

Correspondent Biographies relating to National Archives of Canada RG29 2342 455-10-13 Vol 2 (2020 01 01)

Mr. A. K. Anderson

Mr. A. K. Anderson was the Acting Chief of Division, Division of Mineral Dressing and Metallurgy, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys as well as the Chairman of the Engineers of the Division of Mineral Dressing and Process Metallurgy.

Mr. N. M. Archdale

Mr. Archdale, B. A. was the first Principal of the Catholic High School in Yellowknife NWT and was involved in setting up a clinic and making arrangements for the arsenic survey of students in 1951 and 1952. In a segment of an article for the News North Newspaper in 1953, he wrote, *"There are few schools in whom the pupils are made to work by some means or other, within the limits they labor under the three "R's" are also injected to a varying degree, there is some effort made to make pupils think though I don't think enough attention is paid to this in many schools. The same applies to the power of applying our using what is learned. The taste for quality is still more neglected, and the material values are much too often emphasized. As a body, teachers do their best to encourage the finer qualities of unselfishness, sportsmanship, truth and honesty, often by example, but they are up against stiff competition from what the pupils see around them, see on the screen or read in the papers. To repeat, the child should be taught to work, to think, to apply his knowledge, to cultivate a taste for quality to be "good" in the Gospel sense of unselfishness, honesty, truthfulness, and he will, with luck, then be an educated man."*

Mr. F. E. Artlett

Mr. F. E. Artlett was a chemist at the Quarantine Hospital in Williams Head, British Columbia. William Head Quarantine Station, located south-west of Victoria in Metchosin, was built during the 1880s in response to fears of plague brought by immigrants to British Columbia. With gold prospectors arriving from California and Chinese labourers immigrating to work the railroad, disease was rampant. Similar in function to Partridge Island Station in New Brunswick, William Head was often the first port of arrival for incoming ships to Canada's west coast. The station inspected those coming ashore for a variety of infectious diseases in an active effort to keep the population healthy. If necessary, doctors at William Head could quarantine up to 800 people comfortably in their 42 building, 106-acre facility. The Quarantine Station also served as the main office for the D'Arcy Island Leper Lazaretto from 1891-1924. The station closed in 1959 and the site now serves as a minimum-security federal penitentiary.

Dr. P. E. Braid

Dr. Phillip Emerson Braid, Ph.D., was born in Highland Creek Ontario June 21, 1917 He studied at Scarborough Collegiate Institute, was member of Chemical Club III and IV, and furthered his studies at the University of Toronto. In 1952 he was the Senior Chemist for the Department of National Health and Welfare, Occupational Health Division, Industrial Health Laboratory in Ottawa. He retired from Department Health and Welfare and passed away on September 28, 2007.

Ms. A. C Callow

Ms. A. C Callow worked at the head office of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited in Toronto. She prepared the 1951 correspondence to Mr. Sinclair (Chief Director of the Lands Division, Department of Mines and Resources) on behalf of Mr. P.N. Pitcher, General Superintendent of Giant Mine.

Dr. Kenneth C. Charron

Dr. Kenneth C. Charron graduated from the University of Toronto in medicine and law. After completing university, Dr. Charron worked as a medical physician and scientific consultant for the Department of National Health and Welfare. In 1942, Dr. Charron was appointed Chief of the Industrial Health Division. In 1949, he oversaw the arsenic surveys of the gold ore roasting, at Giant, Negus, and Con mine. He then became Associate Deputy Minister of Health of Ontario, and later, Deputy Minister of Health in Ontario. Dr. Charron was certified by the Royal College in Urology in 1961. He was President of the Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA) in 1963 until 1972. Dr. Charron was also a full-time chairperson for the Ontario Council of Health and special advisor to the Dean of Medicine at the University of Toronto (1980), and Dean of Health Sciences at McMaster University. Dr. Charron was also the Head of the Department of Hospital Administration at the University of Toronto in 1967.

