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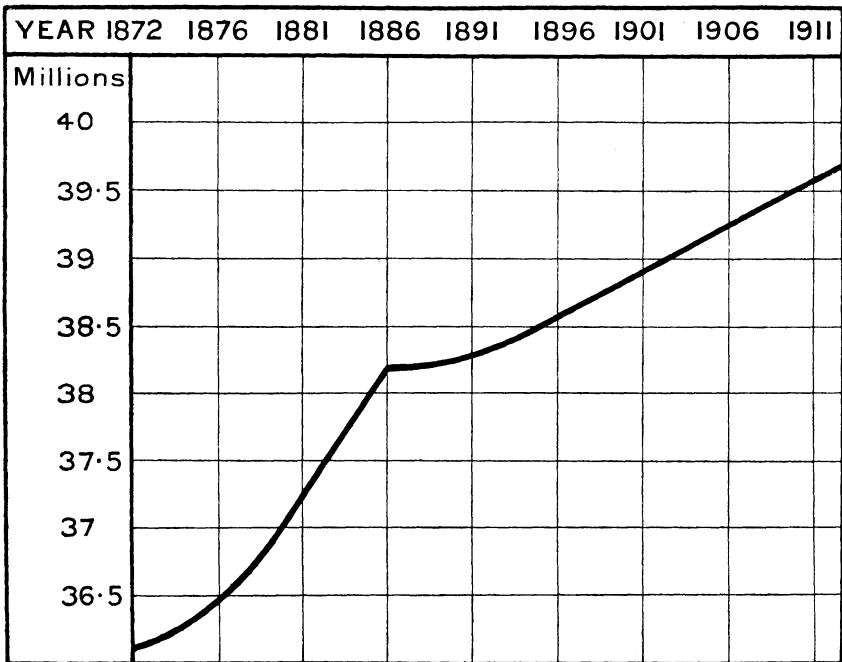
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SOME RECENT CENSUS RETURNS.*

By O. J. R. HOWARTH, M.A.

FRANCE.

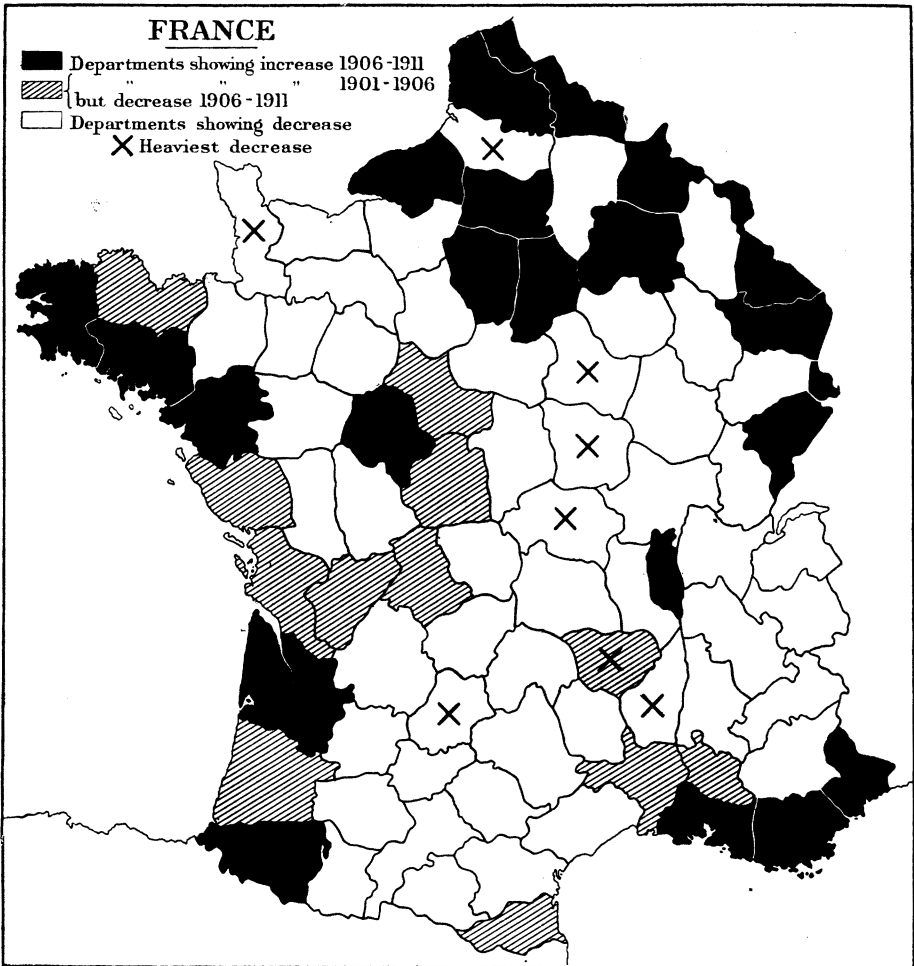
THE population of France was returned in 1901 as 38,961,945, i. 1906 as 39,252,245, and on March 5, 1911, as 39,601,509. It is well known that the increase of the population of France is by no means rapid; it may be added that for the last twenty years it has been strikingly regular; the curious curve which is obtained by plotting the totals since 1872 is shown herewith. The two leading features in the consideration of the figures for the departments in detail appear to be (1) the marked regional distribution of most of the departments in



