

CONTENTS

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| PREFACE | PAGE 5 |
|-------------------|-----------|

PART I

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CHAPTER I

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| INTRODUCTION | 13 |
|------------------------|----|

CHAPTER II

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AFFECTING THE HOMOGENEITY OF THE POPULATION OF QUEBEC

| | |
|---|----|
| (a) The situation—conducive to homogeneity | 16 |
| 1. Natural features, waterways, accessibility | 16 |
| 2. Artificial features, river roads, farm homes, seigniorial tenure, parish church, social intercourse | 17 |
| 3. Sources of subsistence, fur trade, agriculture, standard of living, increased prosperity under British rule, homo- geneity. | 23 |
| (b) Aggregation—relatively simple | 29 |
| 1. Attempt to assimilate Indians; Algonquins, Hurons, Iro- quois. Christian Missions. Heterogeneity of population produced by the presence of the Indians not of great im- portance in relation to ecclesiastical control | 29 |
| 2. The white population; French only | 34 |
| 3. The growth of population, cessation of immigration | 35 |
| 4. Genetic aggregation, rapid because of abundant natural re- sources, produced a single type | 36 |
| (c) Demotic composition—relatively uniform | 36 |
| 1. French and Canadian-born French, immigration from all parts of France | 36 |
| 2. Fusion of racial types, Mediterranean, Alpine, Danubian and Baltic | 39 |
| (d) Demotic unity—expedited by amalgamation | 39 |
| 1. Amalgamation among white stocks, distribution of immi- grants, assisted immigration of females, absence of any impediment to marriage from religious differences, early marriages, fecundity encouraged, decline of the <i>Noblesse</i> and the leveling of classes. | 40 |