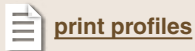


# Profiles



print profiles



## Gregoire Fere Amyot

*Public Health Contributions to Canada and the United States*

After graduating in medicine at the University of Toronto, Dr. Amyot joined the Department of Public Health in Saskatchewan and worked in the northern regions of the province, often travelling by canoe. He later became Assistant Provincial Health Officer and Advisor on Hospital Services for the Province of British Columbia as well as a Professor of Public Health Administration at the University of Minnesota's Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. In 1946, Dr. Amyot became the first Deputy Minister of Health for British Columbia's Department of Health and Welfare.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, June 1963



## John A. Amyot

*First Deputy Minister of the Federal Department of Health and First Chairman of the Dominion Council of Health*

Lt.-Col. John A. Amyot was born in Toronto in 1867 and graduated in Medicine from the University of Toronto in 1891. In 1900, he was appointed Director of the Ontario Provincial Board of Health Laboratory, where he served until 1919. Dr. Amyot had a leading role in introducing the filtration and chlorination of water and the pasteurization of milk in Canada. In 1919, Dr. Amyot became the first Deputy Minister of the Federal Department of Health, where he secured the co-operation of provincial and local health authorities throughout Canada. When the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Department of Health were united in 1928 under the name of the Department of Pensions and National Health, he was made Deputy Minister of the new department. Dr. Amyot exercised a wide influence on public health in Canada for nearly 40 years.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 25, 1934



### **Gordon Bates**

*Founder and Director of the Health League of Canada*

Dr. Gordon Bates was the long-serving Founding Director of the Health League of Canada and a rough-and-tumble crusader for public health. Alarmed by the syphilis and gonorrhoea rates in Canada during World War I, Dr. Bates became the first Canadian physician to use the words syphilis and gonorrhoea in public speeches. His activities led to pioneer legislation in Ontario for the control of VD as well as the establishment of hundreds of clinics. Dr. Bates' persistent badgering of health authorities led to compulsory pasteurization of milk in Ontario and Saskatchewan, as well as hundreds of municipalities. In 1930, he formed a Diphtheria Toxoid Committee in Toronto to show that diphtheria could be banished by using immunization effectively. Dr. Bates also succeeded in making a national issue of the fluoridation of water.

—*MacLeans*, November 26, 1955



### **Joseph Albert Baudouin**

*Advanced Public Health in Montreal and Established Vaccine Research Centres*

Dr. Joseph Albert Baudouin became Medical Officer of Health of the Town of Lachine in 1909. In 1927 he became President of La Société Médicale of Montreal and worked to lower the infant mortality rate in Quebec by relating public health service with local parish groups. He also founded a training school for public health nurses, which was later integrated with the School of Hygiene of the University of Montreal. Under Dr. Baudouin's direction, Montreal established several centres for experimental research in methods of immunization, particularly for the prevention of tuberculosis and diphtheria, that led to his invitation to represent Canada at an international congress on BCG in 1950.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 50, 1959



### **Monique Bégin**

*Introduced the Canada Health Act*

The Hon. Monique Bégin was born in Rome, Italy in 1936. Early in her career she distinguished herself as the executive secretary-general of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women that was published in 1970. A sociologist by training, she was elected to the House of Commons in Ottawa in 1972 and served as Minister of Health and Welfare from 1977 to 1984, when she twice increased the Guaranteed Income Supplement for pensioners in need; sponsored the Child Tax Credit legislation; strengthened Medicare through the *Canada Health Act* of 1984; initiated reforms of private pensions; obtained significant increases for medical research; and sponsored a policy of Indian health services devolution and created the Indian and Inuit Health Career Development Program.

—[http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2004/2004\\_01bk3-eng.php](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2004/2004_01bk3-eng.php)



### **Lynn Blair**

*Peripatetic Public Health Nurse Served Manitoba for 41 Years*

Lynn Blair was one of the first nurses hired for the new Department of Health and Welfare in Manitoba in 1929. She was assigned to the Fisher Branch Nursing Station in north-central Manitoba in 1937, where in addition to nursing she was pressed into service as a substitute physician and veterinarian. She describes this period as one of the happiest and most rewarding in her career as a public health nurse. Ms. Blair and a colleague averaged 1,000 miles a week, searching out suitable families willing to open their homes to children evacuated from war-torn Britain, travelling over roads that were hardly more than trails in some areas. She volunteered with the Canadian Army Medical Corps as a Nursing Sister in South Africa for three years before being assigned to several senior public health nursing positions in Manitoba, including work with crippled children in areas not covered by organized health units and as Nursing Consultant in Venereal Disease for the province.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, March/April 1975

**John Blatherwick**

*Moving Force Behind Canada's First Workplace Smoking Ban*

Dr. John Blatherwick was the longest-serving Medical Health Officer in Canada when he retired in 2007. Twenty-three of those years were as Chief Medical Health Officer for Vancouver Coastal Health and the City of Vancouver. He was the moving force behind a number of important programs involving youth, people with disabilities, people living with AIDS, people combating drug addictions, and the move to abolish smoking in the workplace. "Our biggest achievement was bringing in the first non-smoking policy in the workplace in Canada and one of the first in North America. It was revolutionary." He was named Honorary Chair of the Environmental Health Foundation of Canada, the research arm of the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors.

—CPHA interview, June 2009

**Seraphim Boucher**

*Advanced and Developed Montreal Public Health*

When Dr. Seraphim Boucher first entered Montreal's Department of Health, the budget was small, the staff inadequate, and the activities limited largely to sanitation. When he retired as Director in 1938, the City had a highly efficient Department with activities in every field of public health. Montreal's general death rate had dropped in 1936 to 10.2 per 1,000, from 21.5 in 1913. The infant mortality rate when he assumed office was 215 per 1,000 and down to 84 on his retirement. Such results stand as records of his achievements. Dr. Boucher was one of the founders of Montreal's Société Médicale and later served as Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec. He established the first infant health clinic in Montreal in 1901 and served on numerous Canadian and international commissions.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 29, 1938

**Harry Knowlton Brown***Soldier and Public Health Dentist*

Dr. Harry Knowlton Brown distinguished himself as a public servant and member of the dental profession. Born in Nova Scotia, he served as a machine gunner in World War I and in the Dental Corps in World War II where he attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He attended the University of Toronto's School of Hygiene after the war and graduated with a Diploma in Dental Public Health. After a short time in private practice, he was appointed Director of Dental Public Health in the Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa. There, he organized and directed one of the first scientific research studies of water fluoridation conducted in North America.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 56, 1965

**Peter Henderson Bryce***Public Health Pioneer and First Secretary of Ontario Board of Health*

Dr. Bryce was Chief Medical Officer in the federal Department of Immigration and chairman of the organizing committee appointed at the inaugural meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association in 1919. Dr. Bryce was appointed the first secretary of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario in 1882 and prepared the comprehensive Public Health Act of 1884, which became the model for legislation in other provinces. He was a pioneer in health education in Canada and stressed the necessity of public education if tuberculosis was to be controlled, setting up in 1883 Canada's first public health education exhibit. Upon his retirement from the position of chief medical officer of health of Ontario in 1904, he became chief medical officer of health of the Department of the Interior.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 50, No. 1,  
January 1959



### **Carol Buck**

*An Epidemiologist Ahead of Her Time*

Dr. Carol Buck was considered to be ahead of her times—a talented woman who rose rapidly through the ranks during the 1950s. She graduated in medicine in 1947, completed a PhD in 1950, received the Diploma in Public Health from the University of London in England while on a Rockefeller Scholarship, and by 1967, was Chair of Community Medicine at the University of Western Ontario. She contributed to the advancement of epidemiology and authored over 80 scientific articles, many of which appeared in the *Canadian Journal of Public Health*. She gained international recognition when elected President of the International Epidemiological Association in 1981. Her work demonstrated “a passionate commitment to advancing the health of the people by identifying and correcting the causes and determinants of ill-health, using the rigorous methods of epidemiology towards this end.”

