

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

SAINT-CLAUDE (MANITOBA):
A DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

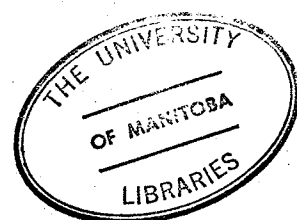
by

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MLR

PREFACE

The following dissertation penetrates a sphere of research and analysis well known and frequently performed by demographers in those European countries where Roman Catholicism is a predominant religion. The work revolves around the demographic makeup of a bygone population, and because Roman Catholic parish registers have kept, for many centuries, records on all known births, marriages and deaths within its boundaries, the interested demographer has access to the reconstruction of the families for that particular area. The study may involve either separate villages, towns or groups of one or the other. The ensuing reconstruction process enables the researcher to weave a portrait of general and specific fertility, natality, nuptiality and mortality trends for that parish.

There are, however, certain inherent limitations. In older populations, for example, the impact of the "migration" factor, to and from the studied area, can never be measured in precise quantitative terms. Neither parish nor civil records ever did keep accurate figures on population movement, either in or out of that area.

Furthermore, small control-groups, such as those holding 5000 inhabitants or less, may sometimes provide misleading results, especially when they are compared with much larger groups.

Finally, there are the predictable effects of periodic disease or famine, which have, in the past, coldly left their imprint on particular groups of people.

Studies of this nature, conducted in Canada, have been fewer in number. Indeed, there has been a certain quantity of these carried out in the province of Québec, the most noteworthy of the series having been the research performed by Jacques Henripin, a University of Montréal professor of Demography, on the French-Canadian families living in 18th Century New-France.

SAINT-CLAUDE, a French-speaking parish community nestled in rural Southern Manitoba, came into being in the early 1890s. Its people live primarily on sizeable farms, even though the "village" portion of the parish maintains some 30% of the total registered population of Saint-Claude.

This community qualified well for the researcher's proposed demographic analysis: a complete set of parish registers was readily available for research purposes.

However, certain specific criteria, over and above the aforementioned statement, motivated the study of the early population of Saint-Claude, more specifically, for the period extending from 1892 to the breakoff point, 1930.

First, what of this shroud of "isolationism" which has veiled the community ever since the turn of the present Century?

Second, what of the impact of the "migration" factor on the size and the age-structure of its population?

Third, what resulted from the stubborn adherence of its families to basic Roman-Catholic principles?

Fourth, what has been the role of agriculture in the parish, its evolution from a "labour-intensive" to a "capital-intensive" process and the subsequent effects of this transition on the young people of the parish?

These four variables have, without a doubt, greatly influenced the demographic fabric of this rural society. Could one therefore admit that Saint-Claude has not been

exempted from the inflictions of the so-called post-Second World War "rural exodus"?

The researcher, in the concluding portion of this work, relates his impressions on what has happened to the social, economic, linguistic and demographic framework of this group of people. It is only hoped that this effort will have contributed to the general study of the modern-day "evolution" of our rural populations.

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CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

AN INTRODUCTION

1. Saint-Claude: A Brief Historical Account

The rural village of Saint-Claude rests in the southwestern portion of the province of Manitoba, some sixty-miles away from the city of Winnipeg.¹ The first historical mention made of this parish may be found in the written annals of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. During the year 1885, the Company was busy constructing the Winnipeg-Souris line, and along that line, it built a water reservoir. A few hence baptized it the "Sixty-Miles Tank".²

Henceforth, from 1887 to 1892, the C.P.R.'s water reservoir remained under the caretakership of the site's only permanent residents - Mr. James Thompson, his mother and Monsieur François Roulard. At that moment, then, a

¹In the late 19th Century, the region of Saint-Claude was densely wooded and almost untouched by human labour.

²The "Sixty-Miles Tank" was so-called because of its being located sixty rail miles from Winnipeg.

mere three persons occupied the lonely but densely wooded area of soil-rich region destined to become the second French colony in Manitoba.³

The first trickle of French settlers arrived in 1892 on April 24.⁴

In the latter portion of that year, several more families arrived from France.⁵ The first parish census, tabulated at the end of 1892, gave the tiny community a total of twenty-one inhabitants, eighteen of which were French, two of which were Scottish and one French-Canadian.

These first French families suffered repeated severe hardships and tribulations in their first winter at Saint-Claude. Initially, there were the long and cold winter months, and then there was the arduous task of clearing the land during the first spring months. In 1893, the first homesteads had been erected. The small colony remained static in size till the end of that first hard year.

³The first Manitoba rural settlement populated by French- and Swiss-born immigrants had been Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes, twenty-odd miles from Saint-Claude.

⁴They came from the "Isère" department in France.

⁵Saint-Claude remained, till 1896, a mission of the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes, Man.

In 1894, their efforts were rewarded when a new and heavier influx made its way from the Alpine region of France.⁶ This trend continued till 1896. It was at this stage in Manitoba history that a unique phenomenon made its mark. Not since the many and repeated landings of French settlers and "filles du Roi" on the shores of New France in the 17th and 18th Centuries, had an entire area of land and forest been peopled by hundreds of immigrants from virtually every province of France. Saint-Claude acquired this unique status and, as such, quickly set itself apart from other French-speaking communities in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.⁷ These other French-speaking communities were distinctly French-Canadian settlements.

Few attempts have been made in trying to discover the reason why this happened. Very little interest has ever even been expressed. Only in the old records and documents found in the Saint-Claude parish church vaults did the researcher discover the veritable reason.

⁶The departments of Isère, Savoie, Haute-Savoie, Jura and Ardèche.

⁷Notably Saint-Pierre, Saint-Boniface, Saint-Norbert, Saint-Malo, Sainte-Agathe, Saint-Anne-des-Chênes, Saint-Eustache, Saint-Jean-Baptiste (all in Manitoba) and Regina, Gravelbourg, Prince-Albert, Willow Bunch and Ponteix (all in Saskatchewan)

The first pastor at Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes, the neighbouring parish, happened to be Dom Paul Benoît who was born in France. He also looked after the mission of Saint-Claude. In an attempt to populate Saint-Claude with French-speaking inhabitants, Dom Benoît looked to Monseigneur Taché, then the Bishop of Saint-Boniface, Man.

Accordingly, Bishop Taché initiated a recruitment effort in an attempt to attract French-Canadian families from the province of Québec. However, his efforts, for the most part, were fruitless. Dom Benoît, unshaken by this initial setback, wrote to his superiors in France. And through their sincere efforts, many families of Isérois, Savoyards, Juraciens and Ardèchois made their way across the Atlantic ocean, in the latter years of the 1890s, to their new home in Saint-Claude.

Another factor contributed to this happening. With the above facts in mind, one would immediately pose the following question: why did these immigrants choose the area surrounding Saint-Claude and Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes? The answer is to be found in the geophysical makeup of the terrain in that sector of Manitoba. Their familiarity with this type of hilly and forest-laden terrain enabled them to settle down properly very quickly and thus convert the

land into the finest agricultural soil in southern Manitoba.⁹ This was the type of terrain which the Alpine French and Swiss immigrants new best.

As the end of the Century approached, the parish of Saint-Claude grew in size and soon became an official parish. Its first pastor, or "curé", Father Léo Dunoyer, arrived in 1898.⁸

The parish of Saint-Claude maintained a very accurate account of the size of its population during the years 1895 and 1896.¹⁰ The census of 1895, found in the Status Animarum, or Book of Souls, Volume 1, and compiled by Monsieur Magnin-Feyzot, under the supervision of Dom Benoît, reads in the following manner:- 163 inhabitants, 116 of which were adults and 46 of which were children under sixteen years of age¹¹, as well as 3 persons of religious order.

⁸Father Dunoyer was replaced by Father Claude Massonat in that same year. In 1905, Father Mourey became the pastor. In 1907, he was replaced by Father Joseph Radaz, who became a local legend during his 45 years as pastor of Saint-Claude. Upon his death in 1952, Father Jean-Marie Gagné assumed the position and carried on till 1971.

⁹Jura, Ardèche, Savoie, Haute-Savoie and Isère possessed roughly the same geophysical features.

¹⁰Found in the Book of Souls (1895). Also includes complete figures on livestock holdings in the parish at that time.

¹¹Classified as "communiantes" and "non-communiantes".

Of this total, 145 were born in France. The 1896 census, similarly, gave the parish a total of 182 inhabitants. In 1902, the parish had registered some 215 members.¹²

It was not until 1904, that a second great wave of immigrants, from Brittany, made its way to Saint-Claude.¹³ The arrival of 132 hardy Bretons included 27 married couples and their children.¹⁴ Along with the already implanted French population of Saint-Claude, this group built itself, in the following years, into a strongly-knit social and demographic entity, characterized by very high birth rates and a relatively low level of outmigration.

Two important factors were important for this. First, the rural roads which connected Saint-Claude and other parts of the province were, at that time, in extremely poor condition. This resulted in further isolation of the community, thereby maintaining a high percentage of of the population in the parish for the first four and a

¹²This further figure was obtained from contemporary parish documents.

¹³Statistics obtained from the Book of Souls for 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

¹⁴Among these, the families of Jean-Louis Carel, Jean-Mathurin Kervinio, François Gloux, Jean-Marie LeBris, Joseph-Marie Philippe, Jacques LeRoux, Yves Dacquay, Pierre Philippot, Joseph-Marie Oliviéro, Mathurin-Joseph Philippot, Joseph Levanen, Mathurin Bellec, Joseph LeGarff, Joachim Kervégan, Jean-Marie LeFloch, Joseph Ammonic, Pierre-Marie LeCalvé, Guillaume Dondo, Mathurin LeHeiget, Marc Guiguéno, Joseph-Marie LeNéal, Mathurin Philippot, Julien Philippot, Mathurin LeDévéhat, Yves LeGourriec, Joseph-Marie Philippe and Julien Philippe.

half decades of the 20th Century.¹⁵ This observation has been substantiated by the fact that, unlike several other important rural communities in the province, the population of Saint-Claude grew steadily if not spectacularly and continued to grow, with the minimum of interruptions, till the 1960s. The postwar establishment of a dairy industry and milk-processing plant in the village stimulated the raising of livestock and fortified the agrarian tendons of the community.

The second factor can be explained by the early state of isolationism bred by the constant fear and distrust of English-speaking antagonism and prejudice found during that period stretching from the 1890s to the end of the First World War. The bitterness caused by the Manitoba Schools Question, which witnessed the denial of public aid to private schools, had a repugnant effect on French-speaking settlers in the province. Minor conflicts, as well, between Orangemen from nearby Carmen and the fiery nationalistic French from Saint-Claude, during the first three decades of the 20th Century, bred even more the flames of isolation.

¹⁵This is substantiated by evidence found in the parish Family Tables. They indicate that a high proportion of the sons of the original French settlers married (either in the parish or elsewhere) and then set up their farms on family land. As in France, during the preceding centuries, the father gave or sold a tract of his own holdings so that his son would have no difficulty in settling down and raising his own family.

It was, nevertheless, the Manitoba Schools Question, an unfortunate happening in Manitoba historical annals, which did more to isolate the European communities of Saint-Claude and Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes, and to a lesser degree, the French-Canadian communities of the province, than any other single factor.

2. Method of Analysis

Any form of systematized study necessitates the usage of a confirmed set of tools and methods. This study provides no exception. The reconstitution of the Family Tables, in this instance, conforms strictly to the mechanical approach set forth by Louis Henry and Michel Fleury of the National Institute for Demographic Studies in Paris, France.¹⁶ This patterned trend of analysis consequently permits a closer observation of the demographic events which have transpired in the parish of Saint-Claude

¹⁶This method, after several years of tedious alteration and refinement by its authors, became the set of rules rigourously observed by many demographers. These rules were set forth in a manual entitled Manuel de Dépouillement et d'Exploitation de l'Etat Civil Ancien (devised by Louis Henry and Michel Fleury, and first published in 1956).

since its conception in 1892. The analysis will attempt to determine, as accurately as possible, the trends in natality and nuptiality as well as changing fertility and mortality, while trying to relate these to the social and economic fabric of the parish.

The Fleury-Henry method demands careful reconstruction of ancient families through the careful manipulation of the parish registers and other related documents such as the Status Animarum.*

The first step is both lengthy and demanding. The researcher must transcribe, from the parish registers onto special forms, each and every birth, marriage and sepulture which took place in the parish, and that for a given period of time (in this case, 1890-1930).

The second step calls for a realignment and classification of these new forms into complete families; hence, the Family Tables (see Chapter II). Utmost care and caution are mandatory in this procedure. The frequent misspelling of names, inadvertently committed by the parish priest at the moment of the event, will often throw confusion into the researcher's work. Since most, if not all, early registers were kept in Latin, one must be proficient enough as to make out the distinction between two very similar spellings of Christian names (for example, Augustus and Augustinus in

* The parish Book of Souls

Latin - become Auguste and Augustin in French).

Then again, it is possible that many of these forms will not fall into a set because of the ever-presence of transient human beings in the parish, coming one year and leaving a few years after and having participated in a particular demographic event (for example, the birth of a child in that family).

Verification and reverification of the assembled families is absolutely vital to the success of any demographic study. Hence, such events as "still births" must be included in the Family Tables.

With a complete series of Family Tables before him, the researcher is ready to commence extraction of the information from the Tables and to compile it into a series of numerous tables and charts, ready for analysis. For example, the researcher may now determine:

- (a) the number of "completed" families, that is, those families whose mother has reached the age of 45 years before her own death or her husband's; the number of partially "completed" families, that is, those families whose mother or father has died prior to the mother's 45 birthday;

- (b) the interval in months between the marriage of the woman and her first-born child, for a particular age-group, per family type;
- (c) the intervals in months between subsequent births;
- (d) the number of children born, per age-group, per family type;
- (e) the length of the marriage union;
- (f) the remarriage of the husband or the wife after the death of his or her partner, if this occurs;
- (g) the age of the husband or the wife at the end of the marriage union.

3. The Choice of Saint-Claude

Several important factors singled out the choice of Saint-Claude over three other potential candidates.¹⁷ First of all, Saint-Claude's present-day population of 1,530 (1,151 of which were registered as parishioners in 1968) inhabitants¹⁸ provides the demographic researcher with a large enough group of people so as to readily permit him to conduct a worthwhile and pertinent demographic study. Observation and analysis of very small groups of inhabitants (for example,

300 or 400 persons) invariably lead the researcher to make easy generalizations concerning changing fertility and changing mortality.

Secondly, the simple fact that a strong majority of Saint-Claude's population has been of a non-outmigrating or stationary type has thereby made the study of its families a worthwhile endeavour.

Thirdly, preliminary studies of the community did reveal the high fertility of its married female population as well as the relatively low mortality trends (for example, the relative non-existence of fatal diseases and the relatively high average age-at-death of its men and women) which characterized the village as a whole. As such, the community has provided the researcher with a singular case of European families living in an isolated region of rural Manitoba. This phenomenon shall be observed once again in the following chapters.

The fourth, and conceivably most important criterion for selecting the parish community of Saint-Claude over other possible candidates, stems from the fact that it has been

¹⁷The other possibilities for a demographic study were the French-speaking communities of Sainte-Anne-des-Chênes, Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes and Saint-Pierre-Jolys, all of which are situated in rural Manitoba.

¹⁸Obtained from the parish "Spiritual Report" for the year ending in 1968. The figure of 1,530 includes non-Catholics & non-French-speaking Catholics.

able to keep and maintain, since its very inception in 1892, a complete set of parish registers containing each and every marriage and birth, as well as deaths and "still births", and including other pertinent demographic data such as the Status Animarum.¹⁹ From these records, the researcher was able to draw up special forms²⁰ for 1,364 births (1892 to 1943); 161 marriages (1892 to 1930); and 597 deaths (1892 to July of 1970). These special forms provided the needed data for each and every table, chart and graph to be found in this dissertation.

The parish was also able to keep accurate records on each of the immigrating European-born families for the period covering 1892 to 1913. This alone provided the researcher with an invaluable source of data concerning the birthplaces, the birthdates and the European-born offspring of the original settlers.²¹ In addition, mention must be made of the fact that the parish church in Saint-Claude has been able to preserve in its vaults a complete series of five Status Animarum, covering the last sixty years of family life in the parish²², as well as a series of annual Spiritual Reports (or, parish census) commencing in 1928.

¹⁹Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes was painfully discarded when the researcher discovered that its record of births, covering the years 1878 to 1919, had perished in a fire some years ago.

In the stripping-down process and the subsequent reclassification of the above-mentioned parish documents and registers, the researcher did notice one very important fact. While records of "still births", as well as endogeneous and exogeneous deaths, were not inscribed in the Baptismal records, they were found in the Burials register. Accordingly, extreme caution was exercised in the extraction of these events from the Burials register and their subsequent insertion into the special "baptismal" forms.

In regards to any marriage ceremonies performed in the parish church from 1892 to 1940, rare mention of the age of the couple at the moment of matrimony was made. The task of deriving their ages, so crucial in the study of nuptiality and fertility, involved long and tedious work.²³

In concluding, let it be noted that the Marriages register frequently kept a record of Saint-Claude men who had married in another parish, that is, the parish of the bride, but who had, afterwards, come back to settle down in Saint-Claude to set up their farm and family.

²⁰These standard Henry-Fleury forms permitted the recording of the pertinent names, dates, marital status and age of each and every individual present in the observation.

²¹This information was extremely useful in the formation of the Family Tables for those couples who had married in France prior to their arrival in Saint-Claude.

²²These did contain numerous flaws.

²³Many of the wanted ages were found in the Status Animarum of 1895 and of 1903.

4. Emigration from Europe
1892 to 1920

The researcher has been able to draw up a series of maps and tables reflecting the main regions and provinces in France and Switzerland from which came Saint-Claude's immigrant European families. In all, 431 people came to the parish from France during the period of 1892 to 1920. In addition, 34 Swiss, Belgians and Luxembourgeois made their way to this community during the same time-period. At the same time, exclusion must not be made of the fifty or so French-Canadians and a few Métis who settled down there at the turn of the Century.

Table I gives a breakdown of these geographical origins, first for France and then for the rest of Western Europe. For example, Brittany, an Atlantic coast French province, saw 165 of her children leave the homeland for Saint-Claude. Hence, 35.5% of the French-born immigrants ($165/465 \times 100$), including Swiss, Belgians and Luxembourgeois, had been born in Brittany.

The French Alps represented 37.2% of the total number of immigrants who crossed over. At the bottom of the Table, Switzerland furnished 4.1%, Belgium 2.4% and Luxembourg .9%. France therefore provided for 92.7% of the total number.

TABLE 1
EMIGRATION FROM WESTERN EUROPE
BY REGION AND BY PROVINCE
1892 - 1920

French Alps - Jura	37.2%	France	92.7%
Brittany	35.5	Switzerland	4.1
Central France	9.9	Belgium	2.4
Northern France	4.7	Luxembourg	.9
Switzerland	4.1		
Belgium	2.4		100.0%
Luxembourg	0.9		
Normandy	1.9		
other regions in France	3.4		
	100.0%		

Notes: The above figures are represented as a percentage of the total number of immigrants who arrived in Saint-Claude, Manitoba.

Table 2 enumerates the pertinent French "départements" from which arrived the French settlers. Map 1, in turn, relates the official departmental number to each geographical correspondent. Each and every department in France - ninety in all at the turn of the Century - is a result of the systematic breakdown of the original French provinces. The number indicated is utilized for postal, vehicular and all other official Federal identification purposes (for example, number 13 designates Les Bouches-du-Rhône, of which Marseilles is the

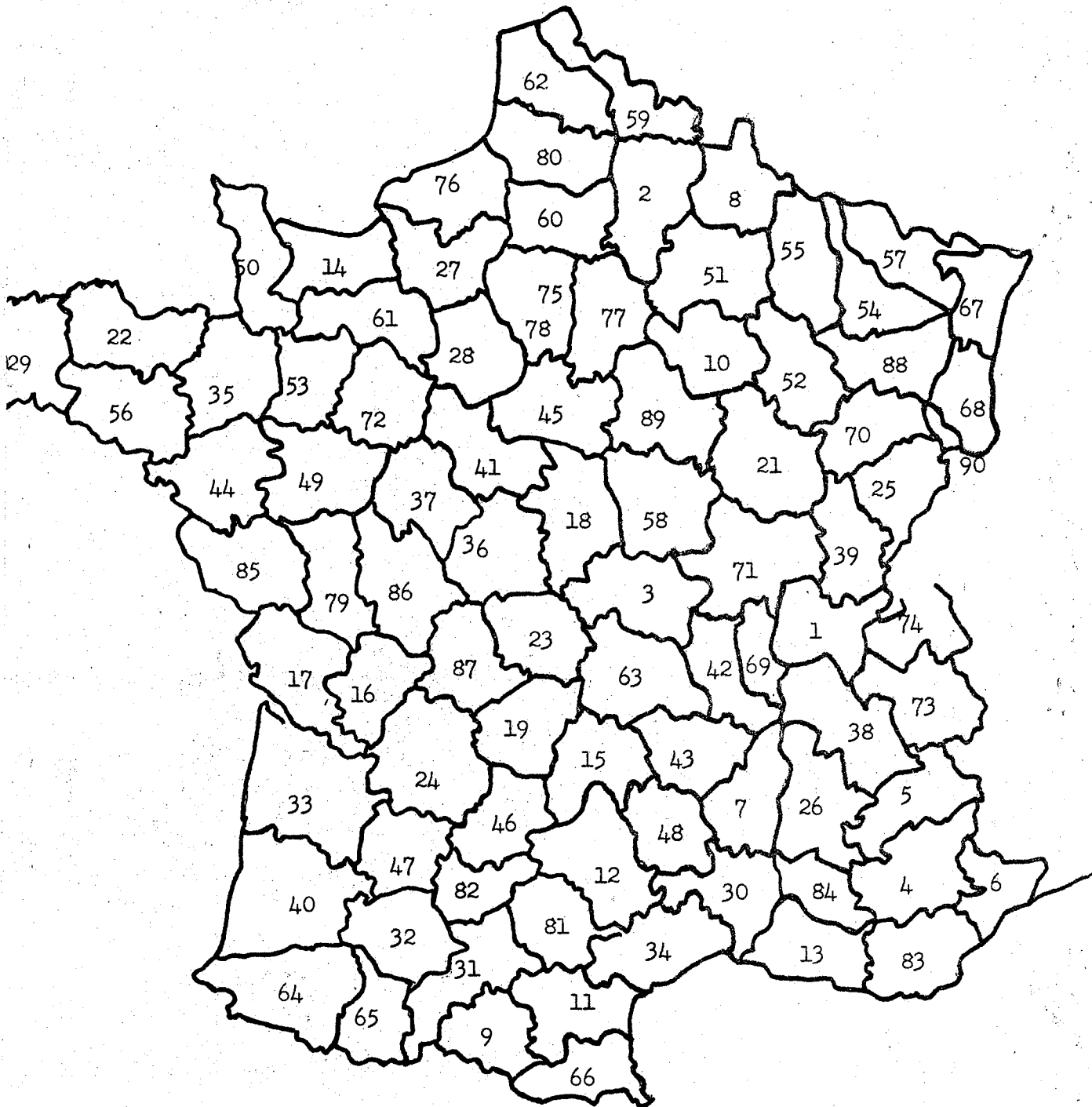
chief administrative center).

TABLE 2
FRENCH DEPARTMENTS
FROM WHICH CAME THE SETTLERS

Ain	1	Haute-Loire	43
Aisne	2	Loire-Atlantique	44
Ardèche	7	Lozère	48
Ardennes	8	Manche	50
Calvados	14	Marne	51
Charente	16	Haute-Marne	52
Côtes-du-Nord	22	Morbihan	56
Eure-et-Loir	28	Nord	59
Finistère	29	Pas-de-Calais	62
Ille-et-Vilaine	35	Savoie	73
Indre	36	Deux-Sèvres	79
Indre-et-Loire	37	Somme	80
Isère	38	Vaucluse	84
Jura	39	Vendée	85
Loire	42	Vienne	86

Notes: The official number of the department is given.

Table 2 enumerates the pertinent French departments from which came the French settlers. Table 3, on the other hand, relates the number of departures by department as a percentage of the total number of French-born immigrants.



MAP 1

The department of MORBIHAN, situated in Brittany, provided, by far, the largest number of settlers, that is, a total of 132 people or 30.6%. The Alpine departments of SAVOIE and ISERE followed with respective totals of 45 and 40 persons. All of these figures are based on a total of 431 departures from France.

TABLE 3
EMIGRATION FROM FRANCE
BY "DEPARTEMENT"

Morbihan	30.6%	Haute-Marne	1.4%
Savoie	10.4	Ardennes	1.4
Isère	9.3	Pas-de-Calais	.9
Jura	7.2	Manche	.9
Deux-Sèvres	5.1	Calvados	.9
Haute-Loire	4.6	Vienne	.7
Ardèche	4.6	Vaucluse	.5
Ille-et-Vilaine	4.2	Somme	.5
Finistère	2.1	Marne	.2
Ain	2.1	Aisne	.2
Indre-et-Loire	1.6	Nord	.2
Vendée	1.6	Maine-et-Loire	.2
Loire	1.4	Eure-et-Loir	.2
Loire-Atlantique	1.4	Indre	.2
Charente-Infér.	1.4	others	3.7
			100.0%

Table 4 provides more specific information, in that it gives more details concerning the number of departures by department as a percentage of the total number of immigrants for that particular region or province. For example, 80% of the outmigrating Bretons had been born in the department of MORBIHAN, that is, 132 out of 165 Bretons.

Map 2 illustrates the five principal regions by the use of a different and distinct colour for each region.

Accordingly, ORANGE denotes the seven departments in Northern France; GREEN underlines the four Breton departments; BLUE distinguishes the six departments in east Central France; BROWN is used for the nine departments situated in the Alpine region of France; and finally, YELLOW points out the three Norman departments.

Inevitably, the number of departures from east Central France, Northern France and Normandy seemed insignificant when compared to those for Brittany and Alpine France. The rugged climate and the hard life awaiting them in Western Canada did not seem to discourage the Bretons and Alpine French from coming to Saint-Claude.

The severe Canadian winters were no place for families from the south of France.

