



Senators Forum



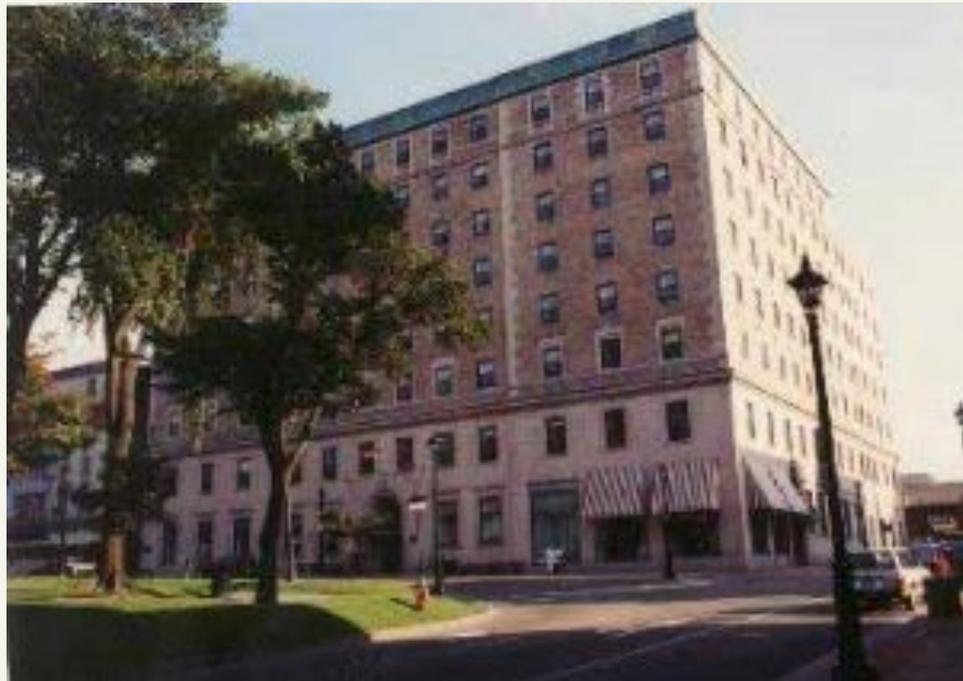
C I P H I R E T I R E E S A D V I S O R Y C O M M I T T E E

Commemorating 60th Years

First Atlantic Branch of CIPHI Formed May 1956

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The Admiral Beatty Hotel, Saint John, New Brunswick, where at a meeting on May 30, 1956, twenty-five public health inspectors from the Atlantic provinces passed a resolution to form an Atlantic Branch of the Canadian Institute of Sanitary Inspectors. Saint John has twice hosted the annual meeting and educational conference of CIPHI, in 1970 and again in 1987. Both conferences were hosted by Atlantic Branch.

Congratulations



Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors

Nova Scotia/Prince Edward Island Branch

The Nova Scotia/PEI Branch is extremely proud and excited to be celebrating the 60th Anniversary of the Atlantic Branch. This success would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of past and present members. We share this honor with our colleagues in New Brunswick and Newfoundland and look forward to the next 60 years in Public/Environmental Health."

Sara Baird - President Elect, NS/PEI Branch

Congratulations on the 60th Anniversary of the former Atlantic Branch of the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors. The Atlantic Branch is the reason why Branches exist today in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia – Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick. Your strong work and dedication to the profession has made our discipline stronger and communities safer.



Douglas Walker - President, NB Branch

Congratulations to our colleagues and predecessors who have been integral in establishing and advancing the role of environmental public health professionals in Atlantic Canada. CIPHI's Newfoundland and Labrador Branch is honored to be a part of 60 years of involvement in the Institute.



Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors
L'Institut canadien des inspecteurs en santé publique

Newfoundland and Labrador Branch

Laurie Hearn - Past President, Newfoundland and Labrador Branch

On behalf of the Ontario Branch of the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors we would like to congratulate our colleagues in Atlantic Canada as they celebrate this important milestone. Your longstanding commitment to the promotion and advancement of this profession is truly appreciated and admired by your colleagues from across Canada.



Raymond Ramdayal - President, Ontario Branch

Atlantic Branch, Canadian Institute Public Health Inspectors A History 1956 – 1992

In the 1930's Sanitary Inspectors in Atlantic Canada were few, appointed by local Boards of Health, and often had little training. Membership in the Institute of Sanitary Inspectors was for those possessing certificates in a branch of Sanitary Science granted by a recognized National Body. Associate Members were those who did not possess the required certification, and were employed as full time Public Health Officials (PHO), or studying Sanitary Science with the view to qualifying for appointment as a PHO. Only full members could vote although associate members could speak. Full membership could be given to a person over forty-five years of age and



Aldore LeBlanc (l) and Joe Chisolm, (r) were two inspectors who attended a first meeting in New Glasgow NS (1953) to discuss the possible formation of an Atlantic Branch.

with five years of consecutive service as a PHO. From the beginning, the Institute felt that inspectors should have an opportunity to qualify by examination through a Canadian Association. This would entitle them to professional classification and recognition by provincial and municipal

governments. This desire to raise the status of the profession is found in the Constitution of the Canadian Sanitary Association (1920). One aspect of incorporation of the Institute in 1934 was the establishment, under the Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA) of provincial examining Boards, and a syllabus for sanitary inspectors seeking certification. In December 1935, the first examinations were held with ten inspectors receiving their Certificate in Sanitary Inspection. The only one from Atlantic Canada was Arthur Pettipas of Dartmouth. Until 1945, only eight other Atlantic area Inspectors were certified.

The end of the war saw a number of people with training in sanitation and hygiene, filling available

positions with Boards of Health and provincial health departments. Numbers of Inspectors certifying went up, with 27 receiving certification from 1945 to 1950 (11 in 1945 alone). In the early 1950's Atlantic inspectors started to correspond among themselves and with National about organizing a Branch. The Institute constitution allowed for the formation of such Branches in the provinces where there were a sufficient number of members. Enough interest was generated that in 1953, a meeting was held in New Glasgow, NS to discuss the possibility of forming a Branch. Among those attend were Joe Chisolm, Cape Breton; Giles Cantwell, PEI; Doug Strong, Nfld; Aldore LeBlanc, NB; and Ev Rose from Canadian National Railway. Another meeting was held in Moncton in 1954 at which time an executive was formed.

In 1955, Aldore LaBlanc and Harold Stockton (NB) attended a course in Ontario. While there, they met with the National Executive of the Institute to begin the process of chartering an Atlantic Branch. On May 30, 1956, at a meeting held at the Admiral Beatty Hotel, St John, NB, a resolution was passed to form an Atlantic Branch of the Canadian Institute of Sanitary Inspectors. Twenty-five inspectors were present and dues was set at \$ 10.00. The second annual meeting of the Branch was held in Amherst, NS. The President at the time was Art Conrad of Amherst. He was seceded at that meeting by Ev Rose of Moncton.