which an increased population has been recorded in 1911; (2) the profound influence of the movement from rural districts to large urban centres, an influence which, though of course common elsewhere, seems to be even unusually strong in France. Perhaps it has not asserted itself so early in France, a country still self-supporting in respect of its principal food-supplies, as in England (let us say), a country which has long imported the bulk of its food-stuffs, and in which there is now some evidence of slackening in the drain on the rural population by the urban centres. The accompanying map shows in black those areas (single departments or groups of them) from which an increased population

* Continued from Vol. 38, p. 404.

is returned over that of 1911. The regional arrangement is made clearer by the addition of shading over those departments which returned an increase in 1906 over 1901, but have not done so in 1911 over 1906. The arrangement shows the chief increase of population to have taken place in the industrial departments of the north-east frontier, in the lower Seine valley, especially round Paris, along the Riviera, along the Biscayan coast, especially in Brittany, and in parts of the middle Rhone and Loire valleys, especially about Lyons and



Tours. The departments in which the heaviest decreases were shown by the figures for 1911 in comparison with those for 1906 are indicated by crosses. The population showed increase in twenty-three departments and decrease in sixty-four. As to the urban population, out of eighty towns with populations exceeding 30,000, only six returned a decrease, and the net increase in those towns was 475,442, while the total increase for the country was only 449,264. The population of Paris was increased by 124,717, that of nine urban centres

in its immediate vicinity by numbers exceeding 5,000, that of Lyons by 51,682, of Marseilles by 33,121, and of Lille by 12,205, while other towns which increased by more than 5,000 were Nancy, Nice, Nantes, Villeurbanne (near Lyons), Bordeaux, Clermont Ferrand, Rouen, Brest, Tours, Reims, and Calais. More than a third of the total increase in the department of Alpes-Maritimes was that of the town of Nice, more than three-quarters of that in Bouches-du-Rhône was that of Marseilles, and more than five-sixths of that in Rhône was that of Lyons, and the movement is illustrated further by the quotation of no less than sixteen departments returning a decrease against an increase in large towns within them. The number of foreigners resident in France has increased by 123,282 since 1906, and they are found mostly in those areas where population has most increased—in the departments of Alpes-Maritimes, Var and Bouches-du-Rhône, the north-east frontier departments and Pas-de-Calais, and of course Seine (Paris).

GERMANY.