Mr. F. J. G. Cunningham

In 1931, the Canadian Labor Defence League sent Frank Cunningham along with Solomon Greenberg and W. H. Heffarnan to hear the cases of miners who had been arrested during the Saskatchewan Miner's struggle of 1931. Cunningham headed the inquiry in the "On-to-Ottawa" march in 1935 and after the end of Second World War; he headed the trials related to war crimes in Singapore. Prior to joining public services, he served in Northwest Territories Council as legal counsel. He joined the public service in 1946 and in 1950/51; he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Northwest Territories. He succeeded Roy A. Gibson who had occupied the post for forty years. He then became an appointed member of first Northwest Territories Legislative Council. After

the 1954 Northwest Territories general election, he was re-appointed the member of legislative council. He was the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories and the Deputy Commissioner from 26 June 1951 to 10 April 1957. He also was the director of Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and the director of Arctic Affairs in 1956. He retired from public service on 8 November 1963 and died in 1964

Mr. G. K. Davies

Mr. G. K. Davies signed a memo for the Chairman of the Defence Research Board, Department of National Defence Canada to Dr. Watkinson, Chief, Occupational Health Division, Department of Health and Welfare requesting information on arsenic in snow in the Yellowknife area.

Dr. John Day

Dr. John Day in 1952 was a Medical Officer of Health with the City of Ottawa. He was involved in selecting an Ottawa school for urine sampling of students to compare to the Yellowknife student urine survey.

Mr. K. W. Downes

Mr. K.W. Downes worked with Mines Branch Division of Mineral Dressing and Process Metallurgy Department of Resources and Development Government of Canada in Ottawa. He travelled with Dr. Kay to Yellowknife in July 1951 and prepared a report for the Government of Canada entitled "Problem of Arsenic Disposal at Yellowknife" and presented it to Department officials as well as the Engineers of the Division of Mineral Dressing and Process Metallurgy.

Dr. W. L. Falconer

Dr. W. L. Falconer, M.D., in 1954 was Medical Superintendent at Charles Camsell Indian Hospital in Edmonton Alberta.

Dr. W. G. Frederick

Dr. W. G. Frederick was with Bureau of Industrial Hygiene with the Detroit Department of Health.

Mr. J. A. Fournier

Mr. J.A. Fournier was Chief Chemist, Bureau of Mines, Division of Mineral Dressing and Process Metallurgy, Department of Mines and Resources, Mines, Forests and Scientific Services Branch located in Ottawa. Mr. Fournier prepared testing for arsenic in snow melt and vegetables on behalf of Mr. R.J. Traill.

Mr. E. A. Gardner

Mr. E. A. Gardner in 1954 was the Chief Architect with the Department of Works in Ottawa. He was contacted by Mr. J. A. Hickson, Chief Purchasing and Supply Division to provide a location for a prototype survey on a smoke stack of a heating plant in Ottawa.

Mr J.W. Grainge

In 1963 he produced a report entitled "*Water Pollution, Yellowknife Bay, Yellowknife, NWT* (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare) and an "*Arsenic Survey of Yellowknife Bay* (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare) in 1967. In 1969 he was the Regional Engineer with the Public Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare and in 1973, he was on the Environmental and Social Committee for the Task Force on Northern Oil Development for the Federal Government.

Dr. Duncan L. Henderson

Dr. Duncan L. Henderson, M. B., Ch.B., D.P.H. was with Occupational Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare. He came to Yellowknife to complete the school student Arsenic Survey clinic with a project group including Dr. Harold MacFarland, Mr. Lloyd Monkman, Mr. C. R. Ross and Mr. J. P. Windish who were coordinated by Dr. Kay, Chief of the Industrial Health Laboratory.

Mr. J. A. Hickson

Mr. J. A. Hickson in 1954 was Chief, Purchasing and Supply Division who contacted Mr. E. A. Gardner, Chief Architect, Department of Works, Hunter Building, Ottawa to provide a location for a prototype survey on a smoke stack of a heating plant in Ottawa.

Mr. Steve Homulos



Steve Homulos was born on September 2, 1911, in Lethbridge, Alberta and graduated from the University of Alberta in 1935 with a degree in mining engineering. He began with summer work at coalmines in southern Alberta and then, after graduation, moved to Kirkland Lake to work the hard rock mines. In 1939, he joined the Army Corps of Engineers and became an engineering instructor. In 1946, he was appointed Assistant Mining Inspector for the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. In 1948, he became the Chief Mining Inspector in Yellowknife until 1963 when he moved to Ottawa. Homulos retired in 1976 and passed away on October 13, 1999.

