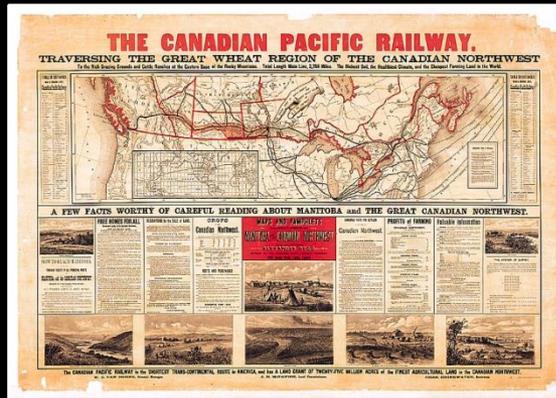
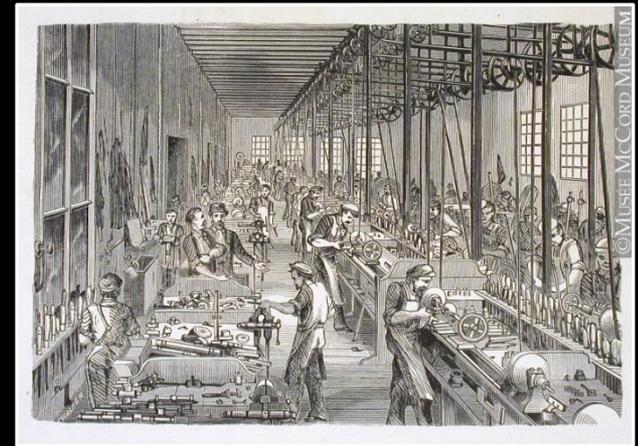
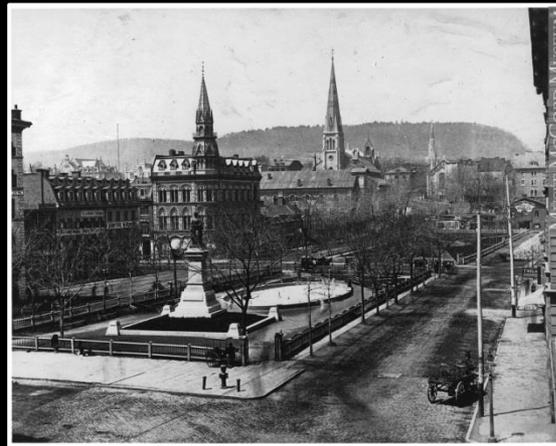
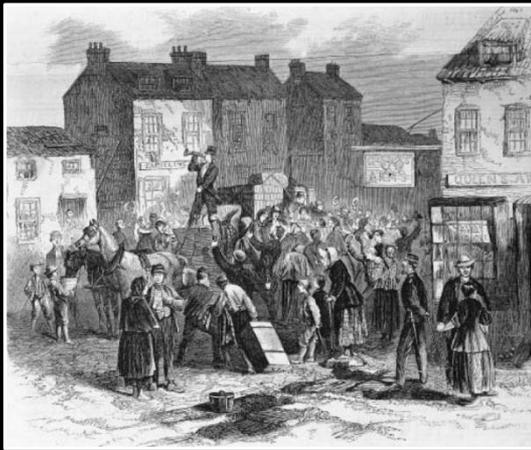


Chapter 1

1840-1896:

The Formation of the Canadian Federal System

Section 9: Migrations



Pages that correspond to this presentation

Rural Exodus in the Late 19th Century:

Page 68

Emigration to the United States in the Late 19th
Century:

