A HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

FEBRUARY 20, 1877 to FEBRUARY 20, 1927

By

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THE UNIVERSITY
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OF MANITOBA

Being a Thesis submitted to the Department of History of the University of Manitoba in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts.

University of Manitoba, April 1927.

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

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The writer has had access to the Minutes of the University Council, the Minutes of the Board of Governors and the Financial Statements of the University and has great pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy and kindness received in the offices of the University.

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CHAPTER I

THE CHURCH SCHOOLS 1818 - 1877

Lord Selkirk did not overlook the question of education, when he was laying plans for the future of his colony at Red River. In 1813 he sent out Mr. K. McRae with directions for the organization of two schools. This was not accomplished however until two years after Lord Selkirk's visit in 1817. At that time he set aside two river lots, each with ten chains frontage for school purposes.

The Hudson's Bay Company too was not unmindful of education. It felt a certain responsibility towards the families of its employees, and made some provision in the northern posts for the education of the children of the factors. In 1808 there is a record of three teachers being sent out. The Company also helped to pay the salaries (1) of the missionaries, and there was a tacit understanding, or expectation that every missionary would start a school or at least superintend it.

No aid was given for the education of the Indians (2) or half-breeds. It was impossible to collect any group of Indians with sufficient permanence of abode to start systematic education, and they could not be persuaded to give up their children. As for the half-breeds, it was claimed that they were in a condition to pay for their own education. Many of the factors sent their children to the old country to be educated.

The Hudson's Bay Company however, did make a grant of £100 annually towards the support of a school in the Red River Settlement which seems to have been the only district (3) where it gave money specifically and

(1) Report Select Committee of 1857 - 2000, 2001, 1730

(2) " " " " " - 1129 -1133

(3) " " " " " - 2469

regularly for education. This school, in the main for higher education, was under the direct supervision of the Bishop of Rupert's Land. It was partially self-supporting as the pupils paid £30 a year. Indirectly the support given by the Hudson's Bay Company to its Anglican chaplains and the missionaries of other denominations contributed greatly to the cause of education. (1)

Nevertheless credit for the support of these early missionaries and their schools must in the main be given to the church missionary societies. (2) Sir George Simpson in his evidence (3) before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, 1857 estimated that in agricultural districts one-fifth of the cost of education was paid by the parents and four-fifths by the church missionary societies.

(1) The following sums were given out of Company funds exclusively. Report of Select Committee of 1857, 1721 - 1772.

£300 per annum to the Bishop of Rupert's Land
£100 in aid of schools at Red River.
£150 to the chaplain at Red River.
£150 to the chaplain at York
£ 50 to the one at East Main
£200 at Fort Victoria
£100 to the Roman Catholic Bishop
£ 50 to the Wesleyan missionary at Norway House
£ 50 to the Presbyterian missionary at Red River
£ 50 to Oxford House
£ 50 at Rainy River
£ 20 in Saskatchewan

(2) The Church Missionary Society
The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge
The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
The Wesleyan Missionary Society

(3) Report of Select Committee of 1857, 1321 - 23

There was no direct tax levied in any part of the territory under the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company either for schools or any other public work until after its transfer to Canada in 1870. Although in the leases to the settlers at Red River there was a covenant that settlers should contribute towards education and religious instruction, Sir George Simpson said, (1) "the covenant was void so far as taxation". But after the Red River Settlement was transferred back to the Company in 1835 the Council of Assiniboia (2) voted £100 a year to both the Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops to be used for school purposes. This money was derived from a 4% duty on imports which was paid in the main, by the Hudson's Bay Company. Later small grants were made to the Presbyterian Church schools. The remaining cost of education still fell on the individual parent and the church missionary societies. Even this meagre help (3) was disapproved by the Honorable Committee of the Company for a despatch was received 1853 calling the educational grants, "a misappropriation of public funds". The Council of Assiniboia too, as late as 1866, showed its attitude (4) towards grants for education, by declaring that while education was important the funds at its disposal would not admit of systematic grants for that purpose, and that the educational needs of the settlement must continue to be met in the same way as in the past, which meant that the burden must still be borne by the church societies and the parents.

(1) Report of S.C. 1857, 1714-5

(2)"Canadian North West. Its early Development and Legislative Records" by Oliver. Vol. I, P. 100, 722, 787, 788, 811, 826, 847, 863, 1310, etc.

(3) Canadian North West, P. 100

(4) Canadian North West, P. 102.

The first Roman Catholic missionaries, the Reverend Joseph Norbert Provencher afterwards the first Roman Catholic Bishop of the Red River Settlement and Father Sévère Dumoulin arrived in July 1818, and the first Anglican missionary, the Reverend John West in 1820. As each had direction from his respective church to start schools it was to be expected that from the beginning education in the settlement would follow two distinct lines.

The two Roman Catholic missionaries were sent out by Bishop Plessis of Quebec on the advice of Lord Selkirk and because of a petition signed in 1817 by twenty-three of the French inhabitants of the settlement. Bishop Plessis' instructions to the missionaries were that (1) "they would apply themselves with particular care to the Christian education of the children and would for that purpose establish a school and catechism classes in all the villages that they visit". He even made his direction more definite, "they will fix their residence near Fort Douglas on the Red River and will build there a church, a house and a school". In accordance with this a school was started in nearly every new parish with the priest as teacher. The main expense of supporting the missionaries was in connection with the schools.

The first Roman Catholic Mission (2) called St. Boniface out of deference to some Germans who had come to the settlement soon after its establishment, was built near the junction of the Seine with the Red on the land granted by Lord Selkirk. The building was of log, fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, and one end only was roofed in that first year 1818. Here Father Provencher opened his school. He did all the teaching himself for several years. Before the close of 1819 it is recorded that two of the largest boys had begun the study of Latin.

(1) Canadian Northwest by Dugas, P. 1220 - 23

(2) Le Manitoba, July 29, 1910

Shortly afterwards a school was started at Pembina (1) because here, the camp which had a population of three hundred, was nearer the haunts of the buffalo, and thus had more certain provisions than had the settlement at Red River. Father Dumoulin was sent to take charge of this mission, and the school was conducted by an ecclesiastic named Guillaume Edge who soon had sixty pupils enrolled. From this centre Legace, a French Canadian went to the buffalo hunters' camp west of Pembina, and had more pupils than had Edge in Pembina. This Legace school was not permanent as the hunting was so constantly shifting. Edge returned to Quebec in 1820 and M. Sauve took charge in 1821. He remained until 1825, when Pembina was shown to be in United States territory. Sauve reported that he had six studying Latin.

Meanwhile in 1819 the St. Boniface school must have been closed for a time, as owing to the grasshopper plague, the settlement had to move down to Pembina for the winter. It was probably opened again in 1820. In that year, Father Provencher went to Quebec leaving Father Ferrace Destroismaisons who had just come to the country to superintend the mission and school. On his return as Bishop in 1822, he was accompanied by Jean Harper a native of Quebec. Jean Harper had charge of the elementary school for nine years.

One of the aims of these mission schools was to prepare half-breed boys for the priesthood. As early as 1823 (2) Bishop Provencher wrote to Monseignior Lartigne of Montreal that he had two pupils, a French Canadian named Senecal, and a Metis named Chenier, who had completed their Latin grammar. To quote his own words, "Dieu veuille qu'ils fassent quelque chose de bon". These two may be termed the first students of St. Boniface College. He asked

(1) Catholic Church in Western Canada - Morice, P. 104

(2) Le Manitoba, July 29, 1910.

for donations of Latin classics mentioning a translation of the works of Horace and Cicero as special needs. He said he already had "De Viris Illustribus", and "Des Cornilius Nepos" and that he was asking Governor Simpson for four French Latin and four Latin-French dictionaries. The aim of preparing French half-breeds for the priesthood was not accomplished but to use Father Morice' words, (1) "these efforts of men with scarcely a sufficiency of the necessaries of life to impart to half-breed children a knowledge which would lift them above the average white man is certainly worthy of record".

The St. Boniface school began to take boarders in 1827 indicating that boys from other places were coming there for education, and in the spring of 1833 the Bishop found it necessary to build a new wooden schoolhouse eighteen feet by fifteen feet. At this time there was a class of six boys studying Latin under Father Thibault, and during the winter of 1834 M. Louis Marin (2) arrived from Paris to assist him. There is a record in 1835 that English was being taught in the school so probably by this time there were some English speaking boys in attendance.

As the school developed Bishop Provencher (3) became very anxious to have it in the care of a religious order. In 1847 he tried but unsuccessfully to persuade the brothers of St. Viateur to come. It was not until 1854, one year after Bishop Provencher's death that his dream was fulfilled, by the coming of the Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes to take charge of the St. Boniface School. This necessitated a larger school building, and Bishop Taché,(4) successor to Bishop Provencher at once began the construction of "une belle

(1) The Catholic Church in Western Canada, P. 122 - 3

(2) Gov. Report of R.C. Schools 1884

(3) Le Manitoba June 29, 1910.

(4) Life of Taché Benoit, Vol. 1, P. 289

et spacieuse maison", sixty feet long and thirty-four feet wide. It was completed three years later in 1857, and in that year there was an enrolment of fifty pupils. This building bore successively the names of College, Old College, and Académe Provencher. It was the result of the charity of the bishop and city of Montreal, who sent £364 towards its cost.

The Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes left in 1860. (1) The missionaries then took charge of the school as before the arrival of the brothers with Pere Le Floch as director Bishop Taché was anxious to have the school placed under the care of his own order, the Oblates. (2) In 1862 he confided its direction to Père Lestanc who was relieved by Le Père Lavoie in 1870. In 1866, Taché secured the service of the Reverend George Dugas (3) for the college. The latter with the aid of Father Allard resumed a classical course which has never been interrupted.

Such was the beginning of St. Boniface College which was ready to affiliate with the other colleges to form the University in 1877. It had then one hundred and fifty students in attendance, and a staff of nine professors. In the following year (1878) the care of the college was given to the secular clergy with M. Forget Despatis in charge.

Also the Roman Catholics interested themselves in making provision for the education of the girls (4) of the new settlement. As early as 1824 Bishop Provencher began a correspondence with Louis Nolin, a retired officer of the North West Company, who was living at Pembina, urging him to permit Angelique one of his five daughters to come to St. Boniface to start a school for girls. Angelique had been educated in Quebec, and the Bishop thought she

(1) Life of Taché - Benoit, Vol. 1, P. 419

(2) Life of Taché - Benoit, P. 477

(3) The Catholic Church in Western Canada, Morice, P. 349.

(4) The Catholic Church in Western Canada, Morice, P. 124

would make a good nun, or at least an acceptable school mistress. The request was refused until after the death of Nolin in 1828. But the following year Angelique Nolin and her sister came to St. Boniface and opened a school for girls, which they conducted for fifteen years.

In 1836 an industrial school for girls was started with the teaching of weaving and household arts as its main object. Sir George Simpson assisted this school with company funds. He brought out two women to teach weaving and agreed to pay their salaries for two years, if the mission would provide a building in which they could carry on their instruction. This school had a set back through a fire in 1839.

In 1842 Provencher (1) begged the Bishop of Quebec to get him sisters of any order to take charge of the education of girls. For this purpose too he sent appeals to the United States, and in 1843 he visited in person St. Louis, Louisville Cincinnati and Montreal. Finally Monseigneur Bourget of Montreal recommended to him the Grey nuns as best qualified for the work he had to give them. They accepted and on June the twenty-first, 1844, four of the Grey nuns arrived to take charge. The Bishop accommodated them in his stone house which had been vacated New Year's Day 1843. They began with sixty pupils. By 1858 there were three convents in operation. In 1874 the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary established the school which has since been known as St. Mary's Academy.

The first school under the auspices of the Anglican Church was established in 1820 by the Reverend John West, who was chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company and the first Anglican clergyman to be sent to Red River. In 1821 West wrote to England that he was erecting a building for the reception "of as many boys as British benevolence would enable me to support". This first school was situated three miles below Fort Douglas

(1) The Catholic Church in Western Canada, Morice P. 183.

on land donated by the Hudson's Bay Company. St. John's College was later built on this site. The first teacher was George Harbridge. Girls and boys attended the school, the girls being taught by Mrs. Harbridge. It began with between twenty and twenty-five pupils, some of whom were to be residents. This necessitated the building of two small houses. There was some teaching of agriculture in the school.

Mr. West returned to England in 1824 and the school was superintended by the Reverend D. T. Jones who had been sent out in 1823? by the Church Missionary Society and who was now appointed in Mr. West's place as chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Jones continued the school until 1825 when the Reverend William Cochrane arrived to assist him. Mr. Jones left the settlement for a year's visit to England and on his return Mr. Cochrane moved down to St. Andrew's where a school was erected in 1827. Mrs. Cochrane taught the girls in this school. In 1833 another school was started by Mr. Cochrane twelve miles from Grand Rapids. It was in describing his work at this time that Mr. Cochrane (1) said "I am obliged to be minister, clerk, schoolmaster, arbitrator and agricultural director". A half-breed named Joseph Cook taught this Grand Rapids School which was as far as possible an industrial school. By 1848 there were thirty-five pupils in attendance, eighteen Indians and seventeen half-breeds. In the early thirties there were still another school (2) started by a Mr. John Pritchard at a place called "The Elms" on the east side of the Red River opposite where Kildonan Church was built. The Kildonan settlers availed themselves largely of the advantages afforded them by this school.

(1) Manitoba Pamphlets, Vol. 29, "Historical Sketch of Red River" Pinkham

(2) Historical Pamphlet - "Red River Culture" - Mrs. Geo. Bryce.

Meanwhile by 1833 the St. John's School (1) under Mr. Jones had developed into the Red River Academy, which was the first attempt by a Protestant denomination to establish a school for secondary education. The Reverend John McCallum, a graduate of Aberdeen took charge of this school in 1833. Its greatest prosperity was reached just before his death in 1849. Bishop Anderson, the first Anglican Bishop to be sent to Red River arrived the same year, and he placed this first classical school (2) under the care of Mr. Pridham and Mr. Thos. Cochrane. The bishop himself taught in it but could not give it his undivided attention. He enlarged its scope, aiming to make it a training college for Anglican clergy as well as a higher school for laymen. In order to popularize it he formed a College Board in 1855 with prominent laymen of the settlement on it. He gave it the name of St. John's College and supplied its motto, "In Thy light shall we see". But the new venture did not prosper and the college had to be closed. Its lineal successor was a school started in St. Paul's Parish in 1862 by the Reverend Samuel Pritchard, a son of the John Pritchard, who had conducted the school at "The Elms" in Kildonan. This school was in a very thriving condition in 1865 when Bishop Machray arrived. The new bishop felt that if the Anglican church was to make progress the higher school at St. John's must be revived. He emphasized this by urging in his first conference that schools be maintained in all parishes as a basis for it. On November the tenth, 1865, he wrote to Prebendary Bullock, "I believe that the whole success of my mission here will depend under God, upon the success of what I purpose - to establish a college for the training of those who wish a higher education". The nearest Anglican church college was in Huron one thousand miles away, so he planned to

(1) Red River Hargrave, P. 113.

(2) Historical Society Pamphlet 1901 "Red River Culture", Mrs. Geo. Bryce

have his school consist of a theological department, as well as a high school. He invited Mr. Pritchard to give up his boarding School in St. Paul's and amalgamate it with St. John's.

On November the first, 1866, St. John's College was opened with three theological students, and nineteen in the college school. There were three teachers, Bishop Machray himself, Archdeacon McLean and the Reverend Mr. Pritchard. Archdeacon McLean, who arrived in 1866 was made warden. It was organized on the lines of an English public school. The bishop hoped that in the main its students would enter the divinity department. Much of the bishop's energies during the next few years were expended in the collection of moneys for the endowment of professorships and the enlargement and refitting of the college buildings. Efforts were made to arouse local interest; the church missionary societies were appealed to; the church in Eastern Canada was asked to help. The bishop was far-seeing enough to realize that a great immigration was pending, and that if his church was to exert its share of influence they must be ready with schools and missionaries to receive it. He hoped that St. John's College would become "a fountain of light, a school of the prophets in this great land".

St. John's College was ready for incorporation at the first session of the Legislature of Manitoba in 1871. Building operations were atonce begun, and the enlarged building was ready for use by 1874. In that year there were sixty resident students and a few day students. There were seven instructors. It thus had reached a standard sufficient for affiliation with the University in 1877. (1)

The first Anglican school for girls was started by Mrs. Jones who joined her husband in 1829. She saw the need of a boarding school for the daughters of the settlers, and of the Hudson's Bay factors, and determined

(1) Present College Built 1883

to make an effort to fill the need. This school was situated on the bank of a little creek which flows into the Red River just south of St. John's Cathedral. She was assisted by a governess sent from England and conducted the school until her death in 1836. Mrs. McCallum was in charge of it till 1849. In 1851 Mrs. Mills and her daughters arrived, and they worked in the school until 1856, when Mrs. Mills returned to Ontario. During her period, the school had increased so much that a new building had to be erected. This was placed on the north side of the creek. But it was supported mainly by private subscription, and while a Mrs. Aldershaw carried it on for a time after Mrs. Mills' departure, it had to be closed for lack of funds in 1858. Its place was taken in the community by a school established in St. Andrew's in their own home by the Misses Davis. Later they put up a stone building. The Hudson's Bay Company was so much impressed by the work done in the school that it gave a grant towards the building.

The Presbyterians did not develop their schools until later than the Anglicans and Roman Catholics. Many of them sent their children to the Pritchard School at "The Elms" and still others to the McCallum School in St. John's. After the closing of the Pritchard school they endeavored to supply its place by starting an efficient parish school on the west side of the river. The school was opened in the home of John Flett, one of the settlers and John Inkster was its first teacher. (1)

(1) Teachers of Kildonan School -

John Inkster
Alexander Matheson
Adam MacBeth
Hector MacBeth
Alexander Ross
James Harper
Alexander Polson
D. B. Whimster

Shortly afterwards in 1849 a log school was built on Frog Plain,(1) just north of where Kildonan Church stands. It was supported by voluntary subscription. Considerable impetus was given to the school, when the Reverend John Black came to the settlement in 1851. It was to this school (2) that the Council of Assiniboia in 1851 voted £15. The log school continued to do duty until 1864 when it was replaced by a stone building (3) erected under the supervision of the Reverend James Nisbet.

By 1869, a school for higher education (4) was felt to be a necessity if Presbyterianism was to have its share in shaping the west. Pressure was brought to bear on the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and not without considerable hesitation, they agreed to send out an Ontario teacher, Mr. D. B. Whimster to begin more advanced work as a basis for a Presbyterian seminary. In one of the two rooms of the Kildonan School he started (in 1869) a class in the higher branches of English mathematics, and the rudiments of Greek and Latin. With the help of Dr. Black a sort of union school was organized where to use Mr. Whimster's own words, "both elementary and high school work was attempted". Dr. Black taught classes in French, Latin and Greek, the rest of the work being done by Mr. Whimster. In 1871, the latter returned to Ontario, and in the same year Dr. Bryce separated the high school from the elementary and began teaching the seniors himself. With a class of seventeen high school students, the outgrowth of the parish school of Kildonan, the foundation of Manitoba College

(1) Property granted by Lord Selkirk for church and school purposes.

(2) Canadian North West, etc. P. 100

(3) Now Nisbet Hall

(4) Manitoba College Journal, Mar. 1888, Account by D. B. Whimster.

was laid. Dr. Hart began work in the college in 1872. It was moved to Winnipeg in 1874 (1), and had by 1877 the requirements necessary for affiliation with the University.

Although Wesleyan missionaries had been in the west since 1840, they had confined their efforts to work among the Indians, and it was not until 1868 that the first Wesleyan mission in the Red River Settlement was started by the Reverend George Young.(2) A deputation went to the first Methodist Conference held in Winnipeg (1872) with the following recommendation: "Upon the subject of education the deputation desire to draw the attention of the church to the desirableness of an early effort to establish a college at Winnipeg". Sir Donald A. Smith, at that time, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company was approached, and he promised a free site for a college if a certain sum was raised towards a building fund. The mission was unable to comply with his condition. In June 1873 Mr. Young attended the Methodist Conference at London, Ontario, and it was there recommended that he visit the principal towns and cities of the east to raise money for the erection of a suitable building for a Wesleyan Institute. Subscriptions amounting to $6000 were received, and on the third of November of that year, the Institute was opened in a building adjoining the church on the corner of Main and Water Streets.

(1) Sites of Manitoba College:

1871 - in "The Canadian Presbyterian Church School" now known as"Nisbet Hall".
1872 - After the New Year at Mr. Murray's home on the north side of Nisbet Hall.
1872 - Autumn - a large frame college building was opened on the south side of Nisbet Hall.
1874 - Moved to Winnipeg - Munro Block, on east side of Main.
1875 - Present site of Bell Hotel
1882 - Present building

(2) Manitoba Memories George Young.

This building and equipment cost $3000, and could have accommodated one hundred pupils. It opened with an enrolment of forty-seven. It had three departments, a primary, intermediate and secondary. The Reverend A. Bowerman the first principal directed the school until 1876, when the Reverend T. E. Morden took charge. But the work was carried on under great financial handicaps. Each year saw an increasing deficit. Finally in 1877 it was decided to close it, partly because its funds were exhausted, but also because by 1877 the public schools in Winnipeg were much improved. As the need for it grew less, patronage had become too limited.

Nevertheless, while closing for a time a charter for Wesley College was granted in 1877 with provision for affiliation with the University when a certain number of professors were employed, and a suitable building was obtained An amended charter was granted in 1886 but actual teaching did not begin until 1888. It was affiliated with the University in 1889. (1)

Hence to the churches the credit must be given, not alone for laying the foundations of higher education in Manitoba, but for the fostering care which they bestowed upon it in its early stages.

(1) Present building opened 1896

CHAPTER II

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS 1871 - 1877

There were many difficulties facing the Government of the new Province in 1871, and one of the most serious problems to be solved was the question of public school education. The legislators had to build a system from the ground up, and in addition to that, they had to arouse the interest of an electorate unused to payment for the support of schools. They had to frame their education act under the limitations of the Manitoba Act (1) in regard to French privileges. Provision must be made for the two languages, and for religious training along the broadly denominational lines of Roman Catholicism and Protestantism. Even if it had been unnecessary to mark the line between Roman Catholics and Protestants in the schools, the people were accustomed to the idea of church schools and could not have been easily satisfied with non - sectarian schools, which left out all religious training. Then too, the Province was on the verge of a great immigration. Provision had to be made for newcomers from many parts of Europe, who had to be molded into British subjects. Hence it is not to be wondered at that there were many clauses in the Education Act of 1871 which could not escape criticism.

The Act (2) established a system of public schools. It provided for the organization of a Board of Education, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and to consist of not less than ten, or more than fourteen members. Catholics and Protestants were to be equally represented on it, but were to work in two separate sections, the one having charge of Roman Catholic Schools, and the other of Protestant schools. Each section was to have its own chairman and appoint a superintendent for the schools under its charge. The Board as a whole

(1) Canadian Statutes V. 33, Ch. 3 - Sec. 22.

(2) Manitoba Statutes 1871 - Ch. 12.

was to work out details of management for the schools; arrange courses of study; fix the requirements for teachers' certificates; conduct examinations; allot government grants.

No provision was made in this act for secondary schools for the training of teachers or for university training. These parts of the educational system were still left to the three denominational colleges which had been incorporated in 1871. But a Government that felt justified in setting aside only $7000 as its first educational grant, was perhaps wise in limiting application of the grant to the support of elementary schools.-

The defects of the 1871 Act were at once apparent. The schools were criticised as inefficient. The parish schools had been taken over as they stood, and when public money was spent on them, people felt that they had a right to demand an improvement in the system. Dissatisfaction arose over the distribution of the provincial grant. There was a strong agitation among Protestants to have the grants to individual schools made in proportion to the number of pupils in attendance as well as to the number of months each year that the school was kept open.

The Act was no sooner on the Statute Books than editorials (1) began to be written in favor of non-sectarian schools and a compulsory attendance law. These editorials on non-sectarian schools assumed a more discerning definiteness when comparisons began to be made with the secular school bills (2) in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. They also drew attention to the efforts of the United States Senate in regard to non-sectarian education, (3) and to the fact that the Catholics in the United States had not opposed

(1) Manitoban - July 8, 1871. Standard May 8, June 12, 1875.

(2) Free Press Aug. 19 - 1876.

(3) Free Press Aug. 26 - 1876.

the public schools. They hoped that in Manitoba there would be no opposition

The Winnipeg School Board took a prominent part in the non-sectarian agitation of this period. At the September meeting of the Board in 1876, (1) Dr. Bryce gave notice that at a future meeting he would bring in resolutions in connection with a non-sectarian system of public schools. These resolutions (2) were passed unanimously at the meeting of the School Board on December the fifth, 1876. In brief, they pointed out that the Education Act, as it stood, could not meet the changing needs of this country, because a sectarian system could not be satisfactorily worked in mixed communities and communities in Manitoba were rapidly becoming such. The main question was, could the people of Manitoba be welded into a homogeneous whole, unless there was one common educational system? The division of the grants between the two groups of schools made the educational system too expensive especially when the results obtained were considered so unsatisfactory. The most glaring defect was that owing to the sectarian nature of the schools whole groups in some communities were growing up without any education. A Catholic group in a community where Protestants were in the majority would not send their children to the Protestant school, and Protestants made the same discrimination when they were the minority in a Catholic community. Where the groups were more equally proportioned, two schools were supported where one larger school would have better served the purpose. Hence the resolutions pointed out that Manitoba's schools, should be public schools in the fullest sense.

In an editorial (3) of December the fourth 1876 there is the first suggestion in the daily paper advocating the abolition of the Boards of

(1) Free Press, Sept. 4 - 1876

(2) Free Press, Dec. 6 - 1876

(3) Free Press, Dec. 4 - 1876

Education and the placing of the schools directly under the control of a Cabinet minister. Here again the insistent demand for non-sectarian schools appears, and coupled with it is the demand for more use of the English language in state supported schools.

Nevertheless, in spite of difficulties and criticisms the work of school organization continued. School district after school district was marked out as the settlers poured into the country. The Education Act was amended yearly, as its inadequacy became apparent. The duties of the Board of Education and of the School Trustees were better defined. A careful school census was demanded. The methods of taxation for school purposes were decided on. The basis for the division between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant schools of the moneys (1) set aside for school purposes was made more definite. The Board of Education was made responsible for the apportioning of the money between the different schools.

Another indication of educational progress was the increase in the number of schools. In 1871 there were in all thirty-three parish schools taken over by the Government, sixteen Protestant schools, and seventeen Roman Catholic. By 1877 there were sixty-nine elementary public schools, thirty-eight Protestant and thirty-one Roman Catholic. Students who were ambitious for higher education attended one of the church supported colleges, or went to eastern colleges. No state supported secondary schools were in operation until 1882, and even then the secondary teaching was done in rooms allotted them in the elementary schools until 1892. It should be remembered, however, that these early

(1) School Act:

1871 - Ch.12, Sec. 13.
Amend. 1875 - Ch.22, Sec. IV.
1875 - Ch.22, Sec. IV. (1) IX.

elementary schools (1) (1871 - 1882) included in their curriculum the work of grades nine and ten. It was not until 1883, that the work of these grades was taken over by the High School Department; also in its first organization the High School was only for the preparation of teachers for first and second class certificates, the third class being obtainable from the elementary school. But, by the second year of its history, (1884) the demand for preparation for the University was so insistent, that a matriculation course had to be arranged.

To found a University in 1877, when the inadequate basis is realised - three denominational colleges undertaking secondary work, and public schools under the Education Act doing only elementary work - required an optimism to be admired but difficult to understand.

(1) Western School Journal Nov. 1912.

CHAPTER III

THE FOUNDING OF THE UNIVERSITY 1877

As stated above the Education Act of 1871 made no provision for secondary, much less for university training. The work of secondary education was still left to the three denominational colleges. With the limited funds at their disposal, and in view of their predominating aim of training students for the ministry they were reluctant to undertake provision for a full university course. Students who wanted this must go east for it, and consequently very few were able to continue their education beyond the high school period. But there were far-seeing men, ambitious for Manitoba's progress who felt that not only must Manitoba solve this question of higher education for herself, but that she must be a beacon light for the territories opening on her western border. Plans must be laid to meet the increasing needs, and diverging conditions of life in a Province no longer isolated but fast becoming a connecting link between east and west, and already the distributing point for the west. Forces other than the churches, must be called into play, if advancement was to be made.

There had been extremely friendly relations between the different religious denominations in Manitoba. Although the Hudson's Bay Company had not carried out Lord Selkirk's promise of sending out a Presbyterian minister, the first Anglican missionary, the Reverend John West was welcomed by Anglicans and Presbyterians alike, and he was broad-minded enough to see that his duty lay in ministering to all denominations. He and his successors modified the Church of England service to make it more acceptable to the Presbyterians in their congregations, and while on the arrival of the Reverend John Black in 1851, all but one of the pioneer Presbyterian families left the Anglican church to return to their own, yet they cherished the memories of their years of close association with the Anglicans. Between Catholics and Protestants too, the relationship had been most friendly.

Both were meeting and overcoming the same hardships. Both were engaged in the same battle with nature. Both were more or less dependent on the Hudson's Bay Company if not for actual livelihood in every case, at least for connection with the outside world. It is not to be wondered at that when it came to discussions on higher education these pioneers were ready to make an effort to reach common ground on essentials.

From an educational standpoint Manitoba was most fortunate in the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alexander Morris, sent to her in 1872, and holding office till 1877. Sir Alexander Morris had all his life been interested in education. He had opposed the establishment of separate schools in Ontario. He had served as one of the Governors of McGill University, and for a time he had been chairman of the trustees of Queen's University. On his arrival in Manitoba he at once interested himself in the question of education. In a letter to Lord Dufferin, who had made inquiries concerning the higher educational institution in Manitoba, Governor Morris said: (1)

> "When I came here I was surprised that in a region so long secluded from the outer world such laudable efforts would have been made for the advance of higher education. Of course in a society at once so old, and till recently so shut up in itself, and affected by the peculiar combination arising from the co-mingling of the English, Scotch and French with the Indian tribes it could not be expected that the educational institutions should be so largely equipped or so far advanced as in the older provinces of the Dominion; and yet I can bear testimony that a sound education is being afforded in Manitoba and that of a character that would be creditable even in the older provinces. I speak from observation and personal experience, having two boys attending St. John's College and I am much pleased with their progress. With regard to the institutions here, your Lordship will observe that the English church, the Roman Catholic church, the Presbyterian and the Wesleyan church are all engaged in the work of higher education and it must be borne in mind that the institutions maintained by these bodies are not only in Manitoba, but afford the means of educating the children of the scattered residents of the different North West Territories who send their children here from great distances".

(1) Feb. 25, 1874.

The question of a future University was no doubt in the minds of the leaders in the different colleges, with all of whom Governor Morris was on intimate terms. But the difficulties financial and sectarian seemed so insuperable that no formal meeting with the expressed object of discussing it seems to have been held. It does not seem to have been a matter of debate by the College Boards either separately or jointly. But there is a detailed record (1) of one most interesting meeting held in the old Court House (2) on January the twenty eighth, 1876 for the purpose of distributing prizes and scholarships to the students of Manitoba College. The meeting was open to the public, and many of the prominent men of the city, among them several members of the Legislature were present. The addresses to the students were given by Mr. J. W. Taylor, the United States Consul, Professor Bryce, Professor Hart, and the Reverend James Robertson, pastor of Knox Church, Winnipeg. It was natural that these addresses should deal with the subject of higher education, the present needs of the Provin in this respect, and the ideal which should guide its upward progress. Two of th speakers, Consul Taylor and Mr. Robertson, in their enthusiasm went so far as to outline schemes for a University.

Consul Taylor advocated a State University. He referred to the University of Michigan as a very successful one of this order, but felt that the possibility in Manitoba of such a University was very remote. He thought that a University similar to that of the State of New York was a possibility. Under this scheme the existing denominational colleges might affiliate under a board of regents incorporated as the University of Manitoba. "To such an organization", he said, "besides the surveillance of high schools and colleges, might be entrusted the custody of a provincial library, the collection of memoirs and other materials of

(1) Free Press Jan. 31, 1876.

(2) Main Street - present site of Ryan Block

of history, and the foundation of a museum of natural science in connection with the geological survey of the North West, now in progress".

Dr. Bryce discussed the necessity for united action among the denominations so that a non-denominational system in common collegiate and university education might be established in the North West. So far the necessity had been laid on the churches of providing for a degree of secondary education, and in addition, owing to the inefficiency of the common schools, they had been compelled to establish an elementary department in connection with their colleges as a temporary expedient. The necessity of a good common school system as a basis for all education was urged. As to colleges, his hope was to see a government institution as soon as the Province could afford it, but this was not to be expected for a few years. He believed that when this came to pass, Manitoba College would fall into line with the action of the Government and become an institution of another character. To further this, they should begin at once trying to bring the different denominations together into one board for higher education, setting apart a small amount for three or four yearly scholarships, and having students prepared by the different colleges compete at one common examination. He was sure that the Protestant colleges would willingly join, and possibly the Roman Catholic as well.

Professor Hart confined his efforts to focusing the attention of his hearers on the necessity of a state supported high school. He said that while the need was as yet not acutely felt, owing to the generosity of the churches, still that secondary education, "is the proper work of the state, and should be done by the churches only when the state is unable or unwilling to undertake it". He thought that a vigorous high school system, "maintained by the state would put the opportunity of securing the benefits of a higher education within the reach of the whole youth of the Province, of both sexes", and furnish a firm basis for the University of the future.

The Reverend James Robertson made the most constructive speech of the

evening. He outlined his scheme, for a University in these words,:

> "We propose then, that there should be a University of Manitoba. By this I mean an examining and degree conferring board. I am unaware that any existing collegiate institute has asked for such a power and it was necessary for various reasons that they should take no steps in this direction. Then a college similar to University College of Toronto could be established in Winnipeg, and its students could go up for examination before the University. Let that college be equipped with as efficient a staff of professors as we can afford and as circumstances require. If it should be found that denominational colleges had so strong a hold on men's minds, then such colleges could be affiliated with the University, and all degrees would be conferred by that body in arts, medicine, law and civil engineering: To save expense the examinations could be conducted in each college. It should be noted however, that denominational colleges were not so successful as those under the state. This central college would be a sort of model for the rest with its high standard; and promising students could spend a longer time at it than elsewhere. At such a college a greater number of students would attend, and their influence on each other would be beneficial. Competition would be keen for prizes, scholarships and medals and men would receive varied cultures. Such a college would liberalize men. Too frequently sectarian colleges make men narrow. The best men in the country could mingle with each other irrespective of religious convictions, and the tendency would be to make the population homogeneous. Men would forget in public affairs what church or nationality they formerly belonged to, and act as intelligent citizens in this new country, for the general good".

