

【英汉对照全译本】

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

# 经济学原理

[英] 马歇尔 著

(四)

中国社会科学出版社

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刘生龙 译

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# CONTENTS

## 目 录

### (一)

#### BOOK I Preliminary Survey

#### 第一篇 导言

CHAPTER I Introduction .....	2
第一章 绪论 .....	3
CHAPTER II The Substance Of Economics .....	28
第二章 经济学的实质 .....	29
CHAPTER III Economic Generalizations Or Laws .....	60
第三章 经济学的普遍原理或规律 .....	61
CHAPTER IV The Order And Aims Of Economic Studies .....	80
第四章 经济学研究的次序与目的 .....	81

#### BOOK II Some Fundamental Notions

#### 第二篇 一些基本概念

CHAPTER I Introductorn .....	104
第一章 绪论 .....	105

CHAPTER II	Wealth .....	114
第二章	财富 .....	115
CHAPTER III	Production Consumption Labour Necessaries .....	134
第三章	生产、消费、劳动、必需品 .....	135
CHAPTER IV	Income Capital .....	154
第四章	收入、资本 .....	155

### BOOK III On Wants And Their Satisfaction

## 第三篇 论欲望及其满足

CHAPTER I	Introductorn .....	180
第一章	绪论 .....	181
CHAPTER II	Wants In Relation To Activities .....	186
第二章	需求与活动的关系 .....	187
CHAPTER III	Gradations Of Consumers' Demand .....	200
第三章	消费者需求的等级 .....	201
CHAPTER IV	The Elasticity Of Wants .....	222
第四章	需求弹性 .....	223
CHAPTER V	Choice Between Different Uses Of The Same Thing Immediate And Deferred Uses .....	258
第五章	一物不同用途之间的选择 ——立即使用与延缓使用 .....	259
CHAPTER VI	Value And Utility .....	274
第六章	价值和效用 .....	275

## (二)

### BOOK IV The Agents Of Production Land, Labour, Capital And Organization

#### 第四篇 生产要素——土地、劳动、资本和组织

CHAPTER I	Introductorn .....	308
第一章	绪论 .....	309
CHAPTER II	The Fertility Of Land .....	322
第二章	土地肥力 .....	323
CHAPTER III	The Fertility Of Land (Continued) The Tendency To Diminishing Return .....	336
第三章	土地肥力(续前)报酬递减倾向 .....	337
CHAPTER IV	The Growth Of Population .....	394
第四章	人口的增长 .....	395
CHAPTER V	The Health And Strength Of The Population .....	438
第五章	人口的健康与强壮 .....	439
CHAPTER VI	Industrial Training .....	462
第六章	工业训练 .....	463
CHAPTER VII	The Growth Of Wealth .....	494
第七章	财富的增长 .....	495
CHAPTER VIII	Industrial Organization .....	538
第八章	工业组织 .....	539

CHAPTER IX	Industrial Organization (Continued) Division Of Labour	
	The Influence Of Machinery .....	558
第九章	工业组织(续)劳动分工:机械的影响 .....	559
CHAPTER X	Industrial Organization (Continued) The Concentration	
	Of Specialized Industries In Particular Localities .....	592
第十章	工业组织(续前)将专门工业集中于 特定的地方 .....	593
CHAPTER XI	Industrial Organization (Continued) Production	
	On A Large Scale .....	614
第十一章	工业组织(续)大规模生产 .....	615
CHAPTER XII	Industrial Organization (Continued) Business Management .....	640
第十二章	工业组织(续)企业管理 .....	641
CHAPTER XIII	Conclusion; Correlation Of The Tendencies To Increasing	
	And To Diminishing Return .....	686
第十三章	结论:报酬递增倾向与报酬递减倾向的 相互关系 .....	687

