Money & Currency

We have seen how money must be that which will be a medium of exchange and also a standard of value. And we said that in order to be such it must possess the quality of fluency, running in one medium and again being swept away when sufficient met in calculations to supply the demands of trade. Perhaps the importance of this last quality is not so apparent. Let us consider it further. First let us notice that the quality of fluency is inseparable from those other qualities that make it a medium and a standard.
Our notion makes a good
money will be spent.
But is flimsy durable
we think it is. Because there
is such a thing as having too much
or too little money in circulation,
out of three if it is.

There is a constant

There is no money in circulation

To meet the wants of business.
Then it is clear that the rest will be
employed in other utilities.
If it will not thus have a use

Besides money it could not be money.
If it had

It can pass from one

This is what we

Our notion was to get it to increase
money. Of course if it is useful
for ornament. If one and another
decide it to make buildings
or chains or for beautiful utensils.
There will be a constant

decision to employ it for these
purposes and it will be with

There is enough in circulation

To meet the wants of business.
Then it is clear that the rest will be
employed in other utilities.
If it will not thus have a use

For something besides money

That in a loss of money

Would help men in exchanging
a certain amount of products that
a large amount of products

Would require a great number
of pieces in transacting this.
exchange. It is not necessary now to determine the proportion of money used to carry on any system of exchange. You can see this more in detail than with the customs of business. Nor suppose that this is true in the sense of the people. As a greater illustration suppose a vastly greater number of pieces or a large unit in any denomination of money than now used. What would be the effect? As men would be more willing to part with one than he would if they understood the value in an exchange of a piece of money would be life. Any time perhaps. Suppose that money was still printed into the people's pockets, many times up than originally. If finally it became as plentiful as pebbles, it would be of no use in money. Suppose now that money becomes scarce and scarce. It is evident that it would itself be more scarce and more until men would lose something in their bargains or what they believe the true value of these products.

For the sake of getting money, the committee of money would choose a route of itself induce them to give something for it. If it lost or was supposed to have a value as capital (a part which we will not discuss now) this still more would increase its desirability.

Men would allow men and men in trade for cash.
This would go on till they
now losing more on their
products if their effort to su-
cede money. Than they would
byartin. Than they would
give up. The use of money o
fall back on the primitive way
of exchanging. Simple trade.
Now it is impossible
to determine just how much
money is needed in business.
It is therefore very desirable
that it should have just
such a demand for other
purposes as will cause it to
adapt itself to the wants of hu-
mankind. That is, flow into mecha-
nical or ornamental use, which
must succeed as money. Than when
must as money flow backwards.
Thus its use as a standard is
preserved. There is another charac-
teristic of money that gives
rules preference in that the
outside utility should be uni-
form. This you see is im-
portant in connection with
its fluidity. If its utility and
side of money was of no con-
sequence then it would be of no
consequence whether it was
more or less useful, but its
fluidity is important. Then it
is important that the outside
utility and consequent demand
for the precious metals should be
uniform too. Note the outside
demand for silver and gold is ex-
tremely uniform. They are not
employed outside for use that
very much from time to time that
oscillate any much with the in-
s and outflows of business. They are now
by used for utilities or ornaments
that are usually used in de-

mand just about so much as
the time in some permanent
form. Stone best serves in
these utilities but our effort
to keep them at one time or well
another - There is hardly
any other product that has
This confirm utility.

There is another may des-
sirable quantity gold and
silver. Its utility outside
the circulation does not de-
mand any large mages - It is
useful in small mages
If it were useful in large
mages as now is a true use
the production of gold would then
of course must do so for
money. If it exist in large
quantities and beyond what could
be used it would not do for
money for another reason. It would
then come to be valued in ex-
change. Iron is useful as
desirable so that as a product it
is very when in demand. If
used as money, it would perfect
the flameny which we have spoken
of. Why then will it not
do to coin it as well as gold?
Because the use of it in large
mages for mechanical purposes,
for which its metallic qualities
and its abundance adapt it.
Make the piece that would be
equivalent in value to other
products the large - The
piece of iron that would exchange
be a fair exchange for a bushel of
what would be inconvenient
bulky. While there are has
some qualities that adapt it
for use as money one of which
is its great abundance that makes men to utilize more of it is inconceivable for money by reason of these very qualities. This shows that some- thing besides its having value on exchange or necessary utility as money and that abundance becomes when it in- creases the value of a product injures its utility as a money. Gold would be as useless as iron for money if its abundance and utility increased. The same extent. Any product that is simply abundant without being so useful as to keep up the demand for it would be useless for money. The mere increase in the quantity of precious metals without increase in general utility would be to diminish their value relatively to other products.

