There is no great difference between agricultural transportation and livestock. Even in terms of urbanization, China and even Japan are ahead of Europe. The main difference lies in whether livestock are more used to provide power for industrial and agricultural production,

On the other hand, the author also talks about the influence of factors such as life expectancy. The data collected by the author show that the life expectancy of the birth population in Europe is generally lower than that in China, Japan and even Southeast Asia, and the mortality rate in the same period is higher than that in China. The population advantage of Europe is not obvious, even in terms of population density, it is almost the same as that of China.

In terms of capital accumulation and technology creation, which are very important from the traditional point of view, China's silk textile exports have also accumulated, and are not in a weak position. As for the transformation of steam engine, it has not been widely promoted. At the same time, the efficiency of furnace widely used in China is very high. But in fact, during this period, the technological difference between the East and the West has begun to appear. Western Europe uses more creation for production, but the effect caused by this difference is not as huge as expected. The distribution of coal resources between the East and the West may have led to China's gradual weakness in the later power revolution. At that time, China's most prosperous areas were too far away from coal mining areas, while Europe's manufacturing centers were not far away from coal mining areas

In terms of market economy and rural industry, the author first puts forward that Western Europe in 1750 is not the only prosperous region in the world, and Western Europe has an open market and more suitable political system, so the statement that the economy of Western Europe will develop rapidly in the future is not convincing.

After that, the author further shows that in the market, at least in the land market, Europe is in a relatively weak position, the land transaction is not more free than China, and more land in Europe is controlled by the nobility.

However, in terms of rural labor force, there are obvious differences between East and West. East Asian countries pay more attention to policy control over labor force and try their best to put labor force into agricultural production as much as possible, while Western Europe is relatively free. Many people turn from agriculture to industry, and then return to agriculture when they are older.

For consumption, the European population may have more disposable property, but in terms of basic consumption such as food and clothing, high-end enjoyment consumption and luxury consumption, Western Europe and China are largely the same.

It is generally believed that China's rural areas in this period were involute. During the industrious revolution, the income was increased through labor and the expenditure was reduced through savings as much as possible. At that time, the female labor force of a peasant family bore the same amount of labor as the male labor force or even more.

The statement of labor income in the book is unexpected. In the ancient Chinese society dominated by men, the production value of female labor force was much higher than that of men. At that time, men mainly earned income by doing long-term and short-term work at the employer's house, or working in the field, while women were textile workers. The author concludes that a woman who can both spin and weave can support herself, plus an old man and one or two children, while the male labor force may only support herself and another.