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MISCELLANEA.

CENSUS NOTES.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By *Sir J. A. Baines*.

RETURNS, either provincial or final, have now been received from most of the units of the Empire. Considering the extent and backward civilisation of much of the field thus brought under enumeration, it is highly creditable to the enterprise and administrative efficiency of the local Governments that the proportion of the population excluded from the scope of the regular census operations and ascertained by estimate or "typical" inquiry, was no higher than about 4 per cent. This result ought to be gratifying to Dr. Kiaer and his colleagues of the International Statistical Institute, who have been pleading for years for practical recognition of the advantages of extending enumeration to tracts where the number of inhabitants has hitherto been recorded by estimate only.

The general results of the last census are summarised in Table A hereto appended. Excluding the Protectorates above mentioned, but including the estimates for other tracts not enumerated in detail, the population of the Empire is returned at 419,117,000. This is about 380,000 above the figure I used in the paper I read before the Society last year.

The variation since the preceding census has been greatest in the inland territories of South Africa, in the west and north-west of Canada, in West Australia, in New Zealand and in the Straits Settlements, in all of which the population has very largely increased. A considerable increase is also recorded in the Malay States and in parts of Africa, both east and west, but the imperfection of previous enumerations or estimates render comparison useless. More than the average increase is shown in Australia, Fiji, Hong-Kong, Cyprus and Ceylon, and less than the average in the West Indian possessions, Newfoundland, India, and, it may be added, in the United Kingdom as a whole. Generally speaking, the proportion of females has increased in most of the more important countries. The main cause of this variation appears to be the emigration of men. To those of the West Indies the proximity and opportunities of the Panama Canal prove highly attractive, as do the Dominions to the more enterprising of this country, the Transvaal to the natives of its neighbours, and the new territories of Australia to the inhabitants of the older. Women, however, appear to be getting more migratory than formerly, and are adding to an increasing extent to the amenities of pioneer life in certain tracts. There is still, however, plenty of room, as the number of people to the square mile appears to be no more than 3·67.

The internal conditions of the three largest Dominions vary so greatly that it is worth while to set forth the distribution of population in a little more detail, as far as the general character of the returns at present available allow of this analysis.

CANADA.—For some time past the rate of increase in the population of this Dominion has been far less than might reasonably have been expected in the case of new and fertile territory. It

hardly excelled, indeed, that prevailing in the progressive countries of western Europe. The recent census, however, shows a very marked change. Population has increased at the rate of nearly 3 per cent. per annum, that is, by more than 34 per cent. in the last ten years. Nearly 60 per cent. of the growth has taken place in the west, but both Quebec and Ontario have had their share. The Eastern Provinces again lag behind, though only the small unit of Prince Edward's Island shows an actual falling off. In British Columbia the population has more than doubled, and in the North-Western Territories, as a whole, it has quadrupled. The balance thus begins to dip down on the far side. The two larger aggregates of Quebec and Ontario, which contain 16 per cent. of the area, included 71 per cent. of the whole population in 1901, and 63 at the last enumeration. The East Coast, which increased but by 5 per cent., now contains only 13 per cent. From Winnipeg westwards lies no less than 83 per cent. of the area of the Dominion, and the proportion of its population has risen from 12 to 24 per cent. The specific population is still below 2 per square mile, and reaches double figures only along the East Coast. It is worthy of note that the general average density has been already attained in Alberta and Saskatchewan, which have quintupled their population since 1901, and account for no less than 700,000 of the total accretion of 1,833,000. One of the more prominent features in the latter figure is that for every thousand males added to the Dominion's population there have been only 715 of the other sex. The result is, that whereas the corresponding proportion in the total population was 952 in 1901, it has now fallen to 886. The decline is general, except in the diminishing community of Prince Edward's Island. It is most marked in Ontario, where the sexes were numerically nearly equal in 1901; but now there are 942 females to 1,000 males. Not only in the new territories, but in Quebec also, the difference exceeds 20 in the thousand. Emigration Societies should take note of this.

AUSTRALIA.—Here too, the rate of increase, 18 per cent.—almost the same as in the preceding decade—falls considerably short of what might be anticipated in a new country, with no more than 15 inhabitants to every ten square miles of territory. The natural increase, which is not ascertainable for Canada, accounts in the Commonwealth for all but about 10 per cent. of the increase. The tide from the Old Country, however, has been flowing more freely for the last few years, and ought materially to alter the proportions by the next census. The component parts of the natural rate, moreover, do not inspire confidence in the possibility of maintaining the present high rate of about 16 per mille. The death-rate of about 10·7 per mille leaves but a small margin for reduction, whilst the birth-rate, which now stands at about 26, shows, if anything, the same downward tendency as in most other countries. The specific population of 1·5 per square mile is determined by the 14·97 in Victoria and the 5·31 in New South Wales. In no other State, except the small island of Tasmania, is the general average attained. In fact, 70 per cent. of the population inhabits 14 per cent. of the area; and the large States of West Australia and

