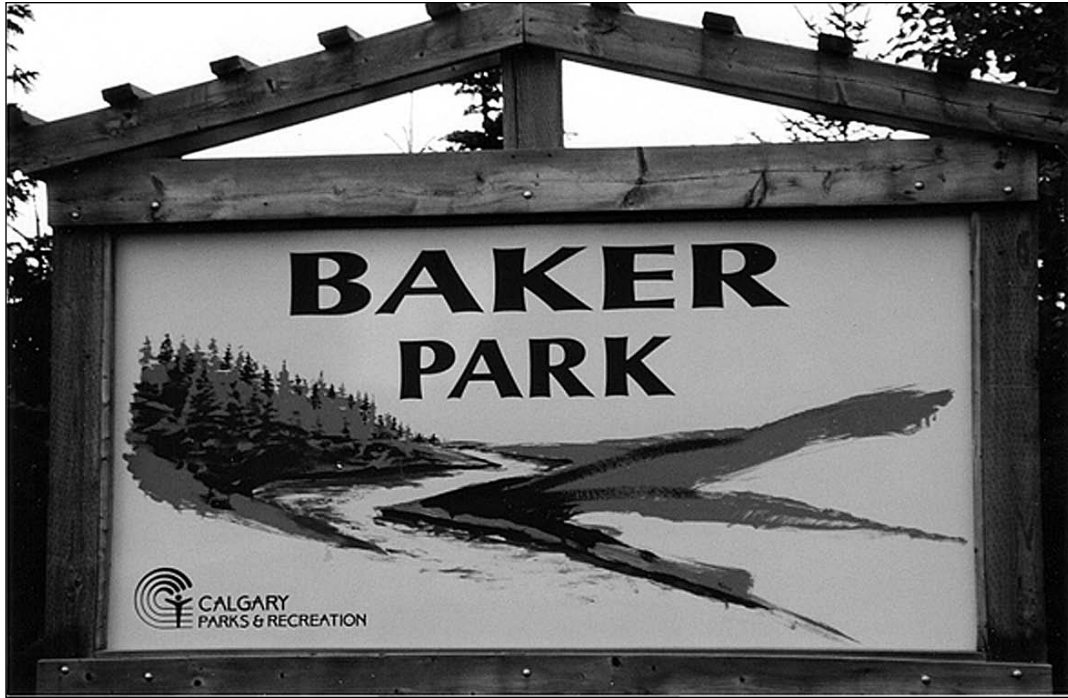




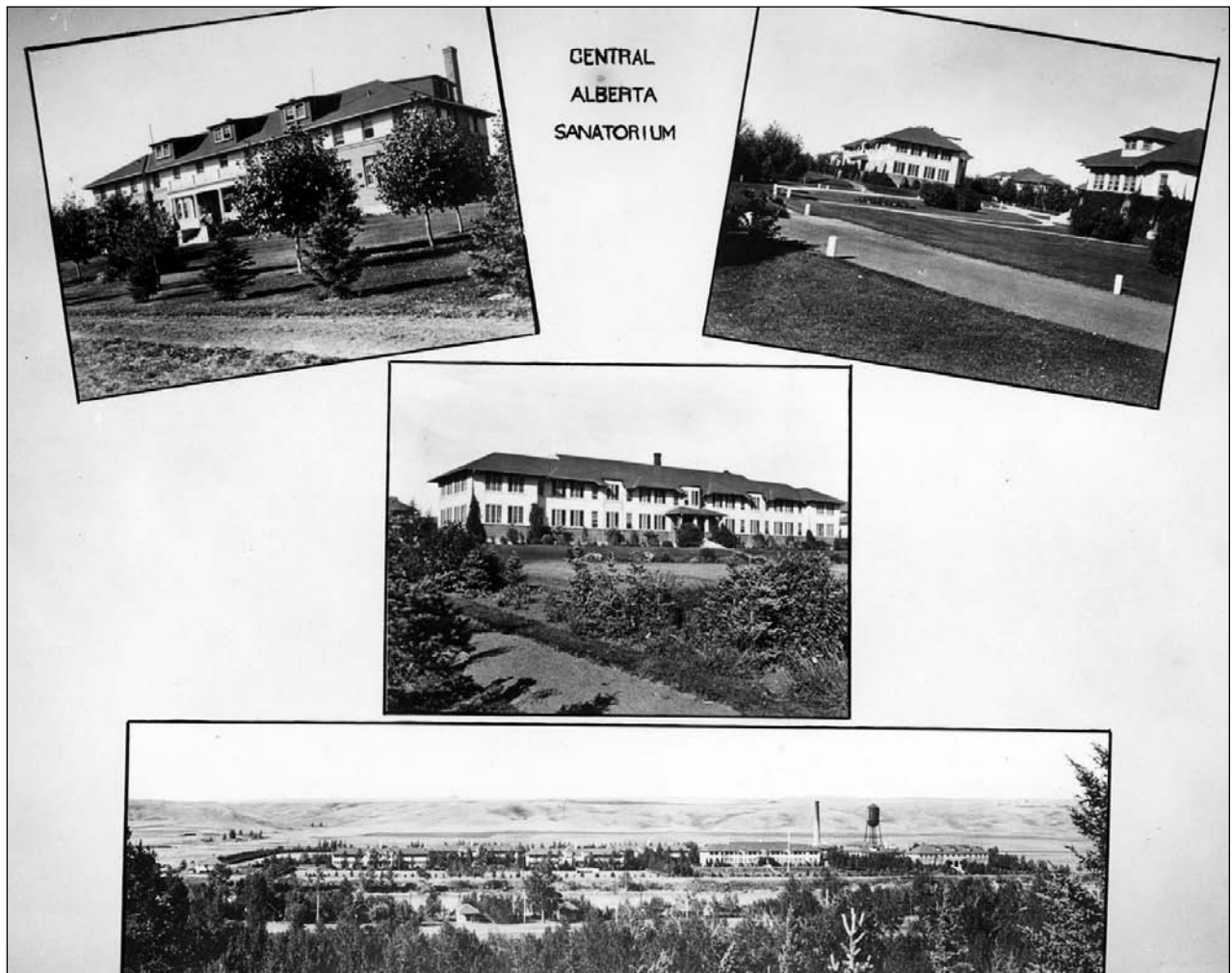
23-1

**ALBERT HENRY BAKER, MD, FACP, FRCPC  
1883-1953**



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*Baker Park*



GENTRAL  
ALBERTA  
SANATORIUM

*Central Alberta Sanatorium, Calgary, 1920-1970*

23-3

## ALBERT HENRY BAKER, MD, FACP, FRCPC 1883-1953

*Alberta had the lowest tuberculosis rate in Canada in 1946, 17.2 per 100,000. If aboriginals were included it ranked third.<sup>(1)</sup>*

### Introduction

The first specialized service for the care and treatment of tuberculosis in Alberta was initiated by Dr. Ernest Wills in Calgary from 1904-1908. Dr. Wills died in a bicycle accident. The delivery of TB services in Alberta received little concrete attention for another decade, until tuberculosis care for returning veterans became a crisis during WWI. In 1915 Dr. A.H. Baker, like Dr. G.D. Stanley and Manitoba's Dr. D.A. Stewart before him, developed tuberculosis. Dr. Baker was thirty-two. Two years later he tried to enlist. Declared not fit for service he was sent to China instead. On his return in 1918, Dr. Baker was assigned to the newly acquired and renovated Frank Sanatorium in southern Alberta. It had been leased to treat the returned veterans who had acquired tuberculosis. Dr. Baker's assignment became a lifelong one.

