

Canada's Industrial Revolution



Dr. Jim Wood

12 July 2018

Robin Fisher. “Indian Warfare and Two Frontiers: A Comparison of British Columbia and Washington Territory during the Early Years of Settlement.” Pacific Historical Review 50, no. 1 (Feb., 1981): 31-51.

HIST 122 – Canada Since 1867

Mid-Term Exam, 19 July. 20% of Final Grade

What is going to be on this test?

1) Lectures

- PDF lecture slides available on Blackboard.

2) Textbook

- Use textbook to *supplement* lecture material.

- Not covered in lecture? It won't be on exam.

3) Seminar Articles

- Familiarize yourself with issues mentioned specifically in lectures.

Exam Format

***** *No Examination Aids Allowed* *****

- 1) Short Answer (10 Marks)**
 - One or two *full sentences*. Two minutes each.**
 - Choose 5 of 8, 2 Marks Each**
- 2) Identify and State the Significance (10 Marks)**
 - Choose 2 of 4, 5 Marks Each**
 - Approx. 1 page for Each Answer**
- 3) Essay Question (10 Marks)**
 - Questions provided today (see below)**

Short Answer (10 Marks)

What is the meaning and significance of FIVE of the following terms? Provide dates and other specific details where appropriate and answer in 1-2 sentences (ie. *not* point form). Two marks each for a total of 10 marks.

You will then be asked to select from a list of EIGHT names, places, events, phrases, and/or concepts from lectures.

***Answer in one or two full sentences.
Maximum two marks for each answer.***

Identify and State the Significance

5 Marks for each answer (10 Marks):

- 1) WHEN did it happen?**
- 2) WHERE did it happen?**
- 3) WHO was involved?**
- 4) WHAT happened?**
- 5) WHY is it significant?**

Significance? Relate the event to the course content using material from lectures and readings.

Essay Question (10 Marks)

Question: In a well-organized essay that draws on relevant and specific examples from lectures and course readings, discuss ONE of the following three statements:

The National Policy was an attempt to weld the former British North American colonies into a single nationality. By establishing an economic community along an east-west axis, John A. Macdonald hoped the resulting union would be strong enough to resist any competing pull to the south.

“War, and the threat of war, has often acted as a unifying force in the history of many nations, but in Canada the situation is more complex. War can also heighten social, political, and ethnic divisions.” Support or refute this statement with examples from the Red River Rebellion and the North-West Rebellion.

Advice on Writing Your Essay

Try to incorporate specific details into your answers.

Names and dates are not always necessary, *but they certainly do help.*

Organize your thoughts before writing.

Aim for 5-6 double-spaced pages.

Proofread your work. Substandard writing will exert downward pressure on your grade.

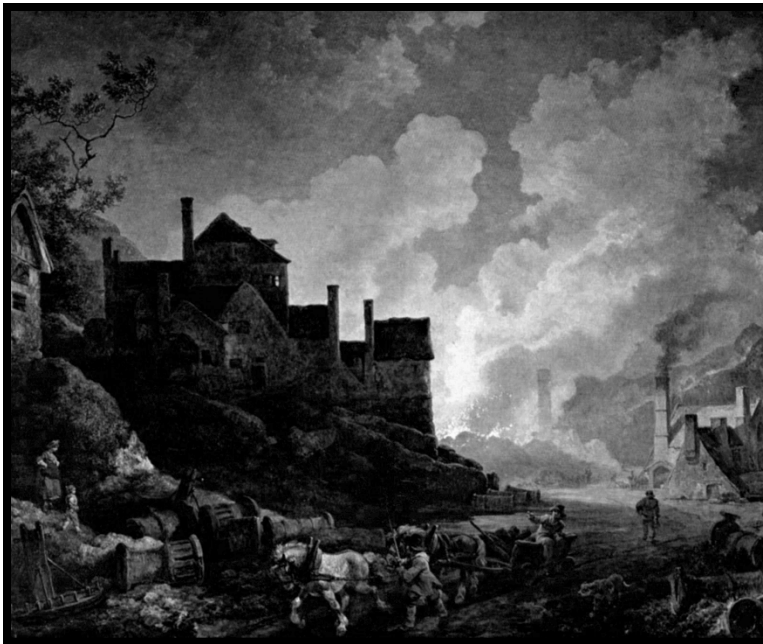
What does the instructor look for when marking essays?

