

SELECTED NWT AND ALBERTA MEDICAL MILESTONES

DATE	DOCTOR, et al	MILESTONE
1668	HBC	Sent the first physician/fur trader Peter Romieux (of Three Rivers) on the Nonsuch to York Factory.
1800	Dr. John Bunn	First physician to be born on the prairies at Norway House. Practiced in the Red River settlement. Became the third Recorder (Chief Justice) of Rupertsland.
1816	Dr. Alex Rowand	Second physician to be born on the prairies and first to be born and raised in what is now Alberta. Son of HBC Factor John Rowand of Edmonton. Practiced in Montreal and was on the McGill Medical Faculty.
1819-1821 1825-1827, 1848-1849	Dr. John Richardson	As a member of the 1819-1822 and 1825-1827 Franklin Expeditions, Dr. Richardson crossed Alberta to explore and geographically survey the Mackenzie River delta and northern arctic coast. He returned with Dr. Rae in 1848-9 on Rae's 2nd search attempt to find the missing Franklin expedition. They found no traces along the Coppermine River estuary.
1837/8	Smallpox; Dr. W. Todd	The Smallpox epidemic of 1837/8 killed over one-half of all prairie Indians. It was followed over the next two years by smaller epidemics of influenza and measles. Dr. Todd was the first physician to use the Jenner cowpox provided by the HBC at Fort Pelly (SK/MN border) and protect the Indians who received it.
1849/50	Dr. John Rae	First physician/fur trader stationed in Alberta. He was the HBC Chief Factor at Ft. Chipewyan in 1849/50. He was between his 2nd and 3rd searches for the Franklin Expedition.
1857-60	Dr. James Hector	Member of the Palliser Expedition. Provided the first medical care for Indians on the Alberta prairies. Was kicked unconscious by his horse 15 miles west of Field, BC (1858). Recovered. Hence the name of the river and pass. The Hector memorials of 1906 commemorate the 1903 revisit of Dr. Hector to Canada by Dr. Hector and his son Douglas, who tragically died of an acute appendicitis and is buried at Revelstoke, BC. A 1906 cairn on the Great Divide commemorates Sir James Hector.
1859	Grey Nuns	Provided the first prairie nursing care west of Winnipeg/Red River at the Ste. Ann mission settlement.
1868-98	Dr. Wm. MacKay	First resident physician/fur trader arrived at NWT Ft. Simpson in 1868. Moved to northern Alberta in 1882 and retired to practice in Edmonton from 1898-1917.
1869	Captain W.F. Butler	Arrived during the second major prairie smallpox epidemic. Supplied Jenner formulated smallpox vaccine to Edmonton which froze enroute. The vaccine was donated by Queen Victoria's daughter.
1870	First NW Rebellion	Louis Riel led the First North West Rebellion in Manitoba. 1667 soldiers came west accompanied by six physicians. There were no battles or battlefield casualties. The base hospital was at Port Arthur and the only field hospital at Fort Francis.
1872-1881	Dr. George Verey	First part-time doctor to stay in Alberta and practice. Brought to Alberta by the Rev. McDougalls. Practiced in Edmonton and Morley. To make ends meet, also taught and farmed near the Municipal Golf Course.
1874-1890's	Drs. J.G. Kittson, R.B. Nevitt, R. Miller, G.A. Kennedy and about 100 NWMP doctors and 31 others	The first two NWMP Doctors joined the 1000 mile "March" July to October 1874. Nevitt stayed at Fort Macleod 1874-8, Kittson at Fort Walsh 1875-1882. NWMP doctors provided the first organized NWMP Fort based medical care to Indians, whites, NWMP men. NWMP built the first "hospitals" in Alberta in Fort Macleod (1874) and Calgary (1877). By the 1890's most of the care was being provided by general practitioners under NWMP contracts.
1878	Dr. G.A. Kennedy	First NWMP physician to arrive in Alberta (Fort Macleod) and stay (1878-1913). Maintained a private practice in Fort Macleod from 1887-1913.
1880's	Dr. Wm. MacKay	Used his children, when communicable to spread smallpox to the youth on the Indian Reserves on a rotating basis to increase immunity and attenuate its spread.
1881	Grey Nuns	Built Alberta's first public (80 ft. x 40 ft) hospital in Lac Ste. Anne, then moved it to St. Albert.

1881	Dr. G.A. Kennedy	Aborted a USA smallpox outbreak by vaccinating 150-200 Indian children along the AB/Montana border.
1882	Dr. H.C. Wilson	First full time Physician to arrive, stay and maintain a private practice in Alberta. His practice was supplemented by Indian and NWMP contracts and by dispensing pharmaceutical products as the first trained pharmacist in Alberta. He was the first speaker of the NWT
1882-1915	Dr. O.C. Edwards	Provided part-time (1882-1893, Fort Qu'Appelle, Regina) and later full-time (1901-1915, Blood Reserve) medical care to the Treaty Indians. Wrote a diary of the Signing of Treaty #8. Husband of Henrietta Muir Edwards, one of the "Five Persons", and father of Muir Edwards, the first Head of Applied Science at UofA, 1908-1918.
1883	CPR	First train arrived in Calgary, Alberta in August.
1883-c1899	Dr. F.X. Giraud	Provided the first full-time care for Treaty Indians (Bloods and Peigans, Standoff) in Alberta.
1883-85	CPR Doctors	Used cabooses as hospitals for the CPR construction crews stationed at Medicine Hat, Banff, Laggan and Donald, BC. At one point there were 7000 men working in Rogers Pass. Drs. Brett and Orton held the CPR medical contract from 1883-1885. Dr. Lafferty held the CPR Division Contract from 1886-1889 when he became the mayor. Then it was split between Drs. Mackid (Calgary) and Brett (Banff). Brett settled permanently in Banff in 1885 and built his first hotel in 1886 (which he sold) and Brett sanitarium in 1887, one year before the Banff Springs Hotel opened in 1888.
1883	Dr. L.G. deVeber	He made the longest recorded house call on horse back from Fort
1883	Dr. A. Henderson	First physician to enter private practice in Calgary. Practiced from 1883-1887.
1883	Dr. N.J. Lindsay	Was the second non NWMP physician to arrive in Calgary on the second CPR train with Dr. Brett (August 1883). Arrived 2-3 months after Dr. A. Henderson.
1884	NWMP	Renovated Fort Macleod and built the first OR and Dispensary in the renovated Hospital.
1884	Dr. E.A. Braithwaite	Joined the NWMP as a Hospital Sergeant. Provided medical care during the 2nd NW Rebellion of 1885. Remained a physician and/or honorary member of the force for 47 years, only rivaled by Dr. F.H. Mewburn's 43 years and Dr. Porter's 39 years.
1885	Dr. L.G. deVeber	First physician to practice independently without benefit of contracts in Alberta and Fort Macleod.
1885	Second NW Rebellion	Louis Riel led the Second Northwest Rebellion in Saskatchewan. More than 40 physicians were recruited for the Medical Service by Drs. D. Bergin and T. Roddick to accompany the 5800 soldiers and came west at least twice. There were four doctors recruited from Manitoba (Orton, Brett, Kerr, Mewburn). Surgeons performed ten operations at Batoche May 9-13, 1885 and three more at the WGH. The loyalist casualties totaled 38 killed and 113 injured. An estimate of the casualties on both sides is 100 killed and 330 injured.
1885	Dr. J.D. Lafferty	Settled in Calgary. Held first post construction CPR medical contract 1885-89. Started the Lafferty and Smith Bank 1882-1889. Mayor of Calgary 1890/91.
1885	NWT Legislative Assembly	Passed the first Medical Ordinance requiring physicians to register to practice.
1886	CPR	Scheduled the first transcontinental train in June 1886.
1886	Dr. William Osler	Traveled across Canada six weeks after the first CPR transcontinental train, August 4-27+ (in Winnipeg on the 27th on his return). Took two side trips: one at Portage la Prairie and one to Lethbridge and Fort Macleod (August 15-17), likely to visit Dr. F.H. Mewburn (his McGill student) and Dr. G.A. Kennedy (who like Osler, grew up in Dundas, Ontario). Accompanied by his brother and CPR shareholder E.B. Osler, Messrs. Begg, Barnes and Burns of Edinburgh, and MP Peter White. Was the Professor and Head of Medicine at Philadelphia, at the time.
1886	Dr. G.A. Kennedy	Proposed the first medical research project to study the "typhomalaria" fever that developed so frequently around the NWMP Forts. His senior Dr. A. Jukes, refused the proposal saying it was obviously malaria.

