



JANUARY – MARCH 2022 • VOLUME 46, EDITION 1

SPARKS

NEWSLETTER OF THE WESTERN DEVELOPMENT MUSEUM



WDM Moose Jaw's 100 Years of Saskatchewan History

NEW TRAVELLING EXHIBIT

Refuge Canada

FEATURE ARTICLE

The Howe family
and the Star Café

SASKATCHEWAN PEOPLE

Dr. Alfred Schmitz
Shadd

UPCOMING EVENTS



All Locations

February 1 – March 15	Spot the Penny Farthings Seek and Find
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WDM Moose Jaw

Through January 9	Toys and Pastimes Seek and Find
Through January 9	Christmas at the WDM Activity
Through January 9	Holiday Films from the National Film Board
Through January 31	Winterland Cabin Vacation Seek and Find
February 1 – 27	Heritage-themed Films from the National Film Board
February 12	Heritage Month Presentation: Toys and Pastimes
February 12	Heritage Month Presentation: The Great Depression
March 19 – 20	Thunder Creek Model Train Show

WDM North Battleford

Through January 7	Light Up The Village presented by Battleford Furniture
Through January 19	Holiday Films from the National Film Board
Through January 31	Winterland Cabin Vacation Seek and Find
February 1 – 27	Heritage-themed Films from the National Film Board
February 13	Heritage Month Presentation: Toys and Pastimes

WDM Saskatoon

Through January 2	Christmas Toy Seek and Find
Through January 16	Eaton's <i>Once Upon A Christmas</i> exhibit
Through January 31	Winterland Cabin Vacation Seek and Find
January 14 – 16	Saskatoon Farm Toy and Collectable Show*
February 26 – March 6	Heritage Festival of Saskatoon* (virtual and in-person) Details at heritagefestivalofsaskatoon.com
February 19 – May 15	<i>Refuge Canada</i> travelling exhibit from the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21
February 26 – 27	All Aboard Model Train Show*

WDM Yorkton

Through January 9	Holiday Films from the National Film Board
Through January 30	Candy Cane Seek and Find
Through January 31	Winterland Cabin Vacation Seek and Find
February 1 – 27	Heritage-themed Films from the National Film Board
February 20	Heritage Month Presentation: Toys and Pastimes

*Not a WDM organized event

Events and dates listed here are subject to change.

For details visit wdm.ca.

NOTE: Photographs on the cover, page 8, 9, and 13 were taken prior to COVID-19 masking requirements.

A MESSAGE FROM THE CEO



OPTIMISM FOR THE NEW YEAR

I find it hard to believe it's already 2022 and it will soon be two years since the COVID-19 pandemic began. Over the past two years, we've seen many tragedies play out across Canada and the world. Many linked to the pandemic, many brought about by environmental disasters, and others a result of racism and discrimination.

It is hard to find optimism when we are so inundated by what is going wrong around us. However, a pragmatic optimism is exactly what I believe we need right now to make life better for ourselves and those around us. I am an eternal optimist by nature. However, I am also pragmatic enough to know that things don't get better by doing nothing. My optimism comes from finding solutions to challenges. Not always an easy feat with so much outside of our direct control, but I believe there is always something we can do to make things even a little bit better.

This is why I know that the WDM will continue to thrive as we come out of the pandemic. The innovative spirit, so much a part of Saskatchewan, is reflected throughout the Museum. One example is how we've established new ways to connect with people. Virtual programming and service innovations are allowing us to reach more people than ever before, taking the WDM well beyond our physical locations.

Thanks to the support of the Provincial Government through the Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport, the WDM will be expanding our virtual presence. It is exciting to have the opportunity to create more virtual programming and share Saskatchewan's rich histories in more ways. Virtual programs and exhibits will create new opportunities for people to engage with Saskatchewan's heritage and will expand upon the Museum's traditional exhibits and programming.