Page 72

Agriculturalism: Page 73

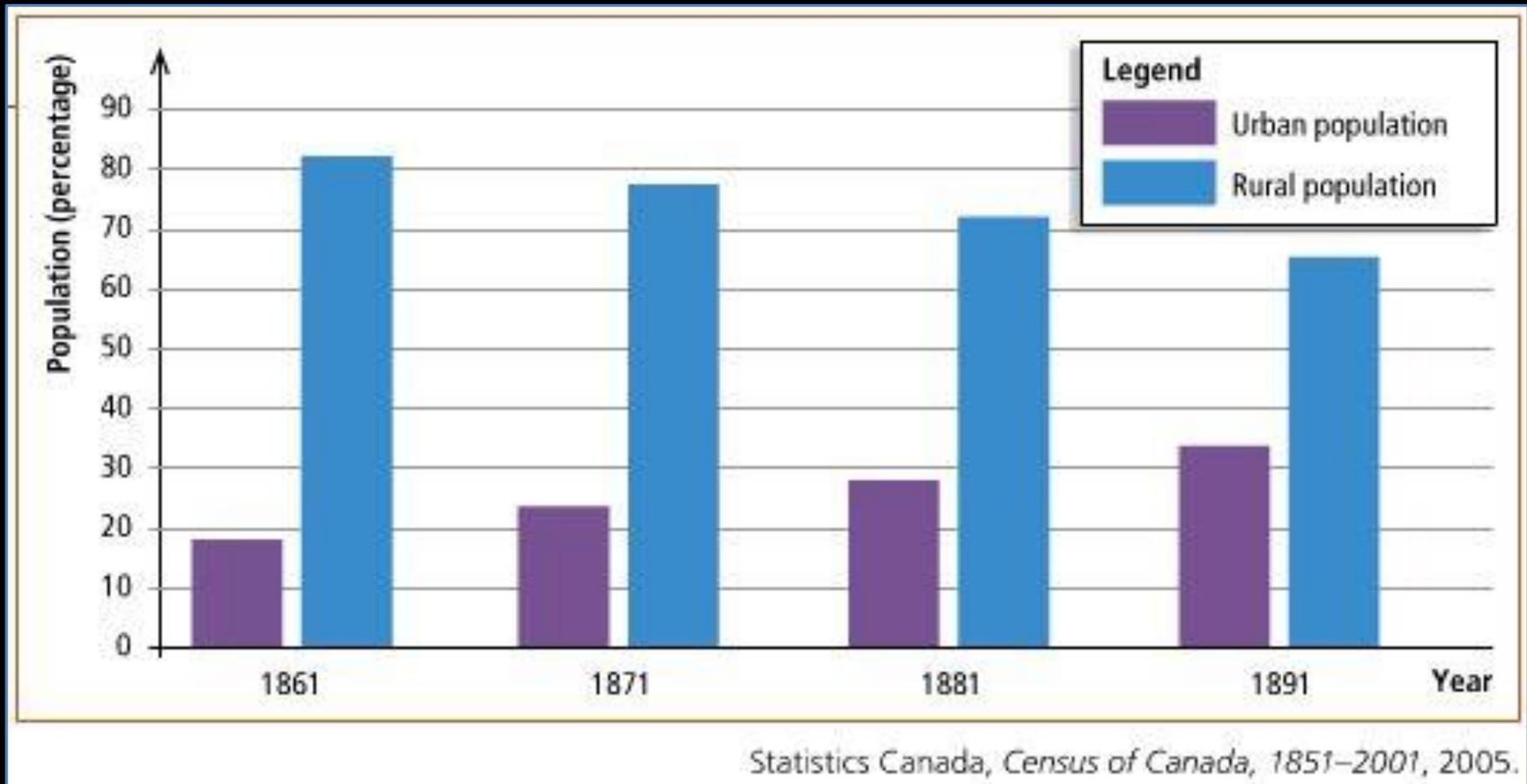
Immigration to Canada: Page 74

The Rural Exodus of the late 19th century

- In the last half of the 19th century → many French Canadiens from rural areas leave to urban areas
- Why?
 - Industrialization → Factory workers did not have to be 'skilled' → Many unskilled workers needed in factories
 - Many farms in rural areas were overcrowded
 - Many French Canadiens left rural areas to seek jobs in factories in cities like Montreal → RURAL EXODUS
- Cities grow = urbanization
- Industrialization pushes urbanization

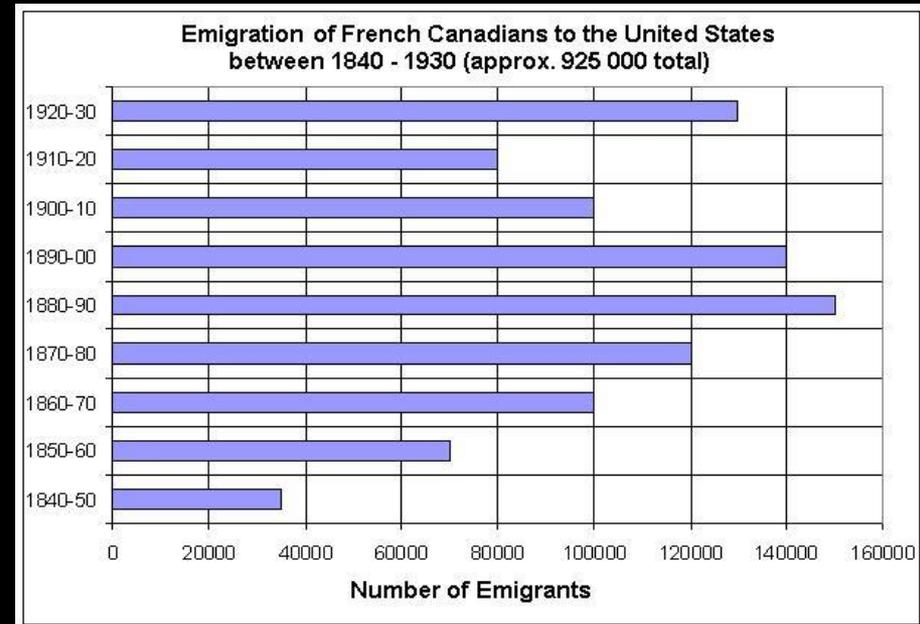
The Rural Exodus of the late 19th century

Urban & Rural populations in Quebec from 1861 to 1891



Emigration of French Canadians in the late 19th Century

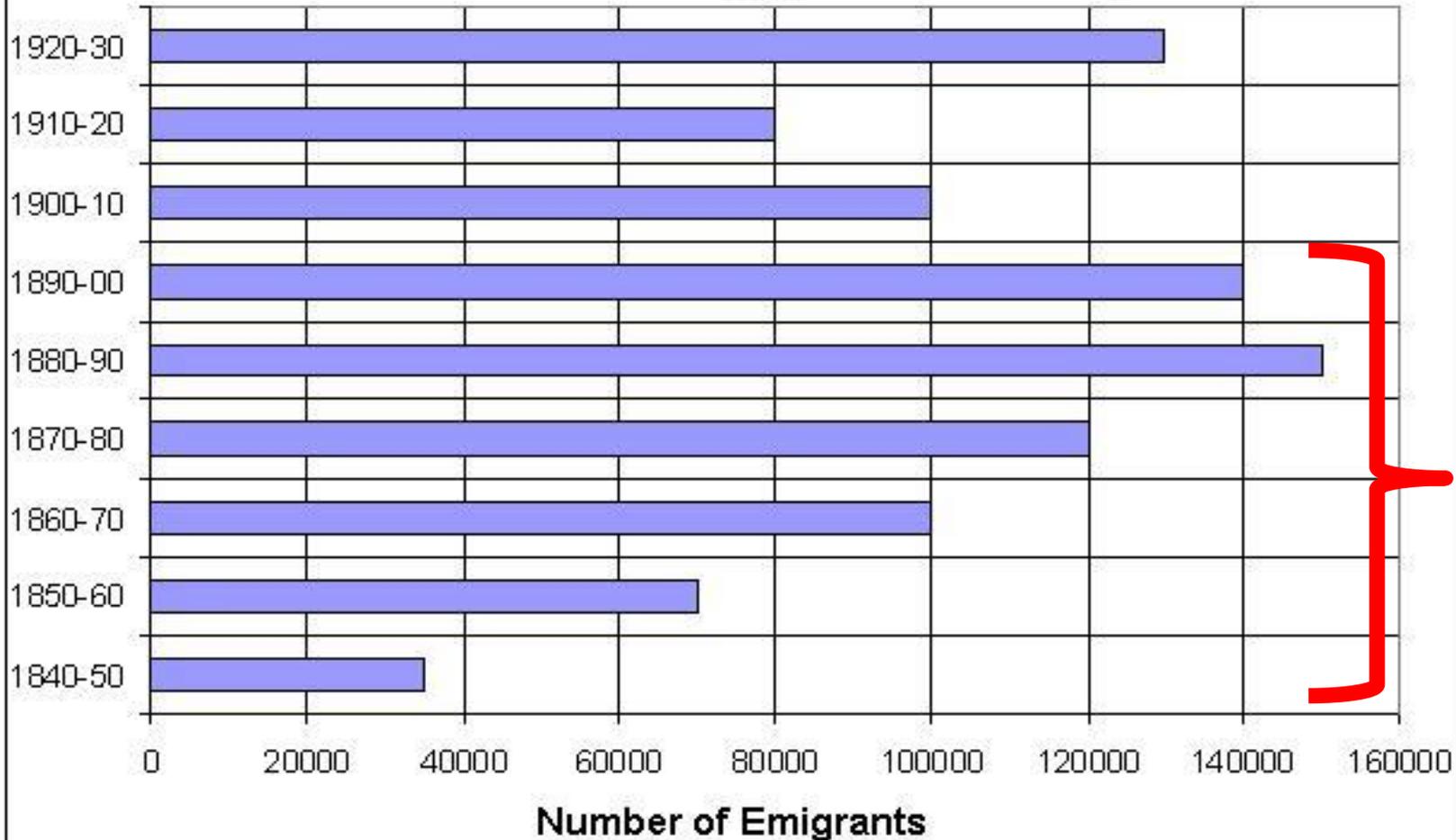
- French Canadiens didn't just move to from farms to cities in Quebec...
- Many French *Canadiens* left Quebec for the United States (New England) → **EMIGRATION**
- Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island



