



# **HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF PLASTIC SURGEONS**

by

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## ***TABLE OF CONTENTS***

<b>FOREWORD</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>PREFACE</b> .....	<b>II</b>
<b>CHAPTER I</b> .....	<b>1</b>
CANADIAN PLASTIC SURGERY BEFORE THE PLASTIC SURGEONS .....	1
<b>CHAPTER II</b> .....	<b>9</b>
THE FOUNDERS OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF PLASTIC SURGEONS .....	9
<b>CHAPTER III</b> .....	<b>19</b>
FOUNDING OF THE SOCIETY THE EARLY YEARS: 1947-1959 .....	19
<b>CHAPTER IV</b> .....	<b>35</b>
THE YEARS OF EXPANSION: 1960-1969 .....	35
<b>CHAPTER V</b> .....	<b>58</b>
THE YEARS OF CONSOLIDATION: 1970-1979 .....	58
<b>CHAPTER VI</b> .....	<b>75</b>
THE YEARS OF DECISION: 1980-.....	75
<b>APPENDIX A</b> .....	<b>83</b>
PRESIDENTS OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF PLASTIC SURGEONS .....	83
<b>APPENDIX B</b> .....	<b>84</b>
HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF PLASTIC SURGEONS .....	84
<b>APPENDIX C</b> .....	<b>85</b>
MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF PLASTIC SURGEONS .....	85
<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>93</b>

## *Foreword*

It is an honour to be invited to contribute the foreword to this excellent book, *History of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons*, written by my capable and discerning colleague, Leith G. Douglas.

To write the history of a happening, when most of the main characters in the drama are contemporary, is a difficult task. The presence of principals leads to accuracy on the one hand, but problems on the other. It can make it difficult for the author to interpret the reasons for, and the meaning of, events that have happened.

Leith G. Douglas is eminently qualified to undertake the task of writing about the history of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons. His undergraduate training at Dalhousie University sets the stage because that university has certain academic qualities which instill an interest in, and respect for history. The author's avocations have helped develop historical perspectives. These include an interest in military history, and collecting militaria, antique bibles and medical texts. He is a philatelist of note. This background qualifies Leith Douglas to gather historical data and interpret the role of these data in the development of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons. His capacity for humanistic observation also qualifies the author to interpret the pooled thoughts of his colleagues about the future and to add his own opinions.

Leith Douglas either knew, or studied under the majority of the founders of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons. He was, himself, a contributor to *The Years of Expansion: 1960-1969*. *The Years of Consolidation: 1970-1979* is a formidable chronicle, meticulous in detail, about our younger colleagues and their contributions to the exciting new developments within plastic surgery, such as replantation surgery, microsurgery and craniofacial surgery.

*The Years of Decision: 1980...* presents open comments and predictions on a number of subjects of concern to the specialty, such as advertising, cosmetic surgery, interfacing with other surgical specialties, and the influence of medico-legal actions on the practice of the specialty. Just as the past and the present of this, the youngest of surgical specialties, are almost beyond belief, so is the future of plastic surgery beyond knowing. The bottom line of the history of plastic surgery has been that of development and innovation. The future of the Society will depend on the training of a continuous supply of new innovators and developers, or as another plastic surgery historian, Frank McDowell, has referred to them — surgical giants.

The breadth of detail in this book is impressive. It is good to be able to thank those that went before us and set the stage for the challenges and rewards of plastic surgery. I join Dr. Douglas' host of admiring colleagues in expressing appreciation for chronicling the past of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons and presenting us with a challenge for the future.

William K. Lindsay, M.D.  
Professor and Chairman  
Division of Plastic Surgery  
Department of Surgery  
University of Toronto

## *Preface*

In the case of most organizations historical material accumulates over a period of years, usually in a somewhat haphazard way, until someone makes an effort to put it all together. By this time many valuable documents and accounts of personal experiences may have been irretrievably lost. Fortunately our Society has not suffered too badly in this respect. This is largely due to the efforts of Dick Farmer and, in the past few years, Jim Ross, in gathering, classifying and preserving memorabilia of the Society. I became its historian in 1980 and the next year, following a decision by the executive, was asked to be the coordinator for the writing of the history of the Society. Reid Waters, who was president at that time, played a major part in this decision. His subsequent help was invaluable in a great many ways.

In the belief that the history of a professional society, particularly a small, close group such as ours, is best written by a member of that society, I have undertaken the task myself and accept responsibility for any shortcomings.

It is appropriate that this history should be published coincident with the VIII International Congress of Plastic Surgery in Montreal. This is a big year for Canadian plastic surgery, since our country is acting as host for the first time.

Chapter I presents a short description of the work of some of the surgeons of the nineteenth century who were practising at that time what we now call plastic surgery, and an account of some of those of the early twentieth century who preceded the plastic surgeons. The founders of the Society are introduced in Chapter II and their careers outlined. Chapter III traces the history of the Society from its beginning to the end of the 1950s. This is done in three sections. The first describes the business considered during the annual meetings and the social events held in connection with them. The second introduces the members who joined the Society during this period. The third gives an overview of conditions in the country as a whole, describing where and when different surgeons began their practices and to some extent what they were doing. The fourth chapter has a similar format and is concerned with the events of the 1960s.

With the decade of the 1970s the influx of new members becomes too great to permit a personal note on each of them, so the chapter devoted to this decade contains only the equivalent of the first and third sections of Chapter III and gives particulars of only a few of the new members.

The last chapter details the business and social events of the first three years of the 1980s in its first part. The second part contains some philosophical musings on what we have been and what we may become. The opinions of a number of our members are presented along with a few thoughts of my own.

