

AN ESSAY

ON THE

PRINCIPLE OF POPULATION;

OR,

A VIEW OF ITS PAST AND PRESENT EFFECTS

ON

HUMAN HAPPINESS;

WITH AN INQUIRY INTO OUR PROSPECTS RESPECTING THE FUTURE REMOVAL OR MITIGATION OF THE EVILS WHICH IT OCCASIONS.

A NEW EDITION, VERY MUCH ENLARGED.

By T. R. MALTHUS, A.M. FELLOW OF JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD,
BY T. BENSLEY, HOLT COURT, FLEET STREET.
1803.





Preface [1803]

Preface [1817]

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-41954-3 - T. R. Malthus: An Essay on the Principle of Population
Donald Winch
Excerpt
More information

Contents

Book I				
Of the Cl	heck	s to Population in the less civilized parts of the		
World, as	nd ii	n Past Times		
Chapter	i	Statement of the Subject. Ratios of the Increase of		
-		Population and Food	13	
	ii	Of the general Checks to Population, and the Mode		
		of their Operation	21	
Omitted fi	rom	this edition:		
	iii	Of the Checks to Population in the lowest Stage of		
		Human Society		
	iv	Of the Checks to Population among the American Indians		
	v	Of the Checks to Population in the Islands of the South Sea		
	vi	Of the Checks to Population among the ancient		
		Inhabitants of the North of Europe		
	vii	Of the Checks to Population among modern Pastoral Nations		
	viii	Of the Checks to Population in different Parts of Africa		
	ix	Of the Checks to Population in Siberia, Northern and Southern		
	X	Of the Checks to Population in the Turkish Dominions and		
		Persia		
	xi	Of the Checks to Population in Indostan and Tibet		

xii Of the Checks to Population in China and Japanxiii Of the Checks to Population among the Greeksxiv Of the Checks to Population among the Romans

page 7

11



Contents

Book II		
Of the Check Europe	ss to Population in the different States of Modern	
Omitted from	this edition:	
Chapter i	Of the Checks to Population in Norway	
ii	Of the Checks to Population in Sweden	
iii	Of the Checks to Population in Russia	
iv(a)	On the fruitfulness of Marriage [1803]	
v	Of the Checks to Population in the middle parts of Europe	2
vi(a)	Effects of Epidemics on Tables of Mortality [1803]	
vii	Of the Checks to Population in Switzerland	
viii	Of the Checks to Population in France	
ix	Of the Checks to Population in France (continued) [Added 1817]	
x	Of the Checks to Population in England	
xi	Of the Checks to Population in England (continued) [Added 1817]	
xii	Of the Checks to Population in Scotland and Ireland	
xiii	General deductions from the preceding view of	
	Society	31
Book III		
Of the different	ent Systems or Expedients which have been proposed	
or have preva	ailed in Society, as they affect the Evils arising from	
	of Population	
Chapter i	Of Systems of Equality. Wallace. Condorcet	45
ii	Of Systems of Equality. Godwin	56
iii(a)	Observations on the Reply of Mr. Godwin [1803]	68
iii(b)	Of Systems of Equality (continued) [Substituted	
()	1817]	74
iv	Of Emigration	81
v	Of the English Poor Laws	89
vi	Subject of Poor Laws continued	100
vii	Of Poor-Laws, continued [Added 1817]	110
viii	Of the Agricultural System	124
ix	Of the Commercial System	•
X	Of Systems of Agriculture and Commerce	133
Х	combined	141
xi	Of Corn-Laws. Bounties upon Exportation	141
X1	Or Corn-Laws, Dounties upon Exportation	151



Contents

xii	Of Corn-Laws. Restrictions upon Importation	165
xiii	Of increasing Wealth, as it affects the Condition of	
	the Poor	181
xiv	Of the principal Sources of the prevailing Errors on	
	the Subject of Population	192
Book IV		
Of our future	e Prospects respecting the Removal or Mitigation of	
	ing from the Principle of Population	
Chapter i	Of moral restraint, and the foundations of our	
1	obligation to practise this virtue	207
ii	Of the Effects which would result to Society from	,
	the general practice of this virtue	217
iii	Of the only effectual mode of improving the	·
	condition of the Poor	225
iv	Objections to this mode considered	231
v	Of the consequences of pursuing the opposite mode	236
vi	Effect of the knowledge of the principal cause of	
	poverty on Civil Liberty	243
vii	Continuation of the same Subject [Added 1817]	255
viii	Plan of the gradual abolition of the Poor Laws	
	proposed	259
ix	Of the modes of correcting the prevailing opinions	
	on the subject of Population	271
X	Of the direction of our charity	280
xi	Of the errors in different plans which have been	
	proposed, to improve the condition of the Poor	289
xii	Continuation of the same Subject [Added 1817]	301
xiii	Of the necessity of general principles on this subject	312
xiv	Of our rational expectations respecting the future	
	improvement of Society	325
Appendix, 1806		
Appendix, 1817		
Note, 1825		366 387





Preface

The Essay on the Principle of Population, which I published in 1798, was suggested, as is expressed in the preface, by a paper in Mr. Godwin's Inquirer. It was written on the spur of the occasion, and from the few materials which were within my reach in a country situation. The only authors from whose writings I had deduced the principle, which formed the main argument of the essay, were Hume, Wallace, Dr. Adam Smith, and Dr. Price; and my object was to apply it to try the truth of those speculations on the perfectibility of man and society, which at that time excited a considerable portion of the public attention.