By 1919 Dr. Baker was Alberta's senior TB specialist. He remained the Director of the TB services under Drs. W.C. Laidlaw and M.R. Bow until 1950, when he retired and moved to BC. After he died in 1953, the Central Alberta Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Bowness (near Calgary) was renamed the Baker Sanatorium. It closed for TB patients in 1970 when the last twenty-nine patients were moved to the newer Aberhart Sanatorium in Edmonton.

### From Youth to TB physician 1883-1918

Details about Dr. Albert Henry Baker's early life are sketchy.<sup>(2)</sup> He was born in Walkerton, Ontario on June 25, 1883 and grew up in Ontario and Quebec. Dr. Baker graduated from the University of Toronto Medical School in 1911, the same year Dr. M.R. Bow graduated from Queens. In 1914 he joined the Mayo Clinic medical staff, but in 1915 developed tuberculosis. His treatment included rest and recov-

ery at the famous Trudeau Sanatorium at Saranac Lake in New York. It was the first sanatorium built on the North American continent in 1884. His experience in all likelihood contributed to Dr. Baker's assignment to treat tuberculosis patients near the end of World War I.

When Dr. Baker tried to enlist in 1917, he was deemed unfit for service in France, so he went instead to China with the Canadian Army Medical Corps (Voluntary Imperials).<sup>(3)</sup> On his return from China, he was appointed the second physician at Alberta's Frank Sanatorium in March 1918, under Dr. J.B. Ritchie.

