



## “Written in Letters of Gold”

### A. S. Morton’s History of the University of Saskatchewan’s First 25 Years

By Arthur Morton  
Introduction and annotations by  
Cheryl Avery and Patrick Hayes

---

The following illustrated essay is a faithful reproduction of a slide show and lecture given by history professor Arthur Silver Morton on the University of Saskatchewan’s first twenty-five years. It was given between 1934 and 1937, the result of a request to Morton by the Alumni Association, although the audience it was directed toward, or the number of times it may have been presented, is not known. The text, found as an annotated typescript among Morton’s papers, has been unaltered; and from Morton’s notes it was possible to identify and use the same images as in the original presentation, with very few exceptions. The result is an interesting, informal and unique perspective on the University’s first quarter century and an assessment of its achievements and role within the province.

Arthur Silver Morton joined the University 1914 as professor of history, with a concurrent appointment as Librarian. He remained with the University and was active on campus even after his 1940 retirement; by the time of this lecture, he had been on faculty for just over two decades. He certainly knew many of the people – students, staff, faculty colleagues, and in some cases government officials – about whom he spoke. In some respects it would therefore be easy to dismiss him as an apologist for the institution. But he was, also, a professional historian, able to sift through and analyse evidence; many of the points he makes were extremely relevant to the time.

And it is a presentation very clearly of a certain time and place. Morton’s comments, and the quotations from others, anticipate acceptance of British influence and a sense of commonwealth, if not empire. Morton is often extremely informal in his lecture. His sense of humour is evident; as is an ethnic commentary that while not racist, is still uncomfortable to current sensibilities. Although it is to Morton’s credit that he cites the achievements of women faculty and students, few women today could read his comments without recognizing the constraints women at the time would have been labouring under.

For his analysis, Morton cleverly used imagery from a University research project. His analogy to the oat – roots running deep in prairie soil, with much more in evidence than might meet the eye – is the perfect illustration for his argument that the University’s influence was pervasive, yet might pass unrecognized. And in marshalling his facts it is interesting to note that he chose *outputs*: the practical value of research; the influence of alumni throughout the world; objective measurements of student success.

---



This picture is intended to be a parable to you.<sup>1</sup> There are the oats growing above ground, the observed of the observers. Here are the roots spreading as widely and even more widely through the soil. Now for the interpretation: This, the University that you all see on the campus, buildings, staff, and students. But the roots of the institution, as you will see, spread through the Province, in many ways almost unperceived and hard for us to picture to you. For example, you may not know that all the great professions have an intimate relation with the University – the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Pharmaceutical Association, the Association of Architects, the Dental Council, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Association of Registered Nurses, the Veterinary Association, the Law Society, the Optometric Association, and the Land Surveyors' Association. By a long succession of laws, no one can practice in these professions without their certificates being examined by a board

constituted by the particular profession and the University and, if the case calls for it, without an examination by the board. Now how can we present all that before you in the form of a picture. But here is an example. A certain person presented what appeared to be a satisfactory certificate from a recognized college. Everybody thought that everything was as it should be. It was the President who first smelled the rat. He did a little piece of detective work which you would have thought was altogether foreign to his nature, and it was found that the party was presenting the certificate of a deceased college friend. Just think of the suffering which the University warded off the unsuspecting citizens of some town in which this fakir was proposing to practice.

Now we must sum up the twenty-five years of the University. In the speech of the President which you have listened to he said: twenty-four years ago: "We should have a university that will leave no calling, no sphere of life untouched."<sup>2</sup> Ladies and gentlemen, I put it to you, that the University has already filled the large place that the President marked out for it at the very beginning.

In the speech of the Hon. Mr. Scott to which you have listened, the then Prime Minister of the Province said in effect, upon the work of the University in the twentieth century would depend the character of the people of the Province and the character of its legislature. In this sphere, results must necessarily come at a slow pace, but you may depend upon it, and your children's children may depend upon it, that, when the hundredth anniversary of this institution comes to be celebrated, the story of the influence of this University may well be written in letters of gold.

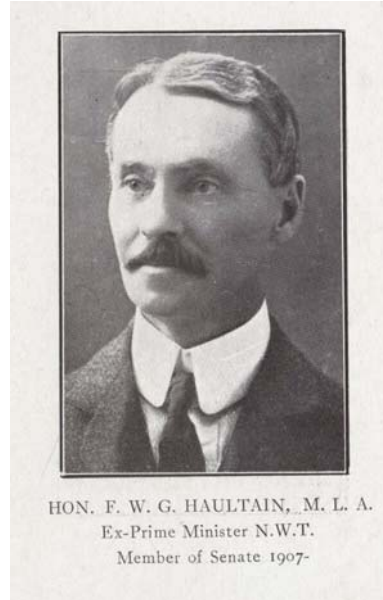
---

## The University of Saskatchewan Twenty Five Years of Progress, 1909-1934

### Introduction

In 1903, when this region was still known as the North West Territory, the Territorial Assembly passed an ordinance looking to the establishment of a University of the North West Territory. The statesman who had the insight to see the part education must play in the development of civilization on the Prairies was the Hon. Frederick Haultain, the Prime Minister of that day. Happily he is still with us as Sir Frederick Haultain,<sup>3</sup> Chief Justice of the Province and Chancellor of this University.

Hon. F.W.G. Haultain  
ASM 1



In 1905 the Province of Saskatchewan was created, with the Hon. Walter Scott for Prime Minister.<sup>4</sup> In 1907 Mr. Scott's Government, following in the footsteps of Mr. Haultain, passed an Act through the Assembly establishing the University of Saskatchewan.

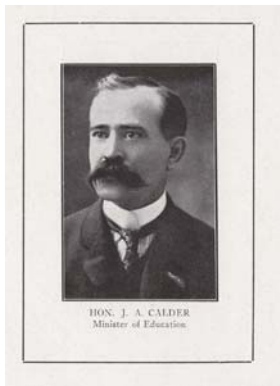


Mr. Scott's conception of the part which the University should play in the Province may be gathered from an extract of his speech made at the official opening of the University on May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1913, which you will now hear.

Hon. Walter Scott  
ASM 2

“We are met here to mark the completion and opening for use of the initial buildings of Saskatchewan's Provincial University and Agricultural College. Next to the Legislature of the province itself this seat of higher

learning is the most important institution that Saskatchewan will ever possess – and I am by no means sure that a state University which fulfills its function is second in importance to the Legislature of that state, because upon the work of the University during the twentieth century will depend in great measure – yes, if we couple the common schools with the University – we may truly say that upon their work in the country will depend altogether the character of the Legislature which will be representing the province, and the character of the government which the people of the province will be carrying on for themselves at the end of the century. The importance of the institution needs no emphasis.”<sup>5</sup>



The Hon. James Alexander Calder<sup>6</sup> drafted the Ordinance of 1903 looking to the creation of a University of the North-West Territories. He also drafted the University Act of 1907 which founded this University. The object of the Act was to avoid religious and sectional strife in education – to have one degree conferring institution based broadly enough to meet all the needs of the Province as a unit. In its early years the University owed much to his keen perception of the needs of the case, and to his enthusiastic support as Minister of Education and Provincial Treasurer.

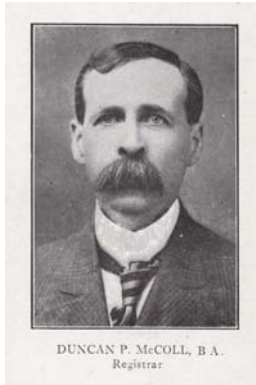
Hon. J.A. Calder  
ASM 3

In 1910 the College of Agriculture was established.<sup>7</sup>



Hon. W.R. Motherwell  
ASM 4

It was a great boon to the College of Agriculture that the Hon. W.R. Motherwell<sup>8</sup> was Minister of Agriculture all through its formative days. In the 1890's Motherwell was one of the earliest to try out the system of summer-fallowing on his farm at Abernethy, and he became a great prophet of dry-farming. In the early years of this century he was one of the original founders of the Grain Growers' Association. As Minister of Agriculture, 1905-1918, he was a great advocate of the co-operative system of marketing for all forms of agricultural produce. Intimately acquainted as he was with the problems of Agriculture, his advice and enthusiastic support were of inestimable value to the College of Agriculture.



Duncan P. McColl,<sup>9</sup> B.A., was the first appointment on the administrative side of the University. For two years he acted as registrar. He was also secretary of the Board of Governors, a capacity which he still fills.

Duncan McColl  
ASM 5

Then the Senate was constituted.

Time forbids our giving all of the early members of the Senate.<sup>10</sup>



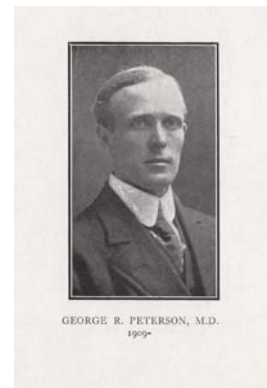
George E. McCraney,<sup>11</sup>  
M.P.  
ASM 6



David M. Low, M.D.,  
C.M., member of the  
Senate from 1907  
ASM 7



Joseph W. Sifton,<sup>12</sup>  
M.A., member of the  
Senate from 1907  
ASM 8



George R. Peterson,  
M.D., member of the  
Senate from 1909  
ASM 9

At a Convocation consisting of university men already settled in the Province, convoked for October 16, 1907,<sup>13</sup> the Hon. Edward Ludlow Wetmore,<sup>14</sup> Chief Justice of the Province, had been elected Chancellor of the University. By the spring of 1908, members of the Board of Governors were elected by the Senate, or appointed by the Governor-in-Council, as the case might be, and the Board of Governors constituted.





Chancellor and members of the Board of Governors  
F10 (A-2864)



In August the Board of Governors chose Walter Chalmers Murray, Professor of Philosophy at Dalhousie University, Halifax, as President.

Walter Murray<sup>15</sup>  
ASM 11

It was taken for granted from the beginning that there was to be an Agricultural College. The President broke new ground for all Canada in pleading eloquently that the Agricultural College should be an integral part of the University, with all the scientific equipment of the institution available for the prosecution of research in agriculture. That policy has amply justified itself.

The Board of Governors with the President now turned to the task of choosing the site for the institution. Regina, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Battleford, and Saskatoon, each claimed to be the most eligible site. Battleford boasted of its wonderful scenery, while Moose Jaw pointed out its creek as supremely suitable for university boat-races of the Oxford and Cambridge type. After all, the real question was how could the students most easily come up from all parts of the Province to the University. A glance at the railway map of Saskatchewan as it was in 1909 will show that the choice lay between Regina and Saskatoon. Saskatoon enjoyed the advantage of being more in the centre of the Province as it was then, and especially as the situation would be when settlement moved northward.



Railway map of Saskatchewan, 1909  
ASM 12

Further, it was not only provided with railways running east and west, but had the advantage over Regina in being touched by railways running diagonally north-westward across the Province. The Board of Governors, without any attempt of the Government to influence it, decided upon Saskatoon. It may be presumed that the Government felt some sympathy for Battleford and Prince Albert. At any rate it consoled Battleford with the asylum, and Prince Albert with the jail.

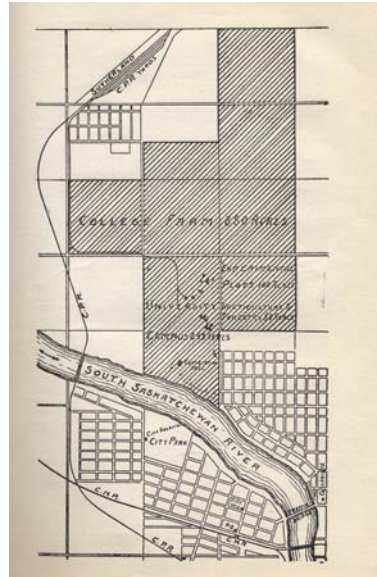
The Hon. Edward Ludlow Wetmore, Chief Justice of the Province, and chosen by the first Convocation of the University held on October 16, 1907, to be Chancellor of the University, broke the first sod for the College of Agriculture. The College houses the administration of the University for the time being.<sup>16</sup>



Wetmore and Murray, turning the sod. ASM 13

View of the prairie site and the commencement of the work of building.