TABLE 4
DEPARTURES BY DEPARTMENT
1892-1920

FRENCH ALPINE AREA (173)

Savoie	26.0%
Isère	23.1
Jura	17.9
Ardèche	11.6
Hte-Loire	11.6
Ain	5.2
Loire	3.5
Vaucluse	0.8
Lozère	0.4

CENTRAL FRANCE (46)

Deux-Sèvres	47.8%
Indre-et-Loire	15.2
Vendée	15.2
Charente-Inf.	13.0
Vienne	6.5
Indre	2.2

NORTHERN FRANCE (22)

BRITTANY (165)

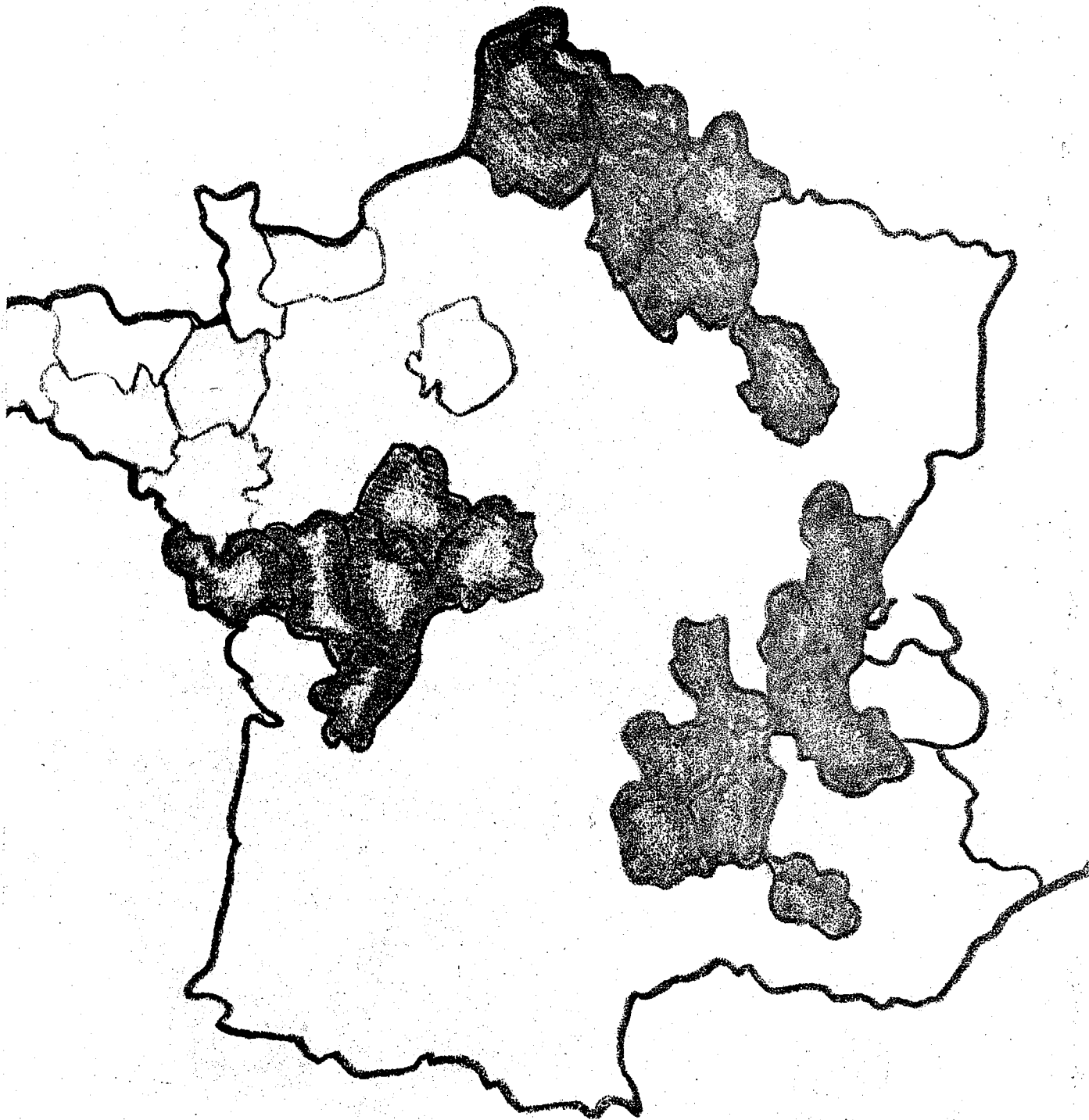
Morbihan	80.0
Ille-et-V	10.9
Finistère	5.5
L-Atlantq.	3.6

NORMANDY (9)

Manche	44.5
Calvados	44.5
Eure-et-L	11.0

Haute-Marne	27.3
Ardennes	27.3
Pas-de-Calais	18.2
Somme	9.1
Aisne	4.6
Marne	4.6
Nord	4.6
others	4.6

Notes: The departures per department are expressed as a percentage of the total number of departures from that region. The absolute number of departures per region is given in brackets at the right.



MAP 2

CHAPTER II - ANNUAL TRENDS

CHAPTER II

ANNUAL TRENDS

1. Saint-Claude: General Annual Demographic Trends

The method devised by Michel Fleury and Louis Henry and which is contained in the Manuel de Dépouillement et d'Exploitation de l'Etat Civil ancien, has been adopted for this second chapter.²⁴ Legitimate births, marriages and deaths were compiled on a month-by-month basis for each and every civil year up to and including 1969. With these figures in hand, the researcher went on to calculate the number of legitimate births, marriages and deaths for each crop year, that is, stretching from the 1st day of August of one year to the 31st of July of the following year. The number of conceptions per corresponding month were also calculated.

²⁴Fleury, Michel, and Henry, Louis, Nouveau Manuel de Dépouillement et d'Exploitation de l'Etat Civil Ancien (Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, Paris, 1965, 182 pp.).

The Fleury-Henry method is the simplest and quickest way of reconstructing ancient families, of the Catholic faith, through the drawing-up of special forms presenting essential data on all children born, all men and women married and all people deceased in a particular parish or commune (France).

Afterwards, through classification and proper rearrangement, the families are reconstructed in a manner which keeps the number of errors at a minimum.

These families are then individually classified into different types. This being so, nuptiality, fertility, natality and mortality are ready for analysis.

When one observes the first major graph (1), presented in this chapter, marked fluctuations do make their appearance in several periods. These are, without a doubt, the result of dealing with relatively small numbers. However, long-term trends are readily noticeable, especially with respect to deaths and marriages. So as to facilitate the comprehension of Graph 1, strips of ten crop years have been made. However, before analyzing Graph 1, attention should be paid to Table 5 which is presented below.

TABLE 5

TOTAL LEGITIMATE CONCEPTIONS,
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS PER CROP YEAR
1892-1969

Decades _i	Conceptions	Marriages	Deaths _{ii}
1890-1899	126	21	27
1900-1909	236	42	61
1910-1919	294	45	69
1920-1929	266	50	66
1930-1939	361	72	78
1940-1949	330	86	91
1950-1959	410	89	92
1960-1969	255	95	115
total	2278	500	599

Notes: i) Averaged for eight years, that is, for 1892-1899
 ii) 0-9 years Age-Group included
 The CROP YEAR means the total for May to December of the preceding year + the total for January to April of the present year.

Table 5 presents a general statistical view of the total number of legitimate conceptions, marriages and deaths (child and adult mortality combined) per crop year, with totals for each decade.

It is impossible that distinct conclusions be drawn from Table 5. A relationship, nonetheless, is established between these figures and population as the dissertation progresses.

Table 6 presents year-by-year population totals for the parish of Saint-Claude. The table include sub-columns for French-speaking, English-speaking and other individuals.

TABLE 6
POPULATION TOTALS_i
1890-1968

Year	French	Anglophone	Others	Total
1890				
1891				
1892				
1893				
1894				
1895	150			150
1896	150			150
1897	225			225
1898	225			225
1899	225			225

Year	French	Anglophone	Others	Total
1900	225			225
1901	225			225
1902	241			241
1903	241			241
1904	241			241
1905	387			387
1906	387			387
1907	387			387
1908	387			387
1909	650			650
1910	650			650
1911	650			650
1912	635	(1)	(3)	635
1913	687		(1)	687
1914	650			650
1915	614	(1)	(3)	614
1916	695	(1)	(5)	695
1917	738	(1)		738
1918	677	(1)		677
1919	718			718
1920	698	(1)		698
1921	794			794
1922	810	(1)		810
1923	747			747
1924	780			780
1925	758			758
1926	678			678
1927	678			678
1928	730	25		755
1929				
1930	750g	h		750
1931	801g	20c		821
1932				
1933	816f	20c		836
1934	922e	20c		942

Year	French	Anglophone	Others	Total
1935	953d	14c		967
1936	1008d	25c		1033
1937	1059b	18c		1077
1938				
1939				
1940				
1941				
1942	937			937
1943	1078	6	15	1099
1944	1078	6	15	1099
1945	1051	41	54	1146
1946	1135	37	76	1248
1947	1152	61	85	1298
1948	1237	47	62	1346
1949				
1950				
1951	1230	30	30i	1290
1952	1129	30	14	1173
1953	1049	33	254	1336
1954	1036	32	341	1409
1955	1095	23	256	1374
1956	1087	20	246	1353
1957	1062	18	281	1361
1958	1080	19	266	1365
1959	1113	20	240	1373
1960	1127	19	285	1431
1961	1174	19	306	1499
1962	1147	25	305	1477
1963	1162	25	288	1475
1964	1192	25	287	1504
1965	1177	17	310	1504
1966	1165	17	360	1542
1967	1150	17	348	1515
1968	1151	14	365	1530

Note: i) includes all other ethnic groups living or who lived within the parish (for example, Slavic groups). They are placed in the Others column. As of 1953, all non-Catholics residing in the parish were placed in the Others column.

Notes: (continued)

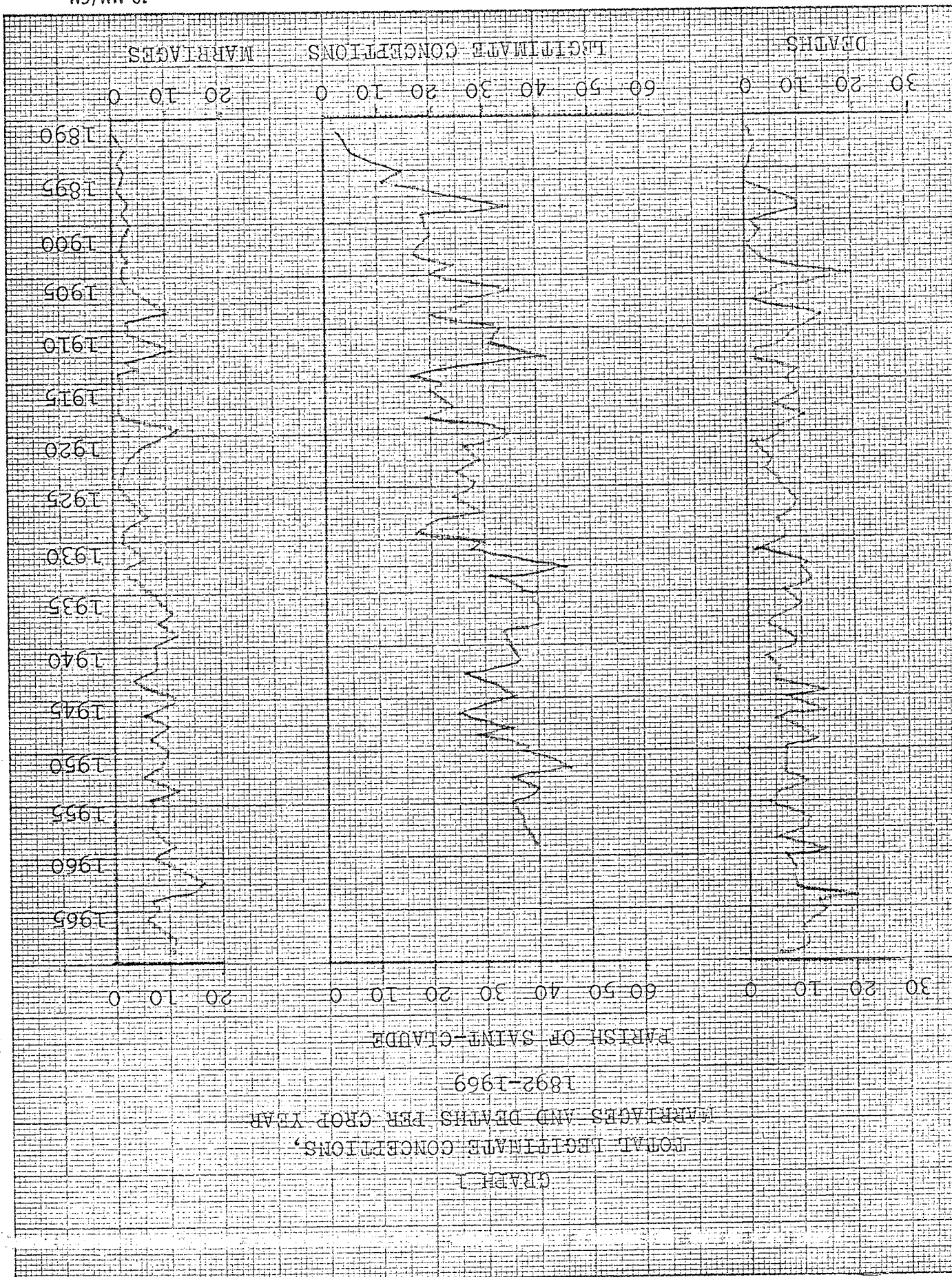
- (b) includes 10 Polish families and their dependants;
- (c) English-speaking non-Catholics;
- (d) includes 10 Slavic families and their dependants;
- (e) includes 14 non-French-speaking Catholic families and their dependants;
- (f) includes 4-5 Polish families and their dependants;
- (g) includes 1 Polish family;
- (h) no indication of size or numbers;
- (i) not clear whether it is 22 or 30;

The above figures were obtained from very poorly-kept Parish Census reports. Approximations had to be made several times. Population figures for the years 1895 to 1927, not available in the Parish census reports, were obtained from the Saint-Boniface, Manitoba ARCHDIOCESE ARCHIVES. Representatives of the ARCHIVES stressed upon the fact that these figures were merely estimates obtained a while ago from a number of sources. The original figures had perished in a fire many years prior. Regarding the "Anglophone" and "Others" columns, the figures were again estimates furnished by the ARCHIVES. In some cases, they were added on to the Total.

Graph 1 recreates the statistical data furnished in Table 6. Successive year-by-year fluctuations are presented. Deaths and Marriages are illustrated from the very beginning right up to the end of the 1960s.

The Conceptions sector takes into account "legitimate" births only, that is, all births, including "still" births, conceived by married women.

The tabulation of Legitimate Conceptions discontinues prior to the end of the 1950s.



2. Legitimate Conceptions

Each and every legitimate conception in the parish has been tabulated on a monthly and yearly basis for the period stretching from 1892 to 1969, although Graph 1 stops at 1958. Graph 1 indicates that the highest peaks on the Legitimate Fertility curve were registered at the end of the 19th Century, just prior to the First World War, and then during the Great Depression of the 1930s. The early 1950s also exhibited some high peaks.

The sharp increase in legitimate conceptions during the pre-World War I period reflected the resultant heavy immigration which occurred during the 1897-1907 phase. As mentioned in Chapter I, this phase witnessed the arrival of dozens of large French families from Brittany, thereby swelling the population count in Saint-Claude and "contributing" many new births to the parish thereafter.

However, the analysis of the other peak period demands extreme caution. This peak period occurred during the 1930s. Here again, the study copes with small numbers. Accordingly, a careful observation of natality trends at Saint-Claude, during these years, indicates that, while general natality trends tended to fall in numerous other areas in Canada and the United States, they rose in Saint-Claude.

One explanation might be found in the fact that Saint-Claude's economy has always been based upon the "mixed-farming" principle. While agriculture across the Western Canadian prairies had specialized mostly in wheat, rye, barley and oat cultivation, apart from cattle-raising in the FarWest, Saint-Claude's agricultural specialities were of a three-fold nature: grain and vegetable farming, as well as cattle-raising and dairy-farming.

This economic factor, coupled with the rigid isolation which gripped the parish during most of the pre-World War II era, may well explain the relative rise in birth trends during the 1930s. At the same time, very little evidence indicates that there was any widespread poverty in the parish even at that time.²⁵

The final noticeable peak, registered at the beginning of the 1950s, reflected, with some certitude, the new postwar prosperity which did, in fact, affect the entire country.

Table 5 illustrates an apparent average decade trend. Except for the 1920-1929 decade, which gave an annual average of 26.6 legitimate conceptions, the annual averages did climb

²⁵There were some families of low income, especially amongst the few Métis families living there, but their situation was far from being desperate. This information was obtained through conversations with senior townfolk and the parish priest. No formal records were kept on the parish poor.

steadily, if not spectacularly, from decade to decade. The 1890-1899 period gave an annual average of 12.6 whilst the 1950-1959 decade reflected an annual average of 41 legitimate conceptions.²⁶

3. Marriages

One can readily spot the peak periods on the Marriages curve. These were registered in 1907, in 1919, in 1939, in 1947, in 1953 and in 1961. In all, 500 marriages took place in the parish church during the 1892-1969 period. Once again, small numbers are involved and as such, the researcher is wary of formulating generalizations. The 1919 mark reflected the "arrival" at the adult stage and the subsequent marriage of the children born in the parish during the early 1890s. The same held true for the small children who had arrived with their immigrant Breton parents at the turn of the Century and up to and including 1907.

The slight rise in the number of marriages registered in 1939 was undoubtedly due to the end of the Great Depression and its miseries, and as such, to rising new expectations. Slight upward movements registered in 1945 and 1947 may have been due to the fact that the Second World War was over with.

The Second World War did not affect the population of Saint-Claude, either directly or indirectly, since few of its citizens participated in the overseas "war effort".

The marked rise in nuptiality at the beginning of the 1960s certainly reflected the "arrival" at the adult stage of the many babies born during the Depression.

Table 5 points to a steady rise in the nuptiality annual average, from decade to decade. The trend showed a decade-to-decade growth, even though the number of marriages registered at the turn of the Century was small.

4. Mortality

In the period extending from the last decade of the 19th Century to the beginning of the 1970s, a total of 599 deaths were recorded in the parish books. This sum includes both infant mortality and adult mortality totals. The researcher was able to locate, within the "Sepultures" register, the name and age of every infant born in the parish and who had then died within ten days after birth. Accordingly, the name of every child whose death had occurred within the "endogeneous" mortality category²⁷ was found; not in the "Baptismal" books,

²⁶This decade witnessed an amazing "baby boom" in the parish, jumping to 410 births from 330 in the previous decade.

but rather, in the "Sepultures" register.²⁸

Graph 1 shows a "Mortality" curve which is seemingly uneven over the 80-year period. Caution must again be exercised here. Nevertheless, three peaks on the curves merit attention. These occurred in 1905, in 1909 and in 1963. Careful observation of mortality patterns for the beginning of the 20th Century on indicates that numerous aged members of the parish community died. Indeed, during this decade, a number of the original settlers, who had left France for Saint-Claude at ages of 70 years and over, died in the parish. Most of them died of natural causes.

From that decade onwards, mortality figures fluctuated very lightly. There was no noticeable change during the 1930s. In the post-World War II, mortality had very little impact. Table 5 confirms this.

²⁷"Endogeneous" mortality takes into account all infants dead immediately at or shortly after birth. This type of mortality is often due to physical malformations contracted by the infant just prior to birth.

²⁸Because the "still born" in the parish never had the chance of being christened by the parish priest, their names were never inscribed in the parish "Baptismal" registers. However, since they had in fact died, they were buried in the parish cemetery and their names were subsequently cited in the "Sepultures" registers.

5. SEASONAL TRENDS

i) Natality

The analysis of birth trends on a month-by-month basis provides rather interesting results. For example, Table 7, which examines Seasonal Trends for natality, and which covers the entire period of 1890-1970, indicates clearly that the average daily number of births rose during the months of March, April and May (7.29, 7.53 and 6.74), thereby showing that the number of corresponding conceptions was indeed higher during the months of June and July of the preceding year. This seems to be a normal happening. The average daily number of births tended to decline towards the end of the year, meaning that the frequency of conceptions did slow down during the final winter months.

Table 8 gives seasonal birth trends for certain selected periods of time, such as, the First World War period (1914-1919); the Great Depression (1929-1939); and the Second World War period (1939-1945).

However, an analysis of the average daily birth trends for these isolated periods is risky because of the small numbers involved. Nonetheless, the rise in birth trends during the Depression years is again noticed.

A comparison of Saint-Claude's seasonal trends is now made with other studies of the same type: Pierre Valmary's study of 18th Century rural families in the Bas-Quercy region of France²⁹, Etienne Gautier's and Louis Henry's study of the 18th Century rural families in the Norman parish of Crulai³⁰, Jean Ganiage's study of 18th Century rural families in the Ile-de-France region of France³¹, and finally, Jacques Henripin's demographic analysis of 17th and 18th Century French-Canadian families.³²

While the average daily number of births for Saint-Claude rose during the spring months of March, April and May, those for Bas-Quercy rose in June and July³³, those for Crulai in February and March³⁴, those for Ile-de-France in March and April³⁵, and those for French-Canada in March.³⁶

²⁹Pierre Valmary, Familles Paysannes au XVIIIe Siècle en Bas-Quercy (Paris, INED, 1965), 192 pp.

³⁰Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, La Population de Crulai, paroisse normande (Paris, INED, 1958), 269 pp.

³¹Jean Ganiage, Trois Villages de l'Ile-de-France (Paris, INED, 1963), 147 pp.

³²Jacques Henripin, La Population Canadienne au Début du XVIIIe Siècle (Paris, INED, 1954), 118 pp.

³³Pierre Valmary, op. cit., page 92.

³⁴Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 62.

³⁵Jean Ganiage, op. cit., page 67.

³⁶Jacques Henripin, op. cit., page 42.

TABLE 7
SEASONAL TRENDS
NATALITY

th	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	TOTAL
a) 1890-1970													
L	187	175	226	226	209	170	189	177	190	188	164	160	2261
Y	6.0	6.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.2	74.3
N	97	100	118	122	109	92	99	92	102	98	88	83	1200
U	120	130	143	105	101	80	72	78	85	89	92	105	1200
F	98	110	125	116	98	88	86	86	89	88	107	109	1200
BQ	90	106	74	88	123	166	122	88	65	84	105	89	1200
CAa	95	119	138	112	111	92	95	91	92	103	87	65	1200
CAb	97	90	90	95	80	93	97	118	118	99	118	105	1200
b) 1890-1930													
AL	76	65	108	94	88	55	72	69	71	76	68	75	917
LY	2.5	2.3	3.5	3.1	2.8	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	30.1
TN	98	92	139	125	113	73	93	89	95	98	91	97	1200
c) 1931-1970													
AL	111	110	118	132	121	115	117	108	119	112	96	85	1344
LY	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.7	44.2
TN	97	106	104	120	106	104	102	95	108	98	87	74	1200

Notes: Above includes all "still births". TOTAL gives total number of births per month for whole period. DAILY gives the average number of births per day (total no./day divided by the exact no. of days in that month). PR'TN gives the proportion of births per month (1200/total births per day x DAILY). Same applies for Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Notes: (continued) In the comparison of proportions for the various studies, the first one applies to Saint-Claude, CU stands for Crulai, IF for Ile-de-France, BQ for Bas-Quercy, CAa for Canada (all births except the first born in every family) and CAb for Canada (first-born only). In the case of Canada, the author did not provide an integrated Natality seasonal trend.

The following are the pages in which are found the proportions for the various studies (same as footnotes 33, 34, 35 and 36 on page 37):- Bas-Quercy, page 92; Crulai, page 62; Ile-de-France, page 67; and Canada, page 42, 45.

ii) Nuptiality

A look at marriage trends in Table 9 quickly informs the reader of the high frequency of marriages during the months of October and November (daily counts of 2.84 and 2.77 respectively) when compared to the first three months of the year (daily counts of .87, .64 and .32 respectively), the month of June (2.23) and the month of December (.45). There is no apparent explanation for this trend.

The parish of Crulai registered high nuptiality counts in February and November³⁷; Ile-de-France reached high points in June and November³⁸; Bas-Quercy hit peaks in February and November³⁹; while New-France was high in January, February and November⁴⁰.

³⁷Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 64.

³⁸Jean Ganiage, op. cit., page 54.

³⁹Pierre Valmary, op. cit., page 92.

⁴⁰Jacques Henripin, op. cit., page 45.

TABLE 8
SEASONAL TRENDS
NATALITY

th	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	TOTAL
a) 1914-1919													
AL	13	11	16	16	11	10	11	14	8	16	9	15	150
LY	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.3	.4	.5	.3	.5	.3	.5	4.91
TN	103	95	127	129	86	81	86	110	66	127	73	117	1200
e) 1929-1939													
AL	30	23	38	31	27	26	28	33	38	37	20	28	359
LY	.9	.8	1.2	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	.7	.9	11.8
TN	99	83	126	105	89	89	92	108	130	121	67	92	1200
f) 1939-1945													
AL	16	21	25	23	23	17	17	17	24	19	15	16	233
LY	.5	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	.6	.6	.8	.6	.5	.5	7.68
TN ⁴¹	81	116	127	120	116	89	86	86	125	95	78	81	1200

⁴¹Figures for DAILY averages and PROPORTIONS have been rounded off. As such, the totals which appear on the extreme right of the table may not necessarily represent the exact sums of the 12 months. The Henry-Fleury manual states:- (page 105) "... we add the 12 daily figures henceforth obtained and then calculate the proportional numbers for each month, the total carried over to 1200." Example: $1200/16.2 \times .9$ (month of January) = 65 or 66.

TABLE 9
SEASONAL TRENDS
NUPTIALITY

th	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	TOTAL
1892-1970													
AL	27	18	10	30	42	67	48	34	32	88	83	14	493
LY	.9	.6	.3	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.8	.5	16.2
TN	65	47	24	74	100	165	115	82	79	210	205	33	1200
CU	137	216	20	33	88	115	154	45	87	70	228	7	1200
IF	151	178	7	46	118	103	211	48	50	78	206	4	1200
BQ	144	325	58	53	48	172	67	13	43	65	199	13	1200
CA	167	186	19	96	71	82	77	68	60	86	254	34	1200

Notes: The above proportions for Crulai, Ile-de-France, Bas-Quercy and Canada have as their sources, footnotes 37, 38, 39 and 40. The PROPORTIONS give the number of marriages per month (1200/total marriages per day x DAILY).

iii) Mortality

Table 10, relating seasonal mortality trends, does not provide any unusual revelations. Average daily mortality figures tend to fluctuate month by month. Since death by disease or by accident was very seldom witnessed in the parish, no uniform trend can be detached. Most deaths, especially in the case of adults, were due to "natural" causes.

Nonetheless, the number of deaths do hit a peak in the month of May. This information does not lead to any concrete conclusions.

Table 10 gives seasonal mortality trends for three periods: the entire period of 1892-1970 as well as 1892-1930 and 1930-1970. Because of the small numbers involved, this Table does not reveal any peculiarities.

The parish of Crulai witnessed high mortality in late Winter and early Spring⁴²; for Ile-de-France, the peak was reached during the same months⁴³; and for Bas-Quercy, mortality was high in September.⁴⁴ Jacques Henripin did not furnish seasonal mortality trends for Canada.

⁴²Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 65.

⁴³Jean Ganiage, op. cit., page 103.

⁴⁴Pierre Valmary, op. cit., page 92.