Such was the prophetic speech in which a plan for a University in Manitoba was first given to the public. The man who presented it was a well balanced enthusiast, both a visionary and a practical man of affairs. He was a pioneer ready to face and work out the problem of the moment, but always with a sane vision of its bearing on the future. The present University approximates to a considerable degree the practical ideal which Dr. Robertson pointed out.

But the views expressed at this meeting can only be taken as an index of the feeling of one group of college leaders and there is no reason to suppose that these men contemplated any attempt to bring the University question to an issue in the near future. Yet a year later the University Act was on the Statute Book. Such an undertaking could hardly have been accomplished had it not been for the persistence of Governor Morris, who was anxious to have the Act establishing a University for the Province passed before the close of his term of office in 1877. University bred himself, he felt that one of the doors

of progress for the new Province must lead to a University. In his zeal for this object he was ready to overlook the lack of state-supported institutions doing high school work, and create a University first trusting to the future for the provision of this necessary foundation. That he was at least largely responsible for the passing of the Act is borne out by the testimony of the educational leaders of the day.

Dr. Bryce in an article (1) on the founding of the University read before the Literary Society of Manitoba College in 1900 said:

> "To all of us struggling to make ends meet, and to keep a fair show before the world in our colleges the University idea seemed as unreal as the far-famed spectre of Brocken. Whether the Governor feared the opposition of the Colleges, or wished a free hand in his project, or was not sure of the feasibility of his plan, no one seems to know. Certain it is, that he never proposed the matter to the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land or to myself as representative of Manitoba College, other than by perhaps a casual reference in conversations as to the desirability of such a thing. It was never brought before the College Boards for consideration. But with remarkable persistence Governor Morris kept the matter before his ministers and carried his point".

Further, at the meeting of the University Council held on November the (2) twenty-second, 1889, when the origin of the University was being discussed, Dr. Bryce said that his impression was that Governor Morris had more to do with the drawing up of the Bill than any other person.

Archibishop Machray in an article on the University (3) in referring to Mr. Royal's words (4) to the effect that the Government during two years had been repeatedly urged to submit a measure for the institution of a University said, "It is not clear that anyone connected with the Colleges approached the Government, so it seems probable that Mr. Royal refers to representations made by the

(1) Free Press, Nov. 17, 1900.

(2) Free Press, Nov. 23, 1889.

(3) Canada, An Encylopedia of the Country, Vol. IV, P. 256

(4) Speech on the introduction of the U. Bill.

Lieutenant Governor, the Honorable Alexander Morris, who took a very great interest in the matter for himself and others with whom he had conversations, more particularly the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land and the Reverend Dr. Bryce at that time the acting head of Manitoba College".

Archbishop Tache in a letter to Sir John Thompson (1) in 1890, after mentioning that he had several conversations in reference to the University with the Lieutenant Governor said, "It was he who urged upon me the advisability of joining with the two other colleges to secure a University in Manitoba". Archbishop Tache reiterates this in a letter to Edmund Morris,(2) a son of Governor Morris in these words:

> "Another great service rendered by the Honorable Mr. Morris is his exertion and success with regard to the establishment of Manitoba University. Under his direction we succeeded in establishing in a new country a University which was nothing but a source of satisfaction to all those concerned with it so long as it kept within the bounds so highly recommended and approved by your beloved father".

Dr. Hart too, in a speech (3) to the University Council said he had had frequent conversations with Governor Morris about the Bill. Also he said, "The Governor's term was drawing to a close, and he wanted the Bill to be put on the Statute Books".

Several of Governor Morris' letters of this period indicate the prominence of the University idea in his mind. He wrote to Lord Dufferin (4) just previous to the opening of the Legislature "Our Legislature opens on the thirtieth, and among our proposals is a University on the model of London. I hope to embrace in it all the colleges - Protestant and Catholic". After the passing of the Act, in a letter to Sir John A. McDonald he said, "You will see that Lord Dufferin

(1) Minutes of U.C. Mar. 6, 1890

(2) Jan. 14, 1893.

(3) Free Press, Nov. 23, 1889

(4) Jan. 25, 1877.

spoke in the highest terms of my last achievement - the Manitoba University".

Thus while there is little of actual record in regard to the founding of the University the evidence leads to the inference that Governor Morris was the moving spirit in its creation.

During the drafting of the Bill the college leaders were not consulted, but a copy of the Bill as drafted was sent by Mr. Royal, the Attorney General, to each for criticism before it reached its final stage. But as no meeting was called for mutual discussion it was evident that the constitution of the University as provided by the Act was about as satisfactory as could be devised in view of the existing conditions.

There were very few people in the country and the (1) majority of these were so absorbed in the struggle of adjusting themselves to conditions of living in the new country that they had little thought or energy to give to the question of education. There was no prospect for some years to come of government support for a University. Secondary education was completely under the control of the several denominational colleges, and the university standard would be set by them. Any university system decided upon would need their active and united approval before it could work smoothly. One of these colleges was supported by the Roman Catholics, and in the nature of things had a different viewpoint from the other colleges on the functions of a University. Hence it was no easy task to plan a system at once broad enough to satisfy the denominational colleges that none of their cherished rights would be infringed, and at the same time leave the University with a sufficient reserve of power to enable it to perform all the functions of a University. Particular care had to be taken in framing the Act to avoid leaving in it points of doubtful interpretation, which might in the future become centres of controversy; and in spite of the care taken several parts were left in the Act which gave rise

(1) Official Census 1871 - Manitoba 18,995 including Indians
1881 - " 65,974

1871 - Winnipeg 241
1881 - " 7,985

to discussion and some bitterness twelve years later. But the primary purpose of the Act that of establishing "one University for the whole of Manitoba" was accomplished. The disaster which would have inevitably arisen, of having a number of denominational colleges, each with degree conferring power, each with equal right competing for provincial support, and its share in whatever land endowment might be forthcoming from the Dominion Government, was avoided. Manitoba owes much to Governor Morris for seeing to it that she had so early in her history, a University with which the existing denominational colleges could be affiliated and with such liberal provision for later affiliations.

In his speech from the throne (1) on January the thirtieth, 1877 Governor Morris referred to the University Act in these words: (2)

> "In view of the necessity of affording to the youth of the province the advantages of higher education a bill will be submitted to you providing for the establishment on a liberal basis of a University for Manitoba, and for affiliation therewith of such of the existing incorporated colleges as may take advantage of the benefits of the University. Provision will also be made in the bill for the eventual establishment of a Provincial Normal School for teachers. I regard this measure as one of great importance and as evidence of the rapid progress of the country towards the possession of so many of the advantages which the older provinces of the Dominion enjoy".

The speeches (3) of the members of the Legislature following the Governor's address, and dealing with the proposed University Bill show little enthusiasm either for or against it. There is slight indication that the speakers realized its basic importance to their Province. The issues involved were pre-eminently of the future and they of necessity were concerned with the present. It is interesting to note,however,that the late Honorable John Norquay, consistent in his policy that Manitoba must undertake and be responsible for her own

(1) Third session of the second Legislature of Manitoba

(2) Sessional Papers 1877

(3) Free Press, Feb. 1, 1877

development made the most vigorous speech in its favor. He said "I believe that the interests of the Province require that in order to obtain degrees our people should not be forced to travel into the older provinces, but should have facilities for this purpose offered here. I flatter myself that sufficient educational talent will be found in the Province to enable it to cope successfully with any difficulties that may arise in furthering this measure".

The Honorable Mr. Royal the Attorney-General in moving the second reading of the bill admitted that there was a great difference of opinion in regard to the institution of a University. He said - (1)

> "This difference exists chiefly amongst the leading members of the several institutions of the Province. The Government have been urged during the past two years to submit a measure for the institution of a University and the Government have consented and in so doing have endeavored as far as possible to meet the views of the different parties seeking the establishment. The Government thinks the bill premature, but have been so repeated urged that they have brought it down. The bill only provides for a University to grant degrees, and for graduating purposes, but will not be a teaching institution. The bill, however, provides that hereafter chairs may be attached and endowed and it become a teaching institution as well".

The act entitled "An Act to establish a Provincial University" was passed February twenty-eighth, 1877. Contrary to the usual custom it was drafted first in French, (2) by the Honorable Joseph Royal, the Attorney-General and afterwards translated into English. The Dominion Federation probably suggested the form of government for the University of Manitoba, but many of its provisions were adopted from the University Act of Ontario of 1853, which relates to the University of Toronto proper.

The preamble to the Act reads, "Whereas it is desirable to establish one University for the whole of Manitoba (on the model of the University of London) for the purpose of raising the standard of higher education in the Province and of enabling all denominations and classes to obtain academical degrees, therefore"; The University of London in 1877 was an examining and degree conferring body doing no teaching. To model the University of Manitoba on the University of London

(1) Free Press, Feb. 10, 1877

(2) Minutes of Univ. Council, Mar.6, 1890 (Letter from Mr. Royal to Archbishop Tache)

seemed an apt way of surmounting the difficulty of uniting denominational colleges in one University. Archbishop Tache in his letter (1) to Sir John Thompson, says that when he went to Quebec in 1876 to study the university question, he saw a Calendar of the University of London and felt that in it was a basis for the plan of the University of Manitoba, and that the phrase, "on the model of the University of London", was inserted on his suggestion, as also the specific clause "There shall be no professorship or other teachership in the University".

The Act established a corporation for the Government of the University consisting of a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor with a Council. The Chancellor was to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for a term of three years; the first Vice-Chancellor was also to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, but after that he was to be selected annually by the Council from among their members. The Council was to consist of seven representatives from each affiliated college, three from the Convocation, and one from each of the two sections of the Board of the Education. To the Council, which practically meant to the representatives of the three denominational colleges was entrusted the entire management (2) of the affairs of the University except that all statutes, by-laws, and regulations (3) of the Council had to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council as visitor. This, however, was only a nominal control. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council was also given the power of affiliating colleges other than St. John's, St. Boniface and Manitoba, which were the three designated in the Act. The disturbing question of theology teaching was settled by granting to each college "the power of forming a separate faculty in theology for the examining and granting of degrees of Bachelor of

(1) Minutes Univ. Council, Mar. 6, 1890

(2) App. XX, Univ. Act 1877, Sec. 17 and 18.

(3) App. XX, " " " " 35.

Divinity and Doctor of Divinity; and such degrees to be entitled to all rights and privileges as if they were granted by the University".

The whole Act was very clear and definite. The interpretation of Section 10, was the only one that aroused controversy. Section 10 reads, "There shall be no professorship or other teachership at present in the University; but its functions shall be limited to the examining of candidates for degrees and certificates in the several faculties". The words, "at present", seem to contradict the phrase in the preamble, as seen in the printed Statute, "on the model of the University of London". As presented to the Committee of the Whole for discussion after its second reading the Act contained the words "on the model of the University of London", and in the Committee of the Whole these words were dropped from the preamble; also Section five became Section ten and in that section the words "at present" were inserted after the word "teachership". The Act with these two amendments was brought down and signed by the Lieutenant-Governor. However in the printed edition of the Statutes of that year the words, "on the model of the University of London" were erroneously retained although the amendment in Section ten, inserting the words, "at present", was correctly printed. The French edition of the Statutes for that year also failed to be an exact copy of the Act as signed by the Governor. It not only contained the phrase, "sur le plan de l'Universite de London", but omitted the French words for "at present" in clause ten. No one seems able to account for these blunders, and for some years they were unnoted. But when the question of University teaching came up for solution (1) and became involved in the discussions over the Dominion Land patents, these apparent discrepancies in the Act added to the difficulties of settlement.

To carry on the work of the University as it was organized in 1877 needed very little money, and the Act merely provided that, "A sum not exceeding two

(1) 1889

hundred and fifty dollars shall be placed at the disposal of the Council of the University to meet the expenses incidental to the organization of same". Thus, according to the original Act the Government did not seem to realize that the University as constituted would need support from the public treasury, beyond organization expenses. Nevertheless from the beginning grants (1) to the University were made by the Government annually.

Such then were the main features of the original constitution of the University of Manitoba. It will be seen that in this first University legislation there was provision made for a limited measure of state control, but hardly an acknowledgment of any responsibility on the part of the Government for financial support.

(1) See App. XII, Government Grants

CHAPTER IV

THE PRE-TEACHING PERIOD 1877 - 1900

The University of Manitoba is unique, in that no other Province has started such an institution so early in its history. The optimism, tolerance and vision of the men responsible for the actual organization must have been severely taxed many times during those early years. But the determination to reach agreement on certain essentials in education on which a common examination could be made, and to allow each college its individuality and independence bridged the denominational differences in a surprisingly amicable way. In carrying out this plan of a "federation of colleges", there seemed to be little realization at the moment, of the immensity of the task being accomplished, either on the part of those directly responsible for it or on the part of the public who were to benefit by it. There are no editorials on the University and not even press comment on it during the years 1877 - 1884. There are short accounts in the daily Free Press of the regular quarterly meetings of the Council. In some of these accounts the names of those present at the meetings are recorded with a bare outline of the most important decisions of each meeting. The minutes of the Council of the University from October the fifth, 1877, to December the fourth 1884 were lost, presumably in the McIntyre Block fire 1898, but the meeting held December the fourth, 1884, (the first for which the minutes are in existence) was recorded as the forty-ninth meeting held, which indicates that there must have been at least twenty special meetings called (1877 - 1884) in addition to the quarterly meetings noted in the press. The early meetings were held in the Court House, the offices of the Board of Education, or the room of the Historical Society.

The work of the Council was apportioned among committees. The most

important standing committees were the Board of Studies, (1) the Finance Committee, and after 1885 the Land Grant Committee; other committees were appointed to deal with special matters as they arose.

His Lordship, Bishop Machray (2) of Rupert's Land was appointed the first Chancellor of the University and the Honorable Joseph Royal the first Vice-Chancellor. The first Statute passed by the University was, "The Chancellor shall call the first meeting of the Council, and it shall meet at the Court House, October the fourth, 1877 at half past three o'clock" The organization meeting took place in accordance with this Statute, and at this meeting (3) Major E. W. Jarvis was chosen as the first Registrar.

The registering of the first students of the University is described in the Life of Archbishop Machray by his nephew Robert Machray in these words: (4)

> "Here the writer will perhaps be pardoned for introducing a personal but interesting reminiscence of that day of small things. Shortly after the first meeting of the University Council the Bishop sent for him (then a theological student in St. John's)and told him to go with the other theological students, three in number, and the two head boys of the College School, to the residence of Major Jarvis, the Registrar to be matriculated. The small band of six, nothing loath, but hardly realizing the dignity of their position as the first undergraduates of a university destined sometime to be great, walked from St. John's across the snow to Point Douglas, Winnipeg, where Major Jarvis lived. Finding him at home, the writer, who acted as spokesman told the Major of the nature of the business on which they had come, whereupon he smiled, and looked a little blank observing that there was no University Register in existence. However, he was equal to the occasion, produced a half sheet of ordinary writing paper and bade them inscribe their names on it".

(1) For the Board of Studies, two members were elected annually by each college and two by the University Council.

(2) In 1895 Bishop Machray became Archbishop of Rupert's Land.

(3) Free Press, October 5, 1877.

(4) Life of Archbishop Machray by Robert Machray, P. 271

It was decided that the course for a Bachelor of Arts degree should consist of three examinations namely the Preliminary, the Previous and the Final. These names were probably suggested by the Archbishop of Rupert's Land The first University examination (1) was held on May the twenty-seventh 1878, and seven students, all from Manitoba College wrote on it. The first degree from the University of Manitoba was conferred on William Reginald Gunn, a student of Manitoba College who passed the Bachelor of Arts examination in 1880. The first degrees of Master of Arts (2) were granted to students holding a Bachelor of Arts Degree of three years' standing.

As early as 1878 the Council appointed a committee (3) to confer with the Law Society of Manitoba as to assimilating the subjects of entrance examinations for law with those of the University, and in 1884 a reading course in law, providing for three annual examinations leading to the L.L.B. degree was arranged. This degree (4) was first granted in 1886. The Medical Colle was affiliated in 1882, and Wesley College in 1888. The agitation for the (5) admission of women students to university privileges began in 1880, when at the last meeting of the year notice of motion was given by the Reverend W. C. Pinkham, that at the next regular meeting a special committee would be asked for, to consider the question of higher education for women with a view to bringing it within the scope and aim of University work. It was a subject which lent itself to much discussion and it was not until 1886 that women were admitted to the University examinations. (6)

(1) Articles by Dr. Bryce Free Press Nov. 17, 1900

(2) Free Press March 2, 1883.

(3) Free Press Sept. 7, 1878

(4) Minutes of U. C. June 6, 1886

(5) Free Press Dec, 3, 1880

(6) Miss Jessie Holmes, the first woman student admitted to the University; passed her Matriculation in 1886 and was graduated 1889.

The question soon arose as to the entry of students of the University of Manitoba into other universities, and the first definite recognition and rating of the status of this University was that given by the Council of Medical Education and Registration of Great Britain in a letter read by the Registrar at a Council meeting held on March the fourth, 1880. (1) It stated that the Previous examination of the University of Manitoba would be recognized as sufficient to enable persons to be registered as medical students in connection with that body.

Another of the matters settled in these early years of organization was that of a University Seal. After discussions extending over two years, the form of the seal (2) to be used by the University was decided in 1880. At the same meeting it was recommended that the Bachelor of Arts' hood be of black material bordered with the usual rabbit skin, and a green silk cord, as distinctive of the University of Manitoba. In 1881 the statutes of the Council of the University were revised, and for the first time ordered to be printed.

The first amendment to the University Act was passed in 1880 (3) and in it several changes were made in administration, and some points which were found to lend themselves to doubtful interpretation in the original act were more clearly defined. It had been realized too, that more than "organization" expenses would need to be contributed by the Government, and the two hundred and fifty dollars had been granted each year. Hence the Act was amended to read (4) "A sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars shall be placed annually at the disposal of the Council of the University, to meet the expenses incidental to the working of the same". The grant of an annual sum "not ex-

(1) Free Press Mar, 5, 1880
(2) Free Press Mar. 5, 1880
(3) App. XX, Amend. 1880
(4) App. XX, U. Act 1877 - Sec. 37.

ceeding two hundred and fifty dollars", was not strictly adhered to. After 1882 larger sums (1) were assigned for the purposes of the University and the Council began to look to government aid as their right. The Vice-Chancellor the Honorable Joseph Royal in his speech at Convocation in 1883 said, (2) "In view of the grand objects of this University, in view of its further progress and consolidation let us hope that the enlightened generosity of governments will provide the means necessary to render the existence of the University of Manitoba free from precarious assistance and worthy of its object". In March 1887 a committee was formed to report to the Council of the University on its financial condition and prosperity, and to confer with the provincial government on these questions. As a result of the work of this committee a grant of two thousand dollars (3) was made for that year. In the same year the Act was amended (4) by substituting the words, "not less than", for the words. "not exceeding" and provision was thus made for the grant of any amount which the government saw fit to contribute.

In 1883 the University received its first and largest bequest (5), for the purpose of establishing a scholarship fund, known as the, "Isbister Trust". Dr. A. K. Isbister, a native of the Red River Settlement had gone to England and there held an educational position (Dean of the College of Preceptors) He had retained his interest in western progress, particularly in educational matters (6). He bequeathed to the University of Manitoba the residue of his estate after providing a life annuity of £300 for his sisters Mary and Elizabeth

(1) App. XII

(2) University Calendar 1883

(3) App. XII

(4) App. XX, Amend. 1887

(5) App. VIII.

(6) Isbister Evidence in Report of Select Committee of 1857 - 2469 - 2492

When the estate was converted into cash it amounted to some $83,000 (1) and the University offered to increase the annuity to £350, on condition that the beneficiaries should allow the funds to be invested in Manitoba, where a higher rate of interest could be obtained. This was agreed to and the trust was administered in Winnipeg, by six trustees, three chosen by the University and three by the executors. In 1901 (2) after the death of the last beneficiary under the will, all investments, moneys, lands and other securities, held under the trust were transferred to the University. Legislation was asked for and granted (3) giving the University power to administer the trust and since that date the Isbister Trust has been administered by the Committee of the University known as the Land Board.

But the burning question of the years (1877 - 1898) and the question which was most far-reaching in its results was that of the land grant. More time of the Council in those years was spent on its discussion than on any one other issue, and finally it became involved in 1869 with the question of the University becoming a teaching body.

In 1878 application had been made to the Dominion Government for a land grant as an endowment for the University, the revenues from which could be used to meet the current expenses of the University - A University that had no revenue except the small grant from the Provincial Government for organization purposes. During seven years this request was urged on the Dominion Government, through committees of the Council of the University, through the Provincial Government, through Manitoba's representatives in the Federal Parliament, and by a memorial to Lord Lorne on his visit to Manitoba in 1881. It was argued that the University as constituted was undenominational, and as such served all denominations; that the Provincial Government

(1) The first revenue from the Isbister Trust was received in 1885.

(2) Minutes U.C. Apl. 11, 1901; May 9, 1901

(3) App. XX, Amend. 1901

had not the funds necessary to support a University; that the common schools had received a land grant from the Dominion Government; that the Toronto University was maintained (1) by funds from a Dominion land grant; that a similar endowment would meet the present needs of the University of Manitoba and give it the prospect of being self-supporting in the years to come.

Finally in 1885 the land grant was provided for by a clause in a measure passed by both the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislature, being "An Act for the final Settlement of Claims, made by the Province of Manitoba on the Dominion" (Cap. 50, 48-49 Victoria, Sec. 2) often spoken of as "the better terms Act". The clause reads as follows:

> "An allotment of land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of fair average quality shall be selected by the Dominion Government and granted as an endowment to the University of Manitoba for its maintainence as a University capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education and to be held in trust for that purpose upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the University and approved by the Government".

Then commenced a long struggle to procure an assignment of the lands granted. In 1886 a committee (2) was appointed to work towards this end, because even under the most favorable conditions, it would take a long time to select the land, obtain patents for it, put even a part of it on the market, and derive a revenue from it. In the meantime the University could only rely on the

(1) Re the University of Toronto:

In 1791, 500,000 acres had been set aside in Upper Canada for promotion of higher education; one half of this had been reserved for a University.

1820. U. of Toronto was created but under control of Anglican Church.

1842 King's College the cornerstone of the U. of Toronto was started.

1849 The U. of T. was secularized and given a larger measure of public control.

1853 Re-organization on model of the University of London. Functions were divided between Univ. of Toronto and University College.

1887 "Federation Act"

1906 Re-organization

(2) Minutes U.C. Sept. 3, 1885

fluctuating government grants. Early in 1887 the Committee reported a scheme (1) in accordance with the tenor of the statute, which with slight alterations was adopted (2) unanimously by the Council. The report, which was approved by Order-in-Council of the Dominion Government on June the seventeenth 1887 was as follows:

"1. After the selection and granting of the lands made under the provisions of Statute 2 of Cap. 50, 48 and 49 Vic., the University of Manitoba shall cause to be kept one or more land registers which shall contain a description of the said lands, the quality and character thereof so far as the same can be ascertained from the field notes of the surveys and the official maps of the portions of the country where such land are situate. The land register shall also contain a complete record of all the particulars respecting the management, sales and dispositions of such lands.

2. The said lands shall be held upon the following trusts: The University may, at any time, in such manner and on such terms as they may deem proper, sell and dispose of or lease the said lands or any portion thereof, and receive the proceeds and income resulting therefrom.

3. The University may apply such portion of said proceeds and income as may be considered proper to pay the expenses of the care and management of the said lands and of the moneys arising therefrom.

4. To purchase a suitable site and to erect thereon University buildings and to furnish the same.

5. To invest such portion of said proceeds as may not be immediately required for any of the objects aforesaid, in such securities and on such terms as the Council may deem proper and safe, for the purpose of deriving an income therefrom, and the Council may apply the income arising out of the leasing of said lands and from such investments, or any portion thereof, to any of the purposes aforesaid.

6. Or to any other purpose contemplated by the said Chap.50, 48 and 49 Vic.

7. The management of such lands and the proceeds or income arising therefrom shall be under the control of the University, which may appoint all such committees or persons as may be considered necessary for the purpose thereof, and may pay any such persons so appointed, if deemed requisite.

(1) Minutes U.C. Jan. 14, 1887.

(2) Minutes U.C. Jan. 28, 1887

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY OF MANITOBA

In the meantime a Committee (1) had been appointed to urge on the Dominion Government an immediate allocation of the land granted. So great was the financial stress, and so slow the progress in settlement that some members (2) of the Council considered that it would be more prudent to offer to make a settlement with the government for a cash subsidy in lieu of a portion or the whole of the lands. However, by the beginning of the year 1888 the Committee were able to report (3) that a little over 14,000 acres had been set apart.

The new Committee of September 1888 were empowered (4) to aid in the selection of the lands to be granted so far as the Dominion Government would permit. The Provincial Government gave a grant of $4000 towards the payment for the inspection of land by the University. It was soon found that if, "land of fair average quality", was to be chosen it was necessary to have more land allocated from which selection could be made. This (5) was asked for in March 1889. At last the work of the Committee was completed and their report (6) was presented to the Council at the meeting in September, 1891. The total amount of land selected was 150004.27 acres. The work of the allocation committee with reports on all lands examined was recorded in twenty-one bound volumes. And the tedious process was still not over. It had taken seven years constant urging to obtain the grant, and a further six years to have the land allocated. Seven years more were to pass before the land was placed in the hands of the University by the issue of patents.

(1) Minutes of U.C. Sept. 28, 1887.

(2) Minutes, Sept. 1, 1887.

(3) Minutes, Jan. 19, 1888

(4) Minutes U.C. Sept. 6, 1888

(5) Minutes U.C. Mar. 7, 1889

(6) Minutes U.C. Sept. 3, 1891

It had apparently not been the intention of the Dominion Government to cause delay over the issue of the patents, since in 1889, when only about 42,000 acres of land had been selected a draft form of patent was submitted to the Council of the University by the Department of the Interior which contained the following clause, disapproved of, however, by the Council:

> "Provided always that if at any time hereafter the said University shall be dissolved or shall cease to exercise its functions as a University, or if at any time hereafter the said University shall cease to be constituted as provided by its present Act of Incorporation, chapter sixty-three of the consolidated Statutes of Manitoba, then and in such case any and all of the said lands which may remain unsold shall revert to us and our successors as of our and their former estate therein; and all funds in the hands of the said University their successors and assigns the proceeds of, or which in any way result from the sale, lease or other disposal of the said lands, shall be immediately paid over to us, our successors or assigns".

The long discussion over the restriction that the land should revert to the Dominion Government if the University should change its form of constitution brought to the foreground a question which was seen to be involved with the land grant. Should the University cease to be merely an examining and degree conferring body and become a teaching body?

The province had made rapid advances in population, and with this advance the need for university training was correspondingly increased. The colleges, supported as they were by their respective denominations, could not be expected to undertake more than they were already doing. The lack of proper equipment for the teaching of science was keenly felt. The subject of undenominational schools was prominently before the public and it was to be expected that when the educational problem was so much in evidence, theneed of expansion and improvement in university training would have its share of discussion, especially when the University was on the point of receiving what practically amounted to state support in the form of a land endowment. The most obvious method of expansion was for the University to become a teaching body. The controversial point was whether it could do so under its present charter. The question had to be

settled before the land patents were issued.

The representatives from St. Boniface College argued that they could only have joined with the other denominations, for the carrying on of a University, on the clear understanding that the University should never undertake teaching, and that the phrase in the preamble to the University Act (1877 describing the University as, "on the model of the University of London", indicated the original intention of the Act, and expressed the only terms on which they could be a part of the University. Their unalterable belief was that the teaching of the young was the work of the church, and must be carried on with no interference or control by the state or any other outside power.

It was just as strongly contended by the representatives of the other colleges, that the words in clause 10 of the University Act (1877) "There shall be no professorship or teachership at present" showed that the intention of the founders had been that at some future time the University would become a teaching body.

In addition to the clear-cut cleavage on the teaching question between St. Boniface College and the three Protestant Colleges the issue was still further complicated by the doubts of the latter as to what the status of the denominational colleges would be in the event of teaching being undertaken by the University. While approving of the University making the advance movement, they were anxious to have very definite safeguards for the preservation of their separate existence and independence. They still wanted to retain the power of teaching in any subject if they so wished. An increase in power to the University must not be made at the expense of the colleges.

Mr. F. C. Wade finally cleared the ground for action by giving the following notice of motion (1) seconded by Mr. W. R. Mulock:

> "Resolved that in the opinion of the Council of the University the time has come when teaching should be undertaken by the University and that a committee be appointed to ascertain the best method of accomplishing this object; said committee to report the results of its investigation, and the conclusion it may arrive at, at the next meeting of this Council."

(1) Minutes U.C. Sept. 5,1889

The question was debated at several special meetings (1) called for the purpose and the following adroitly worded amendment, moved by Mr. James Fisher, and seconded by Mr. H. Archibald was passed October fifteenth, 1889 by a vote of nineteen for and sixteen against:

> "That without now committing itself to any expression of opinion as to the desirability of making the University a teaching body at present, the Council is of opinion that a committee should be appointed to make inquiries and report as to the feasibility of taking such action in the near future, and as to the extent to which teaching should be introduced, regard being had to the present position of the Province, the University and the colleges; and also to inquire and report as to the probable expense and ways and means of meeting it; such committee to report to a special meeting of the Council to be held within one month from this date". (2)

The committee was forthwith appointed (3). Its decision in brief was that it was desirable that chairs in the University should be at once established in Natural Science, Mathematics and Modern Languages, and that at least five professors would be needed. The annual cost in salaries and rent was estimated at $15,000, and the necessary equipment at a cost of $10,000. To insure that the colleges could not be stampeded into surrendering a further teaching privilege without their own consent, the report suggested that no additional subject should be given to the teaching faculty of the University except on a three-fourths vote of those present, at a special meeting of the Council called to consider it. After a long debate, this report - one of the most important ever presented to the Council - was adopted. (4)

At the same meeting it was decided to have a committee interview the Government, with a view to passing amendments to the University Act which would bring the decision of the Council into force. But more would have to be sought from the Government than the passing of legislation. Funds would have

(1) Minutes U.C. Oct. 10, 1889, Oct. 15, 1889

(2) For discussion see Free Press Mar. 7, 1890

(3) Minutes U.C. Nov. 12, 1889, Nov. 15, 1889

(4) Minutes U.C. Nov. 15, 1889.

to be provided by it to enable the University to undertake the new duties. It was at this juncture that the question of a University site first arose. The Government pointed out that the establishment of a University staff carried with it the necessity of sooner or later erecting a permanent building. Should not this be done first, and thus save the very considerable cost of fitting up temporary quarters? The committee had to report that the government felt it must delay action for a year.(1).

In the meantime, the need of a more up-to-date type of science teaching was so acute that the Council of the University decided in 1890 to bridge the interval by allowing the three colleges, St. John's, Manitoba and Wesley to combine for the teaching of science. The three instructors were E. B. Kenrick B.A. from St. John's College, Rev. Geo. Bryce, M.A. from Manitoba College and George J. Laird, B.A. Ph.D. from Wesley College. A flat was rented in the old McIntyre Block at a cost of $12.00 a month. It was estimated that the immediate equipment would cost $1004.33. During the initial years $500. annually was voted by the Council, for current expenses. This plan, begun so tentatively was continued until 1900, other temporary quarters being obtained after the McIntyre Block fire 1898.

In 1892 the University Act was amended (2) in accordance with the memorable resolution of November the fifteenth, 1889. This was done by striking out the words in the preamble, "on the model of the University of London", and substituting for clause 10 in the original act a clause (Clause 24 of R.S.M. 1913) which gave the University power, "to give such instruction and teaching in the several faculties and different branches of knowledge as may from time to time be directed by the Council of the University - - - - - The subjects upon which such instruction and teaching to be given by the

(1) Minutes U.C. May 13, 1890.

(2) App. XX, Amend. 1892

University to be determined by a three-fourths' vote of this present and voting thereon at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such matter". This legislation clearly defined the power of the University in regard to teaching, and the issuing of patents by the Dominion Government could no longer be delayed on the ground that the constitution of the University was in doubt. Progress had been made, but the problem still remained of securing funds for the establishment of the new venture. It was hoped that the local Government would see its way clear to provide the necessary money. But the Government when squarely faced with the question as to its intention pointed out that it could not hand over larger sums from the public treasury, to be spent by a body of men, over whom it exercised only a nominal control. The remedy apparently lay in more legislation.

In 1893 amendments (1) were made to the University Act which if they had been put in force would have practically given the Government control of the University. The Government undertook to pay the salaries of professors in Modern languages, Mathematics and Natural Science, and these professors were to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and to hold office during pleasure. The chairs so established, could not be abolished by the Council of the University. The land granted by the Dominion Government was not to be sold when vested in the University without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; nor were the proceeds from sales of land to be invested without his approval. Furthermore seven representatives to the Council of the University were to be appointed by him. But even with this assumption of power by the Government, no increase of funds to pay the salaries of additional professors was forthcoming.

The Council in August 1894 passed a resolution (2) appointing a Committee

(1) App. XX, Amend. 1893

(2) Minutes U.C. Aug. 2, 1894

to wait on the Government in order to ascertain if it was the intention to grant the appropriation for teaching in the branches prescribed in Section three of the Amendment of 1893, and if so to what extent; and if such was not the intention of the Government to ask that the Amendment of 1893 be repealed. The Committee reported that in the interview with the Government the ministers all claimed that they had not changed their minds and had hoped to carry out the provisions of the Act, but in consequence of the views held by the Legislature they saw no immediate prospect of any action being taken. In consideration of this condition they were prepared to introduce a Bill repealing the legislation of 1893 if the University Council so desired. However, no immediate steps were taken to bring this repeal (1) into effect. Furthermore in 1899 in accordance with the Act, the Government appointed its seven representatives to the University Council.

