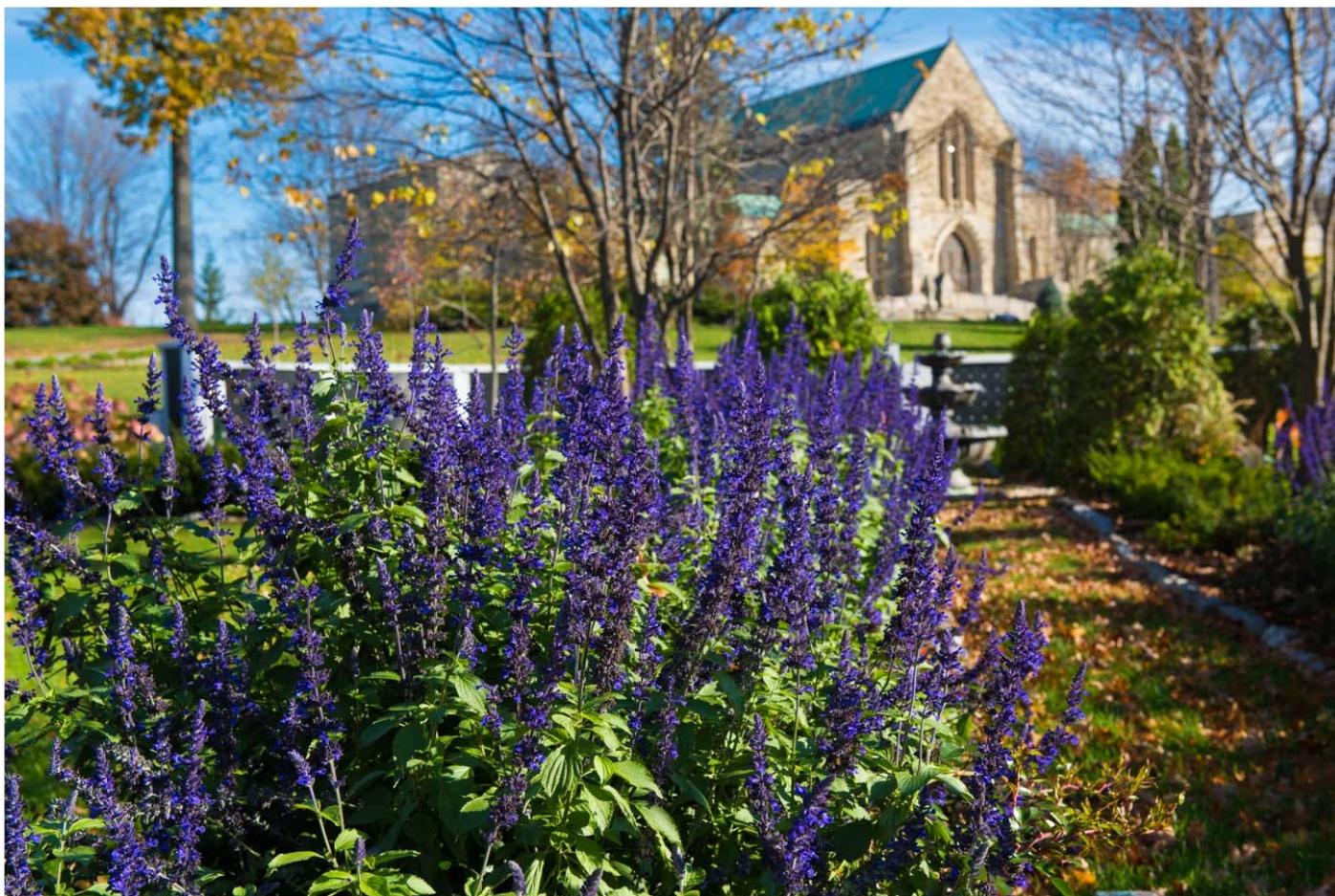


SEVENTH ANNUAL HISTORICAL TOUR

Paths of Healing and Discovery



Fondation du Cimetière

Beechwood

Cemetery Foundation

HENRI-MARC AMI

Geologist and paleontologist, was born at Belle Riviere, near Montreal, Quebec, on November 23, 1858, the son of the Rev. Marc Ami, of Geneva, Switzerland. He was educated at McGill University (B.A., 1882; M.A., 1885; D.Sc, 1907); and from 1882 to 1912 was on the staff of the Geological Survey of Canada. From 1895 to 1900 he was editor of the Ottawa Naturalist', and he contributed many papers on the geology and paleontology of Canada to scientific journals and the transactions of learned societies. In 1900 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada; and after his retirement from the Geological Survey, he founded the Canadian School of Prehistory in France. He died at Mentone, France, on January 4, 1931. In 1892 he married Clarissa, daughter of George B. Burland, of Montreal. He was the author of North America, vol.1 in Stanford's Compendium of geography (10 vols., London, 1893-1915).

EDWARD SPINNEY ARCHIBALD

Agriculturalist and director of Experimental Farms Service, 1919-51, was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on May 12, 1885. He was educated at Acadia University (B.A.,) 1905) and at the University of Toronto (B.S.A., 1908). He was awarded a D.Sc. by Acadia University in 1930. He lectured at the Agricultural College in Truro, Nova Scotia, from 1908 until appointment to the Canadian Public Service in 1912 where he became director of the Experimental Farms in 1919. The most serious problem confronting Canadian agriculture during Dr. Archibald's term as director of Experimental Farms was the protracted prairie drought of 1930-35. He was responsible for much of the experimental work connection with the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation program established by Act of the Canadian parliament of 1935. The experimental farms undertook, demonstrations of accepted methods of combating drought conditions through new tillage practices, changes in cropping practices and the encouragement of co-operative programs for land reclamation through grass and tree planting. In addition, pressure was maintained to complete the prairie soil surveys begun in the previous decade as a means of assessing the future of Canadian agriculture in the prairie region. Dr. Archibald combined empirical methods for finding solutions for immediate farm problems with the development of basic research techniques which would help deal with problems of genetic, plant diseases, soil fertility, and animal improvement. He was liaison officer with the agricultural division of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations at Addis Ababa from 1950 to 1952. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a Companion of the Order of Canada. A continuing view of his work in the agricultural rehabilitation is to be found in the Canadian Geographical Journal: Prairie farm rehabilitation (October, 1940), and Research in prairie farm rehabilitation, with Wm. Dickson (February, 1944), also Financial Post (April 16, 1949).

DR PETER HENDERSON BRYCE

Born in Mount Pleasant, Ontario on August 17, 1853, Bryce was a physician who was in general practice till 1890. In 1892 he became deputy registrar-general for Ontario in charge of vital statistics. In 1900 Bryce was elected president of the American Public Health Association. A few years later he became chief medical inspector for the immigration service and medical department and also held a position in the department of the interior. He was vice-president of the American Congress on Tuberculosis. At this time he was also a member of the executive committee for the Canadian Association for the prevention of Consumption. He was an examiner for the Canadian branch of the Royal Sanitary Institution. Bryce was an active member of various other scientific bodies. He was well known as a lecturer on medical subjects. Some of his studies included reports on malaria, smallpox, diphtheria, sewage disposal, cholera, public water supplies, consumption and the influence of forests on rainfall and health. He also contributed to Ward's Handbook of Medical Sciences. Bryce died on January 14, 1932.

DR DONALD RUSSELL CHERRY

Dr. Cherry was born May 10, 1921 in Ottawa and studied at the Ontario Veterinary College in Guelph, Ontario and the University of Toronto, where he graduated in 1945. He practiced until 1976 in his office on York Street in the Byward Market, then in his clinic and his newly built house in Osgoode, Ontario. For many years he was the official veterinarian and president of the Ottawa Winter Fair and the Central Canada Exhibition. In 1945 he was appointed Official Veterinarian of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) 'N' Division, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride, in Rockcliffe, a position he held almost until his death in 2000. He counted among his many clients jumper Olympic equestrian Ian Miller. For years, Queen Elizabeth II has also mounted a horse named Bermese during the parade of flags held in June at Buckingham Palace. This horse, which had belonged to the Musical Ride, was treated by Dr. Cherry. This it is also maintained with the Queen during a visit to Windsor Castle in 1988. All members of the Carousel (32 horses and riders) formed the honor guard during the funeral of Dr. Cherry at Beechwood Cemetery, April 17, 2000.