Whatever the coming year brings, I wish you health, happiness, and a bit of optimism for a better future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Joan', written over a faint, stylized circular graphic in the background.

Joan Kanigan, CEO

HOURS OF OPERATION

January through March all WDM locations will be closed on Mondays.

WDM Moose Jaw

Tuesday to Sunday 10:00 am – 5:00 pm

WDM North Battleford

Tuesday to Sunday 10:00 am – 5:00 pm

WDM Saskatoon

Tuesday to Sunday 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

Boomtown Café

Tuesday to Sunday 8:30 am – 4:00 pm

WDM Yorkton

Tuesday to Friday 10:00 am – 5:00 pm

Weekends 12:00 - 5:00 pm

IN THE GALLERIES

REFUGE CANADA

WDM Saskatoon

February 19 - May 15, 2022

WDM North Battleford

June 4 to August 27, 2022

Refugees face fear, shattered lives and often dangerous voyages in search of refuge. Canada has provided that refuge for many. However, over the course of the 20th century, Canada has had a mixed record of welcoming refugees, reacting generously to some while overlooking others. *Refuge Canada* provides context for Canada's place in the global refugee crisis and brings to light the challenges faced by people who came to Canada as refugees.

Drawing upon oral histories, archival images, artifacts and interactives, *Refuge Canada* shares the stories of refugees in an evocative and engaging way. The exhibition aims to create a setting for visitors to make a personal connection to the feelings of pain, danger and hope experienced by refugees, and to be inspired and informed on refugee issues in Canada today.

Refuge Canada is free with your paid Museum admission.

Learn more at wdm.ca/refugecanada

CREATED BY



Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21
Musée canadien de l'immigration du Quai 21

Canada

SUPPORTED BY



**TD READY
COMMITMENT**



PHOTOS FROM THE CANADIAN MUSEUM OF IMMIGRATION AT PIER 21

#MEMORYMONDAYS

On the first Monday of each month, our Facebook page features historic Saskatchewan memories. Share our post or comment with your own memory.

Find us on Facebook at facebook.com/wdm.museum

This issue features pictures of snowpeople from the WDM's George Shepherd Library Barton Collection of photographs. This collection of photos documents everyday life of a family on a farm near Saskatoon for three generations.



THIS PHOTO OF A YOUNG GIRL BUILDING HER FIRST SNOWPERSON WAS TAKEN IN NOVEMBER 1945. HER GRANDMOTHER HELPED HER BUILD THE SNOWPERSON

WDM BARTON COLLECTION 08006



THIS PHOTO FROM MARCH 1920 SHOWS TWO CHILDREN POSING WITH THEIR SNOWPERSON CREATION, THE SAME SNOWPERSON FROM THE CENTER PHOTO

WDM BARTON COLLECTION 03082



THIS PHOTO FROM MARCH 1920 SHOWS TWO CHILDREN WITH THEIR FRESHLY MADE SNOWPERSON IN A FIELD. THE SNOWPERSON WEARS A HAT, HAS A PIPE IN ITS MOUTH AND HOLDS A BOTTLE IN ITS LEFT HAND

WDM BARTON COLLECTION 03083



TAKEN ON APRIL 15, 1948 THIS PHOTO SHOWS TWO CHILDREN PLAYING IN A SNOWBANK WITH A SNOWPERSON AT THE TOP OF THE BANK

WDM BARTON COLLECTION 08060

WDM BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Orlanda Drebit, Chair – Saskatoon
- Robert Linn, Vice Chair – Saskatoon
- Bernie Broughton, Secretary – Saskatoon
- Gwen Beitel – Spring Valley
- Kelsie Rock – Regina



THE HOWE FAMILY and the STAR CAFÉ



JENNIE AND CHARLIE WONG HOWE, FROM INSURANCE WEST MAGAZINE, FALL 2000 ISSUE



SELF-PORTRAIT OF CHARLIE HOWE, 1930S
WDM-2002-S-849

Wong Get How, known to his customers as Charlie Howe, was born in 1886 in Canton, China. When he was 12 years old, Charlie worked his way to Canada on a ship that sailed to Vancouver. Jennie Wong Howe was also born in China but was brought to Canada as a small child, carried off the ship in the arms of her father, Mr. Chow Dan. Charlie and Jennie met in Vancouver and were married in 1918.