This book is, by definition, the history of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons. It does not, therefore, attempt to describe in any way the art and science of plastic surgery itself or the changing state of the art in this country. Events are recorded only in relation to the affairs of the Society and its members.

In the writing of a history it is obvious that the author must continuously strive for accuracy. The danger is not only in making an error, but in the fact that such a history acquires the sanctity of a gospel and errors that are introduced are perpetuated and may continue to be quoted many years afterward. I have been very much aware of this and have tried to be accurate in every statement. I am sure that despite an earnest effort I have not been entirely successful and that there are errors of both omission and commission. For these I offer my apologies. The history covers thirty-six years of the

activities of our Society and mentions more than three hundred members, so I trust my difficulties will be appreciated and any mis-statements forgiven.

It is obvious that such an undertaking has required the help of many people. I have called upon a large number of members to help me in various ways, and they have all given freely of their time. Some have helped more than others, but I think it would be unfair to categorize them, as each one gave as he was asked. I have therefore listed them in alphabetical order:

Dale Birdsell	Alfred Farmer	John Ord
Jean Paul Bossé	Dick Farmer	Yves Prévost
Harvey Brown	Arnis Freiberg	Jim Ross
Hoyle Campbell	Robert Knowlton	John Taylor
Lloyd Carlsen	Pierre Langlois	Hugh Thomson
Les Chasmar	Al Légaré	Ross Tilley
Doug Courtemanche	W.K. Lindsay	Reid Waters
Bob Cowan	Bob Midgley	Bruce Williams
Martin Entin	Jim Murray	

Don Bastian of Manthano Enterprises brought the professional writer's skill and knowledge to the organization of the book and wrote the early drafts of the first part of the manuscript. Much of the material in Chapter VI is derived from his interviews with a number of society members. Without his contribution the task would have been much more difficult. I would like to thank him sincerely for his help.

Anita Wood, our publisher, has been a constant source of help and encouragement.

Thanks to Dr. Alex. Andison who provided expert editorial advice.

Special thanks are due to my secretary, Margaret Burritt, and my wife, Lorna for their invaluable help in the preparation of the manuscript.

Above all, my thanks to the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons for the honour of being selected to write our history.

It has been my privilege to be associated with Dr. A. Ross Tilley for the past fifteen years. Throughout that time he has been a patient teacher, a wise counsellor and a dear friend to me. This work is respectfully dedicated to him.

L.G.D.

Toronto,  
1983.

## Chapter I

# CANADIAN PLASTIC SURGERY BEFORE THE PLASTIC SURGEONS

The founding, in 1947, of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons, which this book commemorates, came as plastic and reconstructive surgery was becoming more widely recognized and respected as a surgical specialty. In the years since its founding the Society's members have witnessed growing sophistication of both the specialty and the Society itself.

The following chapters chronicle the events and lives that combined to pioneer plastic surgery in Canada and develop it to its present state.

There was, of course, what we now recognize as plastic surgery before there were plastic surgeons. Records of early work in Canada are found in such journals as the *Proceedings of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal*, the *Canadian Medical Review*, and the *Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. For instance, in April 1883 a Dr. Roddick read a paper entitled "Notes on Hare-Lip" to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal<sup>1</sup> He spoke about the etiology of the deformity and suggested it was sometimes hereditary and due also in many cases to maternal impressions. Instances were cited in "proof" of both theories. As the journal of that society reported:

*The reader of the paper always gives an anaesthetic, and prefers ether to chloroform. He uses a narrow tenotomy knife with which to make the parings, and always saves the latter until the operation is completed. As to sutures, he prefers the hare-lip pin properly armed with leaden discs, the other sutures being of catgut. Reference was then made to the treatment of the maxilla in cases of cleft palate complicating hare-lip. It was recommended to break down the projecting portion, and to wire the two parts together. Where the intermaxillary body was prominent it should be broken back, wedged in, and wired between the lateral portions, the incisor teeth being thus retained.*

In the discussion which followed a Dr. Hingston stated that he had discarded the hare-lip pin twenty years ago and now used wire sutures. He also denied the effect of heredity on the deformity, but accepted nervous influence on it!

In a record of the meeting of the Montreal Society on November 11, 1887 a Dr. Bell read a paper on "The Treatment of Ulcers by the Transplantation of Large Pieces of Skin, after Thiersch's Method"<sup>2</sup> He outlined the essential principles of Thiersch's method as follows:

1. That the part to be treated be prepared by removal of all unhealthy granulation and diseased tissues generally, and be rendered thoroughly aseptic.
2. That the skin to be transferred to the bed thus prepared be thoroughly cleansed, rendered aseptic, and carefully removed and applied with its undersurface closely in contact with the base of the wound in such a manner as to cover it completely.
3. That the wound be kept aseptic throughout, and disturbed as little as possible.

There followed descriptions of six cases in which this method was used. The principles remain the same to this day, and one hundred years have not altered the technique very much.

Thiersch, of Leipzig, in 1875 had demonstrated ingrowth of blood vessels into what we now call split thickness skin grafts. He used a straight razor to harvest the grafts. This method superseded that of Reverdin which was the time-consuming pinch grafting seldom used today.