Between 1893 and 1897 university affairs were at a standstill, so far as expenditure of money, or expansion was concerned. But the Council plodded on. A site committee was kept working. Resolution after resolution went to the Provincial Government urging it to appoint professors and make provision for the teaching of science at least. Resolution after resolution went to Ottawa urging the issue of the patents for the land grant. Yet in spite of the uncertain financial outlook, the University Council continued raising the standard of the academic work. The Medical course was lengthened by making the annual term eight months instead of six months. The question of setting an examination or requiring a thesis for the Master of Arts degree was considered. Legislation (1895) (2) was obtained which overcame the ambiguity in reference to the power of the colleges to grant the degrees of Bachelor of

(1) App. XX Repealed, Amend. 1900

(2) App. XX, Amend 1895

Divinity and Doctor of Divinity. The University Statutes to 1895 were consolidated. The Scientific Library of the University was started with a grant of $600 (1) from the Provincial Department of Education. What might be termed the first University Extension was inaugurated, by extending the privilege of writing the preliminary examination (2) at points in the Province outside of Winnipeg, and even in the North West territories and by recommending to the Lieutenant-Governor that St. John's College, Qu'Appelle be permitted to send students to any of the University examinations (3) in accordance with the Act. Meanwhile the student body, notably in the Science Department was increasing.

In 1897 the outlook brightened. The negotiations for the land patents were nearing a satisfactory conclusion. It was then proposed that the Provincial Government should lend to the University the sum of $60,000 to build and equip a Science Building, the University giving security for the loan by a mortgage on its lands. An amendment (4) to the University Act in 1897 made this valid.

The site question had next to be settled. Various locations were discussed. The Provincial Government (5) finally came to the rescue by offering to transfer to the University the portion of the Hudson's Bay Company's land known as the "Old Driving Park", recently conveyed by the Dominion Government to the Province of Manitoba for educational purposes. The property contained 660 acres, and would be granted on lease (6) in perpetuity at a nominal rent

(1) Minutes U.C. Dec. 7, 1893

(2) Minutes U.C. Mar. 9, 1893

(3) S.M. Cap 49, Victoria 55

(4) App. XX Amend. 1897

(5) Minutes U.C. May 25, 1898

(6) For form of conveyance See App. II

of one dollar a year. It was decided to accept the proposal (1) in spite of a strong protest made against it by St. John's College, on the ground that the distance of this site from the College would prevent their students from sharing in the advantages of the teaching of the University.

On February the third, 1898 the form of the land patent was approved and (2) and on May the twenty-fifth, 1898 a telegram (3) from Ottawa was read to the Council stating that patents were in process of being issued. (4)

The building on the Broadway site was started in 1899, and completed 1901.

In 1900, the amendment to the University Act of 1897 was repealed (5) and clauses substituted which better safeguarded the interests of the Province by turning over the administration of the University land to a Land Board to be composed of three members appointed by the Council of the University with two

(1) Minutes U.C. Nov. 10, 1898

(2) For form of patent see App. XII.

(3) Minutes U.C. May 25, 1898.

(4) The grant of lands was made directly from the Dominion Government to the University of Manitoba. But in the Boundaries Extension Act, (Chapter 32, 2 George V) Clause 5, Section 5, reads:

> "The sums payable under subsection, one of this section shall also be subject to a deduction, by reason of the allotment of land, to the extent of 150,000 acres granted as an endowment to the University of Manitoba (Section 2, Cap. 50, V. 48 - 49) of 5% per annum upon the sum of $300,000."
>
> Since 1912 the Province of Manitoba has been paying the interest on the value of the University lands (estimated at $2 an acre) Hence in actuality the University of Manitoba is indebted to the Province for its ~~land~~ endowment.

(5) App XX. Amend. 1900

members of the Executive Council of the Province to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Also in 1900 the important section 3 of the 1893 legislation was repealed. (1) This gave again to the University the power to appoint and dismiss professors, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The amendment of 1900 further provided that, "the Treasurer of the Province of Manitoba may pay annually to the University of Manitoba such sums as may be authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to pay salaries maintenance apparatus, or otherwise to be used in connection with the work of the University of Manitoba". But Section 2 of the Amendment of 1893 was not altered, and the Government continued to send its seven representatives to the Council.

The progress of the University 1877-1900, viewed year by year, had been slow, and often discouraging. It was not yet reaping the benefits from its potential wealth in the land grant, but it had the patents to the land and the land was available for sale when an opportune time came. It had an endowment for scholarships, large in proportion to its other resources. Some important principles had been fought for and won; in 1900 the actual teaching under the control of the University was very little, but a beginning had been made; the Provincial Government had been obliged to recognize and assume an ever increasing responsibility towards the University. And above all through this quarter of a century of stress and struggle and misunderstanding, educational standards had been continually raised.

(1) App XX, Amend 1900

CHAPTER V

DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY 1900 - 1910

Legislation on the appointment of university professors in Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Science had been passed in 1893 and 1900. (1) But the Government could not see its way clear, to provide the necessary funds for this expansion, in spite of pressure from the University Council. It was willing to contribute only the annual grant of $6000, guaranteed in 1897 (2) This sum was not sufficient to pay the salaries of professors for new Departments, without taking into consideration the cost of equipment. The University itself, had not the funds to warrant expansion. The revenue from the sale of university lands was required to pay the interest on the money borrowed from the Provincial Government to erect the Science Building. To dispose of more land was, at the moment, the only method of increasing the revenues and many members of the Council considered that this would be poor financing in view of the anticipated rise in land values. There was general agreement too, that university expansion could not be carried on, under a load of debt.

Finally it was suggested (3) that as a temporary measure the Council should appoint as its first university professors the three professors, from the denominational colleges, who had since 1890 been co-operating in the work of the Science Department, and who had hitherto been employed and paid by their respective colleges. These professors - Dr. Bryce, Dr. Laird and Professor Kendrick - were to devote half of their time (4) to university work. It was understood that the appointments were to carry no claim when the University appointed full time professors.

(1) App. XX, Amend. 1893 and 1900

(2) App. XX, Amend. 1897, This grant was received for the first time in 1900

(3) Minutes U.C. June 7, 1900

(4) Annual Salary was to be $1000.

The popularity of the Science course soon made a decision as to the next more imperative. The Manitoba Medical College in 1903 precipitated action by proposing to lengthen its course (1) which meant that the University would be obliged to make provision for more extensive Science teaching. Now the funds were to be provided was the first consideration. Would the University be justified in selling land to forward the expansion of its Science Department? If it did so, could it be accused of sacrificing the University as a whole to the Science Department? Would sufficient funds for even a limited extension of the Science Department be forthcoming from the Government? Was the demand for university teaching, except in Science, great enough to warrant encroaching on the land endowment to finance it?

The Medical College also asked the Council to grant them a site (2) on the University ground for the new college which they decided to build. This request was an additional complication. Such a grant could not be made without defining clearly the relationship between the University and its colleges.

However, the most pressing problem was the extension of the Science Department, and this was solved for the moment by Lord Strathcona. Through the efforts of Dr. Bryce, Lord Strathcona had become interested in the University of Manitoba and its financial straits. He donated $20,000 (3) towards the Science Department. The Council could at least make a forward move. It could count on $13,000 (4) annually towards the cost of the Science Department for four years at

(1) Minutes U.C. Oct. 8, 1903

(2) Minutes U.C. Feb.11, 1904

(3) Lord Strathcona's money was to be given in four annual payments of $5000 on October the first of the years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907.

(4) The $13,000 was made up as follows: $5000 from Lord Strathcona;
$5000 from the Land Board as the interest due to the Province was decreasing through payments on the mortgage.
$3000 which had been paid to the three part-time professors.

least. In addition to this the returns from fees would be steadily increasing, and as the Council had already determined to sell more land, it was hoped that the returns from land sales would be available to carry on the work by the time that Lord Strathcona's gift was spent.

It was decided (1) in 1904 that the University was in a position to organise a Faculty of Science with six professorships. (2) The Science Department on its new basis opened October the first 1904. The professors appointed were:-

To the chairs of Botany and Geology

Professor A. H. R. Buller.

To the chairs of Physics and Mineralogy

Professor Frank Allan

To the chair of Chemistry

Professor M. A. Parker

To the chair of Mathematics

Professor Cochrane

To the chairs of Physiology and Biology

Professor Swale Vincent

To the chairs of Bacteriology (3) Pathology and Histology

Dr. Gordon Bell

As will be noted, four of the new professors were to undertake the teaching of two subjects each, and by this means work was begun in ten subjects.

To these six men is due the credit of organising the work of the new institution. Their difficulties were manifold. The University Council was by

(1) Minutes Apr. 7, 1904

(2) Annual Salary to be $2500

(3) This chair was created on the understanding that the Government would continue to pay the salary of this professor as Provincial Bacteriologist.

no means unanimous as to the lines which the development in the University should follow; for some time the Science Faculty were denied representation on the Council. While each of the colleges had the right to send seven representatives, they had to be content in the matter of a student body with whatever might be forthcoming from the colleges; there was no president to unify the system; they were without proper laboratory or library facilities. But they were inspired by the pioneering spirit which had characterized the opening of the colleges. In addition to their class-room work - arduous though it was - they began research work in science. Theoretically research work needs definite and dependable financing; in practice it depends in greater degree on the aptitude and enthusiasm of the individual conducting it. If successful research work had called for the expenditure of money on the part of the University, none or little could have been attempted. Why should a young and struggling University concern itself with original research work, when such endeavor might without giving grounds for criticism be left to older, larger, and more richly endowed institutions? Hence the University owes an incalculable debt to those men who realised that only by original work could they keep abreast of the times and be inspiring teachers. (1)

But the organization of the Science Department was only one step forward in expansion. The organization of a Department in Modern Languages had not been undertaken although it had been authorized (2) at the same time as that of Science Even in the Science Department additional professors were seen to be a necessity (3) if adequate work was to be done. If the Science Department was to be enlarged and a Department of Modern Languages organized, more accommodation would

(1) The University Scientific Society was organized in 1906 by the staff and students of the University.

(2) App. XX, Amend 1893, 1900

(3) Minutes U.C. Jan. 31, 1906

have to be provided. How was this further expansion to be financed? The only solution was to make an appeal to the Government. But before such an appeal could be made the whole question of expansion in all its ramifications would have to be argued anew in The University Council.

If the Government was to finance an advance movement it would expect to exercise more control in university affairs. Was the University Council ready to agree to curtailment of its own power in the management of University affairs? To what extent would the Government demand control? What form would the control take? Would the University of Manitoba become a State University? If the people's money was used to support the University, would these same people continu to subscribe to the denominational colleges? Would an expansion of teaching in the University sound the death knell of the denominational colleges, as Arts Colleges? What would be the status of these colleges in a State University? Was the present site large enough for such a University? Could the area of the present site be increased sufficiently to meet the future needs of the University? If the present site had to be abandoned where was the ideal location for the University? The problems to be solved seemed to revolve in a circle, and to be so interlocked that no single one could be settled without prejudice to the others. It was becoming clearer that a university policy would have to be outlined, and agreement reached on it by the University Council before advancement could be made. If a policy were decided upon, and adhered to, each issue as it came into prominence could be dealt with from a central viewpoint. All realised that a clear statement of policy was necessary to advancement. But to formulate a policy broad enough to satisfy those who were in favor of university expansion and yet with sufficient safeguards to calm the fears of those whose interests centred in the denominational colleges was no easy task. In all their discussions, too, the Council was handicapped by the knowledge that however adequate the policy it might outline, the Government might ignore it, or render it ineffectual by long delays.

Up to this time, the discussion of university problems had been mainly carried on in academic circles. The public was not antagonistic to the University; it was indifferent to it. The advocates of the advance movement felt that the interest of the public must be aroused. The whole university question must be frankly laid before them and the issues clearly stated. With this object in view articles and editorials dealing with the question from all angles were published. Thus from 1906 the university question has been constantly before the public.

This publicity campaign was opened by Dr. Buller in a series of letters published in the Free Press (1). Dr. Buller was well fitted for the task. He had a wide knowledge of the conditions existing in other Universities, and did not consider the handicaps under which the University of Manitoba was working so insurmountable, but that a vigorous effort might overcome them. His letters aimed at focussing the attention of the public on planning a future for the University which would meet the needs of a growing Province. In particular, his letter on the site question, did much to make that issue understood in all its bearings. He had taken the trouble to examine carefully the various sites which might be available for university purposes. His investigations resulted in his proposal that the University should buy the land, which has since become known as the "Tuxedo"site. He was the first to see the advantages of this site and to make an effort to interest the public, as well as the University Council in it. He pointed out that two hundred acres near or adjoining the Assiniboine Park or Agricultural College would make a desirable site, and could be obtained for approximately $300.00 an acre, which was a reasonable price in view of the rapidly increasing land values.

Following Dr. Buller's letters was a succession of letters and editorials dealing with the university question. But the more widespread knowledge of the issues at stake did not result in unanimity of opinion on the university policy.

(1) See Free Press 1905, Dec. 23, 1906 Jan.2, Jan.30, Feb.10, Dec.21, Dec. 27. 1907 Jan.14, Jan. 24.

No particular policy had sufficient backing to force action, and little was gained by the press campaign. The University Council representing as it did all shades of opinion, was able to reach little more common ground in its discussions on university policy than was the press. Finally the whole question of policy including that of site, was left to a Committee (1) to be appointed by the Chancellor.

This committee did not report until January thetenth, 1907. It recommended that the following departments should be started: (2) Engineering with three chairs, History, Political Economy, Law, Modern Languages (beginning with English) with one professor each. It also recommended that the Science Department should be enlarged by the appointment of two lectureships. To enter on such a program would necessitate additional buildings, and this forced the consideration of the site question. The committee knew when the above recommendations were made, that the University had not funds sufficient to carry them out, so it incorporated in its report the following resolutions:

1. "Whereas the University has not the necessary funds for purposes aforesaid, now, therefore the Committee recommends that the Council urge on the Government of this province the necessity and duty of providing the additional funds required to enable the University to undertake said teaching, and the erection of said buildings and that a Committee be appointed to wait on the Government.

2. "Whereas, there seems to be at present financial and other difficulties in procuring a new and ideal site for the University, and

"Whereas it would be desirable that additional grounds to those of the present site be obtained, the Committee would recommend that a Committee be appointed to interview the Government with a view to obtaining additional land in the vicinity of the present site".

(1) Minutes U.C. Jan. 31, 1906

(2) Minutes U.C. Jan. 10, 1907

The first clause after a long discussion was amended by Canon Murray to read:

"Whereas, the above mentioned chairs or lectureships have been recommended, not as the only ones needed, but merely as those for which immediate need is most urgent we further recommend that the Council should steadily aim at this University providing instruction in all higher branches of education."

The prolonged discussion before Canon Murray's amendment was finally passed showed that the University Council was far from being unanimous on the University policy as outlined. The opponents prophecied that by the adoption of the amendment the colleges, which had struggled faithfully for higher education, and had accomplished so much in the past, would be injured, and their usefulness impaired, even before the University could be ready to undertake the increased work. The advocates of the amendment deplored the expense which the present duplication of the work in the several colleges entailed. Then there was the middle group who said that the present motion added nothing to the motion of fourteen years ago, (1) and was therefore unnecessary. Many thought in regard to Clause 2 that a new site should be asked for, instead of an addition to the old one.

The Committee as directed waited on the Government. Premier Roblin (2) agreed with the Council as to the desirability of a better equipped University but said that the Government was not in a position to undertake such a large and permanent financial liability as that outlined. He said, however, that the Government was willing to increase its grant from $6000 to $15,000, and he recommended that the additional grant, as far as it would go, should be used for the establishment of chairs in Civil and Electrical Engineering. He also promised that the Government, in the near future, would look carefully into the university question.

The answer was a disappointment and settled nothing. Action of some kind

(1) See Chapter IV.

(2) Minutes U.C. Feb. 14, 1907.

had to be taken. On a resolution moved by Dr. W. A. McIntyre and seconded by Professor Cochrane it was decided to appoint a Committee, "to consider changes necessary in the constitution of the University to make it more truly provincial". This Committee recommended May the ninth, 1907 that (1) "the Council of the University request the Government to appoint a Commission to inquire into the University question in this Province and report". The responsibility for an ultimate decision was removed for a time at least from the University Council.

At the request of the Government the Council amended the motion of the (2) previous May by defining more exactly the scope of the desired Commission in these words:

"That the Council of the University request the Government to inquire into, and report upon:

1. The University question of this province and without limiting the generality of the above to inquire into, and report on:
2. The history, constitution government and management of the University.
3. Its assets and finances.
4. The connection and relation between the University and the several Colleges and other provincial educational institutions.
5. The scope of teaching in the University.
6. The University site and buildings.
7. Such suggestions and recommendations in connection with, or arising out of any of the subjects thus indicated, as in the opinion of the Commissioners may be desirable".

The report of this Commission (3) of 1907 was not placed in the hands of the Government until November the thirtieth,1909 and did not become public until the early months of 1910.

(1) Minutes U.C. May 9, 1907

(2) Free Press July 5, 1907.

(3) Members of Commission of 1907:

J. A. M. Aikens Chairman
Gilbert E. Wilson
W. A. McIntyre
J. D. Cameron
John A. Machray
J. L. Gordon
A. A. Cherrier
W. Sanford Evans, Secretary

During this interval between the time of the decision of the University Council to ask for the appointment of a Commission and the report of the Commission another matter came up which still further complicated the discussions of the Council and on which even to-day the final outcome can only be conjectured. On June the sixth, 1907, a letter was received from Mr. F. W. Heubach (1) on behalf of the Tuxedo Park Company offering (subject to certain conditions to be agreed on) to donate one hundred and fifty acres situated on the southern boundary of the Assiniboine Park as a site for the University. A Committee was at once appointed to confer with the Tuxedo Park Company as to the conditions on which the gift would be made, to decide as to its suitability and to consider other sites and the terms upon which they could be obtained. The Committee decided in favor of the Tuxedo site, but the Council hesitated to bind itself by a final decision, without the expressed approval of the Government, or before the report of the Government Commission was made public. The question was allowed to drift until December the ninth, 1909, when Mr. Heubach wrote urging that an early action be taken in regard to his offer. The Council then recorded its attitude towards the Tuxedo site in the following motion:(2) "The Council favors the acceptance of Heubach's offer of one hundred and fifty acres as a University site provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with him". The Council could proceed no further without a definite understanding with the Government as to the financial support on which it might count.

These long deferred decisions in regard to the university site and the whole university policy hampered progress to an incalculable degree during the years between 1900 and 1910. It is the more interesting then to note in spite of the unsettled conditions, and the extreme financial stress under which the Council labored that there was a certain definite expansion in university undertakings.

(1) Minutes U.C. June 6, 1907.

(2) Minutes U.C. Dec. 9, 1909

The University was enlarged by the affiliation of two more colleges. In 1902 the Pharmaceutical Association asked for affiliation with the University, and for a course to be outlined leading to a Bachelor of Pharmacy degree.(1) The affiliation was ratified April the seventeenth by Order-in-Council, and the College of Pharmacy was allowed a representative of one member on the Council. In 1905 the University established a course leading to a degree in Pharmacy calling for certain Science courses to be taken up at the University in addition to the professional work of the course given at the College of Pharmacy. Also by an Order-in-Council December the tenth 1907, the Manitoba Agricultural College was affiliated with the University, and was accorded a representation of seven members on the Council. The University Council then proceeded to outline a course leading to a (2) Bachelor of Science Degree in Agriculture.

In 1904 (as noted above) the six Science Professors were appointed, and ten departments opened. In 1907 when increased government aid was forthcoming, it was decided to form a Department of Civil Engineering (3) and Professor R.B. Bryden-Jack was appointed its first professor. This was followed in June 1909 by the organization of a Department of Electrical Engineering under Professor E. P. Fetherstonhaugh. In the fall of 1909, Professors A. B. Clark, A. W. Crawford, and Chester Martin were appointed to the chairs (4) of Political Economy, English and History respectively. The work of these departments, however was limited to the Third and Fourth Years in Arts. The increase in the number of departments necessitated the immediate erection of a new twelve thousand dollar building, which was located north of the first university building. (5)

(1) Minutes U.C. Mar. 6, 1902

(2) Minutes U.C. May 12, 1908

(3) Minutes U.C. June 6, 1907

(4) These chairs had been decided on Apr. 6, 1909, Minutes U.C.

(5) Minutes U.C. June 5, 1909

There were in addition, several minor expansions which did not involve the appointment of special professors or added expense to the University. In 1902 and 1908 respectively, the Icelandic (1) and Swedish (2) languages were placed on the curriculum as options for Icelandic students in the First and Second Years. In 1904 it was resolved that the University should provide some course that would be helpful to those engaging in commercial pursuits (3). At the same meeting the Council announced that the University was ready to undertake the teaching of the theoretical part of the work required by candidates for a license to practice as surveyors, and also to take full control of the examination for such a course in accordance with the Surveyor's Act. The University in 1905, extended the privileges to students at outside points (4) of writing on the Third and Fourth Year examinations in Arts, and competing for scholarships, except in such subjects as needed a practical examination. A revision of the L.L.B. course (5) was outlined in 1908. In the following year it was decided that the University of Manitoba should confer Honorary Degrees (6). Also in 1909 at the request of Professor Adam Shortt, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, the University undertook the supervision of the semi-annual Civil Service Examination. (7)

(1) Minutes U.C. June 5, 1902. The Synod of the Icelandic Lutheran Congregation agreed to pay the salary of a Professor in the Icelandic Language.

(2) Minutes U.C. Dec. 10, 1908

(3) Minutes U.C. Dec. 8, 1904

(4) Minutes U.C. Dec. 8, 1905

(5) Minutes U.C. Dec. 8, 1908

(6) Minutes U.C. May 13, 1909. The first Honorary Degrees were conferred in 1911 on

Robert Alexander Falconer, M.A., L.L.D., Litt. D.
President of Toronto University and
Daniel Hunter McMillan, K.C. M.G.
Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.

(7) Minutes U.C. Oct. 7, 1909

Negotiations were entered upon in 1902 with the Rhodes Scholarship Foundation (1) to secure recognition for the University of Manitoba in the distribution of the Rhodes Scholarships. The first Rhodes Scholar (2) from Manitoba was sent in 1904.

In all departments the educational requirements were being raised, and this brought recognition from other universities. The University of Oxford in 1905 announced that the University of Manitoba had been admitted to the privileges of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities (3).

During the winter of 1907 the University gave its first course (4) of popular lectures by University professors. They were given in response to a proposal by Dr. Buller and met with such enthusiasm that similar lectures (5) have become a recognized feature of university work.

The first extension course was proposed and organized by Dr. Crawford in October 1909 (6) It was a course in English literature, planned to meet the needs of teachers and other special students. This was the initial experiment in the University Extension work, which has since grown to such large proportions. (7)

(1) Minutes U.C. Oct. 9, 1902

(2) John McLean

(3) Minutes U.C. Apr. 6, 1905

(4) First University Lecture Course,-Strange Color effects produced by Light Waves -
Prof. Allam, Jan. 25.

The air we breathe
Prof. Parker, Feb. 1,

The Physiology of a Good Diner
Prof. Vincent, Feb. 8.

The Story of a Grain of Wheat
Prof. Buller, Feb. 15.

(5) See Ch. VII .

(6) Minutes U.C. Oct. 7, 1909.

(7) See Chap. VII.

University management was facilitated in 1907 by the consolidation of the Land Board with the Isbister Trust (1). It was further recommended that five business men be appointed to this Board.

The changes made by legislation 1900-1910 (2) were of minor character. In 1901 the powers of the University to accept and dispose of land were defined. In 1904 when the mortgage on University land held by the Provincial Government was paid off, the legislation of 1900 in reference to the appointment of the Land Board was repealed and the University empowered to appoint its own Land Board. In 1901 the composition of the University Council was altered slightly. Ten members were allowed as the representation from Convocation, instead of the seven given by the legislation of 1888. In 1906 the Faculty of the University were allowed a representation of two members on the Council.

That any progress was made during this decade may well be surprising, when the difficulties under which the University Council labored, are borne in mind. But had the Government and University Council, during this period, been able to arrive at a common viewpoint, or establish a basis of co-operation the site question, at least, would have been settled for all time, and probably a method of provincial control of the University worked out, which would have left it in a much better condition to face the conditions brought about by the war.

The Report of the Commission (3) in 1910 was a disappointment to all interested. The seven members of the Commission had been chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, with the aim in view of having men on it who represented all shades of opinion. It was hoped that they would be able to outline a university policy, on which they themselves could agree, and which would prove acceptable alike to the University Council, the Government and the people of the

(1) Minutes U.C. Apr. 5, 1907

(2) App. XX, Amendments 1901-1904 - 1906

(3) Sessional Papers 1910, No. 9.

Province. But the Commissioners were as unable to arrive at an agreement - even a compromise agreement - concerning the future of the University as was the University Council, which had asked for their appointment.

The report was issued in three divisions:

The minority report, signed by Sir James A. Aikens and the Reverend A. A. Cherrier wanted a University conducted on traditional lines, with the dominational colleges controlling the University and keeping it free as in the past from government control or interference.

The second part of the report, signed by J. D. Cameron, and W. A. McIntyre and the third part signed by the Reverend Dr. Gilbert Wilson, John A. Machray, and the Reverend Jas. L. Gordon constituted the majority report. The two parts differed in detail but agreed in recommending:

That the state should assume full responsibility and control of the University;

That the University should be managed and controlled by a Board of Governors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council;

That a large site be chosen;

That a president be appointed;

That the teaching departments should be extended as rapidly as the needs of the people demanded;

That the colleges should be free to teach the subjects which they wished.

The report itself summarized the reason for the minority section (1) in these words, "the vital difference of opinion was as to whether the denominational colleges should have representation upon any of the governing bodies of the University and the extent and character of that representation".

The Commission had failed as a means of settling the University question but it did clarify the issue. The extent of the cleavage in the University Council was exposed. It could no longer be concealed by cleverly worded resolutions aiming

(1) Sessional Papers 1910, P.468

at a compromise which existed in words, but did not function in deeds. It became evident that if the deadlock was to be broken in the near future the Government must outline a policy and depend on the public to support it. But the Government postponed action. They could do so safely. There was no mandate from the people urging settlement - rather the reverse. There were no surplus funds. Additional taxes would not tend to increase the Government's popularity.

The old circle of argument began again but with the site question for the moment prominently in the foreground. Action became imperative in regard to it. The question was still further complicated by an offer from the Kildonan Municipality of a free site of fifty acres, known as Fraser's Grove. Yet there was little to be gained by reaching a decision as to the site, unless a large sum could be spent on building. The University had no way of procuring this sum unless the Government came to its aid. In view of this the Council passed the following resolution (1) moved by Mr. J. A. Machray and seconded by Mr. Isaac Pitblado "That whereas the final choice of a University site must rest on the Government, as if any site is chosen, large expenditure is involved, and the University cannot meet such expenditure the Council bring before the Government the fact that it has been offered the following free sites, viz., The Neubach site and the Kildonan site, and ask the Government for a conference with a Committee of the Council so that the site question may be permanently disposed of".

The answer of the Government (2) was to the effect that it favored the retention of the Broadway site. It proposed to enlarge this site as the needs of the University increased. This answer was a severe disappointment to the Council. The following resolution (3) of disagreement was passed: "That the

(1) Minutes U.C. Feb. 24, 1910

(2) Minutes U.C. Mar. 11, 1910

(3) Minutes U.C. Mar. 11, 1910

Council of the University while appreciating the suggestion of the Government in regard to the site, feels that the present site even if enlarged as suggested would be inadequate to a Provincial University, and respectfully suggests that in the acceptation of one of the free sites offered, lies the solution of the question of site". Furthermore it was learned that the Government contemplated legislation which would re-organize the University Council on the old lines. To this proposal the University Council voiced its opposition by the following resolutions:

(1) "The Council affirms its conviction that the situation demands re-organization of the University on the basis of provincial support, and provincial control under provisions to be subsequently suggested by the Council of the University".

At the same meeting Mr. Heubach on behalf of the Tuxedo Park Company asked for a definite acceptance or rejection of the Tuxedo site. The motion to accept was carried by a vote of twenty-two, with no opposing vote. This issue which had been hanging fire so long was now apparently settled. The agreement was ratified October the sixth, 1910. (2)

The resolutions as to organization and site showed agreement with the Commissioners' Report. The Council signified its approval of the Report as a whole by resolutions (3) passed November the twenty-fourth and December the fifteenth 1910.

(1) Minutes U.C. Mar. 17, 1910

(2) App. IV (a)

(3) Minutes U.C. Nov. 24, 1910
Dec. 15, 1910

CHAPTER VI

DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY 1910 - 1917

The University Council, the Government and the public were agreed on the necessity of some change in the governing body of the University.

The University Council which had begun in 1877 as a comparatively compact body of twenty-eight members including the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, by 1910 had increased to sixty-seven members. It was almost an impossibility for such a large group of men to arrive at a unanimous decision as to a university policy, or even at a sufficient measure of agreement to warrant action. If agreement was reached on the general policy in the working out of the details radical differences of opinion were bound to arise, and delay or hamper progressive action. Responsibility shared by so many was too diffused. It was felt that the outstanding feature in any scheme for a change in University government must be the placing of tangible responsibility on a small executive group. A plan such as that outlined in the Commissioners' Report seemed feasible. The suggestion was that a Board of Governors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council should be given a general control of all University affairs and in particular of its business affairs. Academic matters were to be left in the hands of a larger group called the Senate, which was to be representative of the affiliated colleges. The decisions of the Senate however were subject to ratification by the Board of Governors. As chief executive officer of the University, a president was to be appointed by the Board of Governors. He was to report the needs of the University annually to the Board of Governors, to be a member of the Senate, and ex-officio of all standing Committees and Faculties of the University; to be the medium of communication between the Senate or any University Faculty and the Board of Governors; and to be responsible for the carrying-out of all measures determined

upon by the Board of Governors, the Senate and the Faculties of the University. In any plan for the re-organization of University management the initial step seemed to be the appointment of a President. It was thought that if a President were appointed before the re-organization took place, he could familiarize himself with the situation and be in a position to give valuable advice during the process of re-adjustment, and prevent friction in the working out of the details. He was to unify the system and preserve a balance among the confusing and conflicting interests which had woven and interwoven themselves into the life of the University.

As far back as 1909, a resolution had been passed in the University Council, "that the present needs of the University urgently demand the appointment of a President, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Government and the University Commission", (1) (then at work). This was supported a year later by the Government's agreement to be responsible for the salary of the President. (2) An amendment to the University Act (3) in 1911, gave the University Council power to appoint a President and define his duties. The Council was at last in a position to carry into effect this most important part of University re-organization. It was decided February the fifteenth, 1912 to empower a Committee (4) nominated by the Council to choose the first President of the University.(5) This Committee was given the further power to appoint a President

(1) Minutes U.C. May 13, 1909.

(2) Minutes U.C. June 2, 1910

(3) App. XX, Amend. 1911

(4) Names of Committee to nominate the President:
The Chancellor, Monseigneur Cherrier,
Mr. Edwin Loftus, Dr. E. S. Popham,
Mr. Isaac Pitblado, Dr. W. A. McIntyre,
Mr. J. A. Machray, Rev. David Christie,
Mr. D. M. Duncan and Dr. Daniel McIntyre (Chairman)

(5) Minutes U.C. Feb. 15, 1912.

without referring back to the Council. (1) On December the twelfth, 1912 it reported "that the appointment had been offered to Dr. James Alexander McLean, now President of the University of Idaho, and that he had accepted the appointment". Such appointment was to date from January the first, 1913. (1-A)

President MacLean faced a tremendous task. The Government and the University Council had not come to an agreement on either a university policy of the site question. Until the latter was settled few questions of university policy could be more than tentatively dealth with.

In accepting the offer of the Tuxedo site, the University had bound itself in order to hold the site to spend $20,000 on laying out the grounds before October the first, 1911, to have spent at least $75,000 on University Buildings before October the sixth, 1916, and $150,000 before October the sixth, 1918. (2) The first part of this agreement had been carried out; $20,000 had been spent on laying out the grounds. How to fulfil the second part had now to be considered. The Council urged on the Government the need of providing sufficient money to put up a building that would enable the University to hold the site. It was suggested that this building should be for the Engineering Department. But the Government would only grant money if the new building was erected on the Broadway site in pursuance of its offer (3) to increase that site by expropriation of the adjacent lands, as the need arose. A deadlock had been reached. The University Council would not agree to the Broadway site as the permanent home of the University, and the Government would not provide money for the erection of buildings on the Tuxedo site. Endless discussions were carried on in the University Council. Frequent conferences were arranged between Committees of the Council and the Government. But no result was accomplished other than to make evident

(1) Minutes U.C. June 19, 1912
(1-A) " " Dec. 12, 1912

(2) App. IV a.

(3) Minutes U.C. July 2, 1912

the conclusion that a compromise must be effected. Finally the Government let it be known that it was willing to convey a tract of land comprising one hundred and thirty-seven acres lying between the Agricultural College and the Red River to the University Council for a University site, and that if this was acceptable to the Council it would proceed to erect and equip at the earliest possible date, an Engineering Building.

The Council passed the following motion, (1) moved by Canon Murray and seconded by Dr. Daniel McIntyre:

> "That a Committee be appointed to wait on the Premier, and submit to him the following considerations in reply to his letter of July the second, 1912.
> "That the question of a suitable site for the University has for several years engaged the attention of the University Council, and in all deliberations two considerations were held essential:
> First, that the site should be sufficiently large to meet not only the development that will naturally follow the growth of the Province and the increase of population, but the larger development that will inevitably accompany the progress of the idea that a modern University is an important arm of the public service and must minister to the commercial and industrial as well as the intellectual life of the community:
> Second, that it should be so situated that it might conveniently interchange service, and co-operate with the other leading agencies for higher education in the Province:
> "That it was thought that the site offered the University in Tuxedo Park complied with these conditions, and the Council looked forward to it, as the permanent home of the University:
> "That recent occurrences have changed the situation, and the Council respectfully asks the Premier to confer with the Committee for the purpose of discussing the length of time it may be deemed advisable for the University to remain on the present site enlarged as proposed in the letter of the Premier, and the possibility of securing through the assistance of the Government for future use, a site that will comply with the conditions above mentioned, and fully represent the final wishes of the Government and the Council in respect to higher education in the Province".

The Committee was appointed according to the motion and reported (2) Jamuary the fifteenth, 1913:

> "That in the opinion of the Committee the Premier is prepared to consider favorably the provision of a permanent site for the University complying with the conditions mentioned in the resolution of the Council of the eighth instant,
> Furthermore the Committee recommend:

(1) Minutes U.C. Jan. 8, 1913

(2) Minutes U.C. Jan.15, 1913.

