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「ハレックス」が注意を喚起せるにより、一八三二年以來少年労働の弊害に就て立法上の研究が行れたのであつた。(Commons, pp. 328-331)

要之労働政黨は候補者を當選せしむるに就ては殆んど見るべき成功を収めなかつたが、各種の問題に就て世間の注意を惹起し各種の弊害を伴ふ制度を改廢し、新に施設を講ずるに就ては貢献せる處が尠く無いのである。即ち慈善的色彩を有せざる公立學校が全國に設立せられたること、法人會社及び獨占を保障する特殊法に代ふるに一般的社會法を以てせること、通貨を健全なる基礎に立直したること、留置權法の通過せること、富籤制度、負債による投獄、強制徵兵制度の廢止、之である。労働組合は其設立自體が騷擾なりとせる舊法律から解放せられ、監獄の労働、國家、州及び地方自治體の労働時間も規律せられ、少年工及び女工の労働には種々の保護が加へられた。是等の問題は現在に於ても總てが完全に解決せられたと言ふのではないが、當時の労働者の要求が現在の根本權利となつてゐるのである。簡約すれば労働政黨は現在に於ては保守的の者と雖承認する諸政策を促進せしめたる顯著なる因子であつたと言ふことが出来る。(Commons, pp. 331-332; Perlman, p. 18; Beard, pp. 44-45) (完) (昭和二年八月十七日稿)

リカアドオ原論の本文

小 泉 信 三

エドキン・キアナンは國富論を校訂出版するに當り、底本としてアダム・スミス生前の最終版たる第五版に據り、而して此版の本文を第一版のと比較して、兩者の一致せざる場合には中間諸版を通じて變史の跡を尋ね、其對校の結果を擧げて脚註に掲げ、以て讀者をして國富論發達の歴史を知らしめようとした。私もリカアドオの原論を翻譯刊行せんとするに當り、キアナンの前例に倣つて、リカアドオ生前の最終版たる第三版(一八二二年發行)に據り、其本文と第一第二兩版(一八一七年及び一八一九年)のとの差違をば、脚註若しくは本文並記の方法に由て讀者に示さんと欲して、原三版の本文を逐字比較することを試みた。左に掲げる所のは此の對校の結果である。但しリカアドオ原論の異版を比較することは、既に學者に依て試みられたことがある。言ふ迄もなく、W. J. Ashley の校訂出版に係る Economic Classics 中の一卷 The First Six Chapters of the Principles etc. of David Ricardo. がそれである。併し乍ら、標題にも見えてゐる通り、アッシュレー版は價值論から利潤論に至る「原論」巻首の六章に限られてゐて、爾余の二十六章を收めず、且つ本文の比較は底本たる第一版を第三版と比較するに止めてゐるから、第一版と第二版、從つて第二版と第三版との

間に如何なる相違があるかは示されて居らぬ。此處に猶ほ後進者の爲すべき詮索の餘地が存してゐたのである。故に對校を試みるに當つて、私の興味は、全篇を通じて第一第二兩版の本文間には果して幾許の差違が存するか、第七乃至第三十二章の本文は第一版から第三版に至る迄に果して何程の變易を閱みしたか、及び甚だ僭越ながら、アシユレエの校訂に係る第一乃至第六章の第一第三兩版の本文にも、若しやアシユレエの指摘を免れた異向が残つて居りはせぬか否かの點に注がれた。而して吟味の結果、勿論最も重要な訂正は概ね第三版に至つて始めて加へられたものではあるが、併し猶ほ第一第二兩版の本文にも既に可なり数の異向があり、第七乃至第三十二章にも同じく可なり多數の訂正削潤が加へられて居り、而して第一乃至第六章にも、左程重要なものではないが、猶ほ兎に角アシユレエの指摘に漏れた幾多の相違の存することが確められた。其の一々は左記の表に掲げらるる通りである。

たゞ茲に特に言つて置かなければならぬことは、左記の表には、極めて重要な第一章價值論本文に就いて第三版と第一第二兩版とを比較して居らぬことである。これは其結果を収録することが紙敷を甚しく膨脹せしむる爲めに此處では困難であるのと、既にアシユレエが第一第三兩版の比較を試みてゐるとの理由の爲めに割愛したのである。そこで私は本文比較をば、アシユレエの試みて居らぬ第一第二兩版に限り、而して兩版相違の個所はアシユレエ版に就いて其所在を示して置いたから、アシユレエ版を見る讀者諸氏は、是に由て、間接ながら三版を通じての異同を知ることが出来るやうと思ふ。たゞアシユレエは第一第三兩版の比較に於ても若干の遺漏を犯して居る。例へば、

リカアドオが始め價值は勞働量に由て決せらるると言つたものを後に改めて、殆ど専ら (almost exclusively) 勞働量に由て決せらるると言ふに至つたのは、意義ある訂正であるが、アシユレエは其事を或個處(一一頁二三—二四)では指摘しながら、他の個所(三頁一二)では不問に附して居る如きがそれである。凡て此等の點は、私の翻譯文には無論一々掲記するが、茲には上記の理由に由て、第一章は姑らく第一第二兩版の比較に止めたことを諒せられんことを祈る。第一章に於ける第一第二兩版の相違は、極めて機械的に計算すれば、總數二十二であつて、字句の訂正の外、増減俱にあること表に示さるゝ通りである。

第二乃至第三十二章に就いて、本文の相違個所を同じく機械的に計算すれば、二百餘であつて(此計算は一字の訂正をも、數節に亘る増減をも同じく一と數へたのであつて、その適當ならざることば言を俟たぬが、茲には姑らく單に機械的に其件數を擧げたのである) 第一第二兩版の間に存する相違は、其中の八十弱を占めて居る。

増補訂正の加へられた部分に就いていへば、一方は第三版第三十一章の「機械論」と、他方は第二十九章「生産者に依て納附せらるゝ租税」及び第三十章「價格に及ぼす需要供給の影響」とが兩極端を代表して居る。即ち機械論十七頁は第三版に到つて全然新たに挿入せられたものであり、後の二章には前後三版を通じて全く何等の訂正が加へられて居らぬのである。其他に就いては、重要な増補訂正の加へられたのが、第一章、第二十章(價值と富)及び第三十二章(地代に關するマルサス氏の意見)であることは、リカアドオ自ら第三版序文に言ふ通りである。