—*CPHA Health Digest*, Vol. 11, No. 3, 1987



### **George Donald West Cameron**

*Long-time Deputy Minister of National Health and First R.D. Defries Medal Recipient*

Dr. George Donald West Cameron fought in France during World War I and after the war went on to study preventive medicine and public health at the School of Hygiene at the University of Toronto. In 1931, he became responsible for the production and testing of serums and diphtheria toxoid at the farm section of the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories and eight years later was appointed as Chief of the Laboratory of Hygiene in the Department of Pensions and National Health. By 1946, Dr. Cameron was Deputy Minister of National Health where he served with distinction until his retirement in 1965. He represented Canada as Chief Delegate of the Canadian Delegation to the World Health Assembly on numerous occasions and received the first R.D. Defries Medal from CPHA in 1966 for his lifetime of service.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 57, 1966



### **Arthur Edward Chegwin**

*Early Promoter of Dental Health Education*

Born in 1895 at Lacombe, Alberta, Dr. Chegwin set up a dental practice in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan in 1919 and was a part-time school dental officer. Observing the poor dental health among school children, he soon realized that dental health education was a necessity if general dental health were to be maintained or improved. From that time on, Dr. Chegwin dedicated much of his time and effort to dental health education in the schools, in his practice, and with his professional colleagues. During WWII, Dr. Chegwin enlisted in the Army Dental Corps and served as a senior dental officer in various training centres for the RCAF. Later, he became Director of Dental Health for the Saskatchewan Department of Public Health and took a leading role in the organization of the Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Public Health Association and as chair of CPHA's dental section.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 52, August 1961



### **G. Brock Chisholm**

*First Director General of the World Health Organization*

When Dr. Chisholm retired from the World Health Organization, an editorial in an international journal at the time said: “Dr. Chisholm’s retirement after nearly two years with the Interim Commission and five years as Director General of the World Health Organization closes a notable chapter in the history of public health and of international collaboration. His dealings with individuals were directed by the skill of an experienced psychiatrist; and his vision and courage in program planning were characteristic of a leader of inherent and essential greatness.” Dr. Chisholm entered the field of psychiatry after spending some years in private practice. During WWII, he served as Director of Personnel Selection, as Deputy Adjutant General and later, as Director General of Medical Services. When he was appointed Deputy Minister of National Health in 1944, it was said that he exhibited extraordinary skill in the post-war expansion of the Department. In 1946, Dr. Chisholm directed the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization and became its first Director General two years later.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 49, 1958



### **Jill Christensen**

*Nutritionist Developed CPHA Branch in NWT*

Jill Christensen graduated with a degree in nutrition from the University of Toronto and began her career in the NWT in 1975 with St. John Ambulance, developing and teaching home nursing in Inuit communities. She became Nutrition and Dietetics Consultant with the Department of Health and Director of Dietetics at the Yellowknife Stanton Hospital, where she developed the NWT Nutrition Guidelines. She coordinated the HIV/AIDS and tobacco public awareness campaigns for the McKenzie Regional Health Services and developed and taught nutrition modules at Arctic College. Ms. Christensen was a founding member of the Northwest Territories Branch of CPHA in 1977 and became President of the Branch in 1979.

—*CPHA Health Digest*, Vol. 16, No.3, Autumn 1992



### **Stephen J. Corber**

*A Leading Force in Global Health Programs*

Dr. Stephen J. Corber has been a practising public health professional for over 30 years, serving as the Medical Officer of Health for the Ottawa-Carleton Health Department and as Director of Disease Prevention and Control Division for the Pan American Health Organization. This PAHO program provides technical collaboration and expertise for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in the Americas. Dr. Corber was instrumental in the creation of CPHA's Global Health Program. He also served as the Scientific Editor of the *Canadian Journal of Public Health* and most recently he was Director of Public Health Practice at the Faculty of Health Sciences at Simon Fraser University.

—*CPHA Health Digest*, Vol. No. 2008





### **Lyle M. Creelman**

*Developments of Nursing and Public Health in Canada and Around the World*

“In fourteen years as Chief Nursing Officer, World Health Organization, Lyle Creelman probably achieved more for nursing throughout the world than any other nurse of her time,” said the Journal of the International Council of Nurses in 1968. Lyle Creelman was born and educated in Nova Scotia and in 1938 was granted a Rockefeller Fellowship to attend Columbia University, where she completed a master’s degree, specializing in public health nursing administration. Her work on the international level began immediately after WWII when she was appointed Chief Nurse for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in the British zone of occupation in Germany. On her return to Vancouver in 1947, she conducted an intensive study and evaluation of public health practice in collaboration with Dr. J.H. Baillie, with recommendations that made a decided improvement in the practice. Two years later she joined the World Health Organization as nursing consultant in maternal and child health and was appointed Chief Nursing Officer five years later.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 63, 1972



### **Alex Cross**

*Highest Standard of Professional Practice in Canadian Environmental Health*

Alex Cross started a five-year apprenticeship in 1923 as a pipe-fitter with the Canadian National Railways and through education and experience became District Inspector at the Winnipeg Health Department in 1931. During the war, he was posted to the 11th Canadian Field Hygiene Section of the 5th Canadian Armored Division, and on discharge returned to the Winnipeg Health Department where he eventually became Assistant Chief of the Health Department. Mr. Cross was a Charter Member of the Canadian Institute of Sanitary Inspectors and in honour of his lifetime contribution to public health the Institute created the Alex Cross Award in 1984, to be presented annually to a member who had displayed “*The Highest Standard of Professional Practice in the Field of Environmental Health In Canada.*”

—Tim Roark, Historian, Based on a 1977 biography of Alex Cross



### **Gerry Dafoe**

*Over 30 Years of Vision and CPHA Leadership*

Gerry Dafoe served as the Chief Executive Officer of the Canadian Public Health Association from 1973 to 2003, and was Managing Editor of the *Canadian Journal of Public Health* and the *CPHA Health Digest*. Over the course of his 30 years of leadership, CPHA grew into a nationally and internationally regarded non-governmental organization, highly respected for its contributions to the field of public health. CPHA implemented hundreds of projects during his tenure in areas such as environmental health, fitness and lifestyle, nutrition, AIDS education and awareness, literacy and health, educational resources about prescription and non-prescription drugs, Aboriginal health programs, health reform, child health, immunization education, and human resource planning. CPHA was also very active in research and policy development. After leaving CPHA, Mr. Dafoe was an advisor with the Pan American Health Organization on the Millennium Development Goals.

—*CPHA Health Digest*, Vol. 28, No. 2, Summer 2004



### **Josephine DeBrincat**

*Developed Public Health Nursing in Manitoba*

Josephine DeBrincat's career is closely linked with the development of public health nursing services in Manitoba. She was born on the island of Malta and graduated from nursing training at the Winnipeg General Hospital in 1925. She went on to earn the Royal Sanitary Inspector's Certificate and the Public Health Nursing diploma. Ms. DeBrincat specialized in industrial nursing and during and after the Second World War served as Public Health Nurse Supervisor for the United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration in Italy. Upon her return to Manitoba in 1946, she took up her responsibilities as Industrial Nursing Consultant, Public Health Nursing Consultant, and Civil Defence Consultant to the Department of Health and Public Welfare.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 61, 1970



### **Robert Davies Defries**

*Led Connaught and Canada's First School of Hygiene, and Was First Editor of the Canadian Journal of Public Health*

Dr. Robert Davies Defries became the Editor of the *Canadian Journal of Public Health* when it was purchased by CPHA in 1928. In 1953 he became President of the Association and his stimulation and guidance over many years were said to have contributed immeasurably to the Association's growth and development. Dr. Defries was appointed Director of Connaught Laboratories and Director of the School of Hygiene in 1940 and accepted the responsibility of the Department of Public Health Administration in 1941. He made numerous contributions to scientific literature in the fields of bacteriology, immunology, epidemiology, and public health administration. In 1965, CPHA instituted the R.D. Defries Award as its highest honour to be awarded annually in the form of a medal and citation for outstanding contributions to the broad field of public health.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 55, June 1965



### **Arthur Dicaire**

*Pioneer in Sanitary Inspection and Hygiene*

Mr. Arthur Dicaire of Lachine, Quebec became the first person to receive the Certificate in Sanitary Inspection (Canada). He received Certificate #1 in October, 1935. Born in 1886, he began his public health career in 1914 with the Lachine Hygiene Department and obtained official qualifications in Milk Testing and Plumbing. He was an Associate with St. John's Ambulance for 24 years and had excellent references from the medical establishment in Montreal, Quebec City and Lachine.