1. That the Council respectfully ask the Government to convey to them the tract of land at St. Vital lying between the Agricultural College and the Red River and containing approximately one hundred and thirty-seven acres to be used as a permanent university site with the understanding that provision shall be made on such land for sites for the affiliated colleges in the same manner as was stipulated in connection with the proposed site in Tuxedo Park; and on the site thus conveyed to erect and equip at the earliest possible date an Engineering Building or buildings as may be necessary for the proper development of the various departments of engineering, and in the meantime to consider the feasibility of granting the University the use of any rooms and buildings adjacent to the present site and under Government control - when vacated - for the increasing needs of the instruction in the immediate future.

2. That the Government be asked to consider the advisability of providing for a general plan for the improvement of the site, and the construction of building for university use as the educational needs of the Province require, and the financial resources of the Government permit, and the desirability of making an investment in buildings and equipment which will be commensurate with the purposes of a provincial University in the oldest of the western provinces".

These recommendations of the Committee were put in the form of motions and carried. A letter was sent to the Premier January the eighteenth, 1913, conveying the resolution and offering the following suggestions:

1. The conveyance of the said land.

2. The inclusion in the present estimates of from $150,000 to $200,000 for the erection of an Engineering Building.

3. The allotment of Fort Osborne Barracks when vacated.

4. Provision for a Committee appointed by the Government to make a general plan for the placing of University Buildings.

5. The grant of funds to carry the University to the end of the Academic year 1913-14.

To this letter, Premier Roblin replied favorably February the seventeenth 1913, in these words, addressed to the Chancellor: (1)

"The Government have carefully considered the request made in the memorandum of the eighteenth of January signed by President MacLean, Dr. Daniel McIntyre and yourself as a Committee representing the University Council, and have instructed me to say that while the Government is still of the opinion that it would be best in the interest of the students that the University should be built and develop upon the site on Broadway

(1) Minutes U.C. Apr. 3, 1913.

> with such additions thereto, as were proposed on former occasions, yet the Government has decided to accede to the request of the University Council for a site at St. Vital adjacent to the Agricultural College. The site asked for will be dedicated to the University for the use of the University and the colleges affiliated therewith, with reversion to the Province in case the same should cease to be so used. I may add that the Government has provided the full amount asked for by your Committee for the ordinary purposes of the University for current expenses, as also the sum of $200,000 for an Engineering Building".

The form of transfer for the St. Vital site (1) was signed December the ninth, 1913. This committed the University to the St. Vital site, and the consequent loss to the Province of the free site worth approximately $800.000, because while the St. Vital site was donated to the University, it had been paid for out of the Provincial Treasury.

Plans for the erection of the Engineering Building were at once started and a Committee was appointed to deal with the question of the general plan of the grounds in St. Vital.

The University Council was somewhat influenced in its acceptance of this new site by the fact that the Agricultural College had been withdrawn from affiliation with the University April the third, 1913, and was to be removed to St. Vital.(2) The University Council, rightly viewed the withdrawal of the Agricultural College from affiliation with the University as temporary, and as one of the advantages considered in choosing the Tuxedo site had been its proximity to the Agricultural College, this advantage was now transferred to the St. Vital site.

When the decision as to site was reached it was felt that the University should begin to work out an expansion policy. But even during 1913 while negotiations were in progress as to the change of site, the scope of the University was somewhat enlarged by an Act of the Provincial Legislature of February the fifteenth, 1913 (3) creating "The Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses", and giving the University of Manitoba power to conduct examinations in nursing and

(1) App. V.

(2) The new College of Agriculture was opened Feb. 18, 1914.

(3) 3 George V, Chap. 114.

thus control admission to the Association. (1) Also in 1913, chairs were established in French, German and Architecture (2) to which Professors Osborne, Heinselman and Stoughton respectively were appointed. The work in the French and German Departments was limited to Third and Fourth year work.

By 1914 conditions in many ways had grown favorable towards University expansion. The affiliated Colleges with one exception approved of it. Manitoba and St. John's College were even urging it. President MacLean had done much during his year of office to harmonize the University system. His outspoken advocacy of allowing complete freedom to the various affiliated colleges to teach what subjects they wished, and as much or as little as they wished had engendered a feeling of security in them, and a confidence as to their status within the University that augured well for their individual future and that of the University. The long campaign in the press was at last changing the attitude of the Government towards the University and making inroads on the apathy of the public. This was made evident by the increases (3) in the annual government grants. The site question was apparently settled. And above all, the demands of a constantly growing student body forced action.

Before giving the details of the phenomenal development of 1914, it is of interest to note an experiment which was undertaken by two of the denominational colleges. The denominational colleges, especially Manitoba College and St. John's College, which hadthe smallest endowments had for some years been feeling the strain of carrying on a complete Arts Course. Manitoba College and Wesley College, being situated near each other, were able during some fifteen years to ease their mutual burdens by an interchange of teaching in some subjects.

(1) Minutes U.C. Apr. 3, 1913

(2) Minutes U.C. Apr.29, 1913

(3) App. XII.

Complete duplication of the work in teaching was thus avoided by these two colleges with a consequent lessening of expense. So successfully did the plan work that a closer union seemed feasible.

On July the thirty-first, 1913 after prolonged discussion the joint Boards of the two colleges decided to amalgamate (1) in their administration, in so far as their respective charters would permit, in furtherance of their co-operation in teaching. It was agreed that there should be one principal over the two colleges, that there should be a common registration and a joint Board of Governors, composed of ten members, five of whom were to be appointed by the Board of each college. The fees were to be put in a common fund. The staff was to be appointed by the individual College Boards on the recommendatio of the Board of Governors. The opinion prevailed at that time that the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches would shortly unite, and no doubt the anticipation of this more even than the question of finance influence the Boards of the Colleges towards amalgamation. On September the twenty-fift 1913 they were formally opened as a United College. The Union on this basis lasted for one year. When in 1914 the University was prepared to undertake th teaching of the whole Arts Course, with the exception of philosophy the Boards of the two colleges agreed to allow the University to take over the teaching of the Arts Course, and continue only the teaching of philosophy and theology in the colleges. They stipulated, however, in their agreement for the right to resume the teaching of Arts in any or all subjects if they so wished. Also it was provided that the students in Arts courses while taking their teaching at the University should have the right to register at the denominational colleges When the fall term (1914) opened, it was found that students were inclined to register at the University direct, instead of at the colleges. A special meeti of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church was held on November the tenth, 1914, and the Board of Directors of Wesley College agreed to reconsider

(1) Free Press Aug. 1, 1913.

their decision of July the twenty-third to surrender their Arts Course if the Board of Education of the Methodist Church so desired. On November the eleventh the Church Board decided (1) that in view of the past history of Wesley College and out of consideration for the interests and loyalty of the Methodist people and for the furtherance of higher education in Manitoba, the teaching of the Arts Course in Wesley College should be resumed in the fall of 1915. At the same time it assured the University Council that this step was taken through no ill-will to the University, or because of antagonism to University expansion. Accordingly Wesley College again undertook the teaching of the Arts Course.

St. John's College owing to its location had not been able to benefit by co-operation in teaching. It had, however, shown its attitude towards continuing the burden of the full Arts Course when the Synod of Rupert's Land, in 1912 sent the following communication (2) to the Council:

> "That whereas it is neither in the best interests of education, nor fair to the church that St. John's College should be compelled to devote so large a proportion of its time and energies in order to secure for the Anglican youth of the Province instruction in the higher branches of secular education, this Synod expresses its opinion that the time has come when the University of Manitoba should take steps to provide instruction independent of that given in denominational colleges, in all the usual branches of higher education in Arts as well as Science; and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Acting Premier, the Minister of Education and the Registrar of the University of Manitoba"

Hence it will be seen that the attitude towards University expansion had undergone changes since the first tentative motion of 1889. Then, many felt that if teaching was done by the University it would be an encroachment on the legitimate work of the colleges; now even the denominational colleges realized that if progress was to be made teaching must be undertaken by the University. The year 1914 was a most important year in the history of University expansion.

(1) Free Press Nov. 11 & 12, 1914

(2) Minutes U.C. Mar. 28, 1912.

In February, 1914, the University agreed to be responsible for the payment of the salaries and equipment for a course in Pharmacy (1) if the Pharmeutical Association would grant them the use of the Pharmacy Building at 422 Notre Dame Avenue, for five years at a rent of One Dollar a year, with the option of re-rental and with the understanding that the Association would continue to pay the expense of maintaining the building. At the Council meeting in April it was decided to establish a chair in Pharmacy (2) to which Professor H. E. Belcher (3) was appointed. The establishment of a Professorship in Pathology (4) was agreed on, to which Dr. William Boyd was appointed. Another important responsibility was assumed by the University in 1914, when an agreement (5) was made between the Law Society and the University to establish the Manitoba Law School under the joint control of the two bodies. But those few additions did not meet the constantly increasing demands for expansion. The Council received a notice (6) dated April the twenty-first, 1914 from the Board of Management of Manitoba College of the passing by them of the following resolutions:

> "That a Committee be appointed consisting of the Reverend Dr. Baird, the Reverend Dr. Wilson, the Reverend Dr. Sinclair and the Secretary of the Board for the purpose of communicating with the University, and inquiring as to the policy of the University with regard to an early completion of the Faculty of Liberal Arts".

This resolution precipitated action. Immediately a motion, moved by Dr. W. A. McIntyre, and seconded by Dr. H. H. Chown was passed;

> "That assurance be given the Board of Manitoba College that the policy of the Council will be to proceed to complete the full program of Arts teaching just as rapidly as circumstances will permit".

(1) Minutes U.C. Feb. 19, 1914.

(2) Minutes U.C. Apr. 2, 1914

(3) Minutes U.C. May 14, 1914.

(4) Minutes U.C. Apr. 2, 1914.

(5) Minutes U.C. May 1914.

(6) Minutes U.C. May 14, 1914.

At the next meeting of the Council. this resolution was carried into effect by the following motions; (1) which were unanimously carried:

> "That a Department of Instruction in Classics be established in the University to cover the entire work in classics of the Courses in Arts, and that a Committee of the Council be appointed to make the necessary appointments.
>
> "That the University undertake to furnish instruction in all the subjects required for a course for the Bachelor of Science Degree, and as well in the following subjects of the course for a Bachelor of Arts Degree; viz, English, History, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French and German of the First Year. English, History, Political Economy, Latin, Greek, French and German of the Second Year, and that a Lectureship in English and a Lectureship in Modern Languages be established and that the Committee named in the previous motion be authorized to make these appointments.
>
> "That if possible the Committee arrange for the teaching of Logic in the Second Year.
>
> "That in accordance with the policy of the University heretofore in relation to St. Boniface College separate examination papers be set in future in Classics and Mathematics of the First and Second Years in Arts for students intending to take the Latin Philosophy Course".

As the only entirely new Department decided on, was that in Classics, arrangements were at once made for its organization (2) and Professor F.W. Clarke of Manitoba College, Professor R. O. Jolliffe of Wesley College and the Reverend Dean Combes of St. John's College were appointed to take charge of it.

Thus by the fall of 1914 the University had reached what might be termed its majority. The work of the Arts Course, except in Philosophy, Hebrew, Icelandic and Swedish was offered for the first time in its entirety during 1914-15. In this term there was a body of students not associated with any College, registered for instruction at the University. This group soon outnumbered the students registered with the colleges.

But before the opening of the fall term, the World War had been declared, and all thought of extending the services of the University beyond those decided on prior to, and including the meeting of May the twenty-sixth, 1914, had to be abandoned, as had also the erection of the Engineering Building for which the

(1) Minutes U.C. May 26, 1914.

(2) Minutes U.C. June 26,1914

money had already been voted. The only additions to the University staff were two instructors, one in Mathematics and the other in Logic.

Even the proposed program of the previous May could not have been carried out had the Council not accepted the offers of Manitoba College and Wesley College (1) "to place at the disposal of the University for the year 1914-1915, free of expense to the University, the services of certain members of their staffs engaged in Arts instruction", and agreed, "that for 1914-15 professors and lecturers in all affiliated Arts Colleges teaching subjects specified in the resolutions of the Council of May 26th, 1914 though in the employ of the Colleges be accorded the status of University instructors and their lectures recognised as University lectures".

By the spring of 1915, the question of accommodation had grown serious,(2) and it was suggested that the Government be asked for the use of the south wing of the old Court House. The Government agreed (3) to allow this when the new Law Courts Building was finished. To tide over the interval until the Law Courts Building could be given the Government in the fall of 1915 placed at the disposal of the University, the east wing of the old Deaf and Dumb Institute on the corner of Portage Avenue and Sherbrooke Street for the use of the classes for the First and Second Years in Arts. The old Law Courts Building on Kennedy Street was occupied by the Arts Department in September 1916, and the quarters in the Deaf and Dumb Institute were assigned to the Engineering Department.

(1) Minutes U.C. Sept. 21, 1914.

(2) In addition to the two University Buildings a terrace on University Place had been rented from 1911 to house the Departments of History, Political Economy and English.

(3) Minutes U.C. May 13, 1915.

War conditions and the change of Government (1915) had again made the choice of a University site uncertain. While the University Council had accepted the St. Vital site from the Government the option on the Tuxedo Park Site given October the tenth, 1910, still held but was to become void October the sixth, 1916 because the Seventy-five Thousand Dollars agreed on had not been expended on buildings by that date. The Council was afraid to forfeit all chance of using the Tuxedo Park site lest in the re-adjustment after the war the Government should be unable or unwilling to ratify the St. Vital agreement, in which event the whole site question would have to be again threshed out. Hence negotiations (1) were entered into with the Tuxedo Holding Company, which had become the owner of the site, and it decided May the eleventh, 1916 to extend the option till July the first, 1917.

Another important matter was settled when the Manitoba Agricultural College was re-affiliated with the University by Order-in-Council May the twenty-first, 1916, on terms agreed on between the University Council and the Board of the College (2).

During the session of the Legislature in 1916, an amendment (3) to the Manitoba Dental Association Act was passed making the University, "the sole examining body in Dentistry" in the Province. The amendment also provided that the Manitoba Dental Association should have the power, either by itself or in conjunction with the University to establish and conduct a school of dentistry.

But while these details of the University management were being dealt with satisfactorily, the settlement of the underlying question, that of the relation between the University and the Government was of necessity held in abeyance.

(1) Minutes U.C. May 11, 1916.

(2) Minutes U.C. May 11, 1916

(3) 6 George V. Ch. 32, Clauses 16 - 19

Nevertheless in spite of the war conditions, the University Council in 1916 again began sending committees to the Government for the purpose of considering a university policy. Finally discussions reached a point where the University Council thought it could take action, with the hope of attaining what was now acknowledged to be its aim - the re-organization of the University on the basis of state control and state support.

At the first Council meeting in 1917 the following motion was made by Dr. Halpenny and seconded by Mr. John A.Machray, "That the Council of the University request the Government of this province to introduce at the next session of the Legislature the necessary legislation for a re-organization of the University".

An amendment to this was moved by Father Fere and seconded by Rev. Monseignior Cherrier: "That the Council of the University request the Government of this Province to introduce at the next session of the Legislature the necessary legislation for a re-organization of the University without prejudice to the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Federal Colleges, and guaranteed by the Charter of the University".

The amendment was defeated by a vote of six for and thirty-eight against, and the original motion carried by a vote of thirty-eight for and six against.

The Government at once proceeded with the drafting of an amendment to the University Act and on February the eighth, 1917 a copy of the proposed legislation was sent to the Council so that the members might have the opportunity of discussing it, and offering suggestions if they so wished. On February the twelfth, 1917 a meeting (1) for this purpose was held.

It had gradually come to be accepted by all the members of the Council that a change in organization was inevitable. Father Fere, Rector of St. Boniface College made a very dignified statement of the attitude (2) of his College towards

(1) Minutes U.C. Feb. 12, 1917

(2) App. XV.

the proposed legislation but neither he nor his colleagues voted against the resolution; "That as a Council we approve of the draft Bill, whereby the government, conduct, management and control of the University are vested in a Board of Governors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council". This motion, moved by Dr. Halpenny and seconded by Canon Gill was passed by forty-four votes in favor, with none against. Four members refrained from voting. Alterations in a few details were suggested. The Bill (1) was assented to March the ninth, 1917 and came into force May the eleventh at the close of the annual exercises conferring degrees.

The Honorable R. S. Thornton, the Minister of Education, in connection with moving the Second Reading of the University Amendment Act gave the general purport of the bill in these words:

> "The Present bill is an amending measure and deals only with the mode of government of the University. It provides for the constitution of a Board of Governors to control and manage the University. It continues the present Council in a modified form with modified powers subject to the final authority of the Board of Governors. It does not deal with any matters of policy of the University, the Government believing that such matters can be more adequately dealt with by and through the Board of Governors. After the Board has become thoroughly acquainted with University affairs it will be in a position to recommend and direct such changes as may be necessary".

The most important change made by the new Act was the provision for a Board of Governors (2) as part of the body politic and corporate of the University of Manitoba. This Board was to consist of nine persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. (3) Membership (4) on the Board was limited by the provision that;

> "No person shall be a member of the Board who is at the same time a member of the regular and permanent teaching staff of the University, or of any affiliated college or of the governing board of any such affiliated college".

(1) App XX. Amend. 1917

(2) App. XX. Amend.1917, Sec. 2 amends R.S.M. 1913, Ch. 201, Sec. 3.

(3) App. XX. Amend.1917, Sec. 4.

(4) App. XX. Amend.1917, Sec. 9

The general powers to be vested in the Board of Governors were set forth as follows: (1)

> "The government conduct, management and control of the University and of the property, revenue, business and affairs thereof shall be vested in the Board, except as in this Act otherwise provided and all powers which are not by the terms of this Act directed to be exercised by any other person or body are hereby vested in the Board".

Specifically the powers assigned were: (2) The Board was to regulate its own proceedings; to make all the appointments, fix all the salaries, and regulate all duties in connection with the University; to take charge of the trust funds; to manage the land grant; to take care of the University property; to provide for its buildings; to determine fees; to provide for the establishment or abolition of any changes in faculties, faculty councils, departments, chairs, lectureships, fellowships, scholarships or courses of instructions; to hear appeals from any body, officer or organization of, or in the University and to decide finally upon university policy. The Government assumed financial (3) control of the University. The Act provides that the Board of Governors must submit annually an estimate of the amount required for current expenses and obtain the consent of the Government to proceed according to the estimate. No capital expenditure of University funds can be made unless authorized by the Government. The Board too must make an annual report of the investment of university funds.

The Council was still to be representative of the affiliated colleges and of Convocation, but with the number of its members reduced to twenty-seven, six of whom were to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. It was to have general charge (4) of the academic work of the University but its powers, "did not in any wise limit the plenary powers vested in the Board of Governors".

(1) App. XX, Amend 1917. Sec. 11

(2) App. XX, Amend, 1917, Sec. 12

(3) App. XX, Amend, 1917, Sec. 14, 15, 16.

(4) App. XX, Amend, 1917, Sec. 23.

Specifically its powers were: (1) To provide for the granting of degrees and the conducting of examinations; to determine the conditions of entrance to the University and the course of studies for degrees; to make regulations regarding the standing of students; to authorize the preparation and publication of the University Calendar; to decide on the management of the Library; to recommend the establishment or abolition of any changes in faculties, departments, chairs, lectureships, fellowships or scholarships; to encourage extension and correspondence courses. But the provision (2) that copies of every enactment and resolution of the Council must be submitted to the Board for its approval leaves no doubt as to the advisory character of the Council, and of its subordination to the Board of Governors.

The University of Manitoba had in theory always been a provincial University. It was created by an Act of the Legislature, and many changes in its government had been effected by means of amendments (3) before 1917. The Government from the beginning had contributed to its finances and all statutes, by-laws and regulations of the Council, according to the original Act had to be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The control thus assumed had been hardly more than nominal, but there was no legal reason why it might not have been exercised in practice as well as theory. By the Amendment of 1917 the Government made itself responsible for the control financial and otherwise of the University. The Board of Governors appointed entirely by the Government is representative of the people, and while given extensive powers under the Act is directly responsible to the Government and the people for the use it makes of these powers. The University of Manitoba has become in name and fact a provincial University with possibilities of development and service limited only

(1) App. XX, Amend. 1917 Sec. 23.

(2) App. XX, Amend. 1917 Sec. 24.

(3) 14 amendments 1877 to 1917

by the desires of the people and the resources of the province, and its claims to support can no longer be neglected at the whim of the Government of the day.

CHAPTER VII

EXPANSION AS A STATE UNIVERSITY 1917 - 1927

In 1917 the University of Manitoba had been in existence forty years. It had developed during that time from a University which existed only as a central examining body, controlled by the several denominational colleges into a state University supported and governed by the Province and with power to create departments along any and every line of education as the need arose and as finance permitted.

By the legislation of 1917 the fundamental problem in regard to the University, that of policy, was solved. The site question was still unsettled, and the ever-present, ever-pressing issue of adequate financing had to be met. The former could be postponed, as in the past, but the latter had to be faced. The war was still in progress and no Government would have had support in giving a large grant for university buildings. In 1918 when the war was over it was a foregone conclusion that for some years to come financial conditions would be very unstable. Hence the Province was in no position to undertake an expansion program which would entail large expenditure on buildings, especially as the cost of building operations had greatly increased during the war period and was felt to be at the maximum.

The financial resources of the University in its own right were distressingly small, (1) for a University so centrally placed in the Dominion, and

(1) University buildings and equipment $99,554.04 bought with land endowment funds.
Land endowment fund of $802,663.04 which yielded towards current expenses in 1917 the sum of $37,000.
Unsold land from endowment 52,363.26 acres (roughly 1/3 of original grant)
Isbister bequest having capital of $125,000 and netting in 1917 the sum of $5850 towards scholarships.
Lease of Broadway site (6.6 acres) at $1. per annum
Lease of Pharmacy Building at $1. per annum

with such opportunity for leadership as was afforded in a Province still comparatively undeveloped. Had the criterion for estimating the University's influence on the Province been the growth of its endowments, or the number and beauty of it buildings, or the suitability of its location, the outlook would have been discouraging.

Nevertheless there were many grounds for optimism. The new governing bodies were compact, and more direct action could be expected than in the past. The Board of Governors of the University being appointed by the Government, and thus representative of the people of the Province were in a position to know what the Government could or would do for the University, and how the University could best meet the needs of the people. The University Council too, was more representative of the people than before 1917. In its membership of twenty-six, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council had the appointing of six members and the Convocation of four, which was a sufficiently large leaven of opinion, not exclusively academic to constitute a balance between purely cultural and purely utilitarian views on education. As the Province had undertaken the financing and control of the University its problems and difficulties would be prominently before the public and general interest could be aroused and stimulated in ways which had never before been possible. The need for increased accommodation was not pressing in 1917, as the Government had assigned the provincial buildings which it was no longer using to the University to be remodelled for class-room and offic purposes. (1) The University was giving instruction in twenty-two subjects and employed a staff of twenty-two professors, eight assistant professors, thirteen lecturers and ten demonstrators. This was a fairly encouraging development when the struggle of the University Council to provide for the appointment of the first six professors in 1904 is remembered. In short the University was now in a position as never before to broaden and deepen its services to the community.

(1) See Chap. VI.

The organization meeting of the Board of Governors, as constituted by the Amendment of 1917, was held May the twenty-eighth, 1917, and that of the University Council on July the eleventh.

The Council, in addition to special committees decided to have four general standing committees, appointed by the Chancellor: The Board of Studies, the Committee on the Organization of Instruction, the Library Committee, and the Committee on Extension Work.

Perhaps one of the most interesting phases of the work, under the new organization was that done by the last named committee. Its aim was twofold: to give the people of the Province the benefit of popular lectures, which would familiarise them with the value of the University along practical as well as cultural lines, and to arrange special courses of training in any subject for which there was felt to be a demand.

The plan in regard to these popular lectures was to have lecturers from the members of the teaching staff of the University, of the affiliated colleges, the Normal School, and the Department of Education deliver lectures at various points in the Province. The work was to be planned in co-operation with the Manitoba Trustees Association, the Agricultural Extension Service and local School Boards. Popular lectures had been given under the auspices of the University since 1907, but mainly in Winnipeg. Their scope was now broadened to include the Province. (1)

(1) Season 1917-18 88 lectures
1918-19 10 " (Year of Flu epidemic)
1919-20 153 "
1920-21 85 "
1921-22 145 "
1922-23 139 "
1923-24 187 "
1924-25 127 " (Rural)

The arrangement for classes in extension work, to meet special demands was also carried on with vigor. (1) Courses in Art, Social Service Work, Mining, Business training, Retail Merchandising and Nursing have been conducted. Perhaps the most popular of these extension courses have been those dealing with commercial subjects. There were repeated requests from various commercial bodies that a Department of Commerce leading to a Degree in Commerce should be instituted. While this as yet has not been found feasible the demand has been met in part, by the evening classes in commercial subjects. In 1925, instruction was given in nine commercial subjects, and the large enrolment indicates that they are filling a need

In 1920 the University co-operated with the Department of Education in planning a degree course for school teachers, and school inspectors with ten years' experience and holding first-class certificates. The offer was open for three years (1920-1923), the last group being graduated in 1925. Through the generosit of the Departments of History, English, Political Economy, Philosophy and Mathematics weekly lectures were arranged for the students enrolled in this Special Course planned for teachers. Those living in Winnipeg, or within a short distance of Winnipeg had thus the further privilege of being considered as intra-mural special students. Those living at a distance from the city were permitted to enrol as extra-mural students, and take their degrees without complying with the university regulation that extra-mural students working for degrees must do at least one year of their work intra-murally.

To meet the needs of those students who were not eligible to enrol under the conditions laid down for the Teachers' Course 1920-23, and who are unable to

(1) Enrolment in Evening Classes and Short Courses exclusive of the Summer School:

1917-1918	180	
1918-1919	56	
1919-1920	539	
1920-1921	617	
1922-1923	789	
1923-1924	769	
1924-1925	246	(Only Evening Business Course and Nurses' Course included)
1925-1926	901	

attend the regular sessions of the University, Summer Courses have been arranged, at first in co-operation with the Agricultural College (1920-1923) and later with the Department of Education (1923 to the present). (1 and 2).

The extension of university services along these so-called popular lines and the appreciation with which it was accepted by the public was only one evidence of the confidence which the University under its new management inspired. The Medical College and the College of Pharmacy demonstrated in a most practical manner their approval of the University's changed status.

In October 1917 the Medical College Faculty offered to hand over its lands, buildings and equipment to the University and return its charter of incorporation to the Government of Manitoba on condition that the University established a Faculty of Medicine. (3) A motion was presented in the University Council to the effect that the University accept the offer (4) of the Faculty of the Medical College by agreeing to give instruction, as soon as financial resources would permit in all subjects leading to the degree of Doctor in Medicine. This was passed by the University Council, and agreed to by the Board of Governors. (5) The transfer was consumated in 1921. (6)

(1) Enrolment 1923 85
1924 466
1925 610

(2) Regulation Minutes of U.C. Mar. 17, 1921 - "That each summer session with a prescribed amount of additional work taken extra-murally to be taken as equivalent to one term taken intra-murally.

(3) The University was already offering instruction in Physiology, Bacteriology and Pathology, Biology, Chemistry and Physics.

(4) Minutes U.C. Oct. 4, 1917.

(5) Minutes Bd. of G. Oct. 24, 1917.

(6) App. VI.

As a result of this, when the Rockfeller Foundation in 1920 announced its intention of devoting the sum of five million dollars towards the development of medical teaching and public health in Canada, the Board of Governors was in a positic to urge for consideration the claims of the Medical Faculty of the University. The Rockfeller Foundation pledged itself to pay the interest on five hundred thousand dollars at five per cent to the University on condition that the Province agreed to spend four hundred thousand dollars on a Medical Building, and increase its yearly grant by twenty thousand dollars. (1) The Government agreed to the terms and the first payments on the pledge were made in 1921.

The Pharmeutical Association followed the example of the Medical College by handing over the deed (2) of its property to the University in 1920. (3)

The management of the Agricultural College was turned over to the Board of Governors of the University by an Amendment (4) to the University Act on March the twentieth 1920.

The Faculty of Arts and Science was rounded out by the addition of a Department of Philosophy and Psychology in 1920. All subjects of these courses are taught by the University except Hebrew (5) Icelandic (6), Latin Philosophy for English and French students, (7) and the course in Religious Instruction (8) agreed on May the sixteenth, 1922.

(1) Estimate for yearly grant in 1920 was $88,435.

(2) App. VII.

(3) The U. had occupied the Pharmacy Building by lease since 1914.

(4) App. XX, Amend. 1920

(5) Taught in Manitoba College

(6) Taught in Wesley College

(7) Taught in St. Boniface College

(8) Taught in all affiliated colleges

The greater flexibility of the University system under the new management, and of its increased tendency to re-act to popular demand was indicated by the decision to allow students to proceed to a degree with only one language in addition to English. (1) This question had been hotly discussed at intervals for some years and was finally settled in 1918. The change entailed considerable alteration in the courses offered for degree work.

The Board of Governors completed a re-organization (2) of the University Faculties which became effective on June the first, 1921. Three Faculties were established; the Faculty of Arts and Science, (3) the Faculty of Engineering (4) and the Faculty of Medicine. (5) To these was added the Faculty of Agriculture (6) in 1924. The Faculty of Engineering became the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture in the session 1922-23. There was to be a General Faculty Council.

(1) Latin, French, Greek or German.

(2) Minutes Bd. of Gov. June 1, 1921.

(3) The Faculty of Arts and Science has the following Departments:
Classics, English, French, German, Philosophy and Psychology, History, Political Economy and Political Science, Mathematics and Astronomy, Physics, Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Physiology and Pharmacology, Zoology (Hebrew, Icelandic, Sociology Latin Philosophy, Biblical Greek, Religious instruction in affiliated Colleges)

(4) The Faculty of Engineering and Architecture has following Departments:
Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Architecture.

(5) The Faculty of Medicine has the following Departments:
Anatomy, Biochemistry, Bacteriology and Hygiene, Pathology, Physiology and Pharmacology, Internal Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology, Obstetrics, Paediatrics, Ophthalmology, Laryngology and Otology, Medical Jurisprudence.

(6) The Faculty of Agriculture has the following Departments:
Bacteriology, Horticulture and Forestry, Poultry Husbandry, English Biology, Physics and Mathematics, Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry, Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Chemistry, Plant Pathology, Animal Pathology, Nutrition, Rural Sociology and Physics, Entomology, Farm Management, Household Art, Household Science, Physiology and Hygiene.

(1) Its duties were, "to make recommendations re the establishment of new faculties or schools and other extensions of service, and in general to make recommendations on matters of University policy". In addition to the General Faculty Council there were to be Faculty Councils (2) to forward the work of the individual Faculties. Each Faculty could nominate its own dean. The University Faculties were now able to bring their influence to bear more directly on University progress as under the re-organization of 1921 they were made more directly responsible for the academic results, and were expected to make recommendations as to new courses, changes in the curriculum and the many details of correlation between subjects.

At their recommendation in 1922 the pass mark (3) in all subjects was raised from forty per cent to fifty per cent, a higher matriculation standard was demanded, and the courses for the Master of Arts and Master of Science degrees (4) were remodelled. The degree standards in Arts and Science courses were still further raised by allowing students to obtain a degree in two ways, by a four years General Course, or by a five years' Special Course. These changes went into effect in 1923. The unit system was discussed and decided on in 1924.

The growth (5) in the student body during the years succeeding the change in University status was phenomenal. There were several causes for this. The

(1) Composition of the General Faculty Council:
President of the University, Deans of Faculties, Sub-deans, Heads of Departments, Acting Heads of Departments, Directors or Chairmen of Departments of all Faculties in the University, Members of Faculties of full professorial standing giving full time service.

(2) Composition of Faculty Councils:
President of University, the Registrar, Dean of Faculty, Dean of Women, (in the Faculty of Arts and Science). All professors and teachers of the Faculty, One representative from each of such Departments in other Faculties as are concerned in teaching its curriculum.

(3) Minutes of U.C. Jan. 19, 1922.

(4) Minutes of U.C. Feb. 9, 1922.

(5) App. XIII.

war was over and many young men, who of necessity would have been drawn into the war were free to continue their studies. In addition a percentage of the returned men either continued their interrupted course or enrolled in the University for the first time. But perhaps the chief cause was that the University was branching out in many directions in an effort to meet the needs of the community, and that this effort was being recognized and responded to by the community. Then too the value of university training as a preparation for leadership and initiative had been forcibly and continually demonstrated during the years of stress.

But this unforeseen and rapid growth, gratifying though it was, forced into prominence the problem of relieving the over-crowding in the class-rooms, and this in turn focussed attention on the necessity for a decision as to a permanent site. The new Board of Governors found themselves facing this question which had baffled so many University Councils.

As a preliminary step a Committee was appointed (1) on November the twenty-first 1918 to interview the Government as to the relationship which it proposed to establish between the University and the Agricultural College and as to the financial support which the University might expect for building and equipment. Also this Committee was authorized to negotiate further with the Tuxedo Holding Company as to a continuance of the option on the Tuxedo site.

On January the fifteenth, 1919 the Board passed a motion (2) unanimously to the effect that it considered the Broadway site, even with such extensions as could reasonably be expected, to be inadequate for the future needs of the University. This motion expressing its judgment as to the unsuitability of the Broadway site prepared the way for the decision between the Tuxedo and St. Vital sites.

(1) Minutes of Bd. of Gov. Nov. 21, 1918

(2) Minutes Bd. of Gov. Jan 15, 1919. Notice of this motion had been given by R. T. Riley, Nov. 21, 1918.

The motion passed as to the Tuxedo site (1) was "that the preference of the Board of Governors is for the Tuxedo Park site if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the owners thereof".

Then followed the motion on the St. Vital site, (2) "In the event of the Tuxedo site, for any reason not being satisfactorily arranged for the Board would be prepared to consider the St. Vital site but only on condition that the land in front of the present Agricultural College would be available for University buildings". It will be noted that the condition imposed in the latter motion, indicated that the Board was not satisfied with the location of the one hundred and thirty-seven acres in St. Vital granted by patent (3) in 1913, and that a location other than either the Tuxedo site or the St. Vital site might have to be chosen.