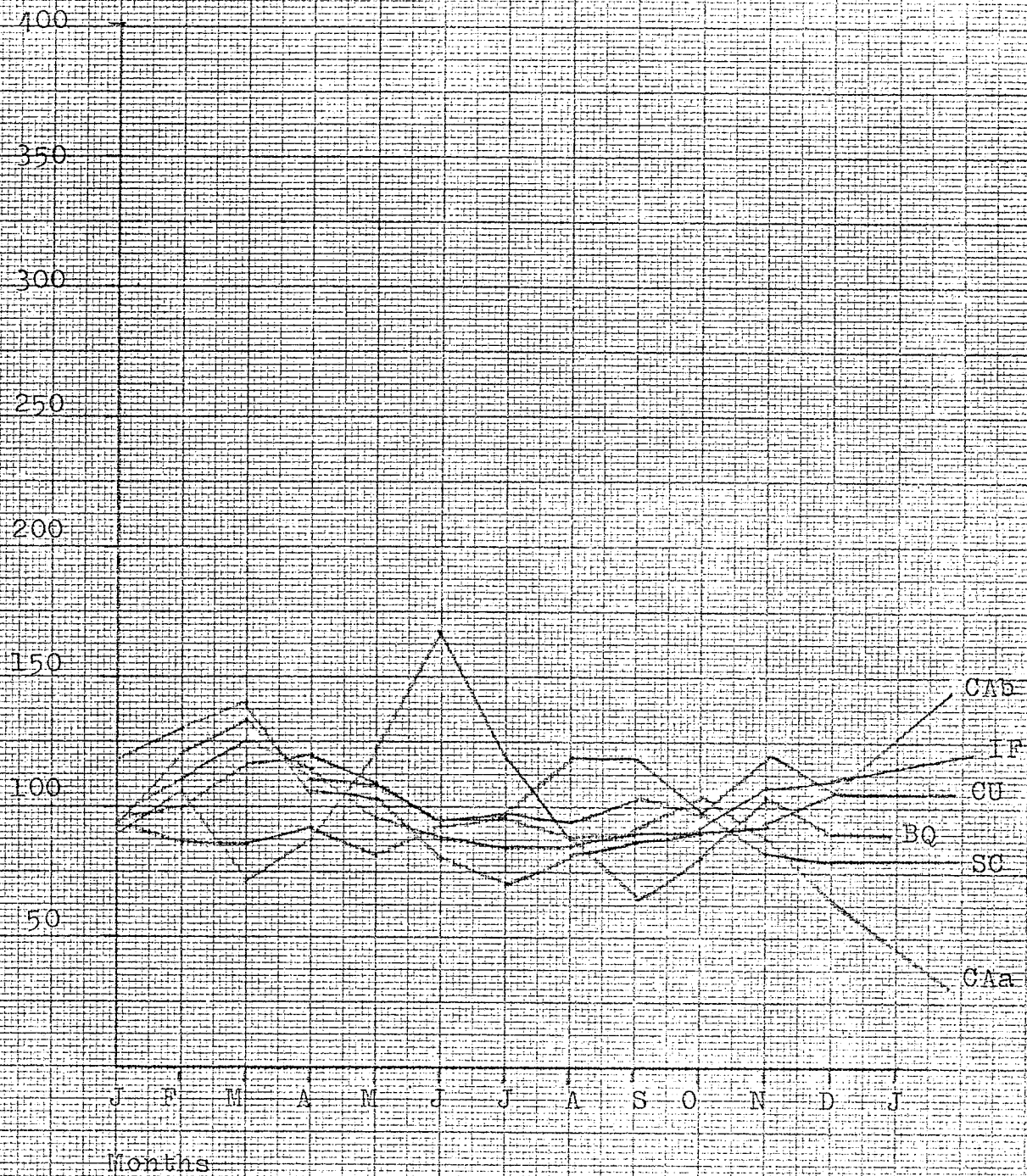
TABLE 10
SEASONAL TRENDS
MORTALITY

th	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	TOTAL
a) 1892-1970													
AL	62	36	55	51	64	42	41	45	55	51	56	39	597
LY	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.3	19.6
TN	123	78	109	104	126	86	81	89	112	101	115	77	1200
CU ^a	114	115	140	113	114	77	72	98	100	69	83	105	1200
CUB	109	93	124	143	109	99	72	78	72	94	104	103	1200
IF	105	95	122	145	106	88	78	79	102	94	86	99	1200
BQ	120	99	78	119	79	65	64	102	147	99	120	108	1200
CA													
b) 1892-1930													
AL	22	17	29	20	26	16	13	17	22	12	18	13	225
LY	.7	.6	.9	.7	.8	.5	.4	.6	.7	.4	.6	.4	7.4
TN	115	97	151	109	136	86	68	89	119	63	97	68	1200
c) 1930-1970													
TAL	40	19	26	31	38	27	27	28	33	39	38	26	372
ILY	1.3	.7	.8	1.0	1.2	.9	.9	.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	.8	12.2
TN	127	66	83	101	121	89	86	89	108	124	125	83	1200

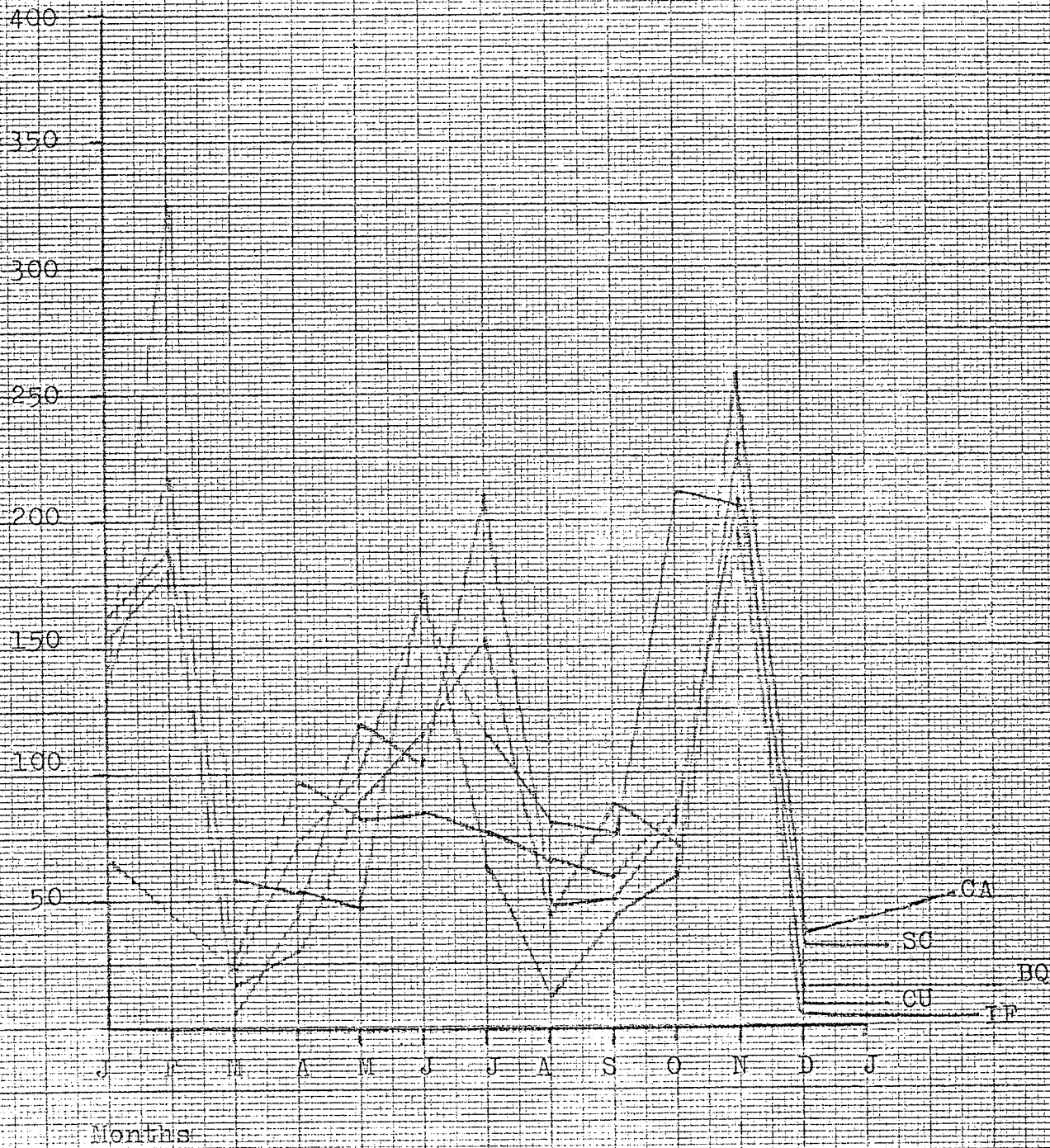
Notes: The above proportions for Crulai^a (1690-1739) and Crulai^b (1740-1789), Ile-de-France and Bas-Quercy have as their sources, footnotes 42, 43 and 44.

GRAPHS 2, 3 and 4 - These compare the various seasonal trends registered by Saint-Claude, Crulai, Bas-Quercy, Ile-de-France and French-Canada.

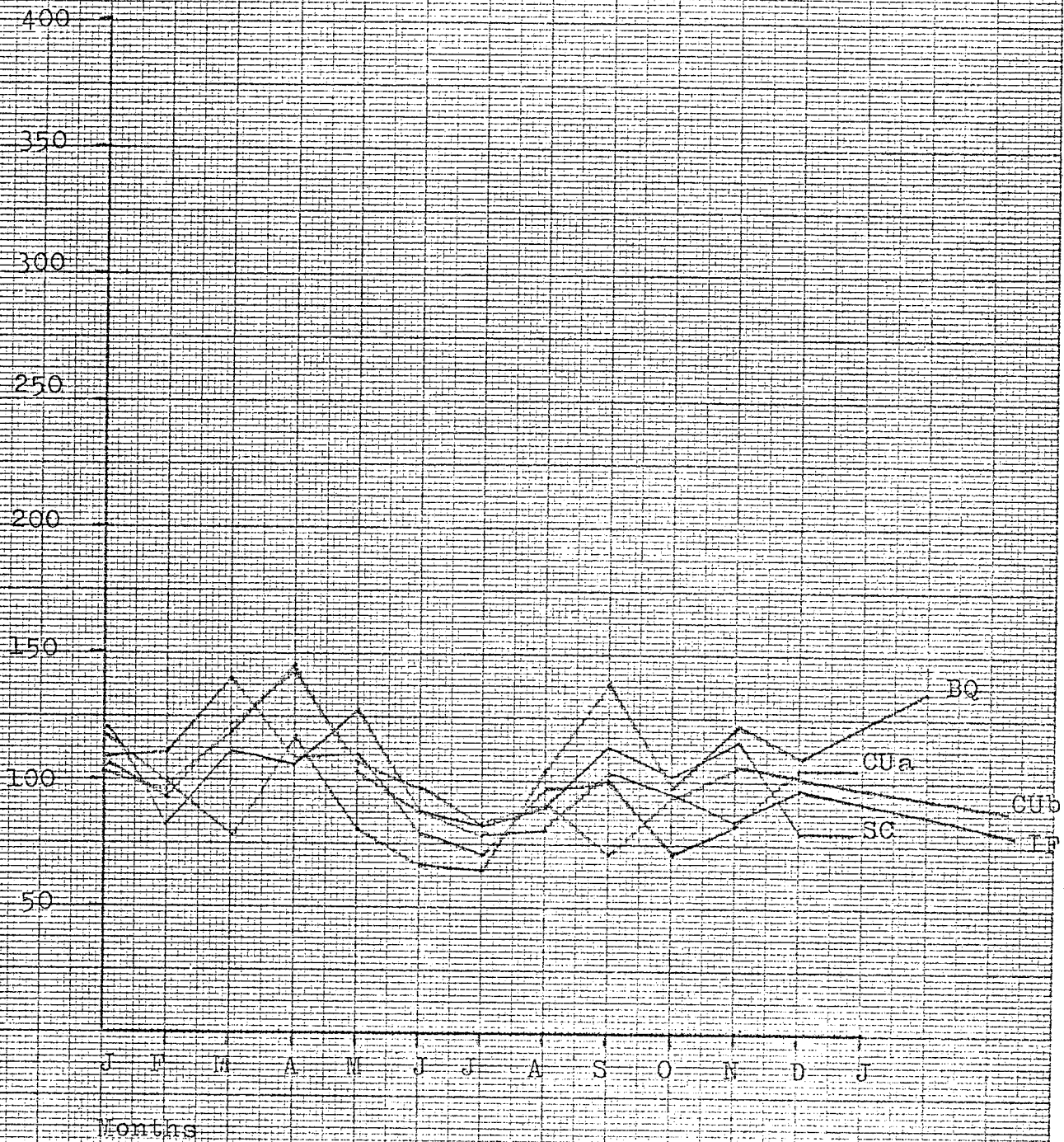
GRAPH 2
SEASONAL TRENDS COMPARED
NATALITY



GRAPH 3
SEASONAL TRENDS COMPARED
NUPTIALITY



GRAPH 4
SEASONAL TRENDS COMPARED
MORTALITY



6. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

The researcher, in the tabulation of baptismal, matrimonial and mortality data, did notice very few deaths caused by accidents. This was especially true for the period ending in 1930.⁴⁵ Deaths caused by suicide were almost non-existent.⁴⁶ Accordingly, the researcher concluded that accidental deaths had very little, if any, effect on mortality trends in the parish. There is also very little evidence that disease claimed a considerable number of lives in one period of time or another. However, a sickness called "Spanish fever" did take a dozen lives shortly after the end of the First World War. This sickness was said to have been carried home by parish citizens who had gone to fight overseas in the War and who, afterwards, returned in 1918.

Parish records indicate the presence of a few Métis families living in the parish as early as the beginning of the 20th Century. Sanitary conditions were particularly poor in

⁴⁵A few citizens did lose their life through drowning.

⁴⁶Marie-Angèle Philippot, born on October 1st, 1917, daughter of Alexis Philippot and Marie-Perrine Philippe, and wife of André Oliviero (married on November 10, 1937), committed suicide on September 21, 1953, by diving into an onrushing CPR train.

most Métis dwellings. Accordingly, tuberculosis claimed some fifteen to twenty-five Métis infant lives during this early period.⁴⁷

7. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Mention is made of all illegitimate births in the Saint-Claude "baptismal" registers. As such, for the entire period of 1892-1970, there occurred 45 illegitimate births out of a total of 2306 registered births. At least half of these were of Métis undertaking.

Illegitimate births, representing a mere 1.95% of total births ($45/2306 \times 100$), were therefore of very slight significance in the parish.

Comparison with results obtained in Crulai, Ile-de-France, Bas-Quercy and Canada, is made in the final chapter of this dissertation.

⁴⁷This information was obtained from the parish registers as well as other parish documents.

8. OCCUPATIONS

Because the near totality of the parish population has always been involved in agriculture, the researcher has assumed that the common occupation in the region has always been farming. In the village itself, there have always been a number of shops and "general stores".

Nonetheless, a prosperous and sizeable milk-processing plant - "La Laiterie de Saint-Claude" - has been in operation in the village for a good number of years. And apart from this plant, industry has been virtually non-existent in the region.

9. FAMILY TABLES

The Family Tables provided the researcher with the solid basis necessary for the observation and analysis of female fertility and fecundity. The drawing-up of this series demanded countless hours of careful compilation and regrouping of all birth, marriage and sepulture forms, which had been drawn up for each and every Saint-Claudien who had been born,

and/or who had been married, and /or who had been buried in the parish. Of course, many of these people have not yet died. Care and meticulous work in the reorganization and construction of these tables were instrumental to the success of the analytical phase. For example, there were numerous misspellings of family names in the parish registers. This made reconstruction very tedious but then, at the same time, more interesting.

All in all, the researcher was able to draw up 193 Family Tables, that is, one separate Table for each of the 160 weddings held in the parish church from 1892 to 1930 (the end of the Family Observation period). The remainder covered the 33 families who, living in Saint-Claude during the 1892-1930 period, had had their first-born children in Europe, before coming to Canada.

Accordingly, 56 tables out of this total listed at 193 eligible families were rejected because they lacked the vital data necessary to the study of the families and female fertility.

The researcher has provided four different samples. Family Table 80, whose partners, Louis Vincent Bellec and Françoise Collias, were both born in Brittany, illustrates a "completed" family, that is, whose mother reached and passed

the age of 45 years before the end of the marriage union.

Both parents are now dead.

Family Table 155, whose partners, Jean-Marie Dacquay and Jeanne-Louise LeBris, were both born in Saint-Claude, also presents a "completed" family. However, the husband died in 1959 while the wife is still living in the parish.

Family Table 190, whose partners, Joseph-Marie Oliviero and Marie LeGarff, were joined in matrimony in the parish of Pontivy (Brittany) in 1912 before coming to Saint-Claude, represents another "completed" family.

And finally, Family Table 192, presents the Philippot family (Jean-Marie and Anne-Marie Tanguy), whose parents had been born and married in Brittany, before coming to the parish in 1921. The parents still live in the parish today, with the mother having passed the age of 45 years.

In reiterating, a family, whose mother has reached the age of 45 years before her own death or her husband's, is considered "completed", that is, she has reached almost full sterility and chances that she may conceive after this age are very slim. For those families whose mother or father has died prior to the mother's 45th birthday, the status is considered "not completed".

The Family Tables contain the following important information:

- (a) the AGE of the parents (at marriage and at the death of the mother or the father);
- (b) the birthplace, the place of marriage and of sepulture of the father, the mother and the children (if any);
- (c) the duration of the marriage union;
- (d) the number of children born (including the still-born);
- (e) the interval (in complete months) between marriage and the first birth, and the subsequent intervals (in complete months) between successive births;
- (f) the number of children born per Age-Group (age of the mother);
- (g) the occupation of the father, and the names of the grandparents.

Below are given the CODES used in the following Family Tables (Tables 11, 12, 13 and 14). These are as follows:

- 1) AG - Age-Group
- 2) a - years lived by the mother in that particular age-group;
- 3) b - number of conceptions by the mother in that particular age-group;
- 4) c - age of the mother at that particular birth;
- 5) d - interval in months between marriage and each successive birth;
- 6) e - interval in months between marriage and first birth, and then between successive births;
- 7) f - rank of birth;
- 8) g - sex of the child;
- 9) h - age at which the child married, or age at which child died if he did not marry.

TABLE 11
FAMILY TABLE

MARRIAGE 80 - Celebrated at SAINT-CLAUDE, Manitoba

BAND Louis Vincent BELLEC (farmer) SON of Yves Bellec
Perrine LeRoussic
Françoise COLLIAS DAUGHTER of Louis Collias
Marie-Anne Bellec (+)

EVENT	HUSBAND	SPOUSE
DATE OF MARRIAGE	21-11-12	21-11-12
DATE AT END OF UNION	8-02-43	8-02-43
AGE OF AT MARRIAGE	23	19
AGE AT END OF UNION	1	1
BIRTHPLACE	BRITTANY	BRITTANY
DATE OF BIRTH	01-05-89	24-04-93
PLACE OF DEATH	ST-CLAUDE	ST-CLAUDE
DATE OF DEATH	08-02-43	04-05-69
AGE AT DEATH	53	76
AGE AT END OF UNION	53	49
LENGTH OF UNION	30	30

G	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	BORN	DIED	MARRIED	h	NAME
19	y	y	20	9	9	1	M	26-08-13		24-01-45	31	MARCEL
24	5	4	21	25	16	2	M	18-01-15	29-08-15			RODOLPHE
29	5	2	22	40	15	3	F	23-04-16		2-11-40	24	ANNE-MARIE
34	5	2	24	63	23	4	M	9-04-18				LOUIS
39	5	2	26	82	19	5	M	26-11-19		23-10-47	27	ALBERT
44	5	1	28	110	28	6	F	14-04-22		4-10-47	25	AMELIE
49	4	y	31	140	30	7	M	30-10-24				FRANCOIS
			33	168	28	8	F	29-03-27		7-10-50	23	YVONNE
			37	205	37	9	F	11-05-30				ADELE
S	7		38	226	21	10	M	16-02-32		7-06-69	37	HENRI-GEO.
RLS	4		40	246	20	11	M	2-11-33	2-11-33			anonymous

TABLE 12
FAMILY TABLE

AGE 155 - Celebrated at SAINT-CLAUDE, Manitoba

AND Jean-Marie DACQUAY (farmer) SON of Yves Dacquay
Jeanne-Louise LE BRIS DAUGHTER of Marie-Louise Porrot
Jean-Marie LeBris (+)
Guillemette LeBris

EVENT	HUSBAND	SPOUSE
TE OF MARRIAGE	27-11-29	27-11-29
TE AT END OF UNION	11-01-59	11-01-59
E OF AT MARRIAGE	22	24
NK OF MARRIAGE	1	1
RTHPLACE	ST-CLAUDE	ST-CLAUDE
TE OF BIRTH	08-10-07	15-10-05
ACE OF DEATH	ST-CLAUDE	still living
TE OF DEATH	11-01-59	
E AT DEATH	51	
EE AT END OF UNION	51	53
NGTH OF UNION	29	29

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	BORN	DIED	MARRIED	h	NAME
9	y	y	24	9	9	1	F	07-09-30		11-07-51	20	HELENE
24	y	1	26	29	20	2	M	19-05-32		06-08-58	26	HENRI
29	5	3	27	43	14	3	F	19-07-33		12-07-58	24	ODILE
34	5	3	29	62	19	4	F	20-02-35		11-07-59	24	THERESE
39	5	2	30	80	18	5	M	09-09-36		09-08-69	32	NORMAND
44	5	2	32	104	24	6	F	07-10-38				ROSELYNE
49	5	y	34	123	19	7	M	13-05-40		02-06-62	22	HUBERT
			36	146	23	8	M	21-04-42		21-03-70	27	MARCEL
			38	171	25	9	M	21-05-44				RENE
S	5		41	200	29	10	F	29-10-46				EVELINE
LS	6		43	229	29	11	F	28-04-49				SOLANGE

TABLE 14
FAMILY TABLE

MARRIAGE S192 - Celebrated at MELLERAND (Brittany), France

BAND Jean-Marie PHILIPPOT (farmer) SON of parents unknown
Anne-Marie TANGUY DAUGHTER of parents unknown

EVENT	HUSBAND	SPOUSE
DATE OF MARRIAGE	20-05-21	20-05-21
DATE AT END OF UNION		
AGE OF AT MARRIAGE	26	17
RANK OF MARRIAGE	1	1
BIRTHPLACE	BRITTANY	BRITTANY
DATE OF BIRTH	23-01-95	29-04-04
PLACE OF DEATH	still living	still living
DATE OF DEATH		
AGE AT DEATH		
AGE AT END OF UNION		
LENGTH OF UNION		

G	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	BORN	DIED	MARRIED	h	NAME
19	2	2	18	13	13	1	M	03-07-22		08-11-46	24	JEAN-MARCEL
24	5	1	19	23	10	2	F	11-05-23		22-06-46	23	ANNE-MARIE
29	5	2	24	94	71	3	M	18-04-29		17-07-54	25	CHAS-MATHURIN
34	5	3	26	111	17	4	F	05-10-30		25-06-52	21	MARIE-THERES
39	5	2	29	143	32	5	M	05-06-33		28-09-57	24	ROBERT
44	5	1	30	161	18	6	M	04-01-35		16-11-57	22	LOUIS-JOSEPH
49	5	y	32	184	23	7	F	05-12-36		01-10-55	18	SUZANNE
			34	212	28	8	F	16-04-39		27-07-57	18	MADELEINE
			37	242	30	9	M	17-10-41		23-01-65	23	GUY
IS	6		39	268	26	10	F	11-01-44		09-06-62	18	ROSELINE
RLS	5		42	307	39	11	M	18-04-47	09-04-64		16	ROLAND

CHAPTER III - NUPTIALITY 1892-1930

CHAPTER III

NUPTIALITY - 1892-1930

The official documents held intact by the parish of Saint-Claude make very little mention of the proportion of adults, in the parish, eligible for marriage, who did in fact marry, for each and every year in the parish's history. The parish registers do mention, nonetheless, the marital status of each man and woman married there. Even though the proportion of adults eligible for marriage who did marry is missing, it seems, through observation of the parish books and through conversation with the pastor, that this proportion was high and that celibacy enjoyed very little popularity.

There is a difficulty which appears when evaluations of celibacy and its impact are made. Certainly, there are people who will never wed. But at what age does one start thinking that an individual will never wed? With an older population such as this one, the situation demands that the number of unmarried men and women who died and were buried

in the parish be counted. This was accomplished.

There is, nevertheless, one way of extracting the frequency of celibacy for this parish. The method may be less than rigid, but, taking into consideration the available data, it is the only valid one. Taken from the Mortality statistics, the following table gives the number of men and women who died and were buried in the parish during the observed period of 1892 to 1970, as well as their marital status at the moment of death. The table, however, does not and cannot take into account the "migration" variable.

TABLE 15
MARITAL STATUS
AT DEATH

- a) for 165 adult women, dead and buried in the parish cemetery, 1892-1970. From the age of 25 years to the age of 90 years and over

SPINSTERS	MARRIED	WIDOWS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
5	112	34	14	165

- b) for 234 men, dead and buried in the parish cemetery, for 1892-1970. From age 25 to the age of 90 years and over

BACHELORS	MARRIED	WIDOWERS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
14	140	26	54	234

The results would therefore signify that a mere 2.8% of these women and 6% of these men, who were buried in the parish, did not marry during their lifetime. Even though these statistics cannot be fully conclusive, they do provide a good indication. Resting upon these figures, it would therefore mean that, for the period of 1892-1970, 10% or less of the men and women living in the parish were still unmarried, migration held constant. For the study carried out in Crulai, Normandy, the results were almost identical.⁴⁸

Little if no mention is made of the men and women who left the parish in quest of a religious vocation in Saint-Boniface, Manitoba or elsewhere. However, through conversations with older townfolk in Saint-Claude, it was learnt that the number of these departures was small.

At the same time, it is certain that some unmarried individuals, especially the younger ones, left Saint-Claude during this period of time. However, there is no mechanism for measuring the "migration" factor.

⁴⁸Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., pages 74-75.

Since the major task of this demographic analysis is to study the structure of this population for the first forty years of the parish's existence, the study now shifts to a review of nuptiality for 1892-1930. This means that 193 marriages (including 33 couples who married in Europe before coming to Saint-Claude) come under close observation.

1. Date of Birth

The following table reveals the number of men and women, married in Saint-Claude or in Europe, whose date of birth, regardless of previous marital standing, is known or unknown.

TABLE 16
THE DATE OF BIRTH

	KNOWN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
WIFE	159	34	193
HUSBAND	145	48	193

The date of birth must not be confused with the age at marriage of the individuals. As will be seen in Tables 20 and 21, the age at marriage for the individuals was known even though their exact date of birth was not.

Translated into percentages, Table 16 states that, for 82% of the wives and 75% of the husbands, the exact date of birth was known. There are factors supporting the message of these figures.

First, due to Roman-Catholic tradition which still prevails today, a woman marries in her own parish, regardless of where her husband originates from. The case holds true for Saint-Claude. Accordingly, men from other parishes did not always register their date of birth with the parish of Saint-Claude, even though their age was written into the registers. This explains why the date of birth of a greater number of husbands did remain unknown.

Second, for the first eighteen years of the parish's existence, the pastor never bothered to register the age or the date of birth of the new husband or wife. This made the research work tedious. The pastor also excluded the ages of people who married for a second time, due to the death of the previous mate, divorce remaining non-existent in the parish.

Third, for individuals arriving from France in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries, the date of birth of many of their children, who later married in the parish, was not mentioned in the registers. Nonetheless, their age was.

2. NATIONAL ORIGINS

In the first thirty years that wedding ceremonies were blessed in the parish church, a very small proportion of the husbands and wives had been born in Canada. For the first 131 observed weddings (1892-1919), a mere 24% (64 individuals) of the men and women (262 in all) involved had been born in Canada. The vast majority of the remainder had been born in France.

However, the year 1920 provided a turning point. At that moment, the flow of Europeans which had streamed to this part of Manitoba came to a virtual halt. And, at the same time, children born in the parish in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries had now reached adulthood and were ready for marriage.

Accordingly, the proportion of Canadian-born husbands and wives grew. For the period of 1920-1929, which witnessed 62 weddings in Saint-Claude, 66% of these individuals had been born in Canada.

The trend continued after 1929. Indeed, from 1930 till 1970, nearly every man and woman married in the parish has been of Canadian nationality. This observation is rather obvious.

TABLE 17
NATIONAL ORIGINS

a) 1890-1919 - for 131 observed weddings

CANADIAN-BORN	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	% BORN IN CANADA
64	26	38	262	24

b) 1920-1929 - for the following 62 observed weddings

CANADIAN-BORN	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	% BORN IN CANADA
82	40	42	124	66

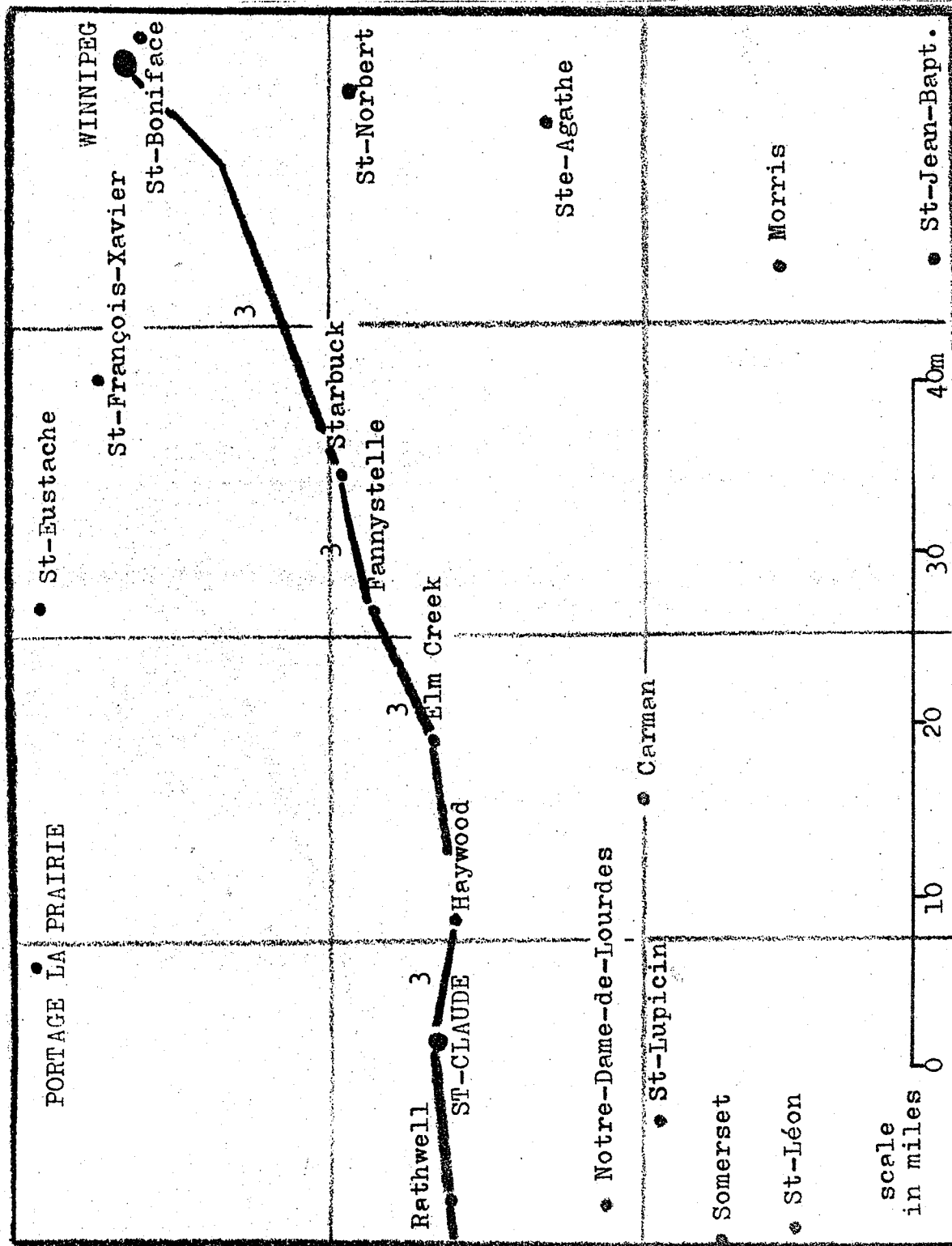
3. Origin by Parish

For those who were born in Canada and who married in Saint-Claude during the 1892-1929 period, the following table provides a breakdown of the parishes of origin. Several of these parishes are situated near Saint-Claude. MAP 3 gives an idea of the proximities. During that period, these parishes absorbed the spillover of European immigrants who had come to the region of Saint-Claude and Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes. Most of these parishes are situated in rural French-speaking Manitoba.