Mr. William Gladstone Jewitt



Mr. William Gladstone Jewitt was born on May 15, 1897 in Marton, Yorkshire, England. He grew up in England and moved to Calgary, Alberta in 1908. He graduated with a degree in mining engineering from the University of Alberta in 1923. Jewitt was a contract worker for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in 1927 and assigned to fly aircraft for mining exploration in the Northwest Territories. In this role, he helped train company engineers to fly a fleet of aircrafts owned by Cominco for resource development. Mining exploration using aircrafts aided in the development of several mines, including Con, Echo Bay, and Pine Point. Throughout his career in mining exploration, several hundreds of cache sites and aerial bases were established. For some time, he was President of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. In 1953, Jewitt was awarded an

Honorary Law Degree from the University of Alberta for his work in northern exploration. He was also awarded the Order of Polaris in 1973 from the Government of Yukon's Transportation Hall of Fame for his work in aviation, and in 1978, was inducted into Canadian aviation hall of fame. On June 20, 1979, he passed away at the age 81 in Victoria, British Columbia.

Dr. Kingsley Kay



Dr. Kingsley Kenneth Kay was born in Toronto, Ontario in 1913. He grew up in Toronto and graduated with a medical degree from the University of Toronto graduate in 1938. During his time at the University of Toronto, he served as a research assistant in the physiological hygiene laboratory. After fulfilling this position, he became an instructor for the school of engineering and public health at Harvard University. During World War II, Dr. Kay worked in the scientific branch of the Royal Canadian Navy. Dr. Kay was married to Aileen Kay, and together, they had two daughters, Julie and Suzanne. Dr. Kingsley Kenneth Kay was a senior scientific consultant and Chief of the federal government's Industrial Health Laboratories, under the Department of National Health and Welfare. He served in this position from 1946 to 1970, based in Ottawa. From 1949 up until the mid-1950s, Dr. Kay worked as a scientific consultant for Giant and Con Mine, where he conducted arsenic surveys from gold ore roasting and advised government and mine officials on safety measures to protect public health and safety. These surveys were conducted in the Yellowknife town site and surrounding areas and reported back to the territorial and federal government. In addition, to the arsenic surveys in Northern Canada. Dr. Kay worked as a consultant of occupational hygiene and air pollution for the Government of Malaysia. Moreover, he also worked for the University of Illinois at the department of chemical engineering. Dr. Kay served as a member of the advisory panel of occupational health for the World Health Organization as well as Chairman of the Toxicity Subcommittee for the International Labour Office. In 1970, Dr. Kay became an associate professor at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine for environmental medicine. He specialized in teaching about environmental

contamination and insecticide toxicity. He was also involved in research on the relationship between the environment and cancer. On February 15, 1981, Dr. Kay passed away at the age of 68 at a medical centre in Portland, Oregon.

Mr. C. K. LeCapelain



Mr. C. K. LeCapelain was known as Charles King “Cap”. LeCapelain began his career with the national park service in Banff as civil engineer after his discharge from the military at the end of the First World War. In 1932 he came to Waterton to supervise the surveying and construction of the Chief Mountain International Highway which was completed in 1936. He returned to Banff but with the transfer of Herbert Knight to Prince Albert National Park, LeCapelain was promoted to Waterton superintendent on April 1, 1939. Married with two daughters, LeCapelain’s transition to superintendent of Waterton appears to have been very smooth likely because of his previous experience working with local men on the highway. He was seconded in 1942 to serve as Canadian liaison officer for the construction of the Alaska Highway in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. It was hoped his highway experience in Waterton and working in an international peace park would serve him well in his new position. The Alaska Highway ranked as one of the greatest engineering feats of modern times: 2,414 kilometres of pioneer road, punched through the sub-Arctic frontier of the northwest corner of North America in less than eight months. In 1946 LeCapelain was presented with a civilian award becoming a Member of the Order of the British Empire, presumably for his work on the Alaska Highway. By 1951 he was Chief of the Lands Division, while in late 1952 was Acting Director of the Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Department of Resources and Development. He died February 27, 1974.