This would go on till at last if they become as abundant as the same thing would it value less. So that the precious metals might become useless as money even when the increase of product for the reasons one main cause of their value is because of their utility but my doubts some bulk.

The other where the utility does not increase with the production so that one might make the paradoxical statement that gold would be useless as money when my abundance becomes too useful and also useless to necessity. It is evident that silver or copper must be useless for general purposes in the same sense as money, but that its utility must not be in excess for large sums cannot be too...
A pearl or diamond is esteemed by practical men. They cannot be used conveniently but they may be a standard of value. Gold and silver are precious metals that have been used since ancient times. Their value is based on the scarcity of their occurrence in natural form. They are not consumed in any other way for certain purposes in small quantities. They are divisible and in thin sheet can be suitably formed for carrying near for precaution. They can easily transform from one use to another. They have an exchangeable value and this almost the same from year to year.
abundant to be valuable for
cause its utility is in large
maisons. This can be too abun-
dant but valuable because
its utility is in small musus
but this fact is what with
other qualities makes it suited
for money. The utility of time
in many say can't be for mon-
ney purposes. The general use-
fulness of gold primitively fits
it for these purposes.

Other excellence of these
precious metals that has by mis-
fortunes been shown but what is
will it render more parti-
cularly is the universality of
the demand of these even when
in all lands by all people.
They are distributed all
over the earth. All the great
sections have them.

They are valuable in pur-
poses more and can be divided
in subdivision to most occasions.

A pearl or diamond is rare
and precious. They cannot be
used conveniently but they may
be a limited extent part of
any other product. Be simply
as a medium standard
of value.

Gold and silver are a produc-
king. Such an abundance as
to enter their permanent use
very when for certain pur-
poses in small amounts. They are
divisible - in their intrinsic
suitable for carrying for pres-
vantage. They are easily
transformed from one use to an-
other. They have an exchan-
goods value and this along
the same from year to year.
This mile is because of a more widespread demand. The
exchange value in exchange relatively both in products. If the
mixture would be with as much art for
of the demand for necessities
while just as fact as the pro-
duction. The exchange value
would remain the same.
If the production was not
minishing the demand remain-
ning. They would increase in
exchange value. Life goods
would buy more - provided it
did not go so far as it came
in great murrines in every
province. The production com-
mande did not fluctuate. If
they would be first as good for
money.
If the production is
If the production were vastly increased with no extension of
its use to smaller measures and
new uses discovered for it in large
measures it might become of no value
and would fall out of use as
many. If the production should in
crease a new use be discovered for
it in large measures it would retain
all the qualities desirable in money
except that its value would be
smaller in proportion to other things.
It would take more gold to meas-
ure the value of a bushel of wheat.

An increase in the production
of gold would not make a
necessity more plentiful. It would
simply diminish its relative value
and would be more plentiful. If
the money in exchangeable value
we would remain the same.
Money is not the gold or silver
but only the exchangeable value
that they represent. If the
abundance of gold should double
the value of a dollar it would
be a dollar still. But if

their was a fluctuation up
and down in their value
They would be useless for money.

But gold or silver gold
will stay and suit the only mon-
y for time we not killed or
in art we see the present of the
how they came to use the
books a power of money for the
new current era.

There may be representations
of money. That so long as they
claim to be nothing more than
representations will be very useful.
An oracle for money may be
very convenient. If you know
the parties. Whoever gives it to
the man is to pay it. or the claim.