Map of University land  
F14 (A-6316)



On July 29, 1910, Sir Wilfrid Laurier<sup>17</sup> laid the corner stone of the College of Agriculture. You will note the gracefulness of his speech and the touch of flattery which are the pleasing gifts of the French tongue.

Laurier at the corner stone ceremony  
F15 (A-8)

The following is an extract from the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he laid the corner stone of the College of Agriculture on July 29, 1910.

I find great pleasure in being able to take part in so important a ceremony as this. A great honour has been done me.

Education is truly patriotism, for it is the best heritage which a people can have given them. I was certainly impressed last night when I read the inscription on one of the arches with which you have decorated your city. "Saskatoon affords a complete education from the kindergarten to the University." When a child has gone through the four stages of kindergarten, primary school, high school, and university, he is well equipped for the battle of life. Canada cannot afford to be behind the other races of the world; she is young, but she has already universities which are



distinguished and of high rank in the world. There is no doubt that this university will in time be one of the world's greatest.

The Agricultural College is one of the important buildings of the University. Agriculture is not only a work of the hands, but a work of brain. It is an art, and I hope that this study will take a foremost rank in the curriculum. It is the finest of all studies and sciences. The necessity of that is very great, for agriculture, which is the chief occupation in this province, is the most ancient of occupations and sciences; and when farmers realize that by education they can obtain two, three, or four times what their fathers obtained, they will be enthusiastic in the study of agriculture.

The parent who can give a good education to his boy gives the best heritage, better than gold or diamonds. But it will not be the lot of all to be university graduates. If a man has not an education he need not be discouraged. In this country a man can get things for himself; there are no grades here; all are equal. The university has an advantage, but the man without need not be confined to the second rung. In this democratic country under the British Constitution, it is possible to attain the highest position without schooling. As an instance of that there is John Bright,<sup>18</sup> who rose to be the first statesman of his time. In France also there have been many examples of self-made men. In science we have such men as Stevenson,<sup>19</sup> who have acquired their knowledge entirely through their own efforts. But if these men had had the privilege of education, what labor could have been saved, what energy, consumed in acquiring a training, could have been given to the service of mankind.

Let all who can, come to this University. Let the father send his son, if need be, by personal sacrifice, but without such an opportunity one does not need to be discouraged.

It has been a proud privilege to me to lay this stone. I could not have had a more agreeable task. Let a university arise here which may be a worthy disciple of Oxford, Cambridge, and other universities which have done so much for mankind.



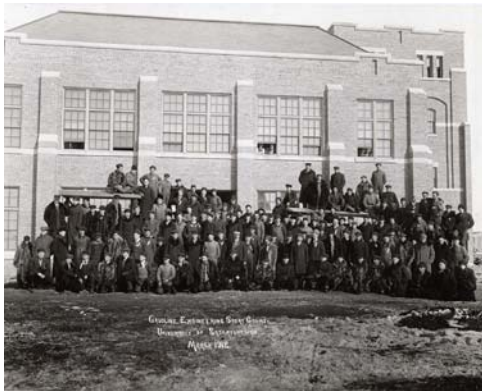
The College of Agriculture  
F16 (A-24)



The Horse and Cattle Barn  
F19 (A-69)



The Interior of the Stock Pavillion, one  
of the original buildings<sup>21</sup>  
F20 (A-2239)



The Engineering Building<sup>20</sup>  
F17 (A-1822)



The College of Agriculture,  
Saskatchewan Hall, girl's residence, and  
Qu'Appelle Hall (1917), men's  
residence, before the campus was  
excavated.<sup>22</sup>  
F21 (A-736)



The Power House  
F18 (A-686)



The President's House  
F22 (A-707)

The Staff of the University  
1909-1911

We now give you a glimpse of the staff as it was during the first two sessions – the heroic age of this University.

A University consists of the staff and the students, and also of its buildings. This institution began with the staff and some students before any buildings were in sight. Temporary quarters were secured in the Drinkle Block, Third Avenue.

Drinkle Block  
ASM 23



Victoria School  
ASM 24

From the Drinkle Building the University moved to the old Victoria School, Nutana – a wooden building displaced to-day by the extension of the new brick school.

The picture shows the old Victoria School to the left with the tower and the flag flying, and to the right the stone school of pioneer days in its original position. This stone school was removed by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire to the campus where it now stands. It is used as a repository of official documents in connection with the Library.

Lectures were also held in the Nutana Collegiate.



Miss Jean Bayer,<sup>23</sup> M.A. (Dalhousie), Secretary to the President, Librarian, and what not? Miss Bayer is now Professor of English.

Jean Gordon Bayer  
ASM 25

George Ling,<sup>24</sup> Bachelor of Arts of the University of Toronto, Doctor of Philosophy of Columbia. Dr. Ling has been professor of Mathematics since 1909, twenty-five years ago, and Dean of the College of Arts and Science since 1911. A just and kindly Dean, and an upholder of the regulations of the institution, the University owes much of the smoothness and happiness of its course to Dean Ling.

ASM 26



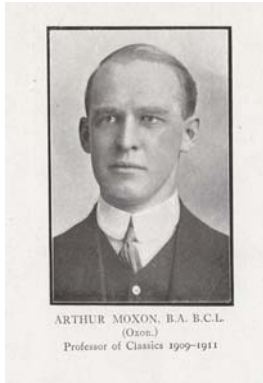
The late Edmund Henry Oliver,<sup>25</sup> Master of Arts of the University of Toronto, Doctor of Philosophy of Columbia. Dr. Oliver was the first Professor of History in this University, but left his chair to establish St. Andrew's College, and be its Principal. He had the character and personality of a "Maker of Canada."

ASM 27

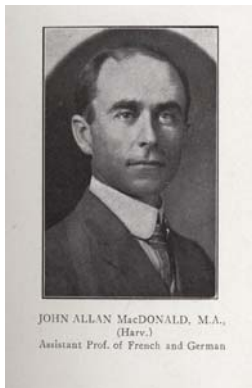
The late Reginald John Bateman,<sup>26</sup> Master of Arts of Dublin, Professor of English from 1909. Captain Bateman was killed in action on September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1918. The friendship of Bateman remains a fragrant spot in the memory of all who knew him as professor and soldier.

ASM 28





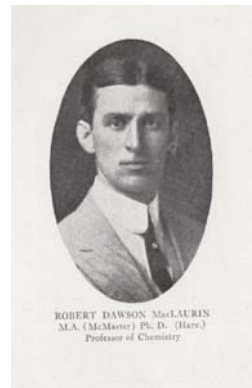
Arthur Moxon,<sup>27</sup> Bachelor of Arts of Dalhousie University, and Bachelor of Civil Law of Oxford. Moxon was Professor of Classics from 1909 to 1911; Lecturer and Professor in the College of Law, from 1913 to 1930; and Dean of the College of Law from 1920 to 1930.  
ASM 29



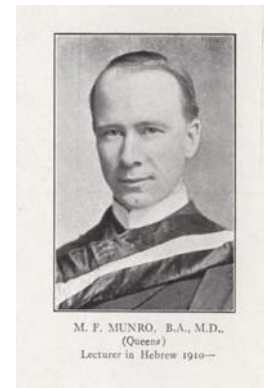
John Allan Macdonald, Bachelor of Arts of Laval, and Master of Arts of Harvard. Macdonald has been Professor of French since 1910.  
ASM 30



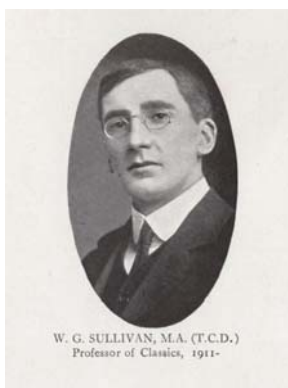
Ira Allen MacKay,<sup>28</sup> Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws of Dalhousie, and Doctor of Philosophy of Cornell University. He was Professor of Philosophy and Political Science from 1910 to 1920.  
ASM 31



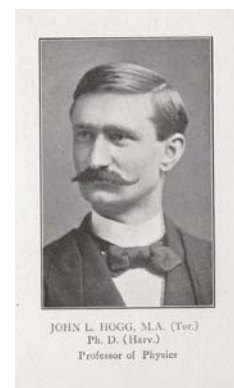
Robert Dawson MacLaurin, was Professor of Chemistry from 1910 to 1920.  
ASM 32



Malcolm Fraser Munro, M.A., B.D. (Queen's). Honorary Lecturer on Hebrew, from 1910.  
ASM 33



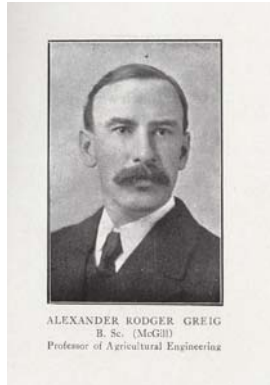
←W.G. Sullivan,<sup>29</sup> M.A., (Trinity College Dublin) Professor of Classics, from 1911.  
ASM 34  
→John L. Hogg, M.A. (Toronto), Ph.D. (Harvard), Professor of Physics, 1911-1920.  
ASM 35



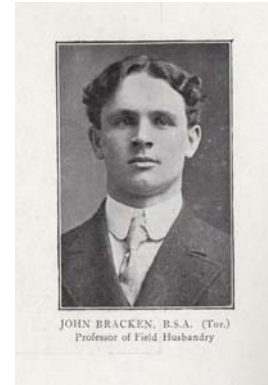




The late William John Rutherford,<sup>30</sup> Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture of the University of Toronto. Rutherford was Dean of the College of Agriculture and Professor of Animal Husbandry, from 1910 to his death in 1931. He has passed out, but his wisdom is with us still.  
ASM 36



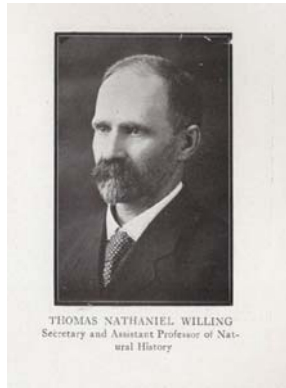
Alexander Rodger Greig,<sup>31</sup> B.Sc. (McGill). Professor of Agricultural Engineering from 1910, "Sandy" was the first appointment made by the President. Since 1909 he has played the part of Minister of Public Works. The campus displays his genius.  
ASM 37



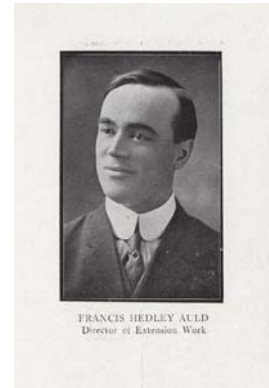
John Bracken,<sup>32</sup> Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture of the University of Toronto. He was Professor of Field Husbandry from 1909 to 1920. Since then he has been the Honourable Prime Minister of the Province of Manitoba, and to all appearance is still going strong.  
ASM 38

Wheat field on the University farm.  
F39 (A-2040)





The late Thomas Nathaniel Willing,<sup>33</sup> Assistant Professor of Natural History, 1910-1920. Mr. Willing made the first collections for the Zoological, botanical, and archaeological museums.  
ASM 40



Francis Hedley Auld<sup>34</sup> came to the University from the Provincial Department of Agriculture to be Director of Extension Work, 1910 to 1912. He returned to be Deputy Minister of Agriculture. To his intimate connection with the Government and the University may be ascribed the happy and efficient working of the Extension Department.  
ASM 41

The first Graduate class of the University, 1911-12.



F42 (A-3638)

We must now pass over subsequent members of the staff as not having joined the institution in the heroic age. They come in the period of modern history. We must, however, picture Emmanuel College, the Anglican College affiliated with the University, whose task is preparing clergymen for the ministry.