リカアドオ死後の版本の正否は、本稿の論題外に屬する事項であるが、序に一言すれば、マカロツクが、例へばリカアドオ第三版にある、農業が生産物を生じ、従つて地代を生ずるとの notion 云々を notion 云々と改めたのは(リカアドオ全集四〇頁)至當であつて、第一第二版にもさう(notion云々)なつて居るが、それならば、第六〇頁の that quantity of land, which regulates price, も、第一第二兩版通り、「價格を支配する其の品質の土地 quality of land」を正すべきであつたらう。又原論最終の一節 it (value in use) is variously estimated by different persons. がある、variously の一字は、舊版に differently とあつたのを第三版に至つてリカアドオが斯く改めたのである。無論此事ではあるが、之を故らに舊に復せしめたのは、越權なご、仰々しく言はざるも、少くも無用である。(ゴンナアの如きもマカロツクを踏襲して居る)。ゴンナア、アシユレエに就いても、二三此類の事を指摘することが出来る。

備考、左記の表に於けるゴチク體數字は頁、普通字體數字は行數を示すものである。

第一章に就いては、上段に第二版の頁及び行を掲げ、下段括弧内にアシユレエ版の頁、行を擧げた。

第二章以後に就いては、上段に第三版の頁、行、同括弧内にマカロツク全集版の頁、行を掲げた。第三版原本を所持せぬ人の便を計らんとするに出でたものである。

下段括弧内の * 印は、アシユレエの指摘に漏れたものを意味する。下段の文言に、特別の斷り書がなければ、第一版と第二版とは一致するものである。又第一版云々、(例へば「第一版之を欠

く)とあるは、第一版のみ第三版と異なり、第二版と第三版とを一致せることを意味する。

第一章 價值論

第二版

SECTION I.

第一版

The value of a commodity, or the quantity of any other commodity for which it will *之を缺く。(一)*

exchange, depends on the relative quantity of labour which is necessary for its production, and not on the greater or less compensation which is paid for that labour.

八、一九—二三 In America and Poland, on the land last taken into cultivation, a year's labour of any given number of men, will produce much more corn than on land similarly circumstanced in England.

一四 SECTION II.

The accumulation of capital makes no difference in the principle stated in the last section.

二〇 脚註

第二十一卷 (一一七五) リカアドオ原論の本文

之を缺く。(一四、三、四行の間)
之を缺く。(一九)

111' 111-111'

It is also to be observed that the circulating capital may circulate, or be returned to its employer, in very unequal times. The wheat bought by a farmer, to sow is comparatively a fixed capital to the wheat purchased by a baker to make into loaves. One leaves it in the ground, and can obtain no return for a year; the other can get it ground into flour, sell it as bread to his customers, and have his capital free to renew the same, or commence any other employment in a week.

112' 111-112' 六

It appears then by this section, that notwithstanding the accumulation of capital, commodities would not necessarily vary in relative value from a rise in wages, unless it was accompanied by increased facility or difficulty in the production of one or more of them

SECTION III.

The principle stated in the foregoing section considerably modified by the employment of machinery as fixed capital.

Besides the alteration in the relative value of commodities, occasioned by more or less labour being required to produce them, they are also subject to fluctuations from a rise of wages, and consequent fall of profits, if the fixed capita's employed be either of unequal value, or of unequal durability.

Thus suppose the fixed and circulating capital of hunter and fisherman to be together equal in amount, but to be in of different proportions; suppose

112' 112-111' But with same rate of profits of 10 per cent,

111' 111-111' 10'

It appears then that the division of capita into different proportions of fixed and circulating

Besides the alteration in the relative value of commodities, occasioned by more or less labour being required to produce them, they are also subject to fluctuations from a rise of wages, and consequent fall of profits, if the fixed capitals employed be either of unequal value, or of unequal duration. (119)

If the fixed and circulating capitals were in different proportions, or if the fixed capital were of different durability, then the relative value of the commodities produced would be altered in consequence of a rise of wages.

First, when the fixed and circulating capitals were in different proportions, suppose . . . (111)

If profits be 10 per cent, (111' 111)

Thus we see, that with every rise of wages, in proportion as the capital employed in any

capital, employed in different trades, introduces a considerable modification to the rule, which is of universal application in the early stages of society, namely, that commodities never vary in value, unless a greater or less quantity of labour be bestowed on their production, it being shewn in this section that without any variation in the quantity of labour, the rise of its value merely will occasion a fall in the exchangeable value of those goods, in the production of which fixed capital is employed; the larger the amount of fixed capital, the greater will be the fall.

occupation consists of circulating capital, its produce will be of greater relative value than the goods produced in another occupation, where a less propotion of circulating, and a greater propotion of fixed capital are employed, Secondly, suppose the proportions of fixed capital to be the same; but of different degrees of durability. (一一七、一七六—一七九)

SECTION IV.

The principle that value does not vary with the rise or fall of wages, modified also by the unequal durability of capital, and by the unequal rapidity with which it is returned to its employer,

In the last section we have supposed that of

two equal capitals in two different occupations, the proportions of fixed and circulating capitals were unequal, now let us suppose them to be in the same proportion but of unequal durability.

三三、六、一一、一四、一五、 It will be consumed and its value reproduced in a shorter time,

It will be consumed in a shorter time, and its value reproduced

fixed capital preponderates relatively lower

circulating capital preponderates relatively higher

circulating capital preponderates.

fixed capital preponderates. (一一七—一一九)

三三、米、一、三四、一、 or 5 per cent. profit,

之を缺く。(一一八、四) 之を缺く。(一一九、下より五)

三三、脚註 四、四—一四、

之を缺く。(一一九、下より五、四行の間)

The same result will take place if the circulating capitals be of unequal durability. If from the nature of two different trades, in which equal capitals are employed, one manufacturer could not bring the commodity he produced to market in less than one year, while the other could bring his there in three

months, the commodity of the first would fall in relative value to the second with every rise of wages and fall of profits.