TABLE 18
ORIGIN BY PARISH

PARISH	INDIVIDUALS	PARISH	INDIVIDUALS
Saint-Claude, Man.	56	Somerset, Man.	2
Saint-Daniel, Man.	18	Bruxelles, Man.	2
Haywood, Man.	12	Prov. of Sask.	1
Prov. of Québec	8	Saint-Norbert, Man.	1
Carman, Man.	5	Saint-Simon, Man.	1
Starbuck, Man.	3	Saint-Marc, Man.	1
St-François-Xavier, Man.	3	Sainte-Agathe, Man.	1
Saint-Boniface, Man.	3	Lorette, Man.	1
N-D-de-Lourdes, Man.	2	Sainte-Béatrice, Man.	1
Rathwell, Man.	2	St-Jean-Baptiste, Man.	1
Saint-Charles, Man.	2	Saint-Lupicin, Man.	1
Fanneystelle, Man.	2	Saint-Eustache, Man.	1
Treherne, Man.	2	others unknown	14
TOTAL - 146			

MAP 3
PORTION OF SOUTHERN MANITOBA



4. Date of Death

For all those men and women who married, lived and died in the parish, the exact dates of death and sepulture are known. In addition, the registers contain the death notices of people who had married in the parish and who had, afterwards, migrated elsewhere, dying there. These death notices were sent by the parish where this couple had resided following the burial of the deceased individual (for example, Sacré-Coeur parish in the city of Winnipeg).

Nevertheless, for most individuals who had married in Saint-Claude and who had left afterwards, there is no trace of their existence.

Finally, it must be stressed that a considerable number of men and women who married in the parish (1910-1930) are still living in Saint-Claude today.

5. Divorces

Divorce was unknown in Saint-Claude, this due to the strong Roman-Catholic fabric of the parish. If couples married in Saint-Claude did ever divorce afterwards, the divorce was certainly not given there. No mention of divorce is made in the registers.

There were, on the other hand, isolated cases of family strife and subsequent separation of husband and wife. The researcher discovered five separations during the first fifty years of the parish's existence.

6. Remarriage

It seems that very few of those who had married in the parish during the 1892-1930 period did so for the second time. Indeed, a mere 12 men and women (out of 386 individuals), or 3.1%, married for the second or third time. They were, of course, widows or widowers.

TABLE 19
REMARRIAGE

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS				
	BACHELOR	WIDOW(ER)	% WIDOW(ER)S	TOTAL
WOMEN	188	5	2.6	193
MEN	186	7	3.6	193

The average age at marriage for those who married once again was 45 years.

In Crulai, Normandy, on the other hand, 19.4% of those individuals who married (1674-1742), had done so for the second time, their previous partner having died.⁴⁹

In comparing Crulai with Saint-Claude, the impact of remarriage clearly falls in favour of the Norman parish. The reason behind this probably stems from the fact that, during the late 17th and early 18th Centuries, mortality among young mothers (because of poor sanitary conditions which provoked infection and disease and a lack of proper medical attention) was higher than in the following centuries. France's constant participation in continental wars cost the lives of many of her young men, whether they were married or not.

7. Age at Marriage

There exists, for this type of study, two categories of ages: (a) those ages which are known, that is, the exact ages; and (b) those which are unknown (which includes approximated ages). The exact ages at marriage are those which concern this work the most.

The following table reveals the age at marriage by Age-Group for the men and women whose bachelor status is known.

⁴⁹Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 83.

The table does exclude people who married for the second time and those whose bachelor status was not certain.⁵⁰ In all, 135 men and 135 women were observed.

TABLE 20
AGE AT MARRIAGE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
OF BACHELOR STATUS
1892 - 1930

AGE AT MARRIAGE	MEN	WOMEN
less than 20 yrs	4	46
20-24 years	45	64
25-29 years	63	16
30-34 years	17	7
35-39 years	3	2
40 years +	3	0
TOTAL	135	135

⁵⁰The researcher pondered over the idea of adding these to the Table (since these individuals were not widow(er)s) - but for the sake of exactitude, they were left out.

When the figures in Table 20 are carried over on a basis of "per 1000 individuals", Table 21 takes form.

TABLE 21
AGE AT MARRIAGE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
OF BACHELOR STATUS
1892 - 1930

AGE AT MARRIAGE	MEN	WOMEN
less than 20 years	30	340
20-24 years	334	475
25-29 years	467	119
30-34 years	125	52
35-39 years	22	14
40 years +	22	0
TOTAL	1000	1000

Observations

Few males married before the age of 20 years and few after the age of 35 years. The highest frequency is found in the 20-24 years and 25-29 years Age-Groups.

On the other hand, a good number of girls married before the age of 20 years, as well as in the 20-24 years Age-Group. Marriage after the age of 35 years was seldom witnessed.

Table 22 gives the average, median and modal ages at marriage for each sex.

TABLE 22
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
1892 - 1930

			PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS
			BACHELORS
MEN	-	AVERAGE AGE	26.8 years ⁵¹
		MEDIAN AGE	25.3 years
		MODAL AGE	26 years
WOMEN	-	AVERAGE AGE	22.0 years ⁵²
		MEDIAN AGE	20.9 years
		MODAL AGE	18 years

⁵¹A corrective of 0.5 years must be added on to the average male age and the average female age at marriage since all of the marriages do not occur at the (cont'd on p75)

Observations

The average male bachelor was therefore 4.8 years older at marriage than the average female bachelor. The modal age represents the age at which the maximum number of marriages took place. For the girls, the modal age was 18 years and for the males, 26 years.

The median age gives the age of the male and of the female at the midpoint of the total number of observed weddings (i.e. the age at the 67th marriage out of a total number of 135 observed marriages). For the girls, the median age was 20.9 years, and for the males, 25.3 years.⁵³

In Crulai, the average male age at marriage was 27.2 years (slightly higher than Saint-Claude's), and the

⁵¹ (continued) ... very beginning of the year (age "x") but rather span over the whole year (age "x" to "x+1"). This gives an average age at marriage of $x + 0.5x$.

If one adds 4 additional marriages where only the age of the male is known, the average male age (including corrective of .5 years) becomes 26.9 years instead of the previous 26.8.

⁵²if one adds the 18 additional marriages where only the age of the female is known, the average age at marriage for the female (including corrective of .5 years) falls to 21.8 years from 22.0.

⁵³According to the Canada Census Report for 1931 (volume I - page 212), the average female age at marriage in 1931 was 22.4 yrs; 24.3 in 1921; 23.4 in 1911; and 21.6 in 1891. And for the men, on the average, 4 years above the average female age. All these figures reflected the average age at marriage for Canadian men and women for those years.

Similar statistics giving the average male and female ages at marriage are unavailable for the province of Manitoba.

median age, 26.3 years. The average female age at marriage was 24.6 years (higher than Saint-Claude's), and the median age, 24.1 years.⁵⁴ For both Saint-Claude and Crulai, the average male and female ages at marriage exceed the respective median ages at marriage.

Henripin's study of the 17th and 18th Centuries French-Canadian population derived an average female age of 21.9 years and an average male age of 26.8 years. The modal ages were 20 years for the females and 26 years for males.⁵⁵

Valmary's study of the Bas-Quercy region obtained an average female age of 23.7 (1700-1739), 23.9 (1740-1766) and 26.3 (1767-1792); the average male age was 27 years (1700-1739), 26.7 (1740-1766) and 27.1 (1767-1792).⁵⁶ Similar results were obtained in Ile-de-France, indicating that females in the latter two studies married at a later age than those in Saint-Claude, Crulai and French-Canada.⁵⁷

⁵⁴Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, ibid., page 84.

⁵⁵Jacques Henripin, op. cit., page 96.

⁵⁶Pierre Valmary, op. cit., page 101.

⁵⁷Jean Ganiage, op. cit., page 56. Average age at marriage for females, varying between 25.5 and 24.6 years, and for males, varying between 26.2 and 25.8 years.

CONCLUSION

Celibacy enjoyed very little popularity in the parish of Saint-Claude. It seems that at least 86% of young men and women eligible for marriage, did marry.

In all, 160 marriages were blessed in the parish from 1892 to 1930. To this total were added 33 couples who had married in France prior to coming to Saint-Claude. Once in the parish, they set up their farms and settled down.

In regards to these 193 marriages, the exact date of birth was known for 82% of the women and for 75% of the men.

Up to and including 1920, most of the men and women married in the parish had been born in Europe. However, after 1920, the proportion of Canadian-born husbands and wives grew rapidly, since immigration had stopped and because Saint-Claude's firstborn had now reached adulthood and were ready for marriage.

There were also some French-Canadians who married and settled down in the parish.

Of the 160 marriages blessed in the parish, 52 of the couples left the parish immediately after their wedding in

order to settle down elsewhere. These couples were thereby eliminated from further observation.

Remarriage up to and including 1930 played an insignificant role. Even up to the beginning of the 1970s, it has remained minute in its proportions.

The average age at first marriage, for the 1892-1930 period, was calculated at 26.8 years for the men and 22.0 years for the women.

The study of nuptiality brought into focus the geographical origins and social background of the couples involved, that is, men and women of rural upbringing, born here in Canada or in Provincial France.

CHAPTER IV - FERTILITY 1892-1930

The study of female fertility refers to the statistical analysis of the circumstances surrounding human procreation. Chapters IV and V cover the vital aspects of this topic. In order to study female fertility and its impact, a total of 193 families from Saint-Claude (1892-1930) had to be reconstructed in the manner described in Chapter II. These Family Tables provide all necessary data - the ages, the intervals and the durations - vital to the success of this study. These tables give way to a collective description or longitudinal analysis of the population - one of the key objectives of demography.

A longitudinal analysis permits the study of a particular group of people over a period of time, in this case, 1892-1930. It is especially advantageous in the observation and study of various demographic events such as:

- 1) changing fertility and mortality (eg. decrease in female fertility as the women age or a decrease in child mortality);
- 2) the number of survivors amongst those individuals born at the beginning of the observed period of time - at the end of this period of time;

- 3) the % of those who do marry and those who remain single.

The longitudinal analysis is especially suited to this type of study, that of an older or past population.

For the period 1892-1930, a total of 193 families were drawn up, including the 33 families whose parents were born in Europe but whose offspring was born in Saint-Claude. A total of 56 tables had to be eliminated from observation since they lacked the necessary information.⁵⁸

From the remaining 137 eligible Family Tables, were drawn up two fundamental tables. Indeed, Tables 64 and 65, found in the Appendix of this dissertation, describe the following data:

- 1) Table 64 - gives, for each family (one line per family), the number of conjugal years spent together by the parents and the number of children born within each Age-Group (15-19 yrs, 20-24, 25-29 etc.) This Table is subdivided with each subdivision representing the Age-Group within which the woman married;

- 2) Table 65 - gives, for each family (one line per family), the intervals in complete months between marriage and the first birth, the intervals separating each successive birth, the age at marriage of the mother, the age of the mother at the birth of her last child and her age at the end of the marriage union. Once again, a breakdown by Age-Group is achieved.

The Family Tables, themselves, are of five different types, each type reflecting the relative data supplied for each married couple.

- 1) Type I - The date of birth of the mother is known (or, her exact age is known). The date of the end of the marriage union is also known;

⁵⁸The majority of these tables represents couples who married in Saint-Claude but who then left the parish immediately or shortly after their marriage. The remainder of these rejected tables referred to families who moved away a few years after their inception.

- 2) Type II - The date of birth of the mother is unknown. However, her approximate age is known. The date of the end of union is again known;
- 3) Type III - Neither the date of birth nor the age of the mother is known. Her age cannot even be approximated. Again, the date of the end of union is known;
- 4) Type IV - The date of the end of union is unknown. The date of birth of the woman is known;
- 5) Type V - The date of the end of union is unknown. The date of birth of the mother is unknown. However, her approximate age is known.

For each of the above-mentioned types, the dates of birth of all the children born within these families are known (including the "still"-born).

Since the age of the mother is the fundamental basis in the study of fertility, Type I families are indeed the most interesting. If the sample of Type I families had been

large enough, Types II, III, IV and V could have been set aside. Unfortunately, this was not the case.

Terms such as exact age, approximate age, unknown age, (date of) end of union known and (date of) end of union unknown, have been used in this chapter.

The logic behind these terms is clear enough: once the date of birth of the mother has been established, her age at marriage, her age at the birth of her child(ren), and her age at the end of the marriage union are all known. Otherwise, the ages are either approximate or unknown.

TABLE 23

AGES OF THE MOTHERS
KNOWN AND UNKNOWN

	EXACT AGE	APPROX. AGE	UNKNOWN AGE
(DATE OF) END OF UNION IS KNOWN	Type I	Type II	Type III
(DATE OF) END OF UNION IS UNKNOWN	Type IV	Type V	

Table 23 informs us that for Type I families, the date of the end of union and the exact age of the mother are known; for Type II families, the date of the end of union is known but the age of the mother has been approximated; for Type III, the former is known but the latter is not; for Type IV, the date of the end of union is unknown whilst the age of the mother is; and for Type V, the first is unknown and the second approximated.

1. Aim of Chapters 4 and 5

Birth control, as practised by the parents, is one of those fundamental changes which have characterized the Western World. Evidence, located in Louis Henry's study of the ruling class in Geneva, Switzerland, seems to indicate that birth control may have been used as early as the XVIIIth Century - at least, in Western Europe.

In demographic terminology, a population not practising birth control comes under the classification - "non-Malthusian population". Inversely, the "Malthusian population" does practise certain forms of birth control. On the other hand, if a

⁵⁹Louis Henry, Anciennes Familles Genevoises - Etude Démographique: XVIè-XXè siècles (Paris, INED, 1956), pages 180-2.

⁶⁰Thomas Malthus, the English economist, had predicted imminent disaster for the populations of the world, unless ways could be found to curb population growth.

population is on the verge of practising birth control (or if some couples in that population are already practising some forms of birth control), it is called a pre-Malthusian population. Saint-Claude would be classified as a pre-Malthusian type since there is evidence that a very small number of couples in the parish did make use of certain "natural" forms of birth control such as the "rhythm" method. Artificial contraceptives were still unknown in the parish.

In this chapter, legitimate fertility rates per Age-Group, as a function of the age at marriage of the mother, are compared. These are studied according to Family type.

In a society which practises birth control, the fertility pattern is predictable. The legitimate fertility curve, tempered by the successive Age-Groups, drops sharply after the age of 30 years (for the mother), thereby meaning that, after having had their last "wanted" child, the parents begin practising strict and continual birth control.⁶¹

However, in a pre-Malthusian population, the drop in fertility reflects the ageing of the mother as well as the rising proportion of infertile couples (due to the ageing

⁶¹The age of 30 must not be thought of as being a rigid turning point here. It is always up to the husband and wife to decide when they will "stop" having children. For example, a woman may wish to stop after four births, or stop at the age of 35, each decision being fully autonomous.

process, as the mother approaches the age of 45). This rising proportion of infertile couples can be explained by a rise, with the increasing age of the mother, in the number of couples who are already sterile, as well as a gradual reduction in the lapse of time remaining for each couple before attaining the stage of full sterility.⁶²

In the following chapter, the families themselves come under observation, in regards to the average number of children born to each complete family, the duration of the marriage union, the interval in months between marriage and the first birth, and the intervals between consecutive births, again, for each complete family and Family type.

2. Fertility by Groups of Mothers

The study of fertility for a group of mothers demands the usage of complete data. In the following analysis, all mothers belonging to families whose end of union is unknown have been excluded. Indeed, only families whose end of union is known have been utilized, meaning that the following survey has been restricted to Family types I and II (88 families).

⁶²Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 95.

However, for the sake of comparison, type IV families have been inserted into the latter portion of this chapter. There are 37 families of this type. The date of the end of their marriage union is not yet known since the parents, married in Saint-Claude during the 1892-1930 period of observation, still live today. Regardless, these 37 families are "completed", since the mother has passed the age of forty-five years.

3. Legitimate Fertility Rates by Age-Group

Type I Families

Table 24 examines Type I families. The legitimate fertility rates for all observed mothers in this group are:⁶³

⁶³The legitimate fertility rate per age-group is obtained in the following manner: divide the number of woman-years (the no. of years lived by the mother(s) in a particular age-group - of course, a maximum of five years) into the total number of births for that same age-group. Henceforth, no. of births / no. of woman-years = L.F.R.A.G., or, for example, 27 births / 62.5 woman-years = .432 .

TABLE 24
LEGITIMATE FERTILITY
TYPE I FAMILIES

WOMEN MARRIED 1892-1930	OBSERVED AGE OF THE MOTHER						
	15- 19y	20- 24y	25- 29y	30- 34y	35- 39y	40- 44y	45- 49 years
ST-CLAUDE	.432	.517	.426	.364	.263	.142	.029
CRULAI ⁶⁴	.324	.428	.431	.359	.319	.119	.010
BAS-QUERCY ⁶⁵	.208	.392	.318	.289	.222	.064	.000

Along with the legitimate fertility rates for Saint-Claude come those for Crulai (1674-1742, type I families) and Bas-Quercy (18th Century, type I families).⁶⁶

Observations

Excluding the 25-29 years and 35-39 years Age-Groups, the legitimate fertility rates for Saint-Claude surpass those for Crulai and Bas-Quercy.

⁶⁴Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, ibid., page 97.

⁶⁵Pierre Valmary, op. cit., page 120.

⁶⁶Legitimate Fertility Rates for type I families were not provided by the studies of French-Canada and Ile-de-France.

The rate attains a high point (.517) in the 20-24 years Age-Group and thereafter decreases steadily to .029 in the 45-49 years Age-Group.

The same holds true for Bas-Quercy while the Crulai rate achieves its high point in the 25-29 years Age-Group.

4. Impact of the Age at Marriage

Processing the information provided by Tables 64 and 65, found in the Appendix, one obtains Table 25 which gives the legitimate fertility rates, calculated by crossing the age at marriage of the mother and the successive observed Age-Groups.

TABLE 25
LEGITIMATE FERTILITY
& THE AGE AT MARRIAGE

WOMEN MARRIED 1892-1930 AGE AT MARRIAGE	OBSERVED AGE OF THE MOTHER						
	15- 19y	20- 24y	25- 29y	30- 34y	35- 39y	40- 44y	45- 49 years
15-19 years	.432	.540	.380	.401	.257	.090	.000
20-24 years		.487	.427	.305	.209	.132	.013
25-29 years			.620	.542	.457	.262	.033
30-34 years				.378	.342	.228	.085
35-39 years					.285	.069	.000
40-44 years						.000	.000
ALL AGES	.432	.517	.426	.364	.263	.142	.029

Observations

In this breakdown of legitimate fertility rates as a function of the age at marriage of the mother, the table seems to provide little relationship between legitimate fertility at a given age (for a given Age-Group) and the age at marriage.

Tables 26, 27 and 28 give the legitimate fertility rates as a function of the age at marriage for the Crulai, Bas-Quercy and French-Canada studies. Tables 26 and 27 are restricted to type I families whilst Table 28 takes into account all types. No such table was provided by the author of the Ile-de-France study.

TABLE 26
LEGITIMATE FERTILITY
& THE AGE AT MARRIAGE
CRULAI

AGE AT MARRIAGE	OBSERVED AGE OF THE MOTHER						
	15- 19y	20- 24y	25- 29y	30- 34y	35- 39y	40- 44y	45- 49y
15-19 years	.324	.466	.405	.378	.209	.140	.000
20-24 years		.395	.448	.362	.364	.139	.000
25-29 years			.415	.325	.333	.090	.024
30-34 years				.473	.262	.066	.000
35-39 years					.320	.188	.000
40-44 years						.118	.000
45-49 years							.000
ALL AGES	.324	.428	.431	.359	.319	.119	.010

Observations

For the young girls married in the 15-19 years Age-Group, the legitimate fertility rate increases from .324 to .466 as did Saint-Claude's, from .432 to .540, indicating the full physical maturity attained by the young mothers.⁶⁷

TABLE 27
LEGITIMATE FERTILITY
& THE AGE AT MARRIAGE
BAS-QUERCY

AGE AT MARRIAGE	OBSERVED AGE OF THE MOTHER						
	15- 19y	20- 24y	25- 29y	30- 34y	35- 39y	40- 44y	45- 49y
15-19 years	.208	.388	.354	.224	.122	.116	.000
20-24 years		.400	.275	.308	.311	.028	.000
25-29 years			.328	.322	.244	.077	.000
30-34 years				.333	.171	.000	.000
35-39 years					not observed		
40-44 years						.000	.000
45-49 years							.000
ALL AGES	.208	.392	.318	.289	.222	.064	.000

⁶⁷ Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 98.

Observations

As with Saint-Claude and Crulai, fertility tends to rise as the young mothers, married in the 15-19 years age-group, attain full physical maturity.⁶⁸ Nevertheless, the rate of .208, registered in the 15-19 years age-group, falls well short of Saint-Claude's and of Crulai's .324.

TABLE 28
LEGITIMATE FERTILITY
& THE AGE AT MARRIAGE
FRENCH-CANADA

AGE OF THE MOTHER	OBSERVED AGE OF THE MOTHER						
	15- 19y	20- 24y	25- 29y	30- 34y	35- 39y	40- 44y	45- 49y
15-19 years	.506	.502	.490	.470	.430		
20-24 years		.538	.528	.510	.471		
25-29 years			.567	.550	.512		
30-34 years				.590	.553		
35-39 years					.590		
ALL AGES	.506	.527	.541	.518	.490		

⁶⁸Pierre Valmary, op. cit., page 118.

Observations

Fertility was quite high in 17th and 18th Century French-Canada. However, fertility tends to decline as the young mothers, married in the 15-19 years age-group, grow older. Table 28 describes legitimate fertility rates for all family types, excluding the 40-44 years and 45-49 years age-groups.⁶⁹

5. Birth Control

Families in Saint-Claude, prior to the 1950s, ignored, for the most part, the practise of birth control.

In a modern society which practises birth control, on a large scale, legitimate fertility rates, for groups of families, vary considerably from one age-group to another. Many of these couples "plan" for a certain number of children. Once the mother has given birth to the "planned" number of children, she has attained "voluntary infertility". Of course, "unwanted births" do occur, but these represent a small portion of the total births in a given society.

In such a society, therefore, legitimate fertility drops sharply following the birth of the last "wanted" child.

⁶⁹Jacques Henripin, op. cit., page 68 (adjusted rates).

In a pre-Malthusian society, the behaviour of the couples is, by definition, independent of the number of children already born. Definite sterility may result from the birth of a child (due to, for example, the infection of the female uterus). The proportion of mothers unable to have any more children therefore rises each time that a birth provokes definite sterility and, then, with the length of the marriage union.

And then again, in a good number of pre-20th Century populations (such as Crulai, Bas-Quercy and Ile-de-France), many mothers died immediately after the birth of a child. All things being equal, the most fertile unions ran a greater risk of terminating earlier because of the possibility of after-birth infections and disease.

The near-absence of a link between fertility for a given Age-Group and the duration of the marriage union may be due to the fact that:

- 1) the number of pregnancies does not alter appreciably the physiological factors; or
- 2) that definite sterility resulting from the birth of a child plays but a minor role.⁷⁰

⁷⁰Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 101.

6. Legitimate Fertility Rates
by Age-Group (continued)

Type II Families

The number of families falling into the Type II category is rather limited - six. The following table furnishes a comparison of the legitimate fertility rates for types I and II families. The age at marriage, for Type II mothers, has been approximated.

TABLE 29
LEGITIMATE FERTILITY RATES
TYPE I AND TYPE II FAMILIES

FAMILIES	OBSERVED AGE OF THE MOTHER						
	15- 19y	20- 24y	25- 29y	30- 34y	35- 39y	40- 44y	45- 49y
Type I (exact ages)	.432	.517	.426	.364	.263	.142	.029
Type II (approx. ages)		.600	.250	.200	.256	.000	.000

It is wondered whether the legitimate fertility rates for Type II families would have resembled more closely those for Type I families, had the number of type II observations been much larger than the actual six.

However, combining types I and II into singular legitimate fertility rates per Age-Group provides for a clearer picture. Hence, we have Table 30:

TABLE 30
LEGITIMATE FERTILITY
GROUP COMPARISON FOR TYPES I & II

FAMILIES ⁷¹	OBSERVED AGE OF THE MOTHER						
	15- 19y	20- 24y	25- 29y	30- 34y	35- 39y	40- 44y	45- 49y
types I & II - SC	.432	.519	.414	.355	.263	.135	.019
types I & II - CU	.320	.419	.429	.355	.292	.142	.015
types I & II - BQ	.280	.393	.326	.297	.242	.067	.000

Observations

The legitimate fertility rate hits its peak in the 20-24 years Age-Group and drops sharply afterwards. Bas-Quercy presents similar results.⁷² However, Crulai's rate climbs slightly to .429 in the 25-29 years Age-Group from .419 in the previous Age-Group, before declining afterwards. The studies made of early French-Canada and Ile-de-France do not provide such information.

⁷¹does not include French-Canada and Ile-de-France.

⁷²Pierre Valmary, op. cit., page 120.

⁷³Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 102.

Comparative Table (for various ancient populations)

A comparison is now made of the corresponding legitimate fertility rates per Age-Group for several such demographic studies. In order to provide a basis for comparison, Saint-Claude is listed first. Types I and II families have been combined into one set of rates.

TABLE 31
LEGITIMATE FERTILITY
GENERAL GROUP COMPARISON

FAMILIES	OBSERVED AGE OF THE MOTHER						
	15- 19y	20- 24y	25- 29y	30- 34y	35- 39y	40- 44y	44- 49y
SAINT-CLAUDE	.432	.519	.414	.355	.263	.135	.019
GENEVA	.419	.525	.485	.429	.287	.141	.005
CRULAI (1674-1742)	.320	.419	.429	.355	.292	.142	.010
FRENCH-CANADA	.493	.509	.496	.484	.410	.231	.030
ILE-DE-FRANCE	.452	.524	.487	.422	.329	.135	.017
BAS-QUERCY	.280	.393	.326	.297	.242	.067	.000
TUNIS (1847-1854)	.408	.468	.434	.380	.303	.169	.011

Observations

Saint-Claude, a rural population, exceeds Geneva, Switzerland (husbands born in 1600-1649),⁷⁴ Crulai (rural in part, for the period 1674-1742) and Tunis (1847-1854),⁷⁵ for the 15-19 years age-group. For the following age-group, Saint-Claude, once again, surpasses Crulai,⁷⁶ Tunis and even French-Canada (1700-1729).⁷⁷ For the 25-29 years age-group, however, Saint-Claude's rate falls below all other rates. The trend continues till the beginning of the 45-49 years age-group. At this point, Saint-Claude's rate is second only to French-Canada's.

GRAPH 5 illustrates the results fermented in Table 31.⁷⁸

⁷⁴Louis Henry, op. cit., page 113.