—Tim Roark, Historian, Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors



### **Claude Ernest Dolman**

*Distinguished Microbiologist, Researcher and Recognized Botulism Expert*

Dr. Claude Ernest Dolman was a distinguished microbiologist and well known for his contributions to both public health and academic aspects of bacteriology. Born in England in 1906, he came to Canada in 1931 as Research Assistant at Connaught Laboratories. He went on to become Professor and Head of the Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine at the University of British Columbia. Dr. Dolman made more than 100 contributions to the medical literature, including 36 to the *Canadian Journal of Public Health*. These papers cover a wide range of topics, such as brucellosis, gonorrhoea, typhoid fever, cholera vaccine, diphtheria, influenza and rat-bite fever. He gained a world-wide reputation for his work on botulism and put forward the epidemiologically significant hypothesis that *Clostridium botulinum* type E is not a marine organism but of terrestrial origin.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 64, March/April 1973

### **Alexander Joseph Douglas**

*Four Decades of Service to Public Health in Winnipeg*

In 1939, Dr. Douglas completed almost 40 years of distinguished service as Medical Officer of Health of the City of Winnipeg. To this post he brought energy, versatility, clear thinking, diplomacy, and a remarkable memory for detail. His work on behalf of the Health Department of Winnipeg won recognition throughout the continent. Dr. Douglas was intimately associated with the Medical College of the University of Manitoba for almost as long a period. As Professor of Public Health, he contributed much not only in Manitoba but beyond the boundaries of the province.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 30, 1939



### **Thomas Clement Douglas**

*The Father of Canadian Medicare*

While doing post-graduate work in sociology at the University of Chicago during the Depression and observing the suffering of those who had lost their jobs, Tommy Douglas became determined to do what he could to help “the poor, the weak, and the dispossessed.” Born in Scotland in 1904 and raised in Winnipeg, Mr. Douglas became the leader of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) in 1942 and when in power, Saskatchewan earned the reputation of the social laboratory of North America. His early achievements included free cancer treatment, free hospitalization for the mentally ill, a universal public hospitalization plan, and the *Saskatchewan Bill of Rights*. Under his leadership, the Saskatchewan CCF laid the foundation for North America’s first universal, public medical insurance plan enacted in 1962.

—CPHA *Health Digest*, Vol. 8, No. 3, June 1984



### **Ron Adrian Draper**

*Major Contributions to the Art and Science of Health Promotion*

Ron Draper was the force behind the First International Conference on Health Promotion, held in Canada in 1986 and which resulted in the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion. The first Director General of Health Canada’s Health Promotion Directorate, he was the major factor in bringing Canada to a position of world leadership in this field and, indeed, in establishing the whole concept and practice of health promotion globally.

—Trevor Hancock, *Health Promotion International*, 1998

### **Eunice Henrietta Dyke**

*Comprehensive System of Child and Family Health and Welfare Services*

Eunice Henrietta Dyke was born in Toronto in 1883 and entered Johns Hopkins School for Nurses in Baltimore, Maryland in 1905. She started at the Department of Public Health of the City of Toronto in 1911 at a time when public health was extremely susceptible to the efforts of enthusiastic, energetic and pioneering individuals. On Ms. Dyke's recommendation, child welfare services became the nucleus of the Department's child health centres and the Department's nursing staff was organized to provide service on the basis of the family as a unit and decentralized on a district basis—a system that was the first of its kind and which received world-wide acclaim. Ms. Dyke was also credited with establishing links between public health and associated community welfare and social services.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 51, July 1960



### **John Gerald FitzGerald**

*Founder of Connaught Laboratories and School of Hygiene, University of Toronto*

Born in Drayton, Ontario on December 9, 1882, Dr. John Gerald FitzGerald graduated from the University of Toronto in 1903. While studying at the Pasteur Institutes in Paris, Brussels and Freiburg, he visualized the possibilities of an antitoxin centre in Canada and then developed Connaught Laboratories, which served as one of the country's most active research laboratories. Another great achievement which lies to his credit is the School of Hygiene at the University of Toronto. He served as a member of the Health Committee of the League of Nations from 1930 to 1936 and gave his time to many national, provincial and local organizations. He was a charter member of the Dominion Council of Health and served on the executive of the Canadian Public Health Association and the Canadian Medical Association. Dr. FitzGerald was for many years a regular attendant at Dominion Health Council meetings and his contributions to their proceedings were greatly valued.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 31, No. 8, August 1940



### **M. Josephine Flaherty**

*Strong Nursing Leadership and an Inspiration to Nurses Across Canada*

Dr. M. Josephine Flaherty was born in Toronto and early in her career worked as the Nurse-in-Charge of an isolated Red Cross outpost in the north, where she was involved in generalized community health, school nursing, care of patients and families in the home, and occupational health care in several mines and bush camps. When she returned to Toronto, she worked for several years as a General Staff Nurse and a research assistant at St. Michael's Hospital, and then as Dean of Nursing at the University of Western Ontario. In 1977, Dr. Flaherty was appointed Principal Nursing Officer for Health and Welfare Canada. She wrote extensively on nursing, health care, ethics and education, and co-authored *Nursing Ethics—Theories and Pragmatics*. Dr. Flaherty was an inspiration to nurses in general and public health nurses in particular in all parts of Canada.

—CPHA Health Digest, Vol. 6, No. 2, April 1982



### **Armand Frappier**

*Instrumental in the Fight Against Tuberculosis in Canada*

Dr. Frappier founded the Institute of Microbiology and Hygiene in Montreal in 1938, and served as director until 1975, when it was renamed *Institut Armand-Frappier*. Dr. Frappier was instrumental in the fight against tuberculosis in Canada and one of the first researchers to confirm the safety and usefulness of the Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine. In addition to research into the BCG vaccine, Dr. Frappier made outstanding contributions in the study of blood transfusions and blood substitutes, virus vaccines, and fundamental aspects of infection and immunity. He founded the first French-language school of hygiene in the world at the Université de Montréal in 1945 and served as its dean for 20 years.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 64, March/April 1974

**M. Stuart Fraser**

*Distinguished Sanitarian Fought to Alleviate the Suffering of Children in Manitoba*

Dr. Fraser graduated from the University of Manitoba's Faculty of Medicine in 1890 and undertook post-graduate study in Edinburgh. For some years he was engaged in general practice in Brandon until he became the Provincial Epidemiologist. He established the first provincial public health nursing service in 1917 and was appointed Chief Health Inspector in 1928. Dr. Fraser was one of a small group of distinguished sanitarians who helped lay the foundation of an effective public health organization. He fought to alleviate the suffering of children. On the public platform and in newspaper articles, he outlined how much of this suffering was unnecessary, urging the continued supervision of children by their family physicians, the organization of child health clinics, and the provision of public health nurses to serve the whole province.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 26, 1935

**Jean Goodwill**

*Canada's First Aboriginal Nursing Graduate*

Jean Goodwill was a leader in Aboriginal health care. A Plains Cree from Little Pine First Nation near North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Ms. Goodwill graduated in nursing in Prince Albert and subsequently was employed at the Indian Hospital in Fort Qu'Appelle. She went on to become Nurse in Charge of the La Ronge Nursing Station, which opened her eyes to the health conditions of First Nations people. During her 20 years with the federal government, she was instrumental in developing health and social policies for Aboriginal people. Ms. Goodwill helped found the Aboriginal Nurses Association of Canada in 1975, where she served as President for seven years. As a member of the CPHA Board of Directors, Ms. Goodwill raised the profile of Aboriginal health issues and explored ways in which Aboriginal youth could be encouraged to choose careers in the health field.