Emmanuel students and faculty en route to classes. ASM 44

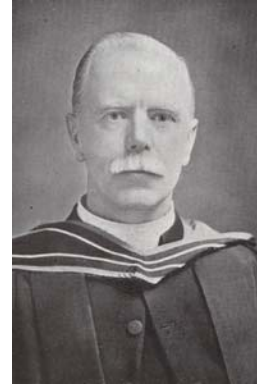
Emmanuel College is strictly an older institution than this University. In 1884, when optimism prevailed in the West unchecked, Bishop MacLean,<sup>35</sup> who had established a school for Indian catechists, aimed at developing it into a university. At that time Saskatchewan was the name of the northerly district of the North West Territories. Bishop MacLean procured a charter from the Dominion Government for the University of Saskatchewan. But the next fifteen years were a period of tribulation in the North-West, and the money for a University was not forthcoming. In 1905 the Province was established, the wider area taking the name of the northern district. As the Government wished its university to be called by the name of the Province, the Prince Albert institution gave its name up to the State University. It was felt that it should have its place at the side of the University, so it was removed to Saskatoon to a site provided by the Board of Governors. Accordingly, the ground was formally taken possession of by the ancient ceremony of "beating the bounds." Before there was any such thing as a written land title, it was the custom for the new possessor of a site to enter it in the presence of witnesses and to walk round the lot, beating its boundary marks with a stick. It must have been a cause of sorrow to the Reverend George Exton Lloyd, the Principal, that the open prairie offered no boundary marks for him to beat. For long the Emmanuelites preserved the European practice of wearing caps and gowns. The tradition is that it was a sight to see them crossing the bridge in a wild wind to attend classes in the Drinkle Building.



To commence with, Emmanuel College was quartered in a series of shacks gathered around the present Rugby Chapel.<sup>36</sup>

ASM 45

Rev. George Exton Lloyd,<sup>37</sup> M.A., Principal of Emmanuel College, and Professor of Dogmatic Theology. A man of forceful character and a builder of institutions. ASM 46



Emmanuel College, with the shacks still standing and occupied. ASM 48



Mrs. Lloyd turned the sod for the present fine stone building. F47 (A-319)

Mention may be made of some of the graduates of the University who also passed through Emmanuel College.



Dr. P.J. Andrews, as Secretary of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf in London, has done much to care for the spiritually destitute on the frontier of settlement on the prairies, notably on Peace River. A great work has been done in clothing the destitute in these hard times. Dr. Andrews has preached in most of the cathedrals of England and in Westminster Abbey. Last autumn he preached before King George V and Queen Mary at Eastbourne. ASM 49

Cryil C. Richardson<sup>38</sup> took his degree here with great distinction. He passed from Emmanuel with a scholarship from Union Theological Seminary, New York. He is now on the staff of Union Seminary, and has recently published a book on St. Ignatius, which Dr. James Moffat, a great New Testament scholar, describes as showing unusual promise. ASM 50



Schools and Colleges Within the University

We now come to comparatively modern times. We shall devote our attention to the schools and colleges established within the University or affiliated with it. The second college to be affiliated was St. Andrew's College (at first Presbyterian now United Church). It had its own heroic day. Its first classes were held in a building on Albert Avenue, in which the students resided. The house was so open to all the winds of heaven that, if the breeze was on one side of the house, the students migrated to the other. The next evening the wind would be on the other side of the house, and there would be another migration.



On the steps may be seen Principal Oliver, who left the chair of History in the University to be the energetic head of the College. Professor Munro, Lecturer in Hebrew at the University, became Bursar and Lecturer in Practical Theology. He stands beside Principal Oliver.

F51 (A-2942)

The site allocated by the University for St. Andrew's College was on the north side of the campus, north-west of the present Chemistry building. On November 5<sup>th</sup> 1913 the Rev. Dr. A. Henderson, Moderator of Synod, blessed the corner stone and declared it "well and truly laid." Depression and the outbreak of the War left St. Andrew's with no more than its foundations, "a college with foundations" as Principal Oliver used to say. When the college came to be built a site was purchased just outside of the campus and on College Street.

Professor Munro is seated on the corner stone,  
the only superstructure the foundations ever had.

ASM 52





In October, 1923, the present stone building at the entrance to the University was occupied, and the name of St. Andrew's adopted. It will be noted that the Memorial Gates and the crescent leading up to the Chemistry Building were not yet in being.

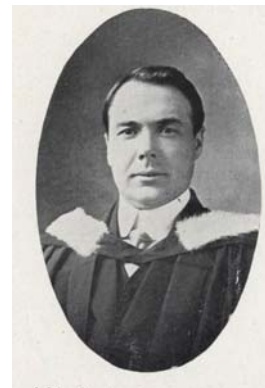
Note the pioneers' stone school that was on the site of Victoria School, now removed by the Daughters of the Empire to the campus. F53 (A-765)



ASM 54

Walter George Coates enlisted for service in the war immediately after his graduation in 1916. His service was such that he was awarded the Military Cross. On his return he took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at St. Andrew's and his Master's Degree at this University. In 1921 he engaged himself for educational work in the Foreign Mission Field of Japan. His brilliant career was suddenly ended by a fatal motor-car accident in 1932.

Mr. Norman MacLeod was born at Stornoway in the island of Lewis off the west coast of Scotland, Gaelic being his native tongue. When he first began to preach, he used to write his sermons in Gaelic and then translate them into English. After graduating from the University and passing through St. Andrew's, Mr. MacLeod was called to the parish church of Kirriemuir, the birth-place of J.M. Barrie, and idealized in his *Window in Thrums*. There he preaches the gospel according to St. Andrew's for the enlightenment of the Highlanders of Scotland. ASM 55



The Lutheran College on 8<sup>th</sup> Street East, Saskatoon, is also affiliated with the University.



In 1913 the College of Law was established. Later the School of Law in Regina united with it. Graduates of the College are practicing in many cities and towns of the Province. Some have been or are members of the Provincial Legislature. Two are professors in other Universities – viz. John A. Weir,<sup>39</sup> graduate of 1916, Dean of Law in the University of Alberta, and George F. Curtis, of 1927, Professor of Law in Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. F56 (*Sheaf*, April 1915)



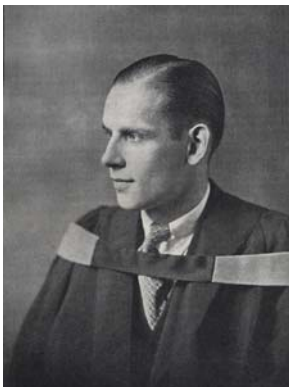
ASM 57

George F. Curtis,<sup>40</sup> graduate of 1927, was a Rhodes Scholar, and is now Associate Professor of Law in Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Richard Burkett Mills,<sup>41</sup> graduate of the North Battleford Collegiate, went overseas with the first contingent as a private. He was wounded three times and was awarded the Military Cross. He has risen from the ranks to be Lieutenant-Colonel. He graduated in Law in 1922, and is now Judge of the District Court of Kindersley.



ASM 58



ASM 59

Edward Russell Hopkins,<sup>42</sup> B.A., 1932. Hopkins was Rhodes Scholar, and is now Assistant Secretary to the Rhodes Trust for Canada. The Assistant, it may be remarked, does all the work. He is on the Law Staff of the University of Toronto. He is author of words and music of the University song. *Fight, fight for the Green and White.*

A School of Engineering was opened in 1912. Its first graduate (of 1916) Spencer Ball became Professor of Civil Engineering in the Nova Scotia Technical College. In giving this professor to the Maritime Provinces, Dean Mackenzie atoned for his personal abandonment of the land of his birth. ASM 60



On account of the war the school was closed from 1916 to 1919, when it was reopened as the College of Engineering. Since 1921 there have been 224 graduates, now in occupations of various kinds all over the world, from South America to South Africa, and from London to Japan. One is General Manager of a Ceramics Factory in Iceland. A number are in the Canadian Air Force; two are officers in the Flying Corps, at present taking special courses in London, England. Special mention may be made of Richard Gouin (1933) who is now in the Secret Section of the Designing Staff of the Royal Air Force in England.

And of C.F. Morrison (1925) who is on the staff of the Department of Civil Engineering of the University of Toronto.

↓ Richard Wilfred Gouin, B.S.A., is now in the Secret Section of the Designing Staff of the Royal Air Craft Establishment of the Imperial Air Forces in London, England.

ASM 61



↑ Carson Fritz Morrison<sup>43</sup> is now Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Toronto.

ASM 62

The College of Pharmacy was opened in January, 1914, with Alexander Campbell,<sup>44</sup>  
Dean and Professor of Pharmacy.

F63 (B-247)



The School of Accountancy was opened in 1917, with Professor James Neilson<sup>45</sup> at its  
head. Professor Neilson was for long Bursar of the University.

ASM 64



The Summer School was under the Department of Education, Regina, from 1914 to 1917,  
when it was taken over by the University and placed under Dean Ling. Note the beauty  
added to the University buildings by the excavation of the campus.

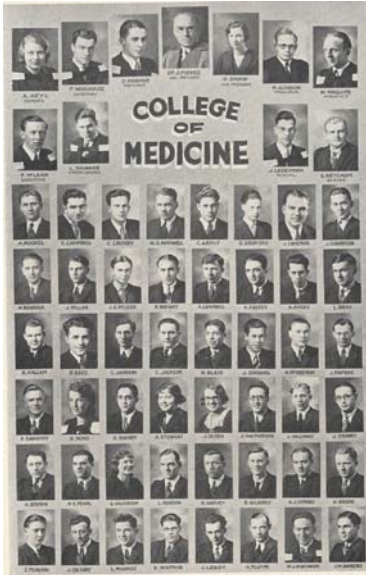
F65 (B-170)





The School of Medical Sciences, that is the sciences preparatory to the actual study of Medicine, was opened in 1926. You see the School as it was in 1933.

ASM 66



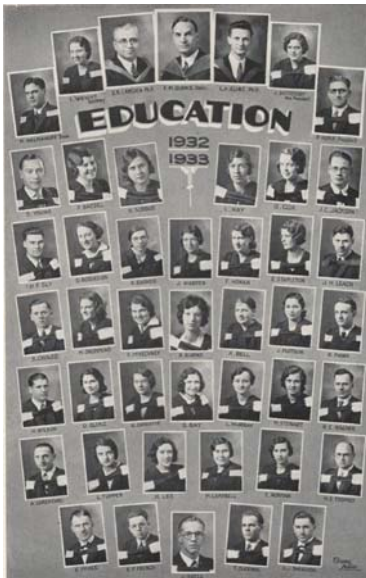
W. Stewart Lindsay,<sup>46</sup> B.A. (Dal), M.B. (Edin.)

Dean Lindsay, of the School of Medical Sciences, served with the forces overseas and was decorated with the Order of the British Empire.

F67 (1933 *Greystone*)

The College of Education was established in 1927. You see the College as it was in 1933. Dean Quance<sup>47</sup> is at the top of the picture.

F68 (1933 *Greystone*)



The School of Household Science was established in 1928. You see the School as it was in 1933. Mrs. Rutter<sup>48</sup> is at the top of the picture.

F69 (1933 *Greystone*)





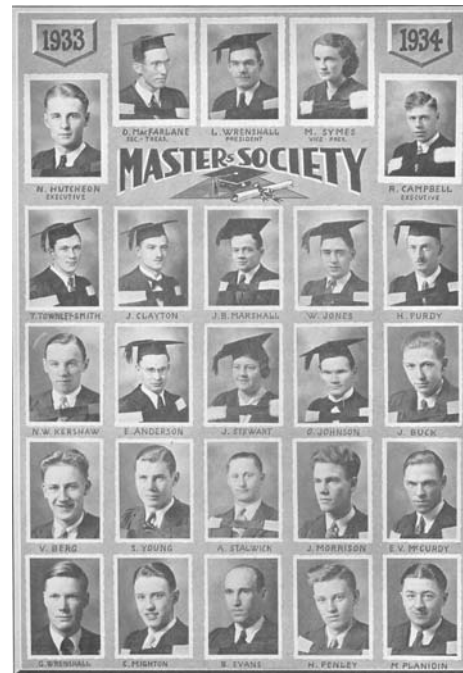
With the assistance of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, a College of Music was opened in 1931. You see Dean Collingwood<sup>49</sup> at the piano leading the orchestra and choir.