### TB Care in Canada 1896-1901

The history of tuberculosis care in Canada antedated Dr. Baker's entry into the field by twenty years. It began in 1895, when book publisher Sir William Gage wrote in the Montreal Gazette about the need for sanatoria, in climatic areas similar to those of Denver. He specifically suggested Calgary or Kamloops. Calgary Mayor Wesley Orr and CPR President van Horne showed an interest. Resistance soon surfaced from hotels, representatives of the travelling public, and a gentleman at Mitford, Alberta three miles west of Cochrane, who thought Calgary was unacceptable and wrote accordingly. Gage agreed with him, which left Kamloops as the preferred bidder.<sup>(4)</sup>

The first formal step towards a national organization occurred when Gage and his TB interested associates, obtained passage of a Parliamentary Act in 1896. It approved the formation of the National Sanatorium Association. One year later in 1897 the National Association persuaded the Ontario Government to build the first sanatorium in Canada

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1. Jamieson, Heber C. *Early Medicine in Alberta*, page 81, AMA, 1947.
  2. Baker, Albert H. Obituaries: CMAJ 69: 331, 1953, Calgary Herald 3 August 1953, and AMB 18(3): 30, August 1953.
  3. Baker, Albert H. Officers Declaration Paper – Canadian Over-seas Expeditionary Force, dated October 15, 1917. [www.archives.ca](http://www.archives.ca) Archiva Net: On-line Research tool or netaegi/nph-brs.
  4. Hogan, David B. "Calgary, Climate and Tuberculosis," RCPSC Annals 35(7): 430-434, October 2002. Reprinted in Part 2.
  5. Wherrett, G.J. *The Miracle of Empty Beds*, pages 17-19, 40-45 (Saskatchewan), 169-232 (Sanatoria), 182-191 (Alberta), 248-255, UofT, 1977.



Frank Sanatorium, circa 1918

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on the Muskoka Lakes.<sup>(5)</sup> In 1898 the Toronto Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was formed. It expanded to encompass all of Ontario in 1900. The CMA followed in 1901 by forming a National Tuberculosis Committee at its annual meeting.<sup>(6)</sup>

Other provinces built Sanatoria at Kentville, Nova Scotia (1904), Tranquille near Kamloops, British Columbia (1908), St. Agathe, Quebec (1908), the Beck and Mountain Sanatoria, Ontario (1910), and Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan (1917). In Alberta the Military Hospitals Commission temporarily leased the CPR hotel at Frank (1917) and built the Central Alberta Sanatorium near Calgary (1920).

### TB Care in the NWT/Alberta 1884-1917

Interest in the tuberculosis problem in the North-West Territories was mentioned as early as 1884, when Dr. G.A. Kennedy of the NWMP noted in his annual report there was an absence of TB amongst the natives, settlers, or NWMP. The only two cases he had seen had moved from the east. Kennedy's conclusions, like Dr. R.B. Nevitt's, were that the climate of southern Alberta was favorable to patients with respiratory diseases.<sup>(7)</sup> Kennedy had studied the climatic data with Fort Macleod's amateur meteorologist and lawyer C.C. McCaul. The climate recordings

gave measurements similar to Denver. Kennedy presented a paper entitled "The Climate of Southern Alberta and its Relation to Health and Disease" at the annual CMA meeting in Banff in August 1889.<sup>(8)</sup> At the second NWTMA meeting in Medicine Hat in 1890, Dr. Kennedy commented that he had researched the veterinarians for any TB in southern Alberta cattle, and found none.<sup>(9)</sup> The stimulus may have been the questioning of Dr. William Osler, who visited Kennedy in Fort Macleod in 1886.<sup>(10)</sup>

In 1901 Dr. O.C. Edwards was appointed the second full-time physician (1901-1915) by the Federal Government for the Blood and Peigan Indian Reservations south of Fort Macleod. At the commencement of his duties he met with Dr. J.D. Lafferty in Calgary. Both men were interested in the TB epidemic as it was by then known. Both had brothers on the CMA's National Tuberculosis Committee.