### (三)

#### BOOK V General Relations Of Demand, Supply And Value

### 第五篇 需求供给和价值的一般联系

CHAPTER I	Introductory On Markets .....	706
第一章	绪论:论市场 .....	707

CHAPTER II	Temporary Equilibrium Of Demand And Supply .....	720
第二章	需求和供给的暂时均衡 .....	721
CHAPTER III	Equilibrium Of Normal Demand And Supply .....	732
第三章	正常需求和正常供给的均衡 .....	733
CHAPTER IV	The Investment And Distribution Of Resources .....	760
第四章	资源的投资与配置 .....	761
CHAPTER V	Equilibrium Of Normal Demand And Supply (Continued)	
	With Reference To Long And Short Periods .....	784
第五章	正常需求和供给的均衡(续)相关于 长期与短期 .....	785
CHAPTER VI	Joint And Composite Demand, Joint And Composite Supply .....	816
第六章	连带需求与复合需求,连带供给与 复合供给 .....	817
CHAPTER VII	Prime And Total Cost In Relation To Joint Products Cost Of Marketing Insurance Against Risk Cost Of Reproduction .....	842
第七章	直接成本和总成本与连带产品的关系。 营销成本。风险保险。再生产成本 .....	843
CHAPTER VIII	Marginal Costs In Relation To Values General Principles .....	858
第八章	边际成本和价值的关系。一般原理 .....	859
CHAPTER IX	Marginal Costs In Relation To Values, General Principles (Continued) .....	878
第九章	与价值相联系的边际成本,一般 原理(续) .....	879

CHAPTER X	Marginal Costs In Relation To Agricultural Values .....	900
第十章	边际成本和农产品价值的关系 .....	901
CHAPTER XI	Marginal Costs In Relation To Urban Values .....	928
第十一章	边际成本和城市土地价值的关系 .....	929
CHAPTER XII	Equilibrium Of Normal Demand And Supply (Continued)	
	With Reference To The Law Of Increasing Return .....	956
第十二章	根据报酬递增法则考察正常需求和 供给均衡(续前) .....	957
CHAPTER XIII	Theory Of Changes Of Normal Demand And Supply ,In Relation To The Doctrine Of Maximum Satisfaction .....	972
第十三章	正常需求和正常供给变动的理论同 最大限度满足原理的关系 .....	973
CHAPTER XIV	The Theory Of Monopolies .....	1002
第十四章	垄断理论 .....	1003
CHAPTER XV	Summary Of The General Theory Of Equilibrium Of Demand And Supply .....	1038
第十五章	供给与需求均衡一般理论的概要 .....	1039

## (四)

### BOOK VI The Distribution Of The National Income

## 第六篇 国民收入的分配

CHAPTER I	Preliminary Survey Of Distribution .....	1056
第一章	对分配的初步探究 .....	1057

CHAPTER II Preliminary Survey Of Distribution, Continued .....	1100
第二章 分配概论(续) .....	1101
CHAPTER III Earnings Of Labour .....	1144
第三章 劳动工资 .....	1145
CHAPTER IV Earnings Of Labour, Continued .....	1172
第四章 劳动工资(续) .....	1173
CHAPTER V Earnings Of Labour, Continued .....	1196
第五章 劳动工资(续) .....	1197
CHAPTER VI Interest Of Capital .....	1216
第六章 资本的利息 .....	1217
CHAPTER VII Profits Of Capital And Business Power .....	1248
第七章 资本与经营能力的利润 .....	1249
CHAPTER VIII Profits Of Capital And Business Power, Continued .....	1274
第八章 资本与经营能力的利润(续) .....	1275
CHAPTER IX Rent Of Land .....	1316
第九章 地租 .....	1317
CHAPTER X Land Tenure .....	1334
第十章 土地租佃 .....	1335
CHAPTER XI General View Of Distribution .....	1384
第十一章 分配总论 .....	1385
CHAPTER XII General Influences Of Progress On Value .....	1400
第十二章 经济进步的总体影响 .....	1401
CHAPTER XIII Progress In Relation To Standards Of Life .....	1444
第十三章 进步和生活标准的关系 .....	1445

## (五)

APPENDIX A	The Growth Of Free Industry And Enterprise .....	1514
附录 A	自由工业和企业的发展 .....	1515
APPENDIX B	The Growth Of Economic Science .....	1590
附录 B	经济学的发展 .....	1591
APPENDIX C	The Scope And Method Of Economics .....	1630
附录 C	经济学的范围和方法 .....	1631
APPENDIX D	Uses Of Abstract Reasoning In Economics .....	1660
附录 D	抽象推理在经济学中的运用 .....	1661
APPENDIX E	Definitions Of Capital .....	1670
附录 E	资本的诸定义 .....	1671
APPENDIX F	Barter .....	1686
附录 F	物物交换 .....	1687
APPENDIX G	The Incidence Of Local Rates, With Some Suggestions As To Policy .....	1696
附录 G	地方税的征税范围及有关政策的 几点建议 .....	1697
APPENDIX H	Limitations Of The Use Of Statical Assumptions In Regard To Increasing Return .....	1726
附录 H	关于递增报酬的静态假设的运用的 局限性 .....	1727
APPENDIX I	Ricardo's Theory Of Value .....	1746
附录 I	李嘉图的价值论 .....	1747