F70 (A-2142)

Almost from the beginning Postgraduate<sup>50</sup> work has been carried on in the various departments under the supervision of a committee of the University Council. In 1933 a Postgraduate School was established on the lines of older universities, Dean Ling being its head.

We place before you the Masters Society of 1934, the students' organization of the School.

F71 (1934 *Greystone*)



For several years various colleges and schools outside of the University have been granted the privilege of teaching the courses of the second year of the University curriculum, the examination being conducted by the University itself. These "Junior Colleges" are seven in number, namely – Regina College, Campion College, Sacred Heart College, and Luther College, all in Regina; Moose Jaw Collegiate; St. Peter's College, Muenster; and Outlook College. In 1934 Regina College became a part of the University, Rev. E.W. Stapleford, M.A., D.D., continuing the position of Dean.

The main building contains the class-rooms and a residence for students. Darke Hall to the right, given in 1929 by Mr. F.N. Darke, is devoted to Music and Art. The

valuable collection of pictures and antiques bequeathed by the late Norman McKenzie, K.C., is quartered in Darke Hall.

While Regina College is now carried on as a part of the University,<sup>51</sup> it is hoped that its own traditions as a cultural centre for the city will be preserved.

Darke Hall  
F72 (1936 *Greystone*)



The last of the long list of College and Schools within the University is the School of Physical Education for Women. It may be described as in the process of coming to maturity. Its object is to send out women graduates to be physical directors in schools, who are specially trained in health and in healthful physical exercises. Miss E.M. Cartwright<sup>52</sup> is Head of the School.

ASM 73

In the twenty-five years of its existence the University has formed twelve Colleges and Schools<sup>53</sup> within itself. It will readily be perceived that it has kept abreast of the demand for special training in all sorts of callings.

### The Life and Activities of the Student

During the twenty-five years nothing cut more deeply into the life of the students, and for that matter of the staff, than the Great War. It would be out of place here to renew the woe of those days.<sup>54</sup>

The response of the students and staff to the call for recruits was solemn, yet hearty and immediate. We show the University Company of the 28<sup>th</sup> Battalion. Note Sergeant Bateman, Professor of English, on the extreme right of the front row, and Private Brehaut, Professor of Philosophy at the extreme right of the back row. Corporal W.E. Lloyd at the extreme right of the middle row is the son of Principal Lloyd. Another son is at the extreme left of the front row. Many of these men were of Emmanuel College.<sup>55</sup>



ASM 74



PTE. C. N. CAMERON, Handling a deadly weapon in the trenches

Our Ex-Editor, (Sergt. MacPHERSON) inspecting a barber shop at the front.

Among the recruits of 1914 were Private Charles N. Cameron,<sup>56</sup> afterwards Professor of Chemistry in this university. Another was Sergeant Ross MacPherson.<sup>57</sup> In the pictures sent home they studiously laid stress on the lighter side of life in the trenches.

ASM 75

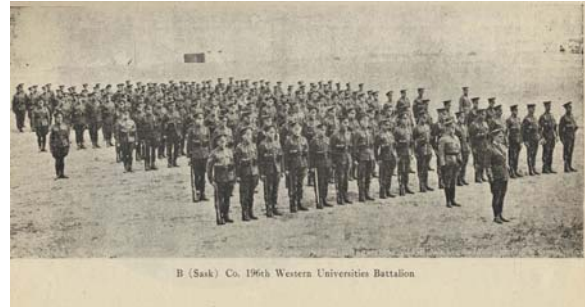




More than fifty volunteered for the First Western Universities Overseas Battalion, in the following year.

F76 (*Sheaf*, April 1916)

In the next year, though the young men knew better the horrors before them, the recruits were more numerous than ever. Here is B (Sask) Company of the 196<sup>th</sup> Western Universities Battalion.



F77 (*Sheaf*, February 1917)

Here is a picture of the assembled 196<sup>th</sup> Western Universities Battalion at Camp Hughes in 1916. It may well represent the pride and the anguish of the times.

F78 (B-88)

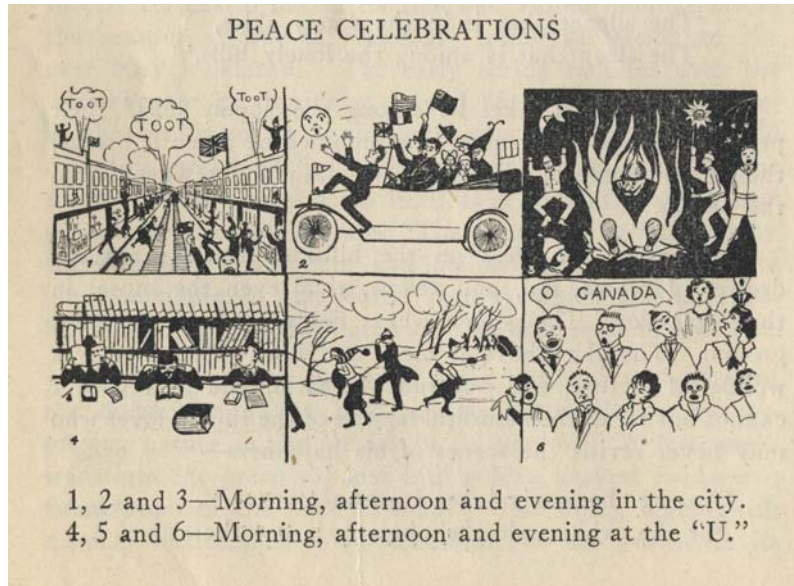


Yet the snap-shots sent home continued to be of the happiest. For example, the modern Apollos at the bath; and taking it easy.

ASM 79

The humorous artist of the Sheaf sums up the difference between the riotous celebrations of the Armistice in the city, and the contemporaneous attempt of the students to be studious and patriotic at the same time.

F80 (*Sheaf*, December 1918)



An interesting phase in the life of our soldiers overseas was the University of Vimy Ridge. Rev. Edmund Oliver, Principal of St. Andrew's College, went across as a padre. Here he is addressing Canadian troops at Bexhill, in Sussex by the Sea, on Empire Day.

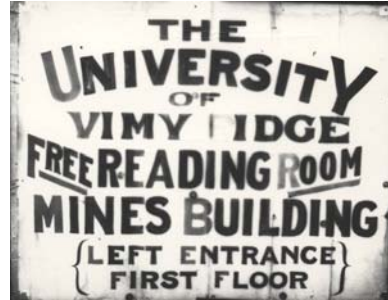
ASM 81a

The University of Vimy Ridge was launched at the training centre of the Canadian Division on December 10, 1917. Its aim was to educate the troops when back of the front with time hanging on their hands. The founders were Principal Oliver and with him Principal MacKinnon of the Halifax Theological College. Principal MacKinnon lectured on Education on that day, and within sound of the booming of the guns in the most barbarous war the world has ever seen, strange to say Dr. Oliver lectured on Civilization. There were between eighty and one hundred instructors in this improvised university. The Vimy Ridge University set the ball rolling, and the more extensive Khaki University took its place after the Armistice to train students for return to civil life.



Here is one of Dr. Oliver's posters.

F81b (A-3783)



↓ We now come to the very interesting phase of the training of the soldiers for return to civil life. Much of this was done under the superintendence of ubiquitous Professor Greig. Here is a combined class of returned soldiers and short course for agricultural students.

ASM 82



↓ Classes of Returned Soldiers, February, 1919

ASM 83



↓ Here is a one-armed soldier operating a Fordson cutting wheat, observed by Governor-General the Duke of Devonshire<sup>58</sup> visiting the University. At that time there was a glorious wheat field in front of the College of Agriculture. It was nothing short of a marvel to see this one-armed soldier ploughing it with some sort of a Case motor.

ASM 84



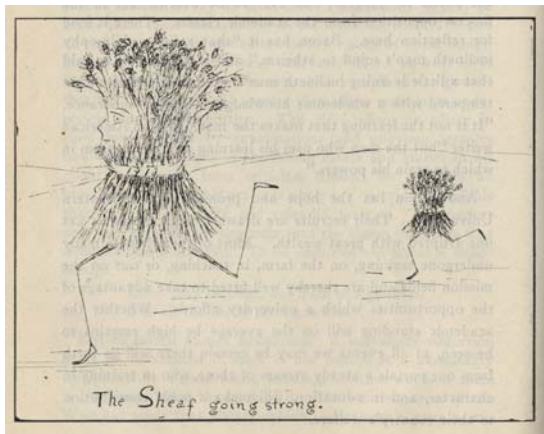
↓ Returned Soldiers taking Machine shop practice in machine shop of the University.

ASM 85



We turn now to the normal life of the students. Here is the picture of a student's room in the residence, presumably all dusted and polished for the visit of the photographer.

ASM 86



"The Sheaf going strong"

ASM 87

As early as November 1912 the students began to publish a magazine of their own. As benefited an agricultural Province it was call the Sheaf. Here it is going strong, like Johnny Walker.<sup>59</sup> As a magazine published once a month, the Sheaf showed considerable literary pretensions, inserting essays, sometimes by the staff, but oftenest by the students. While it eschewed politics, it did, from time to time, study the problems of the Province.

In 1921<sup>60</sup> the Sheaf became a weekly, and naturally took on a more newsy character.

As you will have already observed the *Sheaf* gave vent to the students' humour and artistic proclivities. Here are the examinations hanging over two young men like the sword of Damocles.

ASM 88



It was the desire of the President from the beginning that the students should have a corporate life of their own and control their own discipline – be a democracy within the University, in fact. The policy has amply justified itself.

Here is the first executive of the Students' Representative Council.  
ASM 89



The non-sectarian religious interests were not forgotten. Here is the first executive of the Students' Young Men's Christian Association.  
ASM 90



Here is the first executive of the Young Women's Christian Association, 1912-1913.

The two sexes are now united in the Students' Christian Movement.

This is a very happy picture of Mrs. Murray.<sup>61</sup> You will permit me to say that Mrs. Murray has been a veritable friend and mother to the girls for now twenty-five years.

ASM 91



The girls have their own society for general purposes. It is called by a series of Greek letters, the Penta Kai Deka, presumably because there were fifteen charter members. Among other things the society mothers the shy little girls who come up to the University not knowing where to go, or what to do with their hands.



Penta Kai Deka  
ASM 92

Of course, it would be no university without debating. The students debate and debate. It does not appear to have changed the world very much, for it is the same old wicked world, a hive of wrongs, but the debating has done the students a world of good.

ASM 93



The students have always tried to sing – with varying results. Here is the executive of the Glee Club, the first of many organizations.

ASM 94



It was long before the students summed up the courage to have a band of their own. Naturally the men who practice on the cornet, the trombone, or the saxophone, are not the most popular in the residence. I have never heard of any of them being honoured by being made “Sticks,” the highest honour which can be conferred on a student.

Here is the first band. It appeared in the year of grace 1915-16.

ASM 95





Two societies cultivated the muses in one way and another. This is the first executive of the Literary Society, an organization of the whole student body, and now under the care of the Students' Representative Council.

ASM 96



The Dramatic Society has been one of the most hard working of all the organizations. It has delighted, not only the students but the public of Saskatoon with many a happy play. Here is the Dramatic Society of 1913-14.

ASM 97



Ladies and Gentlemen, believe it or not, we are only half way through the students' societies. As the numbers in the different departments grew great societies were formed in them for the cultivation of subjects interesting to the different departments. The oldest was the Literary Supplement, which, however, succumbed during the war. Its modern counterpart is a society of authors and poets, which publishes from time to time the poems which have come into existence out of airy nothing in the imaginations of the choice students of the English Department. There are no less than three societies in the History department, one of men, and one of women studying current events and international problems, and the Historical Association which among other things celebrated an anniversary of some great event each year. There is the Shuttleworth Society, whose mouth waters over abstruse mathematical problems. Add to these the Chemical, the Physical, the Geological, the Engineering, the Household Science, Economics, and the Accountancy, and the Education Society, and the Masters' Society, not to speak of the Pharmacy, Newman, Alpha-Omega. See what a row of societies we are going to deliver you from.



We now turn to sport. Here again the kinds of sport are varied and numerous.  
Here is the first Executive of the Athletic Association.