Within the Atlantic Branch, several local branches or sections were organized. Strength of these sections ebbed and flowed overtime and were always a concern of the Atlantic Branch executive. At various times there were Sections in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Halifax area, and the Nova Scotia Mainland. Keeping sections active was a challenge. *The Atlantic Branch, An Historical Sketch*, mentions this as a topic of concern at a number of Branch annual meetings. Retention of members was also an ongoing problem. The retention and recruiting of members was discussed at many annual meetings. It appears that membership reached its peak with 82 members in February 1972, dropping to a membership of 43 being reported at the

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Lucien Ouellet seconded the motion at the 1956 meeting of Inspectors in Saint John which established the Atlantic Branch. The motion was moved by E. W. Rose

1976 annual meeting. Throughout its history, the Branch was important in advocating on behalf of Public Health Inspectors. *The Atlantic Branch, An Historical Sketch*, mentions a number of issues with the various Departments of Health. Positions were taken by the Branch, and briefs were made to the Departments on these issues. In 1963-64 information was provided on the status of trained inspectors to the Metropolitan Halifax Health Services task force. A brief was submitted to the Minister of Health of Nova Scotia about concerns that unqualified inspectors with the Nova Scotia Liquor

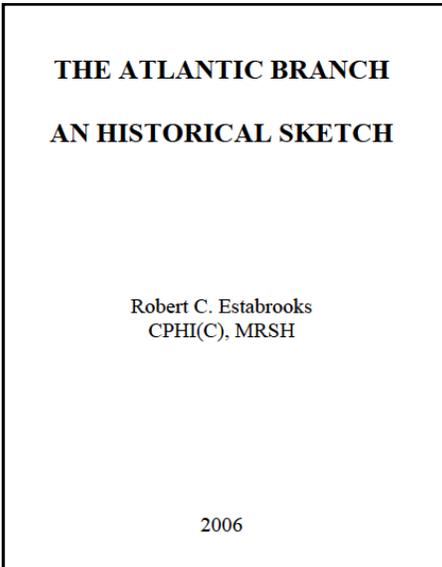
Commission were doing sanitary inspections and swab testing of liquor establishments. The Branch corresponded with the provincial Departments of Health seeking mandatory membership in the Institute for inspectors in their employ. Merging of Departments, and the changing roles of inspectors led the Branch to make a number of presentations to Ministers of Health and Ministers of Environment. The Branch also participated in a 'Study of Interprovincial Cooperation in the Atlantic Provinces'.

The Branch was always concerned with the education and certification of inspectors. At its first annual meeting the need of obtaining further training by way of refresher courses was part of the discussion. In 1959 The New Brunswick Department of Health set up a Sanitation Course in Fredericton with inspectors from other provinces invited. The success of this course led to the Branch looking at the possibility of an extensive Course somewhere in the Atlantic Provinces. In 1961 the first annual refresher course was held under the auspices of the four Provincial Departments of Health. The course was held September 11 to 16 of that year at Henson College, Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax. The courses were organized by Donald (Don) MacLean. In 1968 he was given an Honourary

Membership in CIPHI for his contributions to the courses. The course was not without problems. *The Atlantic Branch, An Historical Sketch* reports that the department and discipline of inspectors left much to be desired. There was correspondence between Dalhousie and the Branch and a "House Committee" was formed to monitor the actions of those attending. The courses also provided an opportunity for a semi-annual meeting of the Branch.

In the mid 1960's the Branch was also concerned with the educational standards for inspectors and directed the executive to study the establishment of a formal training course in the Atlantic Provinces. In the early 1970's the Branch requested that the National Executive study the possibility of PHI's being certified by CIPHI rather than the CPHA. The Branch also opposed a policy from CPHA to hold oral exams in only two centers in Canada. The policy was changed and orals continued to be heard in each province. The Branch was also active in the promoting of environmental health courses in PEI and Cape Breton. Eventually a course was established at what was then the College of Cape Breton.

The Atlantic Branch, through committees and individual members was actively involved in other matters of interest to public health. The Branch, through the work of members in the four provinces met with the Canadian Restaurant Association



In 2006, Bob Esterbrooks (l) of Amherst, NS published *The Atlantic Branch, An Historical Sketch*. The history can be viewed on the CIPHI web-site. Much of the materiel for this article is taken from Bob's fine work.

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(CRA) to review their proposed regulations, which became the CRA Sanitation Code. A committee worked with the National on the standardization of food service equipment. One of the first things undertaken by the Branch was a review of various Health Acts of the Atlantic Provinces as to their obsolescence.

The Atlantic Branch welcomed its first father – son inspectors in 1965 when Martin Toney CPHI (C) joined his father John (CSI(C) 1946) as an inspector in Nova Scotia. In 1974 Kenneth Foster, son of William Foster (CSI(C) 1956) began his career in public health inspection. Keiren Tompkins, son of Jerome Tompkins (CSI(C) 1945) certified in 1977.

In 1988 a proposal was presented to the Pre-Conference Executive Council, that Newfoundland and Labrador members form a Branch of their own. This proposal was endorsed by the Executive Council. The proposal was accepted at the National Conference. The Newfoundland and Labrador Branch came into being on November 30, 1988.

The three remaining provinces continued as the Atlantic Branch until 1992. The annual National Conference, held in July 1992 approved a motion for the formation of the New Brunswick Branch. As the Atlantic Branch would now be only mem-

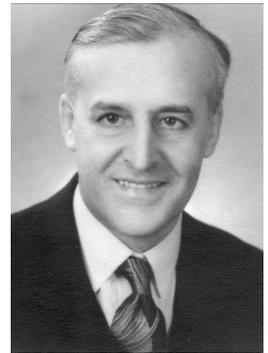
in the organization. The first inspector from the Atlantic Branch to be awarded a Life Membership in CIPHI was Arthur Pettipas of Dartmouth. He was first proposed for Life Membership in 1960 and received the honour at the 1967 National Conference in Montreal. Two other Atlantic Branch members, Arthur Conrad (1977) and Frank Graham (1987) received Life Memberships.

The Atlantic Branch provided three Presidents of CIPHI. The first was William (Bill) J. Phelan (1964), Arthur Conrad (1970), and George Gregg (1988). George Gregg was the Branches only recipient of the Alex Cross Award which is awarded each year to a member displaying the highest standards of professional practice during that year.

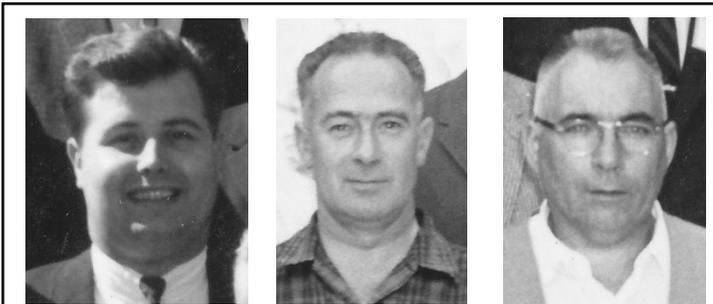
The Atlantic Branch hosted four CIPHI Annual General Meetings and Conferences. The first conference was held in Halifax in 1964. This was the first national conference held east of Montreal. Halifax was also the site of the 1977 Conference. Saint John hosted national conferences in 1970 and 1987, the last hosted by the Atlantic Branch.

During the era of the Atlantic Branch, four persons were awarded Honourary Membership in the Institute for their outstanding support, contribution or service to the association. The first was awarded to Alywin Cameron, the first Sanitary Engineer of the New Brunswick Department of Health. This award was followed in 1968 with an Honourary Membership to Donald F MacLean for his service to the Atlantis Branch in organizing the annual refresher courses held at Dalhousie. The first Public Health Engineer for Nova Scotia was awarded to Robert MacKay in 1969. In 1989 Ms. Nancy Park, Secretary to George Gregg, the President of CIPHI, was award an Honourary Membership

As part of their centennial celebrations in 2013,



Arthur Pettipas CPHIC was the first inspector from Atlantic Canada to certify for the Certificate in Sanitary Inspection in 1935. He was also the first Atlantic Branch member to be awarded a Life Membership in CIPHI in 1967.



Martin Toney (l. 1965) was the first Inspector in the Atlantic Branch to follow his father (John - 1946) into the profession in the Atlantic Branch. He was followed by Kenneth Foster (1974) son of William Foster (c. 1956) and Keiren Tompkins (1977) son of Jerome Tompkins (r. 1945)

bers from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the motion also called for the renaming of the Atlantic Branch to the Nova Scotia and PEI Branch. Inspectors of the Atlantic Branch were active supporters of the CIPHI, many playing leading roles

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Bob Ruelokkee was the first President of the Newfoundland Section of the Atlantic Branch. The Newfoundland Section formed in 1962.