In 1907 Lafferty became Chairman of the first Provincial Board of Health in Alberta. Since there was no TB facility on the horizon in Alberta, he became involved in fundraising for the BC plan to construct a TB Sanatorium at Tranquille, in 1908.<sup>(11)</sup>



Officers, Staff and patients at the Frank Sanatorium, circa 1918. Dr. Ritchie and Dr. Baker are in the front row (L) and (R)

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6. Wherrett, G.J. *The Miracle of Empty Beds*, pages 18-19. Both Dr. A.M. Lafferty and Senator W.C. Edwards of Ottawa assisted the CMA with the formation of the CMA's National Committee on Tuberculosis in 1900/01.
7. Lampard, Robert See the Dr. R.B. Nevitt and Dr. G.A. Kennedy profiles.
8. Kennedy, George A. "The Climate of Southern Alberta and its Relation to Health and Disease," *Montreal Medical Journal*, November 1889. The concept was discussed further in the profile of Dr. G.A. Kennedy; G.J. Wherrett's *The Miracle of Empty Beds*, page 34; J.D. McGinnis' "The White Plague in Calgary," page 2; D.B. Hogan's "Calgary, Climate and Tuberculosis," pages 430-434; and "The First CMA Meetings in Alberta/NWT," *Alberta Doctors Digest* 29(4): 4-9, July/August 2004, reprinted in Part 2.
9. Kennedy, George A. "The second NWTMA meeting, Medicine Hat," 1890. Speech deposited in the H.C. Jamieson Papers, UAA Access #81-104, 1981.
10. Hogan, David B. "Osler Goes West," *Annals of the RCPSC* 33(5): 316-319, August 2000. Reprinted in Part 2.
11. Fagan, C.J. Report of the BC Anti-tuberculosis Society, *WCMJ* 1: 398-402, 1907. The amount subscribed was \$60,000, *WCMJ* 1: 330, 1907.

The BC facility opened and filled quickly. Once it became full, it declined to accept patients from Alberta.

As early as 1902, the worst cases of tuberculosis were being admitted to the Calgary General Hospital. In 1904 Dr. Ernest Wills, an English physician, came to Calgary and bought ten acres of land in Mount Royal for twenty-five dollars. He built a sixteen bed TB facility.<sup>(12)</sup> Four years later Dr. Wills sustained a fatal skull fracture during a bicycle accident, presumably while riding to work. The centre continued to operate under his wife and later a Dr. Morrison. It was closed as a TB facility after Morrison bought it in 1908. He subdivided the land and developed it. The administrative centre was converted to a convalescent home which operated until 1932.<sup>(13)</sup>

In 1911, early Calgary health advocate Maude Riley was disturbed by the disagreeable hospital environment for tuberculosis patients. She initiated a movement to take over a small 6th Avenue East home in November for patients with tuberculosis.<sup>(14)</sup> Mrs. Riley



Maude Riley, 1960

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then helped raise money from the community to refurbish it.<sup>(15)</sup> It opened with twelve beds, six more on the porch, and twelve in walled tents in the yard.<sup>(16)</sup> The city took over operation, when there were thirteen deaths within the first three months. In 1911, a province-wide attempt to form the Alberta Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and erect a sanatorium was organized. The AMA requested the CPSA contribute \$3,000 to help equip a provincial sanatorium.<sup>(17)</sup> The CPSA concurred, but the effort was interrupted by WWI.<sup>(18)</sup> By 1914 all the TB patients were moved to the former Smallpox Isolation Hospital, which continued to be used until 1920. Then the new Central Alberta Sanitarium opened in Bowness on the western outskirts of Calgary. All military and civilian TB patients were moved into it.

### Dr. Baker and TB Care in Alberta 1917-1950

The return of the WWI veterans with tuberculosis exacerbated the TB problem throughout Canada.<sup>(19)</sup> Forty thousand Canadians died from the disease between 1914-1918. That almost equaled the num-



TB solarium on the roof of the University of Alberta Hospital, circa 1935

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12. Hogan, David B. "Calgary, Climate and Tuberculosis," pages 432-433. There were two Dr. Wills, A.E. and Ernest. For more information on Dr. A.E. Wills, see the Dr. A.E. Wills 2 page manuscript, in the G.R. Johnson Fonds, M600, File 6, Glenbow Calgary.
13. Hogan, David B. "Calgary, Climate and Tuberculosis," page 432.
14. Hardwick, E., Jamieson, E., Tregillus, E.
15. McGinnis, Janice D. "The White Plague in Calgary: Sanatorium Care in southern Alberta," *Alberta History* 28(4): 1-15, Autumn 1980.
16. McGinnis, Janice D. "The White Plague in Calgary," page 2.
17. (Macdonald, G.) Minutes of the CPSA, Volume I: 94-95, September 14, 1911.
18. Stephens, H.H. "Tuberculosis in Alberta 1905-1980," in *Medicine in Alberta: Historical Reflections*, by Drs. D.R. Wilson and W.B. Parsons, pages 69-91, AMF, 1993. Also see Jamieson's *Early Medicine in Alberta*, pages 81, 96-97.
19. Zdunich, Diane "Tuberculosis and the Canadian Veterans of World War One," M.Sc. thesis. 182 pages, UofC, 1984. A substantial bibliography accompanied the Thesis. Chapter 3 compared the Saskatchewan and Alberta Veterans Sanatoria, 1917-1925.