—*CPHA Health Digest*, Vol. 24, No. 4, Winter 2000





### **Adelard Groulx**

*Nearly 30 Years as Montreal's Medical Officer of Health*

Dr. Adelard Groulx retired as Montreal's Medical Officer of Health in 1965, a position he held since 1937. Born in Sainte-Scholastique, he graduated in medicine from the University of Montreal and entered civic service in Montreal as head of the division of child health in the Department of Health. He held a number of posts at the University of Montreal's School of Hygiene and lectured at the School of Public Health Nurses, the Faculty of Dentistry, the Faculty of Pharmacy, and the Institute of Hospital Administration. He was also a director of the Institute of Microbiology and Hygiene of the University of Montreal. Dr. Groulx was CPHA's President in 1943 and made significant and valuable contributions to the Association through his work on various committees. Dr. Adelard Groulx was appointed Chief Medical Officer of Health for *Expo '67*.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 57, June 1966



### **Trevor Hancock**

*Health Public Policy and Healthy Communities Visionary*

Trained as a family physician in Britain, Dr. Trevor Hancock practised medicine in Canada for four years before beginning his career in public health. As a public health consultant, he has written and presented around the world on health promotion, sustainable development and healthy futures. Dr. Hancock developed the “mandala of health” model of health determinants with Fran Perkins and promoted the concept of sustainable development by organizing a conference on health and the economy. He was leader of the Green Party of Canada from 1983 to 1985. Dr. Hancock has written extensively on health futurism and was a founding member of Paradigm Health, a Toronto-based health futures think-tank.

—*CPHA Health Digest*, Vol. 14, No. 3, September 1990



### **Ann Harling**

*Devoted Her Career to the Health of Children and Adults in New Brunswick*

Ms. Ann Harling devoted her professional career to the health care of New Brunswickers. She developed a large number of public health programs and services, especially in the field of maternal and child health, and her general and specialized pediatric clinics became models for the delivery of highly specialized medical care to the children of New Brunswick. Ms. Harling gave her time, energy and expertise to a number of regional, provincial, national and international initiatives since her involvement in CPHA in 1972. She accompanied the Hon. Monique Bégin on the first Canadian Health Study Tour of China when they visited medical and nursing schools, hospitals, rehabilitation facilities, and day care centres over a period of five weeks.

—CPHA Health Digest, Vol. 19, No. 2, 1995



### **Charles John Colwell Orr Hastings**

*Internationally Renowned Medical Officer of Health*

Dr. Charles Hastings was Toronto's Medical Officer of Health from 1910 to 1929. He was a crusader in making Toronto the first city in Canada to pasteurize milk. He introduced a safe water supply and established an internationally recognized public health nursing system. Dr. Hastings was a leading pioneer of health education programs, medical and dental inspection in public schools and neighbourhood baby clinics in Canada. Under his direction, the Toronto Health Department expanded from a staff of 27 with one public health nurse in 1910, to a staff of 500 with 114 public health nurses in 1920. Toronto became a model of public health administration in Canada and around the world. The key to this reputation was accurate records, believing that records supply both the direction and justification for radical health programs. His goal for Toronto was to create a Health Department which would "reduce in every possible way unnecessary and preventable disease with its attending suffering and premature death."

—Janice R. Sandomirsky, *Toronto's Public Health Photography*



### John E.F. Hastings

*A Profound Impact on the Development of Community Health Services*

Dr. John E.F. Hastings had a distinguished career as an advocate for community health services and as a leading educator in community health. In many ways, he continued the public health legacy of his great-uncle, Dr. Charles Hastings (Toronto's Medical Officer of Health from 1910 to 1929). John Hastings was appointed as a lecturer in the School of Hygiene at the University of Toronto in, where remained for the next 36 years. In 1965, he completed a report for the Hall Royal Commission on Health Services with recommendations about the organization of community health services in Canada. Building on this work, he produced a seminal report in 1971–72, commissioned by the Conference of Health Ministers. Dr. Hastings worked on national and international projects. He was the founding Associate Dean of the Division of Community Health within the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto and was instrumental in replacing the diploma programs in community health areas with master's degrees.

—CPHA Health Digest, Vol. 16, No. 3, Autumn 1992



### John J. Heagerty

*Developed Federal Health Insurance Legislation*

Dr. John J. Heagerty was Canada's first chief officer of health of the federal Department of Health. In 1928, Dr. Heagerty wrote: "We have seen our health departments develop from a part-time physician, who was the sole staff, to armies of workers and an expenditure of many thousands of dollars. We have seen the death rate drop from 40 per thousand to as low as 7.5 per thousand, in some parts of the country. To all who have been engaged in fighting disease from generation to generation it has been a long and tiresome journey." His exhaustive *Report on Public Health in Canada* formed the basis of the draft health insurance bill presented to a parliamentary committee in 1943. He led a comprehensive federal effort to develop the bill, introduced in 1945. He created his own memorial in his *Four Centuries of Medical History in Canada*.

—*Canadian Medical Association Journal*, August 10, 1968



### **Len Hiebert**

*Dedicated Sanitarian and Editor of Environmental Health Review*

Born in Winkler, Manitoba and raised in Alberta, Jacob Lenard Hiebert received his Certificate in Sanitary Inspection No. 359 in 1945 and began a long and dedicated career in public health. Mr. Hiebert believed sanitary inspection was a 24-hour-a-day profession and his motto was, “We’ll keep you healthy if it kills you.” He served as a Chief Inspector in several communities in BC and was very active in the BC Branch of the Canadian Institute of Sanitary Inspectors. In 1971, Mr. Hiebert became editor of CIPHI’s national publication, then titled *The Canadian Sanitarian*, which he professionalized, developed and expanded and, with great foresight, recommended it be re-named as *Environmental Health Review*, over which he became a veritable “one-man army.”

—Tim Roark, Historian, Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors, 2009



### **Hibbert Winslow Hill**

*Pioneering Work, Authorship and Teaching in Bacteriology*

Dr. Hibbert Winslow Hill was born in Saint John, NB in 1871 and was the first bacteriologist to serve in a full-time capacity in Canada and was one of the pioneer epidemiologists in the United States. He was the author of *New Public Health*, *Sanitation for Public Health Nurses*, and *The New Hygiene*, all of which expressed his keen, critical evaluation of existing public health methods. During his residency in Boston from 1898 to 1905, he served as Director of the Boston Board of Health Laboratory and taught bacteriology at Harvard Medical School. In 1912 he became Director of the newly established Institute of Public Health in the University of Western Ontario, London, and in 1925, accepted the appointment of Director of Laboratories of the Vancouver General Hospital and Professor of Bacteriology and Nursing and Health in the University of British Columbia.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 26, 1935



### **Margaret Hilson**

*International Health and Social Justice Crusader*

Margaret Hilson was CPHA's Director of Global Health Programs for 22 years, starting in 1985 when CPHA established its international health secretariat. Ms. Hilson was instrumental in building public health capacity around the world and served as president of the World Federation of Public Health Associations. She trained as a nurse and went to India with Canadian University Services Overseas when she was in her twenties. "That was really a turning point for me," she says, "being involved in international development issues. When I first went to India, it was very evident that the disparities and the health inequities were not going to be addressed by the curative health model."

—CPHA interview, June 2009



### **Adelaide Hunter Hoodless**

Mrs. Hoodless was born in 1857, near Brantford, Ontario. Growing up on a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century farm with its privations and isolation perhaps inspired her to take up the cause of domestic reform. She launched a life-long campaign to gain province-wide acceptance of domestic science in the educational curriculum in order to advance the education of girls. She was the visionary behind the Women's Institute movement and is also credited with helping to establish the National Council of Women, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Victorian Order of Nurses. Mrs. Hunter recognized that the roles of women were changing and that more and more women were entering the work force in technical trades (factories, mills etc.) Most were underpaid, under-trained and working in deplorable conditions. She convinced the Minister of Education to send her to America to examine the technical schools there and bring back a report. Unfortunately she died in 1910, before she could complete this task.

—Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead

**James Howell**

*Developed Community Medicine in Alberta*

Dr. James Howell was a public health physician, educator and practitioner for more than 30 years. He devoted his life to the promotion and protection of the health of the public and his contribution to public health in Alberta is unparalleled. He wrote extensively on public health and public health issues and as a practitioner oversaw many innovative public health initiatives, such as the establishment of the Boyle McCauley Health Centre in 1979 and programs to address health status inequities, child poverty and strengthening communities. From the beginning, the goal of the Health Centre was to look at the whole person and include that person in decisions about their care.