三九、一八一四〇、一一

It will be seen, then, that in the early stages of society, before much machinery or durable fixed capital is used, the commodities produced by equal capitals will be nearly of equal value, and will rise or fall relatively to each other only on account of more or less labour being required for their production; but after the introduction of these expensive instruments, the commodities produced by the employment of equal capitals will be of very unequal value; and although they will still be liable to rise or fall relatively to each other, as more or less labour becomes necessary to their production, they will be subject to variation also from the rise or fall of wages and profits. Since goods which sell for 2,000l. may be the produce of a capital

之を總へ。(三十一、トヤ、三十一行の間)

equal in amount to that from which are produced other goods which sell for 10,000l. the profits on their manufacture will be the same; but those profits would be unequal, if the prices of the goods did not vary with a rise or fall in the rate of profits.

四〇、一一一、一四、一五、一一一。

It appears too, that in proportion to the durability of capital employed in any kind of production, the relative prices of those commodities on which such durable capital is employed and rise as wages fall; and that no commodities whatever are raised in exchangeable value merely because wages rise; they are only so raised when more labour is bestowed on their production, *when wages fall*, or when the medium in which they are estimated falls in value.

It appears, then, that in proportion to the quantity and the durability of the fixed capital employed in any kind of production, the relative prices of those commodities on which such capital is employed (三十一、トヤ、三十一行の間) It appears too that no commodities whatever are raised in absolute price, merely because wages rise; that they never rise unless additional labour be bestowed on them; but that all commodities in the production of which fixed capital enters, not only do not rise with a rise of wages, but absolutely fall; fall too as much as 68 per cent., with a rise of seven per cent.,

in wages, if fixed capital be exclusively employed, and be of the duration of 100 years. (三三〇 三三—一三)

SECTION V.

異なる (三三〇 三三—一三)

Different effects from the alteration in the value of money, the medium in which price is always expressed, or from the alteration in the value of the commodities which money purchases.

四一、一

The foregoing statement

The above statement (三三〇 三三—一三)

四二、一—五、一—七

judge of the rise or fall of rent to one another as before,

judge of rent (四二、一—五) to one another, (四二、一—五)

四三、一—六—一—九、一—〇—一—二—五

rise also 100 per cent, his rate of profits will be the same, and he will have the same quantity and no more of the produce of the labour of the country at his command. he can by economy in labour double the

rise more than 100 per cent, his rate of profits has fallen, and he has a proportionably less quantity of the produce of the labour of the country at his command. (四九、一—二—一—六) he double the quantity of produce, its value

quantity of produce, and it fall to half its former price, it will bear the same proportion to the capital that produced it which it did before, and consequently profits will still be at the same rate.

falls one half, and then it will bear the same proportion to the capital which produced it, as it did before. (四九、一—二—一—〇) 此一節に於けるハシテ、校訂本文が第二版と同様なるは誤謬なるベシ。

四六、一—三—一

..... that share it.

..... that share it.

It appears then that the accumulation of capital, by occasioning different proportions of fixed and circulating capital to be employed in different trades, and by giving different degrees of durability to such fixed capital, introduces a considerable modification to the rule, which is of universal application in the early states of society.

Commodities, though they continue to rise and fall, in proportion as more or less labour is necessary to their production, are also affected in their relative value by a rise or fall of profits, since equal profits may be derived from goods

which sell for 2,000l. and from those which sell for 10,000l.; and consequently the variations of those profits independently of any increased or diminished quantity of labour required for the goods in question, must affect their prices in different proportions.

It appears too, that commodities may be lowered in value in consequence of a real rise of wages, but they never can be raised from that cause. On the other hand, they may rise from a fall of wages, as they then lose the peculiar advantages of production, which high wages afforded them. (五〇・三一一)

第二章 地代論

第三版

五三、一八(三四、一二) buildings, and, besides, were properly drained
五六、一六(五六、一) if it were unlimited
四、一〇(三六、三一) not unlimited in quantity and uniform in quality.

第一、第二兩版 buildings, were, besides, properly drained(*)

if it were boundless(*)
第一版 of different qualities with respect to its

六六(四〇) 脚註トモヤ The notion of agriculture
六九、一〇(四〇、一五) by the greatest quantity

productive powers, 第一版 not boundless in quantity and uniform in quality, (*)
The notion of agriculture(*)

同(四〇) 脚註
七〇、一三—一四(四二、一一)....., by improving our machinery,

之を缺へ。
之を缺へ。(*)

七二(四三) 第一數字表 produce will be 同(四三) 脚註
七三(四三) トモヤ on that portion of capital which is

第一版 produce would be (*)
第一版 on the largest portion of capital, that portion which is(*)

七四、一一(四四、一〇) considered it as the proportion of the produce, obtained with a given capital on any given farm, without
七五(四四) トモヤ corn rent would

considered it as the proportion of the whole produce, without(*)

corn rent then would(*)

第三章 鑛山地代論

七九、八一—三三(四六、三二)

If equal quantities of labour, with equal quantities of fixed capital, could at all times obtain, from that mine which paid no rent, equal quantities of golds, gold would be as nearly an invariable measure of value, as we could in the nature of things possess.

Having acknowledged the imperfections to which money made of gold and silver is liable as a measure of value, from the greater or less quantity of labour which may, under varying circumstances, be necessary for the production of those metals, we may be permitted to make the supposition that all these imperfections were removed, and that equal quantities of labour could at all times obtain, from that mine which paid no rent, equal quantities of gold. Gold would then be an invariable measure of value.

第四章 自然價格と市場價格

八三、一四一九(四八、三九一四三)全一節
八五、八、(四九、三〇—三二) we will leave them entirely

之を缺く。
第一版 we may be permitted to leave them entirely(*)

第五章 賃銀論

八八、一八、(五一、一七) natural rate of wages
八九、下より八一七、(五一、下より八) but

natural price of wages
第一版之を缺く。

may actually have a less.