Mr. K. Macdonald

In 1953, Mr. K. Macdonald was a resident engineer in Yellowknife.

Dr. J. R. MacDougal

1955 Chief Medical Officer, Food and Drug Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare. He resigned in 1957 to accept an industrial appointment. Becoming Medical Director of Burroughs Wellcome Ltd.

Dr. Harold N. MacFarland

Dr. Harold N. MacFarland, M. D came to Yellowknife as part of project group to complete the school student Arsenic Survey clinic and report compilation with Dr. Duncan Henderson, Mr. Lloyd Monkman, Mr. C. R. Ross and Mr. J. P. Windish who were coordinated by Dr. Kay, Chief of the Industrial Health Laboratory.

Dr. J. M. MacLennan

Dr. J. M. MacLennan worked in the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) under the direction of Mr. Harrison Lewis, formerly under the Department of Mines and Resources, the Dominion Wildlife Officers after 1950 came under the National Parks Service – Wildlife Division and became known as the Canadian Wildlife Service at Lewis's request. Lewis retired in March 1952 as Head of the agency under Minister Robert Winters Department of Resources and Development. Dr. MacLennan is noted for his translations of Russian Game Reports for *MUSKRAT* 1951-55 including Russian tables and figures for sable and squirrel data, arctic and red foxes, beaver biology during winter, reports on trapping and fur industry for National Parks Branch and CWS.

Dr. C. V. Marshall

In 1954, Dr. C. V. Marshall worked at the Chemical Laboratory, Department of Agriculture and assisted Mr. Monkman of the Occupational Health Laboratory in preparing vegetation samples for arsenic testing.

Mr. McCree

Mr. McCree worked for the Mineral Dressing and Process Metallurgy Division, with the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

Mr. J. R. Menzies

Mr. J. R. Menzies was Chief of the Public Health Engineering Division under the Department of National Health and Welfare. Before working for the federal government, Menzies was mill superintendent for Beattie Gold Mines, in Noranda, Quebec. Menzies held a Bachelor of Science and Organizational Leader and Supervision degree. J. R. Menzies also worked as a water pollution expert for the Canadian government in the 1950s and 1960s.

Dr. Seward Miller

Dr. Seward Miller in 1951 was Chief of the Industrial Hygiene Service under the U.S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency in Washington, DC.

Mr. J. Lloyd Monkman



J. Lloyd Monkman

Mr. J. Lloyd Monkman was born in Bond Head, Ontario. In 1912, he graduated with a degree in chemistry from the University of Toronto in 1912. During his career, he fulfilled many different federal government positions, including Chief of the Chemistry Division and Air Pollution Control Directorate in the Department of Environment. As chief chemist for the Occupational Health Division, under the Department of National Health and Welfare, he was involved in the arsenic surveys conducted in the Yellowknife town site and mine areas. He later retired as chief of the Chemistry Division in the mid-1970s. In 1977, Monkman received the Fisher Scientific Lecture Award from the Chemist Institute of Canada in Montreal for his contribution to analytical chemistry, including methods for determining air pollutants.

Dr. P.E. Moore



Moore received his Doctor of Medicine degree from the University of Manitoba in 1931 and upon graduation took a position as medical superintendent of the Fisher River Indian Agency in Hodgson, Man. In 1939, Dr. Moore became the Medical Superintendent for the Medical Branch of Indian Affairs and the Eskimo Health Service of the Northwest Territories Branch for the Department of Mines and Natural Resources. In 1945, he was appointed Director of Indian Health Services. In 1955, Dr. Moore headed the Canadian delegation to the eighth World Assembly and was elected Chairman of the

Administration, Finance and Legal Committee and subsequently became Chairman of the Executive Board for the World Health Organization.