In the course of the discussion, I was naturally led into some examination of the effects of this principle on the existing state of society. It appeared to account for much of that poverty and misery observable among the lower classes of people in every nation, and for those reiterated failures in the efforts of the higher classes to relieve them. The more I considered the subject in this point of view, the more importance it seemed to acquire; and this consideration, joined to the degree of public attention which the essay excited, determined me to turn my leisure reading towards an historical examination of the effects of the principle of population on the past and present state of society; that, by illustrating the subject more generally, and drawing those inferences from it, in application to the actual state of things which experience seemed to warrant, I might give it a more practical and permanent interest.

In the course of this inquiry I found that much more had been done

¹ [This PREFACE of 1803 was reprinted in all subsequent editions, but from 1806 onwards the word *spur* was replaced by 'impulse', and Malthus wrote of ... the few materials which were then within my reach ...



Preface, 1803

than I had been aware of, when I first published the essay. The poverty and misery arising from a too rapid increase of population had been distinctly seen, and the most violent remedies proposed, so long ago as the times of Plato and Aristotle. And of late years the subject had been treated in such a manner by some of the French Economists, occasionally by Montesquieu, and, among our own writers, by Dr. Franklin, Sir James Steuart, Mr. Arthur Young, and Mr. Townsend, as to create a natural surprise that it had not excited more of the public attention.

Much, however, remained yet to be done. Independently of the comparison between the increase of population and food, which had not perhaps been stated with sufficient force and precision, some of the most curious and interesting parts of the subject had been either wholly omitted or treated very slightly. Though it had been stated distinctly, that population must always be kept down to the level of the means of subsistence; yet few inquiries had been made into the various modes by which this level is effected; and the principle had never been sufficiently pursued to its consequences, and those practical inferences drawn from it, which a strict examination of its effects on society appears to suggest.

These are therefore the points which I have treated most in detail in the following essay. In its present shape it may be considered as a new work, and I should probably have published it as such, omitting the few parts of the former which I have retained, but that I wished it to form a whole of itself, and not to need a continual reference to the other. On this account, I trust that no apology is necessary to the purchasers of the first edition. ²•I should hope that there are some parts of it, not reprinted in this, which may still have their use; as they were rejected, not because I thought them all of less value than what has been inserted, but because they did not suit the different plan of treating the subject which I had adopted. •²

To those who either understood the subject before, or saw it distinctly on the perusal of the first edition, I am fearful that I shall appear to have treated some parts of it too much in detail, and to have been guilty of unnecessary repetitions. These faults have arisen partly from want of skill, and partly from intention. In drawing similar inferences from the state of society in a number of different countries, I found it very difficult to avoid some repetitions; and in those parts of the inquiry which led to conclusions different from our usual habits of thinking, it

² [This sentence was omitted in 1806 and all subsequent editions.]



Preface, 1803

appeared to me that, with the slightest hope of producing conviction, it was necessary to present them to the reader's mind at different times and on different occasions. I was willing to sacrifice all pretensions to merit of composition to the chance of making an impression on a larger class of readers.

The main principle advanced is so incontrovertible that, if I had confined myself merely to general views, I could have entrenched myself in an impregnable fortress; and the work, in this form, would probably have had a much more masterly air. But such general views, though they may advance the cause of abstract truth, rarely tend to promote any practical good; and I thought that I should not do justice to the subject, and bring it fairly under discussion, if I refused to consider any of the consequences which appeared necessarily to flow from it, whatever these consequences might be. By pursuing this plan, however, I am aware that I have opened a door to many objections and, probably, to much severity of criticism: but I console myself with the reflection that even the errors into which I may have fallen, by affording a handle to argument, and an additional excitement to examination, may be subservient to the important end, of bringing a subject so nearly connected with the happiness of society into more general notice.

Throughout the whole of the present work, I have so far differed in principle from the former, as to suppose another check to population possible, which does not strictly come under the head either of vice or misery;³ and, in the latter part, I have endeavoured to soften some of the harshest conclusions of the first essay. In doing this, I hope that I have not violated the principles of just reasoning, nor expressed any opinion respecting the probable improvement of society in which I am not borne out by the experience of the past. To those who shall still think that any check to population whatever would be worse than the evils which it would relieve, the conclusions of the former essay will remain in full force; and if we adopt this opinion, we shall be compelled to acknowledge that the poverty and misery which prevail among the lower classes of society are absolutely irremediable.

I have taken as much pains as I could to avoid any errors in the facts and calculations which have been produced in the course of the work.

³ [In 1817 this was altered:

^{...} as to suppose the action of another check to population which does not come under the head either of vice or misery ...



Preface, 1803

Should any of them nevertheless turn out to be false, the reader will see that they will not materially affect the general tenour of the reasoning.

From the crowd of materials which presented themselves in illustration of the first branch of the subject, I dare not flatter myself that I have selected the best, or arranged them in the most perspicuous method. To those who take an interest in moral and political questions, I hope that the novelty and importance of the subject will compensate the imperfections of its execution.

London, June 8th, 1803