ASM 98



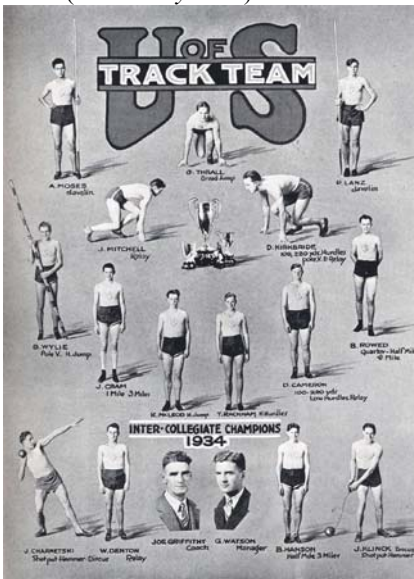
Here is the First University Track Team,  
1909-10  
ASM 99



Here is the champion Track Team of 1921-22. A word should be said of Joe Griffiths,<sup>62</sup> their coach. He is in intimate contact with more students than any one else in the institution. The students swarm around him like bees in a hive, and the sweetest part of victory is when they bring back their trophies to their stirring, enthusiastic and altogether human coach.

F100 (A-3589)

Here is the Track Team of 1934-35.  
F101 (1935 Greystone)



There is no telling what Joe Griffiths' men won't do and can't do.

Here is Jack Cumming sitting on a snow bank at the winter carnival at Banff, 1927.

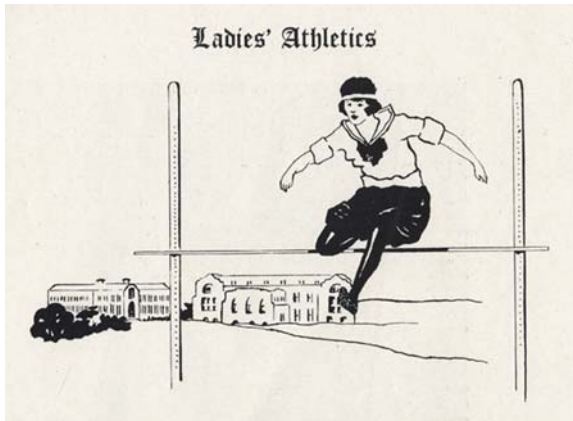
ASM 102



Of course, nowadays there must be a girl's Track Team. There has been a considerable drifting away from Victorian days in the uniform of the girls.

Here is the uniform of 1924.

ASM 103



Ladies' Track Team, 1935, with the uniforms of that year.

ASM 104

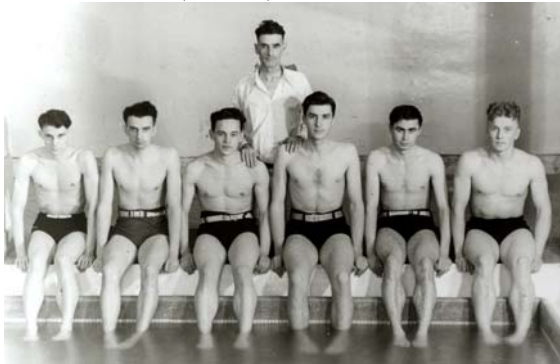


Ladies Basket Ball Team, 1930, with uniforms of that year.

ASM 105



Men's Swimming, 1936. The pool is in Qu'Appelle Hall. Many a student refreshes himself with a dip before going to bed. F106 (A-3587)



Women's Swimming, 1936. F107 (A-3588)



The ladies are not behind the men in winning honours in sport events. This is Miss Phyllis Haslam. She went as one of the Canadian Swim Team representing Canada at the British Empire Games in London, 1934. There she won and she holds the World's Record for the 100 yards Breast Stroke. To those who understand these things her achievement in the 220 yards Breast Stroke was even more remarkable. She broke the existing World's Record. She only came second but she forced the winner to a new World's Record.

ASM 108

We do not intend to tire you with pictures of the various types of sport in which the students indulge themselves. Not only are there University teams in every conceivable sport, not excluding boxing, wrestling, and fencing, but there are teams in all the larger colleges and schools, with pictures galore.

This picture Joe Griffiths keeps in a place of great honour. On a certain Saturday afternoon, Premiers Bracken<sup>63</sup> of Manitoba and Gardiner of Saskatchewan met on the football grounds of Winnipeg. Gardiner played for Manitoba in a game of Soccer, and Bracken kicked off for the Saskatchewan-Manitoba universities match.



F109a (courtesy University of Manitoba Archives)

We must give a place of honour to the Alumni Association of this University, whose executive planned this demonstration of the Progress of the University during the past twenty-five years. The Association aims at keeping alive in the graduates their loyalty to and their love of their Alma Mater, their kindly intellectual mother, the University. Further, it has been ready and is ready to do what comes in its way to promote the interests of the institutions. Unfortunately, no picture has been procurable of its executives. The first President was Mr. L.E. Kirk,<sup>64</sup> of whom more anon. Its first vice-president was Mr. J. Feinstein, its second Miss Frances Schiltz. Its Secretary Treasurer Miss Nan MacKay, Assistant-Librarian.<sup>65</sup>

The Association meets once a year, for a banquet and dance on the evening before Convocation in May.

The first major effort of the Association on behalf of the University was the erection of the Memorial Gates in commemoration of those who fell during the war.

F110 (A-530)



The present effort of the Alumni Association is to raise approximately \$10,000 towards the Stadium.

The first part of the stadium is to be erected this summer [1936]. The President has turned the first sod.

F111 (A-431)



Mention may now be made of a very few of our distinguished alumni.





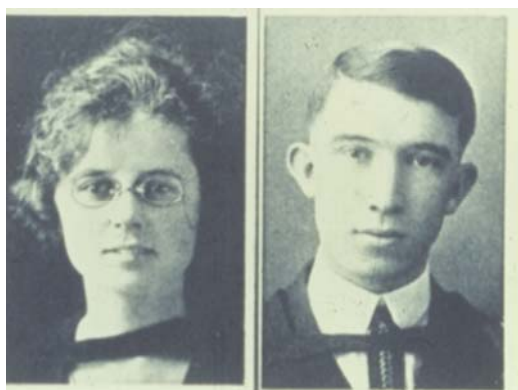
The National Research Council provides \$800 as a scholarship for continued research to be given to the most distinguished graduate of our College of Agriculture in each year. The first to take it was Mr. Arthur Wellesley Henry.<sup>66</sup> He continued his research at the University of Minnesota, where he took the Degree of Dr. of Philosophy. There he won a valuable traveling scholarship, with which he studied at Cambridge and in Paris. He is now Professor of Plant Pathology in the College of Agriculture in the University of Alberta.

ASM 112

Mr. Forrest Frank Hill,<sup>67</sup> Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture of this University, 1923, took the same research scholarship as Mr. Henry had done. He continued his researches at Cornell University, his specialty being Farm Management. He was second in his department at that University when President Roosevelt took over the whole department to assist him with his New Deal for Agriculture. Hill is now Deputy Governor of Farm Credit Administration in Washington, rumour says at a salary of \$15,000.<sup>68</sup> It is surely an honour to this University that Roosevelt should call one of its graduates to assist him to drag the Great Republic out of its Agricultural depression.

Mr. Hill married Lillian Hollingshed,<sup>69</sup> probably the most distinguished lady

Weldon Grant Brown<sup>70</sup> took his Bachelor of Science degree with high honours in Chemistry in 1929. He carried off the Governor-General's gold medal for the most distinguished student of the year. He took his Doctor's degree at the University of California. There he received a National Research Council Fellowship of the United States, needless to say, in the face of fierce competition with students of the American universities. He is now Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry in the University of Chicago.



ASM 113

graduate of our department of Biology. She was on the staff at Cornell, but Mr. Hill, by marrying her, brought her academic career to an end. She can do no more than tell her husband what to say to President Roosevelt.



ASM 114





Kenneth William Neatby,<sup>71</sup> B.A., Sask., with High Honours, Ph.D. of the University of Minnesota. He was first employed in the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg. He is now Professor of Field Husbandry, in the University of Alberta.

ASM 115

Oscar Cleon Bridgeman,<sup>72</sup> B. A. with High Honours in Chemistry and Mathematics; M.A. 1919, Ph.D. (Harvard). Physicist in the U.S. Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.  
ASM 116



Geoffrey Baldwin Bodman,<sup>73</sup> B.S.A. (Sask.); M.S. (Minn), Associate Professor of Soil Technology, Experiment Station, University of California.  
ASM 117



John Franklin Booth,<sup>74</sup> B.S.A. (Sask.); Ph.D. (Cornell), Commissioner of Economics, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.  
ASM 118



Miss Lydia Gruchy<sup>75</sup> took a course all her own. After taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, she took the complete course of Theology in St. Andrew's. She then had informal pastorates at Verigin, Wakaw, and Kelvington. As the United Church is looking forward to granting women entry into the ministry, Miss Gruchy promises to be the first lady clergyman of Canada.  
ASM 119



The Extension or outside activities of the College of Agriculture will next be dealt with.

It is not possible to do more than suggest the range of these activities, but the illustrations which follow will need little explanation as they tell their own story.

The Extension activities are carried on through many different types of community organizations but chiefly through the 150 Agricultural Societies and more recently through a large number of boys' and girls' farm clubs. The activities include demonstrations, field days of many types, boys' and girls' camps, boys' and girls' club work, agricultural courses, etc. etc.

Delegates attending the annual convention of the Agricultural Societies at the University.

F120 (B-140)



Live Stock on Parade at an Agricultural Exhibition. The Extension Department provides judges and assists in the supervision of the programme.

F121 (A-2239)



Live Stock Judges attending Training Classes at the University. Dean Shaw in the centre.

F122 (A-1937)



A Ploughing Match. These events date from the beginning of agriculture in Saskatchewan. F123 (A-2896)



A Ploughing Demonstration by Professor Hardy.<sup>76</sup> These demonstrations developed as modification of the plowing match.

F124 (A-1945)



From time to time education work has been done through the operation of demonstration train and lecture cars. A notable example of this is the Better Farming Trains which were operated jointly by the University and the Department of Agriculture.

### Better Farming Train

Cars.

F125 (A-1524)



A closer view of the lecture and demonstration cars.

F126 (A-1505)



Live Stock carried on flat cars was used for demonstration purposes. A demonstration in progress.

F127 (A-1507)





A section of the Agricultural Engineering car.  
F128 (A-1391)



In the Field Crops Car.  
F129 (A-1401)



Showing part of Poultry Exhibit.  
F130 (A-1461)



The Nursery Car. Young children were taken care of here while their mothers attended the lectures.  
F131 (A-1451)



The Staff and Crew of the Better Farming Train  
F132 (A-1479)



An Extension Short Course at the University. Professor Baker<sup>77</sup> demonstrates proper preparation of poultry for market. There are many such short courses.  
F133 (A-2908)



Provincial Seed Fair. It is held annually at the University as an Extension Activity.

F134 (A-3404)



The Extension Department supervised many activities for farm boys and girls such as Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs, Boys' and Girls' Camps and special Short Courses.

A Farm Boys' Camp at the Melfort Exhibition.

F135 (A-1279)



Two hundred and forty Farm Boys attending the Farm Boys' Camp at the Saskatoon Exhibition, 1935.

F136 (B-127)



In 1936 there will be approximately 300 Farm Boys' and Girls' Clubs carrying out various agricultural projects under the supervision of the Extension Department. The total membership will approximate 7000 boys and girls. Illustrations of their work follow.

A member of a Grain Club and his leader inspecting a wheat plot.

F137 (A-2086)





Exhibits at a Calf Club Fair.  
F138 (A-2982)



Lined up for judging at a Calf Club Fair.  
F139 (A-4041)



Potato Club Members studying the result of their season's work.  
F140 (A-1931)



Farm Boys learning the fine points in  
horse judging.  
F141 (A-1292)



Each Swine Club member raises a litter of pigs.  
F142 (A-2340)



The Extension Department in addition to carrying services out to the rural districts cordially invites community parties to educational tours and programs for such groups.