Source: LEARN Quebec

Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s

Emigration of French Canadians to the United States
between 1840 - 1930 (approx. 925 000 total)



We are
focusing
on these
decades

Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s

- Why did these French Canadiens leave Quebec and emigrate to the United States?
 - **Less available land** on farms in rural Quebec → Overcrowded rural areas
 - **Mechanization of farms** = less people needed to work on farms = a need to find work elsewhere
 - **Large families** = a lot of sons/daughters had to make a decision to leave their family farms
 - **Jobs** were available in **factories in the United States** → industrialization was in full swing

Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s

- Some French Canadiens chose to leave Quebec for other parts of Canada as well → **Ontario, Western Canada** (Manitoba, Saskatchewan in the 1870s-1880s)
- Some French *Canadiens* **started farms in the USA** rather than work in factories

French Canadian Potato farmers in New England- early 1900s



Source: Every Culture. <<https://www.everyculture.com/multi/Du-Ha/French-Canadian-Americans.html>>

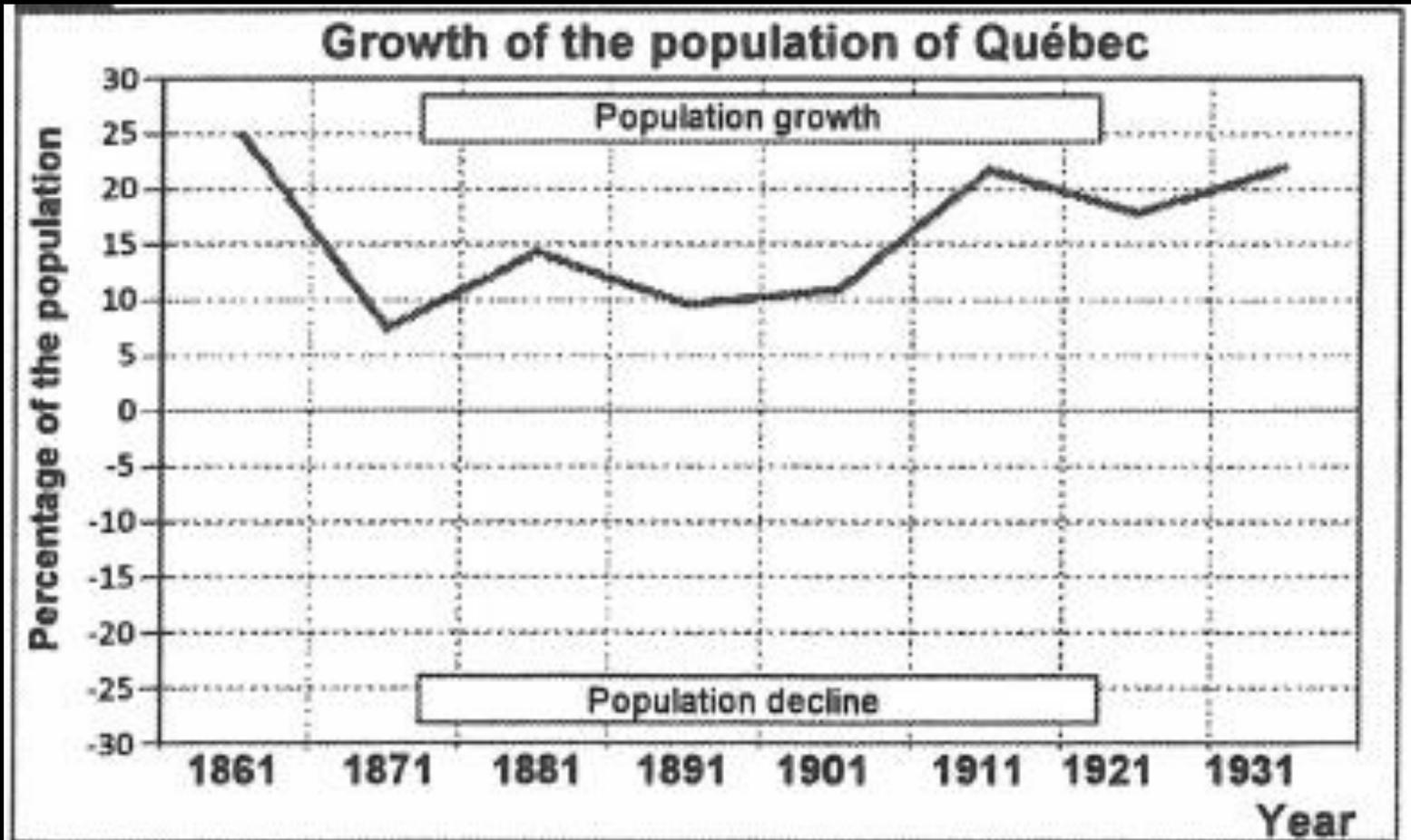
Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s

- Because of this emigration to the USA:
 - Quebec's **population grew slowly** or remained **stagnant** → high birth rate held population growth
 - **Net migration was negative** (more people leaving than showing up)
- Net migration = how many people come to Quebec vs. how many people LEAVE Quebec

Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s

Mid 1800s-1930s- Because of French *Canadien* EMIGRATION to the USA and other parts of Canada:

- Population grow was slow or stagnant
- Net migration was negative



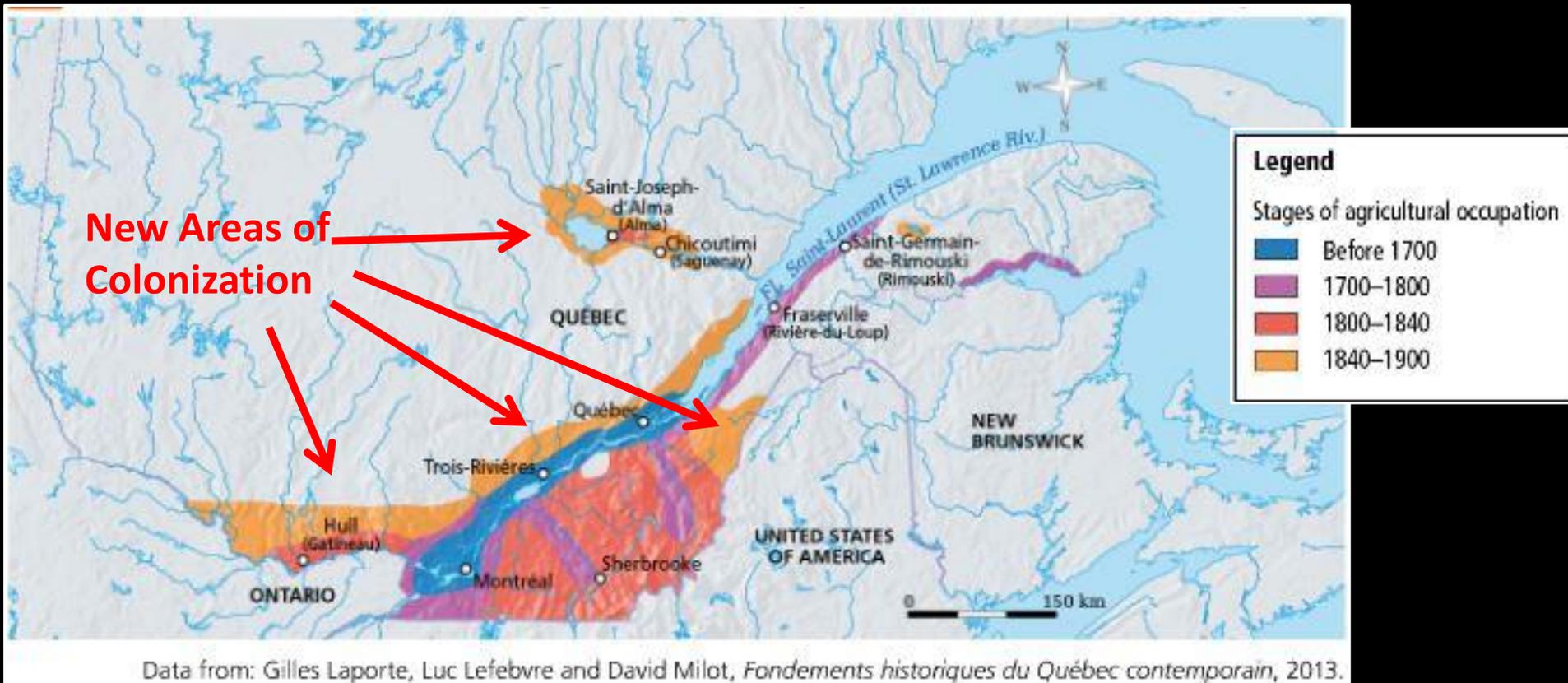
MELS.

Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s

- Both the **Quebec government & the Catholic church** in Quebec saw French *Canadien* emigration as a problem
- How did they try and stop it?
 - The government was convinced by the church that **'agriculturalism'** was the answer
 - Promote the **idea that people should live on farms**
 - So the Quebec government opened up **new territory for farmers** to move to and start new farms
 - These were called **'NEW AREAS OF COLONIZATION'** → **Outaouais, Sagunay, Abitibi, Gaspé** regions
 - Land was cleared of trees so people could start new farms and develop villages → not move to the USA

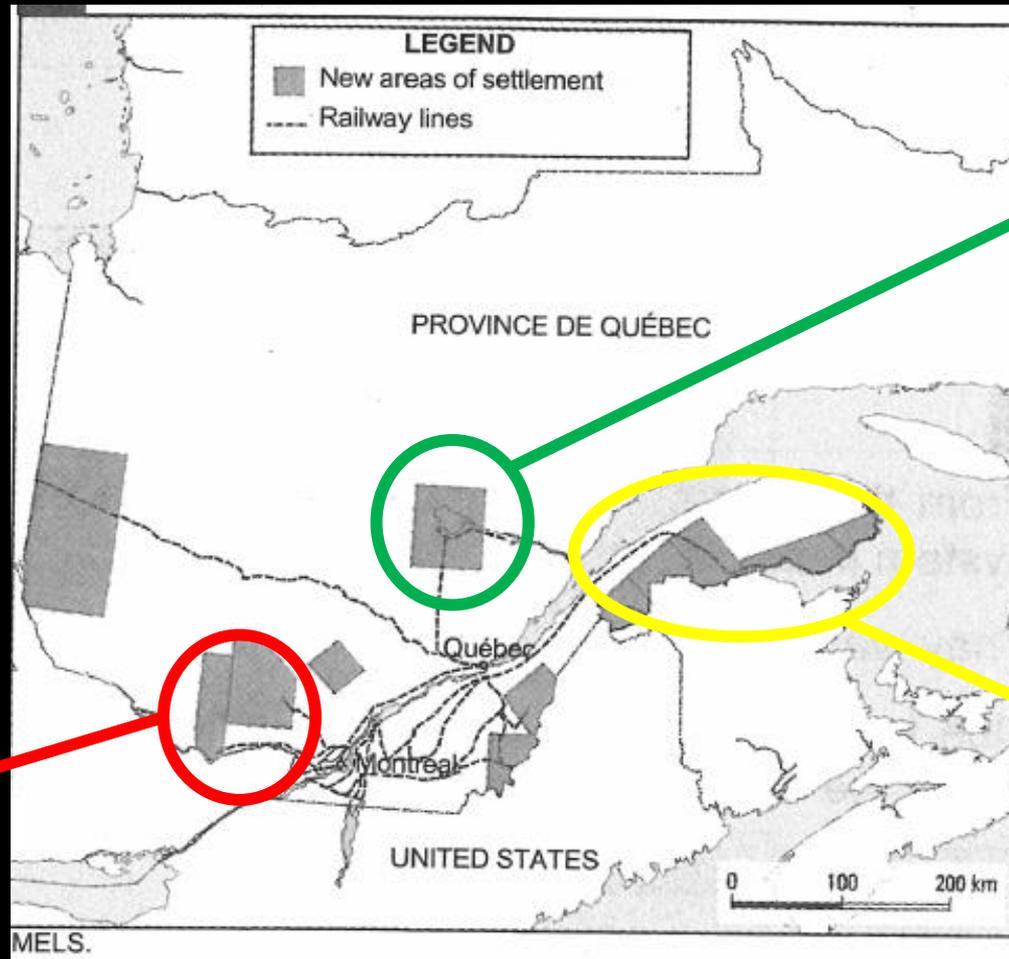
Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s