CIPHI undertook the *100 Members of Distinction* project. The project recognized those 100 individuals who had advanced the Environmental Health profession. Seven inspectors who had been members of the Atlantic Branch were recognized. Included in this list were past Presidents of CIPHI; Arthur Conrad and George Gregg; Mark Allan of New Brunswick; Len Gallant of PEI; Cal Morgan and Doug Strong of Newfoundland and Labrador; and Mark Durkee of Nova Scotia.

The Atlantic Branch was successful in nominating two Environmental Health Review Award recipients. The first, in 1987, was Ross F. McCrudy, Ph.D. of Halifax, for leadership in environmental health issues and in particular chemical research and education regarding

drinking water quality. In 1991, CBC Maritimes' TV Program "Land and Sea" received an for two decades of excellence in presenting environmental health issues to the Maritime public.

Acknowledgments and Sources:

The majority of information in this brief history is credited to Robert (Bob) Esterbrooks, CPHI(C), MRSH, as found in his *The Atlantic Branch, An Historical Sketch* (2006). Other sources of information were: *In The Beginning*, (1963) covering our history from 1913 to 1934 by Alex Cross, CSI (C); National minutes from the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s; and the CIPHI website. Tim Roark, National Historian, CIPHI, provided information as well as took time to read, correct and comment on the history. Thanks to both and also members of the 60th Anniversary of Atlantic Branch for reviewing this brief history.



The 1955 Saint John, NB, Board of Health. In the picture is George Hamilton, Secretary of the Board , and after 1968 Public Health Inspector

NATIONAL PRESIDENTS

Prior to the dissolution of the Atlantic Branch in 1988, three of its members served as National Presidents.



Mr. William (Bill) J. Phelan, Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia, was the first member of Atlantic Branch to be elected President of CIPHI. He was elected July 8, 1964. Bill also served as Atlantic Branch President in 1961-62 and organizing chair of the First National Conference held in Atlantis Canada, hosted by Atlantic Branch in Halifax in 1964.



Arthur (Art) C. Conrad, Amherst, Nova Scotia, was elected National President of CIPHI on July 15, 1970 held in Saint John, NB. He was an early President of the Atlantic Branch, serving as President in 1959-60. Arthur was honoured with a Life Member in CIPHI in 1977 and recognized as one of the 100 Members of Distinction during the Centennial of CIPHI in 1913.



George Gregg, Amherst, Nova Scotia, was the last Atlantic Branch member to serve as National President. George was elected in May 12, 1988. He twice served as President of Atlantic Branch, 1974-77 and 1985-88. He was secretary of Atlantic in 1970-72. George was honoured with a Life Member in CIPHI in 1994 and recognized as one of the 100 Members of Distinction during the Centennial of CIPHI in 1913. He received the Alex Cross award in 1987.

Since 1988, three other Atlantic area members have held the position of National President.



Mary Belliveau,
Bedford, NS
July 13, 1994



Scott MacLean,
Fredericton, NB
July 30 30, 2002



Gary O'Toole,
Beaverbank, NS
June 24, 2013

Atlantic Branch Presidents and Secretaries



Bill Foster
President
1962 - 63



Bob Bacon
President
1963 - 64
Secretary
1959 - 60
1961-62



Cedric MacDonald
President
1977 - 78
1978 - 79

Roger Mazerolle
President
1976 - 77



Wilber Ells
President
1975 - 76
Secretary
1969 - 70

Year	President	Secretary
1959 - 60	Art Conrad	Bob Bacon
1960 - 61	Ev Rose	Ron Hicks
1961 - 62	Bill Phalen	Bob Bacon
1962 - 63	Bill Foster	Harold Stockton
1963 - 64	Bob Bacon	Donald C.F. Moores
1964 - 65	Frank Graham	Frank McGrath
1965 - 66	Ron Hicks	Harold Lewis
1966 - 67	Donald C.F. Moores	Max Sherman
1967 - 68	John MacLean	George Leahy
1969 - 70	Bob Esterbrooks	Wilber Ells
1970 - 71	John Gregory	George Gregg
1971 - 72	Martin Tonary	George Gregg
1972 - 73	Don Doran	John O'Brian
1973 - 74	Frank McGrath	John O'Brian
1974 - 75	George Gregg	Martin Tonary
1975 - 76	Wilber Ells	Nancy Blackmore
1976 - 77	Roger Mazerolle	Mark Allen
1977 - 78	Cedric MacDonald	Doug Mouland
1978 - 79	Cedric MacDonald	Doug Mouland
1979 - 80	Mark Allen	Philip Webb
1981	Doug Mouland	
1983 84	Mark Allen	
1985	George Gregg	
1987 - 88	George Gregg	



Don Moores
President
1966 - 67
Secretary
1963 - 64



Frank McGrath
President
1973 - 74
Secretary
1964 - 65



Harold Lewis
Secretary
1965 - 66

The listing of Presidents and Secretaries 1959 - 1980 is from the publication: *The Atlantic Branch, An Historical Sketch* by Bob Esterbrooks. Presidents after 1980 were found in the minutes of CIPHI annual conferences. Secretaries were not listed in these minutes.



House of Assembly
Nova Scotia

Second Session

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 2016

The honourable Minister of Environment.

HON. MARGARET MILLER « » : I beg leave to make an introduction.

MR. SPEAKER « » : Permission granted.

MS. MILLER « » : I'd like to direct the attention of the House to the east gallery, where we have joining us Sara Baird, Heidi Darling, and Mark Durkee. I would ask them to please stand for the warm welcome of the House. (Applause)

MR. SPEAKER « » : The honourable Minister of Environment.

RESOLUTION NO. 3506

HON. MARGARET MILLER « » : Mr. Speaker, I hereby give notice that on a future day I shall move the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas 2016 marks the 60th Anniversary of the Atlantic Branch of the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors; and

Whereas Canadians and Nova Scotians depend on the institute and its members, such as environmental health officers, food safety specialists, and public health officers, whether they are working in a remote setting, rural area, or urban centre, at all levels of government with business and private industry; and

Whereas public health inspectors over the past 100 years have excelled at protecting our health and well-being where we all live, work, eat, and play;

Therefore be it resolved that we recognize the Atlantic Branch of the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors for their proud history of ongoing contributions in the service of protecting and improving the lives of Atlantic Canadians.

Mr. Speaker, I request waiver of notice and passage without debate.

MR. SPEAKER « » : There has been a request for waiver.

Is it agreed?

It is agreed.

Would all those in favour of the motion please say Aye. Contrary minded, Nay.

The motion is carried.

This motion was passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature recognizing Public Health Inspectors of the Atlantic Region and the 100th Anniversary of CIPHI



Photo taken in the library of the NS Legislature following the Minister's motion to the house. (L to R) Heidi Darling, PHO, Gordon Wilson MLA, Sara Baird and Mark Durkee. Gordon expressed his gratitude for the work we do and provided his thanks to everyone in our profession.