A party of members of the Hafford Agricultural Society visiting the University. Most of these visitors are of Ukrainian origin. This community makes good use of University services.  
F144 (A-3406)



A Community excursion sponsored by an Agricultural Society visiting the University. An education programme is arranged by the Extension Department.  
F145 (A-1901)



The pride of a Swine Club member.  
F143 (A-2341)

Work is done among and for the women of the Province comparable with that done among the men. There are Homemakers' Clubs scattered over the Province,

representatives from which gather at the University in the early summer in a convention. The number of clubs in 1935-6, including Junior groups was 330. At domestic meetings of the Clubs all sorts of subjects of importance to the home are studied, often with material secured from the lady Director of the Homemakers Clubs. I notice that one club took to the war-path and discussed the subject, How to fight the house fly. At domestic and more open meetings subjects of interest are Literature, Music, Modern trends in education, in Legislation, Mental Hygiene, and Prevention of Disease. A considerable sum has been raised for the Cancer Fund, and the like.



Here is Miss Delury,<sup>78</sup>  
for long director of the  
Homemakers' Clubs.

F146 (A-3163)

Local clubs are doing excellent work in promoting reading facilities through the establishment of local libraries. Play production and music are also encouraged. Some clubs have competed in the Class B drama festivals, others have provided musical instruments for bands, orchestras and school use, and have financed school groups attending musical festivals.

Here is the first convention of the Homemakers' Clubs, 1911

F147 (A-3695)



In the summer of 1933, to provide some opportunities for rural girls kept at home by hard times, two 10-day short courses were held, one at Shellbrook and another at Maple Creek. The number has increased each year. In 1935, 247 girls were in attendance at 8 centres where instructors from the Department of Women's Work taught Nutrition, Handicrafts, Organized Recreation.

In 1935, Farm Girls' Week at the University was resumed after a lapse of 3 years. A change in policy was introduced. The course was planned for older girls from 18 to 24, who might later act as leaders in their own communities.

Here is the twenty-first Convention of the Homemaker's Clubs. To many hardwrought women of the farm the Convention is the one social delight of the year.

F148 (B-160)



In addition to the provincial convention held annually at the University, a series of District Conventions held throughout the province during the summer months give opportunities for hundreds of women to come together for a pleasant social and inspirational programme towards which all the clubs represented contribute.

Nowhere is the Homemakers' Club movement of as great value as on the extreme frontier of settlement.

Here is Miss Rowles,<sup>79</sup> Supervisor of Girls' Work, (right), with Mrs. Alty, (left), traveling to Meadow Lake when the roads to that settlement of the far north were still precarious. Their rate of travel may be described as slow, but sure.



F 149 (A-2995)

Miss Rowles and Mrs. Alty<sup>80</sup> traveled to Meadow Lake in a car – They sat in the ox cart to have their picture taken.

Miss Rowles, Supervisor of Girls' Work, delivers an open air lecture at Meadow Lake.

F150 (A-1967)





The Field Days arranged by the staffs of the Experimental farms until recently addressed only by men speakers have lately arranged to have women speakers as well, Miss Rowles, etc.

We can do no more than give an illustration or two of the invaluable work in the way of watching over the interests of the Province at large, which is going on summer and winter within the University itself.

The Department of Veterinary Science was established in the year 1924 to investigate animal diseases and act as a diagnostic laboratory.

Since the laboratory has been in existence, a number of diseases, considered foreign to Canada, have been recognized and preventive measures outlined.

Greater advantage has been taken of the diagnostic service each year by Veterinary Surgeons and stock owners. During the past year 125,546 specimens have been examined for the recognition of disease.

A disease of horses appearing in epidemic form throughout the Province last summer has been investigated and found to be Equine Encephalomyelitis.<sup>81</sup> The mortality in some areas was particularly high and many hundreds of horses succumbed.

At the present time work is under way to determine if a serum can be prepared which might be used in the prevention and cure of the disease.<sup>82</sup>



F157 (A-2242)

This set of pictures from the Field Husbandry Department illustrates some of the achievements which have attracted widespread attention both within and outside Canada to the work of the University of Saskatchewan.



Agricultural degree classes examining Arctic sweet clover in 1920. Arctic is a high yielding sweet clover selected at the University of Saskatchewan from a very hardy introduction obtained in Siberia by Dr. Hansen, the American agricultural explorer. It is now grown widely in Western Canada for hay and pasture. F158 (A-1825)

A field of Alpha, the alfalfa-like sweet clover selected from Arctic by Dr. L.E. Kirk in 1926. In that year Dr. Kirk, while walking through an increase field of Arctic, observed several very abnormal plants. When the seed from these was sown a strange assortment of plants resulted. Selection and testing eventually produced a plant which combined most of the advantages of alfalfa with the biennial habit, hardiness and heavy yielding capacity of Arctic.

Alpha is now being tested extensively in Europe as well as North America.

F159 (A-2056)



Breeding to eliminate the average annual loss of \$15,000,000 from black stem rust of wheat. Making crosses in 1925. Black stem rust caused \$100,000,000 of loss to Western Canada's wheat crop in 1927 and nearly as much in 1935. A part of the extensive coordinated breeding for the origination of desirable rust resistant varieties of wheat has been carried on at Saskatoon through the assistances of the National Research Council. The original crosses were made extensively between 1925 and 1927 at the University.

F160 (A-2057)

One of the cereal breeding nurseries. The hybrids are grown and selected year after year in the breeding nurseries.

Approximately 125,000 individual plants were examined and thousands of

progeny tests made between 1925 and 1932 at Saskatoon.  
F161 (A-2051)



Apex, the new rust resistant wheat variety produced by Dr. J.B. Harrington,<sup>83</sup> at the right and Marquis at left. Both grown under rust epidemic conditions. Apex is the culmination of the first ten years of breeding for rust resistance at the University. This variety is very highly rust resistant and excels Marquis, the present standard, in yield, earliness, smut resistance and protein content.

F162 (A-2055)

A field of Apex increased for eventual distribution to farmers. The 1936 increase of Apex should result in about 5,000 bushels being available for possible distribution next winter.

F163 (A-2054)



An increase field of the Fairway variety of crested wheat grass on the University Seed Farm in 1929. This variety is the progeny of a single plant selection made by Dr. Kirk from a stock which was introduced from Northern Russia by the United States and obtained by the Field Husbandry Department for test at Saskatoon. Crested wheat grass is attracting a great deal of attention in Western Canada on account of its high drought resistance, its strong root system, its high yielding ability and its usefulness as hay or pasture.



F164 (A-2058)

The enormous root system of crested wheat grass is shown by a three year old single plant of the Fairway variety excavated at Saskatoon in 1935. This photograph illustrated the potentialities of this grass for controlling perennial weeds and soil drifting. It is interesting to know that the total length of this root system is calculated to be 317 miles.

F165 (A-2061)



Lawrence E. Kirk took the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture in this University. He did post-graduate work at the University of Minnesota, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy there. He returned to be a professor of Field Husbandry at this institution. As such he bred Arctic clover which has proved such a profitable forage plant, and Fairway crested wheat, which holds out great hope for the dried out areas of the south.

Dr. Kirk is now agristologist in the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion. His duty is to encourage the introduction of the best forage plants into all parts of the Dominion. A special duty is to bring back the dried out south of this Province into profitable cultivation. He hopes to do this by way of the cultivation of Fairway crested wheat, a variety of his own breeding. In him the University of Saskatchewan has given a great gift to the Dominion. F166 (*Sheaf* December 1917)





Preparing to elevate a block of soil containing the root system of a single plant. After a trench is dug around a plant marked for study, the whole block of earth in which the roots are present is crated, elevated and turned on its side on a platform.  
F167 (A-2060)

The technique of washing the soil from the roots without injuring them. The washing is done with a fine water spray and is a painstaking process lasting many hours. Eventually the root mass freed from soil is taken to the laboratory and studied in large flat metal tanks brilliantly illuminated.  
F168 (A-2059)



F169 (A-2062)

Single plant of barley with the entire root system as excavated and prepared by Dr. T.K. Pavlychenko.<sup>84</sup> While much is known about the above ground performance of crop plants and weeds, relatively little was known of the extent and growth habits of the root systems until weed research was commenced at the University of Saskatchewan in 1930. This research is assisted by the National Research Council. The technique of removing the root system from the ground without injuring it or losing most of the fine roots is the particular contribution of Mr. Pavlychenko.



Let me recall to you one sentence from the speech of the President which you have heard: "We should have a university that will leave no calling, no sphere of life untouched." Ladies and gentlemen, I put it to you that in the twenty-eight years since those words were spoken the President has achieved his objective.

Let me refer you back to the forecast made by Premier Scott: "We may truly say that upon the work of the university with the schools will depend altogether the character of the Legislature which will be representing the Province, and the character of the

government which the people of the Province will be carrying on for themselves at the end of the century." Premier Scott was speaking of what must of necessity be a long and slow process, but already two of our graduates are in the Dominion House of Commons, and five have served or are serving in the Provincial Legislature. We must not think that the University touches the Province only through its graduates. Prominent men in all parts of the Province in the Agricultural Societies and what not have been studying the problems of the Province along with the staff of the University. Of men of this character about thirty have sat or now sit in the Legislature.

Let me now take you back to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech: "There is no doubt that this University will in time be one of the world's greatest." Assuming that there is a little French flattery in this, or that the Saskatoon reporters have left out some qualifying words, let us yet ask how for the institution has found a place for itself in the world. This spring the National Research Council of the Dominion offered eleven studentships or scholarships to students. Thirteen Canadian universities could compete. Of the eleven scholarships the University of Saskatchewan carried off four. Manifestly our institution can take a place along side of the other universities of the Dominion.

Some three years ago the Rhodes trust sought to establish the quality of the teaching in the universities sending Rhodes Scholars to Oxford. They judge that they could do so by comparing the grades with which they took their degree on graduating at Oxford. Judged by this reasonable test the first university of the Empire is that of Melbourne, Australia. The second is the University of Saskatchewan.

These facts are not given to encourage you in inconsiderate boasting. They are of importance as showing to the Province at large that its University is all that they could want it to be, that it already has a place in the sun. These facts give ample testimony to the efficiency of the administration of our honoured President. These facts testify to the high standard of scholarship maintained by our Deans and the Staff. But best of all, these facts show that in their industry, in their ambitions, and in their brain power, the young people of this Province can take their place along side of the students of the great universities of this Dominion, and not of the Dominion only, but beside the students of the great universities of the Outer Empire.

## NOTES

The image of A. S. Morton is from the University Archives Photograph Collection, A-2754.

The image of the crested wheat grass root system illustrating Morton's introduction is from the University Archives Photograph Collection, A-2061; repeated as F165.

<sup>1</sup> This introduction was not found within the paginated text of the rest of the lecture, but among the notes on images and reference material from some colleges. It does, however, bookend Morton's conclusion nicely and can be assumed to be the text of the introduction given.

<sup>2</sup> This quote is from a speech Murray gave to the Convention of Farmers' Societies in Regina, January 1909: "We should have a university that will leave no calling, no sphere of life untouched, a university that is as broad in sympathy as these wide plains, as deep in richness as this marvelous soil, and as stimulating in spirit as the breezes which sweep over our fields." Morton's comment here also provides a reference to help date his lecture. Such references, however, aren't consistent: perhaps indicating revision for new audiences over time. For example, Morton's comment here on Murray's 1909 speech being given "twenty-four years ago" would suggest he was writing in 1933; later in his text Morton refers to the same speech as having been given "twenty-eight years ago," dating Morton's lecture as sometime in 1937.

<sup>3</sup> Frederick Haultain served as territorial premier from 1891 to 1905 and chancellor of the University from 1917 to 1940. Plans in 1930 for a College of Arts and Science building included naming it "Haultain Hall," but the Depression forced the cancellation of the building project (the Arts Building as it was eventually constructed between 1958-1967 did not follow the 1930 blueprints and was not named after any individual). Haultain died on 30 January 1942; his ashes are buried on the University of Saskatchewan campus.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Walter Scott (1867-1938) began his political career as MP for Assiniboia West in 1900. He served as premier of Saskatchewan from 1905 to 1916.

