness of 0.9, weighs 72 candareen in Kuping taels (see money weights referred to above), i.e. 26.86 grammes or 414.4 grains; it has a nominal silver content of 24.17 grammes or 373 grains. Theoretically speaking, a Haikwan tael, with 583.3 grains of silver, is worth 1.56 Chinese dollars.

Recently, a customs gold unit is adopted which is equivalent to 40 cents U. S. currency. One gold dollar is worth 2.5 gold units, and one pound sterling is worth 12.1664 gold units.



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