1888-1891	Dr. R.G. Brett	Elected to the NWT Legislative Assembly for Red Deer (1888-1891). Redrafted the Medical Ordinance (Act) to create a College of Physicians and Surgeons. The NWT Medical Council was appointed in 1889 with Dr. Brett as the Chairman.
1889-90	Medicine Hat	First NWT Council "approved" hospital. First hospital insurance plan of \$5.00/year. Thirty beds. It contained an operating room.
1889	Dr. R.G. Brett	"Hosted" the first CMA Convention West of Toronto, August 12, 13, in Banff.
1889	Drs. G.A. Kennedy, A. Jukes	Were scheduled to give the first papers on prairie medicine at the 1889 CMA meeting in Banff on (1)The Effects of the Dry Climate of Southern Alberta on Health and Disease, (Kennedy) and (2) The Endemic Fever of the Northwest Territories (Jukes). The Jukes withdrew his paper.
1889	Drs. R.G. Brett, G.A. Kennedy, O.C. Edwards	Organized the NWT Medical Association on August 14, after the 1889 CMA 22nd annual meeting in Banff. It was the first CMA annual meeting held west of Toronto. Dr. Kennedy became the President, Dr. Brett the Vice-President and Dr. O.C. Edwards the Secretary-Treasurer. Dr. Brett was elected CMA VP for the NWT.
1887-1903	Dr. F.H. Mewburn	Performed the first abdominal drainage (1887), chest thoracotomy (1887), thyroidectomy (1887), heterologous bone transplant (with Dr. G.A. Kennedy) (1890, revised it in 1891), appendectomy (1893), ectopic pregnancy (1893), abdominal Cesarean Section (1903) on the prairies west of Winnipeg, in Lethbridge.
1890	Dr. G.A. Kennedy	With local NWMP colleagues, built and started the first golf club
1890	Dr. J.D. Lafferty	Elected Mayor of Calgary.
1890/91	Drs. H.G. Mackid, J.D. Lafferty	Contracted with the CPR to provide medical services for the C&E railway construction crews.
1890	Drs. H.G., L.S. Mackid	Signed a CPR Medical Services Contract in Calgary that lasted 61 years. Only exceeded by the Parsons CPR Contract of 67 years, which started in Red Deer in 1900. Started the first group practice in Alberta in 1890 with Dr. Lafferty. His son Dr. L.S. Mackid joined him in 1903.
1890	Calgary	Calgary citizens and the Grey Nuns renovated the first two "cottage" hospitals in Calgary, forerunners of the Calgary General (Nov 1890) and Holy Cross Hospitals (Feb 1891).
1891	Dr. R.G. Brett	Elected to the NWT Legislative Assembly for Banff (1891-1899). With John Bett headed the first deputation to Ottawa requesting
1892	Dr. Henry George	Aborted a smallpox epidemic brought to Calgary from Vancouver via the CPR in 1892, by quarantining himself and the Chinese community contacts for 2 months. A riot followed their release.
1892	Dr. E.A. Braithwaite	Along with Drs. H.C. Wilson and J.D. Harrison performed the first ovariectomy (ovary removal) in Edmonton. It was unsuccessful. Dr. Braithwaite took the patient to Dr. Brett in Banff and they "successfully" re-operated on her.
1892	Dr. R. G. Brett	First prairie politician to petition for two prairie provinces extending north from the 49th Parallel.
1895	Grey Nuns	Built the Edmonton General Hospital, the first in Edmonton for \$30,000.
1896	Dr. E.A. Braithwaite	Appointed one of the first, medical coroners in the NWT/Alberta, a post he held for 50 years including 20 as Chief Provincial Coroner.
1896	Dr. G.A. Kennedy	Appointed the first Inspector of Hospitals in the NWT/Alberta regions (1896-1905).
1901	Dr. J.D. Lafferty	Appointed NWT Medical Council Registrar 1901-1906 and Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons Registrar 1906-1911.
1902	Dr. Wm. MacKay	Became the first president of the Northern Alberta (later Edmonton) Academy of
1903	Dr. G.H. Malcolmson	Provided care to the four seriously and seven bruised and injured patients from the Frank Slide.
1905-07	Alberta Medical Association Dr. R.G. Brett	Alberta and Saskatchewan became provinces on September 1, 1905. Edmonton became the Capital of Alberta in 1906. The NWT Medical Council was dissolved and the AMA formed in 1906. Because of a wording conflict, the college section was re-written and passed in 1907. Dr. R.G. Brett became the first President of the AMA and the College.
1905	Dr. Wm. MacKay	Honored by having the "McKay" Ave. School in Edmonton named for him. It housed the first Alberta Legislature for 2 years.