TOMMY DOUGLAS

Tommy Douglas was born October 20, 1904 in Falkirk, Scotland. With his mother and sister, he moved to Winnipeg in 1911 to join his father who had settled the previous year. Shortly after his arrival there, he was diagnosed with osteomyelitis in his right leg. As his family was not rich, they could not pay for the fastest or most effective treatment, which nearly cost him his leg. This experience marked the beginning of his crusade for a universal Canadian public health care system. By age 18 he had decided to become a pastor.

In 1924, aged 20, he enrolled at the Faculty of Arts Brandon College, Manitoba, where he later received a bachelor's degree. In college he excelled in his classes in diction, drama and debate. His peers recognized his great erudition and flair of a natural leader. During weekends and summer months, he preached in country churches.

In the fall of 1928, Tommy Douglas became Minister of Calvary Baptist Church in Weyburn, Saskatchewan. As a privileged spectator to the devastating effects of the Depression on the Prairies, he knew he had to do something for ordinary people. His experience of unemployment and endemic poverty transformed him into a social activist.

Tommy Douglas was elected in 1932 as president of the Independent Labour Party in Weyburn, which he also helped found. This movement has quickly become the Farmer-Labour Party, which provided hospital care to all on an equal basis, as well as unemployment insurance and universal pension plan. In July 1932, the labour parties of the four western provinces joined forces to become the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, or CCF, which was to become the first Socialist Party of Canada.

In 1935, at age 31, Tommy Douglas was elected to Parliament, impressing his fellow deputies by his fiery and relevant rhetoric. In the late 30s, the Depression and World War II created conditions conducive to public support for the CCF and its socialist ideology.

At the end of the war, always anxious to promote social reform, Tommy Douglas said on the radio: "If we can produce in such abundance to destroy our enemies, we can produce as much to feed, clothe and house our children." He also argued that Ottawa had no effective policy on agriculture in the West. By the early '40s, he turned away from federal politics to become leader of the provincial CCF in Saskatchewan (1942), while retaining his seat in the House of Commons.

In 1944, he led the CCF party to victory in the provincial election and formed the first socialist government in North America. Tommy Douglas insisted that his vision of socialism was based on political and economic democracy. In 1944, his old age pension scheme included medical, hospital and dental care. The Douglas government radically changed the education system, expanding the University of Saskatchewan to include a medical school. During his first term of four years, he repaid provincial debt, created a program for covering hospital fees for all residents across the province, paved roads and provided electricity and plumbing to ordinary citizens.

Tommy Douglas was re-elected in 1948, after a long and difficult campaign (because of the fear of communism). He subsequently won three elections and other remained premier of Saskatchewan for 17 years.



DOUGLAS CONT'D

In 1961, CCF partnered with major unions to create the New Democratic Party, with Tommy Douglas as its elected leader. In Saskatchewan, the North American medical establishment tried to derail his priority project: establishing a system of health insurance. But the striking doctors had to bow to Tommy Douglas, who has proved two things: it was possible to establish and fund a system of universal health insurance and the medical profession could be put in its place. Tommy Douglas has resigned as NDP leader in 1971, but remained critical of the party in power until 1976.

He passed away from cancer on February 24, 1986 at the age of 82. During his 42 years in politics, he was an outstanding leader for Canadians. He is largely responsible for our central banking system, our old age pension program, our unemployment insurance program and our medicare system.

