

# CHAPTER 1

1840-1896

*Development of  
Canadian federalism*

# PART 9

## **First phase of industrialization & Farming**

# **First phase of industrialization in Québec (1867-1896)**

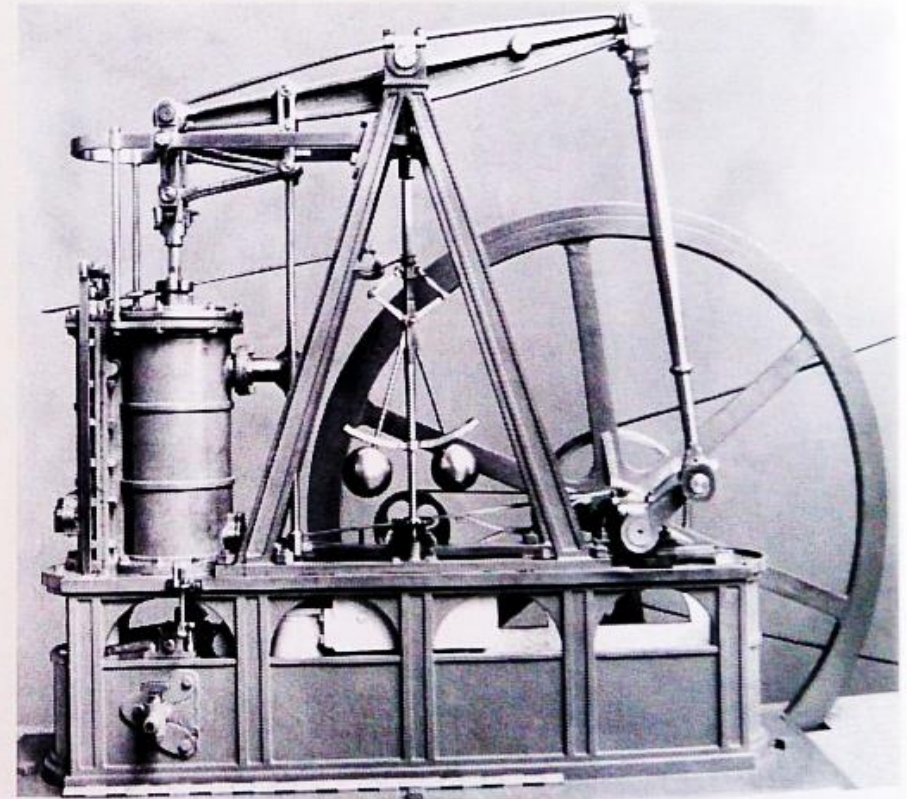
## The steam engine

Industrialization was made possible with the invention of new technologies, in particular, the steam engine developed by James Watt in 1776.

The steam engine provided powerful and constant energy. The principle behind this innovation was applied to create or modify various machines used to weave cotton, forge metal, mill lumber, etc.

The same principle was applied to the locomotive and the steamboat, which revolutionized transportation.

**James Watt's steam engine** ▶



# WAIT! WHAT IS INDUSTRIALIZATION?

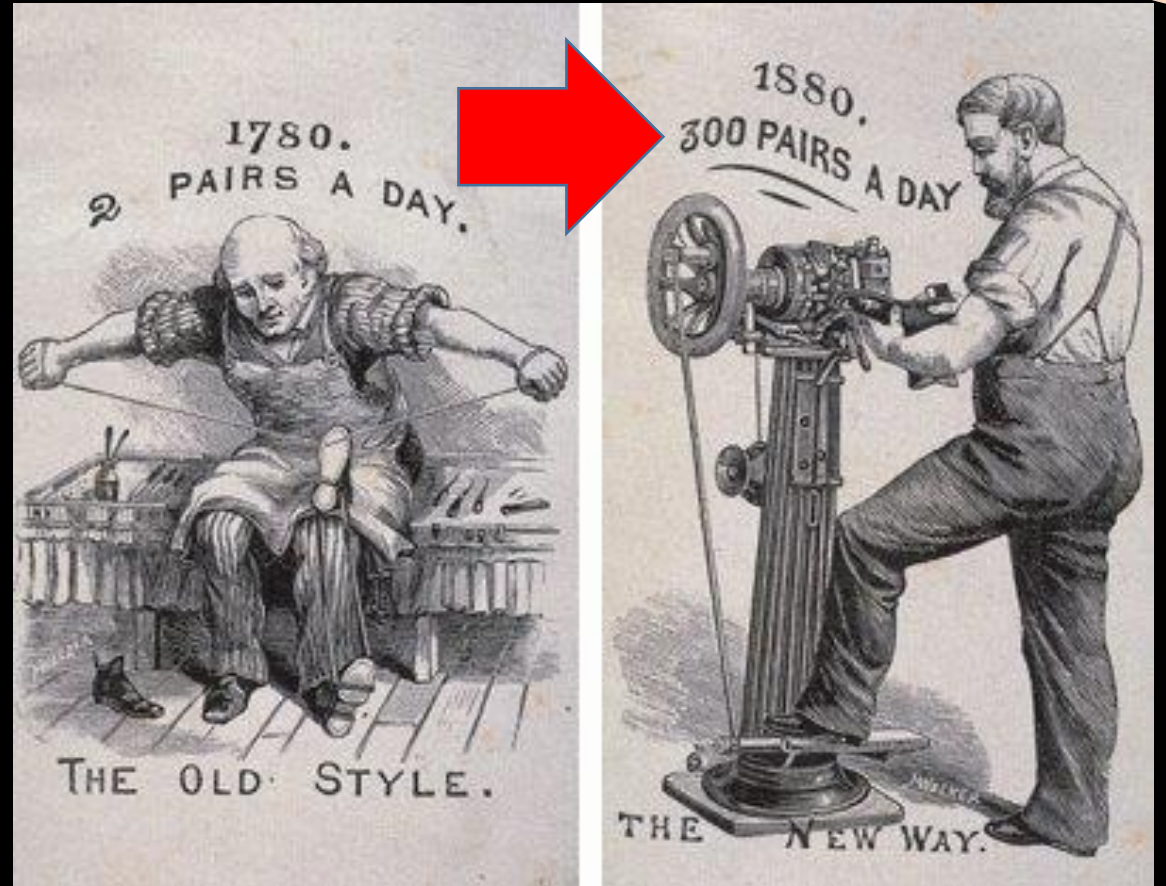
- **INDUSTRIALIZATION** is the development of industry on a grand scale in a region or country.

