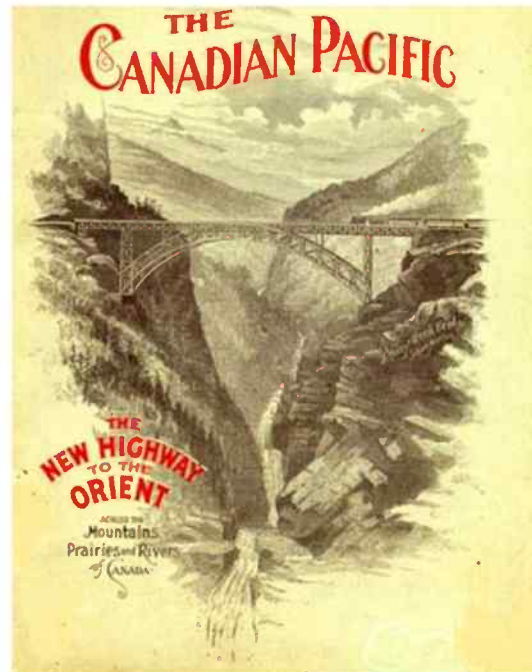


«OCEAN TO OCEAN»

LA CONQUÊTE FERROVIAIRE DE L'OUEST CANADIEN OU LA NAISSANCE D'UNE NATION (1867-1914)