1906	Drs. G.A. Kennedy, O.C. Edwards	Dr. Kennedy made the motion to form the AMA. Dr. O.C. Edwards became the first registrant of the College. He may also have been the first registrant of the 1888 NWT College.
1906	Drs. R.G. Brett, G.A. Kennedy	Started the Alberta Medical Association and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta. Brett was elected the first president of both; Kennedy was elected the "Honorary" president of both and the second president of the College the next year.
1906	A.O. Wheeler	With Sandford Fleming and Charles Fay raised funds to erect the Sir James and Douglas Hector Memorials at Laggan and Revelstoke. The Hector Cairn was moved to the Great Divide on the Kicking Horse Pass in c1909.
1906	Dr. G. Malcolmson	Brought what is thought to be the first x-ray machine to Alberta, to his hospital in Frank. Dr. E.A. Braithwaite brought one to Edmonton the same year.
1907	Dr. J.D. Lafferty	Appointed Chairman of the first Provincial Board of Health from 1907-1910.
1907	H. M. Tory, Ph.D.	Appointed first President of the UofA (1907-1928). Leased UofA land to the City of Strathcona in 1912 for the Strathcona (later University) Hospital.
1907	Liberal Government (AB)	Built the first provincial laboratory in the province, in Edmonton.
1907	Dr. D.G. Revell	Appointed the first Director of the new Provincial Laboratory.
1907	Dr. H.G. Mackid	Started one of the first prepaid hospital and medical plan at 50¢ per month for CPR employees.
1911	University of Alberta	AB Government moved the Provincial Laboratory to the UofA.
1911	Liberal Government (AB)	Opened the first provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka for 192 patients.
1911/12	Dr. H. G. Mackid	Became the first president of the CMA from Alberta 1911/12.
1912	Drs. T. Roddick, G.A. Kennedy, R.G. Brett, J. Park, Medical Council of Canada	Obtained passage of the Canada Medical Act establishing the Medical Council of Canada. It annually set a voluntary medical exam. Those who passed were given an LMCC and were eligible to be registered to practice in any province in Canada. The concept was stimulated by his experiences during the NW Rebellion of 1885. The Act was acknowledged at the CMA meeting in Edmonton in 1912, at which Roddick was appointed the Honorary President of the CMA for the rest of his life. There were 32 Board members. The three appointed by the Federal Cabinet were Drs. T.G. Roddick, G.A. Kennedy and W.T. Baptie. Roddick was registered and given license #1; R.G. Brett #5; G.A. Kennedy #14; John Park #23.
1912	Dr. A.E. Archer	Performed what are thought to be the first three semi-direct blood transfusions in Alberta at Lamont.
1913-1919	H.M. Tory (Ph.D.), Drs. R.G. Brett, W.S. Galbraith, J.D. Ferries, Premier Rutherford and others	Started the first medical school west of Winnipeg at U of A, Edmonton in 1913. H.M. Tory organized and directed the three year Faculty of Medicine program from 1913-1916 and again in 1920. H.C. Jamieson directed it pro-term from 1916-1919.
1913	Drs. H.G. Mackid, F.H. Mewburn	Became charter members of the American College of Surgeons
1914	Dr. A.R. Munro	First doctor to raise the concept of Medicare in Canada at a CMA meeting suggesting it consist of universal coverage, no charity cases and be fee schedule based.
1914	Dr. E.G. Mason	Appointed Commanding Officer of the 50th Canadian Army Battalion raised in Calgary (1914). Went overseas (1915). Was gassed and relinquished his command (November 1916). 50th Battalion participated in the capture of the two highest points (Hill 120, Hill 145 or the Pimple) on Vimy Ridge (April 1917).
1914-1918	All Alberta physicians	36% enlisted during WWI. The Canadian physician average was 30%.
1915-1921	Senator (Sir) James Lougheed	Appointed Chairman of the Military Hospitals Commission (1915)
1915-25	Dr. R.G. Brett	First M.D. to become the Lt. Gov. of Alberta.
1915	Dr. G.H. Malcolmson	Became the first full-time radiologist in Alberta.
1916	Dr. H.H. Moshier	With 16 medical students mobilized and later commanded the 11th (Western Universities) Field Ambulance. Killed in action 1918.

1917	Mannville Municipal District	Established the first municipal hospital Board in Alberta under the 1917 Municipal Hospital Plan. The Act required revision, which delayed the building and opening of the hospital until October 1918. A municipal hospital was opened in Lloydminster, SK in 1917.
1917/18	Drs. A.C. Rankin, H.H. Orr	Identified the vector that transmitted Trench Fever (Rankin - the flea) and developed (1917) an effective prophylactic measure (Orr), which saved enormous Canadian army hospitalizations (17,122 patients) and filled 1/4 of all Canadian beds. There were 14 deaths. Total Allied army figures were 5-10 times the Canadian totals.
1917	Liberal Government (AB)	Established the second Department of Public Health in Canada after New Brunswick.
1917	Canadian/Alberta Governments	Opened the first Alberta "Sanitarium" in the CPR Hotel in Frank (1917). In 1920 the Military Hospitals Commission built the new Central Alberta Sanatorium with 185 beds, in Calgary. It was renamed the A.H. Baker Memorial Sanatorium in 1953. Closed in 1970, the remaining 29 patients were transferred to the Aberhart Sanitarium in Edmonton. It became the Southern Alberta Provincial Lab and the Baker Center for Developmentally Handicapped who were transferred from the Michener Center in Red Deer.
1918	Dr. A.H. Baker	Appointed Medical Superintendent of the Frank Sanitarium and Director of TB Care in Alberta from 1919-1950.
1918/19	Alberta doctors	Treated the "Spanish Flu" cases, which killed more citizens than WWI.
1918	Liberal Government (AB)	Approved the District Health Nurse program. It started in 1919.
1919	Liberal Government (AB)	Passed the Department of Public Health Act establishing the second Department of Public Health in Canada (after New Brunswick).
1919	Drs. G.H. Malcolmson, Dr. Edgar Allin	Bought the first radium for therapeutic purposes in Western Canada.
1919	Alberta Hospitals, Dr. A.E. Archer	Dr. A.E. Archer was one of the charter members, and the second President (1920/21) followed by Dr. G.D. Stanley (1921/22) of the Hospital Association of Alberta. It was the second provincial hospital association in Canada, after BC. The Municipal Hospital Association (of Alberta) was formed in 1920. Dr. Archer assisted with the merger of the two organizations in 1943.
1919	Dr. W.H. McGuffin	Became the second full time radiologist in Alberta (Calgary).
1919-1920	Dr. H. Orr	Alberta passed Canada's first Venereal disease prevention act. The Division of Social Hygiene and the free Venereal Disease Clinics started in 1920.
1920-1945	Dr. A.C. Rankin	Appointed the first Dean of Medicine at UofA (1920-1939, 1943-
1920-1923	H.M. Tory, Ph.D.	Obtained a conditional \$500,000 Rockefeller Foundation Grant for the UofA Medical
1920-1943	AB Municipal Hospitals	Formed an association, separate from the (urban) Hospitals Association of Alberta.
1920	University of Alberta	Started construction of the \$900,000 UofA medical school.
1920	H.M. Tory, Ph.D.	Started the Alberta Research Council, arguably the forerunner of the National Research Council. Its first project was to hire Karl Clark, to find an extraction method for the Athabasca Tar Sands. He developed the hot water method of extraction, used by Syncrude.
1921	Dr. J.S. McEachern	Helped "table" the motion to disband the CMA at the Halifax Convention. Continued the discussion by presenting the Bingham Committee plan to double fees from \$5 to \$10.00 and issue \$100.00 bonds, to guarantee the \$13,000 indebtedness and fiscally turnaround the nearly bankrupt CMA.
1921	Dr. J.B. Collip	Was one of the three researchers (Banting, Best, Collip) who discovered and isolated insulin at the JJR Macleod Laboratory at the University of Toronto, while on a sabbatical leave from the UofA Medical School on a UofA Rockefeller Foundation Scholarship. The Nobel Prize was awarded to Banting and Macleod in 1923. They shared their awards with Best and Collip respectively.
1921	Dr. R.G. Brett	Elected President of the Medical Council of Canada, the first from Alberta.