The total population of Prussia on December 1, 1910, was 40,165,219, showing an increase of 7·7 per cent. since the census of 1905. The absolute increase, 2,871,955, is the highest recorded during the period 1867-1910, but the increase per cent. has slightly diminished in comparison with that during the quinquennial periods 1895-1900 and 1900-1905. It is pointed out that the continued increase is the result less of an enhanced birth-rate than of decrease in the death-rate and in emigration, coupled with an increasing immigration.

Of the fourteen Prussian provinces, the most populous are the Rhine Provinces (7,121,140), Silesia (5,225,962), Westphalia (4,125,096), and Brandenburg (4,092,616). Of these, three show the highest provincial increase per cent. during the last quinquennial period, namely, Brandenburg (15·85), Westphalia (14·09), and the Rhine Province (10·63). The foci of population here are the capital, Berlin, and its environs, and the great industrial region of the Ruhr valley and vicinity, and the provincial growth of population is reflected, as will presently be seen, in that of some of the principal urban centres in these localities.

No province returns a decrease, but the increase in the north-eastern and eastern parts of the kingdom is notably small compared with the rest. Leaving out of account for the moment the *Stadtkreis* of Berlin, we find that East Prussia, with a total of 2,064,175, returns an increase of only 1·65 per cent. and Pomerania (1,716,921) one of 1·91, and that (Saxony), West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia return the next smallest proportional accretions. It is pointed out in the notes accompanying the figures that this is the more noteworthy as in the east the prolific Slav element is strong. Notwithstanding this and the prosecution in West Prussia and Posen of a successful experiment in land-settlement and other causes predisposing to increase in population, it is found that the eastern provinces are the chief source of migration to other parts of the kingdom.

It is impossible here to enter into the details of the lesser administrative divisions, but reference must be made to the 281 towns with populations exceeding 10,000. The increase of urban population may be gauged from the fact that the number of towns falling within this class has increased by eighteen since 1905 and by eighty-five since 1885. But the increase is slackening. The total population in these towns in 1910 was 15,348,735, an increase of only 15·05 per cent. over the total in 1905, whereas the increase in 1900-1905 was

17·20 per cent., and in 1895-1900, 20·29. However, 269 of the towns return an increased population, whereas only twelve return a decrease.

The following table shows the twelve largest towns in Prussia with their populations in 1910 and 1905, and the order in which they stood in the earlier year. It must be borne in mind that in some cases an extension of municipal boundaries has accounted in part for increase in population. The town of Rixdorf, which now appears eleventh on the list, was exceeded in 1905 by no less than nine towns in addition to those now standing above it.

As already indicated, the principal increase in urban population has taken place in the environment of Berlin and in the Rhine-Westphalian industrial region. Out of the twenty towns having above 10,000 inhabitants and returning the largest increases per cent. of their population, six—Wilmersdorf, Rixdorf, Lichtenberg, Charlottenburg, Schöneberg and Oranienburg—are suburban or adjacent to the capital, and the first three of these head the whole list, Wilmersdorf returning a growth of 72·62 per cent. Seven more—Aplen (33·06), Mörs, Hattingen, Dortmund, Hilden, Recklinghausen and Essen—are within what may be called the other great “urban focus.” The remainder are more or less scattered. Of the twelve towns returning decreases, it is noteworthy

Town.	Population.		Order.
	1910.	1905.	1905.
1. Berlin	2,071,257	2,040,148	1
2. Cologne	516,167	459,019	3
3. Breslau	511,891	470,904	2
4. Frankfort-on-Main	414,598	364,830	4
5. Dusseldorf	357,702	305,163	5
6. Charlottenburg	305,181	239,632	9
7. Hanover	302,384	272,335	6
8. Essen	294,629	245,270	8
9. Magdeburg	279,685	263,131	7
10. Königsberg	245,853	223,770	11
11. Rixdorf	237,378	153,572	—
12. Stettin	236,145	224,119	10

(The above figures, except for Berlin, are taken from provisional returns.)

that four—Kalbe, Eisleben, Oschersleben, and Stassfurt—belong to another “urban focus,” that of Saxony. These decreases range up to 8·27 per cent. in the case of the town last named. Referring once again to Berlin, it may be noticed that the *Stadtkreis* itself returns an increase of only 1·18 per cent. The comparison between the figures for Berlin and its neighbourhood and those for the county of London and the units of Greater London is interesting; it seems to show that the process of decentralization is going on similarly in both cities, but that in London, which returned a decrease for the county area in 1911, it has advanced a stage further than in Berlin (vol. 38, p. 400).