MOVING TO SASKATCHEWAN

While in Vancouver, Charlie earned a living as a barber while also painting portraits in his spare time. In the early 1920s, the couple moved to Oyen, Alberta to join a partnership running the Stampede Café. Their son, David Howe, was born there in 1921. In early 1923, they moved to Blaine Lake, Saskatchewan, where their daughter Pearl was born.

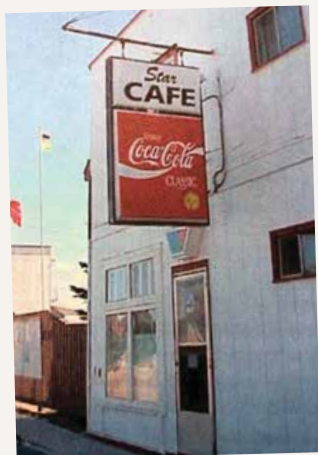
On December 24, 1923, Jennie, David and Pearl followed Charlie and his brother Mah, who had previously moved to Marcelin, Saskatchewan to set up a restaurant: the Star Café. According to David, the next day was incredibly busy for the restaurant, with people packing into the café after church services.

The Star Café was the sixth eating establishment operating in Marcelin at the time. Despite the competition the other five restaurants presented, it did well in its early years. It was a popular date spot among young couples who had no cars to get around in. Couples would walk together to the café where the high-backed booths allowed for some privacy from other patrons.



A CHEONGSAM TUNIC OWNED BY JENNIE HOWE
FROM THE 1920S

WDM-2002-S-885



THE STAR CAFÉ PHOTOGRAPHED IN 2002
WDM HOWE ARTIFACT FILES



A TRINKET BOX THAT BELONGED TO THE HOWE
FAMILY, MADE IN HONG KONG, DATE UNKNOWN

WDM-2002-S-860

The Howe family adapted quickly to life in Canada, but they maintained connections to their Chinese roots. The evening meal was always Cantonese-style food, and Jennie kept some of her Chinese clothing through her life in Saskatchewan even though she generally wore Western-style clothing.

Pearl became a nurse in the late 1940s, married, and lived in multiple cities across Canada before settling in London, Ontario with her husband. David took over the café and expanded the business to include radio repair and, later, television repair. The first black and white television in Marcelin was brought in by David Howe, as was the first colour television.

MARCELIN'S LONG-RUNNING BUSINESS: THE STAR CAFÉ

David ran the café until 2002 when, after 79 years in business, he decided to retire and close the café. He was 81 years old at the time. After its closure, many of the Howe family items came into the WDM collection to help preserve this story.

Though it became the longest-operating business in Marcelin, the Star Café faced some hard times through the years. In the 1930s, business slowed down considerably due to the Great Depression and droughts that plagued Saskatchewan. The Howe family was struggling to make ends meet and were faced with mounting debt to suppliers. Charlie and Jennie were seriously considering selling the restaurant to pay their debts when 12-year-old David had an idea. He contacted John Diefenbaker, then a lawyer working in Prince Albert, who helped the family negotiate a debt-payment schedule that was accepted by the creditors, allowing the family to keep the restaurant.

David Wong Howe was a prominent member of the Marcelin community. He served three years as the town's mayor, sold insurance to people in the community, repaired and sold electronics, and organized a Christian fellowship. He was also a popular Master of Ceremonies at town events, speaking at birthdays, weddings and anniversary parties. He met two Prime Ministers as well: Louis St. Laurent and John Diefenbaker, who had helped save the Star Café many years prior.