八九、下より六、(五一、下より七) price of labour

第一版 price of wages

九〇、下より七、(五二、一五) price of labour
..... to its then

price of wages (第一版)..... to their then

同、下より一、(五二、二〇) natural price of labour

第一版 natural price of wages

九一、(五二) 脚註

第一版之を缺く。第二版には Colonel Torrens

を Major Torrens に作る。(*)

同、四(五二、二三) natural price of labour
九二、九(五二、末行) affect money wages

第一版 natural price of wages

affect wages

同、一二、(五三、二) it appears then that

第一版之を缺く。

九四、八一九五、一二、(五三、下より五—五四、
一一) In the one case..... superabundant
population.

In the one case,..... might be directed. (自入)

一〇一、下より一〇、(五七、二三) incompatible

トハ 版八六、一七至八七、末行)
incompatible(*)

一〇三、脚註(五八、脚註二)

第一版之を缺く。

一〇四、八(五八、三〇) a so unde

a sounder

第六章 利潤論

一〇七、一四(六〇、一一) that quantity of land
一〇八、下より一〇(六、三) additional sum
一〇九、一三(六一、一〇) nor rent have been increased

that quality of land(*)
第一版 additional price(*)
第一版之を缺へ。(*)

同、一七(六、一三) the farmer is compensated
一一五、(六四) 第二表 the labourers
一二二、下より二(六七、一九) who produced
一三三、一一、(六七、二九) I have supposed that

第一版 they are compensated(*)
第一版 the labourer(*)
who originally produced(*)
第一版之を缺へ。

一一五、下より四、(六九、一七) last portion of it. When

last portion of it, which new value always goes to rent. when

一二六、一六、(六九、三三) the landlords and labourers

第一版 and labourers を缺へ。(*)

同、下より六、一三(六九、三九—四一): he would be obliged to pay them 300l. to enable them to consume the same quantity of necessities as before, and no more.

第一版之を缺へ。

一二七、一七(七〇、七) increased proportion of that produce
一四〇、一(七一、一七) of all commodities

of that produce を缺へ。

of commodities(*)

第七章 外國貿易論

一三四、一四、(七三、三六) the quantity of wine, imported in exchange for
一五一、一一、(八一、一七) though of comparatively small value
一五九、二二、二四(八五、一一、一二) unless it was depreciated... the bullion in
一六〇、一〇(八五、二四) was of equal value

第一版 the importation of wine, given in exchange for
第一版此五語を缺へ。

此四語、三語を缺へ。

is of equal value

第八章 租 稅 論

一六二、下より四(八七、一四) more than replace its

exceeds its

同、下より一(八七、一六) is not at least replaced
一六三、三、一〇—一(八七、一九、二五) unproductive consumption

at least is not replaced
consumption

同、一二(八七、一六)... that is to say, they will impair the fund allotted to productive consumption.

此十二語及び脚註を缺へ。

同、一七一—八(八八、一) unproductive expenditure

expenditure

ure

一六四、下より七五(八八、一七一八)

第一版之を缺へ。

Still, however, . . . much greater

同、下より五一一六五(一一(八八、一八一三〇))

第一版

There are no taxes which have not a tendency to lessen the power to accumulate. All taxes must either fall on capital or revenue. If they encroach on capital, they must proportionably diminish that fund by whose extent the extent of the productive industry of the country must always be regulated; and if they fall on revenue, they must either lessen accumulation, or force the contributors to save the amount of the tax by making a corresponding diminution of their former unproductive consumption of the necessaries and luxuries of life. Some taxes will produce these effects in a much greater degree than others; but great evil of taxation is to be found, not so much in any selection of its objects, as in the general amount

There are no taxes which have not a tendency to impede accumulation, because there are none which may not be considered as checking production, and as causing the same effects as a bad soil or climate, a diminution of skill or industry, a worse distribution of labour, or the loss of some useful machinery; and although some taxes will produce these effects in a much greater degree than others, it must be confessed that the great evil of taxation is to be found, not so much in any selection of objects, as in general amount of its effects taken collectively, 第二版の第三版之異なる所は unproductive consumption の一字を缺への一事の

of its effects taken collectively.

一六六、三(八八、下より三三) annual enjoyments

annual expenditure

第九章 原産物に對する租税

一七三、下より四二(九三、一一一) the difference between 145.5 and 163.7 quarters,

第一版此十四語を缺へ。

. . . . the difference between 145.5 and 154.6 quarters

一七六、一〇(九四、一二六) the effect on wages is slow, and others rapid.

第一版 the effect is slow, and in others the interval must be very short.

一七八、七—八(九五、一一一—一二) or by adopting substitutes.

之を缺へ。

同、一七(九五、一九) always

之を缺へ。

一八四、三—八(九八、一〇—一二) 全二節

第一版之を缺へ。

同、一〇、一七(九八、一五—二二) or other sources of income,

之を缺へ。

that provided all other income be taxed,

一八六、(九九) 脚註

之を缺へ。

一九〇、一一(一〇一、一五) probably

第一版之を缺へ。

第十章 地代に對する租稅

一九三、下より八(一〇三、一二二) in a progressive country, 之を缺く。

第十一章 十分一稅論

一九五、下より五(一〇四、一三一、一六六) and if he does not obtain in other trades. 第一版之を缺く。

一九七(一〇五) 脚註 之を缺く。

一九八、六一〇、一一(一〇五、二八一、三二一、三二二) and therefore other manner. 第一版之を缺く。

in both cases.

一九九、四(一〇六、二) taxed, in an equal 第一版 taxed one tenth,

degree with corn grown at home,

第十二章 地租論

二〇四、下より一(一〇九、四) landlord for 第一版 landlord concerning

二〇五、五(一〇九、七) naturally endeavour to naturally deduct

deduct 之を缺く。

二〇六、下より九(一〇九、四三) and can-

not therefore be employed productively.

二〇九、九(一一二、三一、三二) 全一節 之を缺く。

同、下より七、五一四(一一二、一四、一五、一六) 第一版 Mr. Say's suggestion partial

M. Say's suggestion partial tax on tax, acting on the farmer's profits,

farmers, acting on their profits,

二一一、トヤウ(一一三、三〇、三二四) 之を缺く。

The net income rate of profit.