A "Plastic Operation for Severe Burn of Face and Neck" was described December 19, 1890<sup>3</sup> Of this operation the same journal reported:

*Dr. Shepherd exhibited a patient on whom he had operated for deformity of the neck and mouth, following a severe burn in infancy. The patient was twenty years of age, and when he entered the hospital his chin and lower lip were fixed to the sternum, causing the whole head to be bent forward, obliterating the front of the neck. The burn had involved the greater part of the chest and also the sides of the neck and arms. The lower jaw, from continued tension of the scar, had been pulled forward and protruded several inches beyond the upper, giving the man a hideous appearance. Several operations were performed. The neck was first freed by a dissection which reached almost from ear to ear, and when granulation had been established grafting after Thiersch's method was performed. The protruding lower jaw was then excised and the lip restored by Teale's operation.<sup>4</sup> The result was good; the patient's appearance was much improved and he could use his mouth.*

*The Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery* of August 1899 reported a flap reconstruction of the lower lip after its excision for malignant disease.<sup>5</sup> Dr. Frederick Winnett of the Toronto General Hospital and the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children presented a modification of the method of Regnier. He claimed that the patient was completely healed and back to work in three weeks.

*The Canadian Practitioner and Review* reported in 1908 on the "Repair of Saddle Nose by Replacement of Bones without Skin Incision" by Dr. D. J. Gibb Wishart<sup>6</sup> His operative procedure was a fairly straightforward lateral osteotomy with in-fracturing as in a rhinoplasty. He could not, however, find a suitable method of immobilizing the nose after the procedure, and it was necessary for the nurse to exert regular and frequent manual pressure on the nasal processes during the first thirty-six hours after operation. One can imagine that this was, as he says, "somewhat painful". He topped everything off by injecting some paraffin into the nasal dorsum after the swelling had gone down, obtaining what he regarded as practically a perfect result. The photographs accompanying the article are certainly impressive.

These operations were not being done solely in large urban centres. *The Canadian Medical Review* of 1895 published a paper by Abraham Groves on "An Operation for Hare-Lip"<sup>7</sup> Dr. Groves' practice was in the small Ontario town of Fergus. He is also remembered as the first surgeon in North America to diagnose acute appendicitis correctly and then to perform a successful appendectomy, in 1883.<sup>8</sup> An indication of the amount of medical dialogue on plastic surgical operations is obtained from the critical tone Groves adopts on the standard directions for surgery for the correction of hare-lip. Said Dr. Groves of the accepted technique:

*According to the textbooks, the first step of the operation is the paring of the edges of the cleft, which means that where nature has left a deficiency of*



*tissue, art begins the work of repair by cutting off and throwing away part of what is left. I know of no instance either in the lips or any other part in which a malformation by defect exists where it is justifiable to sacrifice any tissue, and I am persuaded that equally good results cannot be obtained by the method of paring the edges.*

Dr. Groves went on to describe his method, which he had devised nineteen years earlier. He warned of "two defects which have to be guarded against in all hare-lip operations; a notch on the lower border and a thinness of the lip at the line of union". He described the operation thus:

*To obviate the former (notch on lower border) I transfix the lip near the angle made by the cleft and the border of the lip on each side with a narrow blade, and cut horizontally across so as to form flaps which, when brought together, leave a projection instead of a notch, unless, indeed, the cleft has been very wide. The next step of the operation is to make an incision on each side to a depth of a little more than half the thickness of the lip along the junction of the skin and mucous membrane, extending from the raw edge below to the apex of the fissure. In making these incisions the knife should not be held perpendicularly to the surface of the lip, but inclined at an angle so that the deepest part of the incision may be farther from the fissure than the superficial part. The flaps are now turned back and two hare-lip pins introduced, one about the junction of the upper and middle thirds of the wound and exactly at the bottom of it, the other across the angle of the flaps at a depth of a little more than half the thickness of the lip. The ordinary figure-of-eight will bring the cut surfaces together, but for the best results it is necessary to bring the edges of the skin and mucous membrane into exact apposition by a sufficient number of superficial sutures. It will now be found that the line of union is quite as thick as any other part of the lip, and that the notch, in ordinary cases, does not exist.*

It is clear that a great deal of thought was being given at that time to operations that are now part of the plastic surgery repertoire.

An important development in plastic surgery and a memorable event from the Canadian point of view took place in 1819. This was the repair of the cleft palate of one John Stephenson of Montreal by the famous Paris surgeon Philibert Roux, the first successful repair of a cleft palate ever performed.

This historic operation is rendered more unusual by the fact that it was performed in Paris when Stephenson, aged twenty-two, was training in surgery at Edinburgh University. Furthermore, his account of his *own* history and operation formed the basis of his *own* graduation thesis in surgery, submitted to the University on August 1, 1820. His account was delivered in Latin. It was translated into English by Dr William W. Francis while he was professor of Medical History at McGill University. The translation was published in the *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*. It was reprinted in an article in the March, 1971 issue of *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*.<sup>9</sup>

Stephenson's account of the circumstances surrounding the operation is a fascinating story.

He related that when he was in Paris in 1819 as a student he was discussing some medical matters with Dr. Roux, whom he described as the "most famous of French

surgeons". Roux noticed the impediment in Stephenson's speech and interrupted the conversation to enquire whether he had ever had a syphilitic ulceration of the palate. Stephenson showed Roux the cleft in the palate, explained that this was a congenital defect and described some of the problems it had brought about. Roux felt that he could help Stephenson by operating upon the area because the cleft looked as if it was narrow enough to be closed surgically, and there was muscle power in the soft palate that tended to draw it together.

Prior to this, sufferers from clefts of the palate had been deemed inoperable, and were condemned to difficulty with speech and swallowing as well as the attendant inconvenience and embarrassment.

Stephenson decided that he would go ahead with the operation, but felt that he would like to put it off until he returned to France the following year after a long journey that he was planning. However, his fellow students prevailed upon him to have it done at once if possible, and he acquiesced.

Dr. Roux certainly lost no time after the decision, for he carried out the operation the following day, Sept. 28, 1819.