ABOUT US

WDM GIFT SHOPS

The perfect place to find Saskatchewan-inspired and unique items.





WDM YORKTON

The WDM Yorkton Gift Shop features many items that are made right here in Saskatchewan, including beeswax candles, Berting glass wheat, and preserves using saskatoons and other prairie berries. Items from local artisans include jewelry, stained glass decorations and pysanky. Also available for purchase are prairie-themed books, retro toys, Matryoshka dolls, candy and various Saskatchewan and Canadian souvenirs.

WDM NORTH BATTLEFORD & SASKATOON

The WDM North Battleford and Saskatoon Gift Shops focus on unique one-of-a-kind gifts, locally handmade items, toys, souvenirs and retro candy. You are always sure to find something for those hard-to-buy-for people on your gift list.

WDM MOOSE JAW

The WDM Moose Jaw Gift Shop has unique Saskatchewan-made items; a selection promoting the crafts of artisans and producers from around our province. They also feature seasonal giftware, books, souvenirs and toys.

Now you can shop online anytime, any day at WDM.CA

Visit our online store for items inspired by Saskatchewan people. Tell us where you want it delivered and we will ship it for you.

WDM members in good standing always receive 10% off in the Gift Shops when you show your membership card. At the online store, simply enter coupon code **save10** to receive your member discount.

SPOT THE DIFFERENCES

This chilly winter scene was illustrated by Regina artist Timothy Senko. Check out wdm.ca/at-home-activities for more printable Saskatchewan inspired colouring pages by Timothy, including a curious gopher, WDM North Battleford's 1920s firetruck and WDM Moose Jaw's K+S Potash Canada Short Line 101.

Look closely to spot five differences between the two photos.



Search for the Saskatchewan Symbol

Hidden somewhere in this issue of *Sparks* is a Western Red Lily like this one. This lily is Saskatchewan's official flower.

Can you find it?



LIAR'S CLUB

Cue game show music... the WDM's version of *Liar's Club* is back. *Liar's Club* was an American game show featuring a panel of celebrity guests who offered explanations of obscure or unusual objects. Contestants attempted to determine which explanation was correct.

How good are you at sifting truth from lies? Test your lie-detector skills below.



Which of the following artifact explanations is the truth?

- a. This is a foot massager. Slowly moving the rough side under one's foot relieved the pains of working in a field.
- b. This is a scrubbing board. While doing laundry, clothing was rubbed against it to take out the dirt.
- c. This is a cookie press. Several European countries used these boards to make long finger-shaped cookies.
- d. This is a piece of art. Carved pieces of wood like this were brought to Canada as a reminder of the trees in newcomers' homelands.



Which of the following artifact explanations is the truth?

- a. This is a horse cast. Broken legs would be wrapped in these casts during harvest season so that the horses could continue working.
- b. This is a giraffe collar. Baby giraffes, occasionally kept as pets, needed special collars to protect them in cold northern climates.
- c. This is a gaiter. Gaiters were wrapped around a person's leg above the shoe to protect clothing and skin.
- d. This is a muffler warmer. The mufflers on early automobiles had to be wrapped during cold weather for the car to be started.

Want more activities like these?
wdm.ca/at-home-activities

Answers on page 19

ABOUT US

COVID-19 INFORMATION

Proof of full COVID-19 vaccination (14 days since second dose) or negative test (within 72 hours) with ID (18+) is required to visit any WDM location, including gift shops or to dine in the Boomtown Café in the WDM Saskatoon.

Youth aged 12 to 17 need to show ID unless accompanied by an adult with proof of vaccination and ID. This is in accordance with provincial regulations.

Masks are mandatory at all WDM locations.