The area of Prussia is approximately 0·65 per cent. of that of Germany; its total population 0·62 per cent. of that of Germany, which is 64,925,993, and its increase 0·67 per cent. of that of Germany, which is 4,284,504. The returns under notice for the non-Prussian parts of the empire omit various details which appear in those for the kingdom. No decrease of population appears in any of the larger divisions; on the other hand, no such large increase per cent. is found in

them as in Brandenburg, Westphalia, and the Rhine Province. Oldenburg, with a total of 483,042, shows an increase of 9·56 per cent. But the most populous divisions run thus—

	Total.	Increase per cent.
Bavaria	6,887,291	5·27
Saxony (Kingdom)	4,806,661	6·2
Württemberg	2,437,574	5·55
Baden	2,142,833	6·16
Hesse	1,282,051	5·9

The increase is rather markedly regular for these great divisions. For the lesser divisions (apart from Oldenburg) the increase per cent. appears to be generally less, and ranges down to that for Upper Alsace, which is only 1·11 per cent. But the population of Hamburg (State) now exceeds a million; it has gone up by 13·76 per cent., and that of Bremen (299,526) shows a similar proportional increase.

SWITZERLAND.

Swiss law requires the presentation of double returns by the bureau of the census, which has issued figures for December 1, 1910. The one return is for the *population de résidence ordinaire*, the other for the *population présente ou de fait*. The first gives a total for Switzerland of 3,741,971, and the second (to which the figures quoted in the following notice are to be assigned unless otherwise stated) a total of 3,765,002. The latter total is to be compared with one of 3,325,023 in 1900. The five most populous cantons are:—

Bern	642,744
Zürich	500,679
Vaud	315,428
St. Gallen	301,141
Aargau	229,850

This order is unaltered since 1900. The least populous cantons are Nidwalden (13,796), Appenzell Inner-Rhoden (14,631), and Obwalden (17,118). The heaviest proportional increase is found in cantons containing large towns, such as Basel, St. Gallen, Geneva, and Thurgau; generally speaking, the principal proportional increase is found in the less mountainous cantons of the north, but it is also marked in the three bordering Italy—Ticino, Valais, and Graubünden. The residential population of the five largest towns is given as—

Zürich	189,008
Basel	181,914
Bern	85,264
Lausanne	63,926
Lucerne	39,152
St. Gallen	37,657

It is worthy of notice that only six cantons out of twenty-five contain more than three towns with a population of more than 5,000, and that Uri, Obwalden, and Nidwalden contain no such town.

The Swiss provisional results provide details not given in the other returns under notice, as to sex, marriage, etc., religion, mother-language, and origin.

Females (1,911,467) outnumber males (1,853,535). Persons of foreign birth number 565,296, compared with 383,424 in 1900, being most numerous, naturally, in cantons containing large towns—Zürich, Geneva, St. Gallen and Basel-stadt. As regards religion, the Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths keep about the same relative position as in previous censuses, the one counting 2,108,590, and the other 1,590,792. Jews have increased from 12,264 in 1900 to 19,023 in 1910, and persons of other confessions or none rather curiously from 7358 to 46,597. The severance between the Protestant and Roman Catholic cantons is very clearly marked; only in two, Graubünden and Geneva, do the members for each faith approximately balance. Protestants strongly predominate in Zürich, Bern, Glarus, Basel (town and rural), Schaffhausen, Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden, Thurgau, Vaud, and Neuchâtel; Roman Catholics no less strongly in Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Obwalden, Nidwalden, Zug, Fribourg, Solothurn, Appenzell Inner-Rhoden, St. Gallen, Ticino, and Valais.