APPENDIX J The Doctrine Of The Wages-Fund .....	1772
附录 J 工资基金学说 .....	1773
APPENDIX K Certain Kinds Of Surplus .....	1794
附录 K 几种剩余 .....	1795
APPENDIX L Ricardo's Doctrine As To Taxes And Improvements	
In Agriculture .....	1804
附录 L 李嘉图学说中关于农业税和土地	
改良的内容 .....	1805
MATHEMATICAL APPENDIX .....	1818
数学附录 .....	1819
译者后记 .....	1884

# BOOK VI

## The Distribution Of The National Income

### CHAPTER I

## Preliminary Survey Of Distribution

The drift-  
of Book  
VI. as a  
whole.

1. The keynote of this Book is in the fact that free human beings are not brought up to their work on the same principles as a machine, a horse, or a slave. If they were, there would be very little difference between the distribution and the exchange side of value; for every agent of production would reap a return adequate to cover its own expenses of production with wear-and-tear, etc. ; at all events after allowance had been made for casual failures to adjust supply to demand. But as it is, our growing power over nature makes her yield an ever larger surplus above necessities; and this is not absorbed by an unlimited increase of the population. There remain therefore the questions : What are the general causes which govern the distribution of this surplus among the people? What part is played by conventional necessities, *i. e.* the Standard of Comfort? What by the influence which methods of consumption and of living generally exert on efficiency; by wants and activities, *i. e.* by the Standard of Life? What by the many-sided action of the principle of substitution, and by the struggle for survival between hand-workers and brain-workers of different classes and grades? What by the power which the use of capital gives to those in whose hands it is? What share of the general flow is

## 第六篇 国民收入的分配

### 第一章 对分配的初步探究

1. 本篇的主旨在于指出一个事实即：自由人<sup>[1]</sup>在从事工作的过程中所遵循的原则不同于一台机器，一匹马或者一个奴隶，否则，价值的分配和交换将与机器之类几乎没有什么区别。这是因为每一种生产要素所获得的报酬都足以抵偿其生产费用和损耗，等等。总之，除非是意外的失败，需求和供给一般是可以相适应的。但是正如我们所知，随着人类对大自然控制的能力的增强，这就使得我们可以得到一个高于生活必需品之外的更大的剩余量；而且它不会被不断增加的人口增长完全吸收。因此产生了许多问题：什么是决定对这种剩余在人们之间进行分配的一般原则？传统必需品，也就是生活舒适的标准，起了什么作用？消费和生活的方式对于分配的效率有什么影响？各种需要和活动，也就是生活的标准又对该效率有什么影响呢？还有替代原则的多方面行为以及不同阶层的体力劳动者和脑力劳动者的生存竞争对于分配有什么影响？资本给予资本所有者的权利不起什么样的作用？这些分配总量中，有多少比

第六篇  
全旨

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〔1〕 把人分为自由人和奴隶是非常陈旧的观点，把奴隶看成机器和牛马更是极其落后甚至是反动的观点！

turned to remunerate those who work (including here the undertaking of ventures) and “wait,” as contrasted with those who work and consume at once the fruits of their endeavors? An attempt is made to give a broad answer to those and some similar questions.

Drift of  
Chapter I.

We shall begin a preliminary survey of the subject by noting how French and English writers a century ago represented value as governed almost wholly by cost of production, demand taking a subordinate place. Next we shall observe how near to the truth these results would be in a stationary state; and what corrections need to be introduced in order to bring these results into harmony with the actual conditions of life and work; and thus the remainder of Chapter I. will be given mainly to the demand for labour.

Drift of  
Chapter II.

In Chapter II. we shall first consider its supply under modern conditions; and thence we shall turn to a general view of the causes which fix the broad lines of distribution of the national income between labour, and the owners of capital and land. In this rapid survey we shall pass by unnoticed many details; to fill in some of these is the task of the remainder of the Book; but others must stand over for a later Volume.