Stages of agricultural settlement in Quebec (orange is from 1840-1900)



Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s

Some new area of colonization late 1800s-early 1900s

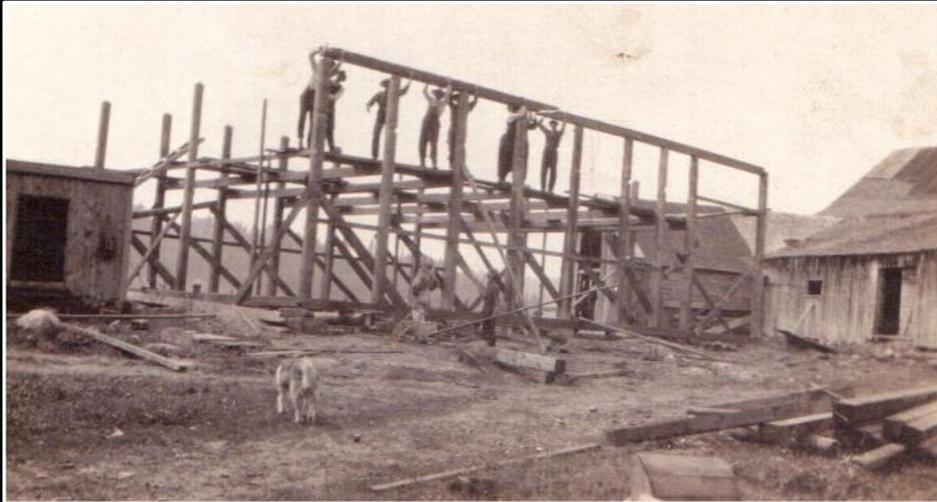


Outaouais
Region

Saguenay
Lac St. Jean
Region

Gaspé
Region

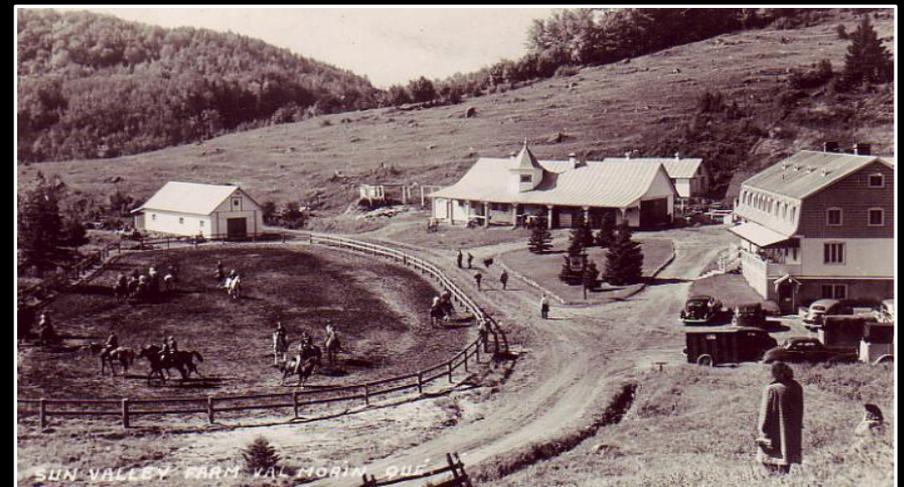
Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s