1921/22	Dr. R.G. Brett	Laid the cornerstone for the \$900,000 UofA Medical school. It opened in 1922.
1921	Dr. A.E. Archer Lamont Hospital	Earned the first "over 50 beds" hospital accreditation by the American College of Surgeons in rural Canada.
1921/22	Drs. C. Hincks, J. Farrar	Conducted the first of three studies and wrote reports on psychiatric facilities and services in Alberta. The second was in 1928/29 and the third 1948.
1922/23	Dr. F.H. Mewburn, Dr. E.L. Pope	Appointed the first full-time clinical faculty members for surgery (Mewburn, 1922) and medicine (Pope, 1923) at UofA.
1922	Dr. D.S. Macnab et al	With Drs. Aikenhead, Lincoln, Murray and Stanley started the first full service clinic in Alberta (the Calgary Associate Clinic), the second in Canada (after the Hamilton Clinic).
1922	UofA, UAH	(Re)Assumed control of the Strathcona Hospital from the Soldiers Civil Rehabilitation Commission and renamed it the University of Alberta Hospital (UAH), now the Walter C. Mackenzie Health Science Center.
1923	Drs. J.B. Collip, H.C. Jamieson	Organized the first conference on the administration of insulin at UofA.
1923	UofA, Faculty of Medicine	Received the 500,000 dollar Rockefeller Foundation (RF) grant. Conditions were satisfied by December 1923. The residual funds were transferred to the Faculty of Medicine from 1946-1950. Interest income was used to fund the UAH Special Services Research Fund (1956). The Grant is still in existence (2005).
1923	H.M. Tory, Ph.D.	Dr. Tory was appointed to the National Research Council (1923) and became president (1923-1936) and the first full time President (1928-1936).
1923	Hon. G. Hoadley	Appointed Minister of Health (1923-1935) and Agriculture (1921-1934) and later Deputy Premier.
1923	UFA Government (AB)	Opened the first provincial training school in Red Deer for 110 mentally handicapped patients. Transferred the mentally ill and mental hygiene programs to the Department of Health.
1924	UFA Government (AB)	Appointed the first Board of Visitors to assess care in Alberta institutions (jails, mental hospitals, Tb facilities). Started the traveling clinic system (1924) to provide nursing, medical, pediatric, surgical and dental
1924-1926	Dr. J.B. Collip	Dr. Collip received a U of A D.Sc. in 1924 for his medical research work. In 1925 he discovered and isolated Parathormone. In 1926 he convocated with an M.D. in the second UofA medical class.
1925	Faculty of Medicine (UofA)	Graduated their first class (of 11) of MD's.
1925	Dr. L. MacGregor	First female to graduate in the new 5 year (including one pre-med year) course with an M.D., from a university west of Winnipeg.
1925	Dr. W. Egbert	Appointed Lt Gov of Alberta from 1925-1931. Second medical doctor to be so honored.
1925	Dr. A.H. Baker	Opened the first TB clinic in Drumheller, a follow up service in 1927 and TB clinics in Calgary and Edmonton in 1928.
1926	UFA Government (AB)	Passed the first Act in Canada recognizing medical specialists. Over 85 specialists were approved under the Act before it was superceded by the 1929 Act incorporating the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.
1927	Dr. M. R. Bow	Appointed Deputy Minister of Health (1927-1952), succeeding Dr. W.C. Laidlaw who died (1926).
1927/28	UFA Government (AB)	Built the first Polio hospital of sixty beds in Canada, adjacent to the UAH.
1928	UFA Government (AB) (White/Pattinson)	Appointed a Legislative Committee to Inquire into state medicine. It was deemed feasible in the report tabled in February 1929.
1928	UFA Government (AB)	Passed first Sexual Sterilization Act in the British Empire. The Board of Visitors became the Eugenics Board in 1928. Board member Emily Murphy resigned because she was conducting an inquiry into an AHP death that year. Over 4500 applications were approved. 2823 sterilization procedures were performed on mentally ill (approximately 20%), mentally handicapped (approximately 70%), or patients with both (approximately 10%) from 1929-1972.
1928	Dr. H.C. Jamieson	Appointed the first Professor of Medical History at UofA.