<sup>5</sup> Morton originally included, then chose to omit, this remaining text from Scott's speech: "Benjamin Disraeli said that nothing so truly represents a people as a public building. My colleagues and I have tried to keep Disraeli's phrase in mind all through the work of preparation and construction of the home of the people's Legislature at Regina, which his Royal Highness the Governor-General formally opened last 12<sup>th</sup> of October, and I think, after seeing the combined beauty and utility of these buildings which form the beginning of the home of the people's University, and when we see how appropriate to the purposes of a University is the type of architecture chosen, we shall all conclude that the identical truth, if not the actual words of Disraeli must have possessed the minds of the Board of Governors and the architects and the contractors and everyone responsible for these buildings."

<sup>6</sup> James Alexander Calder (1868-1956) served as the province's first provincial treasurer, minister of education, and minister of highways. He resigned from provincial government upon his election as MP for Moose Jaw in 1917. He served as federal minister of both immigration and health, prior to being appointed to the Senate in 1921.

<sup>7</sup> Morton speaks later in his lecture of the inclusion of a College of Agriculture within the University – an innovation unique in Canada at the time.

<sup>8</sup> William Richard Motherwell (1860-1943) served in the Saskatchewan government from 1905 to 1918, as Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary. In 1921 he was elected MP for Regina and from 1921 to 1930 served as federal Minister of Agriculture. He remained in the House as an MP until 1940 when he retired from public life.

<sup>9</sup> Duncan McColl (d. 1949), was Deputy Minister of Education from 1905 to 1912. He was appointed Registrar in 1907 and remained in that position until 1914; Morton incorrectly gives McColl's tenure as two years. He later served for a number of years as Superintendent of Education, and was awarded an honorary degree by the University in 1928.

<sup>10</sup> The *University Act* of 1907 established a Senate composed of at least 16 persons, including 12 elected members of Convocation; and "all persons who have been elected Chancellor."

<sup>11</sup> George Ewan McCraney (1868-1921) represented the federal constituencies of Saskatchewan (1906 to 1908) and Saskatoon (1908 to 1917) as a Liberal.

<sup>12</sup> Joseph W. Sifton received an honorary degree from the University in 1932.

<sup>13</sup> There was only one nomination for chancellor by this date. Wetmore was elected by acclamation and not in person, as Convocation was postponed until 8 January 1908 when it met at the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Regina. The Senate similarly had been nominated and voted for by mail ballot.

<sup>14</sup> Edward Ludlow Wetmore (b. 1841). Wetmore was justice of the Supreme Court of the North West Territories from 1887 to 1907, and first Chief Justice of Saskatchewan from 1907 to 1912. He was re-elected chancellor twice (in 1910 and 1913), serving in that capacity until 1917.

<sup>15</sup> Walter Chalmers Murray (1866-1945) served as president of the University from 1908 to 1937.

<sup>16</sup> The College Building, restored in 2005, has been designated both a provincial heritage property (in 1982) and a national historic site (in 2001). For a brief history of the building, see [http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/uofs\\_buildings](http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/uofs_buildings) under "Other Buildings – College Building."

<sup>17</sup> Wilfrid Laurier (1841-1919), Prime Minister, 1896 to 1911.

<sup>18</sup> Laurier may have been referring to British MP and cabinet minister John Bright (1811-1889), who was first elected MP in 1843 and eventually became President of the Board of Trade in William Gladstone's cabinet. Bright was considered a reformer, and tended to support some of the more liberal social policies of the day. He had been educated solely through Quaker schools.

<sup>19</sup> By "Stevenson," Laurier may have been referring to David Stevenson (1815-1886), who had an extensive and illustrious career primarily in his native Scotland, in civil engineering (surveying, building harbours, railways, tunnels, roads, and lighthouses). He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh.

<sup>20</sup> This image is of the original Engineering Building and was taken in March 1912; the students in front are from the Gasoline Engineering Short Course. Early in the morning of 13 March 1925, a fire destroyed everything but the ceramic lab; a new building was constructed and occupied by 1926.

<sup>21</sup> The Livestock Pavilion was demolished in 1986.

<sup>22</sup> We believe but are not certain that by "excavated" Morton is referring to the landscaping of the "Bowl," at a slightly lower elevation than the surrounding buildings.

<sup>23</sup> Jean Gordon Bayer (1884-1945?) began her career with the University as Walter Murray's secretary. Although always qualified to do so, staffing shortages during World War I were the impetus which enabled Bayer to begin teaching English classes. She proved so effective she was appointed to the faculty.

<sup>24</sup> George Herbert Ling (1874?-1942) was the first professor of mathematics at the University, and its first dean of Arts and Science, a position which he held from 1911 until his retirement in 1938. Ling was awarded an honorary degree by the University in 1939.

<sup>25</sup> Edmund Henry Oliver (1881-1935). Oliver gave the University's first lecture in 1909; set its first examination; gave the first extension lecture; and edited the first book of documents dealing with Saskatchewan history (King, *The First Fifty*). His work collecting historical documents of permanent value formed the genesis of both the University Library's Special Collections department, and the Saskatchewan Archives Board. During World War I, he created the "University of Vimy Ridge."

<sup>26</sup> Reginald John Godfrey Bateman (1883-1918). Bateman had enlisted as a private in the 28<sup>th</sup> Battalion CEF in September 1914 and served in France. Recalled in 1916 to take command of the Saskatchewan Company of the Western Universities Battalion and promoted to the rank of major, Bateman voluntarily reverted to the rank of lieutenant to return to France in 1917, where he was wounded. He returned to France once more, as Captain of the 46<sup>th</sup> Battalion CEF, where he was killed in action on 3 September 1918. At its outset, Bateman had spoken publicly of "the blessings of war." For more information see [http://www.usask.ca/archives/history/ocn\\_20oct1995-bateman.php](http://www.usask.ca/archives/history/ocn_20oct1995-bateman.php)

<sup>27</sup> Arthur Moxon, (1881-1963). In addition to the positions Morton has noted, Moxon served on the University Senate; on the Board of Governors, including a term as chair; and in 1953 received an honorary degree from the University. The College of Law Alumni Association established a scholarship for post-graduate study in his honour. At the time of his death, Moxon was the University's solicitor. He was the last surviving of the original five faculty members (Oliver, Ling, Bateman, Murray and Moxon).

<sup>28</sup> In some respects it is remarkable that Morton should include three of the four members of faculty – MacKay, MacLaurin, and Hogg – who were participants in the "university crisis of 1919" which effectively called into question Walter Murray's financial administration of the institution. The missing member of "the Four," Samuel Greenway, was serving as director of Extension at the time of the crisis; Morton mentions F. H. Auld, who was Extension director from 1910-1912. All four faculty members were eventually dismissed and two others not as directly involved, J. M. Adams and K. G. MacKay, resigned.

<sup>29</sup> William Godfrey Sullivan (1879-1951), head of the Department of Classics, remained with the University until his retirement in 1946. He twice served as acting dean of Arts and Science; but was particularly known for his abilities as a teacher.

<sup>30</sup> William John Rutherford (1868-1930). For more information, see [http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/uofs\\_events/articles/1930.php](http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/uofs_events/articles/1930.php)



<sup>31</sup> Alexander Roger Greig (1872-1947). Greig accepted concurrent appointments at the University as professor of mechanical engineering (1909-1937) and superintendent of buildings (1909-1939). In 1939 he accepted an appointment as acting professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Alberta, where he remained until 1943.

<sup>32</sup> John Bracken (1883-1969) was premier of Manitoba from 1922 to 1943. In 1942 he was asked to lead the federal Conservative Party, which he agreed to do with the stipulation that "progressive" be added to the party name. He remained leader until 1948.

<sup>33</sup> Thomas Nathaniel Willing (1858-1920) came west as a surveyor and fought at the battle of Frenchman's Butte during the 1885 Resistance. He was appointed chief weed inspector and chief game guardian for what is now Saskatchewan prior to his appointment with the University of Saskatchewan in 1910, as professor of natural history.

<sup>34</sup> Francis Hedley Auld (1881-1967). Two years following his return to government work, Auld became deputy minister of agriculture – a position he held for the next 30 years, under 10 different ministers. The University awarded him an honorary degree in 1938. He retired in 1947. From 1947 to 1963 he served on the University Senate; was university chancellor from 1948 to 1965; and until 1966, was a member of the Board of Governors of St. Andrew's College.

<sup>35</sup> Rt. Reverend John McLean (1828-1886), first bishop of the Diocese of Saskatchewan.

<sup>36</sup> In 1913 Rugby Chapel, so named because it had been funded by the staff and students of Rugby School, England, was moved to the campus from Prince Albert. Rugby Chapel was reopened in 1922 after a period of disuse during World War I. A pipeless furnace was later installed to replace three heating stoves, the ceiling was raised, the walls decorated and a pipe organ installed in the summer of 1923. In 1926 a stained-glass window, "For the sake of Thy Name they went forth," was installed to commemorate the Emmanuel students who died in the war. In 1987, Rugby Chapel was officially designated a heritage site.

<sup>37</sup> George Exton Lloyd (1861-1940), for whom Lloydminster is named. Lloyd fought at Cutknife Hill during the 1885 Resistance, prior to his ordination. Born in England, Lloyd returned there in 1902, only to join Isaac Barr, leading a group of colonists to Canada. Lloyd moved to Prince Albert in 1905 and became principal of Emmanuel College. He was named bishop of Saskatchewan in 1922, a position he held until 1931.

<sup>38</sup> Cyril Charles Richardson (1909-1976). Richardson joined Reinhold Neibuhr and Paul Tillich on the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, where he remained throughout his 42-year career as a teacher and administrator. Richardson authored five books, co-authored eight, edited two others; and had an international reputation as a church historian at the time of his death.

<sup>39</sup> John Alexander Weir (1894-1942). A Governor-General's Gold medalist and Rhodes Scholar, Weir postponed his Oxford studies to serve during World War I. He remained with the University of Alberta College of Law throughout his short career. The law library at the University of Alberta is named in his honour.

<sup>40</sup> George Frederick Curtis (1906-2005) was winner of the Governor-General's Gold Medal as well as being Rhodes Scholar in 1927. He remained at Dalhousie University until 1945, when he left to accept a position as dean – and first faculty appointment – of Law at the University of British Columbia, where he remained until his retirement in 1971. The UBC law school is named in his honour. Curtis received an honorary degree from the University of Saskatchewan in 1954.

<sup>41</sup> Richard Burkett Mills (1892-1964) was the first University of Saskatchewan graduate to become a judge. He enlisted for service in World War I, was commissioned in the field at the Somme, and was awarded the Military Cross. He attended the Khaki University, where he wrote his first law examinations, prior to returning to Canada in 1919. Prior to being appointed to the bench, he practiced law in North Battleford from 1922-1935, and served as crown prosecutor from 1929-1934.

<sup>42</sup> Edward Russell Hopkins (d. 1976) taught law at the University of Toronto and the University of Saskatchewan, prior to serving five years with the RCAF during World War II as a wing commander. Following the war he was legal advisor to the Department of External Affairs, law clerk and parliamentary counsel for parliament, and legal advisor to the Senate.

<sup>43</sup> Carson Fritz Morrison (1902-1993). Morrison remained on the faculty at the University of Toronto from 1928-1968, serving 14 years as head of the department of civil engineering. One of the original partners in the engineering firm Morrison, Hersfield, Millman & Huggins Ltd., established in 1946, which today operates under the name Morrison Hershfield Ltd. Carson received numerous honours and awards

throughout his career. Among them, in 1974 he was awarded the Professional Engineers Gold Medal, and in 1984, *Canadian Consulting Engineer* inaugurated the Carson F. Morrison award in his honour.

<sup>44</sup> Alexander Campbell (1852-1943) had a remarkable life and career. Called into active service in 1885 as a member of the 7<sup>th</sup> Fusiliers from London, Ontario, by the time Campbell's unit arrived the Northwest Resistance was over. Campbell joined the University in 1914 and retired in 1927 as dean of Pharmacy. For more information, see [http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/uofs\\_events/articles/1927.php](http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/uofs_events/articles/1927.php)

<sup>45</sup> James A. Neilson (1871?-1949). City auditor from 1911 to 1914, Neilson was appointed bursar for the University in 1914 and professor of accounting the following year. Accounting was then a school within Arts and Science; in 1936, it was given college status and Neilson was named dean, a position he held until his retirement in 1941. By special by-law, Neilson was made a life member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in recognition of his service to the profession.