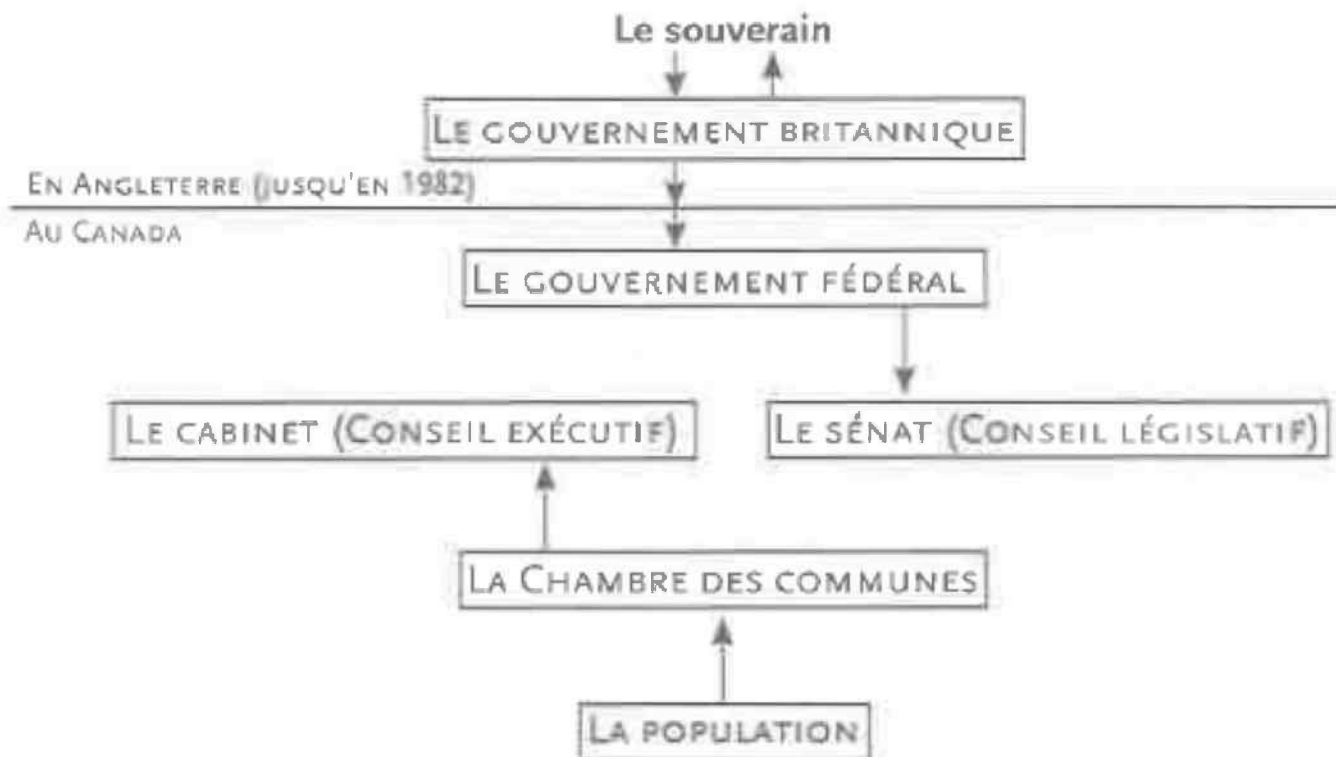


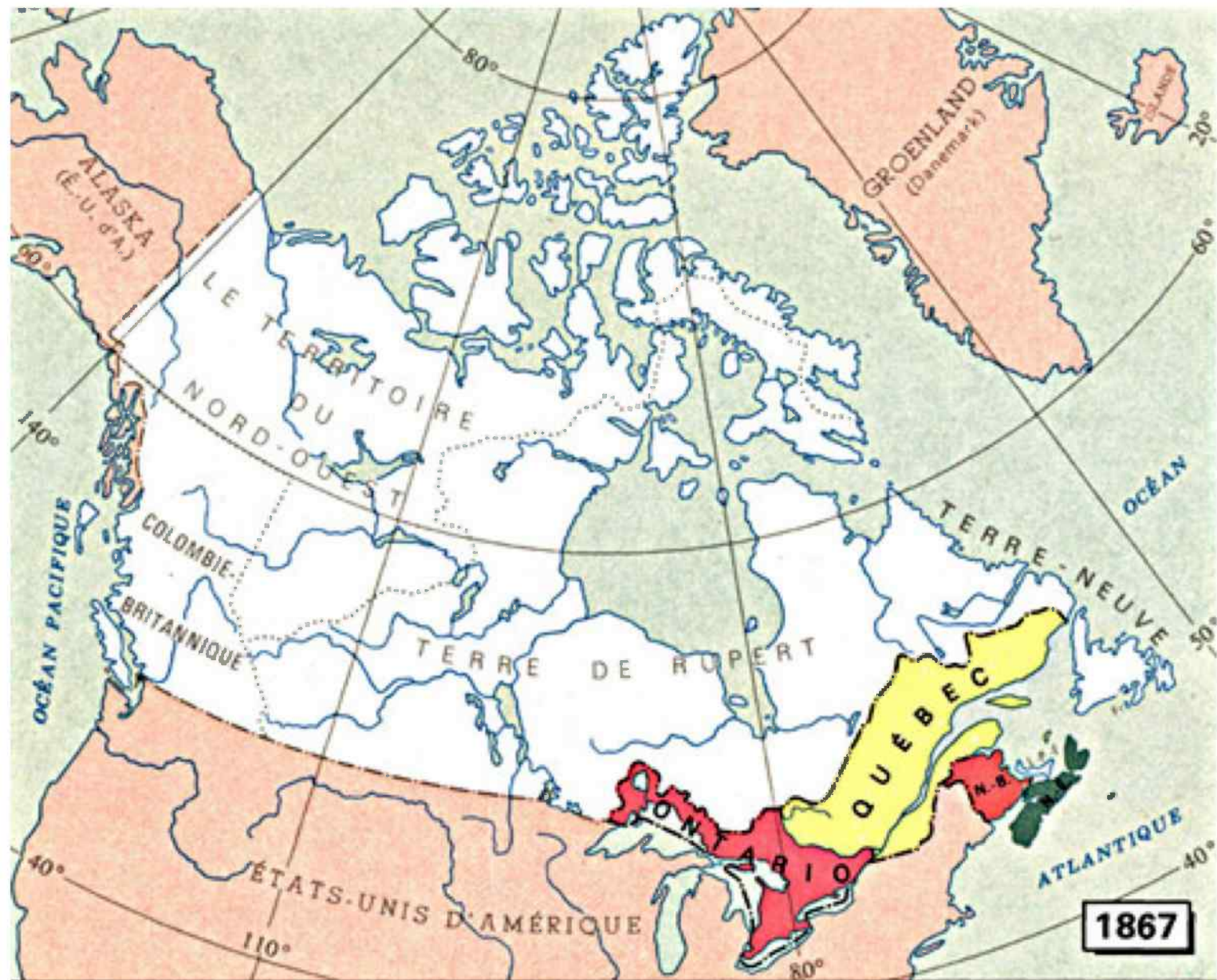
Laurent Tissot
(Université de Neuchâtel)



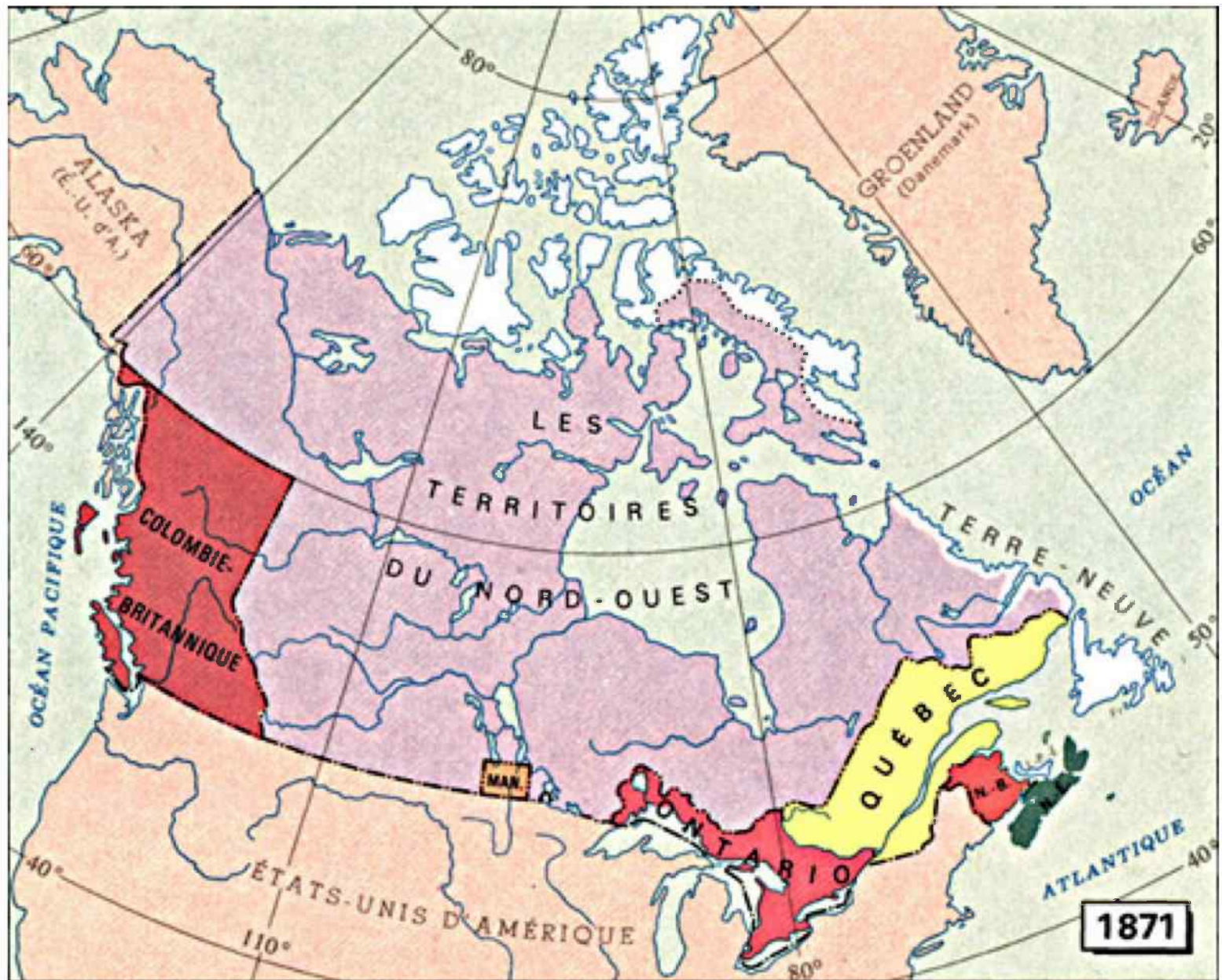
Les Pères de la Confédération créent le Dominion ou « Puissance » du Canada le 1^{er} juillet 1867