For the latest information visit wdm.ca/covid



Continued from page 7

THE HOWE FAMILY and the STAR CAFÉ

The Star Café and the Howe family have certainly left their mark on Marcelin. Though David, the last of the Howe family living in Saskatchewan, passed away in 2016 at 95 years old, his impact on Marcelin and the surrounding communities will not soon be forgotten. Through his life he was made a member of the Order of Saskatchewan, received the Lieutenant Governor's Canada 125 medal, and, in 2015, was named Marcelin's HomeTown Hero in a CTV-sponsored contest. His name was also sent to Mars on one of the two Mars rovers launched by NASA in 2003.



DAVID WONG HOWE WITH A PLAQUE FROM CTV'S HOMETOWN HERO CONTEST

WDM HOWE COLLECTION FILES

ABOUT US

2SLGBTQ+ STORYTELLING AT THE WDM



2021 SPARK YOUR PRIDE COMMITTEE (L-R): CHERYL LOADMAN, CORAL MITCHELL, MAX ABAJA, MIKE MCCOY (CHAIR), SUSAN SCHARF, COURTNEY TUCK-GOETZ (MISSING)

The Western Development Museum is a socially responsible museum, promoting diversity and inclusion. We believe in **A Saskatchewan Where Everyone Belongs and Histories Matter**. The WDM is the provincially mandated human history Museum in our province.

For most of the 20th century, 2SLGBTQ+ people in Saskatchewan remained closeted, living in fear of societal discrimination and laws designed to criminalize them and their partners.

First-person oral histories (interviews) from already self-identified and trailblazing leaders and members of Saskatchewan's senior 2SLGBTQ+ communities will be recorded and transcribed. These oral histories will be preserved in the WDM George Shepherd Library and made accessible to the broader community through our website wdm.ca and YouTube channel.

Trust-based, meaningful relationships with the Saskatoon Pride Festival (Saskatoon Diversity Network); OUTSaskatoon; the City of Saskatoon's Diversity and Inclusion Committee; and various 2SLGBTQ+ community leaders were forged through Spark Your Pride. It is these local 2SLGBTQ+ organizations and individuals who have identified and prioritized the necessity of developing this project.

This project is funded through a grant from the Community Initiatives Fund. The Community Initiatives Fund contributes to the quality of life of Saskatchewan's residents by providing grants for programs supporting healthy growth and development of children and youth, individual and community wellbeing, and non-profit and community leadership.



DR. ALFRED SCHMITZ SHADD



PORTRAIT OF DR. ALFRED SHADD, DATE UNKNOWN
MELFORT AND DISTRICT MUSEUM

In February 2022, in honour of Black History Month, the WDM will be launching a new virtual exhibit on Dr. Alfred Shadd, the first documented person of African descent to live in what is now Saskatchewan. The WDM has developed this exhibit in partnership with the Melfort and District Museum and the Saskatchewan African Canadian Heritage Museum. This biography is an excerpt from the exhibit.

Dr. Alfred Schmitz Shadd was born in 1869 in Kent County, Ontario, near the settlement of Buxton. He came from a family of respected Black educators, journalists and abolitionists who resided on both sides of the Canada/ US border. His grandfather, Abraham Doras Shadd, had come to Canada in the early 1850s after the United States Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act. Though the stated purpose of this Act was to require people even in free states to turn in people who had escaped slavery, in practice it was often used to capture and enslave free Black people.

Though Abraham had been born to free parents, he was well aware of the horrors of slavery and was actively involved in abolitionist movements. He served as a founding member of the Anti-Slavery Society and was active in the Underground Railroad. He was also the first Black person to serve in public office in Canada after being elected in 1859 to the Raleigh town council.

The Shadd family, including Abraham, worked on both the American and Canadian sides of the border to help people escaping slavery. On the Canadian side, Abraham and his family helped refugees settle in Canada. They provided education and gave work opportunities to help newcomers buy homes in Kent County. A well-respected racially integrated school was the pride of the Buxton settlement. By 1854, the number of Black and white students was equal, and the first Canadian-born Black doctor received his early schooling there.

