

【英汉对照全译本】

AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS

国民财富的性质与原理

[英]亚当·斯密 著

(三)

中国社会科学出版社

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赵东旭 丁 毅 译

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CHAPTER II

Of Money Considered As A Particular Branch Of The General Stock Of The Society, Or Of The Expence Of Maintainng The National Capital

Prices
are div-
ided in-
to three
parts,
wages,
profits,
and re-
nt,

It has been shewn in the first Book, that the price of the greater part of commodities resolves itself into three parts, of which one pays the wages of the labour, another the profits of the stock, and a third the rent of the land which had been employed in producing and bringing them to market; that there are, indeed, some commodities of which the price is made up of two of those parts only, the wages of labour, and the profits of stock; and a very few in which it consists altogether in one, the wages of labour: but that the price of every commodity necessarily resolves itself into some one, or other, or all of these three parts; every part of it which goes neither to rent nor to wages, being necessarily profit to somebody.

and the
whole
annual
produce
is divid-
ed into
the
same
three
parts;

Since this is the case, it has been observed, with regard to every particular commodity, taken separately; it must be so with regard to all the commodities which compose the whole annual produce of the land and labour of every country, taken complexly. The whole price or exchangeable value of that annual produce, must resolve itself into the same three parts, and be parcelled out among the different inhabitants of the country, either as the wages of their labour, the profits of their stock, or the rent of their land.

but we
may di-
stinguish
bet-
ween
gross
and net
revenue

But though the whole value of the annual produce of the land and labour of every country is thus divided among and constitutes a revenue to its different inhabitants; yet as in the rent of a private estate we distinguish between the gross rent and the neat rent, so may we likewise in the revenue of all the inhabitants of a great country.

第二章 论作为社会总资财的一部分 或作为维持国民资本的费用货币

在第一篇里,我曾经指出:因为商品的生产和流通过程中,曾经使用劳动、资本与土地,所以大部分商品的价格都可分解为三个部分,其一为劳动工资,其二为资本利润,其三为土地地租。诚然,事实上有些商品的价格,只由两部分构成,即劳动工资和资本利润;甚至还有极少数商品的价格,仅仅由一部分构成,即劳动工资。但无论如何,商品价格终归成为上述那三个部分中的一个或全部。如果不是地租也不是工资的部分,那必定是利润部分。

价格可分成三部分,即工资、利润和地租。

就各个特殊商品分别论述,情形与上面所论述一样,就构成全国土地和劳动的年产物的全部商品而总括论述,情况也是一样。我在第一篇里讲过:一个国家年产出的总价格或总交换价值,也必分解为这三个部分进而分配给国内各居民。不是作为劳动工资,或者不是作为资本利润,那么就是作为土地地租。

年总产出也可以分成三部分;

一个国家土地和劳动的年产出的全部价值,虽然以这三种形式分归各个居民,并成为各居民的收入,但是,好像个人私有土地的地租可以分为总地租和纯地租一样,国内全部居民的收入也可分为总收入和纯收入。

但我们可以对总收入和纯收入进行区分,

Gross
rent is
the wh-
ole sum
paid by
the fa-
rmer;
net rent
what is
left free
to the
landlord.

The gross rent of a private estate comprehends whatever is paid by the farmer; the neat rent, what remains free to the landlord, after deducting the expence of management, of repairs, and all other necessary charges; or what, without hurting his estate, he can afford to place in his stock reserved for immediate consumption, or to spend upon his table, equipage, the ornaments of his house and furniture, his private enjoyments and amusements. His real wealth is in proportion, not to his gross, but to his neat rent.

Gross
revenue
is the
whole
annual
produc-
e; net
revenue
what is
left free
after
deduct-
ing the
mainte-
nance
of fixed
and cir-
culating
capital.

The gross revenue of all the inhabitants of a great country, comprehends the whole annual produce of their land and labour; the neat revenue, what remains free to them after deducting the expence of maintaining; first, their fixed; and, secondly, their circulating capital; or what, without encroaching upon their capital, they can place in their stock reserved for immediate consumption, or spend upon their subsistence, conveniencies, and amusements. Their real wealth too is in proportion, not to their gross, but to their neat revenue.

The wh-
ole ex-
pence
of mai-
ntaining
the fix-
ed cap-
ital mu-
st be e-
xcluded,

The whole expence of maintaining the fixed capital, must evidently be excluded from the neat revenue of the society. Neither the materials necessary for supporting their useful machines and instruments of trade, their profitable buildings, &c. nor the produce of the labour necessary for fashioning those materials into the proper form, can ever make any part of it. The price of that labour may indeed make a part of it; as the workmen so employed may place the whole value of their wages in their stock reserved for immediate consumption. But in other sorts of labour, both the price and the produce go to this stock, the price to that of the workmen, the produce to that of other people, whose subsistence, conveniencies, and amusements, are augmented by the labour of those workmen.