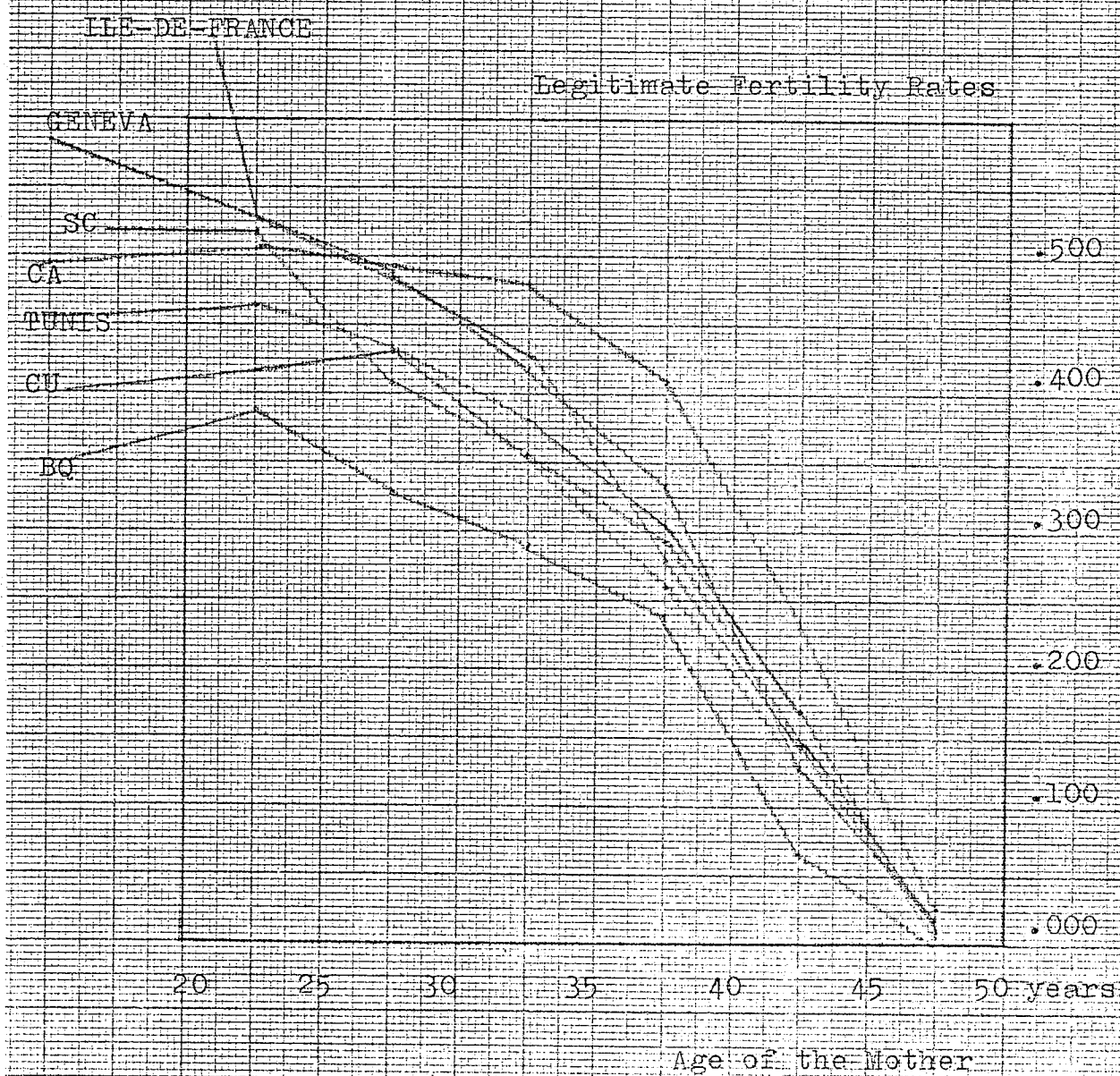
⁷⁵Jean Ganiage, op. cit., page 83.

⁷⁶Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 102.

⁷⁷Jacques Henripin, op. cit., page 60.

⁷⁸Jean Ganiage, op. cit., page 83. Rates for Ile-de-France combine all Family types.

GRAPH 5
LEGITIMATE FERTILITY
RATES



Type IV Families

Families of Type IV are most suitable to fertility analysis, since all 37 eligible families from Saint-Claude have been "completed". Since the parents still live today, the end of the marriage union has yet to come. For the most part, the parents of these families, although still living, have long since passed the mother's age of forty-nine years, the age at which she reached virtual sterility.

Table 32 presents the legitimate fertility rates per age-group for family types I, I and II combined, and IV. Comparison with Crulai, French-Canadian, Bas-Quercy and Ile-de-France has been disregarded.

TABLE 32
LEGITIMATE FERTILITY
TYPES I, I & II, IV COMPARED

FAMILY TYPES	OBSERVED AGE OF THE MOTHER						
	15- 19y	20- 24y	25- 29y	30- 34y	35- 39y	40- 44y	45- 49y
TYPE I	.432	.517	.426	.364	.263	.142	.029
TYPES I & II	.432	.519	.414	.355	.263	.135	.019
TYPE IV	.628	.560	.378	.400	.333	.160	.040

TABLE 33
LEGITIMATE FERTILITY
& THE AGE AT MARRIAGE
TYPE IV FAMILIES

AGE AT MARRIAGE	OBSERVED AGE OF THE MOTHER						
	15- 19y	20- 24y	25- 29y	30- 34y	35- 39y	40- 44y	45- 49y
15-19 years	.628	.560	.377	.400	.333	.160	.040
20-24 years		.432	.450	.500	.216	.100	.000
25-29 years			.600	.400	.400	.000	.000
30-34 years							
35-39 years					.444		
40-44 years							
45-49 years							
ALL AGES	.628	.560	.378	.400	.333	.160	.040

Observations

For all but one age-group (25-29 years), the legitimate fertility rates for Type IV surpass those for Type I and for Types I & II combined.

Nevertheless, the average number of children born per family, for Type IV, was quite high, as was the number of births in the 15-19 years, 20-24 years and 25-29 years age-groups.

Type IV families are newer than Type I or Type II families, and as such, a comparison of their legitimate fertility rates would call for careful observation. However, since Type IV rates exceed Type I and Type II rates for six out of seven age-groups, it would seem that Type IV families practised very little, if any, birth control.

CONCLUSION

In the establishment and comparison of legitimate fertility rates for various family types, there would seem to exist little relationship between fertility at a given age (age-group) and the age of the mother at marriage. In a pre-Malthusian population such as Saint-Claude's, the behaviour of the couple is, by definition, independent of the number of children already born.

The fertility of very young mothers (15-19 years) is indeed inferior to the fertility of mothers having attained full physical maturity (20-24 years age-group). Similar results emanated from other such demographic studies.

The dip in female fertility, as the mother grows older, is due, in part, to the growing and oncoming sterility of the mother.

CHAPTER V - THE FAMILIES OF SAINT-CLAUDE

The following chapter examines the size of the families in Saint-Claude, that is, the average number of children born, and the structure of the family, that is, the lapse in months between each successive birth.

Families having left the parish prior to the 45th birthday of the mother have been excluded from the following analysis.⁷⁹

This chapter concerns itself, for the most part, with families whose end of marriage union is known. These are the type I and type II families. Type IV families will also come under some observation.

Regarding illegitimate births, their number and impact being very negligible, they do not merit any mention in this particular chapter.

Table 34 lists the average number of children born per family. These families are "completed" and the marriage union has terminated.

⁷⁹since it is generally in the 45-49 years Age-Group that the mother attains full sterility.

TABLE 34
AVERAGE NUMBER
CHILDREN
ALL FAMILY TYPES

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	FAMILY TYPES			per 1000
	I	II	TOTAL	
0	4	2	6	68
1	4	2	6	68
2	6		6	68
3	5		5	58
4	3		3	34
5	3		3	34
6	7		7	80
7	10	1	11	125
8	9		9	102
9	13	1	14	159
10	9		9	102
11	3		3	34
12	2		2	23
13	2		2	23
14	1		1	11
15	1		1	11
16	0		0	0
TOTAL	82	6	88	1000
TOTAL NO./CHILDREN	561	18	579	
AVERAGE NO./FAMILY	6.84	3.00	6.58	
" " CRULAI	4.29	3.84		
" " BAS-QUERCY			4.80	
" " ILE-DE-FRANCE			5.20	
" " FRENCH-CANADA			5.65	

Observations

Out of a total of 88 families (82 for type I and 6 for type II), the average number of children born per family was 6.58. For type I only, the average was 6.84. Crulai's average number was 4.29 children for type I families and 3.84 for its type II families.⁸⁰ Surprisingly, Saint-Claude's average surpasses those for French-Canada⁸¹, Bas-Quercy⁸² and Ile-de-France⁸³.

Saint-Claude did not have any type III families since all the female ages were known or then, closely approximated. In Crulai, there were 83 type III families.⁸⁴

It must be stressed that the dimension of the family (its size), whose end of union has materialized, is a function of the length (in years) of that marriage union for that period in which the mother is able to procreate. This length of time is, in turn, related to the age at marriage of the mother and her age at death.

⁸⁰Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 124.

⁸¹Jacques Henripin, op. cit., pages 49-50. This average includes both the complete families (75) and the incomplete families (165).

⁸²Pierre Valmary, op. cit., page 127. For women whose age at marriage was situated between 15 and 40 years.

⁸³Jean Ganiage, op. cit., page 68. This average includes both the complete and incomplete families. For complete families only, the average number of children per family was 6.3.

⁸⁴Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 124. In Crulai, there were 131 type I families, 83 type II families and 83 type III families.

Table 35 enumerates the absolute number of marriage unions, according to the maternal length of union, that is, the number of years lived by the mother in her particular marriage union.

TABLE 35
ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF UNIONS
AND THEIR LENGTH

LENGTH OF UNION *	ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF UNIONS
0-4 years	3
5-9 years	4
10-14 years	4
15-19 years	4
20-24 years	6
25-29 years	7
30 years +	60
TOTAL	88

* the difference between the age of the mother at her marriage and her age at the end of that same marriage union.

Observations

Adult Mortality being situated in the higher Age-Groups for the parish of Saint-Claude (re: Chapter VI), 8% of the marriage unions lasted less than 10 years.

Table 36 gives, for each of the three general Age-Groups (0-9 years, 10-19 years and 20 years & over), the corresponding distribution of families (types I and II combined) having had 0 to 16 children.

TABLE 36
NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN
AND LENGTH OF UNION

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	LENGTH OF UNION		
	0-9 years	10-19 years	20 y +
0	2		4
1	3	1	2
2	1		5
3		1	4
4		1	2
5		1	2
6			7
7		1	10
8		3	6
9	1		13
10			9
11			3
12			2
13			2
14			1
15			1
16			0

TABLE 36
continuation

TOTAL	7	8	73
NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	14	44	521
AVERAGE NUMBER CHILDREN BORN	2.00	5.50	7.10

Observations

The average number of children born per family rises from 2.00 to 5.50 to 7.10. Similar findings in Crulai show a rise from 1.92 to 4.77 to 5.58 children.⁸⁵ Unfortunately, the authors of the French-Canada, Bas-Quercy and Ile-de-France analyses, did not provide such information.

In Saint-Claude and Crulai, therefore, the tendency is almost the same - the average number of children born per family climbs as the length of the marriage union stretches.

⁸⁵ Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, ibid., page 125.

1. Completed Families

Once the mother has reached the age of forty-five years, and provided that the father is still alive at that moment, the family has "completed" itself. This means that the mother has reached the age of virtual sterility. Fertility is so feeble in the 45-49 years age-group, that many consider it very negligible. As such, this classification would include all families whose mother and father have survived the mother's forty-fifth birth anniversary.

In Saint-Claude, there are many mothers, still living today, who have attained this age. These women make up the contents of the Type IV families.

Table 37 takes into account all 81 "completed" families of Type I. Table 38, on the other hand, regroups 108 of these families, representing Types I, II, IV and V.

However, these two tables have excluded all families whose mother married at or after her fortieth birth anniversary, the motive being rather obvious.

TABLE 37
TYPE I COMPLETED FAMILIES
NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	AGE OF MOTHER AT MARRIAGE				
	15- 19y	20- 24y	25- 29y	30- 34y	35- 39 years
0		2			1
1		2	1		1
2	1	2		3	
3	1	2		1	1
4	1	2			
5	2	1			
6	1	4	1	1	
7	4	5		1	
8	2	4	2	1	
9	5	6	2		
10	3	5	1		
11	1	1	1		
12	1	1			
13	2				
14	1				
15	1				
16					
TOTALS					
NUMBER OF FAMILIES	26	37	8	7	3
NUMBER OF CHILDREN	222	243	62	30	4
AVE. NO. CHILDREN	8.53	6.56	7.75	4.28	1.33
" " CRULAI	7.75	6.67	5.47	3.17	2.00

Observations

If the small rise registered in the 25-29 years age-group is excluded, the tendency illustrated in Table 37 would seem normal - the average number of children born per family decreases to 1.33 children, at the age-group 35-39 years. True, the number of observations for Type I families should be quite high. But then again, the number of 81 cases seems sufficient. In the 25-29 years, there were very few marriages (8) but then, numerous births (62). Here the averages rise slightly before dwindling once again.

Unlike Saint-Claude's, Crulai's average decreases steadily to 2 children.⁸⁶

Since the authors of the other studies did not provide for similar breakdowns, comparison with those cannot be made.

Table 38, on the following page, examines Saint-Claude's complete set of so-called "completed" families. There are 108 of these, thereby regrouping family Types I, II, IV and V. The results are then compared with those from Crulai, Bas-Quercy and Ile-de-France.

⁸⁶Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, ibid., page 126.

TABLE 38
COMPLETED FAMILIES - ALL TYPES
NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN		AGE OF MOTHER AT MARRIAGE				
		15- 19y	20- 24y	25- 29y	30- 34y	35- 39 years
0			2	1		1
1			4	1		1
2		1	2		3	
3		1	3		1	2
4		1	3			
5		2	3			
6		1	7	1	1	
7		4	6	1	1	
8		3	5	2	1	
9		7	9	3		
10		3	6	1		
11		2	2	1		
12		1	1			
13		2	1			
14		2				
15		1				
16		1				
TOTAL						
NUMBER OF FAMILIES		32	54	11	7	4
NUMBER OF CHILDREN		289	356	78	30	7
AVE. NO. CHILDREN		9.03	6.59	7.09	4.28	1.75
AVE. AGE MARRIAGE		17.50	22.00	25.50	31.80	35.70
AVE. NO. CHILDREN	CU	8.84	6.52	5.07	3.25	1.75
" " "	IF	8.60	8.20	6.50	3.80	2.40
" " "	BQ	6.91	6.06	4.57	2.27	
AVE AGE MARRIAGE	CU	18.00	23.00	27.00	32.50	36.50
" " "	IF	18.70	rest unavailable			
" " "	BQ	17.50	22.40	27.10	34.50	

Observations

Again, if one excludes that small kink in the 25-29 years Age-Group (for the age at marriage), the average number of children born per family decreases to 1.75 in the final observed Age-Group (1.33 for type I only). In the 25-29 years Age-Group, a numerous amount of children (78) were born to a handful of families (11), thereby affecting the general tendency.

Similar trends occurred in Crulai⁸⁷, in Ile-de-France⁸⁸ and Bas-Quercy⁸⁹.

Included in the table is the average age at marriage of the mother (for 108 observed and "completed" families). In Saint-Claude, the age increases steadily from 17.5 years to 35.7 years in the last observed Age-Group.

Crulai expresses a similar tendency.⁹⁰ Bas-Quercy's age rises to 34.5 years in the 30-39 years Age-Group.⁹¹ Ile-de-France gives an average of 18.7 for the 15-19 years Age-Group.⁹²

GRAPH 6 renders a graphical picture of Saint-Claude's results.

⁸⁷Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, ibid., page 126.

⁸⁸Jean Ganiage, op. cit., page 68-69.

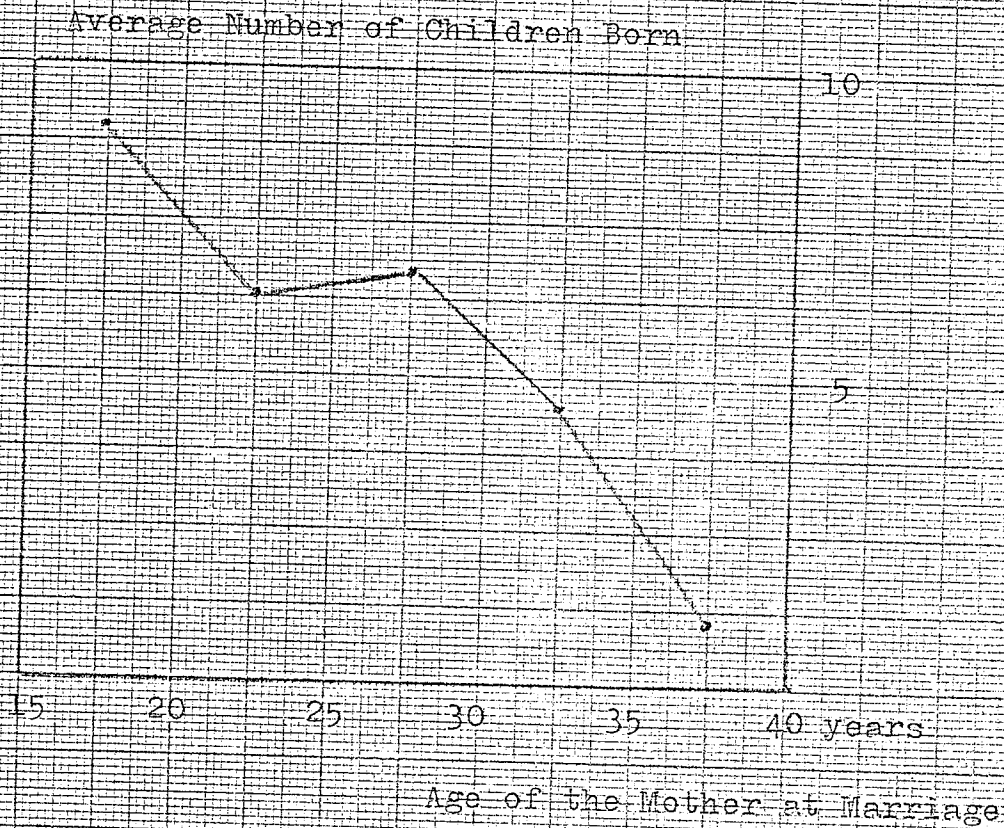
⁸⁹Pierre Valmary, op. cit., page 127.

⁹⁰Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 126.

⁹¹Pierre Valmary, op. cit., page 127.

⁹²Jean Ganiage, op. cit., page 68-69.

GRAPH 6
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN
ST-CLAUDE



2. Age of Mother
at Birth
of Last Child

In considering the age of the mother at the birth of her last child, let us isolate all type I families, since, for these, the exact age of the mother is known. Table 39 concerns itself with the four final Age-Groups. Nevertheless, the younger Age-Groups are mentioned afterwards.

TABLE 39
 AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH OF LAST CHILD

AGE	BIRTHS (LAST)	AGE	BIRTHS (LAST)
30	4	18	1
31		19	
32			
33	3		
34	3		
35	1	20	
36	4	21	1
37	3	22	
38	3	23	
39	5	24	2
40	8	25	2
41	11	26	
42	3	27	2
43	6	28	2
44		29	2
45	3		
46			
47			
48			
49			

Observations

Within the 35-39 years and 40-44 years Age-Groups, a specific period of four years is taken (ages 38 to 41). In this period, about 37.5% of mothers from type I families gave birth for the last time.⁹³ In Crulai, for the same ages of 38 to 41 years, 61% of the mothers gave birth for the final time.⁹⁴

If one excludes twelve mothers in Saint-Claude who gave birth to their last child before attaining the age of 30 years, as well as the two women who had no children whatsoever⁹⁵, the average age at which these mothers, having married before the age of 30 years, gave birth to their last child - stands at 38.7 years. For Crulai, the average age was 40.0 years,⁹⁶ and for Geneva (husband born prior to 1650), between 38 and 39 years.⁹⁷

⁹³If the two mothers who died before the age of 30 years are excluded, the % becomes 60.5.

⁹⁴Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 134.

⁹⁵And excluding the two mothers who died before their 30th birthday. Andrée Berthe Marie ROSSET died at the age of 28 years (Happening July 26, 1935) - Marie SAVARD died at the age of 27 years (Happening March 3, 1902)

⁹⁶Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, ibid., page 135

⁹⁷Louis Henry, op. cit., pages 90-91-92.

INTERVALS BETWEEN BIRTHS

In this section, all data and tables have been provided by Tables 64 and 65 found in the Appendix.

3. First Births

Out of a total of 127 families of types I, II, IV and V, in which there occurred at least one birth, a total of four intervals (measuring the number of complete months between marriage and the first delivery) were of less than eight complete months. Here is a breakdown of those births whose intervals were inferior to 9 complete months:

<u>LENGTH OF INTERVAL</u>	<u>NUMBER OF BIRTHS</u>
2 months	1
3 months	
4 months	
5 months	1
6 months	1
7 months	1
8 months	10

It is assumed that, out of these 10 eight-month intervals, there did occur a number of premature deliveries. Their frequency was 31 per 1000 births, or 3.1% of all births. Crulai registered less than 3%.⁹⁸ Bas-Quercy had a frequency of 5%.⁹⁹

The very low number of prenuptial conceptions in Saint-Claude (3.1%), coupled with the low illegitimate birth rate (1.95%), attests to the strong religious backbone of its people.

A very small number of prenuptial conceptions, especially within a population which does not practise birth control, contributes to a favourable study of certain female biological factors, especially in regards to the average interval between marriage and the first birth, and to the average intervals between successive births.

4. Interval between Marriage and the First Birth

In examining the repartition of the intervals between marriage and the first birth, in the absence of mortality, certain factors have been disregarded. These are all the illegitimate births, truly "incomplete" families, and those few women who bore no children during their marriage union.

⁹⁸Pierre Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 135.

⁹⁹Pierre Valmary, op. cit., page 130.

TABLE 40

INTERVAL BETWEEN
MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH

INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH	FAMILY TYPES				TOTAL
	I	II	III	IV	
8-11 months	39	1	-	26	66
12 + months	36	3	-	12	51
TOTAL	75	4	-	38	117

Observations

Table 40 includes all family Types, thereby giving a total of 117 observed families. Intervals inferior to eight months have been excluded.

For this group of families, 56% of the first births occurred prior to the first wedding anniversary of the parents. Crulai responded with 41%.¹⁰⁰ Closer observation has created Table 41.

In all tables, "still" births have been disregarded.

¹⁰⁰ Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 136.

TABLE 41
 LENGTH OF INTERVAL
 FOR FIRST BIRTHS

LENGTH OF INTERVAL	NUMBER OF FIRST BIRTHS (1st)
8 months	for 9 families
9 months	for 27 families
10 months	for 19 families
11 months	for 11 families
8-11 months	66 families

Observations

For Crulai, the maximum frequency stood at 10 months.¹⁰¹
 And for Henripin's study of French-Canada, 9 months.¹⁰²
 Results for Bas-Quercy¹⁰³ and Ile-de-France¹⁰⁴ were very
 similar.

¹⁰¹Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, ibid., page 137.

¹⁰²Jacques Henripin, op. cit., pages 82-85.

¹⁰³Pierre Valmary, op. cit., pages 130-131.

¹⁰⁴Jean Ganiage, op. cit., page 92.

5. Impact of the Age
at Marriage

Table 42 makes use of Family types I and II only.

TABLE 42

LENGTH OF INTERVAL
AND THE AGE AT MARRIAGE

I N T E R V A L	AGE AT MARRIAGE OF THE MOTHER					
	TYPE I			TYPE II		
	less than 20y	20- 29y	over 30y	less than 20y	20- 29y	over 30y
8-11 months	11	22	6	-	1	-
12 months +	12	21	3	-	3	-
TOTAL	23	43	9	-	4	-

Observations

For types I and II, the frequency of intervals of less than 12 complete months is higher for mothers married in the 20-29 years Age-Group than for those married before the age of 20 years. For type I families, 52% of the first-born arrived prior to the first wedding anniversary of the parents. For types I and II, this drops to 50.6%. In Crulai, for type

I families, 51% of the first-born arrived before the first wedding anniversary of the parents. For types I and II, the figure drops to 46%.

Table 43 provides the average interval between marriage and the first delivery, for types I and II.

TABLE 43
LENGTH OF INTERVAL
FIRST BIRTHS
GENERAL COMPARISON

	TYPE I	TYPE II	COMBINED
SAINT-CLAUDE	12.6 months	17.7 months	13.0 months
CRULAI	16.8 (± 3.4)	15.4 (± 2.7)	16.3 (± 2.4)
CANADA	15.8c		
BAS-QUERCY ^a	21.1	20.3	20.7
BAS-QUERCY ^b	16.7	22.3	
ILE-DE-FRANCE			14.2d

Notes: (a) the age of the mother is not considered - 21.1 months is for types I and IV; 20.3 is for types II and V; 20.7 is for all types combined.

(b) the age of the mother is known or approximated - 16.7 months is for types I and IV and 22.3 is for types II and V.

(c) no specified type - includes all births.

(d) for women having had at least two children. The interval of 14.2 months is for all types combined.

Observations

The average interval for Type II families is considerably higher. No explanation can be found for this. The table restricts the study to mothers who married in the 20-24 and 25-29 years age-groups, since these afford the highest possible number of observations.

Also included are the average intervals for Crulai,¹⁰⁵ French-Canada,¹⁰⁶ Bas-Quercy¹⁰⁷ and Ile-de-France.¹⁰⁸

For all these groups, Saint-Claude's average interval is the shortest.

6. Second Birth

Out of this total of 117 families (for Types I, II, IV), 110 mothers bore a second child, "still" births included.*

Table 44 presents this information.

¹⁰⁵Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 138.

¹⁰⁶Jacques Henripin, op. cit., page 84.

¹⁰⁷Pierre Valmary, op. cit., page 131.

¹⁰⁸Jean Ganiage, op. cit., page 93.

*Still-births are always included, since each of these was the result of a corresponding conception.

TABLE 44
 LENGTH OF INTERVAL
 FIRST BIRTH - SECOND BIRTH

INTERVALS	NUMBER OF INTERVALS	
	MARRIAGE-1st BIRTH	1st-2nd BIRTH
8-11 months	63	6
12-14 months	18	29
15-17 months	15	18
18-20 months	5	14
21-23 months	5	7
24-26 months	1	7
27-29 months	1	8
30-32 months	1	3
33-35 months		5
36-38 months		1
39-41 months		
42-44 months	1	3
45-47 months		1
48 + months		6
ALL INTERVALS	110	110
TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERVALS	1406	2382
AVERAGE INTERVAL	12.7 months	21.6 months
" " CRULAI	18.3 months	26.0 months
" " IF	14.2 months	22.8 months
" " BAS-QUERCY	20.7 months	28.7 months
" " CANADA	15.8 months	22.5 months

Observations

Whilst 56% of the first-born arrived into being prior to the first wedding anniversary of their parents, a mere 5.4% of the second-born followed the first-born less than 12 months after. Crulai showed a similar drop - from 41% to 5.4%, similar to Saint-Claude's figure.¹⁰⁹

Between the first and second wedding anniversaries, 39% of the first births were observed. For Crulai, an identical 39% was registered. Again, for Saint-Claude, 61.8% of the second births were observed between the first and second birthday of the first-born. For Crulai, 51%.¹¹⁰

Following the second wedding anniversary of the observed couples, that is, more than 24 months after their wedding, the remaining 3.6% of the first births occurred.¹¹¹ For Crulai, the figure was 20%.¹¹²

For the 110 observed mothers, the average interval between the first and second delivery EXCEEDS the average interval between marriage and the first birth by 8.9 months. For Crulai, the difference stands at 7.7 months; for Ile-de-France,

¹⁰⁹Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 139.

¹¹⁰Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, ibid., page 139.

¹¹¹In two cases, the first- and second-born were twins. The interval for both was therefore 0 months.

¹¹²Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, ibid., page 141.

8.6 months¹¹³; for Bas-Quercy, 8 months¹¹⁴; and for French-Canada, 6.7 months.¹¹⁵

Limiting the study to mothers married in the 20-24 and 25-29 years Age-Groups (42 mothers), for types I and II families, and who had a second child, the average intervals are:

1) Between Marriage and the First Birth

Saint-Claude	12.8 months
Crulai	16.2 months
Ile-de-France	14.2 months
Bas-Quercy	20.7 months

2) Between the First and Second Births

Saint-Claude	19.0 months
Crulai	26.5 months
Ile-de-France	22.8 months
Bas-Quercy	28.7 months

7. Successive Intervals
in the same Family

Since the average number of children born per family in Saint-Claude (1892-1930) has been established at 6.58 for types I and II families, let us now look at families who had at least six children. The age at marriage and the manner in which the families became "completed" are disregarded.