Atlantic Branch Annual Refresher



The Class of 1961, Dalhousie University, September 11 - 15

Front Row (L to R) Beryl Doane, Leo Kaulbach, Arthur Conrad, E.B. Fortin, W. H. Foster, Walter Milley, Al MacKenzie, Don Maxner, Jerome Tompkins, Lucien Ouellet

Second Row (L to R) Frank Graham, Paul MacDonell, Guy Pittman, Gerard Richard, Edward McLeod, J. Campbell Macneil, Mark DeRoche, Donald MacMillian, John MacLean

Third Row (L to R) Ronald Hicks, Guy Henson, William J. Phelan, Don Tupper, Ronald MacLean, Gerald MacDonald, Donald MacPhee; A.J. Cameron; Wilber Ells

Fourth Row (L to R) Donald F. Maclean (Director), J.E. McKelvie, F.D. Whitehouse, C.B. Briggs, A. Noel; D.A. Strong, Aldor LeBlanc, Scovil Hoyt, W.J. Chisholm

Fifth Row (L to R) Roy Keeping, Bob Bacon, Art Hurley, Gill DeLong, John Hayter, Jack Yates, George Leahy, Robert McNeil

In 1956, the New Brunswick Department of Health held a Sanitation Course for its inspectors in Fredericton. Inspectors from other provinces were invited to attend. The course was a success and the Atlantic Branch of CIPHI decided to pursue establishing an extensive course to be held somewhere in the Atlantic Provinces. Frank Graham of Halifax contacted Dalhousie University while Bently Briggs of Fredericton contacted University of New Brunswick and Aldore LeBlanc of Moncton contacted Mt Allison University. In 1961 the first annual refresher course was held under the auspices of the four Provincial Departments of Health. The course was held September 11 to 16 of that year at Henson College, Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax. The course usually was four and one-half days in duration. Donald (Don) MacLean, of Henson College organized, developed, and administered the refresher courses. He was assisted in developing the annual course by a committee of Public Health Inspectors from the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Departments of Health; Directors of Public Health Inspectors from Atlantic Canada; and a member from Medical Services, Federal Government. At the end of each course, participants were asked to evaluate the course and these evaluations were used in planning the next course. Prior to 1975, the course was held at Dalhousie,

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usually in September. These courses were always well attended. Instruction consisted of both classroom and site visits. Participants of these early courses stayed in student residence. This provided opportunity for social gatherings and allow inspectors to become acquainted with those from other provinces. The courses held at Dalhousie was not without problems. *The Atlantic Branch, An Historical Sketch* reports that the deportment and discipline of inspectors left much to be desired. There was correspondence between Dalhousie and the Branch and a "House Committee" was formed to monitor the actions of those attending. The courses also provided an opportunity for a semi-annual meeting of the Branch. From 1975 onward, the courses were alternated between the four Atlantic Provinces. This was

done in part to allow host provinces to send more participants. The courses continued to be organized and administered by Don MacLean. Rising costs, declining participation and lack of support from the Provinces lead to the ending of the courses in mid 1980's. The 1975 course held in Fredericton had 55 participants, spread somewhat even across the four provinces. Registration was \$100. The 1985 course in St John's had 45 participants with 31 coming from the province of Newfoundland. Registration for that course was \$ 250.



Class of 1977, Sydney, NS, September 1977

Front Row (L to R) Arun Kumhare, Bruce Barnhill, Leonard Gallant, Harland Gillis, George Gregg, Frank McGrath, Ed Grovestine, John Brown, Stanley Hall, Fred Whitehouse, Russ Smith, Bill Sampson

Second Row (L to R) D.A. Strong, Leo Skerry, unidentified, Ed MacCallum, Sandy Morrison, Charles Howley, Jack MacDonald, Keiren Tompkins, Jim Wight, Judy Fitzpatrick, Cliff Osmond, James McCorry, Nadine Hamm, Eric Dole, Michael MacPhee

Third Row (L to R) Ron Hicks, Harold MacEachern, Yvon LeBreton, Gerard Reuleau, Tom McClafferty, Ike Anderson, David Walsh, David Rogers, Rob Stevens, Frank Boswell, James Chiasson, Joseph McEachern, Don Doran, John McGlashing, Don Maclean (Director), Bernard Hanlon

100 Members of Distinction

As part of the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Institute Of Public Health Inspectors (CHIPI) *The 100 Members of Distinction* project was undertaken. Its aim was to recognize those people who made outstanding contributions to the profession and the Institute over the first century of its being. The committee chose these 100 members based on their known contributions to CIPHI, while recognizing that many important contributors were likely missed. The success of the Institute would not have been possible without their efforts. Much of the information was provided by CIPHI National Historian Tim Roark.

Included in *The 100 Members of Distinction* were nine inspectors who were certificated while the Atlantic Branch of the Canadian Institute Of Public Health Inspectors was still functioning. Reading their biographies shows their contribution to the Atlantic Branch as well as nationally.



Mark Allen received his CPHI (C) number 2135, in 1973. Mark worked in Saint John, then transferred to the Fredericton public health office in 1976 and in 1979. Mark was appointed to a newly created position at the public health central office, which involved launching province wide training courses. In 1986, Mark was appointed as Fredericton Regional Supervisor, becoming the acting Regional Director in 1989. In 1991, Mark was appointed provincial Director of Community and Environment Health, and as provincial Executive Director of the Health Protection Branch in 2006 until his retirement in 2008. Mark was a strong supporter of the Institute where he served several years on the Atlantic Branch Executive, including two terms as Branch President. He was a member of the National Executive Council for six years and a corresponding and sitting member of the Board of Certification. In 1996, Mark received the Alex Cross Award. In 2002, Mark was honoured with the Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal and in 2008 with Life Membership.



Tamela Carroll began working as a public health inspector in Newfoundland after receiving her CPHI (C) in 1993. A few years later she moved to New Brunswick and became Branch President in 2002, a role she filled for four years. During that time she was instrumental in renewing interest in CIPHI at the Branch level and increase

ing membership numbers. While a member of the

national executive Tamela chaired both the Membership Committee and Merchandise Committee. She successfully led the initiative to trademark CPHI © and the French equivalent, CISP(C) with Industry Canada. Tamela has also organized Branch education conferences and assisted with the core competencies project while acting as New Brunswick Past President. In 2008 Tamela received the President's Award for her dedication to CIPHI.



Arthur Conrad received his CSI (C) number 348, in 1945. In 1944 he began working with the Province of Nova Scotia as a Sanitary Inspector, the third in the province. Retiring as Supervisor, Lunenburg-Queens Health Unit in 1980, Arthur's career with the Department of Health spanned thirty seven years. Arthur was a member of the CPHA and has been a member of the CIPHI since 1958. In 1959-1960 he was Atlantic Branch President and served as a "one man" membership committee for twelve years. Arthur was Branch Treasurer from 1961-1976. In 1970, Arthur was elected National President of the Institute and held that office for two years. Arthur was honoured with Life Membership in 1976. The Institute has had no stronger supporter than Arthur Conrad, so in 2011, he received recognition of 50 years of membership in CIPHI.

Mark Durkee received his CPHI (C) number 2524 in 1976 in Toronto, Ontario. He retired in 2012 after 36 years of service to the Nova Scotia De-



partment of Health, Environment and Agriculture. He has been active in both Branch and National CIPHI activities throughout his career. Mark served the membership through his participation at executive committees at both levels. Mark has helped organize many Branch events, and was a member of the organizing committee for the 2004 National Conference held in Charlottetown, PEI. Mark has been a serving member of the BOC since 2004 and helped to see CIPHI's certifying body through some difficult years in its successful revision of the certification exam format and process. In recognition for his contributions, dedication, proud member and strong supporter of the Institute he was awarded Life Membership in 2011.



Scotia from 1965-1976 becoming Supervisor of Public Health with the Cobequid Health Unit in Truro. After retirement in 1999, George and his wife, Mary Ellen founded a consulting firm, Environment-2000 Consulting. George served the Institute in numerous positions at the Branch and national level including three terms as Branch President and one term as National President. He was very involved on the Planning Committee for Atlantic Branch Conferences, and National Conferences. As National President, George participated in the process leading to the inaugural meeting of the Board of Trustees for the EHFC and in the creation of the Memorandum of Agreement between CIPHI and NEHA to co-host an International conference in Winnipeg (1992). He also initiated a Strategic Planning Committee to study the Future Role of the PHI. George was honoured with the Alex Cross Award in 1987 and the Life Membership Award in 1994.

Leonard Gallant received his CSI (C) number 1278, in 1961. Prince Edward Island was served well by Leonard for forty three years. Provincially he was instrumental in promoting



the food handler training program, developing enhanced staff development and addressing environmental health issues as the Manager of Environmental Programs. He was the President of the Nova Scotia/PEI Branch of CIPHI and a recipient of the Alex Cross Award in 1997. Upon retiring in 2004, Leonard remained involved and at the request of the Public Health Agency of Canada, began orchestrating the development of the CIPHI Retirees Advisory Committee with other retired representatives from each province. He is now the Past Chair. Nationally he formed the Consortium of Public Health Educators representing each of the BOC accredited schools. The Council of Professional Experience (CoPE) committee of CIPHI has Len as a current member from its inception due to his strong interest in ongoing professional development. Len was awarded CIPHI Life Membership in 2003 and in 2012 received his 50 year Member Award.

