Economic developments of the 19th century. George Stephenson's locomotive, "Rocket". Developments during this time altered the nature of life, not just in Britain, but all over the world. There were huge population changes: The population grew 260 per cent in the years between 1750 and 1900. In 1750, about 15 per cent of the population lived in towns, but by 1900 it was 85 per cent. By 1900, London had 4.5 million people, and Glasgow had 760,000. Some historians have called this period 'the Factory Age' that traditionally started with Richard Arkwright's cotton mill at Cromford in 1771. In the century 1815-1914 textile production increased 15-fold, coal production increased 20-fold, and iron production increased 30-fold. Transport and communications improved. The 19th century was characterized by sharp contradictions. In many ways it was an age of progress: railways and ships were built, great scientific discoveries were made, education became more widespread; but at the same time it was an age of profound social unrest, because there was too much poverty, too much injustice. The growth of scientific inventions mechanized industry and increased wealth, but this progress only enriched the few at the expense of the many. Dirty factories, long hours of work, child labour, exploitation, low wages, slums and frequent unemployment - these were the conditions. In the 19th century the post-Napoleonic wars period of reaction was being gradually reformed and more liberal ministers were included in the Government; more progressive policies and laws were adopted. Under ultra-conservative Wellington, who became Prime minister in 1828, some reforms were introduced: R. Peel, the Home Secretary created an efficient police force, and the policeman were called peelers or bobbies. Victorian science was to become greatly influential on the developments in the Modern Time. The population of Australia was expanding rapidly. There were four self-governing colonies: New South Wales, South of Australia, Victoria and Queensland.