1928	Drs. C. Hincks, J. Farrar	Assessed Alberta's psychiatric facilities and services in for a second time (first was in 1921), following the beating death of Dr. A. Hobbs. Their report led to major changes in the reorganization of psychiatric services.
1929	Dr. H.A. Hamman	Was flown with 500,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin by Wop May and Vic Horner, from Edmonton to Fort Vermilion, January 1932 (500 miles one way). Drove a dog sled team from Little Red River to Fort Vermilion, five times in 25 days, covering over 300 miles, to diagnose, deliver, treat and vaccinate the residents of "Mikwa".
1929	F. White/C. Pattinson	Tabled the all party "Inquiry into State Medicine". Concludes such a program was "feasible" in Alberta.
1929	UFA Government (AB)/UAH	The Alberta Government, concerned over the 1928/29 operating deficit of the UAH, revised its Act of Incorporation and assigned 4 of the 8 Board positions to Government appointees. Dr. M.R. Bow headed the government group (1929-1935) and remained on the Board (1936-1951). Social Credit Minister of Health Dr. W.W. Cross added himself to the Board (1936-1940).
1930	UFA Government (AB)	Appointed the first Provincial Commissioner of Mental Health in Alberta, Dr. C.A. Baragar (1930-1935). He was the second such appointment in Canada, after Dr. C.T. Mathers in Manitoba in 1919.
1930	UFA Government (AB)	The number of general hospital beds in Alberta was approximately 6.0/1000. The ratio reached 6.5/1000 (1950's/1960's) before declining to less than 2.0/1000 (2000).
1930's	All rural Prairie Doctors	Recorded the greatest drop in medical services during the Depression, in Canada. In rural areas visits dropped by up to 50% and paying patients by up to another 60%.
1931/32	Dr. H.H. Hepburn	Designed the cranial or "Edmonton tongs" for the treatment of cervical fractures.
1931	Dr. J.S. McEachern, AMA	AMA established a Committee for the Control of Cancer in Alberta. The first Chairman is unknown. Subsequent chairmen were Deputy Minister Dr. M.R. Bow (1935-37) and Dr. W.H. McGuffin (1937 on). The Committee became a branch of the Canadian Cancer Society in 1938. In September 1932, Dr. J.S. McEachern raised the concept of a National Committee for the Control of Cancer with the CMA. He chaired the CMA Cancer subcommittee and the Canadian Cancer Society 1938-1944.
1931	UFA Government (AB)	Established the first full-time health units in Alberta at High River and Red Deer.
1932	Mr. D.W. Wight, Drs. J.K. Mulloy, M. Brayton	Started the longest continuously run (36 years) voluntary prepaid community based medical insurance program in Canada, in Cardston March 1932 following an Oxford style debate on state Medicine January 4, 1930. Both Cardston doctors (Mulloy, Brayton) participated. The Mutual Improvement Association of the Mormon Church managed it. First Trustees were N.E. Tanner, E.W. Hinman and D.O. Wight. The Medical Contracts program was replicated to Lethbridge, Stettler, Lamont and High River by December 1933.
1932-1934	UFA Government (AB)	Appointed the Hoadley Commission to design a system to provide adequate medical care for Albertans. The program was to be actuarially sound. From the Commission's initiative came: 1) the first medical insurance principles (AMA/College brief of Nov/Dec 1932); 2) the four hospital Edmonton Group Insurance program (A.F. Anderson, W.T. Washburn), the forerunner of all Canadian Blue Cross programs and the basis for the province-wide hospital insurance program of 1948; 3) the first Study of the Distribution of Medical Services and Public Health in Canada (1936-1939, Hoadley); 4) reasons for the Rowell-Sirois Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations since Confederation from 1937-1940. It focused on the responsibility for Social Services (pensions, employment insurance and healthcare); 5) an actuarial assessment of the cost of a national health insurance program (Wolfenden, 1938-1940).
1933	Drs. A.E. Archer, W.A. Wilson	Sent a questionnaire to all Alberta doctors asking them if they supported an acceptable health insurance plan. 227 replied and indicated their support on a 20:1 basis.
1933/34	Dr. A.E. Archer	Started the first prepaid municipal tax backed medical care program (the Di Bozcha program) in Alberta. It covered the Wostok municipality.

1933	Drs. I.H. Bell, S. Gelfan	First use of divinyl ether as a general anesthetic on a human patient (in Alberta).
1934/35	Dr. W.H. McGuffin	Elected President of the Radiological Society of North America.
1934/35, 1942/43	Drs. J.S. McEachern, A.E. Archer	Led the CMA to support the concept of Prepaid Medical Insurance. Obtained approval for a set of prepaid medical care principles during their Presidency years: McEachern (1934/5) and Archer (1942/3).
1934	Drs. A.F. Anderson, W.T. Washburn	Initiated the four hospital Edmonton Hospital Insurance program, the forerunner of Blue Cross in Canada. It continued until 1948.
1934/35	Dr. J.S. McEachern	Dr. McEachern elected the second CMA President from Alberta.
1935	Dr. J.S. McEachern	During his CMA presidential year, the CMA passed a bylaw to enable provincial Medical Associations to legally integrate with the CMA. The Alberta Medical Association became the first to join the CMA Federation and pay joint membership dues in 1936.
1935	Drs. J.S. McEachern, G.S. Young	Presented a gavel made from American black walnut and timber from the London (England) Bridge (put down in 1098, raised in 1832), to the President of the American Medical Association (Walter Bierring) at the first (and only) joint annual meeting of the two organizations in Atlantic City, NJ.
1935	AB Medical Association	Published the Alberta Medical Bulletin quarterly from Vol. 1(1) in January 1935 until 1976. Doc Tok was added by Dr. Bob Hatfield c1974. The two were merged into the AB Doctors Digest in 1976.
1935	UFA Government (AB)	UFA Gov't passed the first Medical Care Insurance Act in Canada (1935). Not implemented as the UFA Government was defeated to a man (1935).
1935	Dr. J.S. McEachern	Made the motion at an AMA meeting for the AMA to federate (merge) with the CMA. Alberta was the first provincial association to take that step.
1936-1958	Drs. E.P. Scarlett,	Co-edited with Dr. G.D. Stanley the only Medical History journal in Canada that lasted at least one generation. It ran for 22 years and published 88 issues.
1936	Social Credit Government (AB)	Passed the second free TB Diagnosis and Treatment Act program in Canada, after Saskatchewan in 1929.
1936	Dr. W.B. Parsons, et al	Introduced sulfanilamide to Alberta.
1937	Dr. W.A.R. Kerr, CMA Alberta Division	Presented a symbolic gavel to the incoming AMA President Dr. J.K. Mulloy as the "insignia of office". The handle was made from wood from Dr. John Rae's Ft. Chipewyan chair (1850) and the mallet from the NWMP Orderly Barracks in Ft Macleod (1874). It acknowledged the AMA joining the CMA as the CMA Alberta Division, the first provincial medical association to "federate" with the CMA. AMA and CMA dues became conjoint dues totaling \$18.00/year in 1936. Alberta physician membership had been 80% in both. It became 100% in July 1936. At that time (1935-37) Canadian physician membership in the CMA was 28-34%. Alberta was the only province to require CMA membership as a part of the college dues until Ontario did in 1942.
1939-1940	Rowell-Sirois Commission	Determined that social services (pensions, UIC, health) were the responsibility of the federal government. Health was the responsibility of the provinces, but the Federal Government could make grants-in-aid to fund specific projects.
1938	Dr. J.S. McEachern	Became the second STARR Medal winner, after Banting, Best & Collip (1936). Started the Canadian Cancer Society (1938) and was the Chairman of the General Council until 1944.
1938	Social Credit Government (AB)	Established the program that provided the first free Polio Rehabilitation program in Canada.
1939	Hon. G. Hoadley, Dr. Grant Fleming	Hoadley and Fleming wrote the first comprehensive Canadian report on Medical insurance services in Canada (1936-1939) for the Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene. Underwritten by the CPR's Sir Edward Beatty.
1939/40	Dr. A.E. Archer	Was elected to the CMA executive (1939), failed to be elected as a Liberal MP (1940) and was appointed to the CMA's influential Committee of Seven (1940-1944).