23-8

*Tuberculosis Patients in the Central Alberta (Baker) Memorial Sanatorium, 1926*

ber who died in the trenches. A similar number were turned away from military service. Three thousand soldiers acquired tuberculosis during their enlistment in the Armed Services. By 1916 there were almost four hundred soldiers with tuberculosis in various facilities in Canada. Another thirty soldiers with TB were arriving back from Europe every month.<sup>(20)</sup> The problem was acute.

The federal government had already responded, by appointing a Military Hospitals Commission (MHC) in 1915. The chairman was Senator (Sir) James Lougheed. Lougheed set up provincial councils to generate solutions for the rapidly rising return of gassed, disabled, and shell shocked veterans, as well as those with venereal diseases and tuberculosis. He identified the best available Alberta location for a TB facility: the Canadian Pacific Railroad Hotel in Frank, near the bottom of the April 1903 Slide.<sup>(21)</sup> The Federal Government leased it,<sup>(22)</sup> renovated it in 1917, and opened it as the first sanatorium in the province.<sup>(23)</sup> With the addition of civilian patients, it became the largest TB center in the province. The remote site, coupled with young, mobile, and sometimes affluent soldiers, quickly led to pressure for more beds and a facility closer to an urban setting.

The first doctor appointed to the center was Dr. J.B. Ritchie. He did not stay long, distracted by the

Crowsnest Pass winds and rocks tumbling off Turtle Mountain. "...many thought the Sanatorium a dangerous place and even wore hankies over their faces when passing".<sup>(24)</sup> Dr. Baker arrived in March 1918 as the second physician on staff. Almost immediately he was asked to develop plans for a new facility in Calgary for both the Federal and Provincial Governments. The Keith railway site nine miles west of Calgary, had been selected one or two years before.

The Central Alberta Tuberculosis Sanatorium (CAS) opened in October 20, 1920 at a cost of \$200,000 or \$100,000 from each of the federal and provincial governments. It contained 185 beds. It was the only TB sanitarium to be built with MHC assistance in Canada.<sup>(25)</sup> All the staff and patients at Frank, including the new superintendent Dr. Baker, moved to the Calgary facility in 1920. Within a year it was one hundred percent full. Renovations were undertaken to increase the bed count to 210 in 1921.

There were no programs for the patients during their over one-year stay. To counteract the boredom of bed rest Baker started the first Vocational Training Program in 1924 and expanded the patients' six-hundred volume library to over 6,000 books. It helped fill the long and tedious periods of inactivity. In 1932

20. McGinnis, Janice D. "The White Plague in Calgary," page 2.

21. Houston, C. Stuart "D.A. Stewart, 1874-1937: Western Tuberculosis Pioneer." RCPSC Annals 25(1): 36-38, February 1992.

22. Wherrett, G.J. *The Miracle of Empty Beds*, pages 169-232.

23. McGinnis, Janice D. "The White Plague in Calgary," pages 2-4. Reviewed in Diane Zdunich's thesis, "Tuberculosis and the Canadian Veterans of World War One," pages 88-132.

24. Kerr, Florence E. "The Sanatorium in Crowsnest and its People," pages 67-70, Friesen, 1990, and an interview with Dr. J.B. Ritchie in the Calgary Herald, April 11, 1958.

25. McGinnis, Janice D. "The White Plague in Calgary," pages 2-4. Confirmed in H.H. Stephen's "Tuberculosis in Alberta," pages 70-71.



Baker hired the first full time teacher: a recovered tuberculosis patient.<sup>(26)</sup>

In 1925 the five year Federal Government subsidy for the sanatorium expired and the Central Alberta Tuberculosis Sanatorium became a provincial responsibility.<sup>(27)</sup> Veterans who remained were charged \$2.25 per day.<sup>(28)</sup> That same year Dr. Baker started the first satellite tuberculosis clinic in the coal mining community of Drumheller. Then he initiated a follow-up service in 1927, and clinics in Calgary and Edmonton in 1928.<sup>(29)</sup> Dr. Baker petitioned for more beds for the CAS. They were increased to approximately 260. Therapeutically, he switched the old cold air approach to a warm air one.