As to the financial support that the University might expect, from the Government, the Committee had to report that the Government, (4) was not "favorable to the Board entering into an understanding with the owners of the Tuxedo site that the University buildings would be begun within five years". To meet this condition Mr. D. F. Finklestein, agreed on behalf of the Tuxedo Holding Company that the time limit for beginning the construction of the University buildings should be seven years, and in addition had accepted the proposition to donate from the property a site for a Provincial Deaf and Dumb Institute, on the understanding that it was to be started within a year and a half. The practical objection to the use of this site for the Government institute was the absence of sewers or water connection. If this difficulty could be adjusted, the Government was willing that the arrangements in general should be proceeded with. The

(1) Minutes Bd. of Gov. Jan. 15, 1919

(2) Minutes Bd. of Gov. Jan. 15, 1919

(3) See App. V.

(4) Minutes of Bd. of Governors, Feb. 21, 1919.

Government also undertook to pay the arrears in taxes on the Tuxedo site.

The difficulty was overcome and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council gave his consent to the University entering into the agreement (1) with the Tuxedo Holding Company November the eleventh 1919. The Government in pursuance of this agreement erected a Deaf and Dumb Institute at a cost of over a million dollars, and this building was accepted by the Tuxedo Holding Company as part of the building program.

Again, the necessity for ultimate decision as to the university building was postponed. But the growth in the student body made the Government responsible not only for a larger annual grant for current expenses, but for further immediate housing requirements. Action had to be taken. On October the ninth, 1919, the Government gave assurance (2) to the Board of Governors that it would erect buildings for temporary accommodation in the way of laboratories and classrooms on the Broadway site. By this means it was hoped to tide over the next five years without excessive capital outlay. The construction of the temporary buildings was proceeded with during 1920, 1921 and 1922. Some of these buildings were erected under the direct supervision of the Department of Public Works; the others under the supervision of the Board of Governors. They were paid for by special Government grants.(3)

These temporary buildings -so-called- were hardly completed when it was realized that they had not provided the anticipated relief of the congested condition. By the fall of 1921 the Board of Governors felt (4) that the work of the University would be seriously handicapped if definite plans were not made for the beginning of permanent university buildings, presumably on the Tuxedo site. At a

(1) App. XV b.

(2) Minutes Bd. of Governors Oct. 9, 1919.

(3) App. XII.

(4) Minutes of Bd. of Gov. Oct. 28, 1921.

meeting of the Board of Governors, November the twenty-fifth, 1921, the Building Committee presented its report (1) in the form of a series of resolutions, the most important of which were:

> "That the attention of the Government of this Province should be called to the last clause of the Report of the Board of Governors to the Minister of Education for the Year 1919-1920, which paragraph is as follows:
>
> 'Facing this enormous responsibility and remembering as well the insistent demands of the growth of the old-line University courses, it is encumbent upon your Board to say, in concluding this report, that the time has come when the Government and the Legislature must look definitely towards the preparation of plans for a permanent building scheme for the University on the Tuxedo site. It will take some time and study to arrive at a satisfactory general plan for such an undertaking and this makes it all the more necessary that a beginning be made at once. The expanding educational needs that the University has already undertaken to supply and the others that are now at her doors clamoring for attention will, we fear, have far exceeded in their demands for accommodation, the temporary structures and adapted quarters the University at present occupies before new and permanent ones are provided, even if a study of plans for them is begun at once and the work of erection subsequently pushed forward with the utmost dispatch. We cannot therefore too strongly urge that at the forthcoming session of the Legislature provision be made for initiating the work of developing the Tuxedo site as the permanent home of the University of Manitoba'.
>
> "That the committee was of the opinion that to erect sufficient buildings to provide the necessary accommodation and to make possible the occupation of Tuxedo would involve expenditure of say $3,000.000, which the Legislature should be asked to provide in say, six annual instalments of $500,000 each, commencing with the year 1923.
>
> "The committee does not favor the erection of additional temporary buildings on the Broadway site unless circumstances arise which leave no other course open".

The situation as embodied in the resolutions quoted, was laid before the Government and discussed, but no immediate action was taken. The Government by assuming responsibility for the direction and support of the University in 1917 was under the necessity of correlating the various branches of the educational system of the Province. Until 1917, the university question, theoretically at least, could have been settled without specific reference to other educational issues in the Province. Now the University was a part of the system and its

(1) Minutes Bd. of Gov. Nov. 25, 1921.

problems had to be dealt with, from the standpoint of the system as a whole.

The financing of the elementary and secondary schools in the Province, but particularly the latter had become a very serious burden to many municipalities, and they were urging the Government to take steps for their relief. The demand fo secondary education had outgrown the system and there was a grave danger of a break in this, the weakest link of the service. Even before the war many municipalities in the more recently developed districts had had difficulty in financing their elementary schools. A large proportion of the older municipalities was struggling under a load of debt which the inflated land values of the pre-war days had encouraged them to assume. When these municipalities entered on the inevitabl period of depression following the war they found themselves obliged to resort to very heavy tax levies especially on vacant land. Much of this land had to be taken over by the municipalities and became a liability to them rather than an asset. The school tax was felt to be too large a percentage of the municipal tax levies, and the contention began to be made that the Province as a whole should pa a larger part of the cost of the schools. Many argued that all secondary and higher education should be paid for by the Government or by the individual and the Government jointly.

The Government did not feel justified in making changes in the financing of the school system in the Province without a thorough investigation of each department - elementary, secondary and university - separately and in relation to the whole. There was little to be gained in extending the University service by a large capital outlay, if its basis in the elementary and secondary schools was to be undermined by inadequate financing. It was decided to appoint a Commission to "inquire into and advise respecting all and singular the premises hereinafter particularly outlined and set forth as follows;

> (a) The needs of the more recently settled and less developed districts of the Province for better educational facilities, and the ways and means of providing such facilities.

(b) The better adaptation of the elementary and secondary schools to the needs of the communities they serve.

(c) The possibility of readjusting the relations of the higher institutions of learning, so as to provide for their extension in the future, lessen the burden of their support and increase their service to the Province".

This Commission (1) was appointed June the thirteenth, 1923, and presented its report early in 1924.

The report recommended that the Agricultural College should be amalgamated with the University, and carry on its work as a Faculty of Agriculture in the University. It further advised that the University should decide on the St. Vital site, as its future home, primarily because of the benefits to be derived from the educational standpoint. It stressed the gains to the student of agriculture from contact with students of other faculties and the gain to the latter from closer association with students studying the basic industry of the Province. It pointed out that in a separately conducted Department of Agriculture at a distance from the central university buildings there was a danger of relatively poor instruction in subjects other than those directly concerned with agriculture. Also there was a distinct advantage in having all students of Chemistry, for example receive instruction in a Department of Chemistry which served agriculture, medicine the industries and advanced graduate workers. As conditions were in Manitoba, there would be a considerable financial gain if the University chose the St. Vital site, in preference to the Tuxedo site, because the Agricultural College plant could accommodate with comparatively little additional outlay, a much larger student body, than was attending the College. It was suggested that the Senior Departments of the University could be moved to the Agricultural College at once, while the Junior Departments could continue their work in the present university buildings until such time as the space could be provided for them on the St. Vital site; in other words by deciding on the St. Vital site, the adjustment could

(1) Members of Commission:
Walter Charles Murray, M.A., L.L.D. (Chairman)
Daniel McIntyre, M.A., L.L.D.
George F. Chipman
Fawcett W. Ransom
William J. Bulman

be spread over a number of years, but if the Tuxedo agreement was carried out, it would mean even at a conservative estimate an expenditure of $3,000.000. As the Government was unprepared to undertake such an expenditure, for some years to come, the University would be forced to continue its work indefinitely under the hampered conditions on the Broadway site if the final decision was in favor of the Tuxedo site.

The Government at once acted on the advice of the Commission as to the amalgamation of the Agricultural College with the University, and amended (1) the University Act on March the twentieth, 1924 to that effect.

No action has yet been taken on the Commission's recommendation as to the University site. At the present time the University is still under agreement with the Tuxedo Holding Company to build on the Tuxedo site. According to this agreement (2) the University has contracted to begin building operations before November the eleventh, 1926, which seems to make it imperative that a decision should be reached in the very near future, as to whether the University will fulfil its contract or repudiate it. The decision it is to be hoped will bring to a close the long debate on the university site question, which has apparently been so often on the point of settlement and which is so vitally important to the University, to the affiliated colleges and to the Province. Instead of growing simpler, and losing its contentious aspects, with the passing years, this question has become increasingly complicated. In 1926, the task of settling it is more difficult than at any time since 1907.

It is impossible to estimate how much greater the progress of the Universit would have been if the site question had been settled, when it first became an issue in 1907, instead of being allowed to absorb through so many years the energy of successive University Councils and latterly of the Boards of Governors. The

(1) App. XX, Amend. 1924

(2) App. IV, b.

uncertainty as to the location of the University has retarded the growth of a consistent policy either on the part of the University or of the affiliated colleges. Neither college nor University has felt free to act, except in so far as emergence forced action. The colleges could not advance independently of the University, for they dare not expend their slowly collected and meagre capital without a definite knowledge of the university policy. Yet the University has made noteworthy progress, (1) particularly since the re-organization in 1917. No other Canadian University has been so poorly housed as that of Manitoba. The work of no other Canadian University has been hampered by conditions which make co-operation between the departments so difficult. The scattered buildings in which the work of the University is carried on and the lack of a campus, of an assembly hall, and of students' residences prevents the students of the several faculties playing, working or living together. Above all the feeling of insecurity engendered by uncertainty as to policy and indecision as to site has tended to neutralize effort Yet in spite of these drawbacks the University of Manitoba has been able to fulfil its functions of education and leadership in no mean degree. Its advance along all lines has been far-reaching since the appointment of President McLean in 1913, and the forward movement has been made with the support, sympathy and co-operation of the people of the Province as expressed by the Government.

(1) Enrolment according to the 1925 Calendar was 1925 students (including regular and evening classes.

Educational plant 1924 (including lands, building and equipment) is valued at $1,213,891.87 (book value).

This figure includes thex assessed value of the Tuxedo site, $183,000 but does not include the value of the Agricultural College ($2,500,000) or that of the old Medical College.

The land endowment in 1924 (including a valuation for unsold land of $407,570.30) was $1,359.266.41.

Endowments for designated purposes in 1924 amounted to $655,891.88. This sum is made up of: the gift from the Rockefeller Foundation of $507,614.22; the capital of the Isbister Trust Fund of $125,000.00, and several smaller gifts amounting to $23,277.66.

(Above figures are taken from Bursar's report as at Aug. 31, 1924.)

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION

In February 1927 the University of Manitoba will have been in existence fifty years. It might well be asked why this University is still without suitable buildings and equipment, adequate financial support and a well-defined university policy. Why is it still obliged to follow tentative methods which it should long since have outgrown?

The answer in the main may be found in the original constitution of the University. The University Act was passed before the Province had funds to support a University. The management of the University was ceded to the denominational colleges as a tribute to their pioneer work, and because they were immediately ready to undertake the actual teaching of university courses. The colleges continued to act independently of each other, except in so far as they were limited by a common examination and a common degree-conferring power. The attention of the public was focussed on the individual college, and the colleges thus obscured the University. When the colleges were no longer able to cope with the growing demand for higher education they feared that any surrender of their teaching prerogative would entail a loss of prestige to the college. University expansion could be brought about, only by an appeal to the Government, and if the Government answered this appeal, the colleges could not but expect that it would demand a controlling voice in university management. The Government was so unwilling to assume responsibility for the University as the colleges were to surrender it. This indecision as to policy lasted from 1889 when the University Council first admitted the need for expansion until the Government undertook control in 1917. During this period the University was attempting to do the work of a provincial University without a provincial form of control, and many issues vital to its progress could not be settled, permanently or satisfactorily. The University reflects in its organization, its traditions and its

tendencies, the struggles of these years of uncertainty. Even under the most favorable conditions more than ten years (1917-1927) would be needed to weld the diverse elements which constituted the University of Manitoba into a well-balanced homogeneous whole. It could hardly be expected that the handicaps of its constitution, its lack of settled policy, and its prolonged poverty could be surmounted by one Act on the Statute Books, however salutary in itself and however wisely interpreted.

Yet much has been accomplished in these ten years. The people of Manitoba may with reason be ashamed of the conditions under which the University has been obliged to carry on its work, but they have some right to be proud of the work actually accomplished. They have made themselves responsible for the future of the University, and on them must rest the blame if it fails in any of its manifold purposes.

APPENDIX I.

DATES AT WHICH THE DIFFERENT COLLEGES WERE AFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

St. Boniface College St. John's College Manitoba College	1877
Manitoba Medical College	1882
Wesley College	1888
College of Pharmacy	1902
Manitoba Agricultural College (1)	1907

(1) The affiliation of the Manitoba Agricultural College was terminated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in 1912, but restored again in 1916.

APPENDIX II

DEED OF CONVEYANCE OF THE BROADWAY SITE FROM THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA 1898

The form of conveyance from the Provincial Government under which the property is held is the following:

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents may come, Greetings:

WHEREAS the lands and premises hereinafter mentioned and described forming part of the reservation made by the Hudson's Bay Company for public purposes in the City of Winnipeg known as the "Old Driving Park" containing about six and sixty one hundredths (6.60) acres was by Order-in-Council of the Privy Council of Canada of by His Excellency, the Governor-General on the twenty-seventh day of June, A.D. 1898 granted to the Government of the province of Manitoba for Educational purposes.

AND WHEREAS "the University of Manitoba" is a corporation duly existing and incorporated under the laws of Manitoba.

AND WHEREAS we have deemed it expedient to grant unto the said The University of Manitoba the lands and premises hereinafter described for educational purposes subject however to the terms, stipulations, provisions and conditions herein contained.

NOW therefore know ye that in consideration of the rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained on the part of the said The University of Manitoba and the successors thereof to be paid, observed and performed we do by these presents grant, convey and assure unto the said The University of Manitoba and the successors thereof all that certain parcel or tract of land in the City of Winnipeg, etc. etc.

TO HAVE and to hold the said premises and the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining unto and to the use of the said The University of Manitoba and the successors thereof upon the trusts and on the conditions and with the powers and provisions in this document limited declared and expressed concerning the same that is to say that the lands and premises hereby granted shall be devoted to and held as a site for the erection of suitable buildings for and in connection with The University of Manitoba and for academic purposes only; it being our aim, object and intent in granting the lands and premises aforesaid to the University of Manitoba to make the University capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education.

THERE is hereby reserved from and out the said premises the clear annual rent charge of one dollar to be paid annually to our Government of the Province of Manitoba on the second day of January.

IT IS AGREED that the lands hereby granted or the rights and privileges herein contained shall not at any time be leased, conveyed or transferred by the University of Manitoba to any person or persons or body corporate without the leave license or consent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council first having been obtained.

SAVE ONLY such leases to professors, students, caretakers and other persons (of the same or other classes) as may be thought to be advisable in connection with the purposes or work of the University while carried on upon the said lands and premises.

GIVEN under the great seal of the province of Manitoba.

APPENDIX III

FORM OF DOMINION LAND PATENT FOR UNIVERSITY LANDS

GRANTED 1898

Dominion Land Patent approved February 3rd, 1898.

WHEREAS in and by Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, entitled "An Act Respecting the Province of Manitoba", it is amongst other things in effect enacted that an allotment of land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of fair average quality shall be selected by the Dominion Government and granted as an endowment to the University of Manitoba, a body corporate and politic, under the provisions of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba, Chapter sixty-three, for its maintenance as a University capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education, and to be held in trust for that purpose, upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the University and approved by the Dominion Government.

AND WHEREAS the lands hereinafter mentioned and described, the same being Dominion Lands within the meaning of the Dominion Lands Act, have been selected by the Government of our Dominion of Canada, to be granted to the said "The University of Manitoba" (hereinafter sometimes called the said University), in pursuance of the Act, firstly above mentioned.

AND WHEREAS the said University has framed a basis or scheme under which it is proposed that the said lands shall be held by the said University upon certain trusts which are hereinafter embodied and set forth.

AND WHEREAS the said basis or scheme has been duly approved by our Governor-General-in-Council who has authorized the issue of Letters Patent granting the said lands to the said University upon and subject to the trusts and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained.

NOW KNOW YE that we do by these presents grant, convey and assure unto the said University of Manitoba, their successors and assigns forever, all that parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the

(Description of Property)

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said lands unto the said "The University of Manitoba," their successors and assigns forever, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, and upon and subject to the trusts and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained: saving, and reserving, nevertheless, unto us, our successors and assigns, the free uses, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters that now are or may be hereafter found on, or under, or flowing through or upon any part of the said parcel or tract of land; also reserving thereout and therefrom all rights of fishery and fishing and occupation in connection therewith, upon, around and adjacent to said lands, and also the privilege of landing from and mooring boats and vessels upon any part of the said lands, and using the said lands in connection with the rights of fishery and fishing hereby reserved, so far as may be reasonably necessary to the exercise of such rights. Provided always, that the said lands are to be held by the said University, their successors and assigns for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and upon and subject to the following trusts and purposes, that is to say:

1. That the said University, their successors and assigns, may at any time and in such manner and on such terms as they may deem proper, sell and dispose of, mortgage, pledge or lease the said lands or any portion thereof, and receive the proceeds or income resulting therefrom.

2. That the said University, their successors or assigns, may apply such portion of the said proceeds and income as may be considered proper, to pay the expenses of the care and management of the said lands and of the moneys arising therefrom; to purchase a suitable site or suitable sites, for and to erect thereon University buildings, and to furnish such buildings, and shall invest such portion of the said proceeds as may not be immediately required for any of the said objects, in such securities and on such terms as the said University, their successors or assigns, may deem proper and safe for the purpose of deriving an income therefrom, and may apply the income out of the leasing of the said lands, and from such investments of any portion thereof, to any of the purposes aforesaid or to any purposes contemplated or provided for either by the said Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, or by the Act of Incorporation of the said University, or any Acts amending the same.

PROVIDED always, that if at any time hereafter the said University shall be dissolved or shall cease to exercise its functions as a University, then, and in such case, any and all of the said lands which may remain unsold shall revert to and become revested in Us and Our successors as of Our and their former estate therein, subject to any mortgage or pledge which may have been given by the said University; and all funds in the hands of the said University, their successors or assigns, the proceeds of, or which in any way result from the sale, lease, mortgage, pledge or other disposal of the said lands, shall be immediately paid over to Us, Our successors or assigns.

PROVIDED further, and it is hereby made an express condition of this grant, that at all times hereafter the said University, their successors and assigns, shall keep or cause to be kept such separate and distinct accounts of the proceeds and income resulting from the sale, lease, mortgage pledge or other disposal of and of all moneys in any way derived from or arising out of the said lands as shall clearly and readily disclose the amount and nature thereof as well as all dealings therewith, and also that all books, vouchers and papers containing or in any way relating to such account, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person or persons appointed by the Governor-in-Council to inspect the same. (Great Seal)

APPENDIX IV

(a) TUXEDO AGREEMENT, OCT. 6, 1910
(b) TUXEDO AGREEMENT, NOV.11, 1919

(A) Tuxedo Agreement of Oct, 6, 1910.

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 6th day of October, A.D. 1910
Between:

FREDERICK WILLIAM HEUBACH,
of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Financial Agent,
and David R. Finkelstein, of the same place, Real Estate Broker,

of the First Part,

and

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA,
Hereinafter called "The University".
of the Second Part.

WHEREAS the parties of the first part have offered on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth to the University as a site the lands and premises in Parcel 1 of Schedule "A" hereto, and the University has accepted the same:

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:

1. The University agrees to proceed to lay out and beautify the lands described in Parcel 1 of Schedule "A" hereto, in accordance with the plans and directions of Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Gardeners, of Brookline, Mass., and to expend for that purpose not less than $20,000.00 on or before the first day of October, A.D. 1911, such sum to include the cost of plans and surveys; provided, however, that should the said Olmsted Brothers be of the opinion that the full amount of the said sum of $20,000.00 should not be expended by the University by the first day of October, A.D. 1911, they shall have power to extend to such time as they may deem advisable the expenditure of such portion of the $20,000.00 as may not have been expended by the said first day of October, A.D. 1911.

2. The parties of the first part covenant that they will, as soon as the University has complied with the conditions set out in paragraph 1 hereof, and in addition thereto shall have expended upon the lands described in Parcel 1 of said Schedule "A" at least $75,000.00 in the erection thereon of University buildings of the character described and provided for in Schedule "B" hereto within six years from the date hereof, convey to the University the most northerly one-half of the lands described in Parcel 1 of said Schedule "A".

3. The parties of the first part covenant that they will, as soon as the University has complied with the conditions set out in paragraph 1 hereof, and in addition thereto, shall have expended the sum of at least $150,000.00 in the erection of University buildings of the character aforesaid upon the lands described in Parcel 1 of said Schedule "A" hereto, within eight years from the date hereof, convey to the University in fee simple, free from all encumbrances, the balance of the lands described in said Parcel 1 of Schedule "A".

4. The estate to be vested in the University is to be an estate in fee simple free from encumbrances, but subject to the conditions set out in Schedule "B" hereto.

5. The title to a portion of the lands described in Parcel 1 of Schedule "A" is now vested in the said Frederick William Heubach, and the title to a further portion of the said lands described in Parcel 1 of Schedule "A" is now vested in the said parties of the first part, but the portion of the said lands so vested in the said parties of the first part is subject to a mortgage to one Alexander Middleton, and the said parties of the first part shall not be required to have the said lands mentioned in the said mortgage released from such mortgage until such time as the University shall be entitled to a conveyance or conveyances as hereinbefore set out.

6. Should the conditions set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this agreement not be complied with within the respective periods of time therein mentioned, then, and in either case, the University is to cease to have any interest in the said lands, and the parties of the first part are to have the benefit for their own use of all improvements made by the University on the said lands, including buildings. Should the conditions set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this agreement have been complied with, but the University shall not have expended a further sum of $75,000.00 in the erection of University buildings as required in paragraph 3 hereof and within the time mentioned, then, the University is to cease to have any interest in the most southerly one-half of the lands described in Parcel 1 of said Schedule "A", and the parties of the first part are to have the benefit for their own use of all improvements made by the University on the said southerly one-half of the said lands, including buildings.

7. The parties of the first part hereby grant to the University an option to purchase for the sum of $40,000.00 the land described in Parcel 2 of said Schedule "A", subject to the condition set out in said Schedule "B", such option to be exercised by the University on or before 12 o'clock noon on the fifteenth day of October, A.D. 1910, by the payment at the office of the said Frederick William Heubach of the sum of $2,000.00, which amount shall be a guarantee that the said purchase will be promptly carried out, and is to be forfeited to the parties of the first part if same is not carried out. In case the said option is exercised, the terms of purchase are to be as follows: - An additional sum, which with the said $2,000.00 will make one-fifth of the total purchase price, is to be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1910, and the balance of the purchase price is to be paid in twelve equal, consecutive annual payments, the first of such payments to fall due on the first day of February, A.D. 1913, and to be paid yearly thereafter. Interest on the unpaid purchase money to be paid at the rate of six per cent, per annum from the first day of October, A.D. 1910, such interest to be paid half-yearly and to be compounded half-yearly, the first payment of interest to be made on the first day of August, A.D. 1911.

8. It is understood that the chief object that the parties of the first part have in entering into this agreement is the prospective increase in value of the adjoining lands by reason of the fact that the same are in proximity to the University grounds, and shall have the advantage of a view of such grounds, and the University is not to erect any fence upon the lands described in said Schedule "A" unless the plan thereof has first been approved by the said Frederick William Heubach, or in the event of his death, by The Northern Trusts Company. The parties of the first part covenant that such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

9. The parties of the first part are to dedicate a public highway of 132 feet in width along the East, South and West sides of the land described in Parcel 1 of Schedule "A".

10. In case the option granted in Clause 7 of this agreement is exercised by the University, the parties of the first part are to similarly dedicate a public highway of 132 feet in width along the East, South and West sides of the land described in Parcel 2 of said Schedule "A".

11. The benefit and burden of the covenants and conditions hereof are to extend to the executors, administrators and assigns of the parties of the first part, and to the successors and assigns of the University.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals, and the University has caused to be hereunto affixed the Corporate Seal and the hands of its proper officers, the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED) (Sgd.) F. W. Heubach (Seal)
) (Sgd.) D. R. Finkelstein (Seal)
) S. P. Rupertsland
) Chancellor (Seal)
) W. J. Spence
) Registrar.

THIS IS SCHEDULE "A" REFERRED TO IN THE AGREEMENT HERETUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE BETWEEN FREDERICK WILLIAM HEUBACH AND DAVID R. FINKELSTEIN AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, AND DATED THE 6TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1910.

PARCEL 1 - Those certain parcels and tracts of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Province of Manitoba, and being all those portions of River Lots Eighteen (18) to Twenty-three (23), both inclusive, according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of St. Charles, in Manitoba, bounded as follows: - On the North by the southern limit of the new Main Highway, as defined by a plan of the same filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as Number 1336, on the south by a line drawn south of and parallel with and perpendicularly distant Three Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-one and Five-tenths (3221 5/10) feet from the said southern limit, on the east and west by lines drawn west of, parallel with and perpendicularly distant Ninety-one (91) and Two Thousand and Seventy-nine (2079) feet respectively from the eastern limit of the said Lot Eighteen (18).

PARCEL 2 - Those certain parcels and tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Province of Manitoba, and being all those portion of River Lots Eighteen (18) to Twenty-three (23) both inclusive, according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of St. Charles, in Manitoba, bounded as follows - On the north and south by lines drawn south of, parallel with and perpendicularly distant Three Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty-three and Five-tenths (3353 5/10/ feet and Four Thousand One Hundred and Nine and Five-tenths (4109 5/10) feet respectively from the southern limit of the new Main Highway as defined by a plan of the same filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as Number 1336, and on the east and west by lines drawn west of, parallel with and perpendicularly distant Ninety-one (91) feet and Two Thousand and Seventy-nine (2079) feet respectively from the eastern limit of said Lot Eighteen (18).

THIS IS SCHEDULE "B" REFERRED TO IN THE AGREEMENT HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE BETWEEN FREDERICK WILLIAM HEUBACH AND DAVID R. FINKELSTEIN AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, AND DATED THE 6TH DAY OF OCTOBER. A.D. 1910.

(a) The lands are to be used solely for educational purposes until A.D. 1960 by the University and affiliated Colleges.

(b) No building is to be erected within 150 feet of any highway bounding the said lands described in Schedule "A".

(c) The exterior of all buildings erected on any of the lands described in Schedule "A" to be built of similar or approved materials, and on a uniform or approved style of architecture, and such materials and style of architecture to be approved after conference with the University by Olmsted Brothers, Architects, or such other Architects as may be agreed upon between the parties of the first part and the University.

(d) No barn, stable or cheap or temporary buildings to be erected within 200 feet of any highway bounding the said lands described in Schedule "A", and all such buildings to be screened from view from outside the grounds of the University.

(e) Sites of not less than five or more than ten acres, as may be determined by the University, may be donated out of the lands described in Parcel 1 of said Schedule "A", or if the said option is accepted, out of the said lands described in Parcel 2 of said Schedule "A", to each affiliated College as a College site, the title to the same to be vested in such College as soon as it starts to erect a College building thereon, the title vested in such College to be subject to the conditions set out in this schedule.

(f) No private residence (except for the President of the University) to be erected upon Parcel 1 of Schedule "A"; provided, however, that any College may erect a Principal's residence on its own grounds subject to the other conditions contained in this schedule.

(g) The grounds, roadways and drives on the lands described in Schedule "A" to be maintained and kept in first-class condition.

(h) In case of non-compliance with any of the said conditions, the lands referred to in Schedule "A" shall thereupon revert to and become revested in the parties of the first part, provided, however, that if any site out of the said lands has under the provisions hereinbefore contained been transferred to and vested in any affiliated College, such site shall not revert to and become revested in the parties of the first part for default or non-compliance shall be in respect of any such site.

(B) Tuxedo Agreement of Nov. 11, 1919.

Memorandum of Agreement made this eleventh day of November A.D. 1914.

Between:

TUXEDO HOLDING COMPANY, LIMITED,
hereinafter called the "Company",

of the First Part,

and

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
hereinafter called the "University"

of the Second Part.

WHEREAS the Company is transferring to the University the lands and premises described as follows:

All those portions of River Lots Eighteen (18) to Twenty-three (23), both inclusive, according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of St. Charles, in Manitoba, bounded as follows: On the North by the Southern limit

of Roblin Boulevard as shown by a plan filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as Number 1336; On the South by the Northern limit of University Place; on the East by the Western limit of University Boulevard East; and on the West by the Eastern limit of University Boulevard; the said University Place, University Boulevard East and University Boulevard being as shown widened on a plan filed in the said Land Titles Office as Number 2356, excepting out of the above described land the most Southerly one thousand two hundred and fourteen feet (1214') in depth of the most Easterly eight hundred and ninety-seven feet (897') in width thereof.

And whereas as a part of the consideration for the transfer of the said lands and premises to the University it has been agreed by and between the parties hereto that they shall enter into the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained;

Now therefore in consideration of the premises, the parties hereto mutually covenant and agree to and with each other of them as follows;

1. The University hereby covenants and agrees with the Company that the said lands and premises shall be used in the future as the main site for the buildings of the University.

2. The University further covenants with the Company that within seven years from the day of the date thereof the University will begin the erection of the University Buildings upon the said lands in pursuance of such plan or scheme as may from time to time be approved by the University.

3. And that the said lands, until the year A.D. 1960 shall be used by the University and, or its affiliated Colleges solely for educational purposes.

4. And that no building to be erected on the said lands and premises or any portion thereof shall be nearer than One hundred and fifty feet (150') measured in a straight line from the Northern limit of University Place, the Eastern limit of University Boulevard, the Western limit of University Boulevard East and the Southern limit of Roblin Boulevard, as said limits are shown upon a plan registered in the Winnipeg Lands Title Office as Number 2356.

5. And that no private residence (except for the President of the University shall be erected upon the said lands or any part thereof with the exception that any affiliated College may erect a Principal's or President's residence on the grounds owned by or leased to such College.

6. And that until such time as the University begins the erection of University buildings on the said lands it will in each year expend a reasonable amount of money in improving said lands by way of tree planting, sowing grass and otherwise beautifying the same in a manner that will subsequently be suitable for the University's purposes.

7. It is further agreed by and between the parties hereto that sites of not less than four or more than ten acres as may be determined by the University, may be donated by the University out of the said lands to each affiliated College of the University as a College site, or may be leased to any such College upon such terms as may be agreed upon between any such College and the University, Provided that in case any land is donated to any such College, the title to the portion so donated may be vested in such College as soon as it begins the erection of a College building thereon.

8. Provided further that any such donation or lease shall be made subject by the University to such general conditions as to use for educational purposes, and as to the situation of buildings and care of grounds as is herein contained upon the part of the University in respect to the said lands. Provided further that the architectural design, nature and location of the buildings to be erected by any such affiliated College on such site shall be subject to the approval in writing of the University.

9. It is further agreed that the University is to have the right to dedicate a strip of land not less than fifty feet in width across the said lands and premises from East to West as a street if such a dedication is deemed advisable by the University, and is satisfactory to the city, town, village or municipality in which the lands may be situate at the time of dedication, and upon any such dedication, any such lands so dedicated shall be freed and relieved from any restrictive conditions herein contained.

10. It is further agreed that the agreement between Frederick William Heubach and David R. Finkelstein and the University of Manitoba dated the sixth of October, A.D. 1910, and assumed by the Company, is hereby cancelled and declared to be at an end.

11. The terms and conditions hereof shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of each of the parties hereto respectively.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto affixed their corporate seals attested by the signature of their officers in their behalf.

Isaac Pitblade
Chairman of Board of Governors

W. J. Spence
Registrar

Tuxedo Holding Company, Limited,
Fred T. Griffin
President

Claude C. Heubach
Secretary

APPENDIX V

FORM OF TRANSFER OF ST. VITAL SITE, DEC. 9, 1913

(S'gd) D. C. Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor

CANADA, Province of Manitoba, George V by the grace of God to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. etc.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS the University of Manitoba is a corporation duly existing and incorporated under the laws of Manitoba.

AND WHEREAS we have deemed it expedient to grant unto the said University of Manitoba the lands and premises hereinafter described for educational purposes, subject, however, to the terms, stipulations, provisions and conditions herein contained.

NOW KNOW YE that in consideration of the rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained on the part of the said The University of Manitoba and the successors thereof to be paid, observed and performed we do by these presents grant, convey and assure unto the said The University of Manitoba and successors thereof, All that portion of River Lots one hundred and twenty-three and one hundred and twenty-four in the Parish of St. Norbert, and River Lots one and two in the Parish of St. Vital according to the Dominion Government Survey of the said Parishes in Manitoba lying to the east of a line drawn at right angles to the southern limit of said River lot one, through a point in the said southern limit distant easterly thereon seven thousand five hundred and fourteen feet and three inches from the eastern limit of land taken for right of way for the Pembina Highway according to a plan of the same filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 549 containing 137 acres more or less.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises and the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appurtaining unto and to the use of The said The University of Manitoba and its successors upon the trusts and on the conditions and with the powers and provisions herein limited, declared and expressed concerning the same, that is to say, that the lands and premises hereby granted shall be devoted to, and held as a site for the erection of suitable buildings for and in connection with the University of Manitoba and for educational purposes only.

THERE IS HEREBY RESERVED from and out of the said premises the clear annual rent charge of One Dollar ($1.00) to be paid annually to our Government for the Province of Manitoba on the second day of January.

Subject to the conditions herein contained, a site of not less than three or more than seven acres as may be determined by the University of Manitoba and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may be granted, conveyed or leased out of the lands hereinbefore described to each college now or hereinafter affiliated with the University as a college site, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the University of Manitoba and each such college and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Save as aforesaid, the lands hereby granted and the rights and privileges herein contained, shall not at any time be leased, conveyed or transferred by the University of Manitoba to any person or

persons or body corporate, without the leave, license or consent of His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, first having been obtained, save only such leases to professors, students, caretakers and other persons of the same or other classes as may be thought to be advisable on connection with the purposes or work of the University while carried on upon the said lands and premises.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our Province of Manitoba to be affixed.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved the Honorable Douglas Colin Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province of Manitoba a member of our Privy Council for Canada etc.

At the Government House, at the City of Winnipeg, this ninth day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the Fourth Year of our reign.

By command

(S'gd) T. Howden

Acting Provincial Secretary

The Great Seal
of the
Province
of
Manitoba

APPENDIX VI

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, MARCH 5TH, 1921

This agreement made in duplicate this fifth day of March, A.D. 1921:

Between:

The Manitoba Medical College
hereinafter called
The Party of the First Part,

and

The University of Manitoba,
hereinafter called
The Party of the Second Part.