L'organisation politique du Canada, 1867





Le Nouveau-Brunswick, la Nouvelle-Écosse et le Canada s'unissent pour former un État fédéral, le Dominion du Canada (Acte de l'Amérique britannique du Nord, 1^{er} juillet, 1867). La Province du Canada est divisée en Québec et Ontario. Les États-Unis d'Amérique proclament avoir acquis l'Alaska de la Russie (20 juin).



La Colombie-Britannique se joint au Canada à titre de sixième province.





Craigellachie, November 7th, 1885 at 9:22 (Phot. : Alexander Ross)

**La population du Canada (en milliers)
et son accroissement (en pourcentage), 1851-1901**

Population du Canada		Accroissement décennal, en pourcentage	
1851	2 436,3	1851-1861	32,6%
1861	3 229,6	1861-1871	14,2%
1871	3 689,3	1871-1881	17,2%
1881	4 324,8	1881-1891	11,8%
1891	4 833,2	1891-1901	11,1%
1901	5 371,3		

**La répartition de la population canadienne selon les régions,
1851-1901 (en pourcentage)**

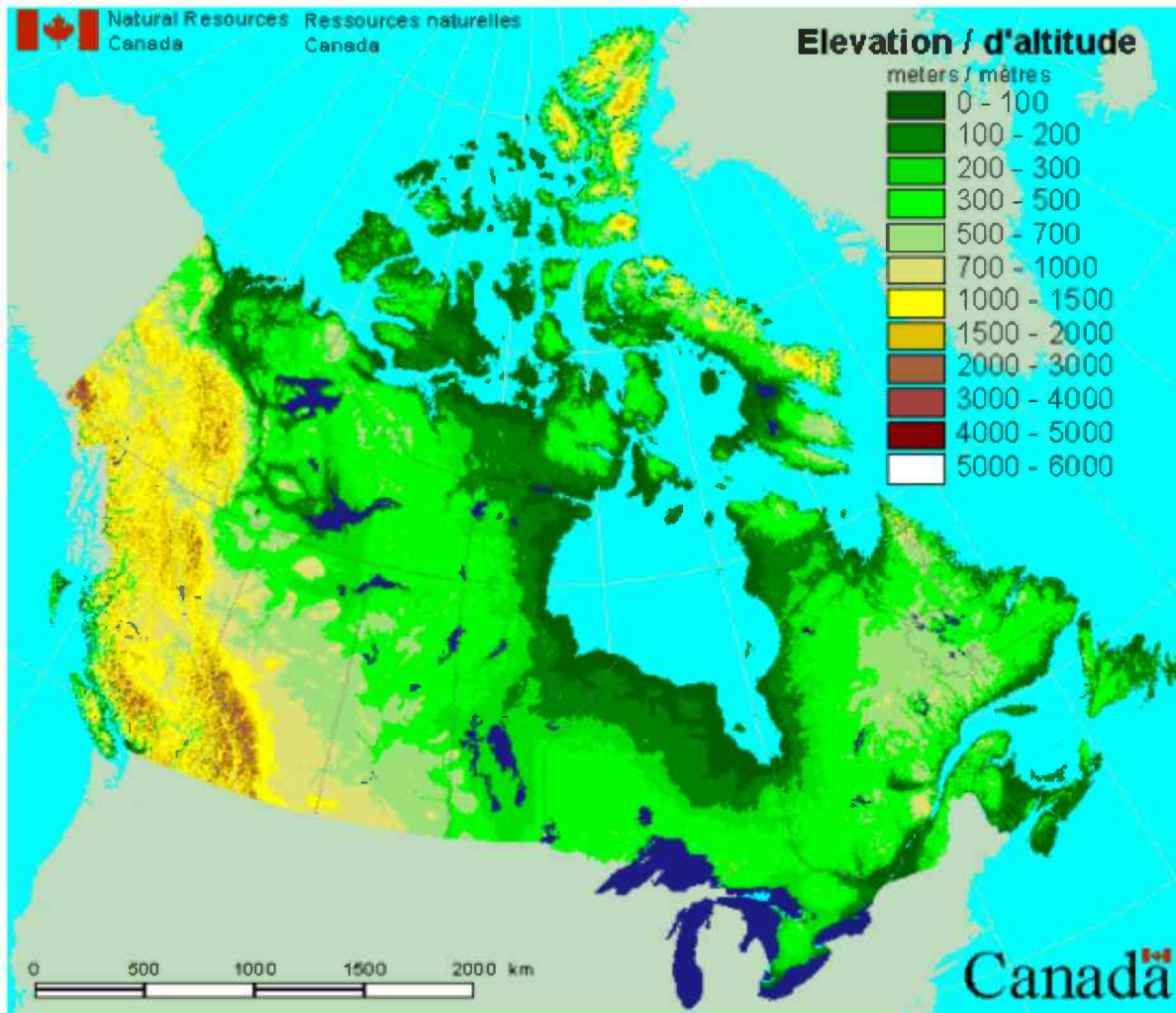
	Atlantique	Québec	Ontario	Prairies et Territoires	Colombie- Britannique
1851	21,9	36,5	39,1	0,2	2,3
1861	20,6	34,4	43,2	0,2	1,6
1871	20,8	32,3	43,9	2,0	1,0
1881	20,1	31,4	44,6	2,7	1,1
1891	18,2	30,8	43,7	5,2	2,0
1901	16,7	30,7	40,6	8,7	3,3