1940-1945	All prairie Doctors, Dr. A.E. Archer	Provided the highest physician recruitment rate (over 35% of all doctors) to the Canadian Armed Services. The Medical Procurement Board was formed in 1942 to secure 800 more physicians and redistribute others back to their communities, where there were no doctors left.
1940, 41, 42, 51	Social Credit Government (AB)	Dr. G. Malcolmson Passed the first Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act (1940) in Canada. It inaugurated the first free Cancer diagnostic and treatment (including radium) program (1941). Dr. Malcolmson was the first Director. The Act was revised in 1942 and 1951.
1942/43	UAH Doctors	Used the first Penicillin in Alberta during the War, compliments of the US Medical Corps building the Alaska Highway.
1942	Social Credit Gov't (AB)	Social Credit Government proposed a medical insurance program (1939). In 1942 it redrafted and passed a second Alberta Medical Care Insurance Act (1942) but didn't promulgate it, in anticipation of a national program. It was the same as the 1935 UFA government Act, except the Commission was altered.
1942/43	Dr. A.E. Archer	Was elected the third president of the CMA from Alberta.
1943	Dr. M. Bow	Organized the first mass TB survey of Alberta citizens. It was the second in Canada after Saskatchewan in 1936.
1944	Social Credit Government (AB)	Passed the Maternity Hospital Act which provided free Maternity Care and a grant for home care.
1946	Social Credit Gov't (AB)	Passed the third Hospital Insurance Act in Canada (1946) (after SK, BC) and passed a complementary Medical Insurance Enabling Act (1947).
1946	Drs. J.W. Scott, M. Marshall	Started the first post-graduate residency training program at UofA.
1946 or 5	Federal Government	(Re)built the Charles Camsell Hospital to provide medical care for northern Indians and Eskimos, in Edmonton.
1947	Dr. H.C. Jamieson	With the AMA's Archives Committee wrote <i>Early Medicine in Alberta, the First Seventy-Five Years</i> . It started with the arrival of Dr. George Verey in Edmonton in 1872.
1948	Social Credit Government (AB)	Passed enabling legislations to permit the incorporation of Medical Services Incorporated of Alberta (MSI) the physician operated medical insurance program.
1948	Social Credit Government (AB)	Extended the Edmonton Group Hospitalization province wide, as the first Blue Cross Plan in Alberta.
1948	Dr. E.J.K. Penikett	Developed and tested the American Sterilizer Co. Hi Vac Sterilizer. Used in North American hospitals for over three decades.
1948	Dr. D.R. Wilson	He started the Endocrinology Lab. Became the first Markle Scholar at UofA (1949-1959).
1948	Dr. C. Hincks	Reviewed Alberta's psychiatric facilities and services for a third time.
1948	Dr. A.E. Archer	Became the first president of Medical Services Incorporated (MSI) one of the first and most successful medical profession owned prepaid medical insurance companies in Canada. By 1967, the MSI program covered 90% of Albertans.
1949	Dr. W.H. McGuffin	Died of leukemia secondary to life work as Calgary's first full time Radiologist.
1949	Drs. L.S. Mackid, W.O. Rothwell	Triaged and treated 33 casualties from the Southesk train collision (near Bassano). One died. All were admitted to the CGH.
1950	Dr. Eardley Allin	Performed the first successful separation of Siamese Twins in Canada. They were joined at the pericardial sac. One died during surgery. The second twin died several weeks later.
1951/52	Dr. A.H. Baker, et al	Introduced the triple therapy regime for the treatment of TB. Beds for TB peaked in Alberta in 1952.
1951	Alberta Cancer Society Dr. J.S. McEachern, Dr. W.C. Mackenzie	Built the first Medical Research laboratory at UofA. Funded by the Alberta Cancer Society at a cost of \$150,000. Named after Dr. J.S. McEachern of Calgary. It continued until 1990. Used for medical, surgical and cancer research. In 1954 it was augmented by the Surgical, Medical Research Institute (SMRI), which was built next to it.

1952	Social Credit Gov't (AB)	Built the Aberhart TB Sanatorium in Edmonton. In 1970 it accepted 29 transferred patients from the Baker Sanitarium in Calgary. The Baker was closed and the Aberhart sanatorium transferred to the UAH (1970).
1952/53	Last 2 years of the Polio epidemic	Polio epidemic: 774 cases with 81 deaths (1952), 1399 cases with 109 deaths (1953). First Salk vaccination trials (1954).
1952/53	Dr. H. Orr	Became the 4th CMA President from Alberta. Unfortunately he was the only CMA President to ever die in office, in December 1952.
1953/54	Dr. R.R. MacLean	Introduced the first antipsychotic drug (Chlorpromazine) to patients at AHP.
1954	Dr. D.R. Wilson	Became the first geographic full-time medical professor at UofA.
1954	Dr. R.S. Fraser	Became the second Markle Scholar (1954-1958). Developed the cardiac catheterization laboratory at the UAH.
1954	Cancer Treatment	"Cobalt bomb" treatments started at the Edmonton Cancer clinic
1956	Dr. A.C. McGugan	While Medical Superintendent of the UAH, he started the Special Services Research Board/Committee with interest from 1.0 million dollars saved after the war and 500,000 dollars still in the 1920-1923 Rockefeller Foundation Grant fund.
1956-1958	Federal Government	Passed the Diagnostic Services Act, which provided 45% of all funding for all hospitals in Canada.
1956	Dr. J.C. Callaghan	Performed Canada's first successful open heart surgical operation using a bypass pump.
1957	Federal Government	Passed the Diagnostic Services Act establishing universal hospital insurance. The Alberta Minister of Health Dr. W.W. Cross resigned.
1957	Multiple UAH physicians	Performed the first acute renal dialysis in western Canada.
1957/58	Dr. M.A.R. Young	Became the 5th CMA President from Alberta.
1958	Social Credit Gov't (AB)	Introduced the Provincial Hospital Insurance program.
1958	Dr. L.E. MacLeod	Became the third UofA Markle Scholar (1958-1963). Developed the chronic renal dialysis program.
1959	Dr. W.A.C. Mackenzie	Became the fourth Dean of Medicine at UofA.
1960/61	Dr. R.M. Parsons	Became the 6th CMA President from Alberta.
1960-1966	Social Credit/ Progressive Conservative Governments (AB)	Built the Foothills Provincial General Hospital, which was the largest hospital ever built at one time in North America (766 beds).
1961-1964	Federal Government	Appointed the Royal Commission on Health Services (Hall Commission) to report on existing and future health services. The two volume report was published in 1964/65 and recommended a Saskatchewan style national medical care program, funded entirely through public tax revenues.
1962-1963	Dr. L.E. McLeod	Successfully used the first Kiil hemodialysis unit in the British Empire (1962), at UAH. The first patient lived for many years.
1963	Dr. J.C. Callaghan	Performed the first Mitral Valve replacement in Canada.
1966	Dr. J.B. Corley	Established the first Family Practice Residency program in Canada, at the Calgary General Hospital, simultaneously with one at St. Joseph's Hospital, London, Ontario.
1966	Social Credit Gov't (AB)	Opened the Foothills Provincial General Hospital. It was the largest hospital built at one time in North America. The hospital was CCHA Accredited (1967); accepted its first Interns (1968); first Residents (1969); first medical undergraduates (1970); first clinical clerks (1972).
1966/67	Dr. R.K.C. Thomson	Became the 7th CMA President from Alberta.
1967	Dr. W.A. Cochrane	Appointed the first Dean of Medicine at UofC. Started the first Western Canadian (second in Canada after McMaster) systems based medical undergraduate program at UofC. Joint Department Heads were appointed with the Foothills Hospital starting in 1968.