On August 24, 1928, Dr. Baker joined twenty-nine other TB scholars for a two-month tour of British, French and Swiss sanatoria.<sup>(30)</sup> Physical facilities and treatment programs in the pre-antibiotic era on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean were assessed, discussed, and critiqued. There were many opportunities on and off the ship to share information and network by the TB-dedicated physicians. One year later in 1929, Saskatchewan's Dr. R.G. Ferguson introduced Canada's first free TB service. The idea resonated with Dr. Baker. In the early 1930's Baker petitioned Dr. M.R. Bow, the Deputy Minister of Health, to establish the second free tuberculosis treatment service in Canada. He was successful in 1936. The side effect of the Act was to increase the number of applications for admission to Alberta's tuberculosis beds by almost 90%.<sup>(31)</sup>

By 1935/36 there were three hundred beds for the treatment of tuberculosis in Alberta, including fifty

beds scattered through the three major Edmonton hospitals. The Edmonton figure increased by one hundred and fifty in 1936 after free TB care was introduced. That year 188 of Alberta's 382 deaths (or 49.4/100,000), were Aboriginals and Metis. Tuberculin testing in all Indian schools was completed from 1930-1937.<sup>(32)</sup> A Central Registry was started in 1937 to follow discharged cases. In 1938 Baker petitioned the Minister of Health to admit Treaty Indians to the Sanatorium.<sup>(33)</sup>

More beds were added in 1946 with the opening of the Charles Camsell Hospital for northern Indians and Eskimos. Then came the Aberhart Sanatorium which was opened across from the UAH in 1952. It provided another 295 tuberculosis beds bringing the provincial bed total to 552.<sup>(34)</sup>

### Pre-antibiotic TB Treatment and Testing

The treatment of tuberculosis did not become scientifically based until the turn of the 20th century, with the discovery of a Ziehl-Neelsen stain that identified the tuberculosis bacillus. The Tuberculin Patch Test, which indicated previous contact with tuberculosis, became available in 1907 and the Mantoux test in 1908. BCG treatment was first used in 1924. Testing for reactors and the destroying of affected cattle herds cost the federal government over \$537,000 in compensation payments in 1925.

Until the 1920s the primary TB treatment principles were rest and relaxation in open-air settings. The new 1920 Central Alberta Tuberculous Sanitarium had its own operating theatres. Pneumothoracotomies were being performed in them in the early 1920s. In the 1930s the focus switched to collapsing the lung and

26. McGinnis, Janice D. "The White Plague in Calgary," pages 8-10.

27. Bow, Malcolm R., Cook, F.T. "The History of the Department of Public Health of Alberta," CJPB 27: 384-396, 1936.

28. McGinnis, Janice D. "The White Plague in Calgary." Confirmed by Dr. H.H. Stephens in "Tuberculosis in Alberta," page 73.

29. Wherrett, G.J. *The Miracle of Empty Beds*, page 183. Noted as well in Jamieson's *Early Medicine in Alberta*, pages 81, 96-97.

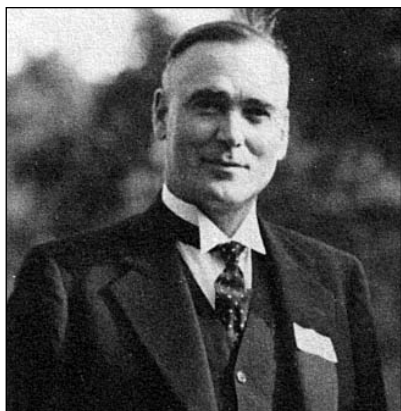
30. Stewart, David A. "Travel Notes," pages 8-13, 30, 38, 45, 48-49, 69-72, from the European Tour of Canadian Doctors, September-October 1928, sponsored by Sun Life. The group visited the Pasteur Institute and heard Mussolini speak at an Italian TB conference. The highlight occurred during a formal dinner in London. Host Sir Henry Gauvain sent a telegram to King George V on behalf of those present, expressing "humble and loyal devotion to your Majesty and gratitude for the appreciation of the interest and encouragement your Majesty always so graciously gives to all anti-tuberculosis workers". The King replied during the dinner, expressing his thanks for the loyal assurance and the welcome that had been accorded colleagues from across the Atlantic, and wished everyone "God-speed in your efforts to combat this scourge to the health and well being of the community".