1. Connaître

Rôle des arpenteurs



Arpenteurs et ouvriers du CPR dans les années 1880



Fort Alexandria, July 1862

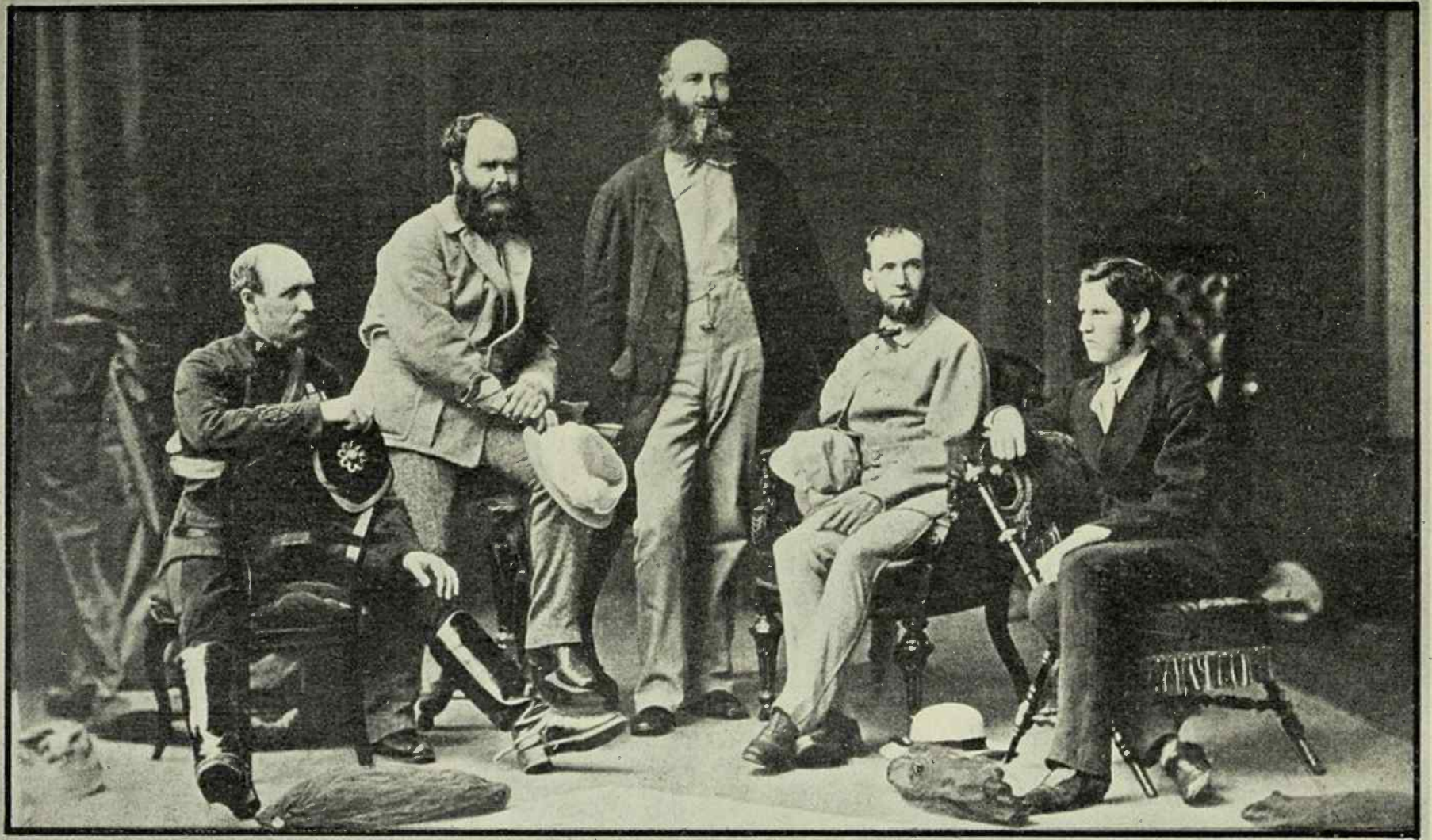
To
Alfred Waddington Esq. Sir.

Reduced almost to skeleton, unable to walk, I am obliged to send you my report by the Express.

I have to remain here in Alexandria till I recover sufficiently to have strength enough to proceed back to Victoria.

The rest of the company suffered also more or less from the same cause and were obliged to stop here over a week to recover enough to be able to start back. It is not to be wondered at as you will perceive in my journal that we suffered a great deal, and starvation was nearly our destiny.

In the first instance, our Indians deserted us at the mouth of the River, nothing could induce them to go farther with us, they were too much afraid of the high state of water in the river.



OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Sandford Fleming's Expedition

THROUGH

CANADA IN 1872.

BY

THE REV. GEORGE M. GRANT,

OF HALIFAX, N. S.

ENLARGED AND REVISED EDITION.

ILLUSTRATED.

TORONTO :

ROSE BELFORD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

MDCCLXXIX.

118155

SOME STARTLING FACTS

-RELATING TO THE-

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

-AND THE-

NORTH-WEST LANDS,

-ALSO-

A BRIEF DISCUSSION

RESARDING

THE ROUTE, THE WESTERN TERMINUS

-AND-

THE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR SETTLEMENT.

-BY-

C. MORETZKY.

316271
23 5 36

Printed by

PRINTED BY THE PRESS OF THE "GLOBE AND MAIL," 1100 BROADWAY.