同、トヤウ(一一三、三七) when the value 之を缺く。

of produce when produce

第十三章 金に對する租稅

二二五、一〇(一二三、二五) supply would supply could not be long excessive
not probably be long excessive

同、一二一(一二三、一七) For this reason,, therefore,

同、トヤウ(一二三、三四) used exclusively exclusively used

二二八、四一六(一二五、四一六) if the metal, 第一版 if it had no connexion whatever with
by forming a very small part of the circulation, money.

had a slight connexion with money. 第二版 if by forming a very small part, it
had a very slight connexion with money.

二一九、八一九(一一五三〇—三二一) for that
is regulated by the value of the standard for
which it is exchangeable;
第一版之を缺く。

二二〇、トヤウ(一一六、一一) less quantity,
because
第一版 less quantity of money.

二二三、トヤウ入(一一七、三六) 140 pounds
of gold, formerly
第一版、140 pounds of gold or

同、トヤウ五(一一七、三八) gold, increased
第一版、gold increased

同、トヤウ三(一一七、三九) increased also
in value as 1 to 2, and therefore
第一版之を缺く。

二三四、六(一一七、トヤウ三) immediately
第一版之を缺く。

二三五、トヤウ七(一一八、二五) that part which
will permanently fall on the community, will
be paid
第一版、they will be paid

第十四章 家屋税論

二二六、トより五(一一九、二三) tax that will be
tax will be

二二七、トより四(一二〇、二) would pay
第一版、would pay if employed
employed in

二二八、一(一二一、一一) land or houses;
第一版、land;

第十五章 利潤税論

二三二、トヤウ(一二三、二) gains
gain

二三四、一(一二三、二七—二九) for the
price of goods..... to expend
第一版、此十六語を缺く。

二三五、一五—六(一二四、一一) This would
be true also, if
第一版、This is true, if

二四〇、三(一二六、一〇) would be 80l.
would have been 80l.

同、四、六(一二六、一一—一二) five per cent,
..... 4l. 4s. five per cent. 84l.
ten per cent., 4l. 8s. ten per cent.
..... 42 l.
88l. 44l.

二四一、(一二七) 脚註
之を缺く。

同、二二—二七(一二七、三—七)
第一版之を缺く。

同、一八(一二七、八) capital
stock

同、一〇—一一(一二七、九—一〇) although
his dividends continued untaxed;
之を缺く。

二四二、脚註(一二七)第二脚註
之を缺く。

同、一三(一二七、一一—一二) in this country,
and continued untaxed.
第一版、in the country taxed.

第十六章 貨銀税論

二五二、下より四(二三三、一五) would be regulated

would have been regulated

同、下より三(二三三、一六) in the degree required

之を缺く。

二五四、四(二三三、一九) generally wastefully expended

第一版、often wastefully expended

同、五一八(二三三、二〇—二二) expended, they are always... its accumulation. By diminishing capital

第一版、expended, and that by diminishing capital

二五八、一一—一二(二三三、二四—二五) as they would... of labour.

第一版、此十五語を缺く。

二六二、四(二三三、八) all commodities

第一版、all commodities in general

同、下より六一三(二三三、二四—二六) イタリツ文字

第一版、普通文字を用ふ。

二六四、下より五(二三三、二〇—二二) deviate from par, in the same proportion as its

第一版、as much from par, as its 第二版、as from par.

二六八、四(二三三、四六) given by Adam Smith 同、六一—一四(一四〇、一一—一二) They would... its operation.

此四語を缺く。 此六十語を缺く。

二六九、(一四〇)脚註

之を缺く。

二七二、下より九—七(一四二、一六—一七) but his whole argument... such taxes.

第一版之を缺く。

二七三、下より一一—一(一四二、二三—二四) an evil sufficiently great without overcharging it.

第一版之を缺く。

二八〇、一四—一九(一四五、二三—二五) a minister is induced... the least in amount."

第一版、a minister is disposed to conclude that the country is arrived at the maximum of taxation, because by increasing the rate, he cannot increase the amount of any one of these taxes. But in this conclusion he will not be always correct, for it is very possible that such a country could bear a very great addition to burdens without infringing on the integrity of its capital.

第十七章 原産物以外のものに對する租稅

二八五、一八(一四八、一二) incomes

第一版、income

二八九(一五〇)脚註

之を缺く。

第十八章 救貧稅論

三〇一、下より三(一五六、四) that it is not true

第一版、that is not true

三〇三、六(一五六、三二二) landlord should 第一版、he should
 三〇四、一四(一五七、一四) were not the price 第一版、unless the price..... were raised
 raised
 三〇六、五一六(一五八、六一七) if it fell with so far as it fell unequally on manufacturers,
 peculiar severity on manufacturers, which it would
 does not, would

第十九章 貿易通路上に於ける突然の變動

三〇九(一六〇)脚註 之を缺く。
 三二二(一六一)脚註 第一版之を缺く。
 三一四、下より一一八(一六二、三五) for if for if he could obtain more corn by growing
 he could not..... paid no rent, it on land for which he paid no rent, than by
 purchased a commodity with which he
 purchased it,
 三一五、(一六二)脚註 之を缺く。
 三一七、一一(一六三、三三三) capital can be capital could be
 三一八(一六四)脚註 第一版之を缺く

第廿章 價値と富

三二八、一一(一六九、六) or 200 men 第一版、or of 200 men
 同、一五一三三四、一六(一六九、一一一)セニ M. Say appears to me to have been singularly
 二)全五節 unfortunate in his definition of riches and value
 の一句を除くの外、全部之を缺く。
 此入語を缺く
 三三五、脚註下より七一六(一七二、脚註下より 第一版、conveniences
 五) and in this passage M. Say makes none, to value in exchange.
 同、二行下 convenience
 同、脚註下より一一一 to the value of those of the work
 riches.
 三三六、一〇(一七二、一四) partly of the work 第一版之を缺く
 同、一六一一九(一七二、二九) M. Say constantly
 overlooks..... value in exchange.
 三三七、六(一七三、末行) value in exchange. value in exchange. In the first chapter of the
 second book, M. Say himself gives a similar
 statement of value, for he says that "utility is
 the foundation of value, that commodities are
 only desirable, because they are in some way
 useful, but that their value depends not on their
 utility, not on the degree in which they are
 desired, but on the quantity of labour necessary

to procure them." "The utility of a commodity thus understood, makes it an object of man's desire, makes him wish for it, and establishes a demand for it. When to obtain a thing, it is sufficient to desire it, it may be considered as an article of natural wealth, given to man in an unlimited quantity, and which he enjoys, without purchasing it by any sacrifice; such are the air, water, the light of the sun.