¹¹³Jean Ganiage, op. cit., page 93.

¹¹⁴Pierre Valmary, op. cit., pages 131-132.

¹¹⁵Jacques Henripin, op. cit., pages 84-85.

TABLE 45
AVERAGE INTERVALS
GENERAL COMPARISON

COMPLETE FAMILIES	MARR- 1st B	1st- 2nd	2nd- 3rd	3rd- 4th	4th- 5th	5th- 6th	S L	LAST
SAINT-CLAUDE	12.2	19.7	22.3	22.9	27.0	28.5	28.6	36.8
BAS-QUERCY		26.4	29.4	32.4	31.3		31.5	38.3
CRULAI	18.9	24.1	26.9	27.7	31.3		31.9	39.7
ILE-DE-FRANCE		19.8	23.4	23.3	25.9		29.1	35.2
CANADA	15.8	22.5	21.0	22.6	22.9	25.3		
GENEVA	20.4a 16.5b	23.6	24.1	23.9	25.2		30.0	37.5

Notes: Geneva has (a) and (b) for the interval marriage and first birth - (a) is for the husbands before 1600, and (b) is for husbands during the period 1600-1649. (pages 93-96)

For Bas-Quercy, there were 37 observed families. These families had at least from 6 to 7 children. (page 134)

For Ile-de-France, there were 82 families, having had at least 6 children. (page 94)

SL in the table denotes "second to last birth".

Observations

For Saint-Claude, there are 77 eligible families. And including two type V families, who had 20 children, the number rises to 79.

The average number of births (including "still" births) for the 79 families is 8.8 children. For Crulai, the average was 7.6 for 106 families.¹¹⁶ Excluding Saint-Claude's two type V families, the average falls to 8.7 children.

Table 45 gives the intervals in complete months, and averaged out, between marriage and the first birth, and then successive births. Finally, there are the second-to-last and final births.

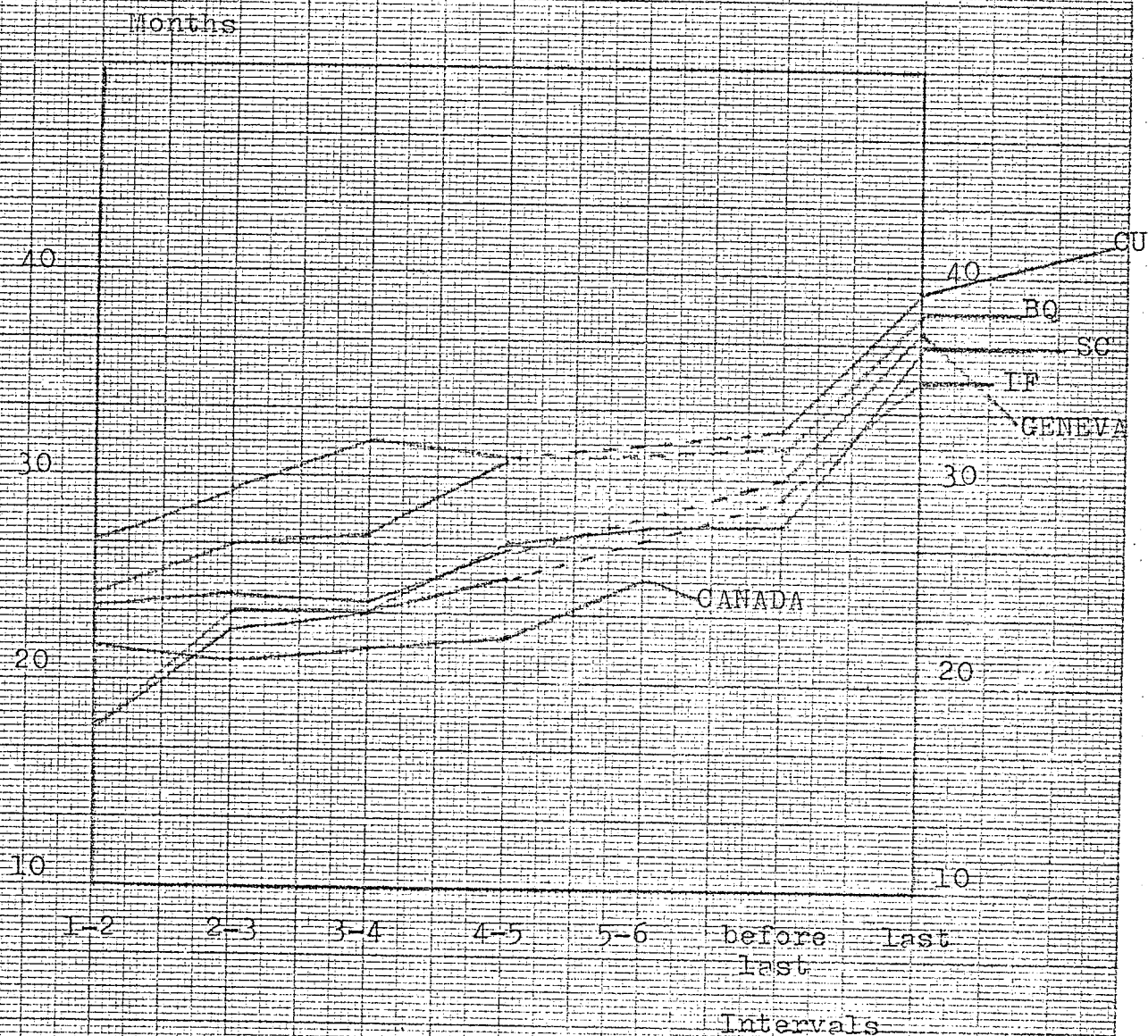
Except for the 4th-5th births interval, where the average intervals for Geneva, Ile-de-France and Canada¹¹⁷ are slightly longer, Saint-Claude's average intervals are shorter in almost every category. Nevertheless, Henripin's French-Canada study reveals exceptionally short average intervals - shorter than Saint-Claude's in four categories.

GRAPH 7 illustrates the results presented by Table 45.

¹¹⁶Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 141.

¹¹⁷Jacques Henripin, op. cit., page 85.

GRAPH 7
INTERVALS



CONCLUSION

It is not surprising, therefore, that the average number of children born per family, in Saint-Claude, declines as the age of the mother at marriage increases.

Half the mothers observed, who were married between the ages of 20 and 29 years, bore their first child prior to their first wedding anniversary. Similar results were observed in Crulai.

The length of the average intervals between successive births would seem to depend upon three important factors:

- (1) the delay of the second ovulation after the first birth;
- (2) the probability of conception during the mother's menstrual period, or her fecundability;
- (3) the number of conceptions which will result in live births.

A gradual rise in the length of these average intervals between successive births may be due either to a delay in the reappearance of the ovulation, or to a dip in the fecundability of the mother, or to a slight rise in the frequency of "still" births, or to endogeneous mortality, or to possible birth control.

It would seem that the age of the mother at her marriage had very little bearing on the interval-lengths in Saint-Claude.

Indeed, the interval-lengths between successive births did not widen appreciably in the case of women marrying in the later Age-Groups.

The families form a heterogeneous entity with certain couples having a better chance of having children within narrowly-spaced intervals. With these families, the average interval between births tends to widen with each additional birth. The age of the mother also has definite influence.

CHAPTER VI - MORTALITY

The study of mortality in a smaller community such as this one carries with it certain difficulties. For one thing, the sole source of information remains the "sepultures" records, which contain limited material on each parishioner deceased and buried in the parish. At best, each insert carries the full name of the individual, the names of his parents, his age at death and his marital status at the moment of death.

Migration disturbs the study of mortality in any population. To subdue this problem, migration has been left aside (and therefore held at zero), since there are no figures giving the number of young adults who did leave or who did arrive.

This chapter commences with a study of child mortality and its characteristics.

CHILD MORTALITY

A child runs the risk of dying especially during the first twelve months of his life. Needless to say, he may die at any age, after his first birthday, but it is certainly during that first crucial year that his life is most exposed

to disease, sickness or infection. He may die at the moment of birth because of malformations or disease, or he may succumb to tuberculosis or other diseases generated by poor sanitary conditions.

Endogeneous mortality, as it is called, usually stems from death brought on by malformations or disease inflicted on the infant while in the mother's womb. "Still" births are an example of this type of child mortality. A baby is exposed to endogeneous mortality from the age of 0 till 20-25 days after birth.

Exogeneous mortality, on the other hand, implies death provoked by external factors such as food poisoning, fire, tuberculosis, choking and other dangers to which young infants are often exposed. Exogeneous mortality frequently exerts itself in a period stretching from 25-28 days to the end of the first year, although there are no strict time limits.

1. Infant Mortality

Assuming net migration to be constant during the studied period of time, the infant mortality rate, as it is called, for the population of Saint-Claude, may be obtained - the number of child deaths (aged 0 to 12 months) for that period

of time over the total number of births for that same period of time. Hence, we have Table 46.

TABLE 46
INFANT MORTALITY FIGURES

INFANT MORTALITY - for 1892-1969	
BIRTHS	2278
DEATHS (0-365 days)	126

The infant mortality rate is therefore 55 per 1000 births or 5.5% (that is, $126/2278 \times 1000$) for the period 1892-1969.

When compared to Crulai's infant mortality rate of 236 per 1000 or 23.6% (1688-1719), Saint-Claude's i.m.r. of 5.5% seems small. Indeed, medical care and living conditions were better in 20th Century Saint-Claude than in 17th and 18th Century Crulai, or in other European towns of the same era.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁸ Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 162.

Table 47 gives the infant mortality rates for the various studies referred to in the previous chapters.

TABLE 47
INFANT MORTALITY RATES
GENERAL COMPARISON

LOCATION AND PERIOD	IMR
SAINT-CLAUDE (1892-1969)	5.5%
CRULAI (1688-1719)	23.6%
ILE-DE-FRANCE (18th Century)	21.2%
BAS-QUERCY (18th Century)	19.1%
FRENCH-CANADA (17th & 18th Centuries)	24.6%
pre-1790 (Ancien Régime) FRANCE	23.3%

Sources: 1) for Ile-de-France - Jean Ganiage, op. cit., page 105; 2) for Bas-Quercy - Pierre Valmary, op. cit., page 146; 3) for French-Canada - Jacques Henripin, op. cit., page 106; 4) found in the Ile-de-France study, pages 104-107.

There is very little evidence that widespread sickness ever ravaged young infants in the parish of Saint-Claude.

Table 48 provides a further breakdown of child mortality in the parish.

TABLE 48
CHILD MORTALITY BY AGE

PRECISE AGE	DEATHS AT THAT AGE
less than 1 day	38
1-6 days	17
6-30 days	17
1-12 months	54
1 year	17
2 years	9
3 years	5
4 years	4
5 years	2
6 years	1
7 years	1
8 years	1
9 years	0
10-14 years	9
TOTAL	175 deaths

Observations

It is interesting to note that 38 infants or 30% of the 126 babies who died before reaching their first birthday died on the same day they were born. Most of these were

"still" born. Because they were from a Roman Catholic parish, these unfortunate infants received immediate "private baptisms", administered by the town doctor or by a bedside relative. The parish priest was not always present at the moment of delivery. These many "still" births underlined the impact of endogeneous mortality in the parish.

Thirteen percent of the newborn died within six days after their birth. Another group deceased in the six-to-thirty day period after birth. And then, 42% of the 126 deaths which were not registered in the 0-30 day "dangerous" period, did occur in the next eleven months.

It seems that Métis infants were easy prey for such diseases as tuberculosis. In all, twenty Métis babies died of this malady during the 1892-1930 period. Some babies also died due to infections (i.e. infection of the umbilical cord).

The death notices made rare mention of the cause of death. Most information relating to the cause of death was obtained through verbal conversation with the actual parish priest and the village townsfolk.

2. Infant Mortality
and the
Rank of Birth

What of the impact of the rank of birth on infant mortality?

Table 49 relates infant mortality to the rank of birth. The table takes into account Chapter V's usage of families (all Types). More precisely, it concerns itself with families having had at least six children. It disregards all families having left the parish temporarily, as was sometimes the case.

Table 49 distinguishes between endogeneous mortality and exogeneous mortality, on a per 1000 births basis.

TABLE 49
 INFANT MORTALITY
 AND THE RANK OF BIRTH

INFANT MORTALITY per 1000 BIRTHS	RANK OF BIRTH					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
ENDOGENEOUS MORTALITY	50	25	26	0	25	12
EXOGENEOUS MORTALITY	26	25	50	25	25	0
TOTALS	76	50	76	25	50	12

Because of the few endogeneous and exogeneous deaths involved, it is impossible to derive solid conclusions from Table 49.

ADULT MORTALITY

In order to examine adult mortality in the parish, a sample of properly-chosen adults is necessary. This sample must adhere to certain criteria:

- 1) that the period of observation be well-defined;
- 2) that the age at death of the observed adults be as precise as possible;
- 3) that the proportion of unknown dates of death be as small as possible.

The study of adult mortality implies all adults who were either single, married or widow(er)s at the moment of death. The parish registers usually stated the marital status of the deceased parishioners. Included in the study are adults who had been born in Saint-Claude.

The observed adults fall into two categories:

- 1) those adults whose birthdate is known;
- 2) those whose birthdate is unknown.

In the case of the second category, the age at death was often mentioned in the registers. For 598 deaths, all ages considered (1892-1970), 38 deaths or 6% of the total, were of an unknown age.

Unlike the Crulai study, in which the authors studied adult mortality in relation to all adults born in Crulai and whose first marriage was blessed there (1674-1742), this was not possible in the case of Saint-Claude.¹¹⁹ Due to the newness of the parish, a great majority of adults born and married in the parish are still living today. At the same time, the number of deceased adults from Saint-Claude filling the Crulai requirements is indeed small.

In order to compensate, the researcher has chosen all adults who died and were buried in the parish.¹²⁰ The number observed for 1892-1970 includes 238 deceased men and 174 deceased women, including 38 adults of unknown age at death. All adults concerned were 20 years of age or over at the moment of death. Table 50 relates the above information.

¹¹⁹ Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, op. cit., page 177.

¹²⁰ Some adults died at Saint-Boniface General Hospital or elsewhere and were then brought back for burial in Saint-Claude.

TABLE 50
ADULT MORTALITY TOTALS
AGE AT DEATH

	AGE AT DEATH		TOTAL
	KNOWN	UNKNOWN	
MEN	213	25	238
WOMEN	161	13	174

Observations

For the 38 deceased adults whose age at death is unknown, the fault lies with the registers which did not record this important information. Most of these 38 individuals were older European immigrants who died within the first twenty years of the parish's existence.

Tables 51, 52 and 53 give the marital status of the deceased men and women.

TABLE 51
MARITAL STATUS AT DEATH - MEN
1892-1970

MARITAL STATUS AT DEATH (MEN) 1892-1970					
AGE-GROUP	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
20-24 years	4				4
25-29 years	2	1			3
30-34 years		3	1	1	5
35-39 years	3	3		4	10
40-44 years	1	5			6
45-49 years		7		2	9
50-54 years	1	8		1	10
55-59 years	2	14	1	5	22
60-64 years	1	13	1	3	18
65-69 years	2	11	4	5	22
70-74 years		18	1	4	23
75-79 years		17	2	6	25
80-84 years		16	5	4	25
85-89 years		13	8	4	25
90 + years		4	2		6
TOTALS	16	133	25	39	213
UNKNOWN AGE	2	7	1	15	25
GRAND TOTAL	18	140	26	54	238

TABLE 52
MARITAL STATUS AT DEATH - WOMEN
1892-1970

MARITAL STATUS AT DEATH (WOMEN)
1892-1970

AGE-GROUP	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOW	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
20-24 years	8	1			9
25-29 years		5		5	10
30-34 years	2	5		1	8
35-39 years	1	5			6
40-44 years		3			3
45-49 years	1	6		1	8
50-54 years		7			7
55-59 years		13	1	1	15
60-64 years		8	2		10
65-69 years		9	3	1	13
70-74 years		10	9	1	20
75-79 years		18	6	1	25
80-84 years		11	6	1	18
85-89 years		4	2	1	7
90 + years		1		1	2
TOTALS	12	106	29	14	161
UNKNOWN AGE	1	7	5		13
GRAND TOTAL	13	113	34	14	174

TABLE 53
MARITAL STATUS AT DEATH - BOTH SEXES
1892-1970

MARITAL STATUS AT DEATH (SEXES COMBINED)					
AGE-GROUP	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOW(ER)	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
20-24 years	12	1			13
25-29 years	2	6		5	13
30-34 years	2	8	1	2	13
35-39 years	4	8		4	16
40-44 years	1	8			9
45-49 years	1	13		3	17
50-54 years	1	15		1	17
55-59 years	2	27	2	6	37
60-64 years	1	21	3	3	28
65-69 years	2	20	7	6	35
70-74 years		28	10	5	43
75-79 years		35	8	7	50
80-84 years		27	11	5	43
85-89 years		17	10	5	32
90 + years		5	2	1	8
TOTALS	28	239	54	53	374
UNKNOWN AGE	3	14	6	15	38
GRAND TOTAL	31	253	60	68	412

Observations

In Table 51, the following is readily observed:
at the moment of death, 55% of the deceased men were married, 7.5% were bachelors, 10% were widowers and 27.5% were of unknown marital status.

In Table 52, 65% of the deceased women were married, 7.4% were single, 19% were widows and a mere 8.6% were of unknown marital status.

In Table 53, which combines both sexes, 62% of the deceased adults were married at the moment of death, 7.5% were single, 14.5% were widow(er)s and 16% were of unknown marital status.

3. Average Age at Death

If one includes adult deaths of both known and unknown marital status at the moment of death and if one excludes those whose age at death is unknown, the average age at death is obtained:

for 213 deceased male adults	-	66.7 years
for 161 deceased female adults	-	61.3 years

In Crulai, the average male age at death was 52.8 years and the average female age at death was 51.8 years.¹²¹ The studies performed in Bas-Quercy and Ile-de-France did not determine these ages.

Improvements in medical treatment and the absence of wars and famine are the reasons why adults in Saint-Claude have lived longer than in Crulai.

If both child and adult mortality are taken into account (322 male deaths and 239 female deaths) and if those whose age at death is unknown are excluded, the life expectancy of the male and the female for this particular population at that particular period of time (1892-1969) is derived (migration held constant).

TABLE 54
AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH
MEN AND WOMEN

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH	
MALE SEX (322 observations)	44.9 years
FEMALE SEX (239 observations)	42.2 years
BOTH SEXES	43.7 years
CRULAI	30.3 years

¹²¹ Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, ibid., page 191.

In Saint-Claude and Crulai, the high numbers of child deaths lowered the average age at death, for both sexes. However, the impact was clearly stronger in the Norman parish.¹²² The Bas-Quercy and Ile-de-France analyses did not determine the average ages.

Most adults in Saint-Claude died of "natural" causes, that is, due to the ageing of the internal organs. A few died of heart disease and cancer whilst a mere dozen were victims of fatal accidents. However, very few died in either the First or Second Great War, since very few from the parish joined the fighting forces in Europe during those two wars.

4. Annual Rate of Natural Increase

Table 55 gives the hypothetical annual rates of natural increase (migration held constant). The table made use of the average decennial figures for births and deaths, found in Table 5.

¹²²Etienne Gautier and Louis Henry, ibid., page 191.

TABLE 55
ANNUAL RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
1892-1969

DECENNIAL AVERAGES			
DECADES	BIRTHS	DEATHS	AVERAGE INCREASE
1892-1899	15.7	3.4	+ 12.3
1900-1909	23.6	6.1	+ 17.5
1910-1919	29.4	6.9	+ 22.5
1920-1929	26.6	6.6	+ 20.0
1930-1939	36.1	7.8	+ 28.3
1940-1949	33.0	9.1	+ 23.9
1950-1959	41.0	9.2	+ 31.8
1960-1969	25.5	11.5	+ 14.0

CONCLUSION

The study of an older population such as Saint-Claude's for the 1892-1930 period is quite unlike the study of a modern population because of the lack of vital statistical information in the former's case. In the case of Saint-Claude, mortality inserts in the "sepultures" registers provided the basis for this chapter's analysis.

In the case of adult mortality, the date at the moment of death was, for the majority of observations, known.

The study of adult mortality was accomplished by directing adult deaths into specific categories such as age at death and marital status at death. Certainly, the absence of data pertaining to net migration effects did not make the results highly conclusive. Nevertheless, the chapter did present a fairly acceptable picture of mortality and its impact in the parish.

CHAPTER VII - SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

SUMMARY

In a study such as this one, a clear evaluation of the results is imperative. But always, one point remains certain - the data can never be free errors, such as omissions made in the parish registers by the former parish pastors. Nonetheless, more than 90% of the families, who lived in the parish, at one time or another, did come under some kind of observation, for the 1892-1930 period.¹²³

For the first fifty years or so, the population of Saint-Claude grew steadily. Heavy immigration from France, in the early part of this Century, swelled the population figures of the parish. In 1937, the count reached 1077 inhabitants. In 1942, it dropped to 937, with nearly a dozen families having left the parish in search of the cities or other rural regions, during the final years of the Depression.

From the end of the Second World War on, the population continued to grow, despite periodic dips registered during the 1950s, due, once again, to a small number of families moving to another area, most probably the city of Winnipeg.

¹²³The estimate is based on the total number of families observed during the 1892-1930 period, in relation to the annual parish census reports.

The latest available statistics (1968) gave a population total of 1530 inhabitants.¹²⁴

There has been an inevitable exodus of young folk from the village ever since the end of the Second Great War. Approximately half of the village's teenagers have left during the last twenty years, in search of higher education and/or employment in the city.

Industry remains practically non-existent in this area, if one excludes the highly profitable milk-processing plant situated in the town itself.

The last twenty-five years have witnessed a steady ageing of the population as well. While many of the young people have been departing, many of the original settlers and their offspring, now grown adults, still live in the parish today.

1. Nuptiality

In Saint-Claude, the proportion of unmarried adults was small, even up to the end of the 1960s. For the period of 1892-1930, at least 86% of the young men and women eligible for matrimony, did marry.

¹²⁴Parish Census Report for the year 1968 (Roman Catholic population only).

The observed average age at first marriage was 22 years for the girls and 26.8 years for the boys. The parish of Crulai registered an average age at first marriage of 24 years for the girls and 27 years for the men. Henripin's study of the late 17th and early 18th Century French-Canadian population obtained an average age of 21.9 years for the girls and 26.8 years for the men.

For those marriages which occurred in the parish of Saint-Claude, for 1892-1930, a strong majority of the men and women involved were single at the moment of their marriage. A mere 3.1% (see page 70) of the observed new husbands and wives married for a second time, the first partner having died, as divorce was virtually unheard of.

A majority of marriages in the parish occurred during the months of May, June and October, with low points registered in December, February and March.

Up to and including the year 1919, a mere 24% of the men and women, who married in the parish, had been born in Canada, even less Saint-Claude.

During the next ten years, the count increased to 66%, and continued to rise thereafter.

2. Fertility

When comparison of legitimate fertility rates for various family types is made, there seems to exist little relationship between fertility for a given age-group and the age of the mother at her marriage.

For each age-group, the legitimate fertility rates, being a function of the various ages at marriage, did not differ significantly from one another. Similar results were observed in Crulai, French-Canada, Geneva, Ile-de-France and Bas-Quercy.

The legitimate general and age-specific fertility rates melded themselves into a CONVEX curve, that is, rising to a peak (see Chapter IV), in the 20-24 and 25-29 years age-groups, as birth control was virtually non-existent.

The fertility of very young mothers (15-19 years of age) tended to be weaker than the fertility of those in the 20-24 years age-group, the latter having attained, by now, full physical maturity. Similar trends were identified in French-Canada, Geneva, Tunis, Ile-de-France and Bas-Quercy. In fact, almost all pre-Malthusian populations would tend to follow in the same direction.

The average number of children born per family in Saint-Claude (for all terminated marriage unions) stood at 6.58; for Crulai, 4.00 (types I, II and III families regrouped); for Bas-Quercy, 4.80 children (for mothers having married between the ages of 15 and 39 years); for Ile-de-France, 5.20 children (completed and incomplete families regrouped); and for French-Canada, 5.65 children (completed and incomplete families regrouped).

The fact that the average number of children born per family tends to decline as the age of the mother at her marriage increases, does not come as a surprise.

About one out of every two married women, observed in the parish, and who married between the ages of 20 and 29 years, bore her first child prior to her first wedding anniversary. Research indicated that the number of pre-nuptial conceptions was very small.

The frequency of illegitimate births¹²⁵ has always been very low, in Saint-Claude, even up to the end of the 1960s.

¹²⁵Births occurring out of wedlock.

The average interval in months separating the marriage from the first birth, for Saint-Claude, stood at 13 months (family types I and II combined); for Crulai, 16.3 months; for Bas-Quercy, 20.7 months (all family types); for Ile-de-France, 14.2 months (all family types, with the mother having given birth to at least two children); and for French-Canada, 17.3 months.

The average monthly interval separating the first birth from the second, for Saint-Claude, and for those families having had at least two children, came out at 21.6 months (family types I, II and IV combined); for Crulai, 26.5 months, for Bas-Quercy, 28.7 months; for Ile-de-France, 22.8 months; and for French-Canada, 22.5 months.

A comparison of the monthly intervals between successive births, for families having had at least six children, for all the population groups concerned, induces the following observations:

- (1) the average monthly interval, separating successive births in one family, and including "still" births, stretches progressively with the rank of birth;
- (2) the final interval is visibly longer than the preceding one.

This progressive increase in the length of the intervals separating successive births would seem to be due to a rise in the delay of the reappearance of the ovulation, or to dip in the fecundability of the mother, or to slight rise in the frequency of "still" births, or to birth control. However, birth control was a non-entity in this parish, prior to the mid-1950s.

On the other hand, legitimate fertility rates, which are a direct function of the mother's age at the birth of her children, may tend to translate the ageing of the mother as the real cause and the rise in the number of pregnancies as the apparent cause.

Finally, it is wondered whether, in the absence of birth control, differences in fertility amongst ancient or past populations did not stem from the same hypotheses.

3. Birth Control

Very little evidence indicates that birth control was ever practised by the families of this parish, prior to the 1950s. The relative high fertility of the mothers and the short average monthly interval-lengths separating the marriage from the first birth, and so forth, tend to back this theory.

Research results reveal that, for the period of 1892-1930, a mere 8% of the parish's married women had been unable to conceive and/or give birth to a child.

4. Saint-Claude, Manitoba and Canada :
Legitimate Fertility Rates Compared

Table 56 provides the legitimate fertility rates for Manitoba and Canada, as of 1891, and for Saint-Claude, Manitoba and Canada, for the years 1911 and 1921. The researcher combined, for this parish, the legitimate fertility rates pertaining to family Types I, II and IV. It must be noted that the parish was not yet an entity in 1891.

The legitimate fertility rates for Saint-Claude (all types combined, for 1892-1930) surpass those for Manitoba and Canada (1911 and 1921), for each and every age-group. The high fertility of married women in Saint-Claude is once again underlined.

TABLE 56
A COMPARISON
LEGITIMATE FERTILITY RATES
ST-CLAUDE, MANITOBA AND CANADA

1891

AGE OF THE MOTHER	MANITOBA	CANADA
15-19 years	510	510
20-24 years	505	500
25-29 years	500	440
30-34 years	484	300
35-39 years	410	224
40-44 years	231	103
45-49 years	30	14

1911

AGE OF THE MOTHER	ST-CLAUDE	MANITOBA	CANADA
15-19 years	530	510	510
20-24 years	540	485	480
25-29 years	396	385	381
30-34 years	378	275	285
35-39 years	298	208	194
40-44 years	148	92	89
45-49 years	30	18	12

1921

AGE OF THE MOTHER	SAINT-CLAUDE MANITOBA CANADA		
15-19 years	530	456	473
20-24 years	540	382	397
25-29 years	396	284	301
30-34 years	378	203	226
35-39 years	298	153	153
40-44 years	148	68	71
45-49 years	30	13	10

Source: for Manitoba and Canada rates: Jacques Henripin, Tendances et Facteurs de la Fécondité au Canada (Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique, Ottawa 1968) page 382.