1886.

THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

AN APPEAL

TO

PUBLIC OPINION

AGAINST THE RAILWAY BEING CARRIED ACROSS
THE SELKIRK RANGE, THAT ROUTE
BEING OBJECTIONABLE

FROM

THE DANGER OF FALLS FROM GLACIERS AND
FROM AVALANCHES,

ALSO,

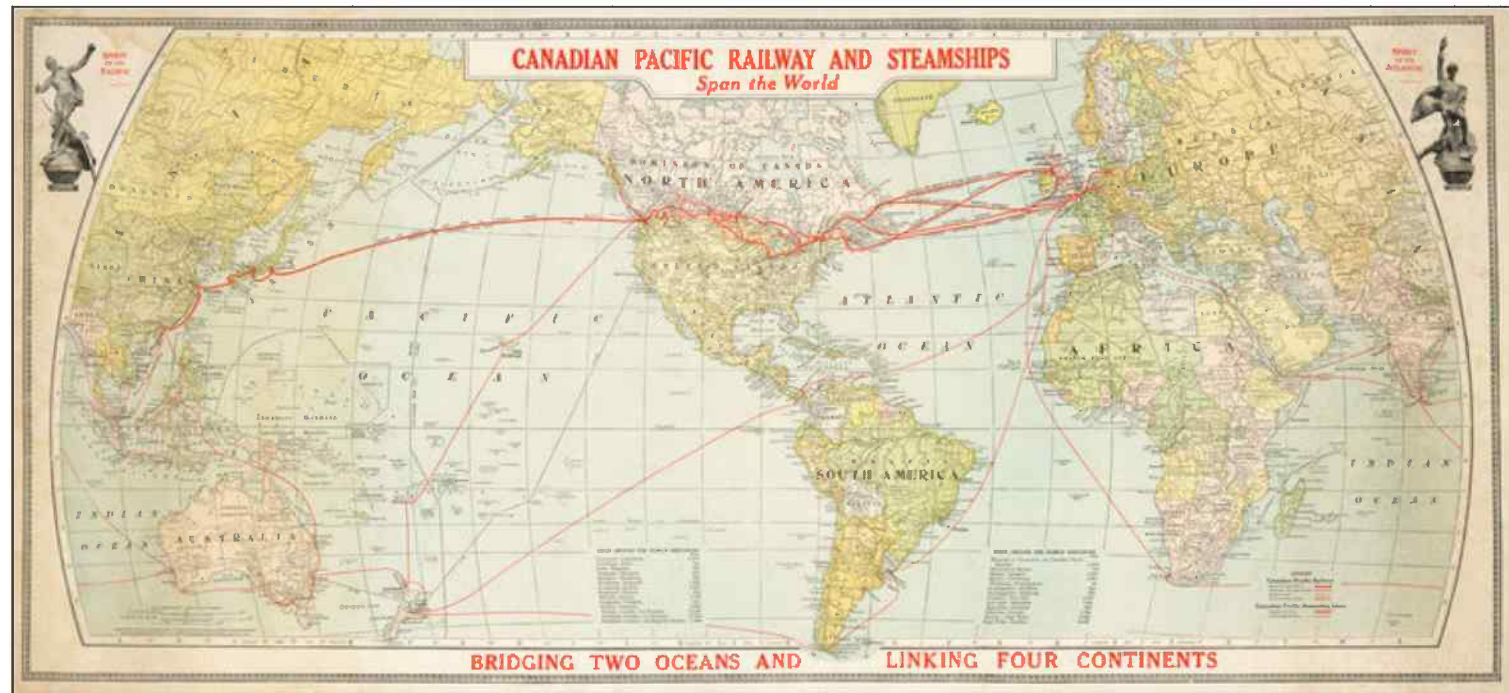
GENERALLY ON OTHER MATTERS.

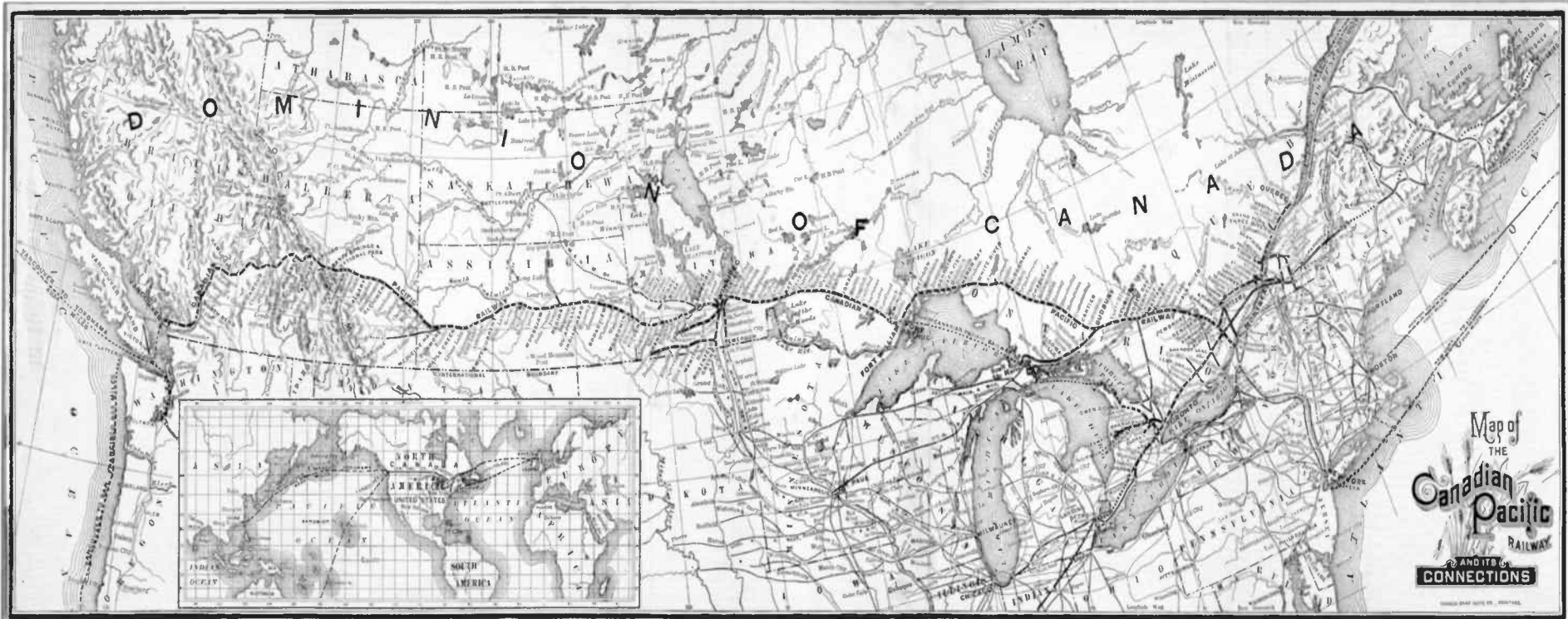
By PHILIP VERITAS.