—*CPHA Health Digest*, Vol. 18, No. 2, 1994

**Frederick W. Jackson**

*Developed and Introduced Renowned Manitoba Health Plan*

Dr. Jackson entered the Department of Health and Welfare of Manitoba as Director of the Division of Disease Prevention in 1928 and from 1931 to 1948 he served as Manitoba's Deputy Minister of Health and Public Welfare. In this position, he developed the renowned Manitoba Health Plan that was introduced in 1945. Due to his vision and untiring efforts, Manitoba developed a unique and highly effective health program, integrating hospital services, public health, laboratory and diagnostic services. He went on to assist the Department of National Health and Welfare in establishing health insurance studies.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 48, 1957



### **Hester Kernen**

*Inspired Development of Community Health*

Hester Kernen graduated from the Regina General Hospital of Nursing and obtained a certificate in Public Health Nursing from McGill University and bachelor and master's degrees in nursing education from Columbia University in New York. With this preparation, Ms. Kernen accepted a position as Professor of Public Health Nursing at the University of Saskatchewan, a role she held for the next 27 years before her promotion in 1973 as Dean of the College of Nursing. For the next seven years, Ms. Kernen demonstrated her abilities to lead, organize and administer while filling special assignments at the national and provincial level in both the education and service aspects of nursing. Ms. Kernen was the first woman elected as president in any of the CPHA branches (1956–58).

—*CPHA Health Digest*, Vol. 5, No. 2, April 1981



### **Russ Kisby**

*Health Promotion through ParticipACTION*

Russ Kisby gave sustained and distinguished service to health promotion and public health through 20 years of leadership in ParticipACTION, an innovative health promotion initiative. Mr. Kisby initiated the CrownLife ParticipACTION Challenge, the biggest community participation event in Canada and shared his expertise in health promotion and social marketing with over 150 professional and community groups. He was born in rural Saskatchewan and studied physical education at the University of Saskatchewan. He was the National Physical Education Director for the YMCAs of Canada before joining ParticipACTION the year it began.

—*CPHA Health Digest*, Vol. 15, No. 3, Autumn 1991

### **Elizabeth MacKinnon Lambie**

*National Leader in Nutrition*

Ms. Elizabeth MacKinnon Lambie was a national leader in public health nutrition who significantly influenced public health policy and programming in Canada. Throughout her professional career as a public health worker and nutrition educator, her commitment to nutrition and public health was said to have been exemplary. She became the first public health nutritionist for the Department of Health and Welfare in Halifax and worked for the Province of Nova Scotia as a public health nutritionist in addition to teaching nutrition in the Faculty of Medicine and the School of Nursing at Dalhousie University. She taught courses on human nutrition, the role of nutrition in health promotion and community development, and the economic, social and physical determinants of eating practices.

—CPHA Health Digest, Vol. 21, No.2, Summer 1997



### **John M. Last**

*Professor of Epidemiology and Community Medicine*

Born in Australia, Dr. John Last graduated from the University of Adelaide medical school in 1949. He held academic position at the Universities of Sydney, Australia, Vermont, USA, and Edinburgh, Scotland and as professor of epidemiology and community medicine at the University of Ottawa. He has authored or edited numerous books, articles, and reports for domestic and international agencies. He was the scientific editor of the *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 1981–1991, editor of the *Annals of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada* 1990–1998, and interim editor of the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* in 1988–89. He is the author of *Public Health and Human Ecology* and a *Dictionary of Public Health* and editor of four editions of the *Dictionary of Epidemiology*, which is used by epidemiologists throughout the world. Dr. Last led the initiative of the International Epidemiological Association to develop guidelines on ethical conduct of epidemiological research, practice, and teaching.

—CPHA Health Digest, Vol. 30, No. 2, Summer 2006





### **June Lawson**

*Canada's First Female Sanitary Inspector*

June Lawson was the first woman to receive the Certificate in Sanitary Inspection (Canada). Born in Scotland in 1907, Ms. Wilson moved to Winnipeg and graduated from Success Business College in 1930. She worked as a clerk for the T. Eaton Company, later for the City of Winnipeg Tax Office, and later for the City Health Department Food and Dairy Division as well as the Sanitation and Housing Division. While with the City Health Department, Ms. Lawson trained to become a Sanitary Inspector and received Certificate # 254 in 1942.

—Tim Roark, Historian, Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors, 2009



### **Jean C. Leask**

*VON Director-in-Chief Served over 30 Years in the Field of Nursing*

Jean C. Leask was born in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan in 1912 and received her Bachelor of Arts at the University of Toronto before entering the School of Nursing. Ms. Leask joined the Victorian Order of Nurses as a Staff Nurse in the Toronto Branch and later accepted a post as Nurse in Charge at the Regina Branch. With a fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation, she travelled in the United States and Canada, observing official agency programs in 1941. She continued her education at the University of Chicago, majoring in Public Health Nursing Administration, and rejoined the Victorian Order of Nurses as Director in Chief for Canada in 1960. Ms. Leask was active on many national and international committees related to nursing.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 1969

**William Harding Le Riche**

*Professor and Researcher in Epidemiology,  
Nutrition and Maternal and Child Health*

Dr. Le Riche came to Canada in 1952 from Johannesburg, South Africa, stopping at Harvard University along the way for his Masters of Public Health. He started teaching epidemiology at the University of Toronto in 1957 and it is said that his former students are well represented in the public health field across Canada today. Nutrition, maternal and child health, and developing local public health and primary care services were his enduring research interests. His work covered a range of epidemiologic issues, including hospital infections. His pioneering work analyzing the Physician Services Incorporated medical insurance records are landmarks in health-related research in Canada. He has published more than 130 articles and a number of books, including *The Chemical Feast*, written for a general audience in 1982. Dr. William Harding Le Riche served as an expert resource person on numerous national and international projects for both the Ontario and the Canadian Public Health Associations and he received CPHA's highest honour, the R.D. Defries Award, in 1981.

—*CPHA Health Digest*, Vol. 5, No. 2, April 1981

**Alphonse Lessard**

*Developed and Demonstrated the Value of Full-Time Health  
Units in Quebec*

Dr. Alphonse Lessard was intimately associated with the development of the full-time health unit movement in Quebec. On assuming the direction of the Provincial Bureau of Health in 1922, he gave earnest consideration to improving health administration. On his retirement in 1937, Dr. Lessard saw the fruition of much of his efforts through the provision of travelling tuberculosis diagnostic clinics, enlarged sanatorium accommodation, an effective program of venereal disease clinics, and greatly reduced death rates from typhus fever and diphtheria. This demonstration of the value of full-time health services provided by qualified personnel meant much in the development of public health in Canada.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 29, 1938

**Jean E.C. Lewis**

*Instrumental in Public Health Nursing in Newfoundland and Canada*

Jean E.C. Lewis studied pediatric and general nursing in Liverpool, England and worked at a military hospital there before returning to St. John's, Newfoundland at the end of WWII. She held the position of Provincial Director of Public Health Nursing for 29 years and was responsible for the province's entire nursing service—the point of entry into the health care system at that time, with many roles in primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. Ms. Lewis was instrumental in the establishment of CPHA's Newfoundland and Labrador Branch in the early 1960s and chaired the Association's Public Health Nursing Section.

—CPHA Health Digest, Vol. 17, No. 2, Summer 1993

**Cortlandt J.G. Mackenzie**

*Expert in Community Medicine and Environmental Pollution*

Dr. Cortlandt John Gordon Mackenzie was one of the guiding forces in the Family Planning Association in British Columbia and served as its president and medical consultant. He also was Director and Vice-President of the Family Planning Federation of Canada from 1970–1974. Dr. Mackenzie played an active role in environmental health issues in British Columbia and elsewhere. He was a member of BC's pollution control board from 1967 and its chairman from 1977 to 1982. His expertise in environmental pollution was recognized by the Canadian Public Health Association when he was asked to head up the Task Force on Arsenic in Yellowknife in 1977.