SIR SANFORD FLEMING

Civil engineer, was born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, on January 7, 1827, the son of Andrew Greig Fleming and Elizabeth Amot. He studied surveying and engineering in Scotland, came to Canada in 1845, and entered the service of the Northern Railway. Of this railway he became chief engineer in 1857. He was chief engineer of the Intercolonial Railway during its construction; and in 1871 he was appointed engineer-in-chief to superintend the surveys for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He surveyed the route through the Yellowhead Pass, which is now followed by the Canadian National Railway; and he was the first to demonstrate the practicability of the route through the Kicking Horse, Eagle, and Rogers passes. In 1880 he retired from the service of the government; and thereafter he devoted himself to literary and scientific work. He was the pioneer of the twenty-four-hour-day system of time reckoning; and he was the father of the idea of an intra-imperial system of cable communication. Though never a member of parliament, he played a prominent part in public life. He was an ardent imperialist; and it is worthy of record that it was he who in 1849 rescued from the burning Parliament Buildings at Montreal the portrait of Queen Victoria. He became a vice-president of the United Empire League; and he was one of the Canadian representatives at the Colonial Conferences of 1887 and 1894. He was created a C.M.G. in 1877, and a K.C.M.G. in 1897. In 1855 he married Ann Jean, daughter of Sheriff Hall of Peterborough, Upper Canada, and he had six children. In 1882 he was chosen a charter member of the Royal Society of Canada, and in 1888 he became its president. He was a LL.D. of St. Andrews University (1884), of Columbia University (1887), of the University of Toronto (1907), and of Queen's University, Kingston (1908). Of Queen's University was for thirty-five years (1880-1915) the chancellor. He was also for many years a director of the Hudson's Bay Company and of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on July 22, 1915. His chief publications were *Railway inventions* (Toronto, 1847), *A railway to the Pacific through British territory* (Port Hope, 1858), *The Intercolonial* (Montreal, 1876), and *Canada and British imperial cables* (Ottawa, 1900), besides numerous reports on railway surveys and construction work, and papers contributed to scientific periodicals.



FREDERIC NEWTON GISBORNE

Inventor, was born at Broughton, Lancashire, England, on March 8, 1824, the son of Hartley P. Gisborne, of Darley Dale, Derbyshire. He immigrated to Canada in 1845, and for two years farmed near St. Eustache, Lower Canada. He then became a telegraph operator, in the employ of the Montreal Telegraph Company; and he was a pioneer in the development of telegraphy in North America. In 1879 he was appointed superintendent of the Canadian government telegraph and signal service. He died at Ottawa, on August 30, 1892. In 1882 he became a charter member of the Royal Society of Canada; and he was the inventor of many electrical and signaling devices.

JAMES ALEXANDER GRANT

Born in Scotland in 1831, Grant came to Canada and opened his own medical practice in 1854. He served as physician to Governors-General for more than three decades and sat as a member in the first Parliament of Canada, in the government of Sir John A. Macdonald. Grant was president of the Canadian Medical Association and the Royal Society of Canada and was knighted by Queen Victoria. In 1875, Grant built his home on Elgin Street in Ottawa; it is now Friday's Roast Beef House. According to legend, Grant, who had asthma, still haunts the halls of the restaurant with the sound of chronic coughing and an eerie presence. James Alexander Grant, a prominent doctor and politician, passed away on February 6, 1920.

DR. EUGENE EMIL FELIX RICHARD HAANEL

Born in Breslau, Germany on May 24, 1841, Haanel was educated at Breslau University and received his Ph.D. in 1873. From 1866 to 1890, he served as a professor at various colleges and universities. During this time he founded Faraday Hall, the first science hall established in Canada. In 1901, Dr. Haanel was chosen by the Hon. Clifford Sifton to be superintendent of mines for Canada. In 1902 he established the Assay Office in Vancouver, BC. Dr. Haanel was instrumental in creating a Canadian Department of mines in 1907 and from that date until his retirement in 1920, he very ably directed the activities of the mines branch of that department. He was a charter member of the Royal Society of Canada, a member of many scientific institutions, the author of Peat as a Source of Fuel and also wrote numerous contributions to scientific journals. He is also noted for his pioneer work in connection with the electric smelting of iron ores. Dr. Haanel was in his 87th year when he passed away on June 26, 1927 in Ottawa, Ontario.