Industrialization was driven by the capitalist quest for profit (\$\$\$).

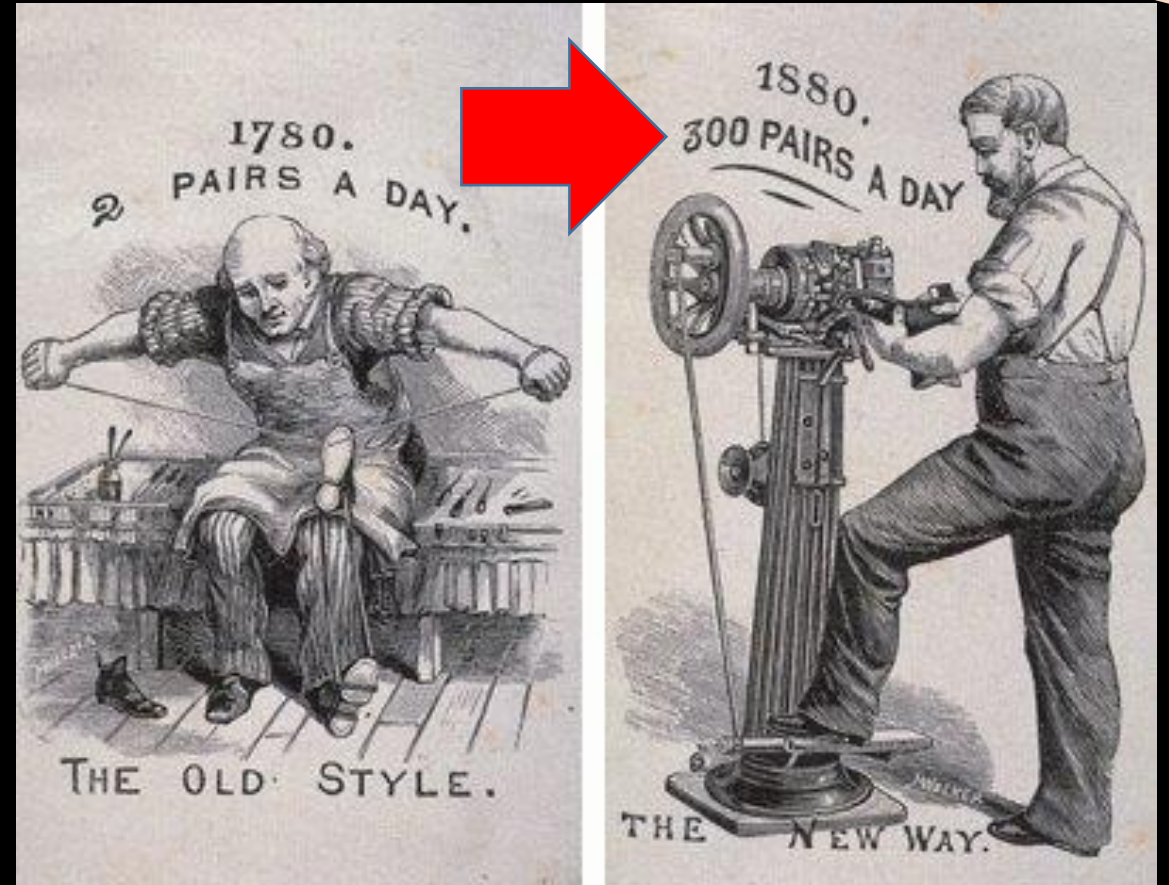




*What **change**  
can you  
observe?*



***A change in  
the pace of  
work!***

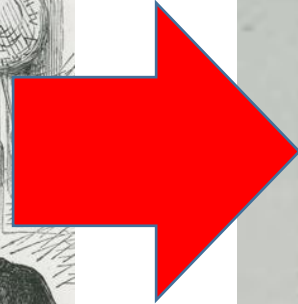




## OLD STYLE

“cottage style”

“craftwork”



## NEW STYLE

Mechanization

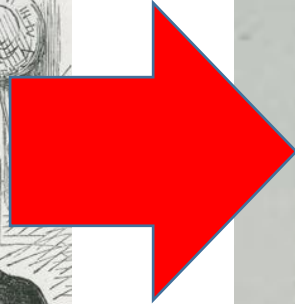
Factories employing cheap labor





# CRAFTWORK

slow, used simple tools  
limited quantity of goods  
produced goods from A-Z



# NEW STYLE

faster rate  
produced a greater quantity of goods  
division of labour, simple repetitive tasks



THE NATIONAL BOOT TRADE.—No. 1. Shows FOGARTY'S FACTORY, CORNER OF MATTHEW'S AND ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREETS.—See page 811.

# 6 factors that encouraged industrialization in Québec



## 1. Plenty of cheap unskilled labour:

- People moving from rural areas to the cities (especially Francophones, men, women and children)
- Immigrants arriving from Europe
- Payed low wages
- Harsh work conditions.