CONTENT, COHERENCE, CONVINCING

Lecture Outline

1. John A. Macdonald's “National Policy” and Canadian Industrialization to 1896.

2. Working Lives: The Condition of the Working Class in Central Canada.



Review: Canadian Economy, 1867

Extraction of Primary Resources

- Wood, Wheat, Fish**
- 80% Labour Force, 1867**

Agriculture and Deforestation

- S. Ontario 30% deforested by 1850; 90% by 1914**

Ontario's Wheat Boom

- U.S. Civil War = Demand**
- Land Shortage = Expansion**

QB's "Great Hemorrhage"

- Soil Exhaustion = Emigration**

While over 90% of Canadians [in 1867] traced their origins to France or Great Britain, most had never set foot in Europe... Canada was no longer a preferred destination for immigrants. By the mid-19th century, even the Canadian-born were beginning to move to the United States.

Britain's Industrial Revolution

18th Cen. “Agricultural Revolution” = Population

**Pop. = Demand for Goods,
Itinerant labour force**

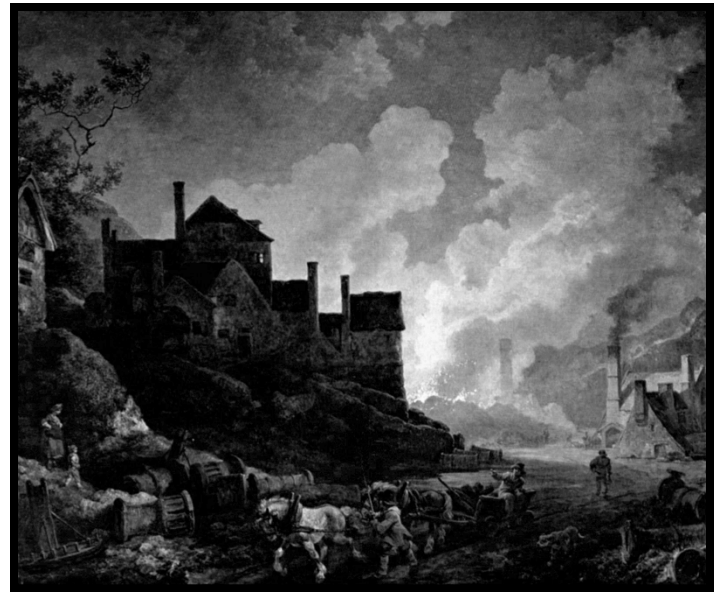
***Laissez-faire* Economics**

- No obstacles to develop't

19th Cen. British Empire

- Colonies provide the raw materials

- “Hewers of wood and drawers of water...” they never get rich.



Importing the Industrial Revolution:

John A.'s National Policy

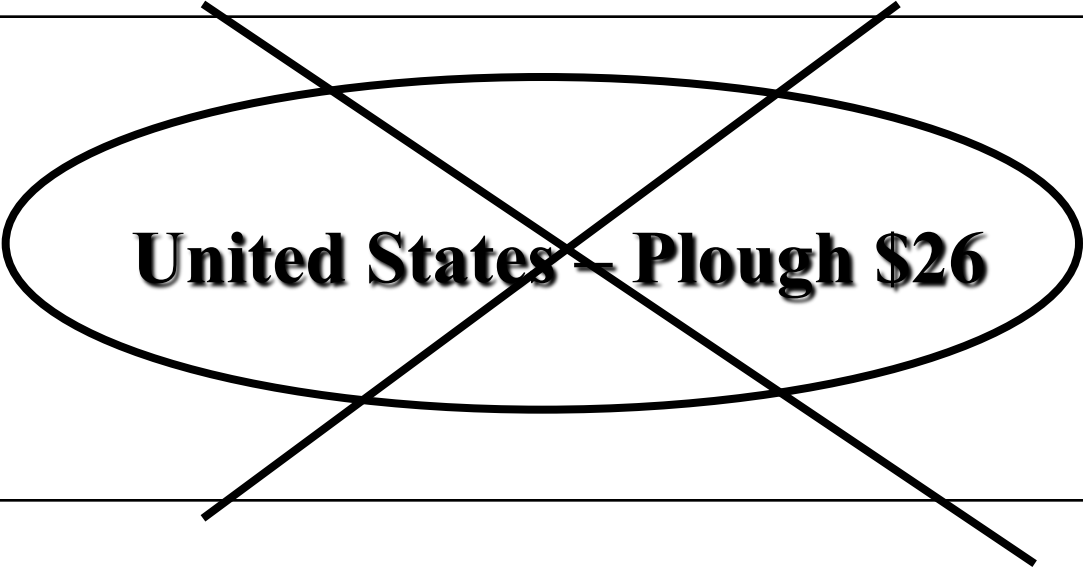
- 1. High tariffs on foreign manufactured goods.**
- to encourage domestic manufacturing, much of it central Canada.
- 2. The completion of a transcontinental railroad.**
- to encourage east-west domestic trade in the absence of north-south (Reciprocity).
- 3. Agricultural settlement of the West through immigration.**
- to supply both raw materials and provide a market for Canadian manufactured goods.

Free Trade and Tariffs

Canada – Plough \$24

Tariff on US Plough - \$6

United States – Plough \$26



Importing the Industrial Revolution:

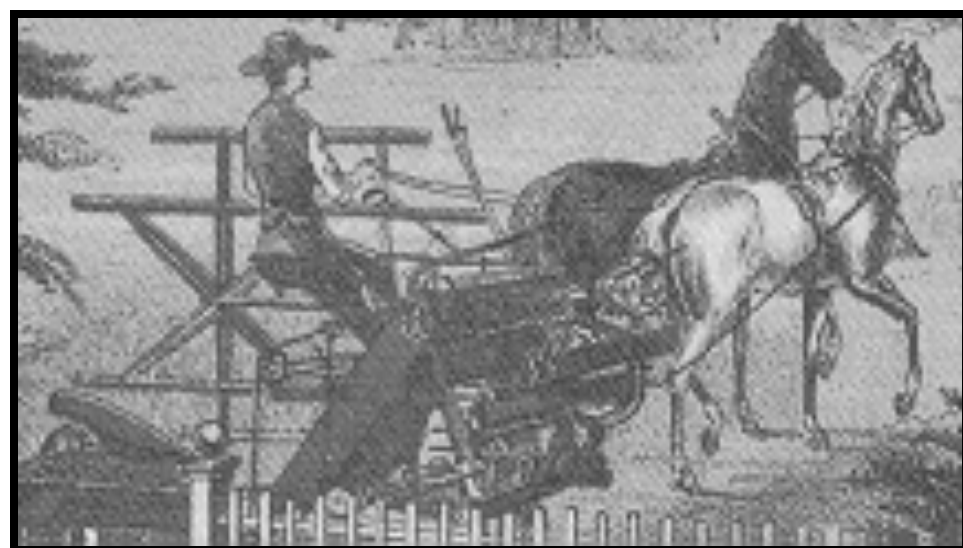
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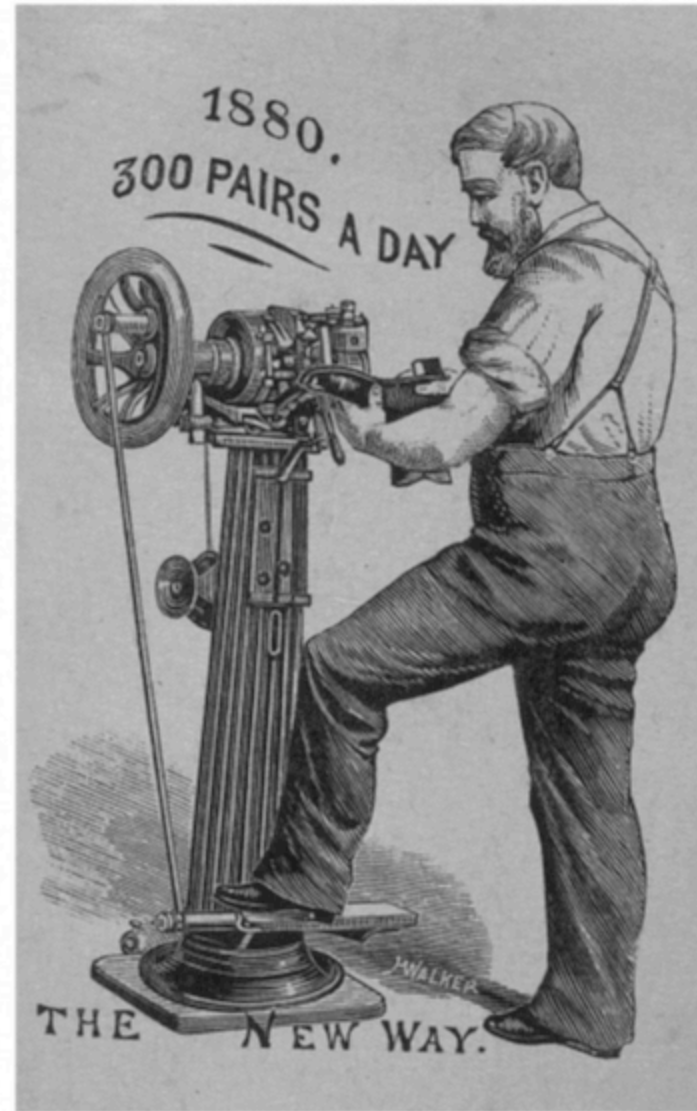
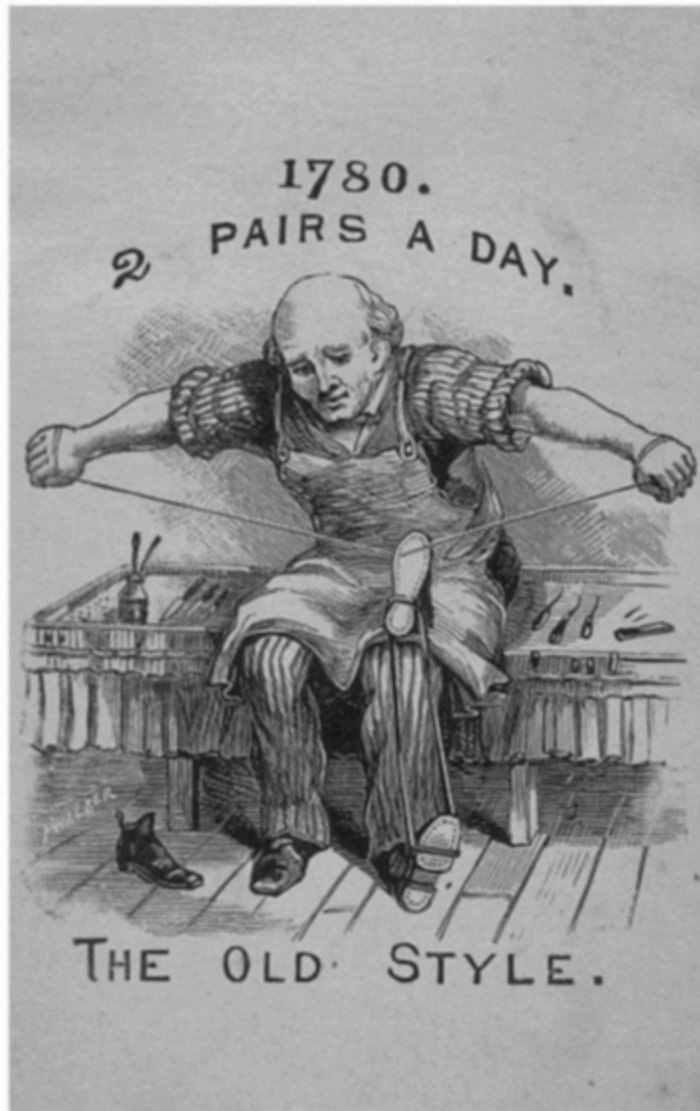
“If we are united, or rather absorbed, everything will centralize in Canada, and the whole country will be tributary to Canada. The number of Representatives sent to Ottawa from other places would overwhelm the number sent from British Columbia. Even in the matter of appropriations, where the scramble always is, this Colony would be overborne... The Tariff and Excise Laws of Canada will ruin the dominant interests of this Colony... If we are Confederated with Canada we become its tributary.”