Closure of the defect was effected by using three interrupted sutures. The sutures were carried on two needles and were each drawn back and forth three times. First they were placed in the halves of the cleft palate and the area drawn together to see if it would fit. Then the edges were freshened, the defect closed and the sutures tied. It was done under local anaesthetic, and the injection was more trying for the patient than the actual procedure. It lasted almost an hour, and Stephenson stated that it needed "all his skill and all my endurance" to successfully get through it.

The middle suture was taken out at 72 hours. The other two sutures were removed at 84 hours. He had no solid food for four days, with only some bouillon after 29 hours. Stephenson's recovery and the success of the operation were evident when on October 11, thirteen days after the operation, he read a report of his case before the Royal Institute of Paris. The patient's speech, formerly nasal and difficult to understand, became clearer and, for the first time, he was able to drink in a horizontal position and play on "hitherto noiseless wind instruments". He also described having put the line of closure to the test during a bout of seasickness while crossing the English Channel three weeks after the operation!

He commented in his thesis on the technique used by Roux and suggested some improvements.

It is also interesting to note that the condition of cleft palate was not common in his experience, but that he had a brother with a similar, though less severe problem.

Stephenson returned to Canada to become a leading Montreal surgeon and a principal founder of the Montreal Medical Institution. In 1829 he and three other founders became the first members of the McGill University medical faculty. Dr. Stephenson was appointed professor of anatomy, physiology and surgery at McGill in 1832. He became registrar in 1833. He was described by his contemporary, the Hon. Peter McGill, as "the man above all others to whom we owe McGill College"<sup>10</sup> This was true, as the action of Stephenson and his colleagues saved James McGill's legacy from reverting to his estate and assured the development of the medical school and the university.

As the twentieth century opened Canadian surgeons were moving into areas beyond what we have considered thus far.

W. K. Lindsay has called the years 1921 to 1939 the "formative two decades of Canadian plastic surgery"<sup>11</sup> In the early years of these two decades a number of general

surgeons developed and refined some of the early procedures of plastic surgery, many of which had been prompted by the need to treat very severe wounds during World War I.

W. E. Gallie, who was appointed chairman of the department of surgery at the University of Toronto in 1929, became known internationally for his studies on the fate of free fascia grafts. He demonstrated histologically in animals that the material survived when free grafted, and he coined the term "living suture" when using this material for difficult hernia repairs. Many years later Dr. Gallie conceded that the free fascia strips probably did not live, but that they died and were replaced by host fibrous tissue.

Canadian surgeons in general owe a great deal to this man, one of the eminent Toronto surgeons at that time. He was one of the leaders in establishing formalized, structured surgical training in Canada. To this day the University of Toronto training program in surgery is called the "Gallie course". (His students were fond of calling themselves "Gallie slaves".) Before Gallie's development of the surgical training program a medical graduate who wanted to become a surgeon apprenticed himself to a surgeon he admired, a method still practised in parts of Europe. Indeed, the first plastic surgeons in Canada learned their art this way.

Another Toronto surgeon, J. H. Couch, stimulated interest in what was to become a specialty within plastic surgery — care and repair of the injured and infected hand. His work culminated in the publication of his textbook *Surgery of the Hand* in 1944<sup>12</sup> the first single-author textbook to be published by a Toronto, and possibly a Canadian, surgeon.

H. O. Foucar of London, Ontario published a significant and much-quoted paper in 1948 on pterygium colli<sup>13</sup> Noting that the low hairline of patients with this condition can cause problems of hair misplacement to the anterior neck if local rotation flaps are used to correct the web, Foucar pointed out that a midline excision often produced a good result.

Arthur B. LeMesurier became well known for his work in paediatric plastic surgery. Dr. LeMesurier was born in Darjeeling, India. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1910, and took postgraduate training at both the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto and in New York City.

He was a veteran of both world wars. He served with the Royal Army Medical Corps in France during World War I, and devised a method of treatment of femoral fractures which is still in use. He joined the staff of the Hospital for Sick Children in 1919. He worked as a senior graduate fellow with Dr. Gallie, and was a co-author of his papers on "living suture". He was active as well in the treatment of children with scoliosis, and made important contributions to the treatment of this condition. He was chief surgeon at a Canadian Red Cross Hospital in Scotland from 1941 to 1942. He returned to Canada and became surgeon-in-chief of the Hospital for Sick Children in 1944, a post which he held until 1950. He was instrumental in the planning and development of the present hospital.

He received an honorary citation from the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons in 1955 for his work on cleft lips and cleft palates, the first Canadian to receive such an award.

In the years from 1939 to 1958, more than half of the 1444 operations on cleft lips at the Hospital for Sick Children were performed or personally supervised by Dr. LeMesurier. The modified technique he developed for repairing cleft lips and which bears his name is still employed by some plastic surgeons. His single- author textbook

*Hare-Lips and Their Treatment* was published in 1962<sup>14</sup> Dr. LeMesurier was an inveterate chain-smoker who continued smoking even while applying plaster casts, frequently dropping showers of ashes into the still wet plaster. He is said to have even smoked while open ether was being poured nearby!

He suffered very severe injuries in an auto accident in his later years, and was in a coma for weeks and not expected to live, but he had a miraculous recovery and resumed his surgical practice. He continued to be active until the very end of his life and visited the York Club every day for lunch regardless of the weather. Despite his love for children and the great number he restored to health, he remained a confirmed bachelor. Dr. LeMesurier died in 1982 at the age of 92.

Gordon Murray, of the Toronto General Hospital, perhaps best known for his early work in open heart surgery, and R. M. Janes were proponents of a traumatic surgery, a hallmark of plastic surgery. Dr. Janes was a famous general surgeon at the Toronto General Hospital and attracted a loyal following there. Surgeons who trained under him formed the Janes Club in his honour. He was in the forefront of the development of the modern approach to the treatment of parotid gland tumours.