Queensland, with the Northern Territory, cover 73 per cent. of the continent, but support only 20 per cent. of the people. A remarkable feature in the return is the increase of population in Western Australia, which amounts to 53 per cent. In 20 years this community has sprung from less than 50,000 to over 280,000. Both the Mother Colony, New South Wales, and her daughter Queensland, have increased by more than 20 per cent. Victoria lags behind with only 9.5 per cent. growth, having probably lent considerable numbers of her people to the West. It is remarkable, too, that this is the only State in which the women are in the majority. All the others, except South Australia, however, show increased proportions of that sex, and in West Australia the increase of females amounts to no less than 70 per cent. over 1901.

SOUTH AFRICA.—During the seven years between the two last enumerations the population of the Union, as a whole, increased at the rate of 2.07 per cent. per annum. This is considerably faster than the population of Australia, though not equal to the rate of increase in Canada or New Zealand. It should be noted, however, that the growth is not spread over the whole country, but is mainly attributable to the expansion of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which have added respectively about a third to their population. The Cape and Natal increased by only 7 per cent. The result is that the proportion of the population of the two older States to the total has fallen from 68 per cent. to 63; and now, 37 per cent. of the population resides upon 34 per cent. of the area. The density, though a good deal above that in Canada and Australia, is still only 12.6 per square mile. The returns are being carefully analysed by our colleague Mr. Dale, I.S.O., of the Cape, and the results will no doubt be communicated to the Society in due course. Meanwhile, the features most prominent in the returns already published appear to be :—first, that while Johannesburg has increased by over 50 per cent. and Pretoria by more than 30, the other towns have mostly declined, or, at best, increased but very little. Again, the increase of the female population has been greater than that of the other sex, and against 930 of the former to every thousand of the latter, there are now 946. The Transvaal is an exception to this tendency, owing to the large immigration of mining labour. The racial composition of the community is an important feature which is duly set forth in the returns. So far, the Census shows 21.4 per cent. of whites, 67.3 natives and 11.3 “others.” The proportion of whites is highest in the Orange Free State, where it exceeds a third. In the Transvaal it touches a quarter, and is 23 per cent. in the Cape, where the proportion of coloured races other than natives is unusually high. In Natal, excluding Zululand, the white population does not reach 10 per cent., and three fourths of the whole are coloured natives. It appears that in the Witwatersrand district, where the population as a whole increased by 82 per cent., 39 per cent. of the population is white, and 57 per cent. coloured natives. In the Pretoria district the corresponding proportions are 35 and 63. The white population of Cape Colony seems to have been stationary during the 7 years, except in the outlying tracts of Bechuanaland and the

Transkei, and in Natal, too, the increase has been very small. On the other hand, in the Transvaal as a whole, it increased by more than 41 per cent., rising to 60 per cent. in the Witwatersrand. In the Orange Free State, the increase amounted to 23 per cent. Interesting results may be expected from the detailed examination of the preliminary reports, a summary of which is given in Table B hereto appended.

TABLE A.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

General results of Census of 1911.