WHEREAS the Party of the First Part is the owner of the lands hereinafter described on which lands are situated the Medical College buildings and equipment used in connection therewith;

AND WHEREAS at a special meeting of the Faculty of the Party of the First Part held on the third day of October, A.D., 1917, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That in the interests of the medical education in this Province this Faculty renew its offer to hand over to the University of Manitoba its lands, buildings and equipment. They also agree to return their Charter or Act of Incorporation to the Government of Manitoba. These transactions will be carried out on condition that the University establish a Faculty of Medicine and carry on the work of medical education in an efficient manner".

AND, WHEREAS the Party of the Second Part in view of its settled policy has agreed to establish a Faculty of Medicine and to maintain and continue to carry on the work of medical education in a thorough and efficient manner.

Now therefore this agreement witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and the sum of One (1.00) Dollar now paid by each of the parties hereto to the other (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) the Party of the First Part agrees to transfer and deliver to the Party of the Second Part the following lands:

"In the City of Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba being in accordance with the special survey of said city and being composed of:

Firstly: Lots One (1) to Ten (10) both inclusive, and Thirty-seven (37) to Forty-six (46) both inclusive in Block Two (2) which lots are shown on a plan of survey of part of Lot Six (6) of the Parish of Saint John registered in the Winnipeg Lands Title Office as Number 431, excepting thereout and therefrom the most Westerly Sixteen (16) feet in width of said Lots Ten (10) and Thirty-seven (37) transferred to the City of Winnipeg for a public land; and

Secondly: All that portion of the land intersecting Block Two (2) as said Block is shown on a plan of survey of Part of Lot Six (6) of the Parish of

Saint John registered in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as Number 431 which lies to the East of a line drawn parallel to the Westerly limit of Lots Ten (10) and Thirty-seven (37) in said Block and perpendicularly distant Easterly Sixteen (16) feet therefrom".
together with all buildings and equipment situated on the said lands used in connection with the Medical College of the Party of the First Part.

The Party of the Second Part covenants and agrees to establish, maintain and continue a Faculty of Medicine, and to carry on the work of medical education in all its branches in a thorough and efficient manner.

This Agreement shall inure for the benefit of and be binding upon the successors and assigns of the parties hereto.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto affixed their corporate seals attested by the signatures of their proper officers in their behalf on the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed
and delivered
in the presence of

Witness

Wm. Rogers as to
signature of
S. W. Prowse
E. S. Popham

University of Manitoba
Isaac Pitblado
Chairman Board of Governors.

W. J. Spence,
Registrar

S. W. Prowse
Dean of Faculty
Manitoba Medical College

E. S. Popham,
Registrar
Manitoba Medical College

APPENDIX VII

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PHARMEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

MAY 4TH, 1920

THIS AGREEMENT made this fourth day of May A.D. 1920

BETWEEN:

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

of the First Part,

-and-

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

of the Second Part.

IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED by and between the parties hereto as follows:

(1) The University agrees to maintain the Department of Pharmacy heretofore established pursuant to agreement made between the parties hereto and approved of by the Council of the University on the 29th day of April, 1914, and agrees to provide instruction on the course of Pharmacy leading to the standing of Pharmaceutical Chemist and to conduct examinations therefor and to appoint and pay the salaries of the necessary instructional staff, and provide from time to time all necessary scientific equipment, apparatus, supplies and books.

(2) The Pharmaceutical Association agrees to convey to the University the property of the Association situated at 422 Notre Dame Avenue West in the City of Winnipeg, and known as the College of Pharmacy, more particularly described as the West half of the West half of lot Thirty-seven (37) and the East half of lot Thirty-eight (38) in block Four (4) as shown on a plan of part of parish lot One (1) of the Parish of St. John, which Plan is registered in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 129.

(3) The Pharmaceutical Association agrees to register as licentiate pharmaceutical chemist or certified clerk any applicant presenting a certificate from the University that such applicant has complied with the requirements of the course of pharmacy as defined in the curriculum of the University, and has passed the requisite examination or examinations to qualify for such standing, providing such applicant has complied with the requirements of the Pharmaceutical Act of Manitoba in all other respects.

(4) It is agreed that on and after the first of September 1920, an Arts Matriculation or a reasonable equivalent shall be required of all applicants for registration as certified apprentices.

APPENDIX VIII ISBISTER TRUST

(a) Terms of the Will
(b) Statement of Capital of the Isbister Trust
(c) Annual Revenue derived from the Trust 1904-1924
(d) Statement showing Revenue actually collected from the Isbister Trust And disposition of same from date of bequest to Aug, 31, 1924.

(a) Dr. A. K. Isbister died in 1883. The terms of the trust as set forth in the will are as follows:

"I desire it to be understood that I establish this trust for the benefit and improvement of education in the Province of Manitoba, and it is my wish that it shall take the form of a general scholarship or prize fund for the encouragement of meritorious students and scholars in the various places of education in the Province for both sexes, from the Common School to the Colleges and Institutions and Private Schools, where the highest education is given, without any distinction of race, creed, language or nationality. In the lower schools this encouragement may take the form of prizes, and in the higher schools that of scholarships, of sufficient value to maintain or help to maintain, the holder at a College or University, either in Canada, Great Britain or elsewhere, and I leave the Governing Body of the Manitoba University free to carry out the objects of the trusts now confided to them in the manner which to them may seem best."

(b) Statement of Capital of Isbister Trust.

The lands and other securities of the Isbister Trust when originally converted produced	$83,215.57
Since that time there has been added to the original sum:	
Profits on re-sale of lands fore-closed	22,418.04
Additions to capital from revenue	19,366.39
Total capital (1926)	$125,000.00

(c) Annual Revenues derived from the Isbister Bequest:

1894 - 1895	$3,400.00
1895 - 1896	3,500.00
1896 - 1897	3,150.00
1897 - 1898	2,200.00
1898 - 1899	2,500.00
1899 - 1900	4,000.00
1900 - 1901	2,028.00
1901 - 1902	7,102.06
1902 - 1903	5,273.09
1903 - 1904	6,630.25
1904 - 1905	4,311.56

1905 - 1906	4,543.59	
1906 - 1907	4,623.07	
1907 - 1908	4,055.50	
1908 - 1909	3,250.00	
1909 - 1910	5,272.50	
1910 - 1911	6,690.00	
1911 - 1912	5,750.00	
1912 - 1913	5,880.00	
1913 - 1914	5,570.00	
1914 - 1915	5,627.50	
1915 - 1916	6,915.00	
1916 - 1917	5,850.00	(1)
1917 - 1918	8,195.00	
1918 - 1919	7,863.27	
1919 - 1920	9,185.00	
1920 - 1921	7,596.93	
1921 - 1922	8,900.76	
1922 - 1923	7,715.75	(2)
1923 - 1924	8,230.44	

(1) Amounts 1894 - 1917 Copied from Historical Notes - W. J. Spence

(2) Amounts 1917 - 1924 Copied from Bursar's Accounts

(d)

STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE ACTUALLY COLLECTED FROM ISBISTER TRUST

AND DISPOSITION OF SAME FROM DATE OF BEQUEST TO AUG. 31, 1924.

	Revenue Received	Taxes Insurance Costs etc.	Commissions, Fees and General Expenses	Payments to Isbister heirs	APPROPRIATIONS: Scholarships and Prizes	APPROPRIATIONS: Fellowships	APPROPRIATIONS: Examinations	Additions to Capital	Total disbursements from Revenue	Balance available at end of period
1923 June 30, Totals to beginning of period	$246,287.02	2.217.21	13,923.47	26,687.77	159,819.37	4,500.00	14,921.50	19,366.39	241,435.71	4,851.31
Add during 14 month period	8,230.44	-	588.57	-	8,610.00	-	800.00	-	9,998.57	1,768.13
	$254,517.46	$2,217.21	$14,512.04	$26,687.77	$168,429.37	$4,500.00	$15,721.50	$19,366.39	51,434.28	$3,083.18

APPENDIX IX

STATEMENT OF ENDOWMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES AS AT AUG. 31, 1924.

1. Isbister Trust Fund	$125,000.00
2. Physiological Research	1,000.00
3. Doupe Medal Fund	300.00
4. Sir James Aikens Prize Fund	5,000.00
5. The Chown Prize Fund	3,977.66
6. Khaki University and Y.M.C.A. Memorial Fund	12,000.00
7. Rockefeller Foundation Fund	507,614.22
8. Honorable Alexander Morris Exhibition	1,000.00
	$655,891.88

APPENDIX X

GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FOR CURRENT EXPENSES FOR PERIOD 1921 TO AUG. 31, 1924.

1921	Hudson's Bay Company Research Fellowship	$1,500.00
	Sir Daniel McMillen Scholarship Fund	500.00
		$2,000.00
1922	Hudson's Bay Company Research Fellowship	$1,500.00
	Sir Daniel McMillen	500.00
	A friend architecture prize	50.00
	The Scientific Club (Two prizes for Scientific research)	300.00
		$2,350.00
1923	Hudson's Bay Company Research Fellowship	$1,500.00
	Manitoba Chemical Society	100.00
	Association of Professional Engineers	150.00
	Clifford Moir Prize	100.00
	For general purposes	
	Prof. A. B. Clark - Library Philosophy	50.00
	Prof. R. C. Lodge - Library Political Economy	50.00
	Miss F. R. Amos - Library - English	50.00
		$2,000.00
1924	Hudson's Bay Company Research Fellowship	$1,500.00
	Sir Daniel McMillan Scholarship Fund	500.00
	Association of Professional Engineers	150.00
	Association of Architects	100.00
	For Agricultural Prizes:-	
	Hudson's Bay Company Donation re Fruit Breeding	50.00
	Crescent Pure Milk Company	125.00
	R. A. Cunningham Memorial	25.00
		$2,450.00

APPENDIX XI

THE UNIVERSITY LAND ENDOWMENT

(a) Endowment - Dominion Land Grant

Statement for 14 months ending August 31, 1924.

(b) Statement showing total revenues collected from Land Endowment and disposition of same to August 31, 1924.

(c) Annual Grants from Land Endowment 1900 - 1926

ENDOWMENT - DOMINION OF CANADA LAND GRANT

(a) STATEMENT FOR 14 MONTHS ENDING AUG. 31st, 1924.

	Acreage Sold during Period	Total to Date	Proceeds of Sales during Period	Net to Date	Unexpended Principal in Investments
1. Land Sold					
Totals at beginning of period		$109,338.51 ac.		$1,078.144.48	
Add sales (during period) right of way		4.46		50.00	
		109,342.97 ac.		1,078,194.48	
Deduct Amount of Principal expended on Buildings etc. to beginning of Period. Expended during Period			125,498.37		
Total in Educational Plant at end of Period (Schedule D.)				125,498.37	
Unexpended Principal at end of period					$952,696.11 (1)
2. Unsold Land Original Grant	150,000 acres				
Deduct Land Sales to date	109,342.97				
	40,657.03 acres (worth approximately $10. per acre)				406,570.30
					$1,359,266.41

(1) Unexpended principal in 1917 was $802,663.04

A. STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE ACTUALLY COLLECTED FROM DOMINION OF CANADA LAND ENDOWMENT AND DISPOSITION OF SAME FROM DATE OF ENDOWMENT TO AUG.31,1924.

B. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE CHARGED TO CAPITAL ACCOUNT BY DEDUCTION FROM LAND SALES ACCOUNT.

		"A"	"B" ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE								
1923.		Total Revenue Received.	Agents' Commissions and Allowances	Commissions on Investments	Inspection & Survey Fees	Legal Expenses	General Expenses	Transferred to General A/c	Total Disbursements from Revenue.	Balance Available at end of Period.	Commission on Sales Capital Account.
June 30.	Totals to beginning of period.	747,754.17	50,893.87	11,369.74	5,342.64	5,478.76	2,144.45	629,775.94	705,005.40	42,748.77	29,277.62
	Add during 14 months period	60,584.29	3,833.59	924.37	10.70	15.00	80.55	35,000.00	39,864.21	20,720.08	
1924 Aug.31	Totals at end of period	808,338.46	54,727.46	12,294.11	5,353.34	5,493.76	2,225.00	664,775.94	744,869.61	63,468.85	29,277.62

Cash in Bank - 15,672.20
In Investments 47,796.65

Total as shown - $63,468.85

Yearly Appropriations from Land Grant Revenue:

1900	$ 550.00	
1901 - 1902	4,000.00	
1902 - 1903	2,138.65	
1903 - 1904	1,540.54	
1904 - 1905	1,035.61	
1905 - 1906	9,928.53	
1906 - 1907	12,437.88	
1907 - 1908	21,917.59	
1908 - 1909	20,000.00	
1909 - 1910	25,000.00	
1910 - 1911	30,000.00	
1911 - 1912	36,706.19	
1912 - 1913	47,021.51	
1913 - 1914	38,156.67	
1914 - 1915	34,650.00	
1915 - 1916	37,000.00	
1916 - 1917	45,000.00	(1)
1917 - 1918	52,000.00	
1918 - 1919	35,000.00	
1919 - 1920	40,000.00	
1920 - 1921	50,000.00	
1921 - 1922	40,000.00	
1922 - 1923	35,000.00	
1923 - 1924	35,000.00	
1924 - 1925		(2)
1925 - 1926	30,000.00	

(1) Amounts 1900 to 1917 copied from Historical Notes - W. J. Spence

(2) Amounts 1917 to 1926 given by Accountant of the University

APPENDIX XII

GOVERNMENT GRANTS 1877 - 1925

1877		
1878 to 79	$ 250.00	
1879 " 80	250.00	
1880 " 81	250.00	
1881 " 82	250.00	
1882 " 83	500.00	
1883 " 84	500.00	
1884 " 85	500.00	(1)
	2,800.00	Marriage License Fees for 1883
1885 " 86	250.00	Grant for half year ending June 30, 1885
	3,756.49	Marriage License Fees for 1884
	1,904.00	Marriage License Fees to June 30, 1885.
1886 " 85	1,000.00	Grant for year ending June 30, 1886.
	3,323.00	Marriage License Fees 1885
1887 " 88	1,000.00	Grant for year ending June 30, 1887
	2,380.00	Marriage License Fees 1886
1888 " 89	2,000.00	Grant for year ending June 30, 1888
	1,000.00	Grant for half year ending Dec. 31, 1888
	1,385.00	Marriage License Fees 1887 - 8
1889 " 90	2,000.00	Grant for year ending Dec. 31, 1889
	3,342.95	Special grant for inspection of Dominion Government Grant of Land to University.
	1,875.00	Marriage License Fees 1888 - 9
1890 " 91	3,500.00	
1891 " 92	3,500.00	
1892 " 91	3,500.00	
	1,139.16	(Special Grant)
1893 " 94	3,500.00	
	85.38	(Special Grant)
	1,451.69	(Special Grant)
1894 " 95	3,500.00	
1895 " 96	3,500.00	
1896 " 97	3,500.00	
1897 " 98	3,500.00	

(1) Marriage license fees were assigned to the University 1884 - 1889. Re their disposal - See Report of Council Meeting of June 5, 1884 in Free Press June 6, 1885.

"On motion of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface seconded by Rev. Professor Cherrier the proceeds from the Marriage Licenses were ordered to be divided as follows:

1. Every classical affiliated college shall receive respectively the amount paid by members of the religious denomination to which it belongs.
2. The balance of the Marriage License money shall be apportioned equally between the said colleges".

1898 to 99	$ 3,500.00	
	750.00	Special for apparatus
	60.00	Special for land inspection
1899 " 1900	3,500.00	
	25.00	Special legal expenses
	2,525.00	Advance towards first U. Building (repaid to Gov.)
1900 " 1901	6,000.00	
	57,500.00	Advance towards first U. Building (repaid to Gov.)
1901 " 1902	6,000.00	
1902 " 1903	6,000.00	
1903 " 1904	6,000.00	
1904 " 1905	6,000.00	
1905 " 1906	6,000.00	
1906 " 1907	6,000.00	
1907 " 1908	15,000.00	
1908 " 1909	20,000.00	
1909 " 1910	20,000.00	
1910 " 1911	20,000.00	
	10,000.00	Special Grant
1911 " 1912	20,000.00	
	20,000.00	Special Grant
1912 " 1919	32,845.00	
1913 " 1914	48,230.00	
1914 " 1915	98,870.00	
1915 " 1916	115,825.00	
1916 " 1917	134,250.00	
1917 " 1918	134,970.00	
	13,943.04	Special Grant
1918 " 1919	173,565.00	
1919 " 1920	212,998.00	
	250,000.00	Special Grant
1920 " 1921	256,499.00	
	150,000.00	Special Grant
1921 " 1922	376,224.00	
	329,155.65	Special Grant
1922 " 1923	350,000.00	
1923 " 1924	498,000.00	(includes Manitoba Agricultural College Mar. 1st, to Aug. 31st, 1924)

The amounts have been copied from the Public Accounts of the Province and Bursar's Accounts.

APPENDIX XIII

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT 1900 - 1925

Enrolment	1900	- 1901	was	243	students
	1901	- 1902		302	"
	1902	- 1903		352	"
	1903	- 1904		(not given)	
	1904	- 1905		410	
	1905	- 1906		435	
	1906	- 1907		465	
	1907	- 1908		473	
	1908	- 1909		617	
	1909	- 1910		657	
	1910	- 1911		726	
	1911	- 1912		766	
	1912	- 1913		812	
	1913	- 1914		851	
	1914	- 1915		925	
	1915	- 1916		882	
	1916	- 1917		662	(includes 34 special students)
(1)					
	1917	- 1918		932	(includes 192 special)
	1918	- 1919		1080	(includes 172 special)
	1919	- 1920		2013	(includes 599 special)
	1920	- 1921		2161	(includes 597 special)
	1921	- 1922		2511	(includes 617 special)
	1922	- 1923		2844	(includes 874 special)
	1923	- 1924		3279	(includes 1235 special)
	1924	- 1925		2453	(includes 246 belonging to Business Course and Nurses' Course but not other special Courses)
(2)	1925	- 1926		3939	(includes 1511 in special courses)

(1) Figures 1900 - 1917 are copied from Reports of Board of Governors and President 1917 - 18.

(2) Figures 1917 - 1926 are copied from University Calendars.

APPENDIX XIV

DEGREES GRANTED BY
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
1880-1927.

	B.D.	B.A.	B.A. ad eundem gradum	M.A.	M.A. ad eundem gradum	M.D. or M.D.C.M.	M.D. ad eundem gradum	L.L.B.	L.L.B. ad eundem gradum	B.C.L.	B.C.L. ad eundem gradum	M.C.L.	B.E.E.	B.Sc. ad eundem gradum	M.E.E.	Y.L.D.Honoris Causa	Pam.B.	Diplom in Pharmacy	B.Sc.	B.Sc. ad eundem gradum	M.Sc.	M.Sc.d eundem gradum	M.B.A.	B.S.A. ad eundem gradum	B of Hom	Bachelor	B.Sc.in Hom.	Hom Hom.	B.Sc.in Pharmacy	B of Arch.		M.C.L.
1880		1																													
1881	1	5	6		3																										
1882	3	9	4		4		2																								
1883		5	1		1		1																								
1884	2	10	1		3																										
1885	3	9	6		4		2		4																						
1886	2	14	1		2		1	6	2																						
1887	2	19			4		2	3		1																					
1888	3	15	22		3		4	9	1	2																					
1889		19			3		1	6	1	1																					
1890		24	1		8		1	6																							
1891	1	27	5		7			6	2																						
1892		24	1		6		1	10	1		1																				
1893	2	38	1		8		1	12																							
1894	1	44	1		2			17		2																					
1895		38	4		5		2	20		2																					
1896		35	3	14				17		2																					
1897		53	1	6	1			25	1	2																					
1898		41		10			1	19	2	3																					
1899		32	1		1			13		1																					
1900		47	3		2			18		3																					
1901		35	1		1		1	11																							
1902		38			1		1	18	1																						
1903		22			4		1	18	1	3																					
1904		35			8			14		6																					
1905		43	1		8			31		14	1																				
1906		43			2			30		8																					
1907		51			2		1	30		12																					
1908		52	4		3			25		13	1					1															
1909		54	5		4			36		9	1		1																		
1910		63			3		1	3		8																					
1911		59	2		3		2	19		10	3		7		2																
1912		65	9		7		1	18	2	7	2		8		1					1			10								
1913		75	10		8			28		16	1	1	4		2								6								
1914		76	10		8		1	43		16	3		8		4									4							
1915		90	3		14			29		16			3		2									9							
1916		80	2		9			18		12		1	7		2			6	1				72								
1917		80	5		5		1	32		15	1		5	1	2			4	2				7								
1918		47	2		11		1	30	1	29								3	2				8		6						
1919		46	2		9			30		10						2	3	7	5				7		4			1			
1920		86	2		2			26	1	37	1		1		2			11	1				10		5			1			
1921		79			9		1	34		30	1		8		8			21	5		1		19	1	8			1			
1922		87			11			29		49	1		7		6			10	4			2	12	1	6	1					
1923		138	5		9		3	22		35	3		11	1	13			18	13			1	14		10	1					
1924		121	4		7		2	32		21			12		15			27	21			6	16		10	8		1	6		
1925		179	1		19			53		15			6		14			18	15			4	10		6	6			1		
1926		189			19		1	53		17			18		13				25			6	11		1	11			3	1	

FOOT NOTE: Degrees 1880 to 1917 -copied from Historical Notes. W.J.Spence.
Degrees 1918 to 1926 -copied from University Calendars.

APPENDIX XIV

DEGREES GRANTED BY
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
1880-1927.

	D.D.	B.D.	B.A.	B.A. ad eundem gradum	M.A.	M.A. ad eundem gradum	M.D. C.M.	M.D. ad eundem gradum	L.L.B.	LL.B. ad eundem gradum	B.C.L.	B.C.L. ad eundem gradum	B.Sc.	B.Sc. ad eundem gradum	M.E.	M.E. Honoris Causa	Dip.	Diplom in Journ.	B.Sc.	B.Sc. ad
1880.		1																		
1881	5	1	6		3		2													
1882		3	9		4		1													
1883			5		1		1													
1884		2	10		3															
1885		3	9		1		2		4											
1886		2	14		1		1		2											
1887	3	2	19				2													
1888		3	15		4		2		1											
1889			19																	
1890			24																	
1891	1	1	27						2											
1892			24							1										
1893	3	2	38		1															
1894		1	44						2											
1895	1		38		2				2											
1896	1		35						2											
1897			53		1				2											
1898			41						3											
1899	1		52		1				1											
1900			47																	
1901			35		1															
1902			56																	
1903			22																	
1904			35																	
1905			43		1															
1906			43																	
1907			51																	
1908			42		4															
1909			24																	
1910			43																	
1911			59		2															
1912			65		9															
1913			75		10															
1914			76		10															
1915			90		3															
1916			80		2															
1917			80		5															
1918			47		2															
1919			46		2															
1920			86		2															
1921			79																	
1922			87																	
1923			138		5															
1924			101		4															
1925			179		1															
1926			189																	

FOOT NOTE: Degrees 1880 to 1917 -copied from Historical Notes. W.J
Degrees 1918 to 1926 -copied from University Calendars.

APPENDIX XV

STATEMENT OF DR. FERE TO THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY FEB. 12, 1917, ON THE ATTITUDE OF ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE UNIVERSITY ACT

Mr. Chancellor:

With permission of the Council I would like to make a brief statement concerning the attitude of St. Boniface College towards the present movement to re-organize the University. I wish to do so, because to many of the new members of the Council our action must seem unreasonable if not indeed incomprehensible.

To those however who have been members of the Council for years - I may be permitted to name his Grace, the Chancellor of the University, Dr. Bryce, Dr. Baird, Dr. Stewart - our attitude is I think perfectly clear and they will recognize that we are but logically following out the principles which have governed our action ever since the year 1877, when St. Boniface, St. John's and Manitoba College federated and became the University of Manitoba.

At that time, although we might have had a charter of our own, just as St. John's and Manitoba Colleges might have had one, we preferred to throw in our lot with the two aforenamed Colleges, in order to form a stronger University. But this was done on the distinct understanding that the incipient University was to have the constitution of the University of London, and be and remain merely an examining body. Now in the Act of the Legislature of Manitoba constituting the University this understanding was qualified by the insertion of the words "at present", done without the consent and even without the knowledge of the representatives of St. Boniface College. The older members of the Council will remember that Archbishop Tache, as a protest never afterwards set foot in the Council, but merely sent a representative.

This attitude of the College at the very outset was taken on religious and conscientious grounds, and has been consistently maintained ever since. We consider education incomplete unless religious and moral teaching goes hand in hand with secular. We wish moreover to have our young men in an atmosphere favorable to the study and practice of their religion. We do not, will not, and cannot accept the principle that the state is supreme in educational matters. We yield the first place in such matters to the parents of the children, to those who brought them into the world, and who are naturally designated as their protectors. In educating the children, we act as the representatives of the parents.

Under present conditions while the University is a private concern, we as the representatives of the parents have a share in shaping the policy and destinies of the University, and we can make our opinions felt by

votes of our representatives.

Under the conditions of the re-organization foreshadowed, we shall no longer have this share, but everything will be handed over to the Board of Governors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and who represent nobody but the political party that happens to be in power, for the Lieutenant-Governor, in our system of government, unless in a great political crisis, is nothing else but the mouthpiece of the Cabinet of the day. There is absolutely no representative of any religious denomination; there is no representative of the parents on the Board of Governors.

The state thus takes over the entire educational system of the Province, and makes it a Department of Government, just as Agriculture and Public Works and it will be exposed to the same influences that mould the politics of the day.

Because of these facts, we have not felt that we could conscientiously vote for the re-organization of the University on the lines proposed. While however reserving our liberty to take any action which we may deem advantageous or necessary under the circumstances, we are determined to maintain our connection with the University, unless conditions be imposed to which we cannot conscientiously submit.

Gregory Fere, S.J.

APPENDIX XVI

OFFICIALS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA 1877 - 1926

CHANCELLORS - VICE-CHANCELLORS - REGISTRARS - BURSARS - PRESIDENT

Chancellor:

Most Rev. Robert Machray, D.D., L.L.D., Bishop (later Archbishop) of Rupert's Land,	1877 - 1904
Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., L.L.D., Archbishop of Rupert's Land,	1904 -

Vice-Chancellor:

Hon. Joseph Royal, D.C.L.	1877 - 1888
Hon. Joseph Dubuc, B.C.L.	1888 - 1914
The Very Rev. Msgr. A.A. Cherrier, L.L.D.	1914 -

Registrars:

Major E. W. Jarvis	1877 - Dec. 1880
Rice M. Howard, B.C.L.	Mar. 1881 - Dec. 1881
T. A. Bernier, M.A.	Dec. 1881 - Jan. 1893
D. McIntyre, M.A., L.L.D.,	Jan. 1893 - Dec. 1893
Isaac Pitblado, M.A., L.L.D.,	Dec. 1893 - June 1900
George Jackson Laird, B.A., Ph.D.,	June 1900 - Dec. 1907
David M. Duncan, M.A.,	Dec. 1907 - Feb. 1910
W. J. Spence, B.A.	Feb. 1910 -

Bursar:

Duncan MacArthur, Esq.,	to June 1889
J. A. M. Aikens, M.A., K.C., (Now Sir James Aikens, Lieutenant-Governor)	to Oct. 1916
John A. Machray, M.A., L.L.B.,	

President: (Office created 1911)

James A. MacLean, Ph.D., L.L.D., appointed Jan. 1, 1913

APPENDIX XVII

MEMBERS OF THE ORIGINAL CONVOCATION (1877) OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA AS CONSTITUTED UNDER CLAUSES 5 AND 6 OF THE UNIVERSITY ACT 1877

Most Rev. R. Machray, D.D., L.L.D.
Hon. Joseph Royal, D.C.L.,
Hon. Joseph Dubuc, B.C.L.,
Rt. Rev. J. McLean, D.D.,
S. C. Biggs, B.A.
Rev. Prof. Bryce, M.A., L.L.D.,
Alfred Codd, M.D.
J. A. N. Provencher, D. C. L.,
C. E. de Cazes, B.A.
Rice M. Howard, B. C. L.
J. H. O'Donnell, M.D.
W. B. Thibaudeau, M.A.
George Roy, B.A.
John O'Reilly, B.A.
A. G. Jackes, M.D.
Rev. Prof. Hart, M.A., B.D.
Rev. Canon O'Meara, M.A., D.D.
Rev. O. Fortin, B.A.,
Rev. R. Young, M.A.,
Hon. John F. Bain, B.A.
Hon. A. Morris, D.C.L.
W. J. James, B.A.
E. Benson, M.D.
Rev. John F. Germain, M.A.
Rev. T. E. Morden, B.A.
Rev. H. J. Borthwick, M.A.
Hon. J. C. Schultz, M.D.
W. Cowan, M.D.
David Young, M.D.
Sam. J. McKee, M.D.

APPENDIX XVIII

COUNCILS OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF MANITOBA

First University Council 1877 - 1878 (1)

Chancellor - His Lordship, Bishop Machray of Rupert's Land
Vice-Chancellor - Hon. Jos. Royal
Registrar - E. W. Jarvis
Representatives from St. Boniface College -
Hon. Jos. Royal
Archbishop Taché
Father Forget
Father Dugast
Father Lavoie
J. A. N. Provencher
Hon. Jos. Dubuc
Representatives from St. John's College -
Archdeacon Cowley
Canon O'Meara
Rev. S. P. Matheson
Rev. R. Young
Rev. W. C. Pinkham
Rev. O. Fortin
Hon. John Norquay
Representatives from Manitoba College -
Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne
Rev. Dr. Bryce
Professor Hart
J. F. Main
Hon. G. McMicken
J. Cameron
D. McArthur
Representatives from Convocation -
Rev. J. F. Germain
Dr. Cowan
E. W. Jarvis
Representative of Protestant Section of Board of Education -
Rev. James Robertson
Representative of Catholic Section of Board of Education -
E. Tasse

Committees of First Council (2)

1. On Rules of Order -
Rev. James Robertson
E. Tasse
Hon. G. McMicken
Rev. S. P. Matheson
Hon. J. Dubuc

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(1) Copied from speech of Dr. Bryce found in Free Press, August 5th, 1907, also Free Press, Oct. 5th, 1877, Dec. 6th, 1877, June 6th, 1878.

(2) Copied from speech of Dr. Bryce in Free Press, Aug. 5th, 1907.

2. On Curriculum -
Chancellor - Convenor
Father Forget
Father Lavoie
Dr. Bryce
Professor Hart
Rev. J. F. Germain
Canon O'Meara

University Council 1878 - 1879 (1) (partial)

The Council meetings 1878-1879 are recorded in the Free Press but no lists of those present at the meetings is given.

The following members, however, are mentioned as serving on committees, proposing motions, etc.

Hon. Jos. Royal
J. F. Bain
Father Forget
Father Lavoie
Dr. Bryce
Professor Hart
Canon Grisdale
Canon O'Meara
Rev. J. F. Germain
Rev. James Robertson
D. MacArthur
Father Cherrier
Archbishop Taché
S. C. Biggs
Father Clontier
Rev. S. P. Matheson

University Council 1879-1880 (2) (partial)

Chancellor - His Lordship, the Bishop of Rupert's Land
Vice-Chancellor - Hon. Jos. Royal
Registrar - E. W. Jarvis

Rev. Dr. Black
Rev. R. Grisdale
Canon O'Meara
Dr. Bryce
Professor Hart
Rev. W. C. Pinkham
Father Cherrier
Father Dugast
Father Forget

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(1) Compiled from Free Press Sept. 7th, 1878, Dec. 5th, 1878, June 5th, 1879.

(2) Compiled from Free Press Sept. 5th, 1879, Dec. 4th, 1879, March 5th, 1880, June 4th, 1880.

Rev. S. P. Matheson
Rev. James Robertson
Father Lavoie
Hon. Jos. Dubuc
J. A. N. Provencher
John F. Bain
Dr. Cowan
A. G. B. Bannatyne
Archdeacon Cowley
R. Young
Rev. O. Fortin
Rev. J. F. Germain
Duncan MacArthur
Hon. G. McMicken
Archbishop Taché

1880 - 1881 (1) (partial)

Chancellor - His Lordship, Bishop Machray of Rupert's Land
Vice-Chancellor - Hon. Jos. Royal
Registrar - Rice M. Howard

Archbishop Taché
Hon. John Norquay
Hon. Jos Dubuc
Rev. John Black
Father Lavoie
Canon O'Meara
Rev. James Robertson
Canon R. Grisdale
R. Young
Rev. S. P. Matheson
Father Forget
Dr. Bryce
Professor Hart
Father Dugast
Father Cherrier
Rev. O. Fortin
Rev. W. C. Pinkham
Dr. Cowan
S. C. Biggs
John F. Bain
Archdeacon Cowley

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(1) Compiled from Free Press, Sept. 2nd, 1880, Dec. 2nd, 1880, March 3rd, 1881, June 2nd, 1881.

1881 - 1882 (1)

Chancellor - His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land
Vice-Chancellor - Hon. Joseph Royal, M.P., D.C.L.
Registrar - Rice M. Howard, B.C.L. (to December 1881)
Bursar - Duncan MacArthur, Esq.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface
Hon. Mr. Justice Dubuc
Rev. Dr. Black
Rev. Dr. Lavoie
Ven. Archdeacon Cowley, D. D.
Hon. John Norquay
Rev. W. C. Pinkham
Rev. Professor Cherrier
Rev. Professor Bryce
Rev. Professor Hart
Rev. G. Dugast
Rev. Canon Grisdale
Rev. Canon O'Meara
E. W. Jarvis, Esq.
D. MacArthur, Esq.
Rev. O. Fortin
Rev. R. Young
Rev. J. Robertson
Hon. A. A. C. Larivière
Rev. S. P. Matheson
Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne
Hon. G. McMicken
Dr. Cowan
Hon. S. C. Biggs
J. A. M. Aikens, Esq.

1882 - 1883

Chancellor - His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land
Vice-Chancellor - Hon. Jos. Royal, M.P., D. C. L.
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(1) Found in "Historical Notes" compiled by W. J. Spence.

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1883 - 1884

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1884 - 1885

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Rev. Father Cloutier
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1888 - 1889

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1890 -1891

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1892 - 1893

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1893 - 1894

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1894 - 1895

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1899 - 1900

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1890 - 1897

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1897 - 1898

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Vice-Chancellor - Hon. Joseph Dubuc, B.C.L.
Registrar - A. Pebblado, M.A., LL.B.
Bursar - J.A.M.Aikins, M.A.