If he obtained in this manner all the objects of his wants and desires, he would be infinitely rich : he would be in want of nothing. But unfortunately this is not the case ; the greater part of the things which are convenient and agreeable to him, as well as those which are indispensably necessary in the social state, for which man seems to be specially formed, are not given to him gratuitously ; they could only exist by the exertion of certain labour, the employment of a certain capital, and, in many

cases, by the use of land. These are obstacles in the way of gratuitous enjoyment ; obstacles from which result a real expense of production ; because we are obliged to pay for the assistance of these agents of production." "It is only when this utility has thus been communicated to a thing (viz, by industry, capital, and land,) that it is a production, *and that it has a value.*

It is its utility which is the foundation of the demand for it, *but the sacrifices, and the charges necessary to obtain it, or in other words, its price, limits the extent of this demand."*

The confusion which arises from confounding the terms "value" and "riches" will best be seen in the following passages. (*) (* M. Say, *Catechisme d'Economie Politique* p. 99) His pupil observes : "You have said, besides, that the riches of a society were composed of the sum total of the values which it possessed ; it appears to me to follow, that the fall of one

production, of stockings for example, by diminishing the sum total of the value belonging to the society, diminishes the mass of its riches;" to which the following answer is given: "the *sum* of the society's riches will not fall on that account. Two pair of stockings are produced instead of one; and two pair at three francs, are equally valuable with one pair at six francs. The income of the society remains the same, because the manufacturer has gained as much on two pair at three francs, as he gained on one pair at six francs." Thus far M. Say, though incorrect, is at least consistent. If value be the measure of riches, the society is equally rich, because the value of all its commodities is the same as before. But now for his inference. "But when the income remains the same, and productions fall in price, the society is really enriched. If the same fall took place in all commodities at the same

time, which is not absolutely impossible, the society by procuring at half their former price, all the objects of its consumption, without having lost any portion of its income, would really be twice as rich as before, and could purchase twice the quantity of goods."

In the first passage we are told, that if every thing fell to half its value, from abundance, the society would be equally rich, because there would be double the quantity of commodities at half their former value, or in other words there would be the same value. But in the last passage we are informed, that by doubling the quantity of commodities, although the value of each commodity should be diminished one half, and therefore the value of all the commodities together be precisely the same as before, yet the society would be twice as rich as before. In the first case riches are estimated by the amount of value: in the second, they are estimated by the abundance of commodities contributing to human enjoyments. M. Say further says, "that a man is infinitely rich

without valuables, if he can for nothing obtain all the objects he desires; yet in another place we are told, "that riches consist, not in the product itself, for it is not riches if it have not value, but in its value." Vol. ii. P. 2.

第廿一章 蓄積の利潤と利子とに及ぼす影響

三四七、下より三一三四八、七(一七八、二八一三 第一版、之を缺く。

四) It follows number of workmen.

三四九、六(一七九、七) have been frequently have frequently been

第廿二章 輸出獎勵金及び輸入の禁止

三五七、一三(一七九、七) price of labour price of wages

三六五、一〇(一八六、二五) 頭文字の四語 イタリック

同、二〇(一一二(一八六、三三)) no more labour 第一版、no more labour be required

than before be required

三六八、下より三(一八八、九) corn will be 第一版、corn would be

三六九、六(一八八、一五) no permanent interest no permanent interest in a bounty

in establishing high duties on the importation, and bounties

同、一八一(一八八、一四一五) and all advantages..... would cease. 此十字を缺く。

同、一一(一八八、一七) and till the additional supply before the additional supply

三七一、一一(一八九、九一一〇) of high duties on the importation either of manufactures or of corn, or of a bounty on their exportation, is to divert of the bounty either on the exportation of manufactures, or of corn, is to divert

三七六、一一(一九一、一八) by our portion of that labour by that labour

同、(一九二) 脚註 第一版之を缺く。

第廿三章 生産獎勵金

三八〇、本文六(一九三、五) the division of 此三字を缺く。

三八二、一一(一九四、一三) from the effects of the bounty from the bounty

三八三、九(一九四、三二) real labour, or natural, value of corn real labour value of corn

同、一二(一九四、三六) altered, but the condition of the capitalist will be improved. altered, but the absolute profits also;

With greater profits, he will have no more to pay for the objects on which those profits are expended;

同、下より五(一九四、四四) not only then will the rate of profits be increased, but the condition of him who obtains them will be improved;

not only then will the rate of profits, but the absolute profits of stock be increased;

improved;

三八四、八(一九五、七) though not deteriorated

此三語を缺く。

第廿四章 地代に關するアダム・スミスの學說

三九三、下より一(一九九、三九) from all mines.

此三語を缺く。

同、下より三(一九九、四四) but if it be not tolerably fertile,

but if it be less productive,

三九八、三(二〇一、四一) into cultivation, the landlord would have

into cultivation, to produce the food required, and the same number of men should be employed in producing it, the landlord would have

同、一四一—三九九、一八(二〇二、三一—二八)

Indeed, the very same lands..... a remote interest,

之を缺く。次の語を以て新ラズラン起る。

四〇一、一〇(二〇三、四一) for first, it gives him..... but over.....

as with the same quantity of corn it not only gives him a command over a greater quantity of money, but over.....

第廿五章 植民地貿易論

四〇四、九—一二(二〇四、一四—一六) It may, I think,..... colonial possession.

Without affirming or denying, that the actual practice of Europe with regard to their colonies is injurious to the mother countries, I may be permitted to doubt whether a mother country may not sometimes be benefited by the restraints to which she subjects her colonial possessions.