5. Child Mortality

The impact created by child mortality, in this parish, for the indicated period of observation, was very minimal. The infant mortality rate, for those infant babies who died prior to their first birthday, stood at 55 deaths per 1000 births. The infant mortality rates were markedly steeper elsewhere. Crulai (1688-1719) registered 23.6%; Ile-de-France, 21.2%; Bas-Quercy, 19.1%; French-Canada, 24.6%; and the Ancien-Régime in pre-1790 France, 23.3%.

Widespread sickness was non-existent in the parish and as such, never did claim the lives of young infants.

The parish registers made no mention of the cause of death. Research indicates, nonetheless, that many of these deaths were the result of infections.

6. Adult Mortality

The study of adult mortality took into account all adults, regardless of their sex or their marital status at the moment of their death.

For most of these deaths, taking into account all ages, the age at death was recorded. Indeed, a mere 6% of those who deceased and who were buried within the parish limits, were of an "unknown" age.

At the moment of their death, 62% of these adults were married, 7.5% were single, 14.5% were widow(er)s and 16% were of unknown marital status.

The average age at death stood at 66.7 for the adult males and 61.3 years for the adult females. In the Norman parish of Crulai, the results indicated 52.8 years for the men and 51.8 years for the women. The studies of Bas-Quercy and Ile-de-France failed to provide these ages.

CONCLUSION

CERTAIN BASIC TRENDS

One cannot help but notice the many basic similarities which link together the population groups of Saint-Claude, French-Canada, Bas-Quercy, Crulai and Ile-de-France. All are rural populations, possessing French as their mother tongue; the predominant religion is Roman-Catholicism; none of these groups ever practised birth control; and divorce was completely non-existent.

And then, on the other hand, particular elements may have incited visible differences in certain specific trend movements. The severe winter climate, coupled with the "isolation" factor, have set the Saint-Claude and French-Canada models apart from the others. And then, Saint-Claude remains the only group to have been spared completely from the scourge of disease, famine or war. Accordingly, it seems clear that the higher mortality of young mothers played a major role in the demographic makeup of the more ancient population groups.

The study refuses to exempt itself from describing the following peculiarities.

7. Impact of Remarriage

Clearly, the proportion of men and women marrying for the second time was much higher in the more ancient populations than in Saint-Claude. Interminable wars, murderous outbreaks of disease and famine, as well as the relatively high mortality of young mothers, induced by infections or heavy bleeding contracted at the moment of birth of a child, took their toll of young married adults in the pre-20th Century population groups.

8. Infant Mortality Rate

Table 47, described in Chapter VI, reveals the impact of infant mortality. In Saint-Claude, the effects were feeble. In the other groups, the infant mortality rates were high. Genuine improvements in overall medical treatment, in housing and sanitary conditions, as witnessed in this Century, speak for themselves.

9. Legitimate Fertility Rates

Closer observation of Graph 5 (Legitimate Fertility Rates - a General Comparison), found in Chapter V, indicates that, while legitimate fertility rates for Saint-Claude, Geneva, Crulai, Ile-de-France and Tunis tend to blend themselves into a general curve, there does exist a lively gap separating the legitimate fertility rates for French-Canada and Bas-Quercy. Indeed, the rates for French-Canada supersede the so-called general trend while those for the French parish fall short of this curve.

The mother's age at her first marriage does not lead to any explanation, although it may be noted that the women in Bas-Quercy did marry at a later age (23.7 years) than those in French-Canada (21.9 years).

A more plausible answer might be found in the two following hypotheses:

- (a) Encouraged by the Roman-Catholic Church to have as many children as possible, through her desire to have the colony populated as quickly as possible, the early French-Canadian mothers attained high fertility levels;

- (b) In Bas-Quercy, there are heady indications that many mothers became widows at an early age. Indeed, the author, Pierre Valmary, notes the frequent absence of Bas-Quercy husbands, away fighting in France's interminable wars. This prolonged absence of many of the town's fighting men had great impact on the family life of many.

10. Average Interval: Marriage-1st Birth
Average Interval: 1st Birth-2nd Birth

Here again, Bas-Quercy's average monthly intervals tend to be lengthier than those for the other groups. For the average monthly interval separating marriage and the first birth, its interval exceeds the others by 5 to 7 months. And then, for the average interval separating the first and second births (excluding Saint-Claude), its interval exceeds the others by six months.

Several hypotheses could be cited. Or then, could this occurrence be merely a coincidence? Or then again, could these lengthier intervals have stemmed from the aforementioned "male absence" in Bas-Quercy?

11. Illegitimate Births

The illegitimate birth rate was especially pronounced in French-Canada (approximately 7.76% of all recorded births) while very low in the other groups (less than 1.95%). The scarcity of women in 17th and 18th Century French-Canada, prior to the arrival of hundreds of the "King's daughters", and the rampant numbers of French soldiers and adventurers in the colony, may have been decisive factors. But then again, it seems that the number of prenuptial conceptions was higher in French-Canada than in the other places.

MARKED DEMOGRAPHIC TRAITS AND UNIQUE TRENDS IN SAINT-CLAUDE

While it is interesting to mention the fact that the infant mortality rate was extremely low and that very few adults remarried in Saint-Claude, there are observations which merit much closer attention. What of this isolation which has kept the parish in a social, economic and linguistic shell ever since its inception as a parish? What role has a strong Roman-Catholic faith played in this story? How has the "migration" variable affected the age-structure of the present-day population? Coupled with this "migration" factor, how has the agricultural economy of this area evolved in the last several decades?

- (a) Ever since the beginning, the parish has remained separated from the remainder of French-speaking Southern Manitoba. Being surrounded by German- and English-speaking communities, and being of a European background and mentality, its people have, up to the end of 1950s, clung jealously to their culture and farmlands.

The parish remains isolated today, but in a different manner. Culturally, the people do not wish to associate themselves with the French-Canadian milieu. The language which is spoken remains the same - French - but, alas, reality has stepped in. Many youngsters from all French-speaking communities in Manitoba are sidestepping French in favour of English.

Agriculturally, the parish's mixed-farming economy remains cohesively intact.

However, many of its teenagers are leaving, seeking the urban areas, while the remaining population, growing at a slower pace than before, expresses even more disdain for the outside world. Their common fear of what might happen to their parish and lands within the next generation, has thrust them into an even thicker cocoon of isolation.

(b) The Religious Element.

Fortunately for the farmers and their families, their steady faith in certain religious principles and dogmas, while not overwhelmingly apparent, has contributed both to their isolation and the high fertility of the mothers.

Birth control was virtually non-existent up to and including the 1950s. The parish church encouraged large families, for various reasons.

And while the parish church has never played an active role in the economic development of the community, it performed a useful duty, during the late 1890s and early 1900s, by helping the immigrants settle down upon their new lands. One might argue that the supervision of economic development has never been a church matter.

All suppositions aside, it seems that the parish church played a positive role in keeping the parish intact during the first seventy years of its existence.

(c) The impact of Migration and the Economy of Saint-Claude

At the turn of the Century, when the parish was struggling to survive, the arrival of hundreds of immigrants from France was most welcome. It assured the survival of the parish at a very crucial point in its history.

In the decades which followed, few families migrated to Saint-Claude, from Europe or elsewhere, although the occasional one did leave, moving to the city or to another rural location.

The trend has now changed. People are leaving the parish today - this outward flow having commenced after the last War. Most of the departees are young, forming the nucleus of the so-called "rural exodus", and seeking better economic opportunities elsewhere.

As a result, the population of Saint-Claude is older in age-structure. The relative numbers of young farmers and their families settling down on a farm are dwindling rapidly.

Looking at this situation from an economics viewpoint, one notices that this reversal in the migration process has its roots.

First, the agricultural economy of the parish, based on the mixed-farming principle, has entered a new evolutionary phase ever since the end of the last War. It has become more and more mechanized.

Capital-intensive technology, combined with the dwindling availability of reasonably-priced arable land within the parish limits, has forced the young man on the farm to reconsider his future. In the beginning, land was abundant and inexpensive. Family farms were huge and the stress was on labour-intensive exploitation of the land. However, with the constant supply of land and the growing demand for this precious commodity, the evolution of the agricultural economy in Saint-Claude was a quasi-necessity. The growing outside markets dictated this transition.

There are still many young farmers tilling the parish lands today, but there are no more opportunities for their younger brothers within this cobweb. They must then leave in quest of better-paying jobs in the cities.

Second, there is a chronic lack of industry in this part of Manitoba and this has resulted in the non-availability of supplementary income for the male farming population. Neither does there seem to be a long-term solution to this dilemma.

Third, the number of non-Catholic persons living in the parish has risen sharply since 1952. In 1951, the parish Census listed 30 "others"; in 1953, it recorded a population of 254 non-Catholics; and in 1968, 365 of these people.

The farm families of Saint-Claude fear the recent land purchases made by Mennonite families on the outskirts of the parish limits. Strong is the temptation to sell off one's farm at an interesting price.

Regardless, it is the researcher's opinion, that this parish, within its actual socio-linguistic framework, does not seem to be in serious danger of fading away. Certain farmers in the parish believe the danger to be real. Time will certainly reveal Saint-Claude's fate.

The results obtained in this dissertation surpassed the researcher's every expectation. At the start of the project in the fall of 1969, it was hoped that enough information could be gathered on the families of Saint-Claude so as to unlock a sound study of female fertility, nuptiality and mortality.

The study of mortality, especially adult mortality, seemed, at the beginning, an arduous undertaking, with the risk of failure being rather imminent. Surprisingly, in the course of the work, adult mortality came to situate itself quite interestingly.

Prior to the start of the research work, the researcher was somewhat skeptical of the project's validity since the source of information and data was limited. Nevertheless, the results obtained, and subsequent comparisons made with other similar studies, made the whole undertaking very worthwhile.

APPENDIX

TABLES 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62 provide the month-by-month legitimate and illegitimate births, the marriages and the sepultures for the population of Saint-Claude - 1892-1969.

TABLE 63 provides the population statistics for Canada and the Province of Manitoba - for the years 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Below are given the CODES used in the following tables (Tables 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63) given on the following pages. These CODES are as follows:

- 1) The letters J F M A etc. denote the twelve months of the Civil Year listed in proper succession;
- 2) CY - civil year
- 3) JA - January to April
- 4) MD - May to December
- 5) CCY - Conceptions per CROP year
- 6) JJ - January to July
- 7) AD - August to December
- 8) Crop Y - Crop Year

TABLE 57

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS - BOYS													
YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CCY
1892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1893	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
1894	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	6
1895	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
1896	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	6
1897	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14
1898	1	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	18
1899	2	2	2	1	4	0	1	1	4	2	1	1	7
1900	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
1901	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	11
1902	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	11
1903	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	8
1904	1	1	4	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	11
1905	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	8
1906	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	23
1907	0	0	3	0	1	2	1	4	0	1	1	2	19
1908	1	0	6	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	15
1909	1	0	3	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	6
1910	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
1911	0	2	1	2	0	1	4	0	4	3	1	0	17
1912	2	0	3	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	19
1913	1	2	1	1	5	2	2	1	0	3	1	1	17
1914	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	10
1915	3	2	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	12
1916	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	10
1917	0	1	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	14
1918	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	3	12
1919	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	19
1920	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	1	13

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CY	JA	MD	CCY
1921	1	0	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	19	10	9	16
1922	0	3	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	16	4	12	8
1923	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	10	4	6	13
1924	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	8	2	6	17
1925	1	0	2	4	3	1	0	2	0	3	2	0	18	7	11	14
1926	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	0	1	1	19	6	13	9
1927	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	7	1	6	16
1928	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	11	3	8	7
1929	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	13	8	5	5
1930	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	2	4	19
1931	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	1	1	2	0	1	13	1	12	16
1932	1	3	3	0	1	1	2	3	0	2	0	1	17	7	10	16
1933	0	1	3	2	0	2	1	1	4	2	1	2	19	6	13	24
1934	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	2	3	2	2	19	3	16	17
1935	4	0	1	3	1	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	17	8	9	13
1936	4	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	17	8	9	23
1937	2	1	1	0	1	4	2	0	2	3	2	1	19	4	15	22
1938	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	24	8	16	24
1939	2	0	2	2	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	2	19	6	13	16
1940	2	5	4	0	2	0	1	2	1	3	0	1	21	11	10	12
1941	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	13	6	7	16
1942	1	2	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	14	5	9	13
1943	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	16	7	9	16
1944	0	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	15	4	11	14
1945	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	12	5	7	25
1946	1	5	0	1	1	2	2	0	3	3	2	0	20	7	13	15
1947	2	4	2	4	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	19	12	7	20
1948	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	0	2	1	3	2	21	8	13	14
1949	2	3	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	0	0	20	7	13	16
1950	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	1	0	10	1	9	19

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CY	JA	MD	CCY
1951	2	0	2	3	3	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	17	7	10	24
1952	2	0	3	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	27	9	18	21
1953	2	0	3	1	2	1	4	2	0	0	3	1	19	6	13	25
1954	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	4	4	0	23	8	15	14
1955	4	2	2	2	1	2	0	1	3	2	1	0	20	10	10	16
1956	2	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	15	4	11	15
1957	0	3	2	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	3	15	5	10	16
1958	2	0	2	1	4	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	16	5	11	18
1959	0	3	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	3	3	2	19	5	14	20
1960	1	4	0	1	1	3	3	2	1	0	1	1	18	6	12	18
1961	2	0	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	18	8	10	17
1962	4	2	0	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	22	8	14	19
1963	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	12	3	9	23
1964	2	2	3	3	1	6	1	5	3	0	1	1	28	10	18	16
1965	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	14	5	9	12
1966	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	12	7	5	13
1967	5	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	16	7	9	13
1968	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	11	4	7	-
1969	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	13	6	7	-

TABLE 58

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS - GIRLS

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CY	JA	MD	CCY
1892	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
1893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	2
1894	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	4
1895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	5
1896	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	5
1897	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	4	3	9
1898	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	8	2	6	18
1899	0	2	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	5	1	1	16	3	13	9
1900	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	5	4	12
1901	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	11	5	6	9
1902	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	11	6	5	8
1903	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	8	4	4	9
1904	0	1	3	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	12	4	8	14
1905	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	9	1	8	13
1906	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	1	15	6	9	14
1907	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	1	12	4	8	10
1908	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	11	6	5	15
1909	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	14	5	9	14
1910	2	1	0	3	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	14	6	8	17
1911	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	2	16	6	10	16
1912	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	15	7	8	23
1913	4	1	1	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	2	1	23	8	15	13
1914	4	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4	1	2	18	8	10	7
1915	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	3	4	15
1916	0	0	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	3	15	3	12	15
1917	1	0	0	2	3	0	3	2	0	3	1	1	16	3	13	16
1918	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	9	2	7	9
1919	1	1	5	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	13	9	4	15
1920	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	11	5	6	23

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CY	JA	MD	CCY
1921	2	0	3	4	1	2	4	0	1	3	1	0	21	9	12	11
1922	3	2	2	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	19	11	8	23
1923	0	0	1	2	4	1	4	4	1	0	1	1	19	3	16	13
1924	1	1	2	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	14	7	7	12
1925	0	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	16	6	10	14
1926	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	12	2	10	14
1927	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	0	14	4	10	14
1928	2	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	14	4	10	12
1929	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	0	13	4	9	12
1930	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	11	3	8	11
1931	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	10	4	6	12
1932	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	13	5	8	14
1933	0	0	1	3	2	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	13	4	9	23
1934	1	1	3	0	2	1	2	4	1	2	1	0	18	5	13	16
1935	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	4	1	2	0	1	23	10	13	28
1936	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	5	3	2	2	21	3	18	16
1937	2	1	4	3	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	21	10	11	18
1938	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	3	0	2	16	5	11	16
1939	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	0	0	17	7	10	17
1940	1	2	3	0	1	2	1	0	2	4	2	1	19	6	13	22
1941	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	2	4	21	4	17	20
1942	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	16	5	11	17
1943	4	0	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	0	21	9	12	11
1944	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	11	5	6	21
1945	0	1	1	3	0	3	0	1	3	3	1	2	18	5	13	13
1946	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	0	18	8	10	9
1947	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	9	3	6	17
1948	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	3	9	16
1949	1	2	1	4	2	1	4	0	0	1	1	2	19	8	11	23
1950	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	4	3	3	4	0	24	5	19	19

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CY	JA	MD	CCY
1951	0	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	0	0	2	2	16	4	12	23
1952	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	3	4	3	2	1	24	7	17	14
1953	2	1	2	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	2	3	17	6	11	15
1954	2	0	0	1	1	2	4	1	0	0	1	1	13	3	10	25
1955	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	4	2	3	1	3	23	5	18	17
1956	1	2	1	3	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	17	7	10	19
1957	2	3	2	0	4	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	21	7	14	19
1958	1	0	2	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	14	5	9	18
1959	2	1	3	4	1	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	20	10	10	20
1960	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	18	8	10	14
1961	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	2	21	10	11	22
1962	1	0	2	0	3	2	2	5	2	0	2	0	19	3	16	13
1963	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	14	6	8	16
1964	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	2	3	3	2	2	19	5	14	18
1965	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	13	2	11	15
1966	0	2	1	4	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	18	7	11	16
1967	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	14	4	10	10
1968	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	11	6	5	-
1969	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	14	5	9	-

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CY	JA	MD	CCY
1921	3	0	9	7	3	3	4	0	1	5	4	1	40	19	21	27
1922	3	5	3	4	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	35	15	20	31
1923	0	1	3	3	6	2	4	5	2	0	2	1	29	7	22	26
1924	2	1	3	3	0	1	5	2	1	0	3	1	22	9	13	29
1925	1	1	5	6	6	2	1	3	1	5	3	0	34	13	21	28
1926	2	3	2	1	3	4	3	1	6	2	1	3	31	8	23	23
1927	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	21	5	16	30
1928	2	0	4	1	4	0	3	4	3	1	2	1	25	7	18	19
1929	2	3	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	26	12	14	17
1930	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	17	5	12	30
1931	1	0	2	2	2	2	5	2	3	2	0	2	23	5	18	28
1932	2	3	6	1	1	1	2	6	3	2	2	1	30	12	18	31
1933	0	1	4	5	2	5	2	1	4	3	2	3	32	10	22	46
1934	3	2	3	1	3	1	5	6	3	5	3	2	37	9	28	33
1935	6	2	4	6	3	4	4	6	1	2	1	1	40	18	22	41
1936	4	3	1	3	5	0	2	2	6	5	3	4	38	11	27	39
1937	4	2	5	3	1	5	3	2	3	6	4	2	40	14	26	40
1938	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	5	6	0	5	40	13	27	40
1939	3	2	4	4	4	4	1	4	6	1	1	2	36	13	23	33
1940	3	7	7	0	3	2	2	2	3	7	2	2	40	17	23	34
1941	1	3	2	4	3	1	1	2	5	3	3	6	34	10	24	36
1942	2	4	0	4	6	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	30	10	20	30
1943	6	1	7	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	4	2	37	16	21	27
1944	1	2	3	3	5	2	3	4	1	0	2	0	26	9	17	35
1945	0	2	2	6	0	4	2	1	4	4	2	3	30	10	20	38
1946	2	8	2	2	2	4	4	2	3	5	3	0	38	15	23	24
1947	2	4	4	5	3	2	2	2	0	3	1	0	28	15	13	37
1948	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	1	3	2	4	3	33	11	22	30
1949	3	5	2	5	3	5	8	1	1	3	1	2	39	15	24	39
1950	3	0	1	2	2	1	4	5	7	4	5	0	34	6	28	38

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CY	JA	MD	CCY
1951	2	1	3	5	4	6	2	3	0	1	4	2	33	11	22	46
1952	4	2	4	6	2	4	5	4	7	6	4	2	50	16	34	35
1953	4	1	5	2	2	4	5	3	0	1	5	4	36	12	24	40
1954	3	2	1	5	3	3	6	2	1	4	5	1	36	11	25	39
1955	5	4	3	3	3	4	1	5	5	5	2	3	43	15	28	33
1956	3	2	2	4	5	3	2	1	4	0	2	4	32	11	21	34
1957	2	6	4	0	6	0	2	4	4	1	2	5	36	12	24	35
1958	3	0	4	3	7	1	3	1	0	2	4	2	30	10	20	38
1959	2	4	4	5	2	4	3	0	4	5	4	2	39	15	24	40
1960	3	6	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	2	2	36	14	22	32
1961	5	2	4	7	3	6	4	2	3	1	0	2	39	18	21	39
1962	5	2	2	2	6	4	3	6	4	1	5	1	41	11	30	32
1963	3	1	1	4	5	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	26	9	17	39
1964	2	3	6	4	2	7	1	7	6	3	3	3	47	15	32	34
1965	2	2	3	0	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	27	7	20	27
1966	1	5	1	7	2	2	2	3	0	3	2	2	30	14	16	29
1967	6	2	0	3	2	2	2	3	5	2	1	2	30	11	19	23
1968	3	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	0	2	22	10	12	-
1969	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	0	2	27	11	16	-

TABLE 60

DEATHS

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CY	JJ	AD	Crop Y
1892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1893	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	2	2
1894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1895	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
1896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1897	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
1898	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	10
1899	0	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	18	9	9	10
1900	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1901	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	2	4
1902	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
1903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1904	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	1	4
1905	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	0	2	1	11	3	8	20
1906	3	1	3	1	4	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	17	12	5	7
1907	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	5
1908	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	1	2
1909	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	7	1	6	15
1910	4	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	13	9	4	7
1911	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	8	3	5	7
1912	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3
1913	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	1	3
1914	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	6	2	4	10
1915	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	9	6	3	7
1916	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	7	4	3	10
1917	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	9	7	2	5
1918	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	11
1919	0	0	6	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	13	11	2	6
1920	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	7	4	3	8

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CY	JJ	AD	Crop Y
1921	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	5	1	2
1922	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	5	1	4	5
1923	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
1924	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	7	4	3	7
1925	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	7	4	3	7
1926	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	7	4	3	10
1927	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	7	2	9
1928	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	7	1	6
1929	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	5	1	8
1930	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	9	7	2	6
1931	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	6	4	2	2
1932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	5	0	5	11
1933	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	2	1	12	6	6	10
1934	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	10	4	6	12
1935	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	9	6	3	7
1936	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	7	4	3	10
1937	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	11	7	4	6
1938	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	2	2	5
1939	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	6	3	3	9
1940	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	4	1	1	13	6	7	9
1941	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
1942	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	4	1	7
1943	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	11	6	5	7
1944	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	8	2	6	14
1945	1	0	1	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	8	1	7
1946	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	14	6	8	15
1947	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	7	1	5
1948	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	8	4	4	10
1949	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	2	12	6	6	13
1950	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	7	2	7

TABLE 61

MARRIAGES

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CY	JJ	AD	Crop Y
1892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1893	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
1894	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1
1895	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
1896	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	3	2	3
1897	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
1898	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	5
1899	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	4	3	3
1900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	6
1901	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	4	2	3
1902	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	2
1903	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	3
1904	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1
1905	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	2
1906	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	3	7
1907	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	4	3	12
1908	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	11	9	2	3
1909	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
1910	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	3	2	3
1911	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	5	1	4	11
1912	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	10	7	3	3
1913	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	6
1914	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	1
1915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2
1916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
1917	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1918	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	2	3
1919	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	1	3	13
1920	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	2	0	1	1	1	15	10	5	11

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CY	JJ	AD	Crop Y
1921	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	10	6	4	6
1922	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	2	4
1923	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	3
1924	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5	2	3	3
1925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
1926	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	1	3	8
1927	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	9	5	4	6
1928	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3
1929	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	1	4
1930	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	3	2	4
1931	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	3	0	10	2	2	8
1932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1933	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	2	3
1934	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	1	3	7
1935	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	1	10	4	6	9
1936	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	11	3	8	9
1937	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	8	1	7	11
1938	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	9	4	5	7
1939	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	1	11	2	9	13
1940	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	9	4	5	8
1941	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	1	0	8	3	5	8
1942	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	3	3	8
1943	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	5	2	4
1944	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	7	2	5	10
1945	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	10	5	5	13
1946	1	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	11	8	3	6
1947	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	11	3	8	13
1948	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	3	0	1	10	5	5	9
1949	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	8	4	4	7
1950	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	4	1	10	3	7	11

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CY	JJ	AD	Crop Y.
1951	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	10	4	6	9
1952	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	9	0	5	3	2	6
1953	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	10	4	6	13
1954	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	1	0	0	10	7	3	5
1955	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	8	2	6	8
1956	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	8
1957	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	9	7	2	8
1958	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	3	1	1	1	0	12	6	6	9
1959	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	8	3	5	12
1960	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	12	7	5	7
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	6	2	4	14
1962	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	2	2	6	0	0	20	10	10	13
1963	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	7	3	4	6
1964	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	6	2	4	8
1965	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	10	4	6	8
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	5	2	3	6
1967	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	8	3	5	11
1968	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	8	6	2	10
1969	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	2	1	2	0	0	13	8	5	12
1970	0	0	0	2	1	1	3						7	6	1	

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	CY	JA	MD	CCY
1921	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1924	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1925	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1926	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1930	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1
1931	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1932	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
1934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1935	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
1936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
1937	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
1938	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
1939	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1940	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	0
1941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1942	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
1943	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1
1944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1945	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0
1946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
1948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0
1949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1

TABLE 63
POPULATION STATISTICS
for MANITOBA-CANADA

YEAR	CANADA	MANITOBA
1871	3,689,257	25,228
1881	4,324,810	62,260
1891	4,833,239	152,506
1901	5,371,315	255,211
1911	7,206,643	461,394
1921	8,787,949	610,118
1931	10,376,786	700,139

Source: Canada Census, 1931.

TABLES 64 and 65 provide all information on the duration of the marital union, the number of deliveries (births and "still" births) per family, per age-group and as a function of the age at marriage of the mother (all Family types) as well as the length of the intervals between births.

Below are given the CODES used in Table 64. These CODES are as follows:

- 1) Y - denotes the number of years lived by the mother in that particular age-group
(eg. 05 denotes one-half of a year, 35 denotes three and one-half years and 50 denotes the maximum of five years);
- 2) N - denotes the number of births for that particular age-group.