H. W. Wookey, also of the Toronto General Hospital, devised technical manoeuvres for reconstruction of the hypopharyngeal region after radical resection for carcinoma. His methods, which were used by plastic surgeons for many years, employed local tissues ingeniously manipulated to effect a two-layer closure.

In Montreal much of the cleft lip and cleft palate surgery was performed by Dr. Dudley Ross at the Montreal Children's and Dr. Ralph Fitzgerald at the Montreal General Hospitals. Dr. E. Dubé, chief surgeon at l'Hôpital Ste. Justine also did many cleft lip and palate repairs as well as other plastic surgical procedures. Dr. George Hodge, otolaryngologist at the Montreal General, performed head and neck surgery.

Dr. Francois Roy of Quebec City was the major plastic surgery practitioner in that area.

The picture in the province of Quebec was that almost all surgeons cared for plastic surgery patients. Very few except for those mentioned above are remembered for their special interest in the field.

In other parts of the country the story was the same. General surgeons were doing the work and improving the techniques, but few of them left a lasting mark.

In British Columbia before the establishment of plastic surgical practices it was frequently necessary for a patient to travel to Seattle, San Francisco or Los Angeles. The first plastic surgeon on the west coast was a Dr. Bames of Los Angeles, who was followed by Dr. Bettman of Portland. The latter is remembered for Bettman's ointment, known to us now as Scarlet Red, used as a dressing on skin graft donor sites.

In Alberta the first surgeon to do a significant volume of what is today considered to be plastic surgery was Dr. Howard Havelock Hepburn. He graduated from McGill University in 1910. After civilian and then war experience and training he returned to Canada in 1919. During the war he led an adventurous life, including capture by the Germans and escape from prison camp. He had some surgical training in England, and subsequently training in both general and neurosurgery at the Mayo Clinic. Dr. Hepburn arrived in Edmonton in 1929 and did a significant volume of head and neck surgery, surgery for facial and hand trauma, and some facial and scalp reconstructive surgery along with his general and neurosurgical practice.

A number of general surgeons who had specialty training during World War II returned to Edmonton at the end of the war. These included Drs. Walter Anderson, Samuel Kling, and W. Frank Hall.

Dr. Hall graduated from the University of Alberta in 1942. He had gained some experience at Basingstoke, where he worked with Drs. Woolhouse, Barclay and Campbell. He spent some further time with Drs. Woolhouse and Gerrie in Montreal after returning to Canada in 1947. Dr. Hall did a large volume of hand surgery and some burn surgery after opening his practice in Edmonton in 1951. He eventually left private practice to join the Workmen's Compensation Board, where he continues as the chief medical officer for the Board in Alberta.

Dr. Edward Hitchin was a graduate of the University of Alberta in 1936. He was a member of the Royal Canadian Navy in World War II and served also at a United States naval hospital, where he had a considerable amount of training in plastic surgery. On his return to Edmonton in 1946 he joined the University Hospital and eventually became head of the division of plastic surgery, a position he held until 1959.

In Saskatchewan the situation was similar, and prior to 1950 patients with complicated clefts of the lip and palate had to be taken to Winnipeg or to the Mayo Clinic for treatment.

In Manitoba the first recorded repair of cleft lip and cleft palate took place at the Winnipeg General Hospital in 1898. The surgeon's name is not known. At the Winnipeg Children's Hospital cleft lips and palates were repaired by Dr. J. D. McEachern. He was followed by Dr. Stewart McInnes; some of the operations were performed by Dr. M. R. MacCharles. Dr. Neil John MacLean also operated on cleft lips and palates and Dr. A. Clifford Abbott performed many otoplasties. The general surgeons carried on, doing procedures such as skin grafting, the treatment of burns, and many of the repairs of soft tissue defects which are now within the province of plastic surgery.

In the Maritimes there were no plastic surgeons until 1959, and the field was covered by general and orthopaedic surgeons, otolaryngologists, ophthalmologists, and occasionally dentists who dealt with fractures of the facial skeleton. Many of these men returned from World War II still practising their own specialty, but able to use the extra training they had received in plastic surgery at such centres as East Grinstead, St. Albans and Basingstoke.

In Nova Scotia Drs. Victor Mader, Edwin Ross, Paul Nonamaker, Gordon Bethune, Jack Charman and Bernard Miller were the leaders in many of these techniques in Halifax. Dr. Alan Currie, who was chief surgeon at the Victoria General Hospital, spent some time with Dr. LeMesurier in Toronto, and performed cleft lip and cleft palate repairs. Dr. Thomas Gorman in Antigonish, Nova Scotia took some training with Dr. Fred Woolhouse in Montreal, and practised for many years in his home community.

In New Brunswick the most prominent names were Dr. John Finley of St. John, and Dr. Ross Wright of Fredericton, who did most of the cleft lip and cleft palate surgery there. Dr. Bernard Eaton was also a skilled general surgeon with extra training in the treatment of cleft lip and palate, burns and maxillo-facial injuries.

In Prince Edward Island general surgeons Thomas Laidlaw, Donald Campbell, Lloyd Cox, Frank MacMillan and Joseph MacMillan in Charlottetown, and Dr. Kenneth Beer in Summerside, continued in active practice while also dealing with plastic surgical problems.

In Newfoundland Dr. Nigel Rusted, who had taken postgraduate training in Glasgow, did the greater part of the cleft lip and cleft palate surgery for the province. Most patients with major maxillo-facial injuries were transferred to centres in Montreal, Toronto or Boston until the arrival of a fully qualified plastic surgeon.