OTTO JULIUS KLOTZ

Astronomer, was born at Preston, Canada West, on March 31, 1852, the son of Otto Klotz, a native of Kiel, Holstein. He was educated at the Gait grammar school, at the University of Toronto (LL.D., 1904), and at the University of Michigan (C.E., 1872). In 1879 he entered the topographical surveys branch of the department of the interior at Ottawa; and during the subsequent thirty years he was engaged in surveys in the Canadian North-West, in British Columbia, and in Alaska. In 1908 he was appointed assistant chief astronomer to the department of the interior, and in 1917 director of the Dominion observatory. He died at Ottawa on December 28, 1923. In 1873 he married Mary Widenmann, daughter of the German consul in Michigan. In 1910 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada; and he was the author of a number of pamphlets on astronomical and geographical subjects.

DAVID KEITH CHALMERS MACDONALD

Was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1920 and was educated in Glasgow and Edinburgh. He entered Edinburgh University in 1937 and was granted his M.A. degree in 1941. After service with the army in the Military College of Science he returned to Edinburgh, receiving his Ph.D. in 1946. He then spent some time at Oxford University. He joined the National Research Council of Canada in 1951. He was one of the world's foremost physicists in the low temperature and solid state field, and became head of the division of pure physics. Crippled by muscular dystrophy, he was able to carry on his work with increasing difficulty until a week before his death. He was awarded the Gold Medal of the Canadian Association of Physicists (London); of the Royal Society (Edinburgh); and of the Royal Society of Canada. He was a good teacher and was able to explain physics in popular terms on television and radio, and in films. He died at Ottawa, Ontario, July 28, 1963.

JOHN MACCOUN

Botanist, was born at Maralin, county Down, Ireland, on April 17, 1832. He immigrated to Canada in 1850, and became a farmer. While farming, he picked up a practical knowledge of botany and geology; and in 1868 he was appointed professor of botany and geology in Albert College, Belleville, Ontario. In 1872 he was included in Sandford Fleming's expedition to the Pacific; in 1879 he was appointed explorer for the Canadian government in the North West Territories; and in 1882 he became botanist to the Geological Survey of Canada. In 1885 he was promoted to be assistant director and naturalist to the Survey; and this position he occupied until his death. He died at Ottawa on July 18, 1920. He was a charter member of the Royal Society of Canada; and he published, in addition to several catalogues of Canadian plants and birds, Manitoba and the great north west (Guelph, Ontario, 1882) and The forests of Canada and their distribution (Ottawa, 1895). His Autobiography (Ottawa, 1922) was published posthumously by the Ottawa Field Naturalist' Club.

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT

Born in Quebec on February 3, 1843 into a family belonging to the administrative and judicial elite of Quebec City, Montizambert graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of the Laval University in 1863. Dr. Montizambert then travelled to Edinburgh, Scotland for post-graduate training at the prestigious Faculty of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh.

In 1866, he assumed the duties of medical inspector at the Grosse-Ile Quarantine station. Three years later, in 1869, he took up the post of medical superintendent, a post he held for thirty years. At the time, the Quarantine station was the main point of entry for all immigrants coming to Canada from Europe, and a long history of deadly cholera epidemics. His role as superintendent gave him the opportunity to turn the station into a model of its type whose influence extended throughout the country, even to the United States and Europe.

When he took up this position, the scientific concepts and principles which would revolutionize the struggle against infectious diseases during the last two decades of the 19th century, and herald the introduction of modern public health programs. Dr. Montizambert's innovative quarantine methods, based on the knowledge of the newly discovered «microbes» and their relationship to contagion (Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch), succeeded in reducing morbidity and mortality among the vulnerable newcomers.