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Ven. Archdeacon Fortin, B.A., D.D.
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Rev. Canon Coombe, M.A.
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Rev. Professor Hart, M.A., B.D.
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Rev. C. B. Pebblado
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J. H. O'Donnell, M.D.
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D. McIntyre, M.A.

1908 - 1909

Chancellor - His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, D.D., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor - Hon. Joseph Dubuc, B.C.L.
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Bursar - J. A. M. Aikins, M.A.

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Rev. A. A. Cherrier, Ptre.
Rev. O. Gloutier, Ptre.
Hon. Hon. Dubuc, B.C.L.
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Rev. Canon Coombe, M.A.
Professor E. E. Kendrick, B.A.
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Rev. Professor Hart, M.A., B.D.
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1909 - 1910

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Vice-Chancellor - Hon. Jos. Dubuc, K. C. L.
Registrar - E. Fitzhugh, M.A., LL.B.
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1900 - 1901

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1894 - 1895

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1902 - 1903

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1903 - 1904

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Right Rev. G. F. Matheson, D.D.
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Rev. Professor Kilpatrick, D.D.
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A. Dawson, B.A.
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Rev. Professor Stewart, D.D.
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Professor W. F. Osborne, M.A.

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R. M. Simpson, M.D.

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1904 - 1905

Chancellor - His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land(1)
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Registrar - G. J. Laird, M.A., Ph.D.
Hon. Bursar - J. A. M. Aikens, M.A., K.C.

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Rev. Canon Murray, M.A.
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Rev. Professor Kilpatrick, D.D.
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Rev. C. B. Wilson, Ph.D.
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J. A. M. Aikens, M.A., K.C.
Professor R. H. Cochrane, B.A.
W. Sanford Evans, Esq.
Rev. Professor Stewart, D.D.
H. Ashdown, Esq.
Professor W. F. Osborne, M.A.

(1) Archbishop Machray died March 9th, 1904, and was succeeded by the Most Reverend S. P. Matheson as Archbishop and Chancellor since 1904.

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College of Physicians and Surgeons -
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John Hardie,- M.D.
C. W. Clark, M.D.
W. H. Smith, M.D.
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J. R. Jones, M.D.
G. J. Laird, M.A., Ph.D.
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1905 - 1906

Chancellor - The Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, Archbishop of Rupert's Land
Vice-Chancellor - Hon. Jos. Dubuc, B.C.L.
Registrar - G. J. Laird, B.A., Ph.D.
Hon. Bursar - J. A. M. Aikens, M.A., K.C.

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Rev. Lewis Drummond, S.J.
Rev. A. A. Cherrier, Pt.
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Hon. Senator Bernier
J. K. Barrett, LL.D.
J.A. Devine, M.A., M.D., B.Ch.
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Rt. Rev. J. Grisdale, D.D., Bishop of Qu'Appelle
Ven. Archdeacon Dean Coombes, M.A.
Rev. Canon Murray, M.A.
Hon. T. Mayne Daly, K.C.
J. A. Machray, M.A., LL.B.

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J. H. Ashdown, Esq.
W. F. Osborne, M.A.

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A. J. Macdonell, M.D.
S. W. Prowse, M.D.

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John Hardie, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
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E. W. Montgomery, B.A., M.D., C.M.
D. McIntyre, B.A.
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The Hon. Mr. Justice Killam
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Matthew A. Parker, B.Sc., F.C.S.

1906 - 1907

Chancellor - The Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, Archbishop of Rupert's Land
Vice-Chancellor- Hon. Jos. Dubuc, B.C.L.
Registrar - G. J. Laird, M.A., Ph.D.
Hon. Bursar - J.A.M.Aikens, M.A., K.C.

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Rev. Lewis Drummond, S.J.
Rev. A. A. Cherrier, Pt.
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Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., Archbishop of Rupert's Land
Rt. Rev. J. Grisdale, D.D., Bishop of Qu'Appelle
Ven. Archdeacon Fortin, B.A., D.D.
Very Rev. Dean Coombes, M.A.
Rev. Canon Murray, M.A.
Hon. T. Mayne Daly, K.C.
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1908 - 1909

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1909 - 1910

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1911 - 1912

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1912 - 1913

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1913 - 1914

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Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, M.A.
William A. McIntyre, B.A., LL.D.
Frank H. Schofield, M.A.
Rev. John L. Brown
Elizabeth S. Colwell, B.A.
Elected by the Graduates of the University -
D. M. Duncan, M.A.
E. Loftus M.A., LL.B., K.C .
Daniel McIntyre, M.A., LL.D.
Gordon S. Fahrni, M.D., C.M.
Appointed by St. Boniface College -
Rev. H. Bourque, S.J.
RightRev. Msgr. A. A. Cherrier, LL.D.
Appointed by St. John's College -
Rev. G. A. Wells, C.M.G., B.A.
Rev. E. A. W. Gill, M.A.
Appointed by Manitoba College -
Rev. J. Mackay, M.A., D.D.
Rev. A. B. Baird, M.A., D.D., LL.D.
Appointed by Wesley College -
Rev. J. H. Riddell, B.A., D.D.
Rev. A. Stewart, D.D., LL.D.

1924 - 1925

Chancellor - The Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Rupert's Land
Vice-Chancellor - Right Rev. Msgr. A. A. Cherrier, LL.D.
President - James A. MacLean, Ph.D., LL.D.

Appointed by the General Faculty Council of the University -
W. Tier, M.A.
E. P. Fetherstonhaugh, M.C., B.Sc.
S. W. Prowse, M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S.
M. A. Parker, B.Sc., LL.D.
Appointed by the Manitoba Agricultural College -
W. C. McKillican, B.S.A.
G. A. Sproule, B.A.
Appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba -
R. J. Campbell, M.D.
Appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council -
Robert Fletcher, B.A., LL.D.
Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, M.A.
William A. McIntyre, B.A., LL.D.
Rev. John L. Brown
Elizabeth S. Colwell, B.A.
Elected by the Graduates of the University -
D. M. Duncan, M.A.
E. Loftus, M.A., LL.B., K.C.
Daniel McIntyre, M.A., LL.D.
John T. Haig, B.A.

Appointed by St. Boniface College -
Rev. H. Bourque, S.J.
Right Rev. Msgr. A. A. Cherrier, LL.D.
Appointed by St. John's College -
Rev. G. A. Wells, C.M.G., B.A.
Rev. E. A. W. Gill, M.A.
Appointed by Manitoba College -
Rev. J. Mackay, M.A., D.D.
Rev. A. B. Baird, M.A., D.D., LL.D.
Appointed by Wesley College -
Rev. J. H. Riddell, B.A., D.D.
E. S. Popham, M.A., M.D., C.M.

1925 - 1926

Chancellor - The Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., D. C. L.
Vice-Chancellor -Right Rev. Msgr. A. A. Cherrier, LL.D.
President - James A. MacLean, Ph.D., LL.D.

Appointed by the General Faculty Council of the University -
W. Tier, M.A.
E. P. Fetherstonhaugh, M.C., B.Sc.
G. W. Prowse, M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S.
W. C. McKillican, B.S.A.
M.A.Parker, B.Sc., LL.D.
G. A. Spreule, B.A.
Appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council -
RobertFletcher, B.A., LL.D.
William Pyper, Esq.
Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, M.A.
William A. McIntyre, B.A., LL.D.
G. J. Reeve, M.A.
Elizabeth S. Colwell, B.A.
Elected by the Graduates of the University -
D. M. Duncan, M.A.
E. Loftus, M.A., LL.B., K.C.
Daniel McIntyre, M.A., LL.D.
W. J. Spence, B.A.
Appointed by St. Boniface College -
Rev. H. Bourque, S.J.
Right Rev. Msgr. A. A. Cherrier, LL.D.
Appointed by St. John's College -
Rev. G. A. Wells, C.M.G., M.A.
Rev. E. A. W. Gill, M.A.
Appointed by Manitoba College -
Rev. J. Mackay, M.A., D.D.
Rev. A. B. Baird, M.A., D.D., LL.D.
Appointed by Wesley College -
Rev. J. H. Russell, B.A., D.D.
E. S. Popham, M.A., M.D., C.M.

APPENDIX XIX

BOARDS OF GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA 1917 - 26

1917 - 1918 For term of three years:

Mr. Isaac Pitblado of Winnipeg, to be chairman.
Mr. Robert Thomas Riley, of Winnipeg.
Mr. John Robert Little, of Brandon.

For a term of two years:

Sir Augustus Meredith Nanton, of Winnipeg.
Mr. John Alexander Machray, of Winnipeg.
Mr. William Iverach, of Isabella.

For a term of one year:

Dr. Henry Havelock Chown, of Winnipeg.
Dr. James McKenty, of Winnipeg.
Mr. A. J. Cotton, of Swan River.

1918 - 1919 Term expiring June 1st, 1921.

Henry Havelock Chown, B.A., M.D., C.M., Winnipeg.
James McKenty, M.D., C.M., Winnipeg
A. J. Cotton, Esq., Swan River.

Term expiring June 1st, 1920.

Isaac Pitblado, M.A., L.L.D., K.C., Winnipeg, Chairman.
Robert Thomas Riley, Esq., Winnipeg.
John Robert Little, Esq., Winnipeg.

Term expiring June 1st, 1919.

Sir Augustus M. Nanton, K.B., Winnipeg.
John Alexander Machray, M.A., L.L.B., K.C.,
William Iverach, Esq., Isabella.

1919 - 1920 Term expiring June 1st, 1922:

John Alexander Machray, M.A., L.L.B., K.C., Winnipeg.
William Iverach, Esq., Isabella.
Thomas J. Murray, K.C., Winnipeg.

Term expiring June 1st, 1921:

Henry Havelock Chown, B.A., M.D., C.M., Winnipeg
James McKenty, M.D., C.M., Winnipeg.
A. J. Cotton, Esq., Swan River.

Term expiring June 1st, 1920:

Isaac Pitblado, M.A., L.L.D., K.C.,
Robert Thomas Riley, Esq.,
John Robert Little, Esq., Brandon.

1920 - 1921 Term expiring June 1st, 1923.

Isaac Pitblado, M.A., L.L.D., K.C.,
Robert Thomas Riley, Esq.,
John Robert Little, Esq.,

Term expiring June 1st, 1922:

John Alexander Machray, M.A., L.L.B., K.C.,
William Iverach, Esq.,
Thomas Joseph Murray, K.C.,

Term expiring June 1st, 1921:

Henry Havelock Chown, B.A., M.D., C.M.,
Norman Platt Lambert, B.A.,
Almon James Cotton, Esq.,

1921 - 1922 Term expiring June 1st, 1924:

Henry Havelock Chown, B.A., M.D., C.M.,
Norman Platt Lambert, B.A.,
Almon James Cotton, Esq.,

Term expiring June 1st, 1923:

Isaac Pitblado, M.A., L.L.D., K.C.,
Robert Thomas Riley, Esq.,
John Robert Little, Esq.,

Term expiring June 1st, 1922:

John Alexander Machray, M.A., L.L.B., K.C.,
William Iverach, Esq.,
Thomas Joseph Murray, K.C.,

1922 - 1923 Term expiring June 1st, 1925:

John Alexander Machray, M.A., L.L.B., K.C.,
Fawcett W. Hanson, Esq., of Winnipeg.
Thomas Joseph Murray, K.C.,

Term expiring June 1st, 1924:

Henry Havelock Chown, B.A., M.D., C.M.,
Norman Platt Lambert, B.A.
Almon James Cotton, Esq.,

Term expiring June 1st, 1923:

Isaac Pitblado, M.A., L.L.D., K.C.,
Robert Thomas Riley, Esq.,
John Robert Little, Esq.,

Term expiring June 1st, 1926:

Isaac Pitblado, M.A., L.L.D., K.C.,
John Robert Little, Esq.,
Allan S. Bond, Esq.,

Term expiring June 1st, 1925:

Thomas Joseph Murray, K.C.,
John Alexander Machray, M.A., L.L.B., K.C.
Fawcett W. Ransom, Esq.,

Term expiring June 1st, 1924:

Henry Havelock Chown, M.D.,
Norman Platt Lambert,
Almon James Cotton

1924 - 1925 Term expiring in 1927:

Fred J. Dixon
Robert M. Matheson, K.C.,
Robert Milne

Term expiring in 1926:

Allan S. Bond
John Alexander Machray
Fawcett W. Ransom

Term expiring in 1925:

Henry Havelock Chown
Almon James Cotton
Thomas Joseph Murray

Appointed for a three year term expiring in 1926:

Allan S. Bond, of Winnipeg.
John Alexander Machray of Winnipeg
Fawcett W. Ransom, of Mountainside

Appointed for a three year term expiring in 1927:

Fred J. Dixon of Winnipeg
Robert M. Matheson, K.C. of Brandon
Robert Milne of Makiwin

Appointed for a three year term expiring in 1928:

Henry Havelock Chown, B.A., M.D., C.M.G. of Winnipeg
Thomas Joseph Murray of Winnipeg
Almon James Cotton, of Swan River

Note: Mr. Isaac Pitblado was chairman of the Board of Governors 1917 - 1924.

Mr. John A. Machray 1924 -

APPENDIX XX

LEGISLATION RE

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

1877 - 1926

An Act to Establish a Provincial University
Being Chapter XI., 40 Vic., 1877

Whereas, it is desirable to establish one University for the whole of Manitoba (on the model of the University of London), for the purpose of raising the standard of higher education in the Province, and of enabling all denominations and classes to obtain academical degrees; therefore,

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

1. A chancellor, vice-chancellor and all the members of the council to consist of the persons hereinafter mentioned, and all the persons who may hereafter be appointed to be chancellors, vice-chancellors and members of such council are hereby declared and established a body politic and corporate by the name of the "University of Manitoba."

2. The corporation may purchase, take and hold real and personal estate which may be hereafter sold, ceded, exchanged, bequeathed or granted to the said university: Provided always that such real estate so held by the university hereby created and incorporated shall not exceed the annual value of thirty thousand dollars, such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the time of taking, purchasing or acquiring the same; and may grant, sell, lease, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same as may be deemed expedient for the interest of the university.

3. The corporation shall consist of a chancellor, vice-chancellor and a council, which shall be composed as follows:

(a) Seven representatives to be selected by each of the incorporated colleges of the Province named in the twenth-sixth section of this Act, and by each of the incorporated colleges which may be affiliated hereafter to the university;

(b) Three representatives to be selected by convocation as hereinafter constituted;

(c) One member for each section of the board of education to be selected once a year by the said sections respectively.

4. For the purposes aforesaid it shall be competent for the governing body of each of the said incorporated colleges so affiliated to select not more than seven representatives to form part of the council of the University, to cancel any of such appointments and from time to time to make others as the case may be; but due notice of such appointment or changes shall be given to the chancellor of the university by the institution making the same.

5. The following graduates of any University in Her Majesty's Dominion, who shall have resided in this Province two months previous to the passing of this Act, shall constitute the first convocation of this university, that is to say, all bachelors and masters of arts, all bachelors of law, licentiates of law, doctors of law, bachelors and doctors of science, all bachelors, licentiates, and doctors of medicine.

6. A register shall be kept open by the Provincial Secretary at his office for one month and no more after the proclamation of this Act, during which time all graduates mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be at liberty to enter their names as members of convocation upon producing to the said Provincial Secretary, satisfactory proof of qualifications, under the last preceding section, and upon the payment of the fee of two dollars, and such register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote as a member of convocation, is so entitled to vote, and that any person whose name shall not so appear is not so entitled to vote.

7. Within one month after the closing of the said register the Provincial Secretary shall call a meeting of convocation, by notice in writing sent to each of the members of convocation, at which meeting the Provincial Secretary shall preside, and the convocation so called shall choose three of its members to be its representatives on the council of the university, who shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed, and the Provincial Secretary shall as soon as possible after the election by convocation as aforesaid, notify the chancellor of its election.

8. All convocations after the first shall be composed of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and council of the university, the members of the first convocation, and all persons who shall become a graduate of the university.

9. All meetings of convocation after the first meeting shall be held on the same day, not being a juridical day, but before the meeting of the council of the university for the election of vice-chancellor, and shall elect three other representatives to the said council, and shall make such rules and by-laws for the conducting of the business and proceedings of convocation as may be required.

10. There shall be no professorship or other teachership at present in the university; but its functions shall be limited to the examining of candidates for degrees in the several faculties, or for certificates of honor in different branches of knowledge, and to granting of such degrees and certificates, after examination in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

11. The chancellor shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the period of three years.

12. The vice-chancellor shall in the first place be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

13. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of chancellor of the said university, either by death, resignation or otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to be chancellor, instead of the chancellor occasioning such vacancy.

14. The office of vice-chancellor of the University shall be annual, and the first vice-chancellor hereinbefore provided shall go out of office on a day to be appointed by the council of the university; and such a day shall be hereafter the day on which the term of such office is to expire, and at a meeting of the council to be holden on some day within the month next before the expiration of the said term of office, of which meeting notice shall be given in the manner directed by statute of the university, the members of the council shall elect some one of such members to be

vice-chancellor when the term of office of the then vice-chancellor, and so from time to time annually.

15. In case of death, resignation or other vacancy in this office of any such vice-chancellor, before the expiration of the term of his office, the members of the council shall at a meeting to be holden by them for that purpose as soon as conveniently may be, of which notice shall be given in the manner aforesaid, elect one other member of the said members of the council to be vice-chancellor for the remainder of such term.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba for the time being shall be the visitor of the university, with authority to do all those acts which pertain to visitors, as often as to such Lieutenant-Governor shall seem meet.

17. The members of the council for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the University of Manitoba; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act it shall be lawful for the council to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purpose intended to be promoted by the university.

18. The council may from time to time make and alter any statutes not being repugnant to the laws of Manitoba, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act:

(a) Touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and,

(b) The mode and time of convening the regular meetings of the council; and,

(c) The fees to be paid by the candidates for examination or after taking any degree; and

(d) In general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the university not otherwise expressly provided for by this Act; provided however that in the examination of candidates for degrees and the granting of the same, such candidates shall have the benefit of the opinions of the authors in mental and moral philosophy and in history, which authors they may have studied during their course of education.

19. All such statutes shall be reduced into writing and the common seal of the university shall be affixed thereto, and when they have been approved of by the visitor they shall be binding upon all persons being members or officers of the university, and upon all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same; provided always that it shall be lawful, that the examination for any degree to be conferred by the university may be answered by the candidate in either the English or French language; and provided always that it shall not be lawful for such members of the council to impose on any person any compulsory religious examination or test, nor do or cause or suffer to be done anything that would render it necessary or advisable, with a view to academical success or distinction, that any person should pursue the study of any materialistic or sceptical system of logic or mental or moral philosophy.

20. All questions which come before the members of the council shall be decided by the majority of the members present, but in case of equality of votes, the maxim presumitur pro negante shall prevail.

21. No question shall be decided at any meeting unless the chancellor or vice-chancellor and fifteen members of the council, or in the absence of the chancellor and vice-chancellor, unless sixteen other members of the council at the least are present at the time of such decision, nor shall any meeting be legal unless held at the time or convened in the manner provided for by statute to be passed as aforesaid.

22. At every meeting of the members of the council, the chancellor, or in his absence the vice-chancellor, shall preside as chairman, or in the absence of both, a chairman shall be chosen by the members present or a majority of them.

23. Once at least in every year, the council of the university shall cause to be held an examination for degrees, and on every such examination the candidates shall be examined by examiners appointed for the purpose by the council; and on every such examination the candidate shall be examined orally or in writing, in as many branches of general knowledge as the members of the council shall consider the most fitting subjects for such examination.

24. Special examinations may be held for honors and all the foregoing examinations may be in the presence of the council of the university or any members thereof.

25. Persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, licentiate of laws, and doctor of laws, bachelor of science and doctor of science, and any other degrees which the council of the university may hereafter from time to time determine to confer, in pursuance of the power hereinafter contained, other than degrees in medicine and surgery, on satisfying the council by proper certificates that such persons have, in any of the colleges hereinafter mentioned, whilst in connection with such University hereby created, or in any other college for the time being in connection with such University, as hereafter provided for, gone through and completed such course of instruction as given by such colleges; provided however, that a preliminary examination to enable any person to become a candidate for the first or any of the respective degrees aforesaid shall in each case be required from any such person who has not completed his course of instruction in any of the affiliated colleges as aforesaid; and provided also that such incorporated and affiliated colleges shall have the entire management of their internal affairs, studies, worship and religious teaching.

26. The following colleges incorporated at the time of the passing of this Act shall be in connection with the University of Manitoba for the purpose set forth in the last preceding section, that is to say: the college of St. Boniface, the college of St. John and the Manitoba college; and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may from time to time affiliate other incorporated colleges with such university, on being satisfied of such colleges being in operation and possessed of the requisite buildings and a sufficient staff of professors and teaching officers, to entitle such colleges in his judgment thereto.

27. For the purpose of granting the degrees of bachelor of medicine, licentiate, and doctor of medicine, and for the improvement of medical education in all its branches, as well in medicine as in surgery, midwifery and pharmacy, and for the purpose of granting the degrees of bachelor of laws

licentiate of laws, and doctor of laws respectively, the said members of the council shall from time to time report to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Provincial Secretary which appear to them to be the medical schools and institutions or the law schools and institutions in this Province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, from which, either singly or jointly, with other medical or law schools or institutions in this Province or in any province of the Dominion of Canada, or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or in foreign parts, it may be fit and be expedient to admit candidates for degrees in medicine or in law; and on approval of such report by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the council of the University shall admit any person to examination as a candidate for the respective degrees of bachelor of medicine, licentiate of medicine or doctor of medicine, bachelor of laws, licentiate of laws or doctor of laws, in the said University, on his satisfying the members of the council that he has attended in one of such schools or institutions during such period, and that he has gone through and completed such course of instruction as the statutes of the council determine; provided however, that any person shall be entitled to become a candidate for the first or any of the degrees aforesaid who is proven to be already a graduate from any university in Her Majesty's Dominions.

28. The members of the council shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore mentioned, have power to examine for, and after examination to confer in such mode and on compliance by the candidates with such conditions as they shall from time to time determine by statutes, the several, or such as they shall think fit, of the degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, licentiate of laws, doctor of laws, bachelor of medicine, licentiate of medicine and doctor of medicine; and may examine for medical degrees in the four branches of medicine, surgery, midwifery, and pharmacy; and such reasonable fees shall be charged to the candidates for examination and degrees respectively, or for certificates of honor as aforesaid, or either of them, and shall be paid and applied as the members of the council by statute from time to time direct.

29. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed to be qualified to receive any of such degrees or certificates of honor, together with such particulars as such council shall from time to time determine; and every such candidate shall, if otherwise approved by the council receive from the chancellor a certificate under the seal of the University of Manitoba, and signed by such chancellor, or, in his absence or incapacity, by the vice-chancellor, in which the degree of honor allowed by such council to be taken by him shall be stated, together with such other particulars, if any, as such senate shall deem fitting to be stated therein.

30. The regulations of the council with respect to the literary and scientific attainments of persons obtaining degrees or certificates of honor, and their examination, shall, in as far as circumstances will in the opinion of the council permit, be similar to those in force for like purposes in the University of London, to the end that the standard of qualification in the University of Manitoba may not be inferior to that adopted for a like degree or certificate of honor in the said University.

31. Incorporated colleges, being at the time of the passing of this Act, or which may hereafter become affiliated to the university, shall, with the sanction of the governing bodies of the denominations to which they belong, have the power of forming a separate faculty in theology, for

the examination and granting of the degrees of bachelor of divinity and doctor of divinity; and such degrees shall be entitled to all rights and privileges as if they were granted by the University.

32. It shall be the duties of the presidents of the said faculties in theology to report respectively from time to time to the chancellor of the University, upon the organisation of such respective faculties, the granting of the degrees, and such other matters as the chancellor of the University and the presidents of such faculties may have agreed to for the mutual benefit of the said university and faculties.

33. Each examiner may be required to make the following declaration before the chancellor or vice-chancellor:

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duties of examiner without fear, favor, affection or partiality towards any candidate; and that I will not knowingly allow to any candidate any advantage which is not equally allowed to all."

34. All fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the payment of all the expenses of the University of Manitoba, and the accounts of income and expenditure of the University shall once in every year be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

35. All statutes, by-laws and regulations made by the council of the university from time to time, in relation to any of the matters hereinbefore mentioned, shall be submitted to and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, as visitor.

36. The Act shall be construed and adjudged in the most favorable and beneficial sense for the university, as well in the provincial courts of law and equity as elsewhere .

37. A sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars shall be placed at the disposal of the council of the university to meet the expenses incidental to the organisation of the same.

38. One or more normal schools, for the instruction and training of teachers of elementary schools in the science of education and the art of teaching, may be affiliated to the University of Manitoba, upon such terms and conditions not, repugnant to any law or system of education in force in the Province, as the council of such university may deem expedient; and such normal school or schools are hereby empowered to receive from any person, body politic or corporate, an endowment in land or other property for the use and benefit of such normal school or schools; but such endowment shall be conveyed or demised to the crown for the purposes of the said normal school or schools, and thereupon letters patent shall issue from the crown, instituting, establishing and endowing the same with the property so provided for that purpose as aforesaid.

39. Every endowment of lands or other property of the endowment as aforesaid, shall be vested in the crown for the purposes for which it was given; and also any property, real or personal, given, demised, or bequeathed to the said normal school or schools, or for the use thereof.

40. The Act shall come into operation by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor, and may be cited as "the Manitoba University Act of 1877".

Amendment 1880

Cap. XXXI

An Act to amend the Provincial University Act of 1877
(Assented to 14th Feb., 1880)

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Act passed in the fortieth year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to establish a Provincial University", in order to make the provisions thereof more effectual for the purposes intended, therefore:

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

I. Section 9 of chapter 11, 40 Vic., is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor: The regular meeting of Convocation shall be held annually on the last Thursday in August, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and at this meeting the convocation shall elect three representatives to the Council of the University and shall make such rules and by-laws for conducting its business and proceedings as may be required.

(a) The Vice-chancellor shall be elected annually by the Council at the statutory meeting in September.

II. Section 21 of the same Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted: No question shall be decided at any meeting unless eleven members of the Council at least are present at the time of such decision, nor shall any meeting be legal unless held at the time and convened in the manner provided for by the statute.

III. Section 25 of the same Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor: Persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Science, and any other degrees which the Council of the University may hereafter from time to time determine to confer in pursuance of the power hereinafter contained on satisfying the Council by proper certificates that such persons have, in any of the colleges hereinafter mentioned, whilst in connection with such university hereby created, or in other college for the time being in connection with such university, as hereafter provided for, gone through and completed such course of instruction as is given by such colleges; persons who have not completed the course of instruction in any of the affiliated colleges as aforesaid may also be admitted as candidates for any of the said degrees, provided they pass such preliminary examination and produce such evidence of moral conduct as the Council of the University may require.

(a) All incorporated and affiliated colleges shall have the entire management of their internal affairs, studies, worship and religious teaching.

(b) Members of any other University within Her Majesty's Dominions shall be exempt from the Preliminary Examination mentioned in Section III of this Act and may be admitted by the Council of the University ad eundem statum and ad eundem gradum.

IV. Section 28 of the same Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted: The Council shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore mentioned, have power by statute to determine the period and course of study for any degree granted by the University, and to examine for and confer such degree under such conditions as they shall from time to time determine and such fees shall be paid by the candidates for matriculation, examination or degrees, or for certificates of honor and shall be applied in such way as the Council may from time to time direct.

V. Section 31 of the same Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted: Incorporated colleges which are at the time of the passing of this Act, affiliated to the University, or which may hereafter become affiliated, shall with the sanction of the governing bodies of the denominations to which they belong, have the power of forming a separate Faculty in Theology for the examination in, and granting of the degrees of Bachelor of Divinity and Doctor of Divinity; provided that for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, all candidates not graduates of this or any other University entering any such college, after the passing of this amended Act shall be examined by the University in Greek, Latin and Mathematics, unless they have passed in those subjects in the previous examination, and such graduates shall have in the University the same rights and privileges as other graduates.

VI. Section 35 of the same Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted: All statutes, by-laws and regulations or amendments thereto made by the Council of the University from time to time, shall be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor as visitor, and on receiving his approval shall become law.

VII. Section 37 of the same Act is hereby amended, by placing after the word "placed" in the second line of the said section the word "annually", and substituting the word "working" instead of the word "organization" in the fourth line of the said section.

VIII. This Act shall come into operation by Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor and may be cited as Manitoba University amended Act of 1880.

Amendment 1887

Cap. XLIII

An Act to amend the University Act
of Manitoba, Consolidated Statutes o
of Manitoba 1880, Cap. 63.
(Assented to June 10th, 1887)

Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba enacts as follows:-

I. Subsection 2 of section 3 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor: A number of representatives of convocation such that there shall be one representative for every fifty

members of convocation until the members of convocation reach three hundred and fifty when there shall be no further increase of representatives so that the total number of representatives of convocation shall never exceed seven. The names of candidates shall be chosen at convocation by ballot. Their number shall be three times that which convocation is entitled to have. These names shall afterwards be sent out to all members of convocation in order that each one may choose from the list one-third of the candidates therein inscribed. The voting shall be by ballot.(1)

XI. Section 9 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor: The regular meeting of convocation shall be held annually on the day following the first Thursday in June (if the same be a juridical day, if not then on the next juridical day) at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, and at this meeting convocation shall nominate candidates to represent it in the Council and may make such rules and by-laws for conducting such election and the business and proceedings of convocation as may be required.(2)

(R.S.M.1880)

XII. Section 31 of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Chancellor" in the seventh line thereof the words, "or in his absence from the vice-chancellor or such other person as the council may appoint."(3)

XV. Section 39 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "not exceeding" in the first line thereof and substituting therefor the words "not less than".(4)

V. Section 41 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor: Any property, real or personal, given, devised or bequeathed to the said Normal School or schools or for the use thereof, shall be vested in the crown for the purposes for which it was given, and all property, real and personal, owned by, or held for the use of the University of Manitoba or the said school or schools, shall be exempt from taxation.(5)

VI. Sections one and two of this Act shall come into force on the first day of January A.D. 1880.

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(1) No Sec. I see Sec. XXI U. Act 1877.

(2) No Sec. XX see Sec. XX U. Act 1877 and Sec. I U. Amendment Act 1880.

(3) No Sec. XXI see Sec. XXXX U. Act 1877.

(4) No Sec. XV see Sec. XXXVIX U. Act 1877. + Sec. VII U. Amend. 1880

(5) No Sec. V see Sec. XXXIX U. Act 1877.

Amendment 1888

Cap. XV

An Act to amend the University Act of Manitoba, and the Acts amending the same.

(Assented to 18th May, 1888)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:-

I. Subsection two of section three of chapter sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes 1880 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:- "Seven representatives to be selected by convocation as follows:- The names of twenty-one candidates who must be graduates of the University of Manitoba shall be chosen at convocation by ballot; these names shall afterwards be sent out to all members of convocation in order that each may choose from the list seven candidates therein inscribed; and the voting shall be by ballot." (1)

II. Section one of Chap. 43 of statutes passed in fiftieth year of Her present Majesty's reign is hereby repealed.(2)

III. This Act shall come in force on being assented to.

Amendment 1892

Cap. 49

An Act to amend "The University Act of Manitoba"

(Assented to 20th April, 1892)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba enacts as follows:

I. The preamble to chapter 147, R.S.M. 1891 is hereby amended by striking out the words "on the model of the University of London" in the third line thereof.(3)

II. Section 16 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

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(1) No Sec. I, see Sec. XIX U. Act 1877 and Sec. I U. Amendment of 1887.

(2) No Sec. II, see Sec. I U. Amendment 1887.

(3) No Sec. I, see preamble to U. Act 1877.

16. The University shall have power and authority to give such instruction and teaching in the several faculties and different branches of knowledge as may from time to time be directed by the Council of the University, and to examine candidates for degrees in the several faculties and for certificates of honor in the different branches of knowledge and to grant such degrees and certificates after examination in the manner hereinafter provided.(1)

(2) The subjects upon which such instruction and teaching are to be given by the University shall be determined by a three-fourths majority o those present and voting thereon at a meeting of the Council called for the purpose of considering such matter.

XII. Paragraph (a) of section 18 of said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(a) Touching the teaching and instruction to be given by the University and the examination for degrees and the granting of the same.(2)

XV. Section 36 of said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:

(2) Also for the granting of degrees in Arts, the Council may admit to any of the examinations for such degrees students from Colleges and Institutions outside of this Province, provided that any such College or Institution has been recommended to the Lieutenant-Governor for this privilege by a report of the Council, and that such report has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; provided also that all requirements are satisfied by such students as the Council may from time to time enact.(3)

Amendment 1893

Cap. 35

An Act to amend "The University Act of Manitoba"

(Assented to March 11th, 1893)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

I. Paragraph (b) of Section 4 of chapter 147 R.S.M. 1891 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

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(1) Re Sec. XI, see Sec. X U. Act 1877.

(2) Re Sec. XII, see Sec. XVIII (a) U. Act 1877.

(3) Re Sec. XV, see Sec. XXVII U. Act 1877.

(b) Four representatives to be selected by the College of Physicians and Surgeons and three representatives to be selected by the Manitoba Medical College. The elections of such representatives shall take place in such manner as may be prescribed by said colleges respectively; the members of the Council holding office as representatives of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at present shall remain in office until the expiration of the term for which they were elected.(1)

II. Section 4 of the said Act (R.S.M. 1891) is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

(d) Seven representatives to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, who shall hold office for the term of three years. The member of the Executive Council for the time being at the head of the Department of Education shall be ex officio a member of the Council.(2)

III. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, after consultation with the Council, or with a committee thereof, appoint professors and assistant professors to be paid by the Government of the Province in the branches of Modern Languages and Mathematics subsequent to the previous year, and in Natural Sciences. It shall not be competent for the Council to abolish any of the chairs so established and the professors and assistant professors so appointed shall hold office during pleasure.

IV. There shall be no fees charged to students of the University in connection with the lectures to be delivered by such professors and assistant professors.

V. The allotment of land granted by the Dominion of Canada as an endowment to the University of Manitoba shall not when vested in the University, be sold, conveyed or disposed of without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

VI. The Council of the University may enact statutes for the investment and the application of the proceeds of the sales of the said land in the next preceding section mentioned but such statutes shall take effect upon approval by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

VII. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

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(1) Re Sec. I, see Sec. XXI U. Act 1877, also Sec. XV Par. (b) of C. 147 of R.S.M. 1891 which reads:
Seven representatives to be selected by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba under the provisions of the Medical Act".
See also Medical Act 49 V. Ch. 31, Sec. 25.