The intention of the fixed capital is to increase the productive powers of labour, or to enable the same number of labourers to perform

个人私有土地的总地租,包括农场主所付出的一切;在总地租中减去管理、修缮和其他各种必要费用,剩余的留给地主支配的部分,称为纯地租。换言之,所谓纯地租,就是在不伤害其财产的条件下可留供地主目前消费的资财,或者说可用来购置衣食和修饰住宅,供私人享乐的资财。地主的实际财富,不取决于其总地租的多少,而取决于纯地租的多少。

一个大国全体居民的总收入,包含他们土地和劳动的全部年产出。在总收入中减去维持固定资本和流动资本的费用,其余留给居民自由使用的部分便是纯收入。换言之,所谓纯收入,乃是以不侵蚀资本为条件,留供居民享用的资财。这种资财用作目前消费,或用来购置生活必需品、便利品和娱乐品等等。国民真实财富的大小,不取决于其总收入的大小,而取决于其纯收入的大小。

很明显，补充固定资本的费用绝不能算在社会纯收入之内。

有用的机器和营业上使用的工具，必须在修理以后才能工作；用来营利的房屋，必须在修缮以后才有利可图。这些修理所必须使用的材料与把这种材料制为成品所需要的劳动产品，也都不能算作社会上的纯收入。固然，这种劳动的价格也许会成为社会纯收入的一部分，因为从事此种劳动的工人，可能要把工资的全部价值作为目前消费的资财使用。但就其他种类的劳动来说，那就不仅把劳动的价格归入这种资财，而且把劳动的产品也归入这种资财；劳动的价格归入工人目前消费的资财，劳动的产品则成为别人目前消费的资财。别人的生活必需品、便利品和娱乐品，都随着工人的劳动而增加。

把固定本部扣除，
必须定全用掉，

固定资本的目标在于增加劳动生产力,或者说在于使人数相

since
the only
object
of the
fixed
capital
is to in-
crease
the pro-
ductive
powers
of labo-
ur.

a much greater quantity of work. In a farm where all the necessary buildings, fences, drains, communications, &c. are in the most perfect good order, the same number of labourers and labouring cattle will raise a much greater produce, than in one of equal extent and equally good ground, but not furnished with equal conveniencies. In manufactures the same number of hands, assisted with the best machinery, will work up a much greater quantity of goods than with more imperfect instruments of trade. The expence which is properly laid out upon a fixed capital of any kind, is always repaid with great profit, and increases the annual produce by a much greater value than that of the support which such improvements require. This support, however, still requires a certain portion of that produce. A certain quantity of materials, and the labour of a certain number of workmen, both of

and any
cheape-
ning or
simplifi-
cation
is regard-
ed as
good.

which might have been immediately employed to augment the food, clothing and lodging, the subsistence and conveniencies of the society, are thus diverted to another employment, highly advantageous indeed, but still different from this one. It is upon this account that all such improvements in mechanics, as enable the same number of workmen to perform an equal quantity of work with cheaper and simpler machinery than had been usual before, are always regarded as advantageous to every society. A certain quantity of materials, and the labour of a certain number of workmen, which had before been employed in supporting a more complex and expensive machinery, can afterwards be applied to augment the quantity of work which that or any other machinery is useful only for performing. The undertaker of some great manufactory who employs a thousand a-year in the maintenance of his machinery, if he can reduce this expence to five hundred, will naturally^① employ the other five hundred in purchasing an additional quantity of materials to be wrought up by an additional number of workmen. The quantity of that work, therefore, which his machinery was useful only for performing, will naturally be augmented, and with it all the advantage and conveniency which the society can derive from that work.

The co-
st of m-
aintain-
ing the
fixed
capital
is like
the cost
of rep-
airs on
an est-
ate,

The expence of maintaining the fixed capital in a great country, may very properly be compared to that of repairs in a private estate. The expence of repairs may frequently be necessary for supporting the

① [There seems no reason whatever for supposing that this is necessarily the natural action.]