In 1899, Dr. Montizambert was appointed to the prestigious post of the first federal Director General of Public Health in Canada. He became responsible for the administration of quarantine stations throughout the Dominion. While pursuing his passion for scientific and technical advances, he participated in the development of a revolutionary treatment for leprosy. As a representative of the Canadian Medical Association, Dr. Montizambert succeeded in 1919 in convincing the Federal Government to establish the Canadian Department of Health. Dr. Montizambert died on November 2, 1929 at the age of 86.

JOHN GUNION RUTHERFORD

Veterinary surgeon, was born at Mountain Bank, Peeblesshire, Scotland, on December 25, 1857, the son of the Rev. Robert Rutherford. He was educated at the Glasgow High School, came to Canada in 1875, and studied at the Ontario Agricultural College and at the Ontario Veterinary College (V.S., 1879). In 1884 he settled at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba; and in 1885 he served as veterinary officer with the North West field force during the Riel rebellion. From 1892 to 1896 he represented the Lakeside in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba; and from 1897 to 1900 he represented Macdonald in the Canadian House Commons. In 1902 he was appointed veterinary director-general for Canada, and in 1906 livestock commissioner. In 1918 he became a member of the board of railway commissioners, and this post he held until his death at Ottawa, on July 24, 1923. In 1887 he married Edith, daughter of Washington Boulton, of Ancaster, Ontario. He was created a C.M.G. in 1910.

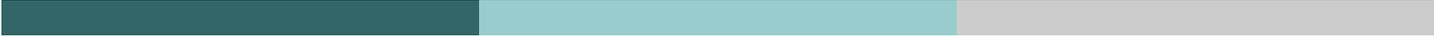
PERRY ALGERNON TAVERNER

Ornithologist, was born at Guelph, Ontario, on June 10, 1875, and died at Ottawa, Ontario on May 9, 1947. He was educated in schools at Port Huron and Ann Arbor, Michigan, and from 1900 to 1910 was employed in architects' offices in Chicago and Detroit. But from an early age his chief interest was in the study of bird life, and he became such an authority on Canadian birds that in 1910 he was appointed to the staff of the National Museum in Ottawa as an ornithologist. On his retirement in 1942 he was made honorary curator of birds at the Museum. He had no university degree, and it was strange that no university conferred on him an honorary degree; but in 1917 he was elected a fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, and in 1935 he became a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He was the author of *Birds of Eastern Canada* (Ottawa, 1919), *Birds of Western Canada* (Ottawa, 1926), *Birds of Canada* (Ottawa, 1934), *Canadian land birds* (Toronto, 1939), and *Canadian water birds* (Toronto, 1939).



JAMES WHITE

Geographer, was born in Ingersoll, Ontario, on February 3, 1863, the son of David White and Christina Hendry. He was educated in the public schools and the Royal Military College, Kingston; and in 1884 he joined the Geological Survey of Canada. In 1894 he was appointed geographer of the Geological Survey, and in 1899 chief geographer of the department of the interior. In this capacity he published *The atlas of Canada* (1906; rev. ed., 1915), which was his chief contribution to Canadian geography. From 1909 to 1913 he was secretary of the Conservation Commission, and from 1913 to its abolition in 1921 its deputy head. From 1921 to his death he was technical adviser to the minister of justice; and in this capacity he played an important part in the litigation over the Labrador boundary between Canada and Newfoundland before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1926. In 1927 he was elected chairman of the Geographic Board of Canada, of which he had been a member since 1898. He died at Ottawa on February 26, 1928. Author of *Altitudes in Canada* (Ottawa, 1901), *Dictionary of altitudes in Canada* (Ottawa, 1903), *Place-names in Quebec* (Ottawa, 1910), *Place-names of northern Canada* (Ottawa, 1910), *Place-names of the Thousand Islands* (Ottawa, 1910), and *Boundaries and treaties* (Ottawa, 1913). He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal Society of Canada. In 1888 he married Rachel, daughter of Thomas Waddell, and by her he had two daughters.



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280, av. Beechwood Ave.,
Ottawa (ON) K1L 8E2

◆ HISTORY TOLD, LIVES CELEBRATED ◆
◆ L'HISTOIRE RACONTÉE, DES VIES CÉLÉBRÉES ◆