**Dr. John Sebastian Helmcken, BC
Legislature *Debates* on Confederation
with Canada, 1870.**





From Skilled to Unskilled Labour



“The Rich Got Richer...”

“Self-Made Man,” “Survival of the Fittest,” and Social Darwinism

“Canada’s Top Ten Biggest Men,” 1908 - 9/10 in Business

Mount Royal District, Montreal
- “above the hill” Anglo-Scots
- “below the hill”?

Henry Pellatt, Max Aitken,
Timothy Eaton, Donald Smith

In many places the land has been subdivided until the holdings of each man are too small for profitable agriculture, and the people, deeply attached to the soil, are unwilling to leave the older settlements in the valleys of the St. Lawrence... No where are there to be found people better adapted for factory hands, more intelligent, docile, and giving less trouble to their employers, than in Lower Canada.

...Did the Poor Got Poorer?

Real wages falling

- Cost of living: \$13.38/wk**
- Ave. Income: \$8.25/wk**

Infant Mortality in Montreal

- 90% of milk unfit for human consumption; pasteurization in 1926**

Vancouver waterworks, 1890

Winnipeg - only 10% sewers

Ottawa - No dump in 1874

- Unpleasant March thaw**

Sink or Swim

“The rich citizen can have his residence in the suburbs where the air and water are both pure... The poor man must bring his family up in the neighbourhood of reeking cesspools and filthy pig-sties. He can not well afford to buy pure water... and he has to think twice before he calls in a doctor.”

Charlottetown *Patriot*, 1874

Working Families

Real Wages / Cost Living

Children as Secondary Wage Earners

Women: 20% of paid workforce in 1891; domestic service, telephone operators, teaching.

Hardship for large families with young children; widows.

Male “Breadwinners”

“I don’t treat the men bad, but I even up by taking advantage of the women. I have a girl who can do as much work, and as good work as a man; she gets \$5 a week. The man who is standing next to her gets \$11. The girls, however, average \$3.50 a week, and some are as low as two dollars.”

**Sweat-Shop Owner,
Toronto, 1897**



Young Cape Breton miners at the pit head, 1903. The 9-year old boy on the left opened and closed the door for horses bringing coal carts out of the mine. Each week he worked a thirteen hour shift, 6 days a week, for 55 cents a day.

“One Dominion from Sea to Sea”
**Building the Canadian Pacific
Railway, Pt. 1**



Okanagan College

12 July 2018

Review: BC in Confederation, 1871

**BC Delegation to Canada,
1871 - San Fran. to Ottawa
in 24 days on US railways**

Ottawa offers railway

- Begun in 2 years**
- Completion in 10**

Confederation, 20 July 1871

Pacific Scandal, 1873

- BC “The Terms, the
Whole Terms, and Nothing
But...” - “Spoilt Child”
threatens to secede**



**Liberal PM Alexander
Mackenzie, 1873-78, called his
predecessor’s deal with British
Columbia “a promise that was
made to be broken.**