The geographical distribution of the population according to mother-tongues does not, of course, materially alter. There is probably a certain tendency towards balancing in the principal urban centres, since the movement from other cantons towards such centres is pretty well marked. The marked proportional increase of the Italian-speaking population and the "others" in comparison with the returns for 1900 may be noticed:—

	German.	French.	Italian.	Romansch.	Others.
1900	2,312,949	730,917	221,181	38,651	11,744
1910	2,599,154	796,244	301,325	39,834	28,445

The Romansch-speaking population spreads very little from Graubünden, in which canton 37,147 out of the total for that language are counted.

AUSTRIA.

The population of Austria on December 31, 1910, was 28,567,898, an increase of 9·2 per cent. over that in 1900, and in every main division an increase was recorded. The heaviest increase was found in Küstenland (18·2 per cent., with 28·5 per cent. in Triest and its environs), and in Lower Austria (13·9 per cent.). The lowest rate was in divisions adjacent to those which revealed the highest—in Carniola 3·3 per cent. and in Upper Austria 5·2 per cent. There is, therefore, good reason to suppose strong movements from Upper Austria to Vienna and its environs, and from the Adriatic hinterland to Triest and also to Pola, which showed almost if not quite the largest relative increase of any town in Austria, from 66,895 in 1900 to 94,941 in 1910 (41·9 per cent.). Vienna returned a population of 2,030,850, and an increase of 17·5 per cent.; this was above the average for Lower Austria generally, and about equal to that for suburban and adjacent *Bezirke*. The movement towards the larger towns from the rural districts is illustrated again in Galicia by the figures for such centres as Lemberg, Cracow, and Drohobycz, Czernowitz in Bukovina, Innsbruck, Bozen, and Triest in Tirol, among other instances where the relative increase is far above that of the *bezirke* generally, and also, by the way, is larger than in the generality of towns in the great industrial districts, as in Bohemia. Emigration, and particularly oversea emigration, shows a great increase in 1900–1910 over preceding decades; the balance of emigrants over immigrants is greatest by far in Galicia

* Complete statistics for Hungary are not available.

(485,095), followed by Bohemia (158,973). Immigrants overbalanced emigrants by 159,558 in Lower Austria and by 38,115 in the Küstenland. The six most populous divisions are these:—

Galicia	8,022,126	Moravia	2,620,914
Bohemia	6,774,309	Styria	1,441,604
Lower Austria	3,530,698	Tirol and Vorarlberg	1,092,292

The map illustrates the increase per cent. by the main divisions, and suggests some association between rate and race. Thus there is an exactly equal rate



(9·7 per cent.) in Galicia and Bukovina where the Ruthenians predominate, and an almost equal rate in the Czech lands, Bohemia and Moravia (7·2 and 7·5 per cent.).

NORWAY.

The Norwegian census of December 1, 1910, provisionally returns a total of 2,392,698 for the kingdom, being an increase from 2,240,032 in 1900. The urban population is given as 690,792 and the rural as 1,701,906. Proportionately the urban has increased more than the rural, the figures being 50,735 and 101,391 respectively. Taking the figures for the *amter*, or "counties," we find a rather curious geographical distribution in respect of proportional increase. In the *amter* which are adjacent to the capital, and contain besides several considerable towns (on and near Christiania fjord), a well-marked increase is found, notably in Smaalenene and Akershus, and to a less extent in Buskerud and Bratsberg. But of the *amter* adjacent on the west, Nedenes and Lister-Mandal, the one returns the only decrease recorded and the other remains practically