Top Left: raising a barn in Rawdon - 1920s

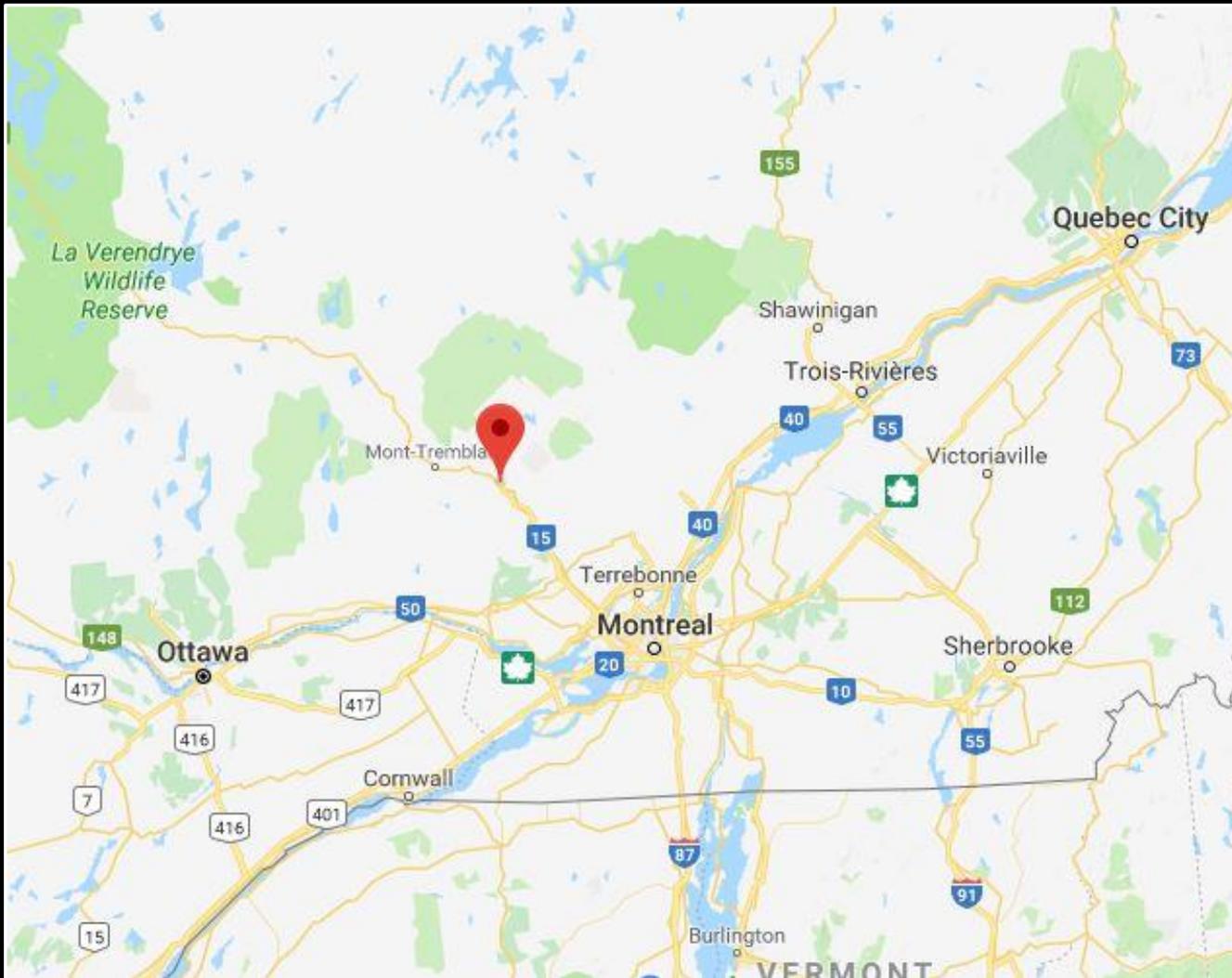


Top Right: Lachute Train Station – early 1900s



Bottom Right: Sun Valley Farms – late 1930s/early 1940s

Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s



Location of Ste-Agathe des Monts compared to Montreal

The expansion of Ste-Agathe-des-Monts really developed after 1892 upon the completion of the 'Petit Train du Nord' Railway

Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s

The village of Ste-Agathe-des-Monts in 1910



Source: McCord Museum Online. <<http://collections.musee-mccord.qc.ca/scripts/large.php?Lang=1&accessnumber=MP-0000.968.11&idImage=245832>>

The **concept** of 'Agriculturalism'

- The concept of 'agriculturalism' in Quebec in the late 19th century
- Catholic Church, Quebec government, French Canadian nationalists → Idea that promoted farming → **'Traditional ways of life'**
- Life in rural areas = Simple life
- Part of a **movement** to hold on to **French Canadian traditions** such as **agriculture, Catholicism, French Language and family values**
- Cities are 'bad', 'immoral', scary, 'unsafe'...
- Rural areas are 'good'...

The concept of 'Agriculturalism'

- People who represented agriculturalism:
 - Cure Antoine Labelle
 - The Catholic Church
 - Honore Mercier
Premiere of Quebec
in the late 1800s

Cure Antoine Labelle in 1864



Source: Virtual Museum.ca. <http://www.virtualmuseum.ca/community-stories_histoires-de-chez-nous/antoine-labelle-l-homme-son-oeuvre_the-man-his-legacy/gallery/antoine-labelle-young-priest/>

The concept of 'Agriculturalism'

- Cure Antoine Labelle
 - 1870s-1880s
 - Member of RC Church
 - Promoted agriculture North of Montreal → **Laurentians**
 - Town named after him → Labelle, Quebec
 - Worked with CP railway to **build a train line to the Laurentians** for easy access
 - Honore Mercier named him Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization in 1888

Statue of Cure Antoine Labelle
in St. Jerome, Quebec



Source: Quebec, Une Histoire de Famille. <<http://lequebecunehistoiredefamille.com/capsule/labelle/photo/statue-du-cure-labelle>>

The concept of 'Agriculturalism'



Source: Google Maps



Source: Google McCord Museum Online. <<http://collections.musee-mccord.qc.ca/en/collection/artifacts/MP-0000.982.10>>

Left: Labelle, Quebec (Red circled area)

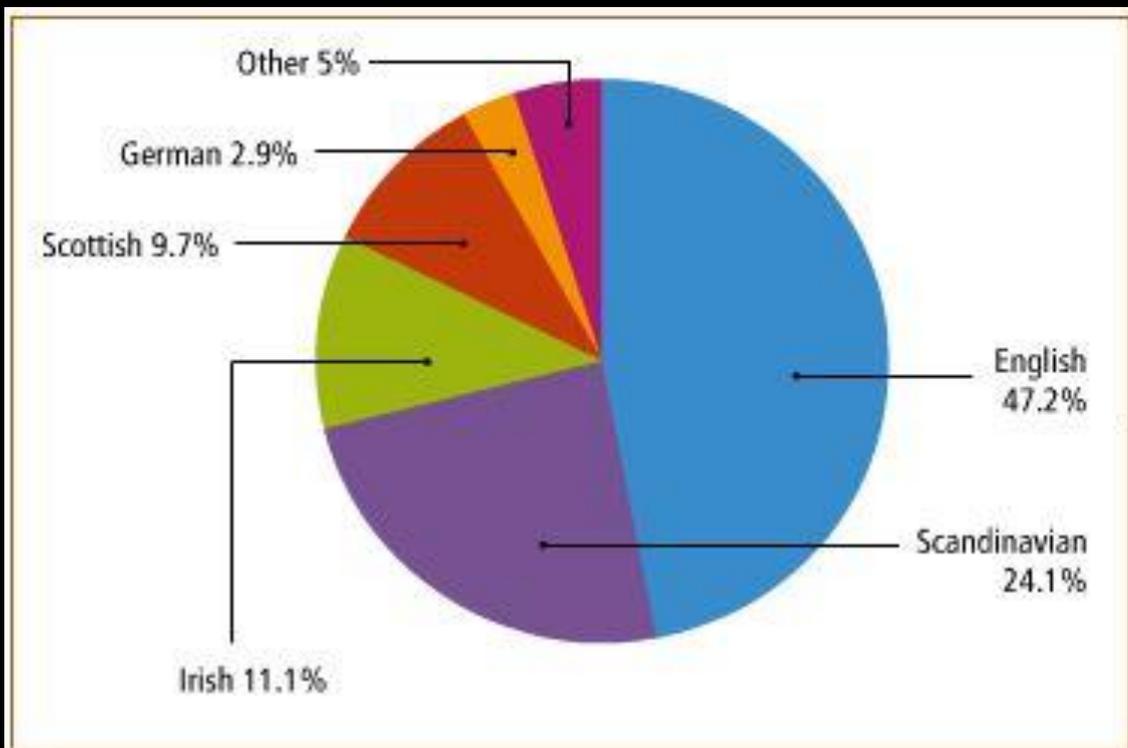
Right: St. Jerome train station on the way to the Laurentians -1910

Immigration in the 2nd Half of the 19th Century

- 1840s → large amounts of immigrants from the United Kingdom
- Mid 1840s → Potato famine in Ireland → large influx of Irish come to Canada
- Post 1867 → most immigrants are still arriving from the United Kingdom
 - However → there are now large groups coming from Northern Europe (Sweden, Finland, etc.), Germany and other Western European nations

Immigration in the 2nd half of the 19th Century

Origin of immigrants arriving to the port of Quebec – 1868- 1891



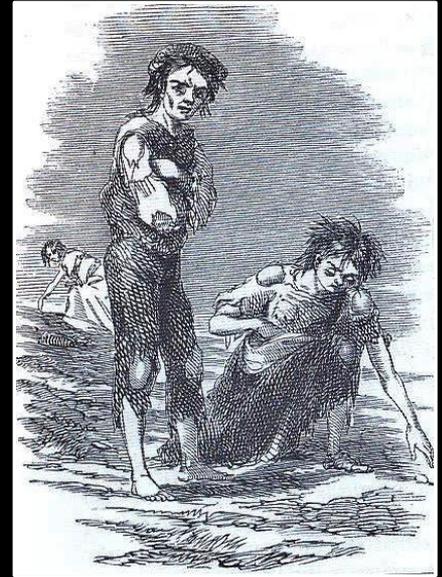
Data from: André Sévigny, *Immigration to Canada Through the Port of Québec, From the Early 19th Century to World War II*, 1988.