1967	Dr. P.E. Cruse	Published the first prospective wound infection rate monitoring program in Canada.
1967-1969	Federal Government	Passed the Canadian Medical Services Act establishing the first national Medicare plan.
1968	Dr. E.A. Johnson	First ophthalmologist to join Operation Eyesight Universal to provide third world ophthalmological services.
1968	Social Credit Gov't (AB)	Built the W.W. Cross Cancer Institute in Edmonton.
1968	Dr. D. Hasinoff	Retired as the last municipal doctor in Canada.
1968	W.R.N. Blair, Ph.D.	Completed the Blair report which materially changed the Mental Health Act in Alberta.
1969	Social Credit Gov't (AB)	Was the last province to join the Federal Government Medicare program.
1969	Dr. D.R. Wilson	Established the R.S. McLaughlin Examination and Research Center (Edmonton).
1970	Psychiatry	The number of psychiatric beds peaked in Alberta in 1970. In 1923 the number of psychiatric beds (1500) were fifty percent more than the number of general hospital beds. In 1930 the number of psychiatric beds approximated the number of general hospital beds in Canada at 30,000 each. Now (2000) the number of psychiatric beds in Alberta are less than 20% of the general hospital beds.
1972	Dr. P.E. Cruse	Started the undergraduate medical history course at UofC.
1972	Progressive Conservative Government (AB)	Repealed the 1928 Sexual Sterilization Act and the Eugenics Board after 4300 approvals and 2722 procedures.
1973	Faculty of Medicine (UofC)	Graduated their first class of MD's.
1974	Dr. W.C. Mackenzie	Became the second STARR medal recipient from Alberta.
1974	Drs. G. Lobay, H.S. Shimizu, and P. Boucher	Performed the first arm/hand transplant in North America.
1975	Progressive Conservative Government (AB)	Established the Alberta Heritage Fund to collect excessive provincial oil revenues.
1975	UofA, UofC Faculties of Medicine	Total medical research grant income was 3.5 million dollars.
1975/76	Dr. L.C. Grisdale	Became the 8th CMA President from Alberta.
1976	Dr. W.C. Mackenzie	University of Alberta Hospital renamed the Dr. Walter C. Mackenzie Health Science Center.
1980	Honorable P. Lougheed, Dr. J. Bradley, Progressive Conservative Gov't (AB)	Established the first fully funded (300M) Medical Research program in Canada: the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research(AHFMR), after five years of worldwide research for the best model to follow. It included a Scientific Advisory Committee and a Board of Review to meet every seven years. By 2000 it had expended 600M and was worth 1.0B.
1982	Dr. M. Hutton	Bequeathed the residual of her estate to the AMA. The transfer of \$313,280 (including interest) occurred in 1985. In 1986 the AMA reincorporated the circa 1912 Archives Committee as the Alberta Medical Foundation (AMF), and transferred the entire amount of the endowment to the AMF. The AMF became the second medical history focused Foundation in Canada, following the AMS/Hannah Foundation in Ontario.
1984/85	Dr. T.A. McPherson	Became the 9th CMA President from Alberta.
1985	Dr. D. Mudry, et al	Performed the first heart transplant in Western Canada.
1986	UofA and UofC Faculties of Medicine	Opened the first and second Heritage Medical Research Centers in Calgary and Edmonton.
1986	Dr. D.R. Wilson	Established the Alberta Medical Foundation and became its first President. Its focus was Alberta's medical history.

c1989	R. Lemieux, Ph.D.	Was the first Albertan to receive a Nobel Prize (Chemistry, UofA).
1989-1996	All Alberta physicians	Managed the most rapid decline in government funded Medicare expenditures in Canada from 6.7 to 4.6% of Alberta's GDP.
1970's-1990's	Dr. H. Gimbel	Introduced major technical advances to the performance of cataract extractions and intraocular lens implantations, on an ambulatory care basis.
1993	Drs. D.R. Wilson, W.B. Parsons	Wrote thirteen of the twenty-five articles for <i>Medicine in Alberta: Historical Reflections</i> , 300 pages. Commissioned in 1980 by the 75th Anniversary Committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, it was edited by Carl Betke, and published by the AMF.
1993/94	Dr. R.J. Kennedy	Became the 10th CMA President from Alberta.
1995	Alberta Medical Foundation	Initiated the funding of a Chair in Medical History at UofC. Equal partners were the AMS/Hannah Foundation and the UofC Faculty of Medicine.
1995	Dr. L. Tyrrell	Identified the Hepatitis B antiviral compound genetically replicated and released as the drug Lamivudine which was licensed in 1998 (CND) and 1999 (USA).
1998	Progressive Conservative Gov't (AB)	Demolished the Calgary General Hospital (1000 beds), the largest hospital demolition in North America.
2000	Drs. R. Rajotte, J. Shapiro, J. Lakey	Initiated the Edmonton Protocol for transplantation of Islets of Langerhans cells for Type I diabetics.
2000	UofA, UofC Faculties of Medicine	Total first year enrollment rose to 120 (UofA) and 80 (UofC).
2000	Progressive Conservative Gov't (AB)	Incorporated the Alberta Heritage Science and Engineering Research Foundation (AHSER Foundation or Ingenuity Fund) as Bill #1 and funded it with 500 million dollars.
2001/02	Hon. Peter Lougheed, Dr. J. Bradley	Became the first Albertans to be inducted into the Canadian Medical Hall of Fame.
2002	Hon. Peter Lougheed	Awarded the CMA's annual Medal of Honor for initiating the AHFMR.
2004	UofA, UofC Faculties of Medicine	Total medical research grant income reached \$140 million (UofA) and over \$100 million (UofC).
2004-2007	UofA and UofC Faculties of Medicine	Alberta Government/AHFMR/Federal Government provided funds to build the third and fourth Heritage medical research centers in Calgary and Edmonton.
2004	Dr. D.L. Tyrrell	Became the third STARR medal recipient from Alberta.
2005/06	Dr. J.S. McEachern	Became the second Alberta physician to be inducted into the Canadian Medical Hall of Fame.
2005-2007	Progressive Conservative Government (AB)	Augmented the AHFMR and Ingenuity Fund endowments by \$500 million each over three years.
2005/06	Dr. R. Collins-Nakai	Became the 11th CMA President from Alberta.
1920-2006	All Alberta physicians	Have provided the most stable Government/Medical Profession relationship in Canada, i.e. no strikes.