Education was highly valued in the Shadd family, as was activism and political involvement. Alfred obtained his teaching certification and taught at the Buxton school, later serving as principal of a school in Chatham, Ontario. In 1896, Alfred Shadd moved to Carrot River Settlement, Northwest Territories (present-day Kinistino, Saskatchewan) to teach for a year and save funds for medical school in Toronto. He had responded to an ad in the *Toronto Daily Mail and Empire* and traveled west. There was no school in the Carrot River Settlement at the time. Instead, he taught out of the Agricultural Hall.

Dr. Shadd faced discrimination as soon as he arrived. The people who had hired him had been unaware he was Black. The family who had originally agreed to host the new teacher refused to open their house to him upon realizing he was not white. The Lowrie family, who ran the local post office, agreed to take him in instead, and this formed the foundation of a lifelong friendship.

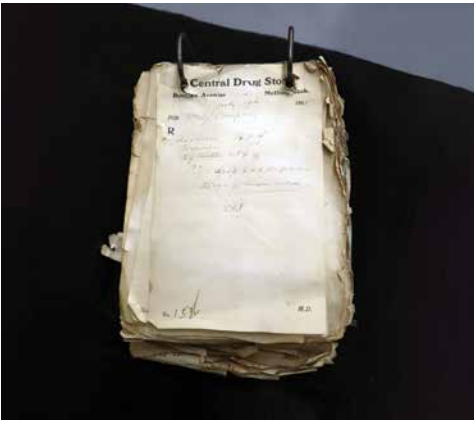
After one year in Carrot River Settlement, Alfred returned to Ontario to finish medical school. In 1898, when he graduated with his medical degree, he chose to return to the prairies and once again settled in Carrot River Settlement. He quickly established himself as a doctor, known for both his skill and his dedication to his patients. When needed, he also provided veterinary services.

He moved his practice to Melfort in 1904 and there became involved in everything from politics to agriculture to the Anglican church. In 1906, he married Janet (Jennie) Simpson, an immigrant from Scotland. They had two children: a son, Garrison, born in 1910 and a daughter, Lavina, born in 1912.

Dr. Shadd died in 1915 in Winnipeg from complications relating to appendicitis. In 1920, a committee was formed in Melfort to create an appropriate memorial for Dr. Shadd, out of concern that his grave was not prominently marked. After fundraising, the committee had more than enough money to fund the purchase of a large memorial stone.

Dr. Shadd's memory carried on. A lake in northern Saskatchewan was named "Shadd Lake" in his honour, and a street in Melfort is named Shadd Drive. A cairn was built in front of the Melfort Union Hospital to honour Dr. Shadd, dedicated in 2009.

Today, Dr. Shadd's legacy is preserved through various memorials around the Melfort/Kinistino area and across Saskatchewan. His legacy lives on.



PREScription PAD FROM DR. SHADD'S PHARMACY IN MELFORT, CURRENTLY ON DISPLAY IN THE MELFORT AND DISTRICT MUSEUM



DR. SHADD'S GRAVESTONE IN MELFORT'S MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY
GARRY FORSYTH PHOTO



THE CAIRN IN FRONT OF THE MELFORT UNION HOSPITAL HONOURING DR. SHADD
GARRY FORSYTH PHOTO

ARTIFACT SPOTLIGHT

MOOSE JAW TRUCK

WDM-1973-NB-336

This 1919 Linn 626D truck made by the Linn Manufacturing Co. in Morris, New York, was used by The Pas Lumber Co. to carry heavy loads over rough country. It was first used at Island Falls hydroelectric station in northeastern Saskatchewan. In 1934, it was sold to the God's Lake gold mine in Manitoba. When the mine closed in 1944, it was bought back by The Pas Lumber Co. to pull logging sleighs near Hudson Bay, before being donated to the WDM in 1948.

It is now on display in the WDM Moose Jaw's Land Gallery.