MONTREAL:
W.M. DRYSDALE & CO., 232 ST. JAMES STREET.

1888.

2. Construire

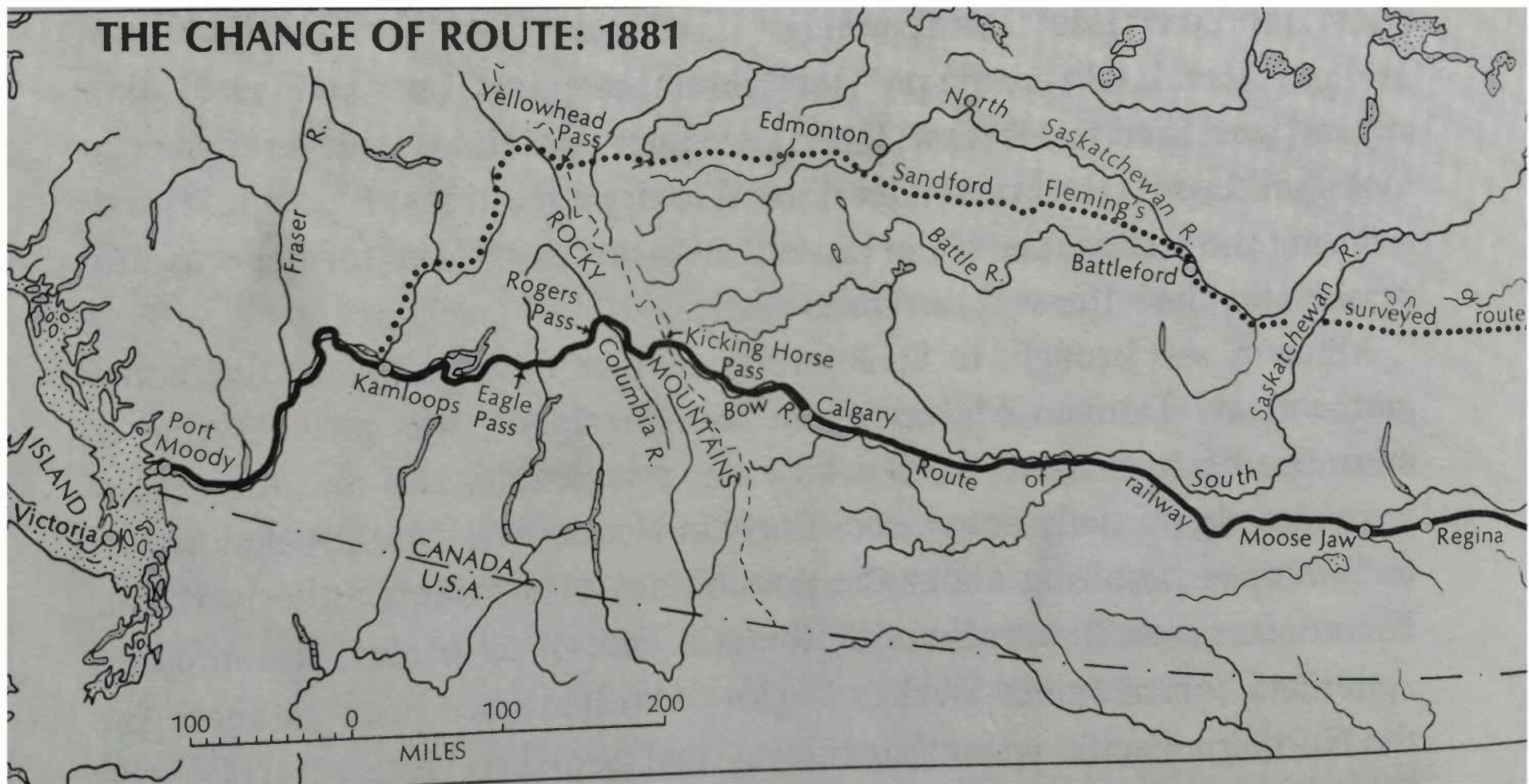




Map of
THE
Canadian Pacific
RAILWAY
AND ITS
CONNECTIONS

1914

THE CHANGE OF ROUTE: 1881







Otto Hoff Bredt





3. Habiter





Rindisbacher, Peter, 1806-1834
Indians of the North Red River area, probably in the vicinity of old Fort
Douglas, now Winnipeg, Canada, spearing beaver, c. 1821





Canadian Blackfeet selling souvenir buffalo horns to tourists. *Courtesy Public Archives of Canada.*



Unidentified Métis Family, Probably at Osnaburgh House, Ontario

TABLE 1
Population at 1871-1901 of the Territories through which the Pacific Railway was to run

		Ontario (Nipissing and Algoma)	Manitoba	The Territories which became Alberta and Saskatchewan	British Columbia	Total
		(000 omitted)				
Total Population at	1871	8.9	25.2	18.0	36.2	88.4
	1881	27.1	62.3	25.5	49.5	164.3
	1891	55.5	152.5	66.8	98.2	373.0
	1901	100.4	255.2	158.9	178.7	693.2
Indian and half-breed population at 1901						
Indian		8.6	5.9	14.7	25.5	
Half-breed		8.6	10.4	11.6	3.5	
Total		17.2	16.3	26.3	28.9	
1901 Indian and half-breed population as a percentage of the total reported at						
	1881	72%	26%	103%	59%	
	1901	17	6	17	16	

Source: *Census of Canada 1901*, Tables I and XI.