The many surgeons who soldiered on in all parts of the country made their own contributions and we owe them a great debt of gratitude. It is unfortunate that we do not know as much about them as we would like.

## *Chapter II*

### **THE FOUNDERS OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF PLASTIC SURGEONS**

Tough, dedicated, demanding. Creative, energetic, hard-working. Thus can be described the pioneers of plastic surgery in Canada, men who devised new techniques and established for themselves and their medical descendants what was to become the modern specialty of plastic and reconstructive surgery.

Fulton Risdon, Stuart Gordon, Alfred Farmer, Ross Tilley, Jack Gerrie, Hamilton Baxter, Hoyle Campbell, John Ord, Fred Woolhouse, Lyman Barclay, Wallace McNichol, Georges Cloutier were all highly qualified surgeons with the ideas and energy required to establish a new surgical discipline. These were the men who founded the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons in 1947, recognizing the need for a common bond and a forum in which to discuss new ideas and new problems.

They are remembered more for their clinical work and teaching than for their research and writing, their energies necessarily having been spent securing a new kind of practice for themselves and developing plastic surgery as a specialty. It would be the "second wave" of plastic surgeons, made up largely of their students, who would refine their techniques and become more involved in research. The pioneers in the field won the space within which clinical and basic research could flourish.

The two world wars enhanced the practice of plastic and reconstructive surgery. The large, gaping facial wounds sustained in trench warfare in World War I, and the burns and mutilations from the land, sea and air battles of World War II called for specialized methods of treatment and reconstruction beyond the repertoire of general surgery. The times demanded new developments in surgery and a group of surgeons was on hand, ready to take up the challenge. It could be said that the severity of the times was largely responsible for the greatness of the pioneers in plastic surgery. But the fact remains that a small group of men with the considerable skills and motivation necessary to succeed were on the scene when they were most needed and the opportunity was ripe. Perhaps it is always so in medicine when new things are in the air.

But what was the atmosphere within which plastic surgery had its beginnings in Canada? It had a dual aspect. A number of prominent surgeons began performing what were to become the operations of plastic and reconstructive surgery, thus creating a climate of respect for later developments. Many of the pioneers of plastic surgery built their new practices on a base of general, orthopaedic or dental oral surgery. Their movement into plastic surgery specialization was not a clean break with these surgical specialties. Rather, many of them continued to practise their original specialties while perfecting their skills in plastic and reconstructive surgery.

It was a process of give and take among surgeons, and it occurred primarily in the major hospitals affiliated with the University of Toronto and McGill University.

It was only natural for the general surgeons of the time to resist the development of specialties that would take many areas of surgery out of their hands. Furthermore, "plastic surgery" was associated by the public and by many surgeons with the work of some practitioners of questionable training and motivation performing "cosmetic surgery" at the time, particularly in the United States. To say one wanted to become a plastic surgeon then was at once to risk incurring the wrath of other surgeons jealous of their territories and seeming to associate oneself with surgeons who were in many cases not fully accepted by the medical community. Ross Tilley has

recalled that in 1938 when he decided to become a plastic surgeon, he was criticized by many who said, in effect, "Why do you want to do that? Why not be a doctor like the rest of us? These plastic surgeons are just dabblers". Nevertheless, a few far-sighted men pursued training as plastic surgeons and began to invest the title with more authority and respect.

The story of plastic surgery in Canada is intimately associated with the life and work of Harold Gillies, a spirited New Zealander, who is considered to be the father of modern plastic and reconstructive surgery in the English-speaking world. While serving with the R.A.M.C. in World War I as a surgeon he was disturbed by the inadequate treatment of facial wounds and the lack of specialized facilities for reconstruction following them. He organized a jaw and face unit at Cambridge Hospital in Aldershot, England where he gathered together a number of specialists and started to treat the casualties as they arrived. The unit eventually expanded and was moved to Sidcup in Kent where it became the centre for surgeons and dentists interested in reconstruction. The predominant form of combat, trench warfare, ensured that many casualties with facial wounds would come to Sidcup. The exploding missiles used by both sides produced massive mutilating wounds.

Gillies developed procedures for solving problems never before dealt with surgically. He devised many ingenious methods of tissue transfer, creating a multitude of flaps. After World War I he was largely responsible for developing plastic surgery as a discipline in England.

His role in World War II was equally important, when he was director of the plastic surgery unit at Basingstoke. Both during the world wars and the years of peace he trained many surgeons from almost every country in the world. Among these were some of our most famous Canadians. In this way he had a profound and lasting influence on Canadian plastic surgery. He was awarded a knighthood after World War II.

#### **E. FULTON RISDON**

If Gillies was the father of plastic and reconstructive surgery in the English-speaking world, one of his "sons" in medical training, E. Fulton Risdon, was the father of the specialty in Canada. He was a graduate in dentistry (1907) and medicine (1914) from the University of Toronto. Risdon was the first Canadian surgeon to be invited to join Gillies' jaw and face unit during World War I. He was serving with the Canadian Army, and he eventually formed the Canadian section of the unit at the Queen's Hospital at Sidcup.

As with some other prominent Canadian surgeons, Risdon was better known internationally than at home, being a founding member of two of the oldest plastic surgery organizations in the world, the American Association of Plastic Surgeons founded in 1921, and the American Board of Plastic Surgery founded in 1937. William D. Butt recalls that Risdon was treasurer of the American Association of Plastic Surgeons for many years, and that he invested the membership fees in Canadian gold mining stocks. It is said that the finances of the Association flourished during his tenure. He was also its third president (1925) and was made an honorary fellow in 1959.