同、下より一(二〇五、四) but the whole.

第一版、but in some cases the whole.

四一一、六(二〇七、四六) the quantity supplied and the quantity demanded, will be the same as before;

第一版、the quantity supplied will be in the same proportion to the demand as before;

同、下より一(二〇八、七) and not the respective

neither the respective

第廿六章 總收入及び純收入論

四一六、脚註(二二〇脚註二)

之を缺く。

四一七(二二二)脚註

之を缺く。

四一八、一七一—一八(二二一、三四) and trades

此九語を缺く。

where expensive machinery is required; to trades

第二十七章 通貨及び銀行論

四二二、四(二二三—二四〇) its quantity.

第一版、its quantity*

* "The use of gold and silver then establishes in every place a certain necessity for these commodities; and when the country possesses the quantity necessary to satisfy this want, all that is further imported, not being in demand, is unfruitful in value, and of use to its owners" — Say, vol. 1. p. 187.

In page 196, M. Say, says that supposing a country to require 1000 carriages, and to be possessed of 1500 — all above 1000 would be useless; and thence he infers, that if it possesses more money than is necessary, the overplus will not be employed.

四二三、五一六(二二四、八) never was increased in quantity, in proportion to its diminished intrinsic value.

multiplied in proportion to its diminished intrinsic value. (第一版は intrinsic の一語を缺く)

同、七一—一八(二二四、一〇—一八)

There is no point

第一版之を缺く。

. or foreign exchanges. 全一節

四二五、一四(二二五、一〇) procuring

第一版には、procuring に就く脚註

"In the transactions of Government with individuals, and in those of individuals between themselves, a piece of money is never received, whatever denomination may be given to it, but at intrinsic value, increased by the value of the utility which the impression it bears has added to it."—Say, vol. 1. p. 327.

"Money is so little a mark of value, that if the pieces of money lose a part of their value by friction, from use, or by the knavery of the clippers of money, all goods rise in price in proportion to the alteration which they have experienced; and if Government orders a recoinage, and restores each piece to its legal weight and fineness, goods will fall to their former price; if they have not been exposed to variations from other causes." Say,

vol. I. p. 346.

四二七、一—四三二、下より六(二二五、四四—二
一八、三二) Proposals for an Economical and
the author の三字第二版之を缺く。

Secure Currency, 1816 以下の引用句九節

四三八、下より八(二二二、一九) of its capital

of capital

四三九、五(二二二、二八) not always at

not at

同、六—七(二二二、一九) when that might be

之を缺く。

under the market rate,

fill the last session of Parliament.

四四三、下より一(二二三、四〇) till the
session of Parliament, 1816.

第一版、forty two shillings.

四四四、二(二二三、四二) forty shillings.

四四六(二三四) 脚註

第一版之を缺く。第二版は八行 and if so, he
contends 及び二〇—二二 if there were... in
circulation の句を缺く。

第廿八章 富國及び貧國に於ける金、穀物及び勞働の比較價值

四五二、下より五(二三八、一九) scarce—if

第一版、scarce, if

四五六、一(二三九、四三) to be this:

to be this:—

第廿九章 生産者に依て納附せらるゝ租税

第卅章 價格に及ぼす需要供給の影響

第卅一章 機械論

此一章全部

之を缺く

第卅二章 マルサス氏の地代論

四八三、下より九(二四三、一一) Mr. Malthus,
too,

第一版、Mr. Malthus too—

四八六、七—一五(二四四、三一—三六) 全一節

第一版之を缺く。

四八七、九(二四五、八) of its production

of production

四八八、八—一二(二四五、一九—二三) which

第一版、of the rise of rent, Mr. Malthus has

Mr. Malthus land," he makes

四八九、下より一—一〇(二四六、一一) of any

之を缺く。

given farm

同、下より六—五(二四六、一五) proportion

share

四九〇、二—一四、一九、二四—二六、二七—

之を缺く。

八(二四六、二七—二九、三二、三六—三七、三

八—三九) and will reduced in quantity.

on the superior land;
and the value of the whole quantity produced
on a particular farm will be increased, although
its quantity be diminished;
on the more fertile land,

四九一、第二脚註(二四七)

同、11(二四七、11) its abundance. †

之を缺へ。
第一版、its abundance. Mr. Malthus says,
that the "causes of the excess of price of the
necessaries of life above the cost of production,
is to be found in their abundance rather than
their scarcity, and is essentially different from
the high price of those peculiar products of
the earth, not connected with food, which
may be called natural and necessary monop-
lies."

四九二、11—11(二四七、11—11七) 全二節

第一版、In what are they essentially diffe-
rent? Would not the abundance of those
peculiar products of the earth cause a rise of
rent, if the demand for them at the same time
increased? and can rent ever rise, whatever

the commodity produced may be, from abun-
dant merely, and without an increase of
demand?

The second cause of rent mentioned by Mr.
Malthus, namely, "that quality peculiar to
the necessaries of life, of being able to create
their own demand, or to raise up a number of
demanders in proportion to the quantity of
necessaries produced," does not appear to me
to be any way essential to it. It is not the
abundance of necessaries which raises up
demanders, but the abundance of demanders
which raises up necessaries.

四九三、六(二四七、三二) including in that cost

同、下より 1—四九四、三(二四八、10—1

11)—he will, [in all probability], employ
a portion of his increased wages in furnishing
himself abundantly with food and necessaries
—but with the remainder

第一版之を缺へ、第二版は「」内の文字の
之を缺へ。

四九四、四、五(二四八、11—11四) purchase

exchange his increased wages for

— chairs, tables

for chairs, tables

同、一六一一七、一九(二四八、二二—二三、二四)

八語を缺く。

with the trifling exception already mentioned,

..... capital and

四九五、八(二四八、三七) the country

a country

五〇〇、一二、二〇—一二、二四(二五二、五、一

fall,..... If the labourers were to give

一、一四) fell,..... If it were possible for

up.....relinquished

the labourers to give up.....relinquish.