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Important NWT and Alberta Milestones	
1874	NWMP trek brought the first full time surgeon (Dr. R.B. Nevitt) to Alberta (Ft Macleod).
1883	First CPR train reached Calgary in August.
1885	Northwest Rebellion lasted forty-seven days. No physicians stayed in Alberta.
1901-11	Alberta's population increased five fold from 70,000 to 350,000. So did the number of physicians in Alberta.
1907	Provincial Lab was opened in Edmonton.
1908	University of Alberta started in Edmonton.
1913	Three year (of a five year) MD program started at UofA. Students finish their last two years at Toronto or McGill.
1916-1922	Control of the Strathcona Hospital was transferred from the UofA in 1922. The hospital was renamed the University Hospital. It was a "closed" hospital.
1914-1918	Over 36% of all physicians in Alberta enlist.
1915-1919	Alberta Municipal Hospital Plan was developed. First hospital was opened at Mannville (1919).
1920	Scientific Research Council of Alberta was formed. Its first project was to isolate oil from tar sands (Karl Clark).
1921	\$500,000 (conditional) Rockefeller Grant is received by the UofA. It is released in December 1923 when all conditions are met.
1921/22	Professor J.B. Collip isolated therapeutically effective insulin (in January 1922), after being assigned to the Banting/Best team in December 1921.
1918/19	Spanish Flu struck Alberta. Many hospitals were bankrupt. Province established the first public health department and retained many nurses to provide public health services.
1925	Professor J.B. Collip isolated the parathyroid hormone at UofA.
1929	The government implemented the 1922 University Hospitals Act and took control of the Board. It appointed four of the eight Board members as well as the senior medical and financial officers. The Act was repealed circa 1960.
1932-1934	The Hoadley Commission designed a plan for a contributory state health insurance for Alberta. A similar Act was re-passed by the Social Credit government in 1942 as part of the Federal Government initiative to design a national plan. Neither Acts were implemented. A hospital insurance plan and an Act that enabled MSI to form were passed in 1948 and 1947.
1934	The Alberta Medical Association agreed (in principle) to merge with the Canadian Medical Association. It became the first province to do so and started to pay conjoint dues in 1936. Thus membership in both by Alberta physicians became 100%. CMA membership amongst Canadian physicians averaged less than 30%.
1936	The first Alberta patient received Sulfanilamide.
1940-1945	Over 36% of all physicians in Alberta enlist.
1942	First Alberta patient received Penicillin.
1951	Triple TB therapy was introduced.
1953	Salk vaccine became available.
1953/54	Chlorpromazine became available for treating antipsychotic patients.
1966	The second medical school was approved and the first Dean at the University of Calgary (Cochrane, 1967) was appointed.
1967-69	The federal government introduced a national Medicare plan.
1975	The Alberta Heritage Trust fund was approved and funded with one-third of the provincial oil revenue.
1980	The Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research was incorporated and funded with over 300 million dollars.
2000	The Ingenuity Fund (AHFSER) was formed and funded with \$500 million.
2005	Alberta and Saskatchewan's 100th Anniversary.

ALBERTA/SASKATCHEWAN – MEDICAL/HEALTH MILESTONES

EVENT	ALBERTA	SASKATCHEWAN
First Doctors: HBC NWMP CPR	1868 (Mackay/Fort Chip) 1874 (Fort Macleod/Nevitt) 1883 (Brett)	1868 (Mackay, Norway House) 1875 (Ft Walsh/Kittson) 1883 (Seymour)
First Hospital NWMP Public	1863 (St. Albert) 1874 (Fort Macleod, 12 beds) 1884 (Fort Macleod) c16 1889 (Medicine Hat, 25 beds)	1860 1875 (Fort Walsh, c12 beds) 1884 (Regina) c20 1897-99 (Saltcoats) 1899 (Prince Albert)
First Operating Room/Operation	1884 (Fort Macleod, NWMP) c1888 (Banff) 1889 (Medicine Hat, Public)	1887 (Regina, NWMP) post1899 (Prince Albert, Public)
NWT Medical Association Formed	1889	1889
First Nursing Training Program	1894 (Medicine Hat)	
First TB Facility	1902 (Calgary, Dr. Wills)	1911
First VON Cottage Hospital	1903 (Red Deer)	1902 (Yorkton)
Provincial Health Officer (MOH)	1906	1907
AMA/SMA Formation	1906	1906
College of Physicians and Surgeons	1906	1908
First Municipal Hospital	1907 (Strathcona)	1909
First Mental Hospital	1911 (Ponoka)	1914 (North Battleford)
First teaching hospital	1913	1955
Faculty of Medicine (start of 2 year/4 year course)	1913/1921	1926/1953
First Sanitorium	1917 Alberta (Frank)	1919 Saskatchewan (Fort Qu'Appelle)
Municipal Hospitals Act	1917	1916
First Venereal Disease Act	1918 (Alberta)	1918 (Saskatchewan)
Municipal Hospital (first one opened under the Act)	1919 (Mannville)	1917 (Lloydminster)
District Nurse Program	1919 (Alberta)	
Mental Retardation home/facility	1918/1923	
Hospital Association Formed	1919	1919
Public Health Department	c1919	
Facility Visitors Board (hospitals, institutions, jails)	1919	
First Municipal Doctors	c1920	1915 (Sarnia)
Department of Public Health	1919	1923
Ministry of Health established	c1923	
Medical Association Annual Proceedings	1923, 1929	1931, 1932, 1936
Travelling clinics/nurses/doctors/surgeons	c1924	
Sterilization Act/first discussion	1928	1930
Cancer Interest Group Formed	1931 (AMA subcommittee)	1929 (Commission 1930)
First Full-Time Health Unit	1930 Alberta (High River/Red Deer)	1928 Saskatchewan (Gravelbourg)
Psychiatric Nurses Program	1933	1947
Quarterly Medical Bulletin	1935	1937
Joined CMA Federation	1936	1938
Free TB Care	1936	1929
Free Polio Rehab Care	1938	?
Free Cancer Care	1940	1944
Maternity Benefits Trained Midwives	1944 pre1944	1944 (not implemented) 1944
Air Ambulance	1929 (contract)	1946 (dedicated service)
Free mental healthcare	?	1944
Only physicians admit mental patients		1950

Medicare:		
First Study/Commission	1929, 1932-34	1944
First Act	1935, 1942 (neither enacted)	1944 (not enacted)
Pre-Paid Medical Program	1932 (Cardston) (Voluntary)	1946 (Swift Current) (Compulsory)
Hospital Insurance Grants/Program	1950	1947
Medical Insurance Enabling Act	1947	1947
Integrated Medicare Plan	1968	1962
Last Municipal Doctor	1967	1962
Medical Research Foundation	1980	

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- 2) Hospital in Saskatchewan in Territorial Days by Joan Feather, SK History 40(2): 62-71, 1987; 3) NWMP Surgeon Reports 1875-1887, Coles Reprints 1971; 4) Steps on the Road to Medicare, why Saskatchewan led the Way, Stuart Houston, McGill Queens, 2002. 6) "An Inalienable Right: The CCF and Rapid Health Care Reform", SK History 43(3): 101-116, Autumn 1991.

Operating Indices	AB	SK
Hospital beds/1000	6.0 (1930)	2.0 (1944) (check)
Provincial healthcare costs		
1930's	1,600,000 (gross) (net=1.0 million)	
1943/44		1,852,079
1947/48		10,246,194