同的工人能够完成更多的工作。设施完善,有必要的建筑物、围墙、水沟、道路等等的农场,与没有这些设施的农场相比较,即使幅员大小相等,肥瘠相同,劳动人数相等,役畜数目相等,但所获得产物也一定多得多。有最精良机器设备的加工厂,和工具不这么完备的加工厂相比较,虽然所雇工人的人数相等,出产量也一定会大得多。适当地在固定资本上开支的任何费用,一定都能很快地并带回很大的利润,而且年产出价值由此而带来的增加,会比进行这类改造所必要的维持费用大得多。不过这种维持费用要使用这种年产出的一部分。原来可直接用来增加一定数量的食品、衣料、住宅以及各种必需品和便利品的材料和人工,就有一部分被改作他用。这种新的用途当然是很有利的,尽管与原来的用途不同。因此我们说,机械设备的更新改造,使同一数目的工人以较低廉和较简单的机器可以进行等量的工作,这确实被认为是社会的福利。从前比较昂贵复杂的机器,其修理维护常常必须花费去一定数量的材料和人工。现在机器改良了,这些数量的材料和人工可以节省下来,再凭借某种机器的力量,用来增加产品的数量。比如,大制造厂主原来每年必须以 1000 镑作为机器修理费,现在如果能够把修理费用变成 500 镑,其余 500 镑^①就可用来增加购买材料,增加雇佣工人。这样,机器产品的数量自然会增加起来。产品增加了,由此种产品而产生的社会福利也会跟着增加。

固本一就加生
为资唯标增动力，
因定的目的是劳产

降低机械操作成本，增加机械的改造福利。何机价格简化的被福增任低价者机作新都作的

一个国家的固定资本的维持费用,可以与私有土地的修理费用相比。保持土地产出,从而保持地主的总地租和纯地租的数

固本维产费本
持资成地花成样，
维定的就持所的一

① 没有任何理由来假设这一定是“自然的行为”。

produce of the estate, and consequently both the gross and the neat rent of the landlord. When by a more proper direction, however, it can be diminished without occasioning any diminution of produce, the gross rent remains at least the same as before, and the neat rent is necessarily augmented.

but the
expence
of mai-
ntaining
the last
three
parts of
the cir-
culating
capital
is not to
be ded-
ucted,

But though the whole expence of maintaining the fixed capital is thus necessarily excluded from the neat revenue of the society, it is not the same case with that of maintaining the circulating capital. Of the four parts of which this latter capital is composed, money, provisions, materials, and finished work, the three last, it has already been observed, are regularly withdrawn from it, and placed either in the fixed capital of the society, or in their stock reserved for immediate consumption. Whatever portion of those consumable goods is not employed in maintaining the former, goes all to the latter, and makes a part of the neat revenue of the society. The maintenance of those three parts of the circulating capital, therefore, withdraws no portion of the annual produce from the neat revenue of the society, besides what is necessary for maintaining the fixed capital.

the cir-
culating
capital
of the
society
being
different
in this
respect
from
that of
an indi-
vidual.

The circulating capital of a society is in this respect different from that of an individual. That of an individual is totally excluded from making any part of his neat revenue, which must consist altogether in his profits. But though the circulating capital of every individual makes a part of that of the society to which he belongs, it is not upon that account totally excluded from making a part likewise of their neat revenue. Though the whole goods in a merchant's shop must by no means be placed in his own stock reserved for immediate consumption, they may in that of other people, who, from a revenue derived from other funds, may regularly replace their value to him, together with its profits, without occasioning any diminution either of his capital or of theirs. ①

The
mainte-
nance
of the
money
alone
must be
deduct-
ed.

Money, therefore, is the only part of the circulating capital of a

① [In this paragraph the capital or stock of goods is confused with the goods themselves. The goods of which the stock consists may become revenue, but the stock itself cannot. The maintenance of a stock, even of perishable and consumable goods, does form a charge on the labour of the society.]

额,都经常必须有修理费用。如果措施得当,修理费用就会减少,而产出并不减少时,则总地租至少与以前一样,而纯地租则一定会增加。

但是,固定资本的维持费用,虽然不能列在社会纯收入之内,但流动资本的维持费用却与固定资本不同。流动资本包含四个部分,即货币、食品、材料和制成品。正如我们所了解,后面三个部分常常从流动资本中分离出来,成为社会上的固定资本或留作目前消费的资财。凡没有变为固定资本的可消费品,就变作目前消费的资财,从而成为社会纯收入的一部分。所以,维持这个三部分流动资本,并没从社会纯收入中分离出来任何部分的年产物;只有维持固定资本时,才需要从社会纯收入中分离出来一部分年产物用来维持它。

就从这点来看,社会流动资本与个人流动资本有所不同。个人的流动资本绝不能算作个人的纯收入;个人的纯收入全由他的利润构成。尽管社会流动资本由社会内各个人的流动资本组成,但不能因此就说社会流动资本绝对不是社会纯收入的一部分。商店内储存的货物,虽然不是商人自己留作目前消费的资财,但可以是别人留作目前消费的资财。由其他资金渠道取得收入的其他人,可以经常用这些收入偿还商人的货物的价值和商人的利润,不会引起商人或社会的资本有所减少。^①

因此,社会流动资本中只有一部分,其维持所发生的费用会

① 在本段里物品资本或物品存货与物品有所混淆。由存货组成的物品可能成为收入,但存货自己则不可能;存货的维持,甚至是易变质和消费的物品维持,确实是对社会劳动形成的一种费用。