—CPHA Health Digest, Vol. 10, No. 2, August 1986



### **E.A. Electa MacLennan**

*Distinguished Nurse-Educator for Nova Scotia*

Electa MacLennan was born in Brookfield, Nova Scotia and was educated at Dalhousie University, the Royal Victoria Hospital School of Nursing in Montreal, the School for Graduate Nurses at McGill, and earned her MA in Public Health Supervision at Columbia University. Her enjoyment of community nursing took her to the Victorian Order of Nurses, first as a supervisor in Montreal, than as National Office Supervisor for the Maritimes. In 1949, she became the first director of the newly organized School of Nursing at Dalhousie. Among her important innovations was organizing the annual Nursing Institutes for all the Atlantic provinces. Ms. MacLennan accomplished much for nursing education at the provincial, national and international levels.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 67, May/June 1976



### **Helen MacMurchy**

*Pioneering Interest in Mental Hygiene and Child Welfare*

Dr. Helen MacMurchy was one of the pioneers in the development of mental hygiene and child welfare in Canada. In 1906, Dr. MacMurchy was appointed Inspector of the Feeble-minded in the Department of the Provincial Secretary in Ontario and took an active interest in education, public charities and child welfare. In 1920, following the organization of the federal Department of Pensions and National Health, Dr. MacMurchy was selected as the Director of the Division of Child Welfare. She was the first woman ever appointed to the Permanent International Committee of the Congress of Hygiene. Retiring from this office in 1934, she devoted her time to the preparation of a number of scientific articles and books which were a contribution of great value in the advancement of the special fields to which her interest has primarily been given.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 28, 1937

**John J. MacRitchie**

*Developed Public Health in Nova Scotia*

Dr. John MacRitchie was born in 1883 at Englishtown, Cape Breton. Following graduation in medicine from Dalhousie University in 1911, he entered private practice in Guysboro County for 20 years. He remarked that he was probably the only man in the medical profession who reached his patients by walking, by snowshoe, by horse and buggy or horse and sleigh, by motorboat, sail boat, row boat and latterly, by automobile. In 1931, Dr. MacRitchie joined the Nova Scotia Department of Public Health where he stayed for nearly a quarter of a century. He conducted tuberculosis clinics throughout the province and was also responsible for inspecting penal and humane institutions.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 47, 1956

**John Thornton Marshall**

*Distinguished Statistician Made Significant Contributions to Public Health*

John Thornton Marshall was born in Buckingham, England and came to Canada as a boy, settling in Victoria. He took up employment with the Vital Statistics Division of the British Columbia Board of Health and from 1916 to 1941, rose from clerk to director of the Vital Statistics Division and supervisor of Medical Records. He invented and introduced a number of systems for the registration of births, marriages and deaths and he established registries for adoption and divorce. As well, he set up recording systems for hospitals, welfare agencies and public health nursing services. In 1941, Mr. Marshall moved to Ottawa and served as assistant Dominion Statistician. His pioneer work resulted in the establishment of the Vital Statistics Council of Canada, dedicated to standardization and improvement.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 56, 1965



### **Sharon Martin**

*Promoted a Community Model of Public Health*

Sharon Martin was influential on the BC steering committee that started “Healthy Community” activities in the mid-1980s and in her position with the Vancouver Health Department, helped shift the focus of programs to community development and healthy communities models, strongly promoting the involvement of community members and volunteers in public health programs for program delivery. Ms. Martin chaired the Working Group on Health Services Restructuring which developed CPHA’s position paper on health reform.

—*CPHA Health Digest*, Vol. 20, No. 2, Summer 1996

### **Mac Harvey McCrady**

*Outstanding Public Health Scientist*

In 1910, Mac Harvey McCrady’s job was to reorganize the public health laboratory of the Superior Board of Health of the province of Quebec. During his 43 years of service, he laid the foundations of a comprehensive diagnostic laboratory service and became one of the foremost authorities in public health bacteriology on the continent. He took an active part in the development of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water, Sewage and Dairy Products* for the American Public Health Association and was a co-author, in 1946, of *Water Bacteriology*. Although particularly interested in sanitary bacteriology as relating to municipal problems of water, sewage and milk, he kept ever in mind practising physicians, adapting bacteriological and immunological procedures to meet their needs. Mr. McCrady was considered to be one of the outstanding scientists in the field of public health.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 47, 1956



### **John W.S. McCullough**

*Ontario's Long-Serving Chief Officer of Health*

As the long-serving chief officer of health in Ontario, Dr. McCullough strengthened provincial public health education and infrastructures and contributed to the provision of essential biological products at prices within reach of everyone in Canada. He promoted public education and set up traveling public health exhibits in a train car that stopped at railway stations around the province, promoting vaccination, venereal disease control and other public health issues. Dr. McCullough pressed for more comprehensive public health legislation, more transparent and efficient local health boards, a comprehensive revision of Ontario's *Public Health Act* in 1912 and a stronger *Vaccination Act*. He developed a set of regulations in 1917 for the Provincial Board of Health to control venereal diseases. In 1923, Dr. McCullough initiated a campaign to advance public health in North America, starting with the establishment of competent health departments with an efficient organization overseen by a full-time officer of health.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 27, 1936

### **Neil E. McKinnon**

*Established the Effectiveness of Diphtheria Toxoid*

Dr. Neil E. McKinnon was appointed in 1925 to the staff of the Department of Epidemiology and Biometrics and as research associate in the Connaught Laboratories. With Dr. Mary Ross, he undertook studies of the efficacy of diphtheria toxoid, using primarily the records of the immunization of 36,000 children in Toronto and established unequivocally the effectiveness of diphtheria toxoid in preventing diphtheria. In 1944, he was appointed as Professor of Epidemiology and Biometrics and Head of the Department and Research Member in the Connaught Laboratories. He made many surveys and studies including the trends of mortality in Canada from important causes, with his findings on cancer mortality attracting international attention.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 53, June 1962



### **J. Arthur Melanson**

*New Brunswicker's Distinguished Military and Public Health Service*

Dr. J. Arthur Melanson was born in Shediac, New Brunswick and completed his medical studies in Scotland at Edinburgh University and the University of Toronto. During WWII, he was Assistant Director of Hygiene with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel with the Second Canadian Corps Headquarters. He was Deputy Minister of Health for New Brunswick and Chief Medical Officer of the Provincial Health Department from 1945–65, as well as Registrar General of Vital Statistics for New Brunswick. Dr. Melanson began his work in public health in New Brunswick as a tuberculosis diagnostician and district medical officer of health. Dr. Melanson was instrumental in organizing the New Brunswick-Prince Edward Island Branch of CPHA and served as its first president.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 57, June 1966



### **Eleanore Louise Miner**

*Promoting Public Health Nursing and Primary Prevention*

Eleanore Louise Miner, of Regina, Saskatchewan, was a leader in the field of public health throughout her 35 years involvement. At every opportunity, she promoted primary prevention and supported the expansion of community health staff to include dental hygienists, nutritionists, speech therapists, psychologists and physiotherapists. She worked to establish public health programs for the underprivileged, for workers exposed to health hazards, for mothers and the newborn. She was president of both her provincial and national nursing associations, and from 1959 to 1961 was president of the Saskatchewan Public Health Association. Ms. Miner published a series of articles on public financing of public health nurses in the *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, documenting the important contributions of public health nurses in the community.