John Taylor has written that Risdon was "imaginative, innovative, meticulous and dedicated to his craft. He was the first in Canada to devote himself exclusively to the practice of plastic surgery, at a time when general surgery opposed subspecialization of any kind. By doing so, and attracting a very large practice, he showed the value of taking a closer look at one particular field, plastic and reconstructive surgery of the face." 15

Immediately following World War I Risdon undertook postgraduate work at the Manhattan Infirmary and at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago with Truman Brophy. On his return to Toronto he became a staff member of the Toronto Western Hospital in 1921, a post he was to hold for forty-five years. He was also senior medical officer in the Toronto Regiment of the Canadian Militia.



Hoyle Campbell has said of Risdon in "As I Remember" compiled by John R. Taylor:<sup>15</sup>  
*I believe Dr. Fulton Risdon's greatest contribution to plastic surgery was his new approach to fractures of the jaw in the Great War and thereafter. Being first a dentist, he naturally focused his work on the jaw, and is mainly remembered for his innovative approach to massive facial injuries.*

*He bone-grafted from the ilium to restore the mandible, and presented his work before the Royal Society of Medicine in London, in 1918. He reported his "Treatment of Non-Union of Fractures of the Mandible by Free Autogenous Bone Grafts" to the American Medical Association, and described 70 iliac grafts to the jaw that had met with a 90% success rate.*

He became known for a number of techniques including the Risdon approach to the ascending ramus of the mandible and the Risdon cable arch method of intermaxillary fixation.

Risdon had no real contemporaries in his specialty in Canada. In the 1920s he practised plastic surgery while no other surgeon was specializing to the same extent. In many respects he was ahead of his time. The most influential surgeon in Toronto during that time was W. E. Gallie, head of the department of surgery at the University of Toronto. Several surgeons who knew Risdon and Gallie have said there was little love lost between the two men. Perhaps the best proof of this is the fact that while Risdon, practising at the Toronto Western Hospital, was becoming recognized around the world for his jaw surgery, Gallie was saying that there was a great need for a plastic surgeon in Toronto and was arranging for Stuart Gordon and Alfred Farmer to study with Harold Gillies in England. Risdon's failure to secure a chair in plastic surgery at the University of Toronto was probably due to the political climate of the time and his relations with Gallie.

Thus the succession of knowledge in the field fell to Gordon and Farmer, who made the specialty secure in Toronto. Were years of effective work in plastic surgery lost because of this disagreement between Risdon and Gallie? The question cannot be completely answered. In fairness it should be said that Gallie's role in this matter is offset by the general sympathy he showed toward the specialty of plastic surgery. Furthermore, his choice of two excellent and promising young surgeons — Gordon and Farmer — certainly showed his interest in developing plastic surgery to the highest possible level. W. K. Lindsay, who was trained by Farmer, claims the Risdon-Gallie rivalry probably did not adversely affect the growth of Canadian plastic and reconstructive surgery. It is comparable here to its development elsewhere in the world, particularly the United States, if one takes into account the difference in populations and thus in surgical needs of the two countries. Furthermore, he says, Canadians, notably Risdon and Farmer, were instrumental in forming plastic surgery associations in the United States and Canada.

Dr. Risdon, known for his great love of his discipline and for work, died in 1968 at the age of 88.

#### **STUART D. GORDON**

After training under Gillies, Stuart Gordon returned to Toronto in 1932 to practise plastic surgery at the Toronto General Hospital.

Dr. Gordon graduated from the University of Toronto in 1926 and trained in surgery in Toronto. He joined the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps early in World War II and served overseas. He established a specialty unit at Basingstoke in England before returning to the Christie Street Hospital near the end of the war.

One Toronto plastic surgeon remembers Stuart Gordon during his days at the Toronto General Hospital as a "dynamic, driving sort of man who rushed about the hospital as if the devil were after him everywhere he went. When he made rounds in the hospital he used to start at the bottom floor and work up rather than the other way which everyone else would do. He always wore a

flower in his lapel. Gordon was an intense, sometimes short-tempered man, with a contagious enthusiasm".

Although he may have occasionally rubbed some of his associates and students the wrong way, it was perhaps his very energy and intensity that helped him establish plastic surgery as a specialty in a strategic location for the future of the discipline in Canada, the Toronto General Hospital, with its important ties to the University of Toronto. As chief of plastic surgery at the hospital and the first head of the University of Toronto postgraduate training program in plastic and reconstructive surgery (subsequently called the Inter-Hospital Coordinating Committee for Plastic Surgery), Gordon became widely known for his innovations and clinical research. He did research in the problems of the temporo-mandibular joint and devised a method of prosthetic replacement of the joint. He did extensive work in the area of hand surgery of all types, particularly in the research and clinical management of Dupuytren's disease.

He worked closely with Dr. A. W. Ham of the department of histology at the University of Toronto on the fate of free-grafted cancellous and compact bone.

He was instrumental in establishing the fellowship in plastic surgery in 1951 and served as the first president of the plastic surgery committee of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. He was also the first examiner in plastic surgery for the Royal College, serving from 1947 to 1957.

Dr. Gordon resembled his mentor Sir Harold Gillies in his energy, drive and sense of pride in his work. He and Sir Harold were good friends. Both of them are remembered as avid fishermen. Dr. Gordon loved to catch fish but didn't like to eat what he caught, and gently released them back into the water or gave his catch to friends. He is now retired and lives part of the year in Toronto.

#### **ALFRED W FARMER**

Dr. A. W. Farmer (called "Farm" by almost everyone) was one of the most broadly trained of the early plastic surgeons.