*Women starching collars and cuffs for ironing, circa 1901.*



# 6 factors that encouraged industrialization in Québec



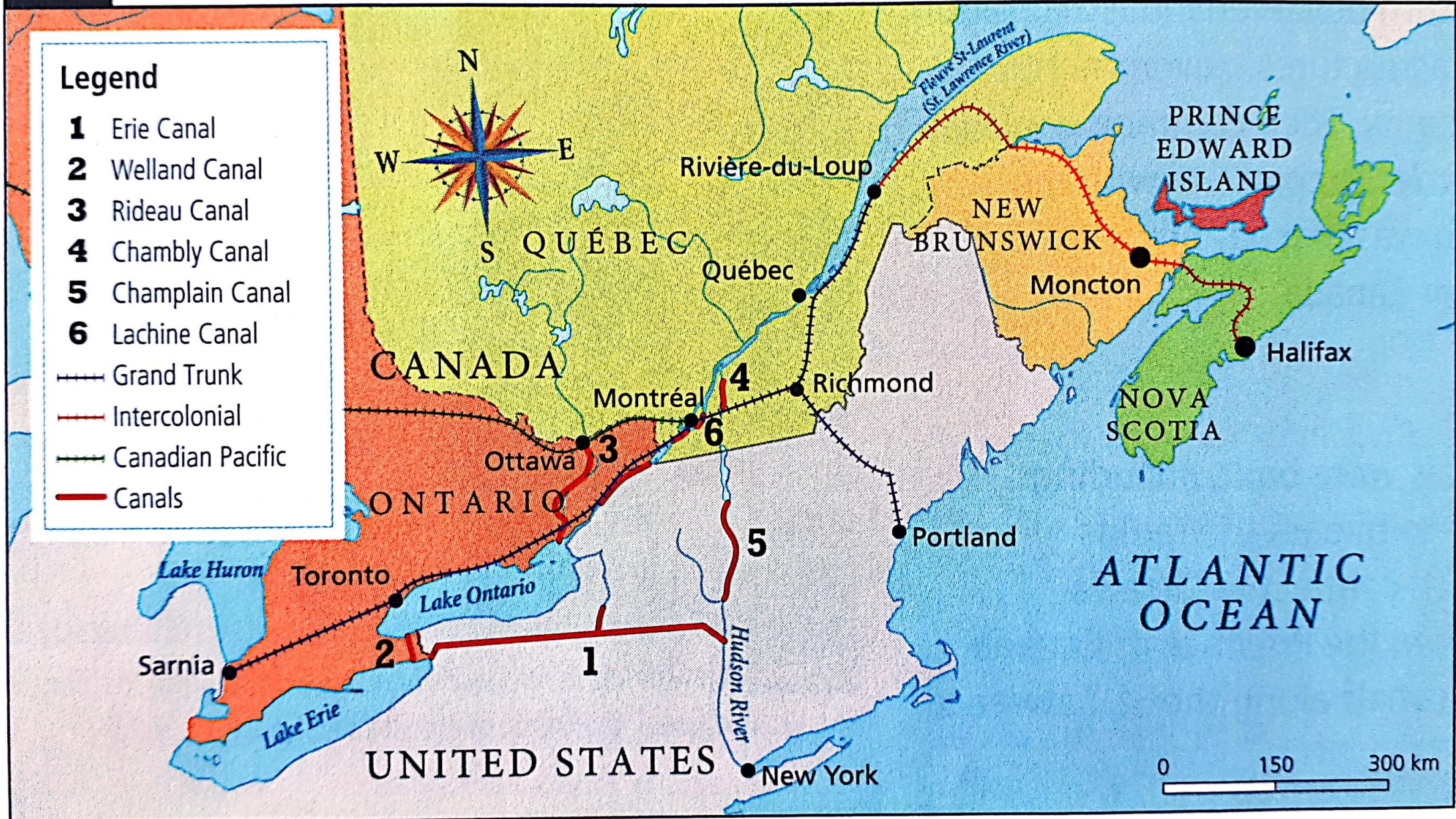
## 2. A good transportation system:

- The St. Lawrence River, the canals and the new railways.
- Allowed for the faster transportation of more goods.
- **Goal:** to reduce the cost of transportation in order to compete with the more advanced American transportation network that threatened to divert trade away from Canada.



# 1.56

## MAIN NAVIGABLE CANALS AND RAILWAYS IN EASTERN CANADA, CIRCA 1890

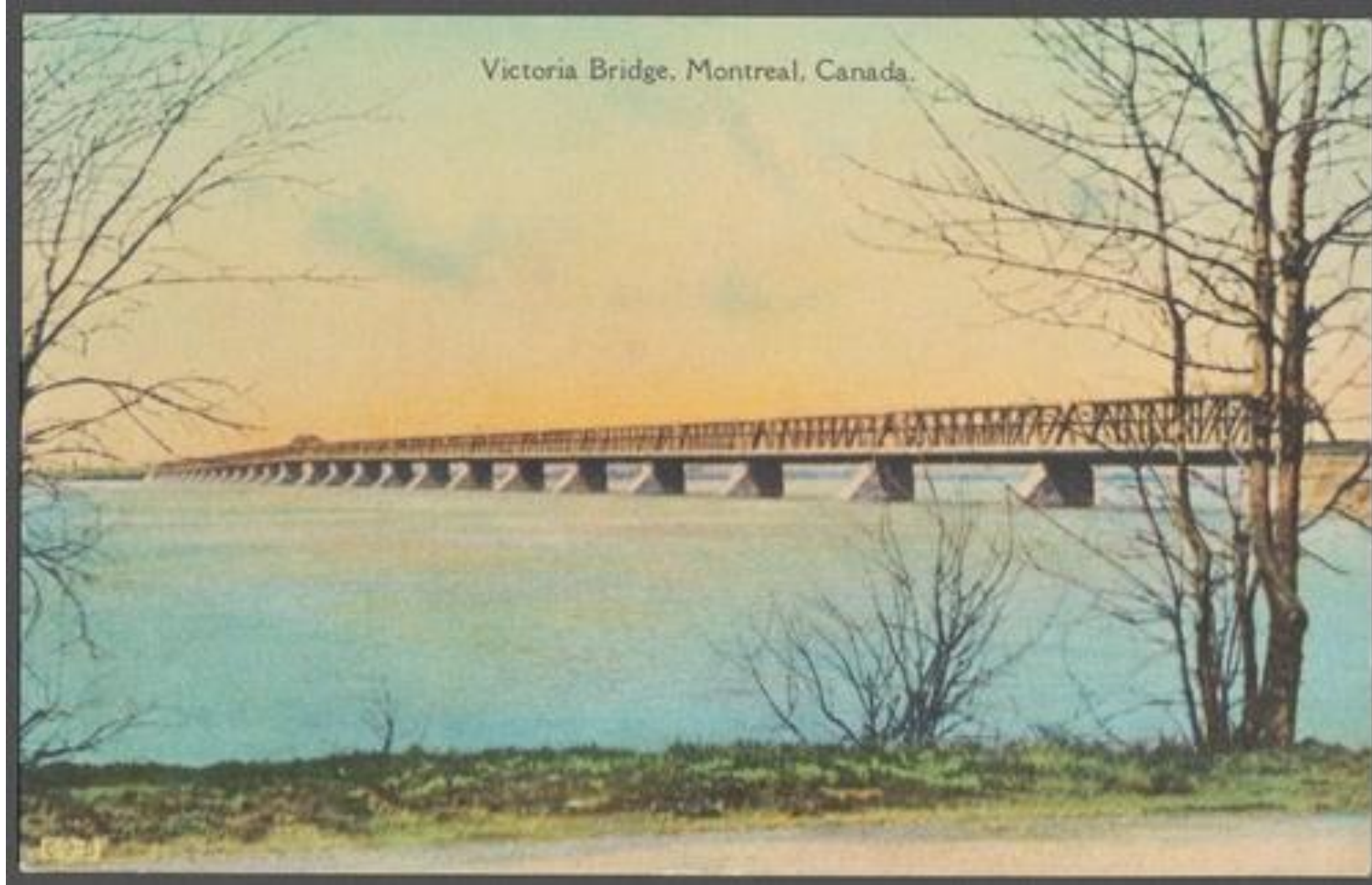






*View of Montréal's  
working-class  
neighbourhoods  
along the Lachine  
Canal.*

*It was the cradle of  
industrialization,  
circa 1896.*



*Completed in 1860, the **Victoria Bridge** (about 3 km long) connected Montréal to the Grand Trunk Railway network, which extended all the way to Portland, Maine. At the time, it was the longest train bridge ever built.*



*Factory by the Lachine Canal*

*Sugar refinery on the banks of  
the St. Lawrence River in  
Montréal (Lantic)*



# 6 factors that encouraged industrialization in Québec



## 3. Lots of raw materials:

- Wood
- Leather
- Farm products
- Etc.