31. McGinnis, Janice D. "The White Plague in Calgary," page 6. Confirmed by Dr. H.H. Stephens in *Tuberculosis in Alberta*, pages 75-76.

32. Stephens, H.H. "Tuberculosis in Alberta," page 77.

33. Stephens, H.H. "Dr. Albert Henry Baker." Two page manuscript deposited with the Alberta Tuberculosis Service, (now Alberta Health and Wellness), Edmonton, 1980.

34. Stephens, H.H. "Tuberculosis in Alberta," page 81.



Dr. R.G. Ferguson, 1935

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performing thoracoplasties as advocated by Dr. Norman Bethune. These procedures were followed by sand bagging, creating pneumothoracies and pneumoperitoneums, and crushing phrenic nerves. Thoracotomies were first performed in Alberta in 1940.<sup>(35)</sup> Lobular and hemi-lung resections were not performed in Canada until after 1941.<sup>(36)</sup>

Baker strove valiantly to reduce the mortality rate in children to the 1918 levels that had been reached by Dr. Ferguson in Saskatchewan. By 1941 the infant tuberculosis mortality was down to 18%. This figure belatedly approximated the Saskatchewan rate, which was 19% for all ages in a 1919 to 1929 TB survey.<sup>(37)</sup> The focus on prevention and screening using tuberculin tests dropped the Tuberculin positive rates in Saskatchewan's white children from 51% (1921) to 10% (1934), through free clinics, milk pasteurization, bovine herd testing and herd certification surveys.

In the early 1940s Dr. Baker approached the Alberta Tuberculosis Christmas Seal Fund for money for a mobile x-ray unit. They agreed to purchase one. The first mass survey was conducted in 1943, two years after the first Canadian TB survey was done in Saskatchewan. By 1946 Alberta had the lowest non-aboriginal TB death rate in Canada of 17.2/100,000. Overall it ranked third.<sup>(38)</sup> Aboriginal and Metis cases continued to account for about one half of the Alberta total.

### TB Antibiotic Treatment 1944-1954

The first major antibiotic breakthrough came with the discovery of Streptomycin in 1944.<sup>(39)</sup> Streptomycin

was first used in Alberta in 1947. It reduced the average length of stay of 440 days by 50%. Then came PAS in 1946 and Isoniazid in 1948. Isoniazid was made more effective, when coupled with Rifampin a few years later. In 1952 the preferred method of treatment was to use triple therapy (PAS, Isoniazid and Streptomycin). This combination led to a 74% reduction in the death rate. By 1954 the death rate was down to less than 6.0/100,000.

After thirty-two years Dr. Baker's up-to-date tuberculosis care and treatment in Alberta began to reduce the demand for TB beds, just as he prepared to retire and move to BC in 1950.<sup>(40)</sup>

### TB Facility Closures 1950-1970

In 1953 there were 101 Sanatoriums containing seventeen thousand patients in Canada. That year the number of known tuberculosis cases in Canada peaked. By 1971 the Canadian figure was down 90% to 1940 patients. Fifty years after the Baker Sanatorium opened in 1920, it closed. The remaining twenty-nine patients were transferred to the Aberhart Sanatorium in Edmonton, which had opened in February 1952. It too was closed as a primary tuberculosis hospital in 1970. The management of the Aberhart was transferred to the UAH on December 31, 1970.<sup>(41)</sup> Thus ended an era of exemplary tuberculosis care and treatment for the citizens of Alberta,



Mobile free chest xray program, started in 1943 23-10

35. Stephens, H.H.

"Tuberculosis in Alberta," page 78.

36. Wherrett, G.J.

*The Miracle of Empty Beds*, pages 40-45.

37. Wherrett, G.J.

*The Miracle of Empty Beds*, page 41.

38. Jamieson, Heber C.

*Early Medicine in Alberta*, page 81 and H.H. Stephens' "Tuberculosis in Alberta," page 76.

39. Wherrett, G.J.

*The Miracle of Empty Beds*, page 17. Confirmed in H.H. Stephens' "Tuberculosis in Alberta," page 79.