Number of immigrants arriving to the port of Quebec – 1868- 1891

Year	Number of immigrants
1868–1869	77 414
1870–1871	81 495
1872–1873	74 644
1874–1875	39 932
1876–1877	18 644
1878–1879	27 546
1880–1881	55 225
1882–1883	90 816
1884–1885	48 559
1886–1887	55 531
1888–1889	50 621
1890–1891	44 600

Data from: André Sévigny, *Immigration to Canada Through the Port of Québec, From the Early 19th Century to World War II*, 1988.

Immigration in the 2nd half of the 19th Century



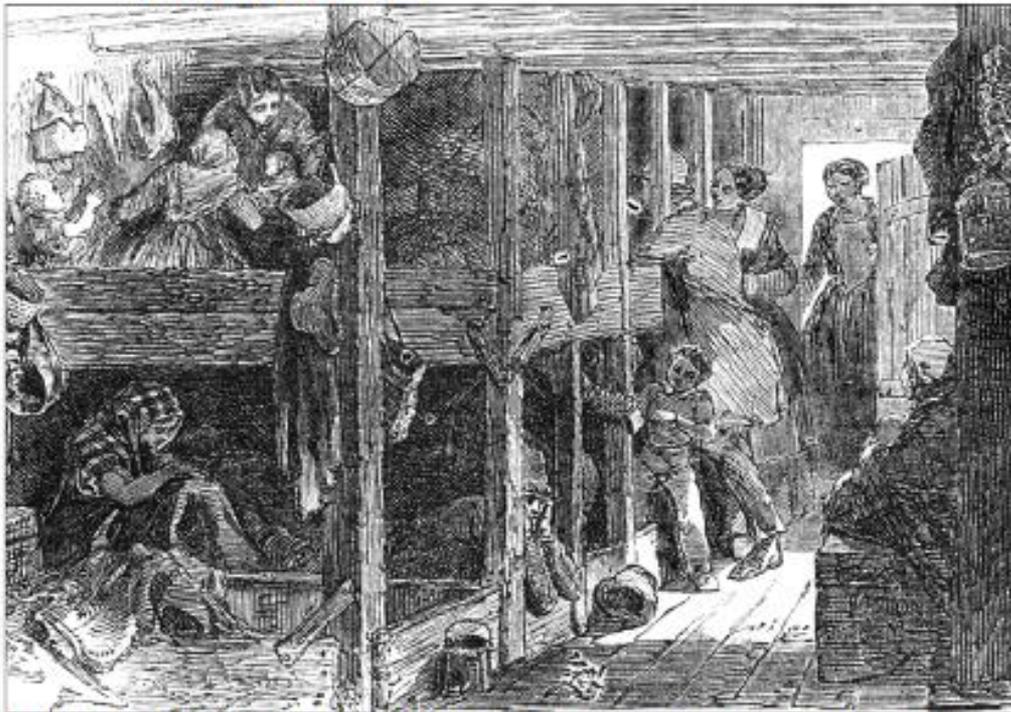
Potato Famine in Ireland:

- 1845-1852
- More than 1 million deaths
- Mass emigration
- Ireland lost between 20%-25% of it's population

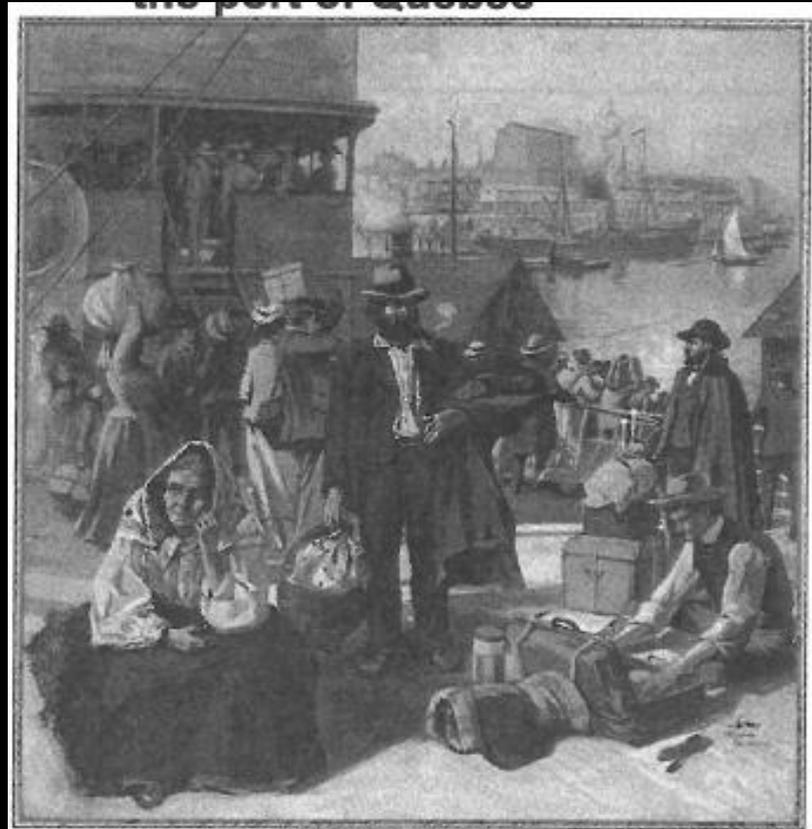
Immigration in the 2nd half of the 19th Century

Scenes of British Immigrants on Trans-Atlantic journey (left) and arriving in Quebec City (right) in the mid 1800s

5 British immigrants during the crossing of the Atlantic



The Illustrated London News/Library and Archives Canada/C-006556. [Detail]



Peter Winkworth Collection of Canadiana/Library and Archives Canada/C-150183.