<sup>46</sup> Walker Stewart Lindsay (d. 1979) joined the University in 1919 as professor of pathology and bacteriology and in 1926 became dean of the newly formed School of Medical Sciences. He retired from the University in 1952 but continued to serve the developing University Hospital, where from 1956-1960 he was assistant medical director. The University awarded Lindsay an honorary degree in 1955 and in 1971, established a named chair in the College of Medicine in his honour.

<sup>47</sup> Francis Melville Quance (1883-1968), first dean of Education, was nationally known for the "Quance Spellers," texts based for the first time on research and which made possible the development of reliable tests for measuring ability and achievement in spelling. In addition to serving as dean, Quance was director of Summer School from 1937-1943. He retired from the University in 1947, established the Quance Lecture series, and was awarded an honorary degree from the University in 1959.

<sup>48</sup> Ethel Brittain Rutter (1876-1964). Widowed with two small children in 1906, Rutter joined the University in 1917 and remained until her retirement in 1940.

<sup>49</sup> Arthur Collingwood (d. 1952) joined the University in 1930. The Carnegie Corporation grant was to enable the establishment of a school of music; under Collingwood in 1936 this became the College of Music, but upon his retirement in 1947 reverted to an elective within the College of Arts and Science. Collingwood was also founder and served as conductor of the Saskatoon Symphony.

<sup>50</sup> The University awarded its first MA in 1912 to Father A. G. Morice, OMI for previous work in Canadian history. Its first graduate degree based on course work was a Master of Arts granted in 1914 to George Weir. In 1952, the University awarded its first PhD (in physics), to A. G. W. Cameron. Cameron went on to have a very distinguished career as an astrophysicist at Harvard and elsewhere, and was awarded a second, honorary, doctorate from the University in 1977.

<sup>51</sup> Since Regina College's founding in 1910, there had been tensions, and possibly misconceptions, over its eventual role in post-secondary education in the province. Murray was a strong advocate of a single provincial university; his acceptance in 1924 of junior colleges, affiliated with the University, was in part made to distinguish the role of the University as the province's sole, interdenominational degree-granting institution. When in 1933 Regina College faced closure due to bankruptcy, Murray stepped in and on 1 July 1934, Regina College became part of the University. The "Regina campus" of the University became an autonomous institution in 1974.

<sup>52</sup> Ethel Mary Cartwright (d. 1955) had helped establish the McGill School of Physical Education prior to joining the University of Saskatchewan in 1929. She remained with the University until 1943. For additional information see [http://www.usask.ca/archives/history/ocn\\_9feb1996-cartwright.php](http://www.usask.ca/archives/history/ocn_9feb1996-cartwright.php)

<sup>53</sup> The colleges anticipated in 1909 had been: Arts (with music, art, and commerce); Agriculture (with forestry and domestic science); Education; Engineering; Law; Medicine (with pharmacy); Dentistry; Veterinary Science. Home Economics, Pharmacy, Commerce, Extension, Nursing, Kinesiology, and Graduate Studies all became colleges, although some later merged and others devolved.

<sup>54</sup> At least 348 individuals connected to the University as faculty, staff, students, or alumni served in World War I. Nearly half died or were wounded during that conflict – a mortality rate twice that of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

<sup>55</sup> Of those identified by Morton, Professor Bateman was killed in action; Professor Brehaut invalided home; and three of Principal George Exton Lloyd's sons eventually joined up for service. All three were wounded; one died as a result.

<sup>56</sup> Charles Neil Cameron (1893-1929). Cameron had earned a BA prior to joining the First University Company in 1915 and "displayed marked heroism" at the battle of Sanctuary Wood prior to being

transferred to the medical service. Upon his return to Canada Cameron earned his MA from the University of Saskatchewan and a PhD from Chicago. He was on faculty from 1923 until his death in 1929.

<sup>57</sup> John Ross Macpherson (1890-1918). Macpherson had been acting editor of the *Sheaf* prior to his departure for service overseas in 1915. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for outstanding conduct and leadership in the battle of Passchendaele in October 1917, and attained the rank of major. He died in action at Monche-le-Preux.

<sup>58</sup> Sir Victor Christian William Cavendish, 9<sup>th</sup> Duke of Devonshire (1868-1938). His appointment as Governor-General in 1916 caused some controversy: Prime Minister Borden had not been consulted. Nevertheless by the end of his term in 1921, the Duke of Devonshire had proven a popular governor-general. He made several tours of the country and was particularly interested in agricultural matters, believing Canada might lead the world in agricultural research and development.

<sup>59</sup> Morton is of course referring to Johnnie Walker scotch whiskey. Although produced since the mid 1800s, the brand had gone by "Walker's Kilmarnock Whiskey" until 1908. Around this time too, the striding Johnnie Walker figure became featured on the label design and Lord Stevenson was credited with coining the phrase 'Johnnie Walker, born 1820 – still going strong.' (Mark Skipworth, *The Scotch Whiskey Book*).

<sup>60</sup> The *Sheaf* began weekly publication beginning with its 27 October 1920 issue.

<sup>61</sup> Mrs. Murray is in the front row, right.

<sup>62</sup> Ernest Wynne "Joe" Griffiths (1885-1967) joined the University in 1919 and remained on staff until his retirement in 1951.

<sup>63</sup> James Garfield "Jimmy" Gardiner (1883-1962) served as premier of Saskatchewan from 1926 to 1929, and again from 1934 to 1935, when he left provincial politics to serve in the federal cabinet of Mackenzie King. He was minister of agriculture for 22 years, until the 1957 Liberal defeat at the hands of John Diefenbaker's Progressive Conservative party. John Bracken, former professor of field husbandry, was mentioned earlier in Morton's lecture. See above, note 32.

<sup>64</sup> Lawrence Eldred Kirk (1886-1969). Morton summarizes Kirk's career later in his lecture, but must have written his lecture prior to Kirk's return to the University in 1937 as dean of Agriculture, a position he held for ten years. From 1947-1955 Kirk was chief of the Plant Production Branch of the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). He served as chair of the Board of Governors and was awarded an honorary degree in 1949.

<sup>65</sup> Frances Helen Schiltz earned her MD from McGill, following a BA from the University of Saskatchewan; she died in 1988. Annie Maude "Nan" McKay earned her BA in 1915 and began work at the University as assistant librarian to A. S. Morton; she remained with the University until 1959, and died in 1986.

<sup>66</sup> Arthur Wellesley Henry (1896-1988). Following his retirement from the University of Alberta, Henry remained active as a diagnostic plant pathologist for the Alberta Department of Agriculture. In 1989 the A. W. Henry lectureship was established in his honour.

<sup>67</sup> Forrest Frank Hill (1900-1988) remained with Cornell University for 25 years, serving as professor, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, and provost. He became vice-president of overseas development for the Ford Foundation in 1955, and chair of the Board of the International Rice Institute from 1962-1976. The University awarded Hill an honorary degree in 1945.

<sup>68</sup> With inflation, the purchasing power of \$15,000 (Cdn) in 1936 would be equivalent to \$224,827.59 in 2006.

<sup>69</sup> Unfortunately little information is available on Edna Lillian Hollingshead. She did obtain her PhD, from the University of California, Berkeley; and co-authored at least one book, *Chromosomes and phylogeny in Crepis*. She predeceased her husband, Forrest Hill.

<sup>70</sup> Weldon Grant Brown (1908-1989) remained on faculty with the University of Chicago until his retirement in 1972. He received the Presidential Certificate of Merit for his defence work during World War II and an honorary degree from the University in 1959.

<sup>71</sup> Kenneth William Neatby (1900-1958) remained with the University of Alberta until 1940, when he was named director of Line Elevators Farm Service in Winnipeg. At the time of his death, he was director of science services for the federal Department of Agriculture in Ottawa.

<sup>72</sup> Oscar Cleon Bridgeman (1897?-1967) joined the Phillips Petroleum Company in 1945 as technical advisor, until his retirement in 1962.

<sup>73</sup> Geoffrey Baldwin Bodman (1894-1993) remained on faculty with the University of California, Berkeley. He worked overseas for the Ford Foundation and for two years served as soil physics chair at Cambridge

University, England. Following his retirement in 1962 he took up art and had several one-man shows of his etchings and landscapes.

<sup>74</sup> John Franklin Booth (1895-1976) remained with the Department of Agriculture until his retirement in 1960. He is credited with helping develop national marketing institutions, drafting the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) legislation, and planning the Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA). He received an honorary degree from the University in 1948 and was the first Canadian to be elected a Fellow of the American Agricultural Economics Association.

<sup>75</sup> Lydia Emilie Gruchy did become the first woman in Canada to be ordained a minister in the United Church, on 4 November 1936. In 1953, she became the first Canadian woman to be awarded an honorary doctor of divinity degree, from St. Andrew's College.

<sup>76</sup> Evan A. Hardy (1890-1963), from 1926-1951 head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering. He took early retirement from the University to work for the United Nations FAO in Ceylon, moving to Ampari in 1956 where he established the Hardy Institute of Technical Training. He received an honorary degree from the University in 1957.

<sup>77</sup> Raymond Kent Baker (1876-1942). Baker was first hired as assistant professor in 1913 and by 1916, was named professor and head of the newly-formed Department of Poultry Husbandry. Council minutes later noted he found "an unparalleled opportunity for service" in the state of poultry keeping in the province at the time. Among other achievements, Baker is responsible for initiating an extended breeding program, establishing a strain of high producing hens including "Lady Victorine," whose production of 358 eggs in one year was an unofficial world record. The breeding stock developed at the University was distributed throughout the province. Baker died a little less than six months following his retirement in 1942.

<sup>78</sup> Abigail DeLury (1872-1957) remained with the University until her retirement in 1930. At that time, the number of Homemaker's Clubs in the province had grown to 240, with a membership of 5,800. Of the 17 club districts, 65% had community halls and 60% had libraries, achieved largely through the efforts of the Homemaker's Clubs.

<sup>79</sup> Edith Child Rowles Simpson (1905-1998) joined the University in 1932. She served, variously, as professor in the College of Agriculture (1941-1944); dean of women (1944-1950); professor in the College of Home Economics from 1950 and from 1965 until her retirement in 1972, dean of the College.

<sup>80</sup> Thomas Alty, a professor of physics at the University from 1925-1935, resigned to take a position in his native Scotland – an unexpected departure which nevertheless enabled Walter Murray to offer Gerhard Herzberg a faculty position.

<sup>81</sup> Devastating epidemics of equine encephalomyelitis ("sleeping sickness") first appeared in Saskatchewan in 1935, reoccurring in 1937 and 1938. It was estimated that between 13,000-15,000 horses had been lost in 1938 alone. Dr. J. S. Fulton, head of the University's Animal Diseases Laboratory since 1930, was the first to develop vaccines to combat both human and equine encephalomyelitis. The University began production of a vaccine in 1939, and in one season over 164,846 doses had been used, effectively halting the epidemic in the province.

<sup>82</sup> This is the only section of Morton's lecture which we edited. In a series of seven images, Morton explicitly documented the procedures necessary to developing the serum and immunizing against equine encephalomyelitis.

<sup>83</sup> James Bishop Harrington (1894-1979). A graduate of the University (BSc 1920), by 1924 Harrington had completed his MSc and PhD, and had returned to the University as an assistant professor in Field Husbandry. Harrington resigned from the University in 1956. Much of his career was devoted to the agricultural problems of the third world, and following his retirement he continued to work as a consultant for the FAO. The University awarded him an honorary degree in 1963.

<sup>84</sup> Thomas Karp Pavlychenko (1892-1958) received both his BSA and MSc from the University of Saskatchewan. He worked for the National Research Council prior to being named head of the Department of Plant Ecology at the University in 1938. A native of Ukraine, Pavlychenko gave courses in Ukrainian and helped establish the Department of Slavic Studies. He resigned from the University in 1948 to accept a research position with the American Chemical Paint Company.