Mike LeBlanc received his CPHI (C) number 4011, in 1995. Mike graduated from the University of Prince Edward Island in 1992 and was hired into a PHI training program with the New Brunswick Department of Health as a Public Health Technician. He graduated from Ryerson in 1995. Mike worked in the Moncton area for a few years before moving to Winnipeg in 1999 where he covered the St. Boniface area. In 1997, Mike created the first national CIPHI website and has administered it for the past seventeen years. Mike also helped to establish and maintain the EHFC website from 2000-2010. In 2002, he became regional supervisor for the Winnipeg district. In 2007, he was Chief Public Health Inspector and Manager of the Health Protection Unit. Mike was involved with managing the transition of the City of Winnipeg Health Department to the Provincial Government. In 1999, Mike received the EHR Award and in 2001 was honoured with the Alex Cross Award.



George M. Gregg received CPHI (C) number 1404 In 1963. George worked with the Saint John Sub-District Board of Health from 1962-1965. He then worked in several areas of Nova

Cal Morgan received certificate number 2668, in 1977. He was the first President of the Newfoundland and Labrador Branch when it was

established in 1989 and subsequently supported it in a variety of capacities. He also bolstered the National Executive Council during its evolution to its current format. Representing the smallest Branch within the CIPHI, Cal helped overcome challenges to support and maintain the membership recognized today. Cal was instrumental in getting the CIPHI National Educational Conference to St. John's. As the Branch's BOC Exam Coordinator for close to twenty years, Cal is recognized as the consummate professional in dealing with the BOC candidates. His contributions have been appreciated by all connected with the examination process. In 2008 Cal was awarded the President's Award for his significant contributions, not only to our profession during his twenty-five years of public service in Newfoundland and Labrador, but also to CIPHI.



Newfoundland in 1945. Doug was the first Newfoundlander to receive his certification in 1949, CSIC number 675 and appointed regional health inspector for western Newfoundland (Corner Brook) in 1950. In 1950, he assisted in setting up chest x-ray surveys for the Newfoundland TB Association and helped introduce the Victorian Order of Nurses to Western Newfoundland. He was Director and a founding member of the Canadian Red Cross in Corner Brook. In 1954, Doug was appointed Chief Health Inspector and in 1980, Director of Emergency Health Services. During his career Doug served on numerous Provincial and Federal committees as well as an examiner for the CIPHI Board of Certification.

Douglas Strong attended Memorial College in St John's to study medicine but due to the death of his father was compelled to go to work to help support his mother. Doug was the 1st health inspector in the province of Newfoundland, appointed by the Commission of the Government of

Alex Cross Award Recipients

The "Alex Cross Award" was created by CIPHI 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". Alex Cross sat the examination and gained the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in April 1930. He began his career in public health with the Winnipeg Health Department in 1931. Alex played an important role in securing the first national Charter for the Institute. He was a Charter Member of the Institute and remained a member of the Dominion Council for many years. Alex Cross died in 1993, at the time having been a member of the Institute for sixty-three years.

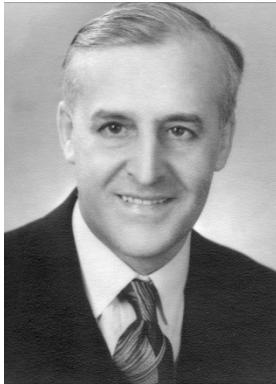


George Gregg, Truro, NS, was the only Atlantic Branch Inspector to receive the Alex Cross Award. He is shown receiving the award in 1987. Other Atlantic area Inspectors to receive the award are:

- Mark Allen, Geary, NB - 1996
- Leonard Gallant, North River, PEI - 1997
- Gary Moulton, Halifax, NS - 2011
- Joe Bradley, Charlottetown, PEI - 2015

Life Member Awards

The Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors (CIPHI) believes that individuals who make an outstanding contribution to the Institute, to the profession and/or to community over an extended period of time deserve special recognition. These special efforts deserve recognition. CIPHI acknowledges these individuals with the Life Member Award.



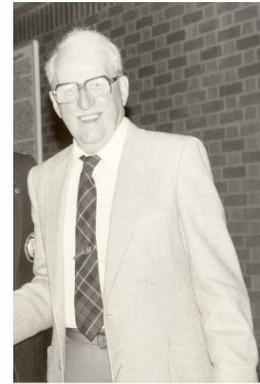
Arthur Pettipas
Halifax, NS
1967

Arthur was the first person from Atlantic Canada to receive their Certificate in Sanitary Inspection in 1935.



Arthur C Conrad
Amherst, NS
1977

Arthur received his Certificate in Sanitary Inspection in 1945. He was involved in founding the Atlantic Branch. Arthur served as president of the Branch and President of CIPHI



Frank Graham
Dartmouth, NS
1987

Frank Received his Certificate in Sanitary Inspection in 1949. He was President of Atlantic Branch 1965 - 66.

Since 1988, six other inspectors from Atlantic Canada have received Life Member Awards



George Gregg
Truro NS



Murray Lewis
Hoyt NB



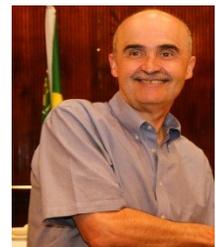
Len Gallant
Charlottetown



Mark Allen
Geary NB



Mark Durkee
Digby NS



Patrick Murray
Gander NL

CIPHI Involved in Two Heroic Rescues



In September 1990, Keiren Tompkins, a CPHI working with the Nova Scotia Department of Health, saved the life of a scuba diver in the waters off Chebucto Head, near Halifax NS. Tompkins, accompanied by fellow Inspectors, Jackie Lavalee and Rosemary Arsenault were doing an on-site inspection of a building site

when they heard cries for help coming from the nearby ocean. Running to the coast, they spotted a scuba diver being battered against large rocks by the surf. While others ran for a telephone, Keiren went down to the shoreline, stripped to his underwear and swam about twenty feet in the rough water to a rocky outcrop, from which he could reach the scuba diver and pull him to safety. After resting, the two swam back to shore. The scuba diver was a California tourist in his late 40's who had been swimming with two companions. A crew from the CBC arrived looking for an interview, but Keiren modestly refused. He returned to his site inspection and then continued with other duties until the end of his regular day.

In January 2014, Keiren Tompkins, then Executive Director of the Nova Scotia Government Employees Union, was involved in the dramatic rescue of a 21-year-old man who fell through the ice at Uisge Ban Falls in Baddeck, Cape Breton. Kieren and a friend, Steve Ross were hiking when they noticed some kids climbing on the falls there, which were completely frozen over. One of the kids started sliding down the base of the falls. Suddenly he broke the ice and disappeared into the water. Without thinking twice, Ross and Tompkins rushed over and peered into the hole, only to see rushing water underneath and no sign of the youth. Keiren poked his upper body into the hole, spotted the youth caught under the ice, struggling to stay afloat. He reached out to him with a hiking pole. The youth grabbed it and managed to get his head out of the water. Fortunately, Ross and Tompkins were able to haul the youth to safety.

For their quick thinking and valiant effort, Tompkins and Ross were awarded a Nova Scotia Medal of Bravery and the Carnegie Medal. The medal

is awarded in Canada and the United States for acts of extraordinary civilian heroism and was established by Andrew Carnegie. Since 1904, the commission has honoured 9,845 awardees or their families.

Keiren received his CPHI (C) in 1977 and was Secretary of the NS/NB/PEI Branch. He tried to get 100% of the Nova Scotia inspectors to join the institute and have the Institute recognized by legislation in Nova Scotia. He also wrote and presented several briefs to government on the role and future of PHI's in public health.