# 6 factors that encouraged industrialization in Québec

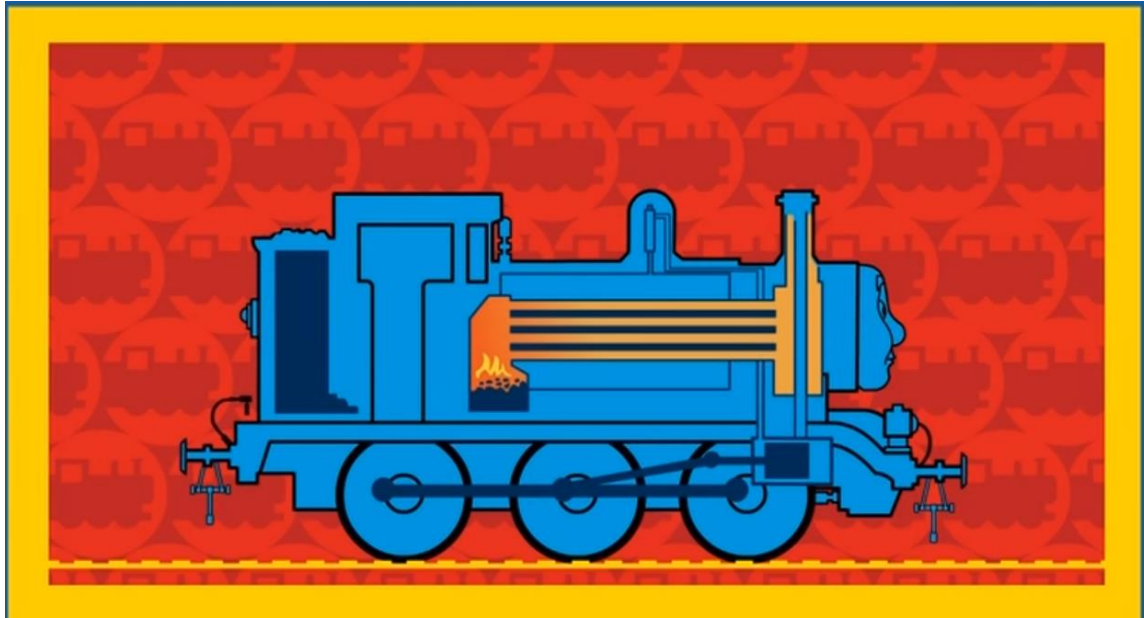


## 4. Wealthy entrepreneurs with capital (\$\$\$) to invest:

- Mostly English-speakers
- from the United Kingdom
  - from Montréal's Anglo-Scottish bourgeoisie (who controlled financial institutions like the Bank of Montréal and the Molson Bank).



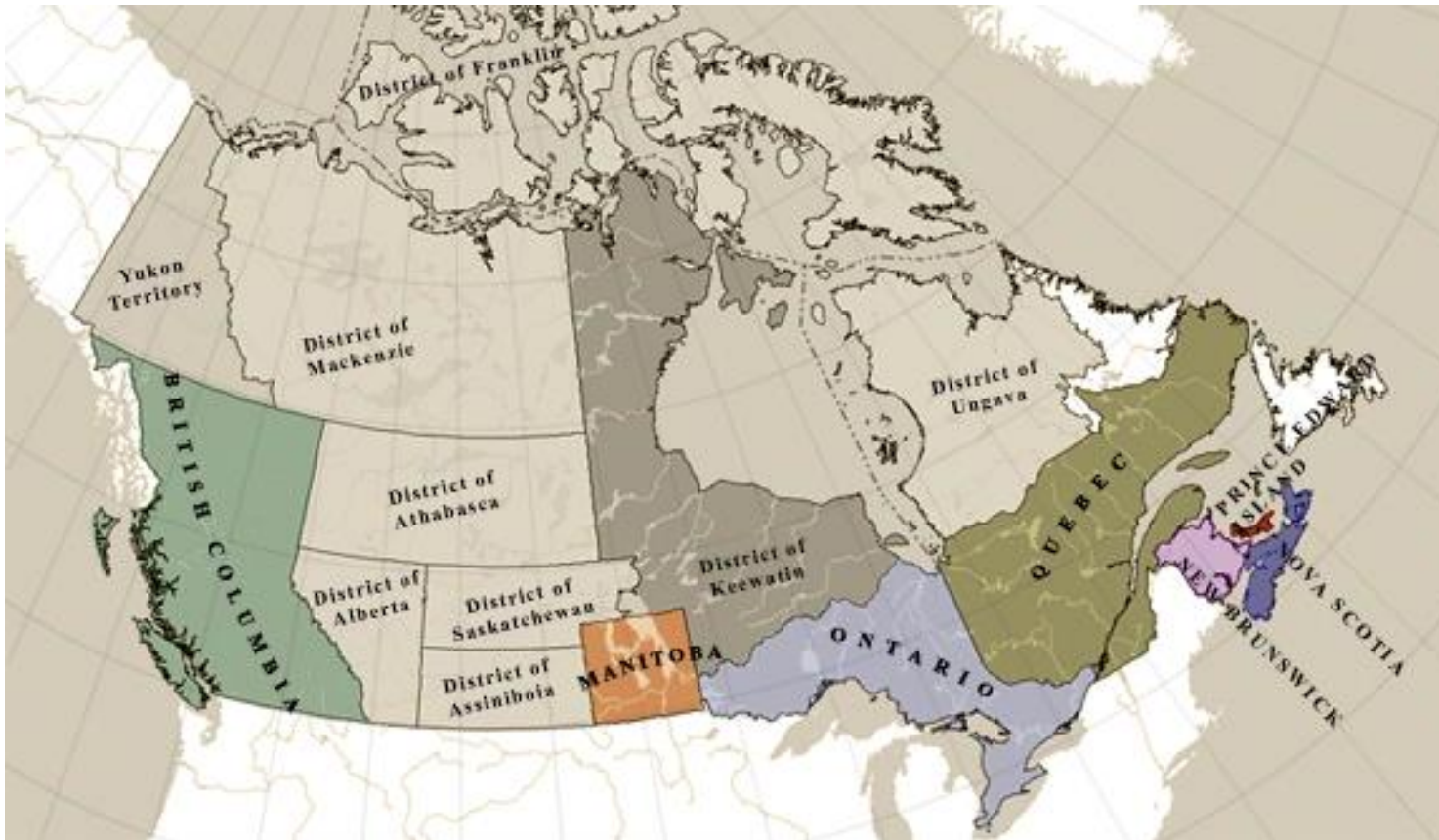
# 6 factors that encouraged industrialization in Québec