The National Dream... On Hold

Pacific Scandal, 1873

- **John A. resigns over bribes**

PM Alexander Mackenzie

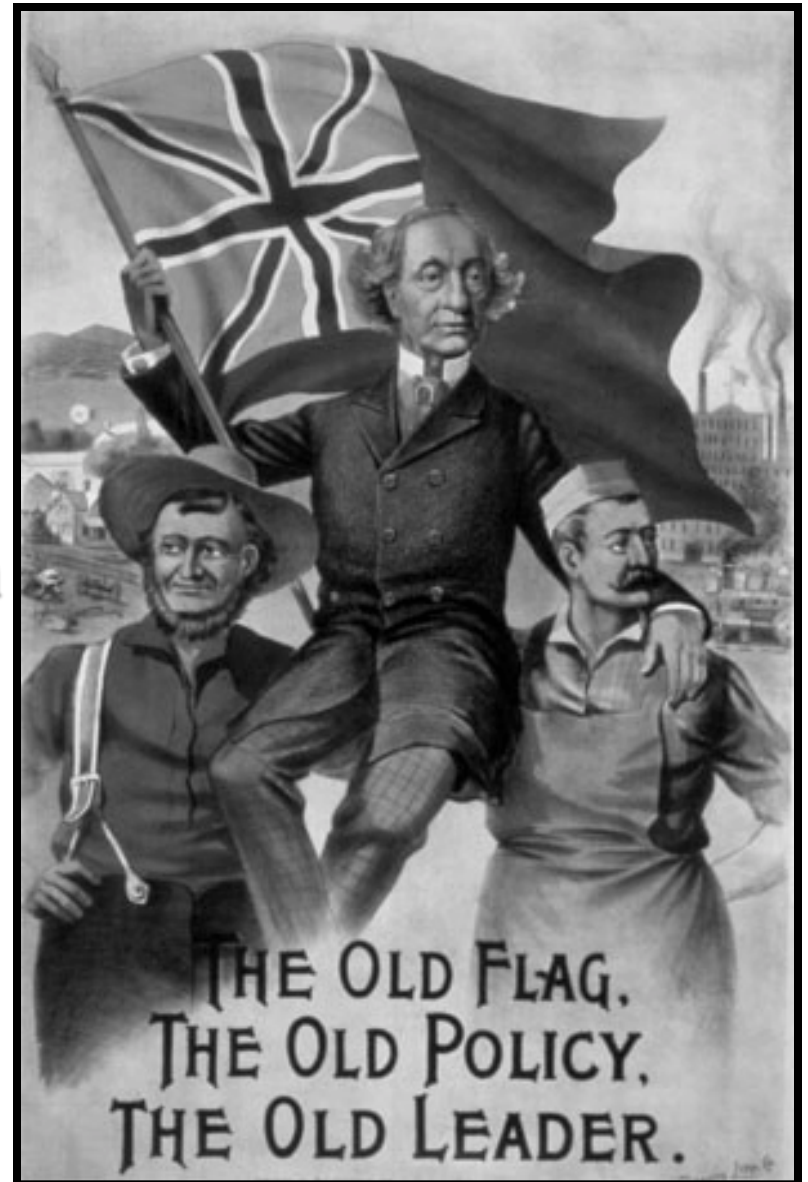
- **Liberal, 1873-78**
- **“cold, hard, colourless”**

Rural Idealism, Continentalism

- **Dislike of “Big Business”**

Economic Depression, 1870s

- **Living within our means**
- **BC “The Terms, the Whole Terms, and Nothing But...”**
- **US rejects Lib. reciprocity**





In this 1872 photo, a dogsled hauls surveying equipment on the Skeena River, more than 1,000 km north of the final route of the CPR, suggesting how far afield the surveyors had to carry their search.