DISCUSS HEALTH NEEDS – The Atlantic Branch of the Public Health Inspectors, was host at a “hospitality session” for the delegates at the 39th national convention of the Canadian Public Health Inspectors at the Lord Nelson Hotel. Shown in a discussion of health needs are (L to R) Aubury Ball, Dominion President, Prince Albert, Sask.: William Phelan, Convention chairman, Shubenacadie

Reflections of a Public Health Inspector In Nova Scotia - 1964 - 69 By James McCorry

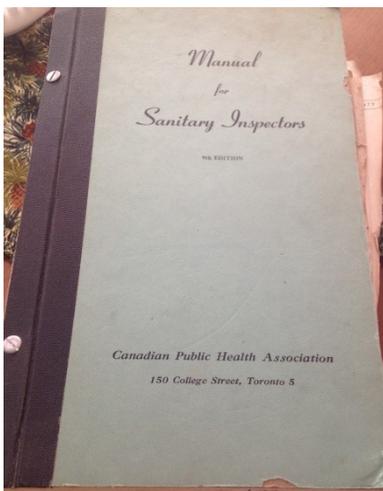
My career as a Public Health Inspector started with the Lunenburg- Queen's Health Unit located in Bridgewater, NS in the fall of 1964. The health unit encompassed the counties of Lunenburg and Queen's with seven Boards of Health, each municipal unit having its own Board. Staffing comprised the Medical Officer of Health, Dr Wilfred Bent, two inspectors, Beryl Doane and Don Maxner, in addition to nursing, clerical and dental hygienists. My hiring brought inspection staff to three. I was hired with the expectation that I would be sent to Ryerson to complete the two year diploma program in Inspection. My hiring came too late to enroll that fall so I was asked to take the correspondence course provided by the Canadian Public Health Association while I continued to work, and I would be enrolled in Ryerson the next fall. Unfortunately I was not to see Ryerson. During the first winter on the job, Beryl Doane became ill and shortly after passed away. I would certify that spring, (Certificate # 1521) after completing the course and writing required exams, including an oral exam. Now with another certified inspector in the Unit, it wasn't necessary for me to attend Ryerson. Certification

twenty one years of age. Ironically, I could inspect taverns, swab glasses, make recommendations, but was not old enough to buy a beer. With two inspectors, both working from Bridgewater, the areas of their responsibility were established by the LaHave River, with me covering west of the river, while the area east of the river was covered by my colleague.

Boards of Health were legislated under the Public Health Act of Nova Scotia and were able to make their own regulations. This presented some interesting scenarios, as there were seven boards in the Unit, there was potential for seven different sets of regulations. With the guidance of the Department of Health and the Health Unit Director, these differences were minimized although they were present. Examples of these differences included foodservice temperatures, lot areas for on-site sewage disposal, and required water and toilets for food shops. Milk was still a responsibility of the Department of Health. Each week I was required to visit the two dairies in the area to take milk samples. All samples had to be sent to Halifax for testing, and had to be received there by Thursday to allow the lab to do the tests before the weekend. As samples were sent by train, the train schedule dictated your sampling. With a dairy in Liverpool and Bridgewater, the schedule would not allow sampling both on one day. In preparing for the weekly sampling, we had to clean and wrap the pipettes used and take them to the local hospital for sterilization. Sampling at the dairy consisted of taking samples from each product. Milk was processed using vat pasteurization. If bacteria counts were found, follow up sampling would include taking samples from each processing vat as well as in-line sampling. Equipment was checked for cleanliness as well as milkstone build-up. Recording charts were checked to ensure correct pasteurization temperatures were being met. Milk was



(L) Beryl Doane - certified 1944, and (R) Don Maxner - certified 1949, were the two inspectors with whom I began my career in public health inspection.



The Manual for Sanitary Inspectors. This manual was used for the correspondence course provided by the Canadian Public Health Association.

also brought with it a raise from my two-hundred dollar a month salary. Until I certified I carried out all the duties of a public health inspector. I would do inspections and investigations and write reports, however would report back my findings to Doctor Bent or Don Maxner who would initiate any follow-up or reports to the Boards. Even after being certified, I could not sign orders of recommendations, as I was still considered a minor, under

(Continued on page 18)

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delivered to the dairy in 10 gallon cans. Each can was opened and tasted by the receiver. Poor quality milk was rejected and the producer reported to the inspector for a follow-up farm visit. Every several months raw samples were taken and the inspector performed a Resazurin Blue test which indicated the quality of the milk.

I also had responsibility for inspection of the dairy farms that supplied both dairies. This was one of the more pleasurable aspects of the job. Having spent part of my youth living in the country, I had spent a lot of time around cattle and barns as well as helping with hay making so always looked forward to visiting a farm and talking to the producer. I approached every visit as an opportunity to learn more about the dairy industry as well as carry out my responsibilities as an inspector. Summer visits were always hot and buggy. Winter visits were cold, with most farms seemly on top of a hill with a steady north wind blowing. Long driveways were snow covered in winter and deeply rutted in the spring. Inspections were straight forward, first checking the cows to see if they were clean and free of caked on manure. Udders and teats were checked for cleanliness and any cuts, bruising or swelling. The barns were checked for cleanliness, no accumulation of manure, walls and stalls were white washed. The milk house was inspected, again for cleanliness and fly control. Milking equipment – milking machines, teat cups and rubbers were checked for cleanliness and damage. Cleaning and sanitizing methods were discussed with the producer as were results of recent milk testing.

Inspections in the mid 1960's included summer camps and recreational waters. Summer camp operators were to apply to the Medical Officer of Health for a camp permit. Initial inspections were done prior to camp opening to collect water samples, both drinking and swimming. Once camp was in session, an inspection was made which included food service, sanitation, sleeping accommodations, first aid and water safety provisions. Each time a new group of campers entered camp, another inspection was required, unless the camp staff remained unchanged. Camp kitchens in my area were pretty basic, a cooking stove, refrigerator and a sink. Stove and fridge were almost all old and donated by a generous donor. The Scout camp in Queen's County was better equipped with equipment provided by the Bowater Mersey Paper Company from their wood camps. Dishwashing for the kitchen was one sink, usually enamel and damaged. Campers washed dishes in two dish pans, wash in one, rinse in second and air dry. In one camp, milk in 10 gal cans was kept in an old dug well in the woods. Washrooms were always outdoor privies often lacking hand washing. Regulation specified space per camper in sleeping accommodation, either cabin or tenting. A qualified first aid person and lifeguard were required. Summer camp inspections were always welcomed. I had camped as a Cub and Scout and was still involved in the Scouting movement. This gave me an appreciation for the difficulties that camp staff had around foodservice etc. It also gave me an opportunity to look at other camping programs and find ways to improve those camps in which I had an involvement.

I received my first lesson in public health from attending camp as a Scout. Around the campfire one night, the camp Chief (Director to non-Scouters) was giving us some advice that would be useful in life. He said that if we were ever served food in a dish or cup that was chipped or cracked then we should not accept the food – the chip could contain germs and make us sick. Not bad advice from an old, but respected leader. Another camp experience provided some "inspection" humour. Another inspector / summer camp story has stayed with me, and to some extent reminded me not to overstay my welcome. Before becoming an inspector I had attended a Scout camp as part of the leadership team. The health Inspector arrived to do his inspection and completed his task just as the dinner bell was to sound. The camp director invited

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Glass milk bottles were still being used. Milk was delivered to the door. Public complaints concerned off taste caused by exposure to light while on doorsteps, and often dirty caps. Milk cans were still the way to store and transport milk. Bulk storage and transport were still several years away.

(Continued from page 18)

ed the inspector to join us for dinner, and was accepted. All during dinner, I could see the cook pacing and looking anxious (we ate in the kitchen). After dinner the inspector thanked us for the hospitality and left. Then the eruption occurred. The cook jumped up and down while shouting for all to hear, "you don't invite those guys to eat, you get them in and out as fast as you can".