—*CPHA Health Digest*, Vol. 5, No. 2, April 1981





### **Peter J. Moloney**

*Distinguished Scientist, Teacher and Vaccine Developer*

Dr. Peter J. Moloney earned an MA in Chemistry from the University of Toronto and in 1919, was appointed research chemist in the Connaught Laboratories. Dr. Moloney was given the responsibility of preparing the diphtheria toxoid for Connaught Laboratories in 1924, making its early use possible in Canada. He was Assistant Director of Connaught until 1955 and contributed to the development of the so-called “reaction test” for diphtheria toxoid. In studies with tetanus toxoid, he developed methods for its assay and purification and elucidated its antigenic constituents. Dr. Moloney was also one of a team that successfully devised methods for the preparation of penicillin during World War II, which was an urgent and complex challenge. Similarly, the call for a potent polyvalent gas gangrene antiserum was successfully met through the work of his colleagues and his own studies at the close of the war.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 53, June 1962



### **Frederick Montizambert**

Dr. Frederick Montizambert was born in 1843 in Quebec City and was appointed Assistant Superintendent and later as Superintendent of Grosse Isle Quarantine Station. As thousands died in this country from typhus fever and cholera, Dr. Montizambert worked to improve quarantine regulations and became General Superintendent of Quarantine Services of Canada in 1894. He served as Director General of Public Health from 1899 until 1919 and played a leading part in the organization of the St. John Ambulance Association, the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Canadian Tuberculosis Association and the Canadian Public Health Association.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, January 1959



### **Edna Lena Moore**

*Distinguished Leader in the Nursing Profession*

Edna Moore had a long and varied career in the nursing profession. She served overseas with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps for four years during WWI and saw service in France, Malta, Salonica and England. She spent several years as a social service nurse with the Soldiers Civil Re-establishment and the Division of Preventable Diseases of the Ontario Department of Health. She became the first field worker with the Canadian Tuberculosis Association in Ottawa and in 1931, was appointed Chief Public Health Nurse with the Ontario Division of Maternal and Child Health and Public Health Nursing. When Public Health Nursing became a separate division in 1944, Ms. Moore was appointed as Director. She served on many committees and held the chairmanship of the Public Health Committee of the International Council of Nurses for seven years.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 53, June 1962



### **Allan Reid Morton**

*Able and Hardworking Developer of Public Health in Halifax*

Dr. Allan Reid Morton became the first full-time Medical Officer of Health for Halifax in 1940 and also accepted an appointment as Associate Professor of Preventive Medicine at Dalhousie University. Diphtheria was a prime concern in the early 1940s, especially as Halifax was an embarkation and assembly point for troops during WWII. During the war, Dr. Morton served as Chairman of the Medical Committee for the armed services of the area and after the war, guided the development of a mental health program, and a maternal and child health program. He supervised the Salk Poliomyelitis Vaccine Trial program in Halifax in 1954, the first area in Canada to use the vaccine. Dr. Morton waged a personal battle with tuberculosis, which interrupted his career on a number of occasions but each time he returned with renewed vigour.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 55, June 1964



### **J.D. Pagé**

*First Chief of Immigration Medical and Quarantine Services*

Dr. J.D. Pagé was born in St. Casimir, Quebec in 1861 and graduated in medicine from Laval University. He practised medicine for some years before joining the federal Government as Medical Superintendent, and later Chief, of the Immigration Hospital at the port of Quebec. With the creation of the federal Department of Health in 1919 and the transfer of Immigration Medical and Quarantine Services to this department, Dr. Pagé was appointed Chief of these divisions. Due largely to his initiative the Overseas Immigration Medical Service was established, enabling the physical and mental status of prospective immigrants to be determined prior to embarking.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 25, 1934



### **Joseph Henry Gilbert Page**

*Development of Vital Statistics and Public Health in Canada*

Joseph Henry Gilbert Page was born in Chalk River, Ontario in 1909. In 1942, he accepted an appointment in the Statistics Department of the Health and Welfare Division and played a leading role in developing, in collaboration with the provinces, the National Birth Index—the cornerstone of the National Family Allowances Program. He was appointed Chief of the Vital Statistics Section in 1947—a position he held with distinction until his retirement in 1974. He participated in planning five Canadian censuses and in laying the groundwork for the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*. Through dialogue and communication with the provinces, Mr. Page built confidence and understanding that led to the evolution of Canada's vital statistics system.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 65, March/April 1974

**Edward Playter**

Dr. Playter was a strong proponent of government's responsibility for general health. As a result of his efforts, Ontario passed an improved statute in 1875 concerning the reporting of deaths. He was one of the first medical officers of health appointed in Ontario. The public health journal founded and edited by Edward Playter appeared from July 1874 until 1892 under a variety of titles, including *Sanitary Journal*, *Canada Health Journal*, *Dominion Sanitary Journal*, *Man*, and *Health Journal*.

—Dictionary of Canadian Biography online

**George Dana Porter**

*Leader in Anti-Tuberculosis Movement in Canada and CPHA Charter Member*

In 1908, Dr. Porter left the practice he had established in Toronto to devote himself to the control of tuberculosis in Canada. He was known from coast to coast as the leader of the anti-tuberculosis movement, encouraging and inspiring laymen everywhere to organize local anti-tuberculosis societies and to provide sanatorium accommodation for needy patients. He was one of CPHA's charter members and its first honorary treasurer, serving from 1910 to 1914. It was through his interest and financial participation that the Association gained ownership of the *Canadian Public Health Journal* (originally published as *The Public Health Journal*) and he assisted generously in its maintenance.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 33, 1942



### **Andrew J. Rhodes**

#### *Applied Electron Microscopy to Virus Identification*

Born in 1911, Dr. Andrew Rhodes was a research scientist for nearly four decades in his chosen field of microbiology, particularly virology. He led in the application of electron microscopy to virus identification, in the *in vitro* cultivation of poliovirus in tissue culture and in studies of other viruses. He had over 140 papers accepted for publication and in cooperation with C.E. Van Rooyen, he authored two of the definitive textbooks on virus diseases, both which went on through multiple editions. At various times he was Director of the Research Institute, Hospital for Sick Children, Director of the School of Hygiene, and Medical Director of the Laboratory Services Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Health.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 66, March/April 1975



### **Jean Rochon**

#### *Father of Community Health in Quebec*

A graduate of the University of Montreal, Laval University and Harvard University in law, medicine and public health, Dr. Jean Rochon was known by many as the “father of community health in Quebec.” In the early 1970s, he served as advisor to the Castonguay Commission and a member of the MacDonal Committee that led to the creation of the 32 community health departments in Quebec in 1973. He served as chair of the Commission of Inquiry into Health and Social Services for the Government of Quebec, which laid the foundation for the internationally-recognized reform initiatives. Dr. Rochon also served as Director of Program Management of the World Health Organization and subsequently as Director of the Health Protection and Promotion Division at the WHO Head Office in Geneva.

—*CPHA Health Digest*, 1994



### **Joseph Donovan Ross**

*Alberta Minister of Health*

Dr. Joseph Donovan Ross was born at Waldo, British Columbia in 1911. In 1951, he founded the Alcoholism Foundation of Alberta, and served as President and Chairman of the Board. In 1952, he was elected as a Social Credit candidate in the Alberta Legislature and for 12 years served as Minister of Health. Dr. Ross was responsible for developing the Alberta Health Plan, which paved the way for Alberta's entry into the National Medicare Plan. He expanded preventive health programs, developed services in occupational health, and initiated programs of environmental protection, especially in relation to the petrochemical industry. After leaving political life, Dr. Ross became increasingly interested in the provision of health care to less affluent countries and directed Project Concern Incorporated, providing services in Mexico, Indonesia, Hong King and elsewhere.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 66, March/April 1975



### **Maurice Macdonald Seymour**

*Early Public Health Leader in Saskatchewan*

Dr. Maurice M. Seymour was in charge of public health in the new province of Saskatchewan from 1905 and in 1906 organized the Saskatchewan Medical Association. He reacted quickly to local and provincial needs by drafting ground-breaking legislation for municipal doctors, municipal hospitals and free tuberculin testing of cattle. He organized the Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis League, hired its first physician and director, and chose the site for the first sanatorium. Under the "Seymour Plan," doctors immunized against diphtheria in September and October, small pox during November and December, and typhoid during January and February. He made public health simple and easy to understand, with such slogans as "Do not spit" and "Swat the fly."

—University of Regina and Canadian Plains Research Centre, 2007



### **Elizabeth L. Smellie**

*Service to VON and First Female Military Colonel*

Elizabeth Laurie Smellie was born in 1884 in Port Arthur, Ontario. After attending the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses in Baltimore, she signed up as a Nursing Sister during WWI with the Royal Canadian Medical Corps. In 1924, she joined the Victorian Order of Nurses and was appointed Chief Superintendent shortly after, helping to expand the Victorian Order of Nurses across Canada. In 1940, Ms. Smellie rejoined the Canadian army in World War II and helped organize the Canadian Women's Army Corps (CWACs). The CWACs performed a variety of war-time duties, from clerical and administrative to driving, sail-making, as supply assistants and teletype operators. Ms. Smellie was placed in command of the CWAC division in 1942 and promoted to Colonel in 1944, the first woman to reach this rank in the Canadian army.