stationary, and it is probable that an efflux from these mainly rural districts to the Christiania district is indicated. The population in Nordre Bergenhus and Nordre Trondhjem, sparsely populated districts without any considerable towns, has grown but little; the other midland and western *amter* show increases about the average, with somewhat notable rises in the districts of Stavanger and Trondhjem. Finally, there is a steady rise in the proportional increase progressing northward through the three northern *amter*, Nordland, Tromsø and Finmarken, the last of which shows an increase of 5012, with a total population of 37,964. The population of the town of Christiania is 243,801; that of Bergen, the next largest, is 76,917. The most rapidly growing towns, however, in proportion to their size, are Sarpsborg, Stavanger, and Trondhjem.

CANADA.

It is of some interest to set out the returns for Canada (census of June 1, 1911), by provinces approximately in geographical sequence from east to west:—

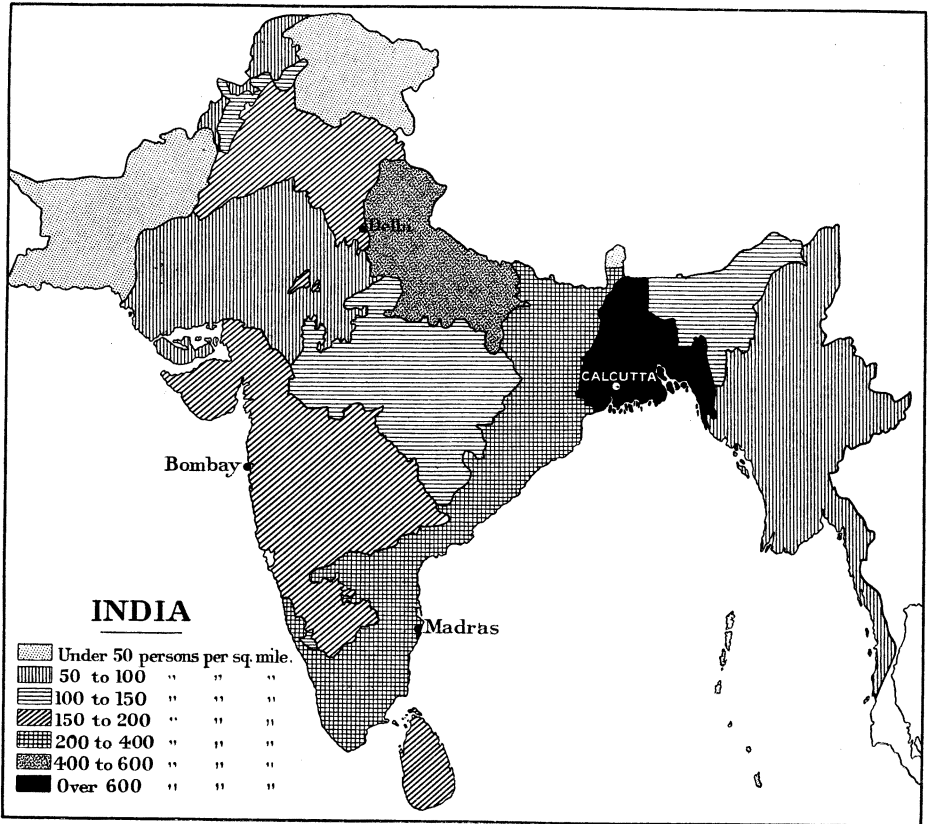
Province.	Population, 1911.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent. since 1901.
Nova Scotia	492,338	+ 7.13
Prince Edward Island	93,728	− 9.23
New Brunswick	351,889	+ 6.27
Quebec	2,002,712	+ 21.46
Ontario	2,523,208	+ 15.58
Manitoba	455,614	+ 78.82
Saskatchewan	492,432	+439.48
Alberta	374,663	+413.08
British Columbia	392,480	+119.68
North-West Territories	16,951	− 15.79
Yukon	8,512	− 68.73
Canada	7,204,527	+ 34.13