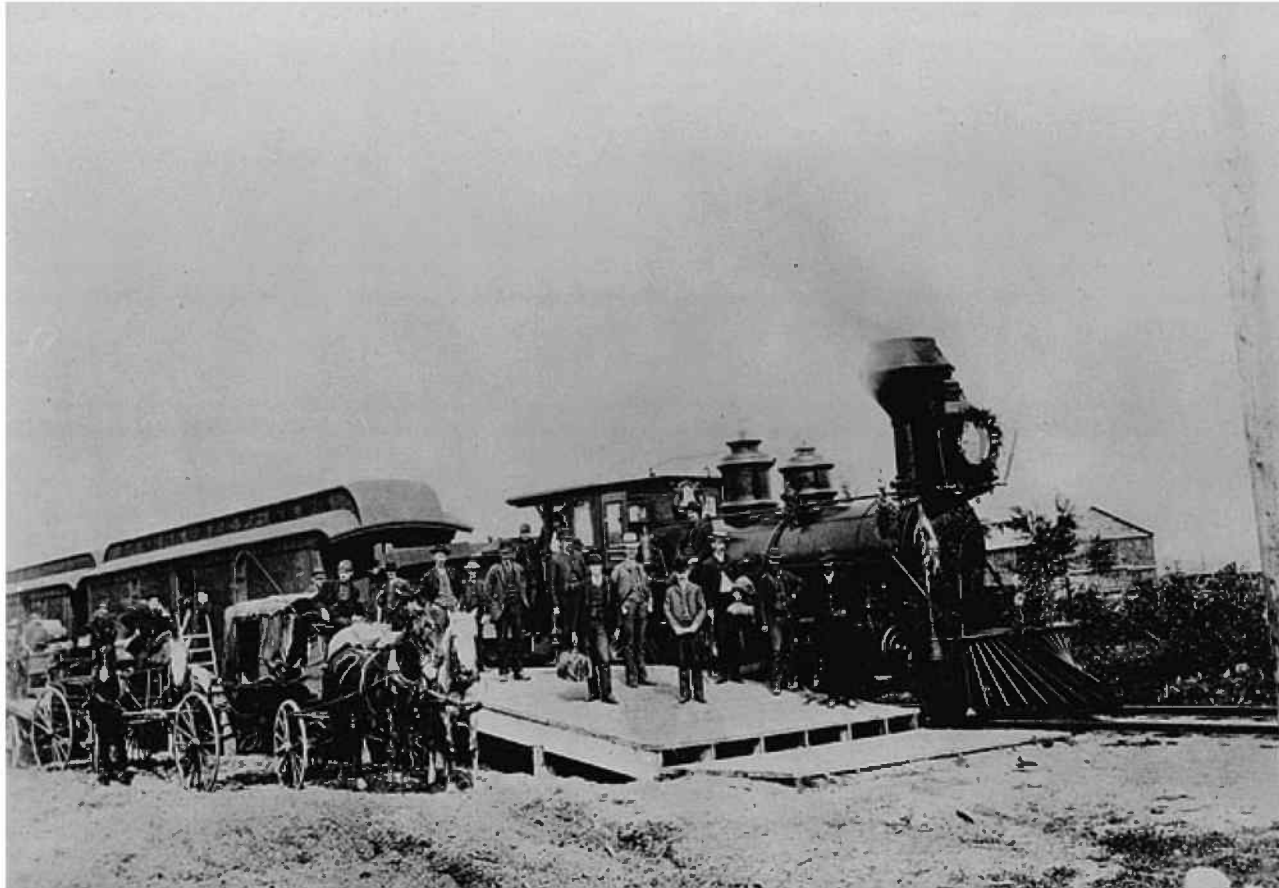


Russian immigrants ca. 1911



*De nouveaux immigrants arrivent en train à Rivers au Manitoba en 1910.
Source : John Woodruff/Bibliothèque et Archives Canada*

4. Exploiter



Le premier train direct du Canadien Pacifique entre l'Atlantique et le Pacifique,
faisant un arrêt à Port-Arthur - 30 juin 1886

[Bibliothèque et Archives Canada](#) - [Domaine public](#)

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Manitoba, Canada

Representative Farm
Indian Head,
North West Territory

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THE GREAT WESTERN - GREAT PLAINS

VAST MINERAL RICHES

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cost of the Dominion, established for
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19 Victoria Street, London, E. C. 1, England.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

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Great Wheat Fields
OF MANITOBA, WESTERN CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA can be reached.