TABLE 64

TYPE I - FAMILIES														
MOTHER AND HER AGE-GROUP														
TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN	15-19y		20-24y		25-29y		30-34y		35-39y		40-44y		45-49y	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
15	35	3	50	3	50	2	50	3	50	2	50	2	50	0
14	35	2	50	3	50	2	50	4	50	2	50	1	50	0
13	25	2	50	4	50	2	50	2	50	3	50	0	50	0
13	45	0	50	5	50	2	50	2	50	3	50	1	50	0
12	50	2	50	2	50	3	50	4	50	1	50	0	50	0
11	45	0	50	4	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	1	45	0
10	25	1	50	2	50	0	50	4	50	3	50	0	50	0
10	35	1	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	1	50	0
10	45	2	50	3	50	2	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	0
9	15	1	50	3	50	2	50	2	45	1				
9	15	0	50	3	50	2	50	3	50	1	50	0	50	0
9	05	0	50	3	50	2	50	2	50	1	50	1	50	0
9	15	1	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	0	35	0
9	25	1	50	2	50	4	50	2	50	0	50	0	50	0
8	15	1	50	3	50	3	15	1						
8	05	1	50	3	50	3	05	1						
7	05	0	50	2	50	1	50	3	50	1	50	0	45	0
7	25	1	50	4	50	2	25	0						
7	35	2	50	2	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	0	50	0
7	15	1	50	3	50	2	50	1	35	0				
6	15	1	50	3	50	2	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
5	05	0	50	3	50	1	50	1	45	0				
5	35	2	50	1	35	2								
4	15	0	50	3	50	0	50	1	35	0				
3	05	0	50	2	50	1	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
2	35	2	45	0										
TOTALS	625	27	1295	70	1235	47	1095	44	1010	26	850	8	825	0

MOTHER AND HER AGE-GROUP

TOTAL NUMBER
CHILDREN15-19y
Y N20-24y
Y N25-29y
Y N30-34y
Y N35-39y
Y N40-44y
Y N45-49y
Y N

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES OF 20-24

12	05	0	50	4	50	5	50	1	50	2	50	0
11	05	1	50	3	50	3	50	2	50	2	50	0
10	15	1	50	3	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	0
10	45	3	50	1	50	2	50	3	50	1	50	0
10	45	2	50	3	50	2	50	2	50	1	50	0
10	05	0	50	4	50	3	50	0	50	2	50	1
10	25	2	50	3	50	2	50	1	50	2	50	0
9	25	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	1	50	0
9	25	1	50	3	50	3	50	2	50	0	50	0
9	35	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	1	50	0
9	35	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	1	50	0
9	05	0	50	5	50	4						
9	45	3	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	0	50	0
8	35	2	50	3	50	2	50	1	50	0	50	0
8	25	1	50	3	50	2	50	1	35	1		
8	05	0	50	2	50	2	50	3	50	0	50	1
8	45	2	50	4	50	2	50	0	50	0	50	0
7	15	1	50	3	50	0	50	2	50	1	50	0
7	45	3	50	2	50	2	50	0	50	0	50	0
7	05	0	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	1	50	0
7	25	1	50	2	50	3	50	1	50	0	50	0
7	15	1	50	4	50	1	50	1	50	0	50	0
6	45	3	50	1	50	1	50	1	25	0		
6	15	0	50	2	50	2	50	1	50	1	50	0
6	45	3	50	2	50	0	50	0	50	1	45	0
6	35	2	50	2	50	0	50	1	50	1	50	0
5	45	1	50	3	50	1	50	0	50	0	50	0
4	15	0	50	2	50	0	50	1	50	1	50	0
4	25	2	50	1	50	1	50	0	50	0	50	0
3	45	2	50	1	50	0	15	0				
3	25	1	50	2	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0

TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN	MOTHER AND HER AGE-GROUP													
	15-19y		20-24y		25-29y		30-34y		35-39y		40-44y		45-49y	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2			35	2	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
2			25	1	50	1	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
1			15	1	50	0	05	0						
1			45	1	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
0			25	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
0			35	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
TOTALS			1005	49	1850	79	1800	55	1715	36	1660	22	1595	2

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES OF 25-29														
11					45	4	50	3	50	3	50	1	50	0
10					45	3	50	3	50	3	50	1	50	0
9					45	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	1
9					45	3	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	0
8					25	2	50	3	50	3	05	0		
8					35	2	50	3	50	2	50	1	50	0
6					35	1	50	3	50	1	50	1	50	0
1					15	1								
TOTALS					290	18	350	19	350	16	305	8	300	1

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES OF 30-34														
8					25	1	50	4	50	3	50	0		
7					15	1	50	2	50	2	50	2		
6					15	0	50	3	50	2	50	1		
3					45	2	50	0	50	1	50	0		
2					25	1	50	1	50	0	50	0		
2					15	1	50	1	50	0	50	0		
2					45	1	50	1	50	0	50	0		
TOTALS					185	7	350	12	350	8	350	3		

TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN	MOTHER AND HER AGE-GROUP													
	15-19y		20-24y		25-29y		30-34y		35-39y		40-44y		45-49y	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES OF 35-39

3									45	2	50	1	50	0
1									25	1	45	0		
0									35	0	50	0	50	0
TOTALS									105	3	145	1	100	0

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES OF 45-49

0													05	0
TOTALS													05	0
GENERAL	625	27	2300	119	3375	144	3430	125	3530	93	3310	47	2860	6

 TYPE II - FAMILIES

MOTHER AND HER AGE-GROUP

TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN	15-19y		20-24y		25-29y		30-34y		35-39y		40-44y		45-49y	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES OF 20-24

9			15	2	50	2	50	2	50	3	50	0	50	0
7			05	0	50	3	50	2	50	2	50	0	50	0
1			05	0	50	1	50	0	45	0				
1			25	1	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
TOTALS			50	3	200	6	200	4	195	5	150	0	150	0

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES OF 25-29

0					40	0								
TOTALS					40	0								

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES OF 40-44

0											25	0	50	0
TOTALS											25	0	50	0
GENERAL			50	3	240	6	200	4	195	5	150	0	150	0

 TYPE IV - FAMILIES

MOTHER AND HER AGE-GROUP

TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN	15-19y		20-24y		25-29y		30-34y		35-39y		40-44y		45-49y	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N

MOTHER MARRIED BEFORE THE AGE of 20

16	15	1	50	4	50	3	50	3	50	3	50	2	50	1
11	25	2	50	1	50	2	50	3	50	2	50	1	50	0
10	15	1	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	3				
9	25	2	50	2	50	3								
9	05	1	50	3	50	2	50	2	50	0	50	1	50	0
9	15	0	50	4	50	2	50	1	50	2	50	0	50	0
8	05	0	50	5	50	2	50	1	50	0	50	0	50	0
6	15	1	50	3	50	1								
6	15	1	50	3	50	0								
3	25	1	50	1										
2	15	1												
TOTALS	175	11	500	28	450	17	300	12	300	10	250	4	250	1

MOTHER AND HER AGE-GROUP

TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN	15-19y		20-24y		25-29y		30-34y		35-39y		40-44y		45-49y	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES OF 20-24

13	15	1	50	3	50	5	50	3	50	1	50	0
11	25	2	50	3	50	4	50	2	50	0	50	0
10	05	0	50	3	50	4	50	2	50	1	50	0
9	05	0	50	3	50	3	50	2				
9	25	2	50	2	50	4						
9	05	0	50	3	50	3	50	1	50	2	50	0
8	25	2	50	1	50	3	50	1	50	1	50	0
6	25	1	50	2	50	1	50	1				
6	45	1	50	2	50	2	50	1	50	0	50	0
6	25	1	50	2	50	2						
5	25	2	50	2	50	1	50	0	50	0	50	0
5	15	1	50	3	50	1	50	0	50	0	50	0
5	45	1	50	2								
4	45	3										
4	35	2	50	1	50	1	50	0	50	0	50	0
3	35	1										
3	25	2										
3	05	0	50	2	50	1	50	0	50	0	50	0
2	45	1										
2	45	1										
2	35	0	50	2								
TOTALS	555	24	800	36	700	35	600	13	500	5	500	0

TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN	MOTHER AND HER AGE-GROUP													
	15-19y		20-24y		25-29y		30-34y		35-39y		40-44y		45-49y	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES OF 25-29

9					45	4	50	2	50	2				
7					35	2	50	3	50	2	50	0	50	0
4					35	2	50	1						
2					35	1								
TOTALS					150	9	150	6	100	4	50	0	50	0

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES OF 35-39

3									45	2				
TOTALS									45	2				
GENERAL	175	11	1055	52	1400	62	1150	53	1090	29	800	9	800	1

 TYPE V - FAMILIES

 MOTHER AND HER AGE-GROUP

TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN	15-19y		20-24y		25-29y		30-34y		35-39y		40-44y		45-49y	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N

MOTHER MARRIED BEFORE THE AGE OF 20

14	15	1	50	3	50	3	50	2	50	2	50	2		
2	15	1												
TOTALS	30	1	50	3	50	3	50	2	50	2	50	2		

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES OF 20-24

6			25	1	50	0	50	1	50	2				
TOTALS			25	1	50	0	50	1	50	2				
GENERAL	30	1	75	4	100	3	100	3	100	4	50	2		

Note to TABLE 64 - For Family types I and II, the total number of children is EQUAL to the sum of the N.

For Family types IV and V, the total number of children is not necessarily equal to the sum of the N, due to the fact that the date of the end of marriage union is not known and that the births in the last observed age-group may not have been the last ones for the mother.

Below are the CODES used in Table 65. They are as follows:

- 1) AMA - Age of the mother at marriage
- 2) LB - Age of the mother at the last birth
- 3) EMU - Age of the mother at the end of the marriage union
- 4) MARR - Age of the mother at marriage
- 5) LKB - Age of the mother at last known birth

TABLE 65

TYPE I - FAMILIES																	AGE-MOTHER		
INTERVAL																	AMA LB EMU		
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16				
9	16	19	18	25	13	25	27	21	26	17	26	23	18	26			16	42	44
17	20	19	21	20	20	20	22	12	12	27	25	21	60				16	43	69
12	12	25	17	20	0	34	21	22	24	30	21	26					17	39	64
15	13	12	19	0	39	28	32	21	13	21	0	43					19	40	77
7	34	33	31	22	32	15	23	10	12	15	54						14	39	70
9	16	15	23	19	28	30	28	37	21	20							19	40	49
11	28	27	85	20	0	12	34	23	14								17	39	71
9	77	12	25	24	22	27	24	23	47								16	41	68
9	35	34	23	14	25	13	73	42	34								15	40	66
6	9	30	20	22	20	28	28	49									18	36	39
15	15	25	41	20	26	21	24	36									18	37	70
17	16	21	25	29	34	24	30	88									19	43	68
10	18	29	30	42	13	36	27	33									18	38	48
9	44	27	11	19	13	12	12	33									17	33	63
19	21	18	18	24	20	14	19										18	31	31
5	17	20	15	12	13	19	24										19	30	30
11	52	26	50	19	22	27											19	36	49
21	18	20	12	12	17	22											17	27	32
12	16	36	13	53	43	50											16	35	70
11	13	19	19	21	22	35											18	30	38
11	14	16	13	28	49												18	29	66
23	0	25	38	48													19	30	39
9	34	26	55	24													16	28	28
22	21	17	72														18	30	38
15	29	29															19	25	51
12	24																16	19	24

MOTHER MARRIED BEFORE THE AGE OF 20

INTERVAL																AGE-MOTHER		
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	AMA	LB	EM
MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES 20-24																		
10	12	15	12	14	11	15	13	14	45	23	38					24	43	68
9	20	14	19	18	24	19	23	25	29	29						24	43	53
13	13	28	20	21	27	23	25	25	15							23	41	53
10	13	16	21	61	19	35	15	26	29							20	41	71
14	20	20	37	18	13	16	61	27	22							20	41	58
11	12	9	24	16	17	18	77	21	47							24	45	64
10	12	16	21	20	20	13	61	29	28							22	42	76
18	24	31	23	15	29	34	32	34								21	41	81
14	17	26	26	25	28	40	28	27								21	40	80
13	24	23	19	22	19	19	26	24								22	38	84
9	13	17	24	33	40	29	38	27								22	41	70
15	12	0	13	11	17	19	12	16								24	34	34
9	17	22	15	24	24	41	37	0								20	36	59
12	22	21	17	24	29	28	38									21	37	52
14	31	12	14	22	26	50	41									22	40	43
32	26	37	19	12	13	34	79									24	45	70
9	33	21	14	13	16	30	35									20	34	60
14	16	15	23	71	36	33										23	40	80
10	17	28	17	31	33	13										20	33	56
10	12	40	22	42	48	47										24	43	73
16	33	19	29	25	18	29										22	36	74
9	14	15	14	23	46	58										23	38	72
11	15	19	39	26	119											20	39	43
17	30	33	45	35	33											23	40	61
8	14	11	29	34	154											20	42	49
8	18	42	33	91	55											21	41	70
20	27	24	23	60												20	34	68
29	30	87	93													23	43	71
9	12	56	56													22	33	56
12	11	84														20	29	36
10	35	28														22	28	79

INTERVAL																AGE-MOTHER		
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	AMA	LB	EMU

16	12															21	24	63
11	25															22	25	66
9																23	24	30
12																20	21	73

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES 25-29

9	14	11	13	14	12	23	21	30	18	24						25	41	57
10	18	24	17	17	19	18	21	24	34							25	41	72
9	26	42	25	29	26	22	30	29								25	45	79
12	11	27	43	21	32	19	13	15								25	41	69
12	14	18	14	11	25	21	24									27	39	40
14	17	16	18	23	22	24	29									26	40	51
15	28	14	22	31	58											26	41	83
9																26	27	27

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES 30-34

15	17	17	16	17	20	16	31									32	44	62
8	19	23	24	22	43	23										33	47	73
26	14	20	20	21	34											33	45	63
8	22	96														30	41	65
9	59															32	38	59
9	42															33	37	76
9	54															30	36	70

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES 35-39

10	21	56														35	42	67
17																37	38	44

 TYPE II - FAMILIES

INTERVAL																AGE-MOTHER		
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	AMA	LB	EMU

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES 20-24

9	13	37	11	22	39	35	15	13								23	39	65
16	18	24	22	22	37	35										24	39	75
32																24	26	39
14																22	23	58

 TYPE IV - FAMILIES

INTERVAL

AGE-MOTHER

 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7 -8 -9 -10 -11 -12 -13 -14 -15 -16

MARR LKB

MOTHER MARRIED BEFORE AGE OF 20

9	10	15	21	19	12	28	11	17	14	24	18	19	22	22	32	18	43
13	10	71	17	32	18	23	28	30	26	39						17	42
9	29	24	28	31	24	44	19	24	0							18	37
10	19	12	21	42	23	22	25	20								17	33
9	22	13	13	15	28	31	50	71								19	40
16	17	20	18	17	33	53	41	18								18	38
22	0	13	13	21	27	18	43									19	32
10	20	23	18	53	57											18	33
11	14	18	31	79	17											18	32
9	44	36														17	25
11	29															16	19
8	17															18	20
9	14															18	19
10																17	18
18																18	19

INTERVAL																AGE-MOTHER	
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	MARR	LKB

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES 25-29

9	14	13	18	27	11	38	17	28	25	40
9	12	30	27	12	28	13	26	37		
10	27	26	53	26	36					
2	57	26	31							

MOTHER MARRIED BETWEEN AGES 35-39

20	12	21	35	40
----	----	----	----	----

TABLE 66 - Each and every "département" in France - ninety in all at the turn of the Century - is a result of the systematic breakdown of the original French provinces. The following table gives the whole nomenclature.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 1. | Ain | 46. | Lot |
| 2. | Aisne | 47. | Lot-et-Garonne |
| 3. | Allier | 48. | Lozère |
| 4. | Basses-Alpes | 49. | Maine-et-Loire |
| 5. | Hautes-Alpes | 50. | Manche |
| 6. | Alpes-Maritimes | 51. | Marne |
| 7. | Ardèche | 52. | Haute-Marne |
| 8. | Ardenne | 53. | Mayenne |
| 9. | Ariège | 54. | Meurthe-et-Moselle |
| 10. | Aube | 55. | Meuse |
| 11. | Aude | 56. | Morbihan |
| 12. | Aveyron | 57. | Moselle |
| 13. | Bouches-du-Rhône | 58. | Nièvre |
| 14. | Calvados | 59. | Nord |
| 15. | Cantal | 60. | Oise |
| 16. | Charente | 61. | Orne |
| 17. | Charente-Maritime | 62. | Pas-de-Calais |
| 18. | Cher | 63. | Puy-de-Dôme |
| 19. | Corrèze | 64. | Basses-Pyrénées |
| 20. | Corse | 65. | Hautes-Pyrénées |
| 21. | Côte d'Or | 66. | Pyrénées-Orientales |
| 22. | Côtes-du-Nord | 67. | Bas-Rhin |
| 23. | Creuse | 68. | Haut-Rhin |
| 24. | Dordogne | 69. | Rhône |
| 25. | Doubs | 70. | Haute-Saône |
| 26. | Drôme | 71. | Saône-et-Loire |
| 27. | Eure | 72. | Sarthe |
| 28. | Eure-et-Loir | 73. | Savoie |
| 29. | Finistère | 74. | Haute-Savoie |
| 30. | Gard | 75. | Seine |
| 31. | Haute-Garonne | 76. | Seine-Maritime |
| 32. | Gers | 77. | Seine-et-Marne |
| 33. | Gironde | 78. | Seine-et-Oise |
| 34. | Hérault | 79. | Deux-Sèvres |
| 35. | Ille-et-Vilaine | 80. | Somme |
| 36. | Indre | 81. | Tarn-et-Garonne |
| 37. | Indre-et-Loire | 82. | Tarn |
| 38. | Isère | 83. | Var |
| 39. | Jura | 84. | Vaucluse |
| 40. | Landes | 85. | Vendée |
| 41. | Loir-et-Cher | 86. | Vienne |
| 42. | Loire | 87. | Haute-Vienne |
| 43. | Haute-Loire | 88. | Vosges |
| 44. | Loire-Atlantique | 89. | Yonne |
| 45. | Loiret | 90. | Territoire de Belfort |

TABLE 67 - European Origins of Saint-Claude's settlers.
The locations were gathered from various documents contained
in the parish archives. The province or "département" is
mentioned in parentheses.

Airvault (Deux-Sèvres)
Ambly (Belgique)
Amiens (Somme)
Angers (Maine-et-Loire)
Annonay (Ardèche)
Arceuil-Cachan (Seine)
Argouges (Calvados)
Aspètaire (Haute-Loire)
Avranches (Manche)

Balays (Ardèche)
Basel (Switzerland)
Barthenot (Indre)
Bellevallée
Berlan
Biéuzy (Morbihan)
Bigore (Haute-Loire)
Blandin (Belgique)
Bois d'Amont (Jura)
Bourg d'Oisan (Isère)
Bourepaire (Loire-Inférieure)
Bressuire (Deux-Sèvres)
Brielles (Ille-et-Vilaine)

Caruau (Switzerland)
Cayrentras
Ceffia (Jura)
Chalain d'Uzor (Haute-Loire)
Chamonix (Haute-Savoie)
Champs (Seine-et-Marne)
Chanoux (Savoie)
Charnot (Jura)
Chartreuse-de-Vauclaire
(Dordogne)
Château-Bernard (Isère)
Châteaumeux
Châteauneuf-du-Faou (Finistère)
Châtel Saint-Denis (Switzerland)
Châtillon-Coligny (Loiret)
Chauché (Vendée)
Chaudeyrolle (Haute-Loire)

Chéman (Loiret)
 Chennevières-sur-Marne (Val-de-Marne)
 Chichilienne (Isère)
 Chomteanay (Vendée)
 Choyre (Bretagne)
 Chufille (Ardennes)
 Clavée (Deux-Sèvres)
 Clegurin-en-Plumeliau (Bretagne)
 Coisy (Somme)
 Condé-sur-Vire (Manche)
 Cornoël (Jura)
 Corvessia (Ain)
 Courlay (Deux-Sèvres)

Daguégan (Bretagne)
 Dausse (Lot-et-Garonne)
 Déget
 Dröans (Switzerland)

Ecordal (Ardennes)
 Evolène (Switzerland)

Falaise (Calvados)
 Fallibaise (Bretagne)
 Féline (Ardèche)
 Feneur (Belgique)
 Fougères-en-Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine)
 Francly (Nord)
 Fulgence (Vendée)

Garlier/Garrier
 Gelles (Ille-et-Vilaine)
 Geneva (Switzerland)
 Gérincourt (Somme)
 Gourgé (Deux-Sèvres)
 Grenoble (Isère)
 Gruyère (Switzerland)
 Guémeny
 Guern (Morbihan)

Infonnas (Bretagne)

Jarrier (Savoie)

Jetté-Saint-Pierre (Brabant-Belgique)

Jumet (Hainault-Belgique)

Labattis-des-Fonds

La Crau (Basses-Alpes)

La Crêt (Fribourg-Switzerland)

Lac Larochiâ (Jura)

La Hoguette (Calvados)

Langrès (Haute-Marne)

La Petite Raon (Vosges)

La Peyre (Haute-Loire)

Launay-sur-Calonne (Calvados)

Lavans-sur-Valouze

Laye

Le Mesnil (Seine-et-Loire)

Les Rousses (Jura)

Levigné-du-Désert (Jura)

Longchamois (Jura)

Longoin (Haut-Rhin)

Lyon (Rhône)

Malguinak (Bretagne)

Mallezieu-ville (Lozère)

Marguénac (Morbihan)

Matha (Charente-Inférieure)

Mayrès/Mayus (Isère)

Mellerand (Morbihan)

Montpellier (Hérault-Languedoc)

Morez (Jura)

Moussey (Vosges)

Nantes (Loire-Atlantique)

Neder-over-Heembeek (Brabant-Belgique)

Nemerans (Morbihan)

Neufchâtel (Pas-de-Calais)

Noyers (Indre-et-Loire)

Nulli (Haute-Marne)

Ommais/Ommois
Orléans (Loiret)

Paliseul (Luxembourg)
Paris (Seine)
Pas-en-Artois
Perreux (Loire)
Plerguer (Ille-et-Vilaine)
Plouguerneau (Finistère)
Plounéour-Ménez (Finistère)
Plournéouer-Trez (Finistère)
Plumeliau (Morbihan)
Poitiers (Vienne)
Poiton
Pont-Château (Loire-Atlantique)
Pont-Douilly
Pontet (Savoie)
Pontivy (Morbihan)
Ports-sur-Vienne (Vienne)
Poulaguay (Haute-Loire)

Reuser (Luxembourg)
Rhéane (Belgique)
Rouen (Seine-Maritime)

Sarouettes (Morbihan)
Sattilleu (Ardèche)
Sauley
Sauxseille (Vienne)
Savonettes (Morbihan)
Saint-Amant-d'Escourt (Aveyron)
Saint-Christophe (Indre-et-Loire)
Saint-Christophe-entre-Deux-Guais (Isère)
Saint-Christophe-la-Grotte (Savoie)
Saint-Cyr-Coëtquidan (Morbihan)
Saint-Front (Haute-Loire)
Saint-Front-en-Bigore (Haute-Loire)
Saint-Geraud (Morbihan)
Saint-Julien-l'Avêtre (Loire)
Saint-Julien-en-Jarez (Loire)
Saint-Lô (Manche)

Saint-Maurice-d'Echazeau (Ain)
 Saint-Maurice-le-Girard (Vendée)
 Saint-Nicolas-de-Plumeliau (Morbihan)
 Saint-Nicolas-les-Eaux (Morbihan)
 Saint-Paul-de-Tartas
 Saint-Pierre-d'Entremont (Isère)
 Saint-Pierre-de-Mèsage (Isère)
 Saint-Pierre-les-Bois (Cher)
 Saint-Romai-d'Aey (Ardèche)
 Saint-Thierry
 Saint-Varrant (Morbihan)
 Saint-Yves (Morbihan)
 Sainte-Croix-en-Saint-Lô (Manche)
 Sainte-Germaine-du-Pinel (Ille-et-Vilaine)
 Sainte-Lumine-de-Coutay (Loire-Inférieure)
 Seguret (Vaucluse)
 Serrigny (Côte-d'Or)
 Servilange (Haute-Loire)
 Signe-l'Abbaye (Ardennes)
 Soissons (Aisne)
 Souleine (Auch)
 Sour (Eure-et-Loir)
 Spitivity (Languedoc)

Talence (Ardèche)

Vasle/Vale (Deux-Sèvres)
 Vannes (Morbihan)
 Vaulnaverps-en-Haut (Isère)
 Véheché (Deux-Sèvres)
 Vigs-le-Comte
 Villanet (Ille-et-Vilaine)
 Villars-de-Lans (Isère)
 Villeneuve-les-Charnot
 Villevozanse (Ardèche)
 Vaudens/Vuadens (Switzerland)

Ypres (Belgique)

TABLE 68 - Family Names in Saint-Claude.

This table gives a nomenclature of all family names found in the parish records and registers of Saint-Claude. It includes both the families who came from Europe and those who were natives of Canada.

Aguettaz
Allanic
Allec
Allégret
Amiotte
Ammonic
Amon
Amory
André
Annoy
Arbez
Arcin
Arnaud
Aubé
Aubin
Aubrun
Aubry
Aymond

Baffert
Bahuaud
Barthe
Basset
Baudoin
Baul
Bazin
Beddier
Bellec
Bellevaux
Bernard
Berriault
Berthelet
Berthon
Bertio
Bertoncini
Besron
Bestouble
Biard
Bifoteaux
Bigon
Billion d'Herbetan

Binne
Bochard
Bodin
Boille
Bonnefoy
Bonsergent
Bosc
Boucher
Boudier
Bouillot
Boulangeot
Bouquet
Bourdeau
Bourreleau
Bousin
Boutrais
Bouvier
Bouyard
Bovet
Brazeau
Brégent
Brouwers
Bruneau
Bruneteau

Cantin
Capeti
Carel
Carrière
Casut
Chaignan
Chalumeau
Chappellaz
Chapellaz
Chapuis
Charles
Charrasse
Charreyron
Châtel
Chauvir
Cloutier

Colart
Colin
Collias
Constantin
Courtois
Coustan
Couston
Couti
Crétin

Dacquay
Dagès
Danaïs
Darel
Daudet
d'Augoubert
Davigne
Debreuil
de Bussac
de Busschère
Decquier
Deforel
de Fraussec
de Laye
Delorme
de Jomaron de Tirole
de Rocquigny du Fayel
de Sales
Desaulniers
De(s)roches
Desrosiers
Descarrias
de Valette
de Villario
d'Hillaire de Moissac
Didier
Dinouard
Dion
de Kéranflech
Dondo
Doris
Doutaz

Douville de Fraussec
du Bourg
du Bois
Dubois
Dubreuil
Duchin
Ducret
Dufault
Dufeny
Dufort
Duloisy
Dumas
Dupasquier
Dupont
Dupuis
Durbet
Duruisseau
Dussault
Dutiaume
Duzier

Elliôt
Evanse
Esnault
Ezoinic

Falcon
Fay Fayollat
Fioullen
Forant
Fournier
Fradin
Frossais
Frouton
Furet

Gadin
Garri
Garnier-de-Boisgrollier

Gaudry
 Gauthier
 Gautron
 Gagnier
 Gendre
 Généreuce
 Georges
 Gilliard
 Giora
 Girard
 Girin
 Giroud
 Gloux
 Gobeil
 Gobin
 Golat
 Gondal
 Gordien
 Gougeon
 Goulet
 Grappin
 Gréllard
 Gudeste
 Guégan
 Guibert
 Guiboche
 Guichard
 Guigueno
 Guilor
 Guinot
 Guitée

Hamel
 Hébert
 Héno
 Hilger
 Hince
 Hubert
 Hull

Ino

Jacques
 Jean
 Joberty
 Jobin
 Jocassee
 Jolicoeur
 Joly

Keplen
 Kervégan
 Kervinio

Labossière
 Lacroix à la Barbe
 Laliberté
 Lallemand
 Lambert
 Lapeyre
 Larocque
 Lasserte
 Laurence
 Laurent
 Laurin
 Lauzière
 Léar
 Le Bris
 Le Bouzic
 Le Calvé
 Lecorvesier
 Lecourt
 Le Dévéhat
 Le Diagon
 Le Floch
 Le Gall
 Le Garff
 Le Gorrigan
 Le Gourriec
 Le Gras de Saint-Germain
 Le Grivail
 Le Héguarat
 Le Heiget

Le Lays
 Le Layot
 Lele
 Le Maguet
 Lemoine
 Le Néal
 Lengen
 Lennie
 Le Pen
 Le Roussic
 Le Roux
 Leroux
 Le Sauce
 Le Sourd
 L'Espérance
 Le Strat
 Levadoux
 Levanen
 Lévêque
 Liversan
 Lotz

Madon
 Magnard
 Magnin-Feyzot
 Mahé
 Maillot
 Major
 Mallet
 Maranda
 Mareou
 Marguerie
 Marignac
 Martin
 Martineau
 Masse
 Maury
 Mazurat
 Mc Iver
 Mercier
 Mermet
 Michel

Mineaudier
 Mollier
 Montès
 Montplas
 Morel
 Moreti
 Morisseau
 Moroug

Nanette

Oliiviéro
 Ollivier
 Ouellette

Pagès
 Pasboeuf
 Passaplan
 Paul
 Paviot
 Péchard
 Péchorex
 Pelletier
 Pépin
 Péret
 Perrin
 Perroud
 Pertusier
 Fetit
 Philippe
 Philippot
 Piccini
 Picod
 Picton
 Pierlot
 Pilloud
 Pivetot
 Plessis
 Poirier
 Pommier

Porrot
Préjet
Prénault
Freusche
Prost
Proulx
Provencher

Ragot
Raulin
Raveaux
Rebiffé
Rebillard
Reine
Renaud
Renaudin
Reuser
Rey
Rigobert
Ritchot
Robard
Rodrigue
Roiné
Rosset
Rouillard
Rouleau
Roydor
Royp
Rusiewicz

Saint-Onge
Salvail
Samson
Sancelme
Savard
Savoie
Sève
Sibilleau
Sicard
Souane

Soulhazon de Bruch
Stehlé
Sudo
Sutherland

Taillefer
Tétrault
Théo
Thériault
Thompson
Tissot
Toussignant
Tramaillon
Trémorin
Trois
Trois-Fontaines
Trotichaud
Trottier
Turin

Vaillant
Vallier
Vandal
Vandel
Vassal
Verschoot
Viele
Vieville

Weilland

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