Dr. C. A. Morrell

Dr. C. A. Morrell in 1941 worked for the Laboratory of Hygiene, Department of Pensions and National Health. By 1951, he was the Director of the Food and Drug Division for National Health and Welfare. He stayed in the position for 32 years, and recognized as an expert in bioassay, the science of studying toxicity by the examination of living material. In 1964, he was at the center of an inquiry into what was to become the thalidomide controversy. Upon leaving Health and Welfare Canada, he joined Board of Ciba-Geigy, now Novartis, a major Swiss drug Company.

Mr. Peter N. Pitcher

Mr. Peter N. Pitcher Mr. Peter N. Pitcher was born in Kipp, Alberta. In 1933, he became Assistant General Superintendent of the Cariboo Gold Mining Quartz Mining, Co., Ltd. and from 1949 to 1954, he was general manager and superintendent of Giant Mine. In 1955, he became vice-president of Falconbridge's Mineral Division. In June 1958, he took on the position of vice-president of Patino Mining Corporation in Nipissing, Ontario. He began to work for Standard Oil Co., Indiana, on February 1, 1968, focusing on mining activity in Alaska. He retired in Tsawwassen, British Columbia and passed away in 1991 at the age of 80.

Dr. H.A. Procter



A veteran of WW2 serving with the 23rd Field Ambulance RCAMC, in 1952 he held the position of Assistant Director of Indian Health Services, Dept. of National Health and Welfare. In 1965, he was appointed the Director of Medical Services, Department of National Health and Welfare. In 1969 he relinquished his position as Director General of moving to Toronto to serve the Department as an Airport Medical Officer.

Mr. Leonard Irving Pugsley

Mr. L. I. Pugsley studied Bio Chemistry at McGill University in Montreal. In 1936, he was appointed the Temporary Assistant Bio Chemist at the Pacific Fisheries Experimental Station in Prince Rupert, B.C. He was also aligned with the Laboratory of Hygiene, Department of Pensions and National Health headed by Dr Morrell. Worked with the Fisheries Research Board of Canada until 1945 and by 1947 was the Chief of Laboratory Services, Food and Drug Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. In 1960, he accepted a position as an Associate Director of the Food and Drug Directorate with Health and Welfare Canada.

Mr. Kurt Raht

Mr. Kurt Raht was born in Sumpter, Oregon but later moved to Trail, British Columbia where he spent his primary and secondary school years. He completed post-secondary schooling and became a mining engineer and consultant for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd. working as the Chief Chemist of Industrial Hygiene and then as a supervisor of operations for Giant Mine. He retired in 1966 after 51 years and 8 months of service, attaining the longest service record of any Cominco employee at the time. Raht was also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Association of Professional Engineers of BC. On September 5, 1972, Mr. Kurt Raht passed away in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Mr. C. R. Ross

Mr. C. R. Ross was Industrial Hygiene Engineer, Department of National Health and Welfare and in July 1952 participated in the Yellowknife Arsenic survey collection of water, grass, soil and food samples as well as Giant Mine and Con Mine stack samples under the direction of Mr. J. P. Windish.

Mr. G. E. B. Sinclair

Mr. G. E. B. Sinclair was Chief Director of the Lands Division, Department of Resources and Development in 1951. He studied engineering at the University of Manitoba and later, from 1921 to 1922, served as President of the University of Manitoba Engineering Society; Sinclair following Roy A. Gibson's retirement in the 1950s managed the Development Services Branch of the Northern Administration. Northern Administration was under the Department of Mines and Resources, which was then divided into the Territorial, Arctic, and Lands Division. He retired in June 1952 due to "ill health".

Dr. Oliver Lawson Stanton



Dr. Oliver Lawson Stanton was born in Toronto, Ontario on December 10, 1900. He grew up in Toronto and graduated from the University of Toronto (B.A., 1923, M.D., 1929). After receiving his medical degree, Dr. Stanton worked at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. Dr. Stanton was a Medical Health Officer under the Department of Health and Welfare for the federal government. Dr. Stanton gained initial experience at his first mining community at Kirkland Lake along with his wife Ruth Stanton who was a graduate of public health nursing from the U of Toronto. In 1936 they were in Chibourganau, Quebec and Dr. Stanton had his first association with Consolidated Mining and Smelting while Henry Giegerich was Mine Manager there. On September 10, 1937, Dr. Stanton became the first resident doctor in the Northwest Territories and became the first doctor in Yellowknife, serving as a health practitioner for the Yellowknife area and as a general physician for Giant and Con Mine. Ruth Stanton was the first nurse in public service in Yellowknife. By 1939 there was a 12-bed hospital at the Con Village. The 24 bed Red Cross Hospital was set at the new town site in 1949 which burned down in 1962. Dr. Stanton passed away in Vancouver on July 3, 1970.