(2) Re Sec. II, see Sec. XXI U. Act 1877; Sec. I U. Amendment 1887; Sec. I U. Amendment 1888.

Amendment 1895

Cap. 47

An Act to amend "The University Act of Manitoba"
(Assented to 29th March, 1895)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, enacts as follows:-

I. Section 33 of Chapter 147 R.S.M. 1891 is hereby amended by striking out all the words in the first seven lines of said section, and by substituting therefor the following:

33. Any incorporated denominational college which is, at the time of the coming into force of this Act, affiliated with the University, or which may hereafter become affiliated therewith shall, with the sanction of the governing body to which it belongs, have the power of granting in any such manner as it may determine, the degrees of bachelor of divinity and doctor of divinity and to this end shall have the power of forming a separate faculty of theology.(1)

II. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

Amendment 1897

Cap. 35

Act
An Act to amend "The University/of Manitoba"
(Assented to March 30th, 1897)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, enacts as follows:-

I. Chapter 147 R.S.M. 1891 being "The University Act of Manitoba", is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:-

44. The Government of the Province of Manitoba is hereby authorized and empowered to expend a sum not exceeding $60,000 in the erection of a building for University and Normal School purposes, which sum may be advanced out of trust funds in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer for investment.

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(1) See Sec. I, see Sec. XXXI U. Act 1877.

45. The allotment of land granted by the Dominion of Canada to the said University may be transferred to, and vested in, the Government of the Province, and the Government may charge against the said lands the said advance with interest thereon at five per centum per annum. Instead of such transfer of the land any other arrangement may be entered into for securing said advances and interest satisfactory to the Government and the University.

46. The Government may also pay the expenditure for salaries, maintenance, apparatus or otherwise in connection with the said University, provided that the whole sum for which the Government is liable in connection therewith shall not exceed $6,000 per annum.

47. In case any portion of the said building is used for other purposes than those connected with the said University, the Government may deduct an amount to be agreed upon from the annual interest to be charged up aforesaid.

48. In the event of the Government entering into an agreement with the University to provide a further sum, not exceeding $5,000, for payment of salaries, maintenance, apparatus and other expenditure such further sum shall be chargeable against the said lands as hereinbefore provided.

II. The Council of the University is authorized and empowered to make regulations subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the care of all grounds, buildings and other property of the University, for the duties and hours of professors and lecturers in the University, for the conduct and government of students attending the classes of such professors or lecturers, for the appointment, specification of duties and direction of all caretakers or other persons employed by the University.

III. This Act shall come into force upon being proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Amendment 1900

Cap. 61

An Act to amend "The University Act of Manitoba"
(Assented to July 5th, 1900)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba enacts as follows:

I. Paragraph "a" of section 3, of Chapter 147 R. S. M. 1891 is hereby amended by striking out all the words in the last five lines of said paragraph "a", being the words beginning with "provided" and ending with "same" (1)

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(1) Re Sec. I, see Sec. II U. Act 1877.

II. Section 3 of Chap. 35 of 56 Victoria is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

The Council of the University of Manitoba may, from time to time, and at pleasure, appoint professors, assistant professors, or lecturers in the branches of modern languages and mathematics, subsequent to the first year, and in natural sciences, and the professors, assistant professors, and lecturers so appointed, shall hold office during the pleasure of, and subject to the dismissal at any time by the Council of the University of Manitoba. Any appointments and dismissals made under the provisions of this Act shall take effect only upon their being approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.(1)

III. Sections 4, 5, 6 of Chapter 35 of 56 Victoria, are hereby repealed.(2)

IV. Chapter 35 of 60 Victoria, is hereby repealed.(3)

V. Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, being "The University Act of Manitoba", is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:-

44. The Treasurer of the Province of Manitoba is hereby authorized and empowered to advance and loan to the University of Manitoba, out of the Trust Funds in his hands for investment, a sum not exceeding $60,000, to be used for the erection and equipment of a building for University purposes.

45. In order to secure to the Province of Manitoba the due payment of said advance and loan mentioned in the preceding section 44, the University of Manitoba is hereby authorized to execute and give to Her Majesty for the use and benefit of the Province of Manitoba a mortgage on all the lands granted to the University of Manitoba by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, in pursuance of section 5 of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, except such lands as have hitherto been sold by the University of Manitoba, such mortgage to be in the form to be approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and to provide for repayment of the moneys advanced on or before the first day of January, A.D., 1910, with interest at four per cent per annum, to be paid yearly, on each first day of January after the date hereof, and to contain a proviso that the University of Manitoba is to have the privilege of paying off the whole, or any part of the principal moneys therein mentioned, at any time, and it is hereby declared and enacted that from and after the execution of said mortgage by the said University of Manitoba in the form so approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council the said mortgage shall be a first charge and lien upon all the said lands so granted as aforesaid to the said University of Manitoba except such lands as shall have been sold at the date of the said mortgage and that the registration of the said mortgage in any Registry Office or Land Titles' Office provided for, or named in "The Registry Act", or "The Real Property Act" or any amentments thereto, or any Acts substituted for the same, shall not be necessary in order to preserve the priority of the said mortgage and the charge or lien of Her Majesty thereunder, and none of the provisions of the said "The Registry Act" or "The Real Property Act" or any amending Acts,

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(1) Re Sec. II, see Sec. III U. Amendment 1893.

(2) Re Sec. III, see Sec. IV, V and VI U. Amendment 1893.

(3) Re Sec. IV, see Sec. I U. Amendment 1897.

or any Acts substituted therefor in regard to registration, are to apply to or affect the said mortgage or the rights, lien, charge or claim of Her Majesty thereunder; but, from the after the execution of the said mortgage by the University of Manitoba, the said mortgage shall have the same force and effect in all respects as if the said mortgage had been duly registered on the day of the execution thereof by the University of Manitoba, in all of the Registry Offices and Land Titles' Offices within the limits of which any of the said lands, so granted as aforesaid, are now or may at any time hereafter be, situated.

46. In the said mortgage the land therein granted and mortgaged may be described as "all lands granted and conveyed, or hereafter to be granted or conveyed, by the Government of the Dominion of Canada to the University of Manitoba, under and by the virtue of the provisions of section 5 of Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and such description shall vest in Her Majesty as mortgagee, for the use and benefit of the Province of Manitoba, all the said lands heretofore granted and conveyed, except that the lands already sold as aforesaid, and all lands which may be hereafter granted or conveyed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada to the University of Manitoba, under the provisions of the said section 5 of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and all the rights of the said University of Manitoba therein, as fully and effectually as if the said lands, and every part and parcel thereof, were specifically and separately described and mentioned in the said mortgage.

47. So long as there shall be any money unpaid to Her Majesty under the said mortgage, and so long thereafter as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and the University Council may agree, the said lands of the University of Manitoba are to be managed by a land board, to be composed of three members of the University Council, appointed by the Council, and two members of the Executive Council of the Province of Manitoba, appointed by the said Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; and such land board is to have the power to sell, from time to time, for the University of Manitoba, such quantity of lands and on such terms as the University of Manitoba may from time to time determine, and is to have the power to manage and invest, for the University of Manitoba under the direction of the Council of the University of Manitoba, any revenue accruing, in any way, from the said lands, or from the rents, issues and profits, or sale thereof.

48. So long as there shall be any money unpaid to Her Majesty, under the said mortgage and so long thereafter as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and the University may agree, the Land Department of the Provincial Government, under the direction and control of the said land board is to look after the said lands, the leasing thereof, letting of hay and wood permits and sales of wood, and keep the necessary books incidental thereto, without cost to the University of Manitoba, other than actual disbursements.

49. Any disbursements incidental to the proceedings of the said land board, or to the looking after of the said lands, letting of hay and wood permits, and sales of wood, and sales of land, are to be paid by the said land board, out of the moneys received by it as aforesaid.

50. The Provincial Treasurer or Acting Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Manitoba may, from time to time, and at all times, consent to a sale of any portion or portions of the said lands so mortgaged, and such consent is not to prejudice or affect, in any way, the rights of Her Majesty, under the said mortgage, in respect to the remaining lands so mortgaged as aforesaid, or in respect to the University of Manitoba, and such consent evidenced by the signature of the said the Provincial Treasurer or the acting Provincial Treasurer, to any sale or sales shall effectually and forever release the land or lands so sold, to the sale of which such consent is given, from the operation of the said mortgage and from any lien, charge or claim of Her Majesty thereunder.

51. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, by Order-in-Council, allow the Council of the University of Manitoba to receive from time to time, from the said land board, the moneys received by the said land board from the rents, issues and profits of the said land, and from any sales thereof, without in any way impairing, affecting or prejudicing the rights of Her Majesty under the said mortgage.

52. At the request of the said land board the University of Manitoba is, from time to time, to execute under its seal, conveyances to the respective purchasers of any land or lands sold as aforesaid by the said land board.

53. The Treasurer of the Province of Manitoba may also pay annually to the University of Manitoba such sums as may be authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to pay salaries, maintenance, apparatus or otherwise, to be used in connection with the work of the University of Manitoba.

54. The Council of the University is authorized and empowered to make regulations subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the care of all grounds, buildings and other property of the University, for the salaries, duties and hours of professors and lecturers in the University, for the conduct and government of students attending the classes of such professors or lecturers, for the appointment, specification of duties and direction of all caretakers or other persons employed by the University.

VI. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

Amendment 1901

Cap. 52

An Act to amend "The University Act of Manitoba"
(Assented to March 29th, 1901)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

I. Chapter 147 R. S. M. 1891 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:-

55. The University of Manitoba shall have full power and authority to take, accept and receive for the purposesof the said University any and all lands, tenements and hereditaments, and any and all property, both real and personal, of every nature and kind whatsoever by purchase, gift, devise, or otherwise howsoever and shall have and hold the same and every part thereof to and for the use and purposes of the University.

56. The said University shall have full power and authority to sell, exchange, mortgage, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of or pledge any lands, tenements or hereditaments, and any and all property, both real and personal, of every kind and nature whatsoever of which at the time of the passing of this Act or at any future time the said University may be or become seized and possessed, or which may now be or may hereafter become the property of the said University, and the said University may make and execute, under its common seal or otherwise according to law, all proper deeds and instruments and do all acts, matters or things requisite or necessary to effectuate and accomplish all and singular the premises.

57. The said University shall have full power and authority to invest or lend all or any sum of money of or belonging to the said University, or given or bequeathed to it, in any bonds, stocks, debentures or securities of the Dominion of Canada or of any Province thereof, or of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any foreign State, or in any debenture of any municipality or school district of this Province or of the North-west Territories of Canada, or upon the security of any real or personal property in the Province of Manitoba or in the North-West Territories of Canada or in the purchase of rental bearing real estate in the Province of Manitoba or in the North-west Territories of Canada, and shall have full power and authority to take, hold and dispose of any real or personal property or any interest therein for the purpose aforesaid.

58. The said University shall have full power and authority to acquire, take and hold all such lands and tenements, real and personal estate, as may have been or shall be bona fide mortgaged, hypothecated or pledged to the said University by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted or purchased at judicial sales upon levy for such indebtedness, or otherwise purchased for the purpose of avoiding a loss to the said University in respect thereof or of the owner thereof.

II. Subsection (c) of section 4 of Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1891 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:-

(c) Ten representatives to be elected by convocation from the members thereof. The method and system of election and the regulations governing such election and governing the number of representatives to be voted for by each voter are to be under the control of and to be decided upon from time to time by the Council of the University.(1)

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(1)See Sec. XI, see Sec. XXI U. Act 1877; Sec. I U. Amendment 1887; Sec. I U. Amendment 1888.

XIII. Section 26 of Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1891 is hereby amended by striking out the word "preliminary" in the eighteenth line thereof and substituting therefor the word "matriculation".(1)

XIV. Said Chapter 147 is hereby further amended by inserting immediately after section 27 the following section:

27a. The Council of the University, under such conditions as the Council may from time to time determine, may allow to candidates, holding certificates of having passed any of the following examinations, such or any of such examinations, and grant such standing thereon as the Council may think proper:-

(a) First-class and second-class teachers' examinations of the Province of Manitoba;

(b) First-class and second-class teachers' examinations of the North-West Territories:

(c) First-class and second-class teachers' examinations of the Province of Ontario;

(d) The junior leaving and senior leaving examinations of the Province of Ontario;

(e) First-class and second-class teachers' or other departmental examinations of any of the other Provinces of the Dominion of Canada.(2)

XV. Section 31 of the said Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1891 is hereby amended by striking out the word "preliminary" and substituting therefor the word "matriculation".(3)

XVI. Section 33 of said chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1891 is hereby amended by striking out the last two lines thereof and substituting therefor the following, "and must pass the first and second year examinations, taking the Greek option, or have equivalent standing in the University.(4)

XVII. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

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(1) Re Sec. XXI, see Sec. XXV U. Act 1877; Sec. XXI U. Amendment 1880.

(2) Re Sec. XV, see Sec. XXVIII U. Act 1877.

(3) Re Sec. V, see Sec. XXV U. Act 1877; Sec. XXI U. Amendment 1880.

(4) Re Sec. VI, see Sec. XXXI U. Act 1877; Sec. V U. Amendment 1880.

Amendment 1904

Cap. 63

An Act to amend "The University Act of Manitoba"
(Assented to 8th February, 1904)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

I. Section 7 of chapter 171 R. S. M. 1902 being "The University Act of Manitoba", is hereby amended by striking out all the words from the beginning of the said section down to and inclusive of the word, "council" in the eleventh line of said section, and by substituting therefor the following words:- "the lands granted to the University of Manitoba by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, in pursuance of section 5 of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, are to be managed by a land board to be appointed by the University Council".(1)

II. Sections 8 and 11 of the said Act are hereby repealed.(2)

III. Section 10 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out ~~the~~ the word "no" in the fourth line thereof and by inserting after the word "mortgaged" in the fourth line thereof the words "by the University to Her Majesty for the use and benefit of the Province of Manitoba in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 61 of 63 and 64 Victoria".(3)

IV. Section 18 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out all the words from the beginning of the said section down to and inclusive of the word "afternoon" in the fifth line of said section, and by substituting therefor the following, "the regular annual meeting of convocation shall be held on the day fixed by the University Council for the annual public conferring of degrees in Arts, immediately at the close of the meeting at which such degrees are conferred.(4)

V. Section 43 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out all the words beginning with the second "and" in the third line of said section down to the end of the said section, and by adding to said section the following sub-section:-

(a) Members of any other university which is recognized by the council of the University of Manitoba may, in the discretion of the Council and on such terms as the Council may determine, be admitted by such Council ad eundem statum or ad eundem gradum.(5)

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(1) Re Sec. I, see Sec. V U. Amendments 1900; Sec. X U. Amendments 1901.

(2) Re Sec. II, see Sec. V U. Amendments 1900; Sec. X U. Amendments 1901.

(3) Re Sec. III, see Sec. V, U Amendments 1900; Sec. X. U. Amendments 1901.

(4) Re Sec. IV, see Sec. IX U. Act 1877; Sec. X, U. Amendments 1900; Sec. XI U. Amendments 1907.

(5) Re Sec. V, see Sec. XXV U. Act, 1877; Sec. XIX U. Amendment 1900; Sec. V U. Amendment 1901.

VI. Sub-section (a) of section 43 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out all the words beginning with the word "provided" in the fourth line of the said sub-section down to and inclusive of the word "council" in the eighth line of the said sub-section, and by striking out the word "also" in the said eighth line of the said sub-section.(1)

VII. Section 43 of the said Act, is further amended by adding thereto the following words after the word "dominions" in the last line of the said section, immediately preceding sub-section (a) - "having at the same time such person become such graduate a course ofstudies of, at least the duration required by the University of Manitoba at the time such candidate shall apply to be admitted to such examination".(2)

VIII. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

Amendment 1906

Cap. 93

An Act to amend "The University Act of Manitoba"
(Assented to March 16th, 1906)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:-

I. Sub-section (a) of section 13 of chapter 171 R. S. M. 1902 being "The University Act of Manitoba", is hereby amended by striking out all the words beginning with the word "and" in the third line of said sub-section down to the end of said sub-section.(3)

II. (3): Section 13 of the said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-sections (f) Representatives (not exceeding seven) to be selected by each of the incorporated colleges of this Province not mentioned by name in the forty-fourth section of this Act (excepting any medical college), and which may have been already affiliated to the said University under the provisions of the said section 44; the number of such representatives to be fixed and determined from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

(g) Two representatives to be appointed by the teaching faculty of the University:

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(1) Re Sec. VI, see Sec. XXVII U. Act 1877; Sec. XV U. Amendment 1892

(2) Re Sec. VII, see Sec. XXVII, U. Act 1877; Sec. XV U. Amendment 1892.

(3) Re Sec. I & II, see Sec. XIX U. Act 1877; Sec. I U. Amendment 1887; Sec. I U. Amendment 1888; Sec. I & II U. Amendment 1893; Sec. II U. Amendment 1901; Man. Med. Act 49V-C31 Sec. 25

XXI. Section 44 of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting between the word "time" and the word "affiliate" in the eighth line of the said section the words "after considering the views of the University council", and by adding at the end of the said section the following words, "the number of representatives not exceeding seven to which any such incorporated college hereafter affiliated as aforesaid shall be entitled to select for the council of the University, to be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council as hereinbefore provided for." (1)

XV. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

Amendment 1910

Cap. 77

An Act to amend "The University Act of Manitoba"
(Assented to March 16th, 1910)

I. Section 25 of the said "The University Act of Manitoba" (R.S.M. Cap. 171-1902) is hereby amended by adding the following sub-section:-

(c) The University shall also have power and authority to confer from time to time, without requiring any examination, the honorary degree of LL.D. upon such person or persons as may be selected by the council, and the persons upon whom such honorary degree may be conferred shall have all the rights and privileges of graduates of the University. (2)

II. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

Amendment 1911

Cap. 71

An Act to amend "The University Act of Manitoba"
(Assented to March 24th, 1911)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:-

I. The following section is added to chapter 171, R.S.M. 1902, being "The University Act of Manitoba", namely:-

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(1) Re Sec. XXI, see Sec. XXVI U. Act 1877.

(2) Re Sec. I, see Sec. X U. Act 1877; Sec. II U. Amendment 1898; Sec. V U. Amendment 1900.

38A. The council of the University may appoint from time to time and at pleasure a president, who shall perform such duties as may from time to time be fixed by the council.

II. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

Amendment 1913

Cap. 86

An Act to amend "The University Act of Manitoba"
(Assented to February 15th, 1913)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:-

I. Section 38A added to "The University Act of Manitoba" chapter 171 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1902, by chapter 71 of 1 George V, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

38A. The Council of the University may appoint from time to time, and at pleasure, a president, who shall be a member of the council and perform such duties as may from time to time be fixed by the council.

II. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

Amendment 1916

Cap. 119

An Act to amend "The University Act of Manitoba"
(Assented to March 10th, 1916.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:-

I. Sub-section (d) of section 12 of "The University Act of Manitoba" being chapter 201 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1913, is hereby amended by striking out the word "two" in the first line thereof and substituting therefor the word "seven".(1)

II. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

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(1) See Sec. I, see Sec. XI g U. Amendment 1906.

An Act to Amend "An Act Respecting The University of Manitoba."

Being Chapter 96, 7 George V., 1917
(Assented to March 9th, 1917)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, hereby enacts as follows:-

Short Title

1. This Act may be cited as "The University Amendment Act, 1917".

2. Section 3 of "The University Act of Manitoba" is hereby amended by inserting after the word "members" in the first line thereof the words "of the board of governors and", and by inserting after the word "such" in the fourth line thereof the words "board and of such".

The Board of Governors

3. There shall be a board of governors of the University.

4. The board of governors shall consist of nine persons, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. One of the members of the board shall be designated by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to be the chairman thereof.

5. No person shall be appointed a member of the board unless he is a British subject and a resident in the Province of Manitoba.

6. The board may appoint one of the members to be vice-chairman, and, in case of the absence of the chairman, the vice-chairman shall act for and have all the powers of the chairman, and an entry in the minutes of the board recording such absence shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so recorded.

7. Of the members of the board first appointed three shall be named by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to hold office for three years, three for two years, and three for one year, and thereafter all members shall hold office for three years and until their successors are appointed and shall be eligible for reappointment.

8. The term of office for the members of the board shall be from the first day of June of the year in which appointed, provided that the members of the first board appointed after the passing of this Act shall take office immediately after their appointment, and shall hold office for the period between the time of their appointment and the next following first day of June, in addition to the periods for which they are respectively appointed.

9. No person shall be a member of the board who is at the same time a member of the regular and permanent teaching or executive staff of the University or of any affiliated college or of the governing board of any such affiliated college.

10. In the event of a vacancy in the board from any cause the

Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall name a successor, who shall hold office for the remainder of the term of the person who has ceased to be a member.

11. The government, conduct, management and control of the University, and of the property, revenue, business and affairs thereof, shall be vested in the board except as in this Act otherwise provided, and all powers which are not by the terms of this Act directed to be exercised by any other person or body are hereby vested in the Board.

12. Without thereby limiting the general powers by this Act conferred upon or vested in the board it is hereby declared that the board shall have the following powers:

(1) To make rules and regulations for the meetings of the board and its transactions, for fixing the quorum of the board, for the appointment of such committees as it may deem necessary, and for conferring upon any of such committees power and authority to act for the board in and in relation to such matters as the board may deem expedient;

(2) To appoint the President of the University, the bursar, the librarian, the registrar, the professors, lecturers and instructors of and in the University, and all such officers, clerks, employees and servants as the board may deem necessary, and to fix their salaries or remuneration, and to define their duties and their tenure of office or employment which, unless otherwise provided, shall be during the pleasure of the board;

(3) Subject to the limitations imposed by any trust as to the same, to invest all such moneys as shall come to the hands of the board, and shall not be required to be expended for any purpose to which it lawfully may be applied, in such manner as to the board may seem meet;

(4) To manage the lands granted by the Dominion Government to the University and all revenues and proceeds derived therefrom, with power to sell and do all such things as may be necessary or expedient in connection therewith, subject always to the terms of the said grant and of the basis or scheme framed by the University and approved by the Dominion Government;

(5) To take and hold by gift or devise real property in the name and for the purposes of the University without license in mortmain, and every person shall have the unrestricted right to devise and bequeath property, real and personal, to or for the purposes of the University, any law to the contrary notwithstanding;

(6) To purchase and acquire all such property as the board may deem necessary for the purposes of the University, including the power of purchasing the interest of any lessees of any real property vested in the board which is under lease;

(7) To make regulations for the care of all grounds, buildings and other property of the University, and for the duties of all persons employed in connection therewith;

(8) Subject to section 15 of this Act to mortgage any of the real property of the University or to lease same, subject to such rents, covenants, agreements and conditions as to the board may seem meet;

(9) Subject to section 15 of this Act to lay out and expend such sums as the board may deem necessary for the support and maintenance of the

University and for the betterment of existing buildings, and the erection of such new buildings as the board may deem necessary for the purposes of the University, and for the furnishing and equipment of such existing and newly erected buildings.

(10) To fix and determine all fees to be paid to the University.

(11) To determine upon and to provide for the establishment of or abolition of or any changes in faculties, faculty councils, departments, chairs, lectureships, fellowships, scholarships or courses of instruction;

(12) To hear appeals from any body, officer or organization of or in the University, and to decide finally upon all matters of University policy.

13. All transfers, deeds, mortgages and other instruments or documents to which the University is a party shall be deemed to be properly executed by the University if the corporate seal is affixed thereto, attested by the signature of the chairman or vice-chairman of the board, and of either the bursar or the registrar.

14. The board shall annually prepare a budget showing all anticipated revenues and proposed expenditures for the next ensuing financial year of the University and shall submit same to the Minister of Education at such time and in such manner as he may direct. No expenditure shall be made by the board which cannot be provided for out of the ordinary revenues of the University or out of the moneys appropriated therefor by the Legislature unless such expenditure shall first be authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

15. (1) The board shall not incur any liability or make any expenditure for the purchase of land or the erection of buildings, or which has the effect of impairing the endowment of the University, unless such liability or expenditure shall first be authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

(2) In this section the term "endowment" shall mean and include the real and personal property, which is now or may hereafter be vested in the University, the proceeds of any part thereof which may hereafter be sold, and the moneys now invested by the University in mortgages or other securities.

16. (1) The board shall make an annual report, in which shall be set forth in detail the receipts and expenditures for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, the investments as they stood at the end of such year, and such other particulars as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may from time to time require.

(2) Such report shall be transmitted to the Minister of Education on or before the first day of November next after the close of the year for which it is made, and shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly within the first ten days of its then next session.

(3) The accounts of the board shall be audited at least once a year by the Comptroller-General, or by some person appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for that purpose.

The Council

17. The council of the University shall be composed as follows:

(a) The Chancellor of the University, who shall be its presiding officer;

(b) the president of the University;

(c) four representatives from the faculty of the University;

(d) two representatives from the Manitoba Agricultural College;

(e) one representative from the Manitoba Medical College and one representative from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba;

(f) six members to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

(g) four representatives to be elected by convocation;

(h) two representatives from each affiliated college named in section 49 of "The University Act of Manitoba".

18. Members of the regular and permanent teaching staff of the University or of any affiliated institution or college shall not be eligible for election by convocation.

19. The term of office of all members of the council shall be three years and until their respective successors are elected or appointed, provided that any body having the right to elect or appoint any member or members of the council may provide that its representative shall hold office for any less time or take office from any other time, but, in the event of any such change, such body shall at once send notice thereof to the registrar of the University, who shall report the same to the council at its next meeting.

20. If an elected or appointed member of the council resigns, goes to reside out of the Province, becomes incapable of acting, or becomes a member of the regular and permanent teaching staff of the University or of any affiliated institution or college not being the body he has been appointed to represent, his seat shall *ipso facto* become vacant, and a declaration of the existence of any vacancy entered upon the minutes of the council shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

21. If any vacancy shall occur from any cause the same shall be filled by the body possessing the power of appointment or election, and the person appointed or elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the term of office of the member whose seat has become vacant.

22. If any question shall arise touching the election of any elected member of the council or the right of any person to be or to sit or act as a member of the council, the same shall not be raised or determined in or by any action or proceeding in any court, but shall be determined by the council, whose decision shall be final.

23. The council shall have general charge of the academic work of the University and shall perform the following duties and possess the following powers:

(1) To provide for the granting of and to grant degrees and certificates of proficiency, whether upon examination or admission ad eundem gradum or honoris causa;

(2) To determine the conditions of entrance to the University, and the conduct of all matters in relation to such entrance examinations;

(3) To determine the course of study required for all degrees, certificates and examinations, and the methods and limits of instruction;

(4) To appoint examiners and determine the conduct and results of all examinations;

(5) To make regulations regarding the standing to be allowed to students entering the University who have previously taken the first-class or second-class teachers' examinations of this or any other province of Canada, or similar or equivalent examinations in Canada or elsewhere;

(6) To decide the standing to be granted to students and graduates of any other University or educational institution;

(7) To consider all such matters as may be reported and to take action thereon within the powers hereby conferred upon the council;

(8) To authorize the preparation and publication of the University calendar and to approve the same;

(9) To make rules and regulations for the management and conduct of the library;

(10) To recommend the establishment of or abolition of or any changes in faculties, faculty councils, departments, chairs, lectureships, fellowships and scholarships;

(11) To enter into agreements with any incorporated society or association in the Province which has power to prescribe examinations for admission to such society or association for the purpose of conducting such examinations, reporting the results thereof, and to conduct classes of instruction in connection therewith; and such society or association shall have power to enter into such agreements;

(12) To conduct courses of instruction in any place or places in the Province, and to encourage and develop extension and correspondence courses;

(13) To make such recommendations to the board of governors as may be deemed proper for promoting the interests of the University or for carrying out the objects and provisions of this Act;

(14) To provide for the regulation and conduct of its proceedings, including the determining of the quorum necessary for the transaction of business;

Provided that nothing in the powers hereby granted to the council shall in any wise limit the plenary powers vested in the board of governors.

24. A certified copy of every resolution or enactment of the council providing for any of the matters mentioned in section 23 and therein numbered (2), (3), (8), (11) and (12), shall, within ten days after the passing thereof, be transmitted to the board, and no such resolution or enactment shall have force or effect until it has been approved by the board.

General

25. No member of the board of governors shall as such receive any salary or emolument, but the board may authorize the payment of actual expenses of the members of the board while attending meetings or while engaged in work for the University.

26. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may for cause remove any member of the board or any member of the council appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

27. Provision shall be made for the education of women equally with men, and women shall be eligible for any appointment in connection with the University, including appointment or election to the board of governors and the council.

28. If any question shall arise as to the powers and duties of the council, of the president, or of any other officer or servant of the University or of any body therein, not definitely provided for in this Act, the same shall be settled and determined by the board, whose decision shall be final.

Coming into Force

29. This Act shall come into force on Proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, but all bodies then entrusted with the management of any part of the business or affairs of the University shall continue therein until their successors are appointed or elected under the terms of this Act. All officers, professors, teachers and employees of the University holding office at the time this Act comes into force shall continue to hold their respective offices and employments until the first day of July next following, and thereupon all such appointments shall terminate, unless the board shall otherwise determine.

30. All provisions of chapter 201 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1913, inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed and the foregoing provisions substituted therefor, and all powers and duties hitherto exercised by any body under the said Act shall be hereafter exercised by the bodies created by this Act according to the terms hereof.

Amendment 1924

Cap. 71

An Act respecting the University of Manitoba
(Assented to March 20th, 1924)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba enacts as follows:

I. This Act may be cited as "The University Amendment Act 1924".

II. The institution heretofore established under the name of "The Agricultural College of Manitoba" is hereby continued under that name, and shall be a school for instruction and training in the theory and practice of agriculture, horticulture, and forestry; butter and cheese-making; domestic science; the characteristics, care, breeding and management of farm animals; veterinary science and the treatment of diseases of all domestic animals, and all subjects related thereto; the principles, construction and use of varieties of buildings, fences, drainage systems and other permanent improvements, machinery, implements, tools, instruments and appliances, necessary or desirable, on a farm; the elements of various sciences applicable to above subjects; such English and mathematical branches as may be requisite for success on a farm, and in such other subjects as will promote a knowledge of the theory and practice of pursuits and subjects above referred to or add to the general efficiency and usefulness of the college.

III. The government, management, administration and control of the Agricultural College of Manitoba, and of the property, revenue, business and affairs thereof, are hereby vested in the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba, and the powers conferred in respect of the affairs of the University upon the said Board of Governors by the University Amendment Act, 1917, are hereby granted to the said Board of Governors in respect of the affairs of the Agricultural College of Manitoba.

IV. The instruction and training in the Agricultural College of Manitoba shall hereafter be carried on and administered as a Faculty of Agriculture in the University of Manitoba.

V. The said Board of Governors shall not incur any liability or make any expenditure for the purchase of lands or the erection of buildings in connection with the work of the Agricultural College of Manitoba, without the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Agricultural College Advisory Council

VI. (1) There shall be an Advisory Council for the Agricultural College of Manitoba consisting of nine members, of whom five shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; one who shall be a graduate of the College and a farmer resident in Manitoba, shall be selected by the Alumni Association of the College from among its members, and three shall be selected by the farmers residing in as many divisions of the Province by means of delegates chosen for that purpose, in the manner prescribed by the

Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Any vacancies occurring on the Advisory Council by expiration of time, death, or residence out of the province of any of the appointed or selected members of the Council, shall be filled by the persons or body who appointed or selected the person whose position has become vacant.

(2) The members of the Advisory Council so appointed and selected shall hold office for a term of three years, and the time and manner of the selection and appointment of such members shall be fixed by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

(3) The Advisory Council shall meet at such times as it shall determine, and shall select its own Chairman and Secretary.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Advisory Council, and it shall have power:

(a) to inspect the grounds, buildings, equipment, accommodation for students, and the work of the Agricultural College of Manitoba.

(b) to consider all general regulations or statutes of the University of Manitoba respecting or governing the work carried on by the Agricultural College of Manitoba.

(c) to enquire into and discuss the plans and means to be adopted to secure to the people of this Province the greatest possible advantage from the Agricultural College of Manitoba.

(d) to report annually to the Council of the University and to the Board of Governors of the University on all matters which come within its jurisdiction as hereinbefore set forth, and to furnish the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council with a copy of such report.

(5) No Member of the Advisory Council shall as such receive any salary or emolument, but the Board of Governors of the University may authorize the payment of actual expenses of the members of the Advisory Council while attending meetings for the Agricultural College of Manitoba or for the University.

VII. All officers, professors, teachers and employees of the Agricultural College of Manitoba holding office at the time this act comes into force, shall hereafter hold office at the pleasure of the said Board of Governors.

VIII. "The Agricultural College Act" (R.S.M. 1913, c.1) with all its amendments is repealed.

IX. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to but shall be construed as having been in effect on, from and after the first day of March, 1924, and until the Advisory Council is established as hereinbefore provided for, the present Board of Directors of the Agricultural College of Manitoba shall continue in existence, and shall exercise and have the duties and powers hereinbefore conferred upon such Advisory Council.

Amendment 1925

An Act to amend "The University Amendment Act, 1917"

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

I. Paragraph (c) of section 17 of "The University Amendment Act, 1917" being chapter 201 of "The Consolidated Amendments, 1924" is amended by substituting the word "six" for the word "four" therein.

II. Paragraph (d) of said section is repealed.

III. Paragraph (e) of said section is amended by deleting all the words thereof down to and inclusive of the word "and" in the second line.

IV. Paragraphs (e) to (h) of said section shall hereafter be re-lettered paragraphs (d) to (g) respectively.

V. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

Amendment 1926

An Act to amend "The University Amendment Act, 1917"
(Assented to March 31st, 1926)

His Majesty, byand with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba enacts as follows:

I. Subsection (1) of section 16 of "The University Amendment Act, 1917" being chapter 201 of the Consolidated Amendments, 1924, is amended by substituting for the words "year ending on the thirty-first day of August" in the third line, the words "for the fiscal year of the University which shall be the same as the fiscal year of the Province."

II. Subsection (2) of said section 16 is amended by substituting for the words "on or before the first day of November next", in the second line, the words, "within two months", and by inserting immediately before the word "year" in the third line the word "fiscal".

III. This Act shallcome into force on the day it is assented to

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