同、下より四—一(二五二、一六一—一九) Every

之を缺へ。

rise..... of rent.

五〇一、五—一九(二五二、二二—二二) To this

第一版 This would not raise the value of the

passage..... be consumed,

whole produce, and would therefore not increase

rent. It would rather have a contrary tendency,

it would lower rent; for if in consequence of

these improvements, the actual quantity of

food required

第二版 increased fertility 及び fertility 之作

るの外第一版と同く

第一版 It is not necessary to state on every

occasion, but it must be always understood,

五〇一—五〇二(二五二—二五二) 第二脚註
It is not necessary to state..... in quantity.

See p. 60.

that the same effect will be produced by employing different, but equal portions of capital on the land already in cultivation, with different results. Rent is the difference of produce obtained with equal capitals, and with equal labour on the same, or on different qualities of land,

第一版之を缺へ。

第二版に至るは第三版之比して左の如き字

句の相違あり。 this work, has endeavoured 及び

this work, which I have only seen since this

edition was in the press, has endeavoured 及び

taxes on corn and other raw produce, by

elevating their price, fall on the consumer,

and do not fall on rent. 及び

taxes on raw produce do not fall on rent, but

by elevating the price of raw produce they

fall on the consumer. 及び

it has even been advanced 及び

it has been advanced 之作あり

五〇一、六—一〇(一三三三、四—六)

第一版 Mr. Malthus has justly commented

Mr. Malthus has justly commented on the error of Dr. Smith's argument, that corn is of so peculiar a nature, that its production cannot be encouraged by the same means that the production of all other commodities is encouraged. He observes,

on an error of Adam Smith, and says, "the substance of his (Dr. Smith's) argument is, that corn is of so peculiar nature, that its real price cannot be raised by an increase of its money price; and that, as it is clearly an increase real price alone, which can encourage its production, the rise of money price, occasioned by a bounty, can have no such effect."

He continues:

五〇四、二—三(二五二、二九—三〇) although I

第一版之を缺へ。

..... naming it,

同、六(一三三三、三三三) only great encouragement

only encouragement

五〇七、一—三(二五四、一—四) of these alternatives

either of these alternatives

五〇八、一—八(二五四、三八) 15 millions

第一版 25 millions

同、下より四—五〇九、一—五(二五四、四〇—

之を缺へ。

二五五、一二) 全一節

五一一、一(二五五、四三) gross income

income

同、二—三(二五五、四三—四四) his net income

此九語を缺へ。

..... in value

五一一(二五五) 脚註

In chap. 24. I have observed, that the real

resources of a country, and its ability to pay taxes, depend on its net, and not on its gross income.

同、一三—一五、一六(二五六、二八—二五

之に代ふるに左の四節をなす。

八、二四) 全五節

And that wages would fall as much as the mass of commodities, or rather that the net income remaining to landlords, farmers, manufacturers, traders, and stockholders, the only real payers of taxes, would be as great as before, is very highly probable; for nothing would be even nominally lost to the society by freest importation of corn, but that portion of rent of which the landlords would be deprived in consequence of the fall of raw produce.

The difference between the value of corn and all other commodities sold in the country, before and after the importation of cheap corn, would be only equal to the fall of rent; because independently of rent, the same quantity of labour would always produce the same value.

The whole reduction which is made in wages, is a value actually added to the value of the net income before possessed by the society; whilst the only value which is taken from that net income is the value of that part of their rent of which the landlords will be deprived by a fall of raw produce. When we consider that the fall of produce acts upon landlords only, while it reduces the wages not only of those who are employed in agriculture, but of all those who are occupied in manufactures and commerce, it may well be doubted, whether the net revenue of the society would suffer any abatement whatever.* (* This is on the supposition that money continued at the same value. In the last note, I have endeavoured to shew that money would not continue of the same value,—that it would fall, from increased importation; a fact which is much more favourable to my argument.)

But, if it did, it must not be supposed that the ability to pay taxes will diminish in the same degree, as the money value, even of the net revenue. Suppose that my net revenue were diminished from 1000*l.* to 500*l.*; but that my taxes continued to be the same, to be 100*l.*: is it not probable that my ability to pay this 100*l.* may be greater with the smaller than with the larger revenue? Commodities cannot fall so universally as Mr. Malthus supposes, without greatly benefiting the consumers, without enabling them with a much smaller money revenue to command more of the conveniences, necessaries and luxuries of human life; and the question resolves itself into this—whether those who are in possession of the net revenue of the country will be benefited as much by the diminished price of commodities, as they will suffer by the greater real taxation. On which side the balance may

五二七、八一五一八、二二(二五八、四二一二五
 九、二三) But it is.....
 100l. in value. 全三節
 五一九、六一二(二五九、三三一二七)
 In this observation importing it
 全一節

preponderate, will depend on the proportion which taxes bear to the annual revenue; if it be enormously large, it may undoubtedly more than counterbalance the advantages from cheap necessaries; but I trust enough has been said, to shew, that Mr. Malthus has very greatly overrated the loss to the tax-payers, from a fall in one of the most important necessities of life; and that if they were not entirely remunerated for the real increase of taxes, by the fall of wages and increase of profits, they would be more than compensated, by the cheaper price of all objects on which their incomes were expended.
 之を缺へ。

五二〇、七(二六〇、八) which cost 1200l.

第一版之を缺へ。
 第二版之を缺へ。

同、二〇一、二七(二六〇、一八)
 Now this is..... to the landlord. 全一節

第二版 Now this is to the landlord. Mr. Malthus may be quite sure therefore that no importation of foreign corn will ever take place "if it is not so much cheaper than the corn that can be grown at home, as to equal both the profits and the rent of the grain which it displaces." (但し第二第三兩版に共通なる文言中におりて、第二版は—exceeds not only 〇 exceeds 一字を缺へ) 第一版は全然此一節を缺へ。
 differently estimated

五二二、一〇(二六〇、三三三) variously estimated

本表の作製は、本文の對校に就いては寺尾琢磨氏永田清氏、淨寫に就いては平井新氏の助力を俟つて始めて之を成すことを得たものである。茲に特記して深謝の意を表す。