Mr. Andrew Thomson

Mr. Andrew Thomson was Controller for the federal Department of Transport located in Toronto in 1953. He provided Mr. J.P. Windish summaries of wind and precipitation data for Yellowknife from 1949 to 1952.

Mr. R. J. Traill



Mr. R. J. Traill worked at the Mineral Dressing and Process Metallurgy Division with the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys in Ottawa from 1916 until 1955. He was Chief of the Division in 1945. He obtained his Ph.D. in 1956 from Queen's University. Hydrometallurgical research in Canada was started in 1921 at the Department of Mines by R J Traill, a chemist at the time, in the recovery of zinc from the complex sulfide ores at Flin Flon by roasting the ore then water and acid leaching. In 1925 tests were also conducted to recover gold and copper from pyrite. In 1927 an agreement of cooperation with Base metals Extraction Company of the United Kingdom and another with Cassel Cyanide Company of Canada were signed, as was another agreement with American Cyanamid Company in 1929. The Base Metals Extraction Company supplied and equipped a laboratory for hydrometallurgical research. As a result, work was initiated in 1929 to recover zinc from a sulfide concentrate by roasting, leaching and electro winning. In the same year, uranium ore in Ontario became exploited for the recovery of radium, which was in great demand at the time. In 1930, Gilbert Labine (1890 - 1977) discovered a rich uranium deposit containing silver in the Northwest Territories. Twenty tonnes of this ore were delivered in 1931 to the Bureau of Mines for the hydrometallurgical treatment. Dr. Traill was charged with developing a method for the extraction of radium from this ore. His work marked the beginning of Canadian involvement in radioactivity research. Also in the 1930s extensive research on the cyanidation of gold ores was conducted.

Dr. E.A. Watkinson

Watkinson was born in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, on July 13, 1912. He graduated from Queen's University Medical School in 1939. He spent a short time as a physician at East General Hospital in Toronto before joining the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. Watkinson spent much of World War II as the District Medical Officer attached to the Canadian Forestry Corps north of Iverness, Scotland treating patients. Towards the end of the war, he returned to Canada to become trained to join a Canadian Hygiene Unit in post-war Europe. Following VE Day, from May 1945 - July 1945, Watkinson took command of various Canadian Field Hygiene Units in Germany and Holland. Watkinson's units were on the front lines of the allies post-war humanitarian efforts in Displaced Persons Camps, P.O.W. Camps, and Slave Labour camps in the area. In

late 1945, he was discharged after six years of service. Watkinson continued serving the Reserve Army, achieving the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1950. He relinquished command in 1953. In 1946, Watkinson took various positions with the Department of Occupational Health in Ottawa. During this period, Watkinson declined a position offered to him by Tommy Douglas, popularly known as the "father of Canada's Medicare plan", to head up a new health unit in Swift Current. During January and February 1949, he worked with members of External Affairs and National Defence for the Revision of the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. In late March, the Deputy Minister of National Health asked Watkinson to be a member of the Canadian Delegation to the Diplomatic Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, for the Revision of the Geneva Conventions. In 1955, Watkinson was appointed Chief of Occupational Health by the federal Minister of Health. During his tenure he presided over the thalidomide crisis and was instrumental in awakening Canadians to the dangers of smoking cigarettes. More and more of Watkinson's professional time was taken over by dealing with the effects of atomic radiation. In 1976, he retired from public service his death on December 22, 2011

Mr. J. P. Windish

Mr. J.P. Windish (Jack) became an Industrial Hygienist with the Occupational Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa, Ontario. In 1946 he studied under Dr. C. K. Drinker of Harvard University. Mr Windish first worked for the industrial hygiene division with the Province of Quebec.