## 5. A main of source of energy:

Steam power  
(water + coal)  
drove machinery.

# 6 factors that encouraged industrialization in Québec



## 6. A market:

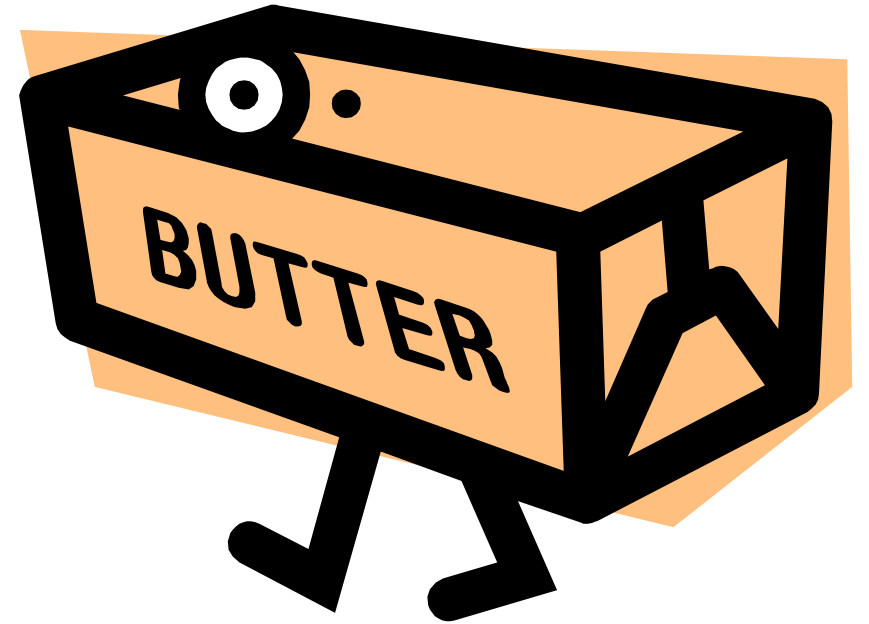
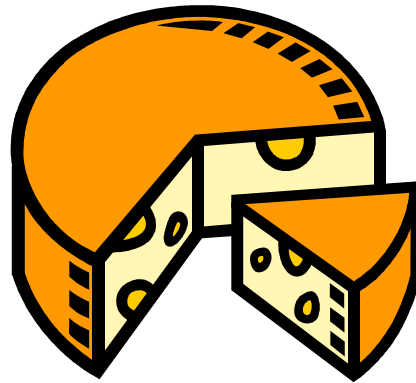
- The Dominion of Canada provided an enlarged domestic market.
- The increased import taxes due to the National Policy protected the new industries from foreign competition.

# 7 industrial sectors in Québec

## *Light industry*

### 1. Food:

- Highest production value.
- Located mainly in Montréal: mills (flour), sugar refinement, production of canned goods and brewing.
- In surrounding areas: cheese and butter production.





## 7 industrial sectors in Québec *Light industry*

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### 2. Leather and shoes:

- Dominant industry in the first decades of industrialization.
- Concentrated in Montréal and Québec City.

*Ames, Holden & Co. factory, circa 1880, was one of the largest shoe manufacturers in Canada.*





# 7 industrial sectors in Québec

## *Light industry*

### 3. Clothing and textiles (sweat shops):

- Typically low-paid workforce.
- Mainly women and children.
- Concentrated in the Montréal area, Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, Chambly, Saint-Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke.





# 7 industrial sectors in Québec

## *Light industry*

### 4. Tobacco:

- Production and transformation of tobacco into cigarettes, cigars and chewing tobacco.
- Located in Montréal and Joliette.



## 7 industrial sectors in Québec

### *Heavy industry*

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#### 5. Iron and steel:

- Sector tied to railway industry (locomotives, railcars, rails, etc.) and construction of steam engines, hardware, pipes, stoves, etc.
- Located mainly in Montréal.



## 7 industrial sectors in Québec

### *Timber industry*

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#### 6. Sawmills (lumber factory):

- Key sector throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century in terms of production value and number of jobs.
- Boom in processing industries: doors and windows, barrels, matches, furniture and shipbuilding.
- Large sawmills located along the branches of the St. Lawrence River.
- Many new settled cities and regions depended on this industry like Hull, Chicoutimi and Rivière-du-Loup.