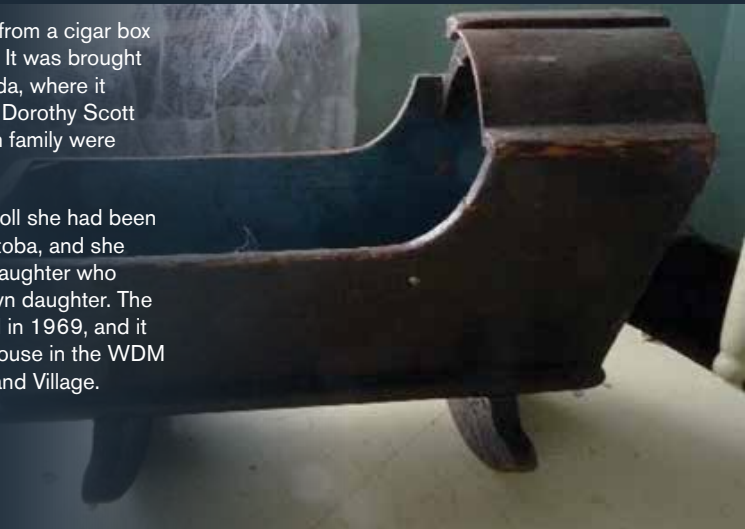


NORTH BATTLEFORD CRADLE

WDM-1973-NB-18

This doll-sized cradle was made from a cigar box in the Netherlands around 1892. It was brought by the Appledorn family to Canada, where it was given to a young girl named Dorothy Scott in Saskatchewan. The Appledorn family were neighbours to the Scott family.

Dorothy used the cradle with a doll she had been given from a store in Birtle, Manitoba, and she passed the cradle along to her daughter who subsequently passed it to her own daughter. The cradle was donated to the WDM in 1969, and it is now on display in the Harris House in the WDM North Battleford Heritage Farm and Village.



SASKATOON

Gas Pump

WDM-1979-S-14459

On display in the WDM Saskatoon is this gas pump, the first one installed in North Battleford. It was used at Bower's General Store on King Street and would deliver one gallon of fuel for each stroke of the hand crank.

In the early 1920s, it was purchased by H. M. Harrison and used on his farm near Baljennie. He used it both for pumping his own gas and sold gas to customers of the post office and grocery store he operated on his land.

The University of Saskatchewan purchased it in 1940 and installed near the Engineering Building. While on campus, it was broken into twice and had the tally tachometer stolen. It was eventually uninstalled and was donated to the WDM sometime before 1970.



YORKTON

DOLL FURNITURE

WDM-1995-S-698

The WDM Yorkton houses a large display of early 20th century toys. The exhibit, titled *In a Prairie Attic: Bladon Family Toys*, features a collection of toys from the Bladon Family, who settled near Lang in 1910. They lived in the same home for 75 years, with most of the children staying home and never marrying.

When the last of the siblings living in the house passed away in 1994, the executor of the estate discovered a large collection of well-preserved toys stored in the house's attic. Some items were still in their original packaging, never opened. Over 1,700 artifacts were donated to the WDM, known now as the Bladon Collection.

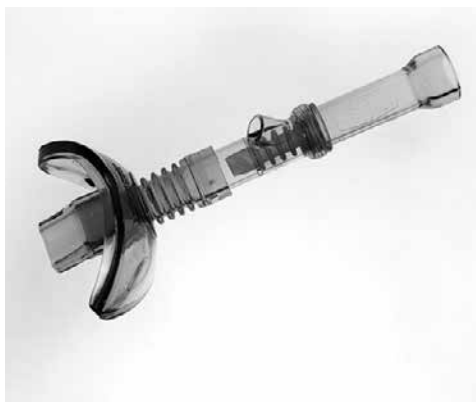
An exhibit was developed in the late 1990s to feature some of the remarkable toys and books from the collection and is on permanent display in the WDM Yorkton.