Immigration in the 2nd half of the 19th Century

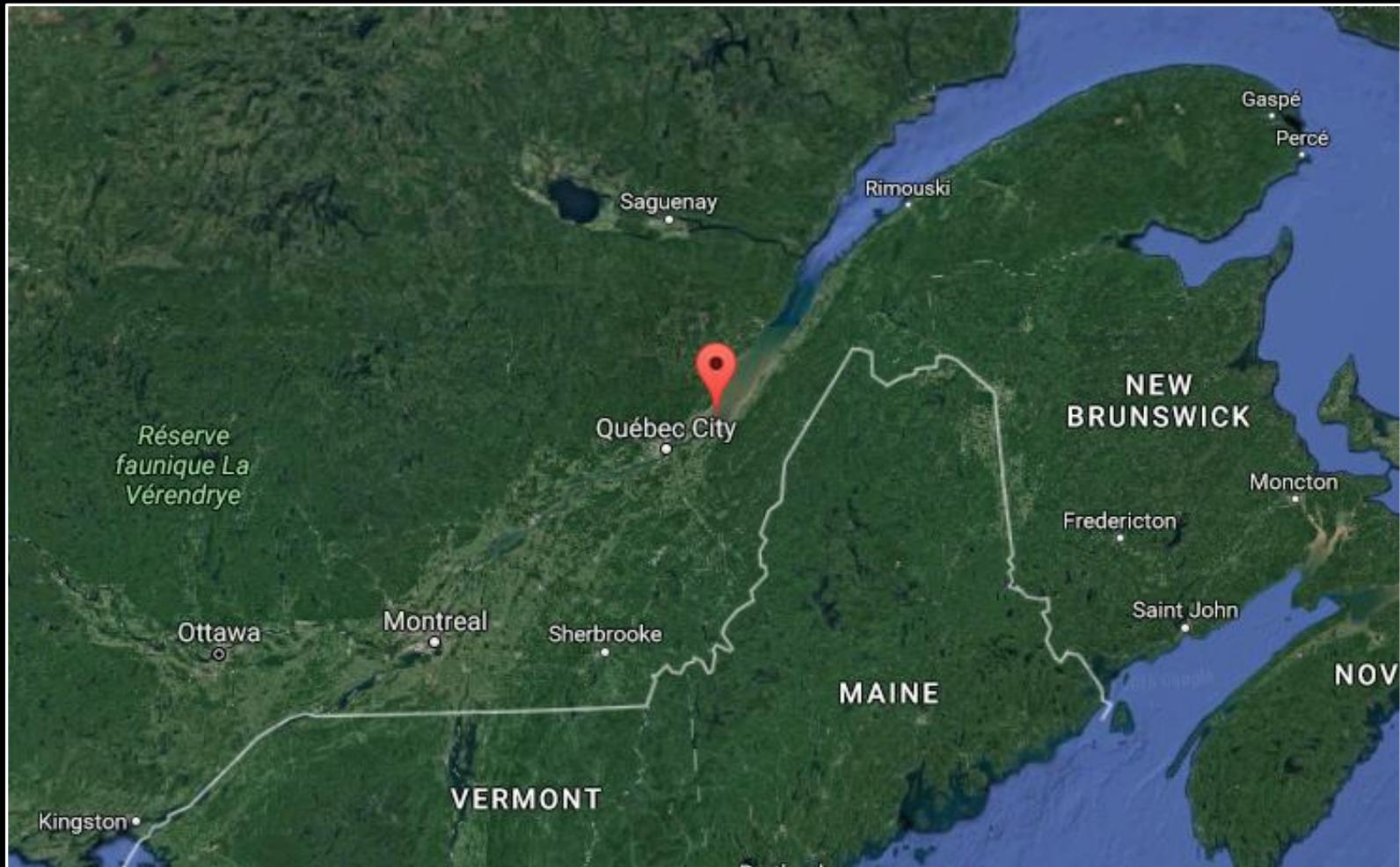
- The general public in Canada did **not always welcome** the new immigrants... Why?
- There was possibly some prejudice on behalf of people already living in Canada
- The **immigrants** were often **sick and spread diseases** like cholera and typhoid within the colony
- **Competition for jobs** → as an example: the Irish were competing for jobs with the French in the timber industry (cutting down trees, etc.)

Immigration in the 2nd half of the 19th Century

- The **authorities** in Canada saw the spread of diseases due to the sick immigrants as a major problem
- They decided to take action → create a **QUARENTINE STATION** (in the mid 1800s before Confederation in 1867)
- An Island in the St. Lawrence River:
 - **Grosse Ile**
- Keep sick immigrants there before they arrive in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto
- Many immigrants died on Grosse Ile because they never recovered

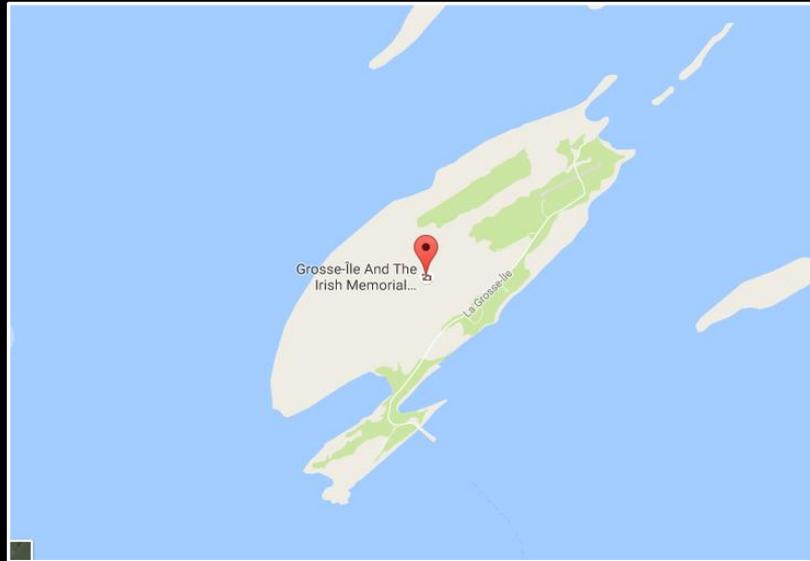
Immigration in the 2nd half of the 19th Century

Location of Grosse- Ile



Source: Google Maps

Immigration in the 2nd half of the 19th Century



Source: Google Maps



Library and Archives Canada/C-013656.



Immigration in the 2nd half of the 19th Century

- Despite the fact that there was a large amount of immigrants coming to Canada as a whole → there was an **even larger number of people LEAVING Canada**
- From 1861 to 1901 → **Canada's NET MIGRATION was negative** (losing people)