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181 Market St., VANCOUVER, and 174 St. John St., TORONTO, O. C.
ANCHER BAKER,
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NEAR THE RAILWAY
AND CLOSE TO SCHOOLS, MARKETS, CHURCHES &c.
ARE PREPARED EACH YEAR FOR
BRITISH FARMERS OF MODERATE CAPITAL
PAYMENTS IN EASY INSTALMENTS

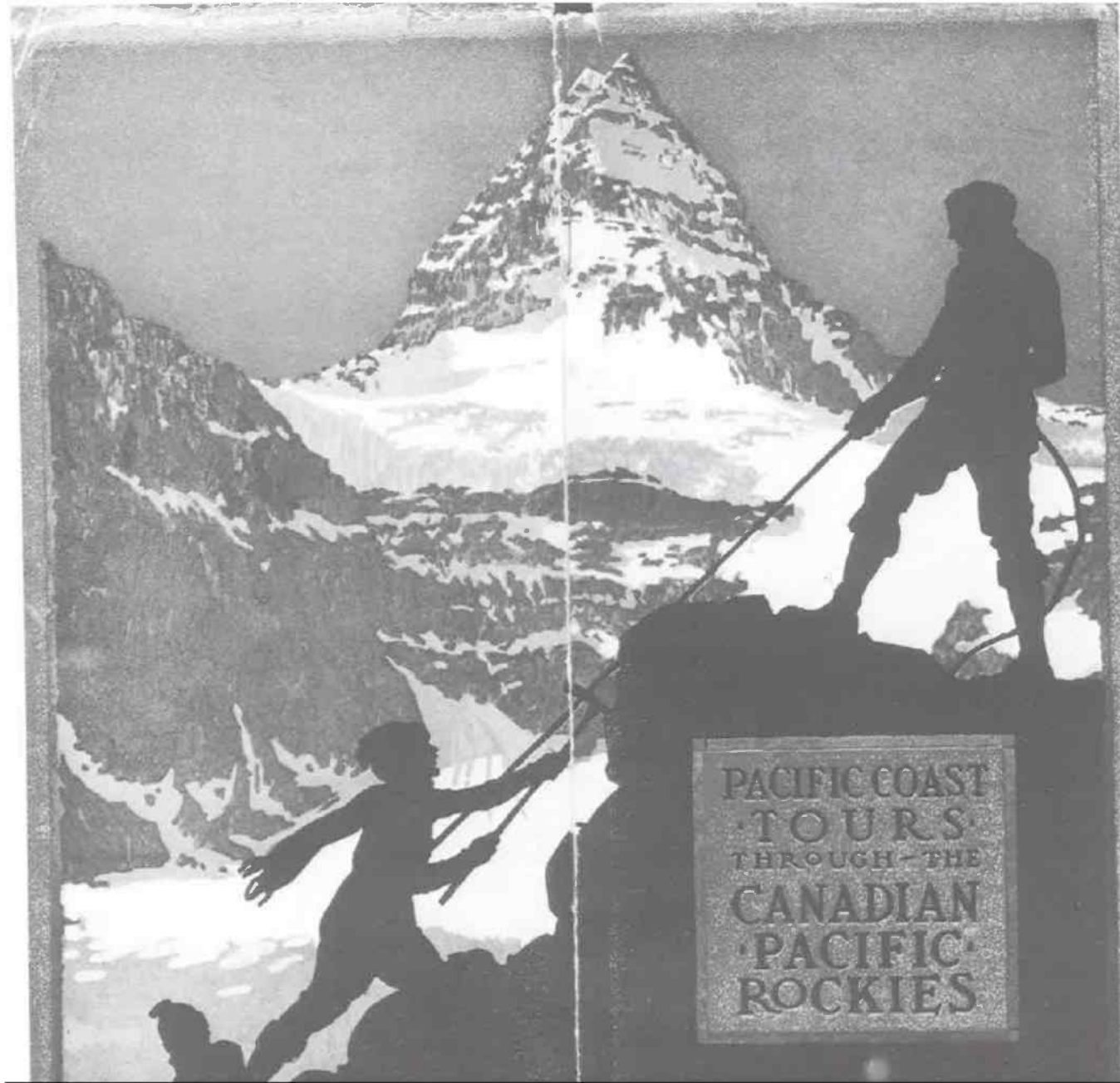
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY:—



Poster for The Bureau of Canadian Information, c. 1920

Source: © Canadian Pacific Railway Archives





Mount Assiniboine , 'the Matterhorn of the Rockies'



TROMPF

Banff

IN THE

CANADIAN
ROCKIES

Canadian Pacific



My dear Mr. Fraser,

I have your note of the 3rd. instant.

The black and white sketches will hardly answer our purpose, the mountain not being sufficiently imposing. I made last night a rough sketch in lamp-black which will illustrate my idea: it is made mostly from memory and I have taken a greatdeal of license, but I do not think that any one going to the spot without the picture in hand to compare will ever accuse us of exaggeration. For the great glacier and Syndicate peak I would like something similar to this. Since the thing has got cold I find the perspective in the glacier not right and the peaks projecting through the glacier are not treated broadly enough to give them their proper distance.

You will of course be able to make a great many improvements on my sketch, but I hope you will preserve the size.

Please make a sketch of Mount Stephen, treating it in something like the same manner.



John Fraser, At the Rogers Pass, Summit of the Selkirk Range, B.C., 1886

«The Swiss model»

“The scenery of these excursions in my opinion equals if it does not exceed any to be found in Switzerland, and it has the greater advantage of not being overrun with Hotels, Guides and Railways. It seems to me a thousand pities, however, that the attractions of these mountains are so little known [...]

At none of the Hotels is there much practical interest in mountain climbing. There are no visitors' books in which the traveler may record their experiences, their impressions of the scenery, their excursions, their accounts of guides, weather, etc. [...]

A great defect of the district is the almost complete absence of well qualified guides. No large excursion can now be made without danger... I would rather trust a Swiss guide on a mountain he had never seen than any man I saw in the Rockies who had been there half his life [...]. I would therefore suggest the importation of a good Swiss guide from Chamounix or Zermatt to conduct visitors to the more difficult points of view, and in the off season to supervise the construction and repair of trails...”

J.H. Staffard, letter to David McNicoll, CPR traffic manager, 1896



Swiss guides Edward Feuz and Christian Häsler
in Glacier House in 1899

Vaux family photograph

Merci de votre attention