# 7 industrial sectors in Québec

## *Timber industry*

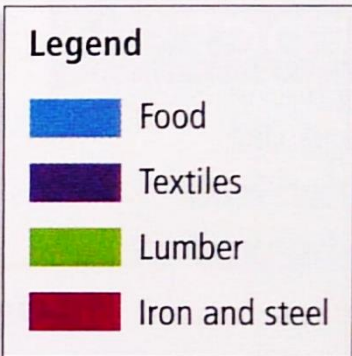
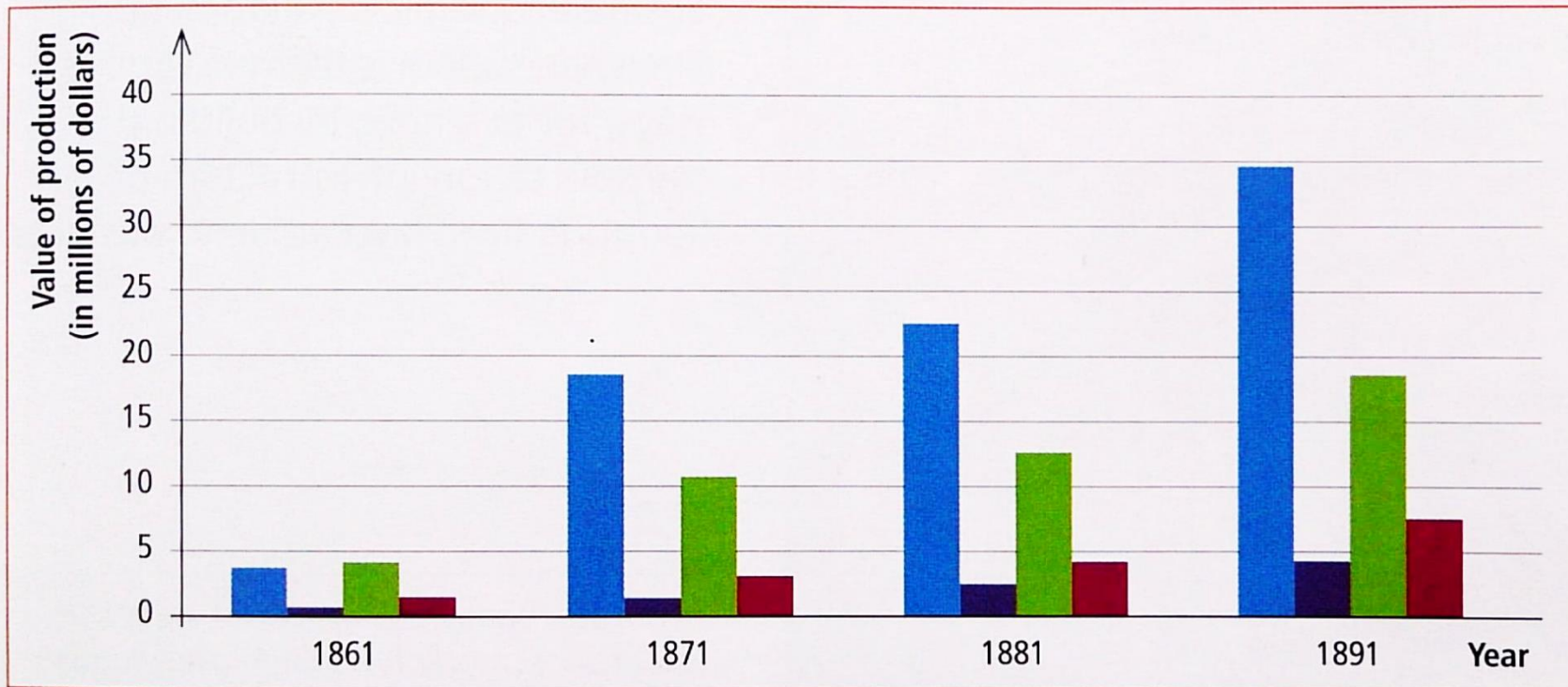
### 7. Pulp and paper:

This industry emerged at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*Rolland Paper Company  
Saint-Jérôme, 1883*



**36** The growth of certain production sectors, 1861–1891



Data from: Jean Hamelin and Yves Roby, *Histoire économique du Québec 1851–1896*, 1971.





# Division of labour

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## Taylorism:

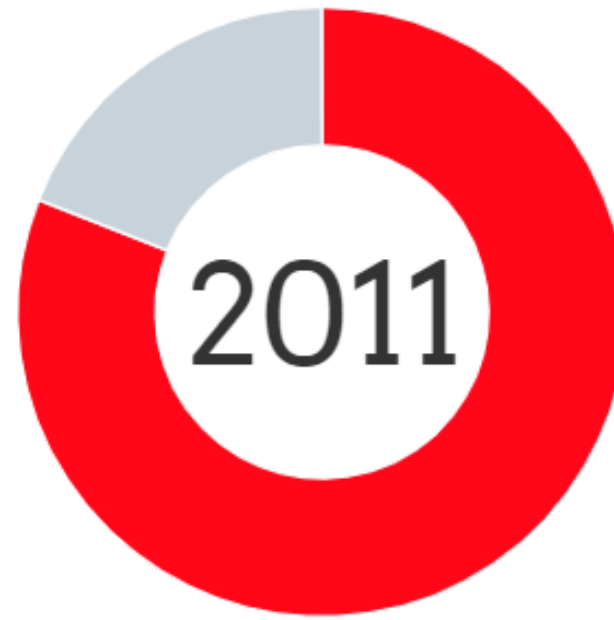
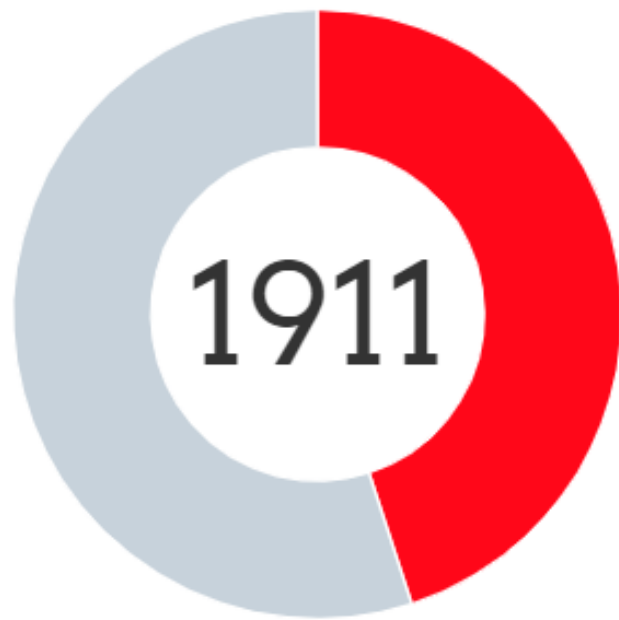
- New system of labour distribution developed by F.W. Taylor **to increase productivity**
- Workers were paid an hourly wage to perform simple and repetitive tasks
- Since the tasks did not require much skill, workers were paid very little
- Machines power replacing human power also made it possible to produce more goods while lowering manufacturing costs.

# Urbanization

- **Industrialization led to urbanization:**
  - Meaning the increase in urban populations.
  - **Rural exodus:** thousands of workers from rural areas as well as European immigrants were drawn to cities (like Montréal and Toronto) to find work in factories close to railways, ports and canals.
- In 1851: 15% of the Canadian population lived in cities  
In 1901: 36% of the Canadian population lived in cities.