FEATURE ARTIFACT

BROOK AIRWAY RESUSCITATOR

WDM-1980-S-138



DETAILED PHOTO OF THE BROOK AIRWAY, 1968
SASKATOON PUBLIC LIBRARY LOCAL HISTORY ROOM CP-5432-1

Invented by Saskatoon doctor Morris Brook and his brother Dr. Joseph Brook, the Brook Airway resuscitator was patented in 1959. It was developed to provide an easier and more sanitary way to provide mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. The resuscitator had a non-return valve to protect the person providing mouth-to-mouth. A tube helped hold the recipient's airway open even in awkward positions and held the tongue out of the way.



DR. MORRIS BROOK, C. 1959
SASKATOON PUBLIC LIBRARY LOCAL HISTORY ROOM QC-1022-2

The inspiration for the invention came in 1957 when brothers Dr. Morris Brook and Dr. Joseph Brook were called to assist in a cave-in at a potash mine. Dr. Morris Brook gave mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to a man who was covered in dirt and blood, and he was inspired to find a more sanitary way to provide treatment. His airway resuscitator was designed to clip on to a miner's helmet, which would keep it close at hand at all times and be readily accessible in the event of an emergency.

The first documented successful use of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation in modern times was in the 1950s, when an American anaesthetist, James Elam, successfully revived a patient. Elam advocated for teaching mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to the general public, not just medical professionals. In 1958, mouth-to-mouth resuscitation was endorsed by the American Medical Association. Around the same time, chest compressions were being researched as another potential lifesaving method. The term "cardiopulmonary resuscitation" or CPR was first used in 1962.



DR. MORRIS BROOK DEMONSTRATES HOW TO USE A VERSION OF HIS BROOK AIRWAY, 1959

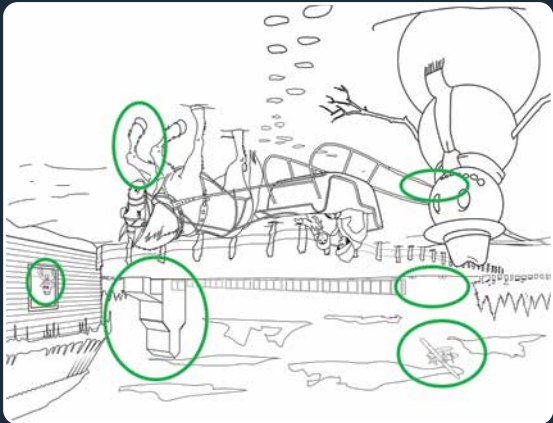
SASKATOON PUBLIC LIBRARY LOCAL HISTORY ROOM QC-1022-1



THE BROOK AIRWAY IN THE WDM COLLECTION

WDM-1980-S-138

Concerns about hygiene are one of the major reasons people hesitate to perform mouth-to-mouth on others, which is where the Brook resuscitator comes in. It prevents air or saliva from the patient coming into the mouth of the person helping them and prevents lip-to-lip contact. Newer methods developed in the 1980s and 90s have since made the Brook Airway obsolete, but it was an important innovation in the development of lifesaving techniques.



Spot the Differences

1. (b) scrubbing board
2. (c) gaiter

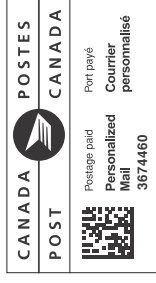
Liar's Club

Search for the Saskatchewan Symbol
The Western Red Lily is on page 5.



BRAINBUSTER ANSWERS

Western Development Museum – Corporate Office
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Saskatoon, SK S7J 0S5



WDM Corporate Office

For *SPARKS* and membership questions
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Email: info@wdm.ca

WDM Corporate Office Business Hours

8:30 am – 4:30 pm Monday – Friday
Closed statutory holidays.

SPARKS Editor: Kerry Lubchenko

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SASKATCHEWAN FISH & GAME LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP CARD, 1954
WDM-2017-8-53



WDM.CA



#SaskInspired