

## Question

The Amati Quartet is an extremely rare set of four musical instruments owned by the University of Saskatchewan—the only set of its kind in Canada and one of few in the world. The oldest of these instruments is a viola. When was it made?

- a) 1607
- b) 1707
- c) 1807
- d) 1907

## Answer

a) The viola dates to 1607, and was commissioned by Pope Paul V. The two violins date to 1627 and 1637, while the cello is comparatively "new", built in 1690. They were made by the famous Amati family of northern Italy, who supplied finely crafted musical instruments to royalty and the wealthy. The tone of these rare masterpieces is considered beyond compare. They were brought to Saskatchewan by Stephen Kolbinson, a



Kindersley area farmer, musician and avid musical instrument collector. In 1959, he sold the set to the university for a nominal fee, making the music from these instruments more accessible to the people of Saskatchewan.

*The Amati instruments with Stephen Kolbinson (right) and U. of S. composer-in-residence Murray Adaskin. In his left hand, Mr. Kolbinson holds the 1607 viola.*

U. of S. Archives A-2669

## Question

The following are all official mottos from Canadian universities. Which one is the motto for the University of Saskatchewan?

- a) For God and Country
- b) Whatsoever Things are True
- c) I Will Lift up my Eyes
- d) By Work all Things Increase and Grow

## Answer

a) The University of Saskatchewan motto, in Latin, is *Deo et Patriae*, translated as For God and Country. Motto b) is University of Alberta, c) is University of Calgary, d) is McGill University.

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## Question

Which of the following famous writers said that the University of Saskatchewan was "apparently half a century ahead of Cambridge in Science and of Oxford in common sense"?

- a) W.O. Mitchell
- b) Farley Mowat
- c) Norman Mailer
- d) George Bernard Shaw

## Answer

d) George Bernard Shaw. University of Saskatchewan English Professor, Richard Albert Wilson, published a book in 1937 called *The Miraculous Birth of Language* that discussed the development of language in terms of world evolution. The book was a hit in Britain, and the Irish literary critic, George Bernard Shaw, was so impressed that he wrote a lengthy preface to the book's second edition. In it, he paid tribute to Wilson's university, the University of Saskatchewan.

## Question

Emma Woikin became internationally famous as a:

- a) scientist
- b) diplomat
- c) marathon runner
- d) spy

## Answer

d) Spy. Emma Woikin, originally from Blaine Lake, was working as a civil servant in Ottawa in 1945 when Russian cipher clerk Igor Gouzenko defected from the Soviet Embassy and set off a chain of events that led to the Cold War. The infamous "Gouzenko Affair" revealed that state secrets were being passed to the Soviets and that some of these had come from Emma who had been seduced by a handsome officer in the Soviet Embassy and duped into providing information. The secrets she handed over were not significant, yet she was declared a traitor and sent to Kingston Penitentiary. After her release in 1946, Emma moved to Saskatoon, remarried, and worked as a legal secretary.

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## Question

Name the Saskatonian who has been called "The Father of Canadian Medicare".

## Answer

Emmett Hall came to Saskatoon with his family in 1910. A law graduate from the University of Saskatchewan, Hall became a lawyer in Saskatoon and after a long career, was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada in 1962. He is best remembered for his appointment by Prime Minister Diefenbaker to head a royal commission on Canada's health system. His report recommended that Canada follow the lead of Saskatchewan and establish a universal medical care insurance system across the country.

## Question

Who is John Clisby?

- a) Saskatoon's first judge
- b) Saskatoon's first permanent policeman
- c) first Saskatonian appointed to the Senate
- d) architect of the Bessborough Hotel

## Answer

b) John Clisby became Saskatoon's first permanent police officer in 1898. Constable Clisby became famous for capturing a prisoner who had escaped from a train near Dundurn while being transported to jail. The river was in flood and the ferry wasn't operating, so the only way across was on the train bridge. Undeterred, Clisby convinced his horse to stand on a railway handcar which he rolled across the bridge. On the other side, he

mounted his trusty steed and galloped off in pursuit of the culprit.



*Const. John Clisby.*  
LHR PH 2000 72

## Question

How did the Diamond Intersection (33rd Street and Warman Road/2nd Avenue) get its name?

- a) The streets do not cross at right angles, giving the intersection a diamond shape.
- b) Two railways intersect near here, with the crossing tracks making a diamond shape.
- c) It was named for a jewellery store located near the intersection.
- d) It was named for the Diamond Confectionery, a popular spot for ice cream for many years.

## Answer

b) The Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways cross near the southwest corner of the intersection, their tracks making a diamond shape.



*Railway tracks at the Diamond Intersection.*

Karpan Photo

## Question

Name the only chartered bank in Canada to have its headquarters in Saskatoon.

## Answer

Established in 1997, the First Nations Bank of Canada is a nationally chartered bank with headquarters in Saskatoon and branches in many parts of Canada.

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## Question

Saskatoon was the first place in Canada to use this piece of equipment:

- a) electrical power plant run on natural gas
- b) diesel powered buses
- c) automatic dial telephones
- d) Zamboni to maintain hockey rinks

## Answer

c) Saskatoon's automated dial telephone system was installed in 1906, the year the small community became a city, and began operating the following year. It was the first system of its kind in Canada, and at that time only a small number of cities in the United States had dial phones. "A Phone System That Always Works" read the headline in *The Phenix* to announce the service. It was called "The city's new waitless, cussless, out-of-orderless, girlless telephone, where everyone is his own operator." The newspaper even had instructions on how to use the new fangled phones where you put your finger in the notch next to the number and turn the dial.