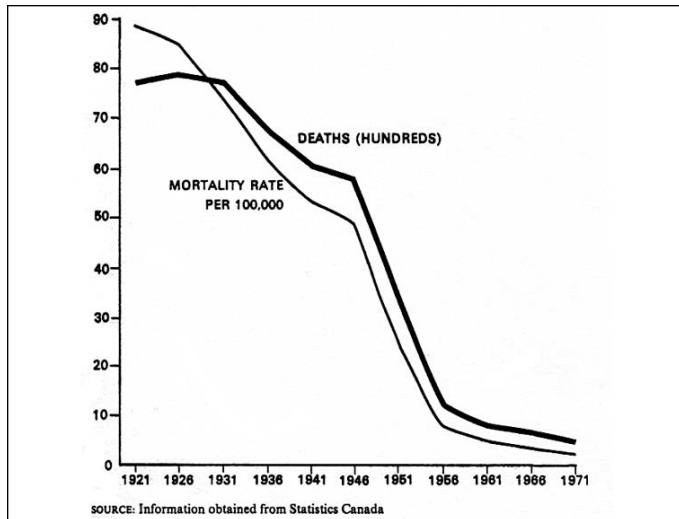
40. Stephens, H.H.

"Tuberculosis in Alberta," page 82.

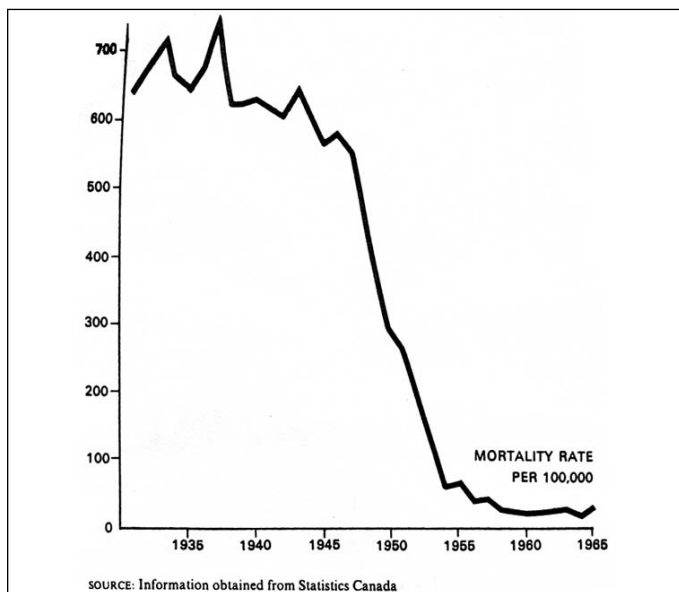
41. Stephens, H.H.

"Tuberculosis in Alberta," pages 80-81, 87.





Deaths for Tuberculosis in Canada, 1921-1971 23-11



Deaths from Tuberculosis among Canadian Aboriginals, 1930-1965 23-12

led by Dr. A.H. Baker.<sup>(42)</sup> Only Baker Park remains to tell the Tale.

### The Baker Family

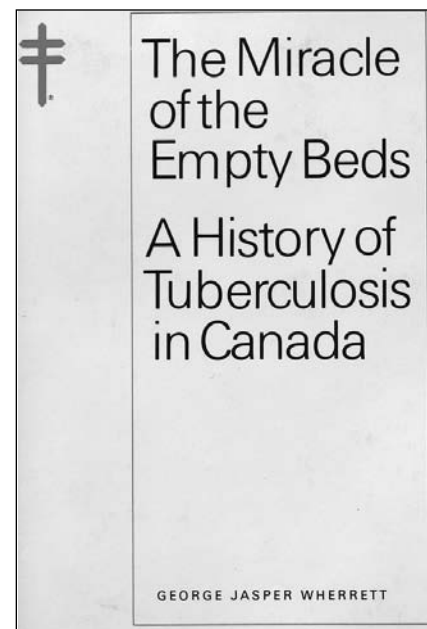
Dr. Baker died on July 31, 1953. As a tribute to his memory and work the Central Alberta Sanatorium was renamed the Baker Memorial Sanatorium in 1954.

Dr. Baker was predeceased by his wife Catherine in 1949. The Bakers had one son Dr. Perren E. Baker who became an orthopedic surgeon in BC.<sup>(43)</sup> In 2005, Dr. Baker was named one of Alberta's 100 Physicians of the Century.

**Related Profiles:** Nevitt, Kennedy, Lafferty, Bow

**Related Perspectives:** Climate, Calgary and Tuberculosis

**Key Words:** TB, Sanatoria, Central Alberta (Baker) Sanatorium, Stanley Aberhart Sanatorium



University of Toronto, 1977

42. Baker, Albert H. "Facilities for the Treatment and Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in Alberta," AMB 1(2): 14-15, July 1935 and Tuberculosis in Alberta 1905-1980, pages 69-91.
43. Baker, Albert H. Obituary, CMAJ 69: 331, 1953.

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