State, &c.	Population, (In thousands.)	Percentage of increase.		Population per square mile.	Females to 1,000 males.
		Total.	Annual.		
United Kingdom.....	45,365.6	9.03	0.87	374	1,061
Gibraltar.....	25.4	— 7.62	...	13,493	795
Malta.....	228.4	9.88	0.95	1,946	885
Cyprus.....	274.1	15.6	1.46	76	966
Canada.....	7,204.5	34.12	2.98	2.1*	885
Newfoundland, &c.....	241.6	9.33	0.90	1.4†	969
Bermudas.....	19.0	8.32	0.80	1,000	1,094
Falkland Islands, &c.....	3.3	60.3	4.83	0.4	382
West Indies, &c.....	1,679.2	6.77	0.66	140	1,122
British Guiana.....	296.0	0.60	0.06	3	926
„ Honduras.....	40.5	8.09	0.78	5	980
Union of S. Africa.....	5,973.4	15.41‡	2.07	13	946
Basutoland Protectorate ...	402.4	15.36	2.06	35	1,196
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	125.3	3.78	0.53	0.5	999
Swaziland Protectorate.....	99.9	16.92	2.26	15	1,281
S. Rhodesia Protectorate...	771.1	27.23	3.50	5.2	899
N. Rhodesia Protectorate...	822.5	...	...	3	...
Gambia Settlement.....	7.7	61.62	4.92	44	884
„ Protectorate.....	138.4				985
Gold Coast Settlement.....	853.8				...
„ Protectorate ...	648.6				988
Sierra Leone Settlement.....	74.7	...	...	290	843
„ Protectorate.....	1,327.3	...	...	54	...
S. Nigeria.....	7,858.7	...	...	98	666
N. Nigeria.....	8,069.1	...	...	32	1,405
Uganda Protectorate.....	2,843.3	...	...	13	1,210
E. Africa Protectorate.....	2,295.3	...	...	11	...
Zanzibar Protectorate.....	197.2	...	...	193	...
Somaliland Protectorate ...	302.9	...	...	5	...
Nyassaland Protectorate ...	970.4	...	...	24	1,259
Mauritius.....	368.5	— 0.68	...	512	899
Seychelles, &c.....	28.7	19.25	1.79	100	931
St. Helena.....	3.5	4.04	0.40	74	1,153
Ascension.....	4	...	...	12	...
India.....	315,110.5	6.4	0.65	175	953
Aden.....	45.9	4.28	0.42	573	480
Socotra.....	12.0	...	...	9	...
Ceylon.....	4,109.5	15.24	1.43	162	886
Straits Settlements.....	715.5	24.35	2.03	447	520
Malay States.....	1,217.4	...	...	33	437
Siam States.....	742.8	...	...	49	...
N. Borneo.....	208.2	...	...	7	812
Labuan.....	6.5	— 22.17	...	218	788
Brunei.....	30.0	...	...	8	...
Sarawak.....	500.0	...	...	12	...
Hongkong, &c.....	456.7	13.62	1.28	1,128	548
Wei-Hei-Wei.....	147.1	12.49	1.19	516	890
Australia.....	4,455.0	18.05	1.67	1.5	926
New Zealand.....	1,057.8	28.93	2.67	10	896
Fiji.....	139.5	16.16	1.61	18	744
Papua Protectorate.....	400.0	...	...	4	...
W. Pacific Protectorate.....	201.8	...	...	13	...

* Excluding water area.

† Including Labrador.

‡ Since 1904.

TABLE B.—CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA, BY STATES.

	Population.				Percentage on total		
	1911. (00's omitted.)	Increase per cent.	Per square mle.	Fe- males to 1,000 males.	Area.	Population.	
						1901.	1911.
Nova Scotia	492,3	7·13	22·98	961	0·6	8·6	6·8
New Brunswick	351,9	6·27	12·61	956	0·7	6·2	4·9
Prince Edward's Island	93,7	— 9·23	42·91	991	0·1	1·9	1·3
<i>Total eastern</i>	<i>937,9</i>	<i>4·92</i>	<i>13·1</i>	<i>962</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>16·7</i>	<i>13·0</i>
Quebec	2,002,7	21·45	5·69	980	9·4	30·7	27·8
Ontario	2,523,2	15·58	9·67	942	7·0	40·6	35·0
<i>Total central</i>	<i>4,525,9</i>	<i>18·11</i>	<i>7·38</i>	<i>959</i>	<i>16·4</i>	<i>71·3</i>	<i>62·8</i>
Manitoba	455,6	78·52	6·18	822	2·0	4·8	6·3
British Columbia	392,5	119·68	1·09	560	9·5	3·3	5·5
<i>Total western</i>	<i>848,1</i>	<i>95·47</i>	<i>1·97</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>11·5</i>	<i>8·1</i>	<i>11·8</i>
Alberta	374,7	} 321·71 {	1·47	} 682 {	6·9	} 3·9 {	} 12·4 {
Saskatchewan	492,4		1·95		6·8		
North-West Territory	17,0		0·09		51·5		
Yukon	8,5		0·04		5·5		
<i>Total north-western</i>	<i>892,6</i>		<i>0·71</i>		<i>70·7</i>		
Canada	7,204,5	34·12	1·93*	886	100·0	100·0	100·0
New South Wales	1,648,4	21·67	5·31	920	10·4	35·9	37·0
Victoria	1,315,6	9·53	14·97	1,007	3·0	31·8	29·5
Queensland	605,8	21·61	0·90	839	22·5	13·2	13·6
South Australia	408,6	14·01	1·07	970	12·8	9·5	9·2
West Australia	282,1	53·22	0·29	746	32·8	4·9	6·3
Northern Territory	3,3	— 31·20	0·006	211	17·6	0·1	0·1
Tasmania	191,2	10·86	7·29	959	0·9	4·6	4·3
Australia	4,455,0	18·05	1·50	926	100·0	100·0	100·0
Cape Colony	2,565,0	6·44	9·25	1,043	58·5	46·6	42·9
Natal	1,194,0	7·70	33·76	1,115	7·5	21·4	20·0
Transvaal	1,686,2	32·78	15·27	735	23,3	24·5	28·2
Orange Free State	528,2	36·37	10·47	903	10·7	7·5	8·9
Union of S. Africa	5,973,4	15·41†	12·62	946	100·0	100·0	100·0

* Including water area.

† Since 1904.