Old Flag, Old Policy, Old Leader

1874 BC threatens secession

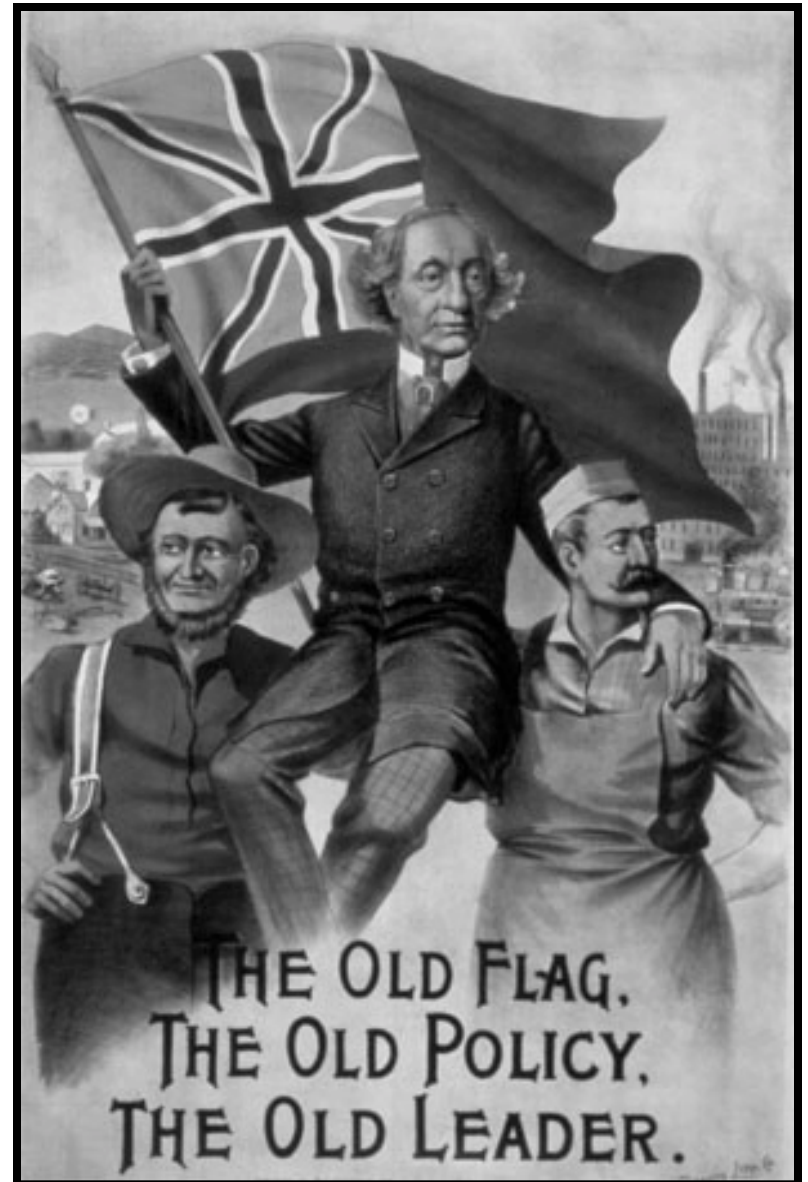
- Petition to Queen Victoria**
- Lord Dufferin visit**

1878 Conservative Victory

- Old flag, old policy...**
- “Voters prefer Sir John A. drunk to Mackenzie sober.”**

The National Policy

- 1. Tariffs = Cdn industry**
- 2. Pacific Railway - B.C.**
- 3. Opening the Prairies**



Funding the Canadian Pacific Railroad:

Very Generous Terms, 1878

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

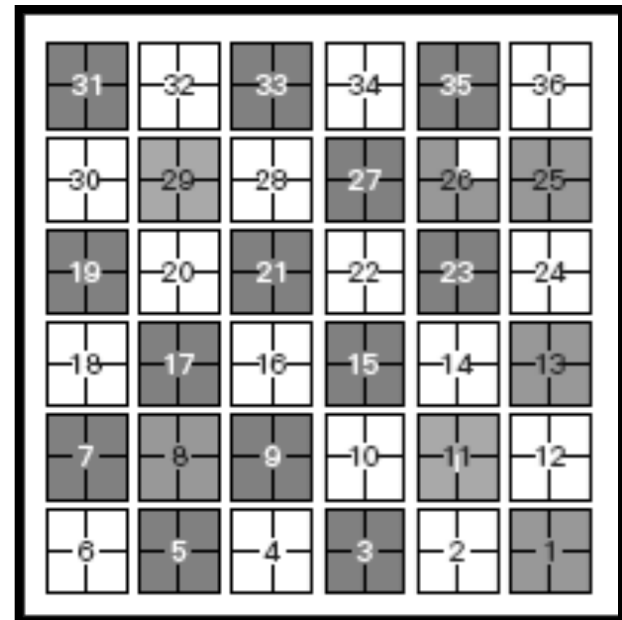
- \$25 million financing
- 25 million acres open land
- 40 km belt adjacent to route
- Duty-free tools, construction materials

Prairies townships - CPR lands

- 25 mill. acres along railway

Monopoly clause: No lines south of the CPR until 1900

Railway terminus in Esquimalt?



Survey of a Standard Prairie Township. White: Free Homesteads; Green: School Lands; Red: Railway Lands; Purple: HBC Lands.