These figures mostly follow lines anticipated by the general directions of settlement. It is not easy to generalize on the movements within the boundaries of the provinces, from the figures for districts, especially in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, where particular sub-districts, and even districts, may show a considerable population now against none or a very small one in 1901. But some evidence of contrast appears, as might be expected, between Saskatchewan and Alberta, in this way—in south Saskatchewan, along the Canadian-Pacific main line, the districts have generally multiplied their population by 4 or 5, but further north (about the latitude of Battleford) we find district populations multiplied by 7, 8, or much greater factors. In Alberta, on the other hand, the factor is generally from 6 to 8 along the Canadian-Pacific main line, but less further north, about Edmonton. In British Columbia we find the greatest rate of increase, naturally, about Vancouver. The decline of the mining industry in Yukon comes out clearly. There would seem to be a good deal of internal movement within or from the eastern provinces westward, such as was suggested by the figures for certain central states of the Union referred to in the earlier section of this notice (vol. 38). Thus out of eighty-four districts in Ontario no less than forty-four return a population decreased since 1901. The heaviest proportional increase is found in western districts (Nipissing, Thunder bay), apart from that in urban districts. The comparison between

urban and rural districts generally is striking; the urban population has increased in the decade by 63·83 per cent., and is now only 643,639 below the rural, which has increased by 16·48 per cent.

INDIA.

The population of India by the census of March 10, 1911, was 315,132,537, whereas in 1901 it was 294,361,056. The increase per cent. is 7·1; but over so vast an area local increases may greatly exceed or fall below this mean, and



local decreases are also found. Of some of these conditions an indication is given in the returns thus far available, and they are more elaborately set out in a paper presented to the Royal Society of Arts by the Census Commissioner for India, Mr. C. A. Gait. The physical geographical factors affecting distribution of the population are rainfall, surface configuration, and soil. In his paper the commissioner cites in contrast the density of population in the Gangetic plain—level, alluvial and fertile, with usually ample rainfall, in Gujarat, with a more sandy soil and more scanty and less regular rainfall, and in those north-western districts where without irrigation cultivation is impossible on an extensive scale. The decade 1901–11 was not marked (as the previous one had been) by any very serious failures of the rains and famines. There was not any major

divisions of the country which returned such heavy decreases as those in the Baroda State and the Rajputana Agency in 1891-1901 (19 per cent.). On the other hand, famine-mortality prevails chiefly among the very young and old ; recovery is therefore rapid, and thus we find the Central Provinces and Berar, which returned a population decreased by 8·0 per cent. in 1901, now showing an increase by 16·2 per cent. in 1911, with a total of 13,916,308. Similarly, the Central Provinces States, having returned a decrease in 1891-1901 of 4·8 per cent., now return an increase of no less than 29·8 per cent., with a total population of 2,117,002. Remarkable figures are supplied by some of the smaller individual states, thus :—

	Population, 1911.	Population, 1901.	Variation per cent.	
			1901-1911.	1891-1901.
Kawardha	77,654	57,474	+35·1	-37·4
Sakti	34,547	22,301	+54·9	-12·1
Korea	62,107	35,113	+76·9	-3·1

But in the recent decade malaria and plague adversely affected the population in several parts of Upper India ; it is noteworthy to find the former disease especially prevalent in the irrigated parts of the Punjab, and that that province returns a general decrease of 1·7 per cent. (with a population of 19,974,956), though the Multan division shows an increase of 18·3 per cent. and the Rawalpindi division one of 7·9. Apart from instances of decrease in isolated districts, there are several cases of large groups of districts, if not whole divisions, returning decreases, elsewhere than in Punjab. The southern division of Bombay is such a case ; all its districts except two return decreases, and so do some of the neighbouring native states. The Fyzabad, Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Agra, and Meerut divisions of the United Provinces all show an almost general decline, and in the eastern states of the Rajputana Agency there is an area of decrease including Jaipur, Alwar, Bhartpur, Karauli, and adjacent territories.