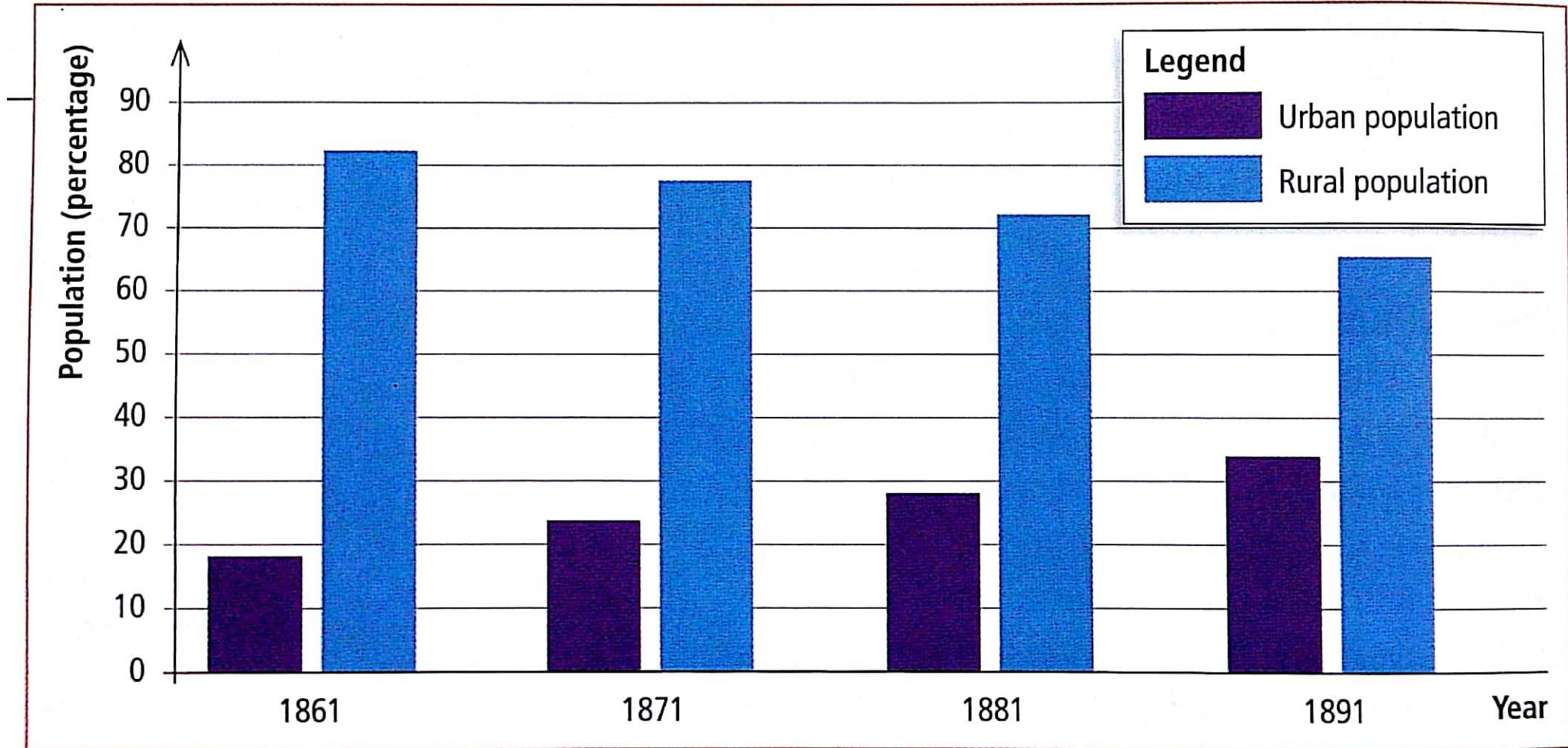
In 2011, 81 per cent of Canadians lived in an urban centre, compared to 45 per cent in 1911. Statistics Canada defines an urban area as community with 1,000 residents or more.

## Canadians in Urban Centres





## Urban and rural populations in Québec, 1861–1891



Statistics Canada, *Census of Canada, 1851–2001*, 2005.

What **demographic trend** do you notice between 1861 and 1891 among the urban and rural populations of Québec?

# Living conditions in cities

- **Working-class neighbourhoods:**

- They grew rapidly (high population density).
- It was common for several families to live together in homes that were small, expensive, unsanitary and often without running water.
- There was a lack of municipal services (no sewers, no electricity, no garbage collection) and lots of pollution from factories.

- **CONSEQUENCES:**

1. Hygiene and public health problems (diseases spread easily and epidemics were common). High infant mortality rate.
2. Fire hazards (fires ravaged the city).





# Living conditions in cities

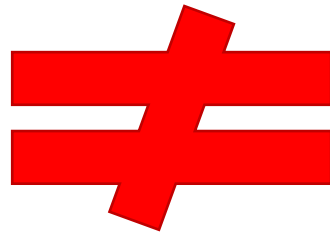
- **Upper-class districts:**
  - Set apart from the poor, working-class neighbourhoods.
  - Beautiful, upscale (sewers, running water, toilets, etc.).
  - Mostly inhabited by the Anglophone business bourgeoisie.
  - Lavish homes, broads boulevards and picturesque parks.
  - Well-fed children and access to good medical treatment.
  - In Montréal: “Golden Square Mile”.
- The first horse-drawn streetcars were introduced in Montréal in 1860.
- The first electric streetcars appeared in Montréal in 1892.



MUSEE McCORD MUSEUM

# Living conditions in cities

- **Enormous socio-economic inequality** (disparity) separated the working-class neighbourhoods from those of the business bourgeoisie.



# Working conditions in cities

- **The working-class faced poor working conditions:**
  - To increase profit, factory owners imposed
    - low wages
    - 60-to-70-hour work weeks, and a fast pace of work
    - unsafe, poorly heated, and poorly lit factory environments
  - Men and women were subject to violence from their bosses.
  - There was no job security.



