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vince like le Nord, in which there are large industries and fairly large farms, here productiveness is usually high; whereas in a grass country like le Calvados births are more restricted, and small or medium-sized holdings are the rule.

We will calculate the productiveness of families of which the head is aged 60-70 years, and has been married for more than 25 years. In both provinces fishermen and sailors are the most productive, but in le Nord they have 747 children per 100 families, against 559 only in le Calvados. In the former hospital inmates and prisoners have almost six children per family, more than workmen, although these also have almost six; in the latter the number of families belonging to the first-named class are too few to take count of their productiveness, but it is less than that of the workmen. In both provinces persons with private means or without profession have fewer children than workmen or employers; in both employés are the least productive class.

In le Calvados it is difficult to take the divisions any further without introducing effects of age and length of marriage. We will only point out that some of the general observations, made for the whole of France, are confirmed. Thus in both provinces, superintendents and foremen, classed among employés, have a productiveness intermediate between that of employers and that of employés. If one represents by the number 100 the productiveness of each occupational class in le Nord, one finds that the corresponding values for Calvados are as follows (only classes containing more than 100 families are taken into consideration):—

Private means, etc.	52	Employés in the public services	77
Farmers	54	Agricultural labourers and	
Industrial employers	63	domestics	63
Commercial employers	54	Workmen employed in the	
Railway employés	90	building trades	69
		Unskilled labourers	64
		Workmen employed in the	
		public services	59

It will be noted that railway and tramway employés, and employés in the public service, differ least in their productiveness between one province and the other. The greatest difference in the number of children born is shown by the men of private means, farmers, merchants and manual and unskilled labourers (the latter being few in number in le Calvados).

It is in the last-named class that the families which have been longest in the province may probably be found. On the other hand, employés in the public services or railways often move from one province to another; they have a specific productiveness more marked than the other classes. This example will suffice to bring out the actual influence of domicile and to indicate that productiveness depends to greater or less extent on the occupation acting directly and not through the medium of this influence.