Part of the job in those early days was working at x-ray clinics. When I began as an inspector, there were still many older people who at one time had been ill with tuberculosis and still required follow-up chest x-rays. Each fall the Health Unit would conduct mobile clinics throughout the area. Clinics were held in the community and in institutions. A portable x-ray machine was used, consisting of the x-ray camera with stand, a stand for holding the x-ray plates, and a tent for changing film in the plates. In all there were three very heavy cases to be carried into the clinic. It seemed that there were always steps to climb, one location I recall two sets of steps. After setting up the camera and stand, the tent had to be set up. First the metal frame had to be erected then layers of black cloth were draped over the frame, alternating each layer always aware that one corner had to be opened to pass in and out the plate. When the x-ray was taken, the plate would be passed to me through the curtain. I would then, in the dark, open the frame, remove the exposed film, place it into the proper half of a wooden carrying case, remove the unexposed film from the other half of the case, inset it into the plate, lock the back of the plate, and pass it back through the curtain to the doctor. There were often in excess of fifty x-rays taken at a clinic. I remember one clinic where we thought we may have lost the whole days work. As always when taking down the tent, the box containing the x-rays was removed from the tent and sat beside the other equipment so as not to be knocked over or inadvertently opened. I heard a new nurse say "what's in this box", I looked quickly and saw her just starting to lift the lid on the film box. I quickly yelled "stop"; the nurse gave me a startled look and quickly dropped the lid back in place. Fortunately for all, when developed, the films had only a slight grey line along the top and were readable. The clinic did not have to be repeated. One year the Nova Scotia TB Association did a series of x-ray clinics in my area. The clinics, held in the late fall, were

all evening clinics. I was offered, and accepted, a job doing for them at night what I had been doing all day at the Health Unit clinics. Pay wasn't great but added income was welcomed.

Community sanitation was always an interesting part of the job. Public complaints could include anything from sewage (often privies); housing; smoke; barking or rabid dogs; weeds; garbage; unsightly premises; and complaints about restaurants and food stores.

While restaurants and foodshops were licensed (under 7 different sets of regulations), most complaints were from disgruntled former employees. Complaints those days were generally verbal, with written complaints not required before investigating. The complainant was always protected by confidentiality. One could almost always determine that the person with a restaurant complaint had just recently worked at that particular establishment. However this was of little consequence as the complaint was always investigated. A number of other complaints were often made by neighbours, it not being uncommon for each neighbour to phone within minutes of each other. I would investigate each one thoroughly, and given the source and reason for the complaint would almost find something that would need to be rectified. I often suggested that they complainant contact their neighbour about rectifying the problem before I went out and then call me back. This often worked, and in a small community kept a small neighbourly dispute from escalating into a feud.

Sub-standard housing was always a concern. Housing was covered under the Health Act of Nova Scotia back then. Most complaints resulted from poor repair; moisture and mould; leaking roofs and drafts; and lack of adequate water and sewer. I was always concerned when I received a housing complaint as often small children, the elderly or disadvantaged people were involved. I probably had less tolerance for landlords of sub-standard housing than I had for any other complaint. This intolerance followed me throughout my career. I have often complained of slum landlords and social agencies, landlords charging inflated rents for social housing and the agencies paying it. This landlord-agency peeve was never more apparent to me than later in my career when I worked in Northern Alberta.

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On-site sewage disposal was what ended this first chapter in my public health inspector career as well as almost taking my life. Regulation at that time was new, and again each Board of Health had their own regulation. A lot inspection was to look for water courses and wells. If minimum separation from these could be maintained, a permit would be recommended. The Board of Health would issue the permit based on the Inspectors recommendation. Thankfully as new regulations were adopted, these old permits were not grandfathered. Years after recommending a permit, it was not uncommon to have someone claim that they had a permit that had been issued years before. Beds were generally area beds of leveled pit run gravel with beach rock under the



Many of the one and two room schools, similar to the above, were still plentiful in rural Nova Scotia in the early 1960's.

pipes. Once a permit was issued, unless there was a Central Mortgage and Housing or Department of Veterans Affairs mortgage involved, you never visited the site again. This early stage of my career

ended when I could not recommend a permit of an onsite system for two elderly ladies living in an isolated seaside community, the rea-

son being that their lot could not meet lot area requirements although it could accommodate a system. All I could picture was my grandmother having to go out to that dilapidated privy in snowy or rainy Nova Scotia fall or winter. Someone else could do it, not me.

The life threatening part was me falling into a septic tank. It happened in response to a complaint about a system being installed without a permit. I visited the property containing a mobile home and saw a concrete septic tank in the ground. There was a sewer pipe from the mobile into the tank as well as an outlet from the tank running on the ground surface. Two ladies were observing me from the mobile. Rather than walking around the tank I thought I could squeeze between the tank and the mobile. Big mistake, the ground gave way and much to the delight of the

ladies, I slid into the tank. I managed to crawl out, and being soaked through with you know what, went back to my car. I drove back to the office stopping outside my secretary's window and blew my horn. When she looked out at me I said, "I'm going home, see you tomorrow". I then drove home, stripped down in the mudroom and made directly to the shower. First stop the following day was back to the mobile issuing the order to get a permit and install the system properly.

The mid-sixties also saw the introduction of mechanical sewage treatment with the installing of small aeration systems. Several were installed in new schools being built at that time and at least one was installed at a nursing home. A number of small "Convento" systems were installed for single family homes. These installations required quarterly sampling. Samples, in particular for BOD had to be at the lab in Halifax a short time after collecting. On sampling day, myself and the other inspector would scatter about the Health Unit collecting the samples, returning to the Bridgewater office. Here the samples would be packed, taken to the bus station and put on a bus for Halifax. The lab would be notified that they were on the way and would arrange for their pick up.

My first introduction to a Public Health Inspector was while in school. I attended a rural two room school, in fact I was its janitor for my last year there, cleaning the classroom and privies each day after school. Each year the inspector would make his annual visit. When he came into the classroom he was always introduced to the class. In unison, the class would stand and say "hello Mr Doane". The older boys, showing no respect, nicknamed him Mr Privy. When I began inspection, I always got a similar introduction and response from the class. I always appreciated it, although with some embarrassment and thought "I'm Mr Privy". There were still many one and two room schools in the Health Unit although new consolidated schools were starting to be built. In the old schools, one would check that the rooms were clean; heating was adequate; windows would open to provide ventilation; shelves and hangers in the cloakrooms; and using a light meter, check lighting intensity. Privies were checked for sanitation and that a supply of lime was available to cover the pit after use. Water samples were collected and one would ensure paper cups

(Continued on page 21)



In the mid 1960's, small local schools were being replaced by consolidated schools. The school above, replaced the two room school that I had attended.

were available. Hot and cold water supply was also checked. Inspections of the newer consolidated schools were more in-

involved. In fact our involvement began with the plans for the new schools. We would look at them to ensure that the basic requirements were there. Details as to size of sewage disposal, well yield, lighting fixtures, toilets and hand sinks etc were all approved by the Department's only Sanitary Engineer in Halifax. As construction progressed, we would carry out inspections to see that the engineers recommendations were being complied with. Before the school was occupied, we did a thorough inspection, including lighting in each classroom. Water samples were taken as well. The new school could not open without the Medical Officers approval, based on our recommendations.



Some of the larger milk producers were using milking machines similar to the above, however there were still a few producers milking by hand.

Social Functions Planned For Health Inspectors

Star - July 8,

Monday morning witnessed the official opening of the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors, and while the 55 male delegates discussed business matters, their wives and children found entertainment elsewhere.

For the kiddies, a tour of the Nova Scotia Museum of Science highlighted their day, and they didn't mind the rain a bit. The tour was under the direction of Mary Cole, museum department supervisor of the children's playground.

Stuffed birds, fossils, bones, and snakes—they saw them all and had "great fun," and following the tour, the children were shown a film at the museum.