# Working conditions in cities

- **The working-class faced poor working conditions:**
  - Women and children worked to supplement the family's earnings, so many children as young as 10 did not go to school, by working 11-12 hours/day in the textile industry.
  - Women were paid roughly  $\frac{1}{2}$  as much as men, and children  $\frac{1}{4}$  as much.
  - The Québec government did not intervene to limit these abuses of power in the workplace until **1885** when it passed the ***Québec Factories Act***:
    - It set the minimum age for workers at 12 for boys and 14 for girls.
    - These reforms did not apply to Indigenous children in residential schools until well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

# Workers' movement

- **The birth of trade unions:**
  - Workers formed associations **to defend their interests against factory owners.**
  - **In 1872, unions were legalized by the Canadian government.**
  - The main pressure tactic of unions: **to have the workers strike.**
  - The main demands made by unions:
    - A reduction of the number of work hours and workdays
    - Restrictions on child labour
    - Higher wages



# Lachine Canal workers on strike (1878)





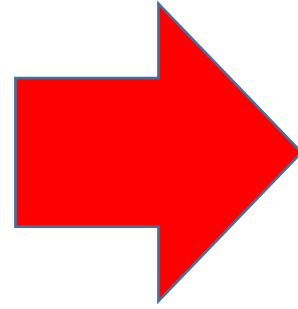
**Farming**



# Changes in Québec farming

- **In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Québec farming progressed greatly due to:**
  - improved production techniques
  - a shift toward crops other than wheat (strong competition from Western Canada), like potatoes, peas, oats, barley and tobacco
  - market gardening (growing vegetables, fruits, flowers and herbs for food) which became more common in rural areas around Montréal
  - the end of the outdated seigneurial system in 1854. It allowed farmer tenants to buy their section of land from the seigneur and become property owners.

**Subsistence farming**



**Market-oriented  
agriculture  
(commercial)**



Especially in regions close to urban centers.

## tobacco



## apples

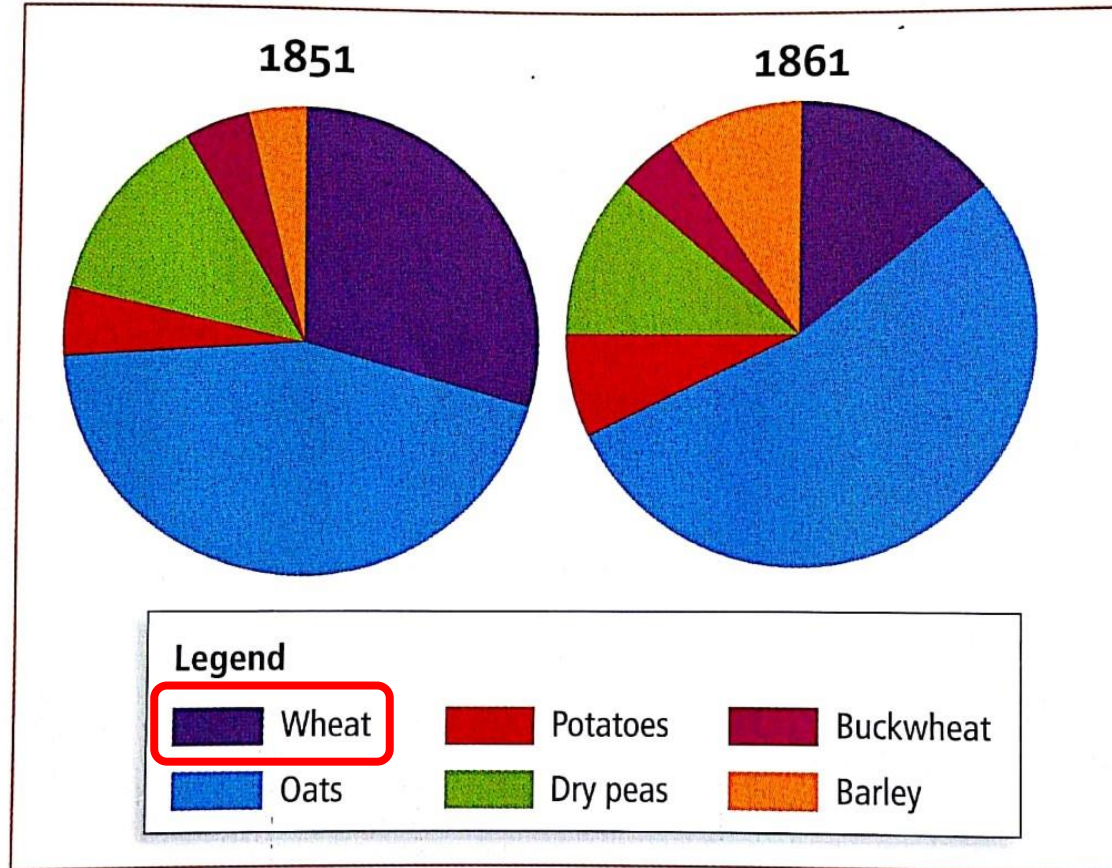


## vegetables





**49** The proportion of the main crops,  
1851 and 1861



Data from: Maurice Saint-Yves, *Atlas de géographie historique du Canada*, 1982.

➤ What crop was in notable decline between 1851 and 1861?



# Dairy production

- As of the 1870s, dairy production became a more and more popular option for farmers
- Crops for livestock (oats, hay, clover, etc.) increased
- The opening of butter and cheese factories increased.

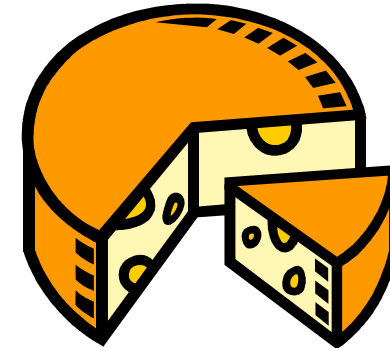
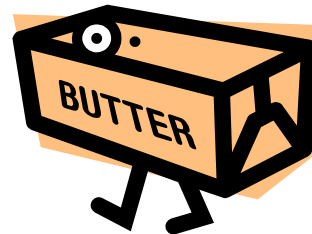
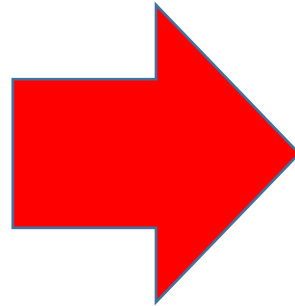


# Dairy production

wheat



dairy farming (leading sector)



# Mechanization

- **The Québec government supported and promoted the modernization of farming by:**
  - issuing instructional publications
  - creating agricultural organizations and circles
  - opening the first agricultural school of Québec in 1859
  - setting up model farms across the province
  - improving farming techniques.

# Mechanization

- Iron began to replace wood in farming equipment
- Farmers gained access to more efficient farm equipment (mowers, threshers, harvesters and harrows)
- Larger horse-powered and steam-powered threshing machines were introduced.
- **CONSEQUENCES:**
  1. Production increased
  2. Profits (\$\$\$) increased