—suite101.com



### **Christian Smith**

*Journalist and Social Reformer in Saskatchewan*

Christian Smith was born in Amsterdam and moved to Canada in 1910. In 1922, he joined the staff of the Saskatoon Daily Star and remained with this paper for 21 years. In 1944, he accepted the post of Director of Health Education in the Department of Public Health. During his newspaper days, Mr. Smith wrote a series of articles on tuberculosis, mental health, and narcotic drug traffic. During the early years of World War II, he was engaged in the first venereal disease education program of its kind in Canada. He gave his time to the John Howard Society and in 1946, became secretary of a Saskatchewan-appointed Royal Commission to investigate correctional practice. In 1952, Mr. Smith set up the first comprehensive accident prevention program conducted by any public agency in Canada.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 57, June 1966

**E.S.O. Smith**

*Years of Service to Public Health in Alberta*

Dr. Edward Stuart Orford Smith earned 11 academic degrees and fellowships at universities in Canada and abroad. His public health service began in Alberta in 1953 as Medical Officer of Health in the Sturgeon Health Unit and he went on to be the Director of Epidemiology for Alberta Social Services and Community Health. Dr. Smith wrote over 30 publications on areas of concern including rehabilitation, poliomyelitis, rabies, cancer, accidents, hypertension, smoking, alcohol, traffic accidents, venereal disease, heart disease, family planning, epidemiology, reporting and contact tracing methods, and occupational health. He was chairman of CPHA's Task Force on Fluoride.

—*CPHA Health Digest*, Vol. 2, No. 3, June 1978

**Chester B. Stewart**

*Researcher, Administrator and Dean of Medicine,  
Dalhousie University*

Chester Bryant Stewart was born in Prince Edward Island. Following graduation as Gold Medalist in Medicine in 1938, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Associate Committee on Medical Research of the National Research Council in Ottawa, under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Banting. He was involved in the first program of research in aviation medicine in Canada and from early 1940 to mid-1945, pursued aviation research activities in the Canadian Armed Forces, retiring with the rank of Wing Commander. After postgraduate training in public health and epidemiology, he was appointed Professor of Epidemiology in the Faculty of Medicine, Dalhousie University in 1946 and later Dean of Medicine.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 67, May/June 1976



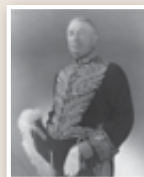


### **Douglas A. Strong**

*Chief Public Health Inspector for Newfoundland*

Douglas Anderson Strong was said to be an outstanding public servant and community leader in his 27-year tenure as Provincial Chief Health Inspector in Newfoundland. In 1949, he was the first Newfoundlander to receive a certificate in public health inspection. When Mr. Strong retired from government service in 1981, he was Director of Emergency Health Services. In 1967, he chaired the Steering Committee leading to the formation of the Newfoundland and Labrador Branch of CPHA and became its first president. He was a founding member of the Atlantic Branch of the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors.

—*CPHA Health Digest*, 1993



### **John M. Uhrich**

*First Saskatchewan Minister of Public Health*

Dr. Uhrich was the first Minister of Public Health in Saskatchewan. In 1921, he was elected to the Provincial Legislature and appointed Provincial Secretary and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Public Health. He was later appointed Minister of Public Works and Public Health. For almost 20 years under Dr. Uhrich's direction, public health work was marked by a great expansion of health services throughout the province, in spite of pressing economic concerns. Free treatment of all who had tuberculosis was introduced under his administration, with the result that Saskatchewan had the lowest tuberculosis mortality rate in the Dominion. As well, there was an increase in rural hospitals, in medical and health services, and Saskatchewan became a leader in cancer control. Dr. Uhrich was appointed Lieutenant Governor in 1948.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 31, 1940



### **Clennel E. van Rooyen**

*Pioneer in the Development of the Polio Vaccine*

Dr. Clennel Evelyn van Rooyen was born in 1907 in Ceylon and received numerous honours for his work in Egypt on smallpox, typhus, plague, and poliomyelitis. His early work on poliomyelitis led to the development of polio-vaccine by Dr. Sabin and Dr. Paul of Yale University. He moved to Canada and in 1956 was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Bacteriology at Dalhousie Medical School, and Director of the Division of Public Health Laboratories at the Department of Public Health. He was a leader in the fight against poliomyelitis in Canada and directed the first trial of Sabin Poliomyelitis Vaccine in the Yarmouth area of Nova Scotia. He developed the first virus laboratory in the Atlantic Region and was responsible for many of the improved clinical uses of modern antibiotics in the area.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 67, May/June 1976



### **William Warwick**

*Developed Public Health Department of New Brunswick*

Dr. Warwick joined the Department of Health in New Brunswick in 1920 after extensive public health experience in federal health work and service in France during WWI. Dr. Warwick became Chief Medical Officer for the province in 1932. Under his leadership, there was increased support for public health, which led to the subdivision of the province into 10 health districts, each under the direction of a full-time medical officer. Medical inspection of schools was provided and the efforts for the control of tuberculosis were greatly strengthened by the provision of additional hospitals and by the appointment of physicians with special training in tuberculosis as district health officers. Dr. Warwick also served as Registrar General of Vital Statistics.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 33, 1942

**Margaret Isobel Whelan**

*First Female Sanitary Inspector in Ontario*

Margaret Isobel Whelan was born in 1919 in Buffalo, New York and became the first qualified female Sanitary Inspector (SI) in Ontario. She originally worked in the Bacteriology Department at Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, doing technical work on antibiotic and immunization research. She encountered many public health professionals at Connaught, which raised her interest in pursuing a career as a SI. Ms. Whelan began with the inspection of food stores, beauty parlours and restaurants, working for the Township of Etobicoke Department of Health. Ms. Whelan later moved to Peel Public Health in Brampton, Ontario where she worked as a Public Health Inspector until her retirement in the mid 1980s.

—Dennis Persaud, Public Health Inspector, Peel Public Health

**Norton Whittaker**

*Health Inspector Developed Creative Community Solutions*

In 1961, Norton Whittaker, a health inspector in Pembroke, Ontario developed a recording of female mosquitoes to lure the male mosquito to enter a fog of poisonous spray. By eliminating the male mosquito, the female would not be able to lay fertilized eggs to enlarge the population. Whittaker also created the “Golden Garbage Can Award” to encourage citizens to clean their garbage cans in order to reduce the health hazards related to large numbers of houseflies. The Award was presented weekly to the best maintained can and a number of other cities in North America, Britain and Europe subsequently copied this successful program.

—Klaus Seeger

**Mona Gordon Wilson***Dedicated Nurse and Pioneer in PEI Health*

After Mona Gordon Wilson took her nurse's training, she volunteered for duty in WWI in France, Siberia, Montenegro and Albania. She then set off for Canada's smallest province where she became the moving spirit behind the development of its public health program. When PEI's Department of Health was formed in 1922, Ms. Wilson was the Chief Red Cross Nurse. She organized the Junior Red Cross as an in-school aid for the development of better health and evolved a project for the treatment of handicapped children. Ms. Wilson inaugurated clinics for immunization and smallpox vaccination, developed the school health program, health education, and arranged for the first dental hygienists to receive training. In 1940, Ms. Wilson was given a leave when she was requested by the Canadian Red Cross to serve as its Commissioner in Newfoundland.

—*Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 51, July 1960

**H.E. Young***Effective Leadership in Public Health in BC, Canada and the United States*

As Dean of Canadian officers of health, Dr. H.E. Young entered the Legislature of British Columbia in 1906 and was appointed Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary. The rapidly developing Provincial Board of Health claimed the interest of Dr. Young and in 1916 he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Health and Registrar General of Vital Statistics. Because of his keen interest in education, British Columbia was the first province to provide a system of school medical inspection. Dr. Young organized the first county health unit in Canada at Saanich in 1921 and directed the first public health nursing service in Canada. It is said that the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Canadian Welfare Council, the Health League of Canada, the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene all owe a debt of gratitude to him for his interest and support.

—*Canadian Public Health Journal*, Vol. 29, 1938