OBSERVATIONS ON THE FAMINE OF
1846-7, IN THE HIGHLANDS OF
SCOTLAND AND IN IRELAND: AS
ILLUSTRATING THE CONNECTION OF THE
PRINCIPLE OF POPULATION WITH THE
MANAGEMENT OF THE POOR

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Observations on the Famine of 1846-7, in the Highlands of Scotland and in Ireland: As illustrating the connection of the principle of population with the Management of the poor by William Pulteney Alison

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WILLIAM PULTENEY ALISON

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OBSERVATIONS

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WILLIAM PULTENEY ALISON,

PROPERSON OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN THE CHIVERSTY OF EDIRHOUGH, AND PIRMY PRYSICIAN TO SEE MAJESTY FOR SCOTLAND.

"A calamity like the present ought to be improved, but there is great danger of the lesson taught
by it being misread, and the opportunity lost, of introducing a sounder policy of ranagement into the
"Italiana" "Memorial of the Control and the American Control of the Control

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON. MDCCCXLVIL Alison Wir Pulting

THE FAMINE OF 1846-7,

THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND AND IN IRELAND.

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All	questions regarding Poverty and Destitution are inseparably connected with the Theory of Population, i. e., the observation of the conditions by which Population is regulated;—the best system of								
	Management of the Poor		that u	nder 1	rhich t	here is	least re	_	
Ü.	dundancy of population,	•	•		٠		٠	٠,	
The	unequivocal tests of a por								

Famine; these taking effect on such a population much mere than
on any other; and the experience of both, within the last few years
in this country, proves unequivocally, that it is in those portions of
it where there is no effective legal previalon for the poor—not in
those where there is such provision—that the population is redundant,

The poculiar Fover of 1848, as well as ordinary Typhus, now prevail much

The poculiar Fover of 1843, as well as ordinary Typhus, now prevail much more extensively among the destitute Irish, hitherto unprotected by law, than among any others—and the effect of all other predisposing causes, in favouring their diffusion, is triffing in comparison with Destitution, and its inseparable concomitant, crowding in ill-ventilated rooms,

The Famine of 1846-7, consequent on the failure of the Potato Crop, (f. a. of the cheapest and poorest food on which life can be supported), clearly reveals the parts of the country where the population is redundant; and this is throughout Ireland, until very lately absolutely without provision, and in 106 districts of Scotland, where, without exception, there has been no assessment and a nearly illusory legal provision for the poor,

These facts not only prove incontestably that an effective Poor Law does not foster redundant population, but justify the belief, that the absence of a legal provision against Destitution is a great and general predisposing cause, with which others have no doubt concurred, in producing such redundancy; and that the presence of such a provision greatly favours the checks upon it.

the wealth and population of the country, and threatens to absorb

that wealth, is statistically proved to be erroneous,

This it may be distinctly observed to do in two ways—1. By keeping up the standard of comfort among the poor themselves; 2. By giving every proprietor of land a direct and obvious interest in constantly watching and habitanily checking the growth of a parasite population, for whose labour there is no demand, on his property.

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The statement that the English Poor Rate increases more rapidly than

The other accusation brought against an effective logal provision, that it injures the character of a people, and depresses the industry, and checks the improvement of a country, is equally opposed to statistical facts.

titute is mendicity, are much more disposed to idleness than the English labouring men.

Yet this disposition among the Highlanders has been greatly exaggerated.

Where it is most offensive, it is amongst those who have been most impo-

The lower orders of the Highlanders and Irish—whose resource when des-

The inquiries of the agents of the Relicf Committees, as well as those of the Royal Commissioners on the Poor Laws, have proved.—

That there has been a great deficiency in the application of capital and skill to develop the resources of the Highlands and Islands.

2. That the skilful application, even of a moderate capital, to various undertakings requiring labour, opens a prospect of great improvement in the country. These resources existing, the inference is inevitable, that if the higher ranks in the Highlands are bound to support their poor, they can and will, in general, find "remunerative employment" for them rather than maintain them in idleness.

And the observations of the agents of the Committees, dispensing a veluntary fund, but guarding it—as a well-regulated legal relief would be guarded,—by the "Labour Test," therefore affording an earnest of what may be expected from the habitual operation of such a Law,—have shewn that, under its influence, the "aboriginal idlences" of the Highlanders rapidly disappears,

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The principle that an effective legal provision against all kinds of desti-

The principle that an effective legal provision against all kinds of destitution is useful to a country, as a wholesome stimulus both to capitalists and labourers, is clearly stated by Sir Robert Peel, and now
recognised and acted on in reference to Ireland,

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The evidence of the resources of Ireland, in the absence of that stimulus,

And the effect of an incipent Poor-Rate in forcing on profitable improvements, as well as in equalizing the burden imposed on the higher ranks by the destitution of the lower, begins to shew itself in Ireland unequivocally,

There are probably some districts both in the Highlands, and in Ireland, where "profitable investments of labour" cannot be found, which can only be effectually relieved by emigration and colonization,

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To which purpose, in the case of the Highlands, the surplus funds in the

To which purpose, in the case of the Highlands, the surplus funds in the hands of the Relief Committee, and even an additional subscription, may be very properly applied, provided that the districts requiring it are pointed out by their own agents, and that the wholesome stimulus of an effective Poor Law, embracing the case of destitution from want of employment, now existing in all other parts of her Majesty's domi-

nions, be extended to Scotland,

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THE FAMINE OF 1846-7.

the last few years, the nature of which may be exhibited by precise statistical statements, and which seem to me to lead, by a very short and conclusive process of reasoning, to a certain and positive conclusion, as to the general principle on which the management of the Poor, in a country in an advanced stage of civilization, ought to be conducted. Indeed, the importance and urgency of some of these events have been such as to lead most persons, I believe, to regard that question as, at least for a time, taken out of the hands of philosophers and economists, and decided for us by Nature; and the measures lately adopted for the relief of distress in Ireland have been considered by many as demanded by justice and humanity, and by a sense of religious duty, but not as justified by Science or Reasoning.

SEVERAL events have occurred in this country within

Painful, however, as the contemplation of these eyents must be to all, they are equally subjects of scientific