The ladies, on the other hand, with the little ones out of the way for an hour or so, met for a get-acquainted coffee party in the Georgian Rom of the Lord Nelson Hotel.

Mrs. A. Ball, wife of the dominion president of the institute, hosted the party. After 11 years of conventions, she insists she still "loves them," despite the adverse weather about which her hopes are extremely optimistic.

Co-hostess was Mrs. D. Bacon, whose husband, Robert Bacon, is president of the Atlantic branch of the Institute of Public Health Inspectors.

Husbands won't be completely left out of the social end of the convention however; on the contrary, a lobster party, a tour of the city and a trip to Peggy's Cove, are among the events planned.

The convention will conclude on Thursday.

Honourary Members

The Canadian Institute Of Public Health Inspectors confers Honourary Membership on individuals of provincial, national or international influence who have furthered the field or profession of environmental public health and who demonstrate superior achievement in their chosen field and demonstrate a special commitment to the ideals and concerns of environmental public health. Honourary Members have demonstrated a commitment to the ideals and purposes of the CIPHI; made a provincial or national impact with their work; demonstrated superior achievement and leadership in their field of work; and/or made contributions of long-term significance to environmental public health.

Four persons were conferred Honourary Membership in CIPHI during the time of the Atlantic Branch.

1962: Alywin .J. Cameron, Fredericton, NB. Mr



Cameron was the first Sanitary Engineer for the Department of Health in New Brunswick. He later worked with the New Brunswick Water Authority and Department of Environment.

1968: Mr. Donald F. MacLean, Halifax, NS (now Richmond, BC). Don MacLean, through Henson Collage, Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, organized, developed, and administered the refresher courses for Atlantic Branch Inspectors. Courses ran from 1961 to 1985.



1969: Mr. Robert D. McKay, Bass River, NS. R. Donald McKay joined the Nova Scotia Department of Public Health in 1936 as Provincial Sanitary Engineer and directed the environmental sanitation program until his appointment in 1957 as the first director of the Division of Environmental Hygiene. Mr. McKay pioneered many of the environmental hygiene programs in the Department which are today accepted as a matter of



routine. He advised many public health inspectors during his tenure as Director.

1989 Ms. Nancy Park, Amherst, NS. Ms Parks was Secretary to George Gregg, the President of CIPHI for many years.



The Canadian Institute have conferred Honourary Members on three other individuals from the Atlantis Region:

1996: Mr. Charles McKendy, Saint John, NB: Involved in the development and launch of PHI handheld computer project

2011: Ms. Helen Mersereau , Sydney, Nova Scotia: Instructor, Bach. of Tech. Public Health. Cape Breton University

2013: Dr. Lamont Sweet, Stratford, PEI: Deputy Chief Public Health Officer who has provided leadership, guidance and support for Environmental Health and PHIs since 1980.

This award is issued to a former member of the National Executive Council, Board of Certification, Council of Professional Experience or Environmental Health Foundation of Canada, who

President's Award

has demonstrated outstanding service and commitment to the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors while in office. The award was first presented in 1999. Since then four inspectors from Atlantic Canada have received the award.

2008: Ms. Tamela Carroll, Fredericton, NB; and Mr. Cal Morgan, Holyrood, NL

2009: Mr. Paul Noseworthy, Clarenville, NL

2012: Mr. Barry MacGregor, Sydney, NS

Environmental Health Review Award

The Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors recognizes individuals or organizations that effectively communicate an issue or issues of health significance. The award is presented to the individual or agency who, in the opinion of the National Executive Council, effectively utilizes communication to address a public health or environmental health issue.

Five individuals or organizations from Atlantic Canada, the only one recommended by the Atlantic Branch being Dr Ross McCurdy.

1987: Ross F. McCurdy, Ph.D., Halifax, NS: for leadership in environmental health issues and in particular chemical research and education regarding drinking water quality.

1991: CBC Maritimes' TV Program "Land and Sea", Halifax, NS: for two decades of excellence in presenting environmental health issues to the Maritime public.

1999: Mike LeBlanc , Riverview, NB: for excellence in presenting environmental health issues to the public through the development of the CIPHI web site

2012: Carrie Fraser, Inverness, NS: for creating and chairing the National Working Group on Personal Service establishments.

2013: The New Brunswick Office of the Chief MOH, lead by Dr. Elish Cleary, Saint John, NB: for leadership in devising sound public health advice and recommendations for the Government and people of NB, on potential effects of having Shale Gas Industry in the province.



Recognition of 50 Year Members

Being a member of any organization for 50 years is an important milestone to be recognized. For those who have done so with the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors they are expressing their support for their profession showing their dedication to the Institute. Recognizing the importance of these members and their contributions to the Institute over the years is more than well deserved.

Three members in Atlantic Canada have achieved this milestone. All were very active with the Atlantic Branch and have received numerous awards from the Institute, including Life Memberships.



Arthur C Conrad
Amherst, NS
Certificate # 348
Certified 1945

Arthur (c) is seen receiving 50 Year Member Award from Len Gallant (l) and Bob Esterbrooks ®. Bob and Art worked together in Amherst for many years.



Murray Lewis
Hoyt, NB
Certified 1959

Murray is seen being presented with the 50 Year Member Award by Mark Allen

Leonard Gallant
Charlottetown, PEI
Certificate # 1278
Certified 1961



Len is seen receiving his 50 Year Member Award from Ryan Neale of the CIPHI NS/PEI Branch

The Alexander Officer Award

The Alexander Officer Award was created in honour of the very significant contribution by Alexander Officer to public health and the creation of an association for sanitary officials in Canada. Mr. Officer began his career in Scotland where he became an Assistant Sanitary Inspector. After working in Scotland for several years he and his family moved to Montreal, shortly thereafter settled in Winnipeg. Alexander worked for the City of Winnipeg as a Sanitary Inspector and ultimately became the Chief of the Sanitation and Housing Department for the City. He took on the training of candidates for the Certificate in Sanitary Inspection issued by the Royal Sanitary Institute of London, England.

Mr. Officer was instrumental in the formation of the Sanitary Inspectors Association of Western Canada in 1913, now titled the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors. He holds the distinction of being the first Secretary-Treasurer of the association in 1913, a position he held for 18 years. Alexander Officer is one of the thirteen "Charter Members" of the association who signed the charter for national incorporation in 1934.

Because of Mr. Officer's significant contribution to public health and the association, the Alexander Officer Award was approved at the Annual Gen-

eral Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors in Halifax, Nova Scotia in July 1994. This award is issued to an organization or agency for outstanding and meritorious achievements in the field of public or environmental health.

Although the Award was instituted after the demise of the Atlantic Branch, the award has been presented to three Atlantic area precipitants.

2000: Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture & Marketing, Truro, NS; for its outstanding contribution in creating a new Food Safety Program.

2008: Health Protection Branch, Office of the Chief M. H. O., New Brunswick Dept. of Health, Fredericton, NB; for the development of a food service inspection report website and the first "Food Standard Operating Procedures".

2011: Nova Scotia Dept. of Health & Wellness, Halifax, NS; for the preparation and publishing of an excellent report titled, "The Renewal of Public Health in Nova Scotia; Building a Public Health System to Meet the Needs of Nova Scotians".

Retired Advisory Committee Members (Senators)

British Columbia	Charlie Young	Ken Christian (A)
Alberta	Bill Chrapko	Kenn Blom (A)
Saskatchewan	John Bower	Yvonne Graff (A)
Manitoba	Bernie Chrisp	Trevor Williams (A)
Ontario	Pamela Scharfe (Chair)	Klaus Seeger, Brian Hatton (A)
Quebec	(vacant)	(vacant)
New Brunswick	Murray Lewis	Philip Webb (A)
Nova Scotia	James McCorry	Mark Durkee (A)
Prince Edward Island	Len Gallant	(vacant)
Newfoundland & Labrador	Calvin Morgan	Mary Cahill (A)
Federal Service	David Bennitz	(vacant)

(A) Alternate