The  
Physiocrats  
assumed, in  
accordance  
with  
facts  
near at  
hand,  
that wages  
were at  
their  
lowest  
possible  
level,

2. The simplest account of the causes which determine the distribution of the national income is that given by the French economists who just preceded Adam Smith; and it is based upon the peculiar circumstances of France in the latter half of last century. The taxes, and other exactions levied from the French peasant, were then limited only by his ability to pay; and few of the labouring classes were far from starvation. So the Economists or Physiocrats, as they were called, assumed for the sake of simplicity, that there was a natural law of population according to which the wages of labour were kept at starvation limit. ① They did not suppose that this was true of the whole working

---

① Thus Turgot, who for this purpose may be reckoned with the Physiocrats

例是给予那些工作(这里包括从事冒险投资的人)并“等待”消费的人的报酬,有多少比例是给予那些得到工作报酬后会马上消费掉的人?这里旨在对这些或者类似的问题提供一个宽泛的回答。

我们将开始初步探究这个问题,注意到在一个世纪以前,<sup>[1]</sup>第一章的大意法国和英国的学者们怎样论述价值几乎完全由生产的成本所控制,而需求只是起一个相对次要的作用。接着我们将观察这些结论在稳定状态下如何接近事实;以及为了使这些结论同生活和工作中的实际情况相一致应引入怎样的修正;因此第一章的剩余部分将主要讨论对劳动的需求。

在第二章中,我们将首先考虑在现代条件下的劳动供给;并第二章的大意进而考察控制国民收入在劳动,资本和土地的所有者之间分配的大体界限和主要原因。在这种粗略的考察中,我们可能忽略了一些不太重要的细节:本篇的剩余部分关注这些细节;但是还有一些要留待更后的卷章中才会进行讨论。

2. 对于决定国民收入分配原因的最简单论述是来自于早于亚当·斯密的法国经济学家们,而且这种理论是基于18世纪后半期法国特定的实际环境的。当时向法国农民征求的各种税赋以及其他的苛捐杂税,基本上以农民能够支付的所有能力为限,因此,劳动阶层基本上都是处于挨饿的状态。所以经济学家们或重农主义者,正如他们所命名的那样,为简便起见,根据劳动力的工资的水平保持在最低可能的水平上假定存在关于人口的自然法则。<sup>①</sup>他们并没有认为该法则对所有劳动人口都适用,但

我们分内一重义定的是能到最低的水平上同即将的相一致,主假付资其达最的能可水平上

① 因此杜阁,根据这个原因可以视作重农主义者中的一员,认为

[1] 应该是18世纪。

population, but the exceptions were so few, that they thought that the general impression given by their assumption was true: somewhat in the same way as it is well to begin an account of the shape of the earth, by saying that it is an oblate spheroid, although a few mountains do project as much as a thousandth part of its radius beyond the general level.

and that  
much  
the  
same  
was true  
of the  
interest  
on Cap-  
ital.

Again, they knew that the rate of interest in Europe had fallen during the five preceding centuries, in consequence of the fact that “economy had in general prevailed over luxury.” But they were impressed very much by the sensitiveness of capital, and the quickness with which it evaded the oppressions of the tax-gatherer by retiring from his grasp; and they therefore concluded that there was no great violence in the supposition that if its profits were reduced below what they then were, capital would speedily be consumed or migrate. Accordingly they assumed, again for the sake of simplicity, that there was something like a natural, or necessary rate of profit, corresponding in some measure to the natural rate of wages; that if the current rate exceeded this necessary level, capital would grow rapidly, till it forced down the rate of profit to that level; and that, if the current rate went below that level, capital would shrink quickly, and the rate would be forced upwards again. They thought that, wages and profits being thus fixed by natural laws, the natural value of everything was governed simply as the sum of wages and profits required to remunerate the producers. ①

---

rats, says (*Sur la Formation et Distribution des Richesses*, § VI.), “In every sort of occupation it must come to pass, and in fact it does come to pass, that the wages of the artisan are limited to that which is necessary to procure him a subsistence . . . He earns no more than his living (Il ne gagne que sa vie).” When however Hume wrote, pointing out that this statement led to the conclusion that a tax on wages must raise wages; and that it was therefore inconsistent with the observed fact that wages are often low where taxes are high, and *vice versa*; Turgot replied (March, 1767) to the effect that his iron law was not supposed to be fully operative in short periods, but only in long See Say’s *Turgot*, English Ed. p. 53, etc.

① • From these premises the Physiocrats logically deduced the conclusion that the only net produce of the country disposable, for the purposes of taxation is the rent of land; that when taxes are placed on capital or labour, they make it shrink till its net price rises to the natural level. The landowners have, they argued, to pay a gross price which exceeds this net price by the taxes together with all the expenses of collecting them in detail, and an equivalent for all the impediments which the tax-gatherer puts in the way of the free course of industry; and therefore the landowners would lose less in the long run if, being the owners of the only true