CHINA.

A review of recent census operations in China is contained in a paper by Mr. W. W. Rockhill, reprinted from the *T'oung-Pao*, vol. 13. The imperial government, having promised a constitution in 1908, undertook certain measures preliminary to its establishment, among them a census. This was to consist of (i) an enumeration of households, to be followed by (ii) an enumeration of the population by heads. The enumeration of households was published early last year. In the light of subsequent events in China, what may have happened to the organization for the enumeration by heads does not appear, but some of its results were issued along with the enumeration of households, and thus it became possible to strike an average number of individuals per household, which Mr. Rockhill makes the basis of an estimate of the total population of China. This brings out the figure of 329,617,750, which includes round-number estimates of 2,000,000 for Tibet and 1,800,000 for Mongolia, and of nine million children under six years old. The data, of course, are still far from reliable, but they go towards establishing Mr. Rockhill's earlier contention that the population of China is not so large as has been asserted. Various official estimates during the first decade of the century have given figures between 430 and 440 millions.

The question of increase or decrease and of distribution are thus incapable of being discussed, at least in detail. But the article on "China" in the recently issued *Encyclopædia Britannica* refers to the estimate that a third of the total population is found in the Yangtse basin, and according to Mr. Rockhill's new figures the proportion is even greater, for the population of the five provinces of Szechuen, Hupeh, Nganhui, Kiangsu, and Chehkiang amount together to more than 119,000,000 (excluding the children under six years old), and the figure for the great province of Szechuen alone is given as 54,505,600. Mr. Rockhill further insists upon the remarkable excess of males over females; so far as the records of the adult population go (in the provinces) the percentage of females to males ranges no higher than 84.35 in Chehkiang, and in Peking city it is given as 51.24.

REVIEWS.

EUROPE.

THE PARIS BASIN.

'Géologie du Bassin de Paris,' avec 136 Figures et 9 Cartes Géologiques. By Paul Lemoine. Pp. 408. Paris: Hermann & Fils. 1911. Price 15 frs.

THIS well-written and comprehensive volume by M. Paul Lemoine summarizes the work in the Paris Basin of many generations of geologists. The closely printed bibliography of twenty-seven pages bears witness to the magnitude of the task which the author has so successfully completed, and although much of the book consists necessarily of compilation and correlation, M. Lemoine has found space for many original remarks, both appreciative and critical, upon the results of other workers. He has approached his task in an eminently careful and conservative frame of mind, and while stating the hypotheses of other writers, he has not hesitated to indicate clearly those which, though picturesque, are in his opinion based upon insufficient evidence.

To geographers the main interest of the book lies in the *résumé* which M. Lemoine gives of the crustal movements to which the Paris Basin owes its existence, and in his remarks upon the origin of the present hydrographical system of northern France. From the Triassic to the Tertiary the Paris Basin suffered a slow subsidence, through the influence of tangential forces due to the secular contraction of the Earth's crust. While, however, the general movement was negative, the subsidence was not absolutely continuous. Short intervals of positive upward movement and emergence of the surface took place at the beginning of the Cretaceous and of the Tertiary epochs, while in Miocene times a decided positive movement began which resulted in the region of Paris being finally elevated above sea-level. At the same time, during the whole of this later period, the Paris Basin was subjected to minor oscillatory movements, which varied in intensity in different parts of the area, and of which evidence is to be found both in the occurrence of more recent accumulations at certain points on the margin of the Basin, and in the occurrence of terraces of varied elevation in the river-valleys of the interior. The north of France had been peneplained before the final movement of elevation began, but the establishment of the present topography was largely the result of erosion in the Upper Pliocene. M. Lemoine demonstrates, contrary to general belief, that the Loire is a much more ancient river than the Seine. He points out also that there is no reason to believe in any former connection between the upper Loire and the Seine, and