He was born in the United States, but as a child he moved to England and later to St. Catharines, Ontario. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1927. He completed his internship at the Hospital for Sick Children and Toronto General Hospital and began a surgical residency in 1930. He trained under Gillies in England, and returned to Toronto to open a practice of plastic surgery in 1932. In 1939 Dr. Farmer was certified by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in three specialties: plastic surgery, orthopaedic surgery and general surgery. With the outbreak of World War II he was appointed chief surgeon for the Royal Canadian Air Force. The care and treatment of burn patients had always been one of his special concerns, and prior to the war he had drawn attention to the blood and fluid requirements of such patients. Many of the insights he achieved during the war have contributed to the survival of burn patients since then. He introduced the use of aluminum powder to protect the burn wound. Dr. Farmer was largely responsible for the establishment of the Christie Street Combined Services Unit in Toronto, as will be noted later, an event which had far-reaching consequences in the development of plastic surgery in Canada.

He was discharged from the R.C.A.F. with the rank of group captain, and was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire. While he returned to the Hospital for Sick Children as an assistant surgeon, he remained chief surgical consultant to the R.C.A.F. and orthopaedic consultant to the Canadian Forces Medical Council. He became chief of surgery at the Hospital for Sick Children in 1956, and the same year was honoured by being designated a Queen's Honorary Surgeon (QHS). He also became chairman of the medical advisory committee of the Ontario Society for Crippled Children. In the early postwar years Dr. Farmer held surgical privileges at several Toronto hospitals. He became one of the busiest surgeons in the city, and is

remembered for his boundless energy and enthusiasm for work. He would finish an operation in one hospital and then be seen running to his car to get to the next hospital and the next operation. After his first retirement (he had several) he set up the surgical services at Sunnybrook Hospital and became chief surgeon there in 1966. Dr. Farmer is remembered as an idea man. He made original contributions in the care of avulsion injuries and devised a method of transferring a living bone graft in a cross-leg pedicle for the treatment of pseudarthrosis of the tibia. He also devised a method of using cartilage grafts to reconstruct a deformed trachea. He was deeply involved in burn treatment and research, and added greatly to our knowledge of the treatment of children with congenital deformities. He has been described as the father of Canadian hand surgery. Dr. W. K. Lindsay, who succeeded him at the Hospital for Sick Children, stated "the greatest responsibility of a chief surgeon is to supply the conditions for superlative work, to stimulate those working under him and then to hope that they will 'produce'. In the opinion of some of us, this was the greatest contribution of Alfred Wells Farmer. His teaching ability has developed many capable plastic surgeons who are the teachers of today."

Dr. Farmer was respected for his powers of clinical observation and his enquiring mind. It has been observed often that only the occasional doctor can truly be said to have become part of the process by which science moves forward. Dr. Farmer is one of those few.

During his active days of practice at the Hospital for Sick Children and Sunnybrook Hospital, Dr. Farmer was also known for his military bearing and sometimes less than gentle treatment of students. One of his former students recalls:

*He'd get bothered about something and might come up with some nasty words in the OR by accident. I remember once we were dissecting out a nerve. I was trying really hard to please him — I thought he was great — so I ran around doing things for him. I didn't mind because I respected him. Anyway, he looked at me as we were dissecting and said: "See that digital nerve?" I looked carefully for a few moments and said "Yes". He said, "You do? Well, you've got better eyes than I have." He was tough at times but never mean. He was really saying to me, "Don't fake it. You don't have to fake it with me".*

Dr. Farmer was a founding member of the American Society for Surgery of the Hand. In 1971 he was made an honorary fellow of the American Association of Plastic Surgeons. The A. W. Farmer Lecture was established by the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons in his honour in 1979.

Dr. Farmer is retired and lives in Toronto.

#### **A. ROSS TILLEY**

The "succession" of plastic and reconstructive surgical knowledge continued with Ross Tilley who was a disciple of Fulton Risdon, who had in turn studied with Harold Gillies.

Dr. Tilley, who in 1982 became the first Canadian plastic surgeon to be granted the Order of Canada, graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto in 1929. He trained in surgery at the Toronto Western Hospital, the Roosevelt Hospital and Bellevue Hospital in New York City, the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and with the great pathologist Sternberg in Vienna.

Dr. Tilley began private practice in Toronto in 1935 and worked at the Toronto Western and the Wellesley Hospitals. He joined the City of Toronto Squadron, R.C.A.F. Reserve, as medical officer in that same year. In 1938 he trained in plastic surgery with Fulton Risdon at the Toronto Western Hospital. After going on active service in 1939 as a captain in the C.A.M.C. he transferred to the newly formed R.C.A.F. medical service in which he had an illustrious career. In 1941 he was promoted from squadron leader to wing commander and posted to London as principal medical officer at R.C.A.F. Headquarters in the United Kingdom. In this position he was well placed to further the development of plastic and reconstructive surgery. While serving as medical liaison

officer for the R.C.A.F.-R.A.F. he saw a great need for a Canadian plastic surgery unit. He convinced headquarters of the advantage of transferring all patients with long-term serious facial and burn injuries to the Queen Victoria Hospital at East Grinstead in the south of England from the existing five treatment centres.

In 1942 Dr. Tilley himself was transferred to East Grinstead as the senior R.C.A.F. medical officer. He worked closely with the great British plastic surgeon Archibald McIndoe, a cousin of Gillies and also a New Zealander. Dr. Tilley was instrumental in influencing the Canadian Government to build a fifty-bed Canadian wing at the Queen Victoria Hospital. He treated hundreds of burn patients, mostly airmen, from the services of many countries. The wing was formally turned over to become part of the civilian hospital after the war.

Patients from East Grinstead with burns formed "The Guinea Pig Club" during the war years, and it has continued to flourish since then. Dr. Tilley remains the president of the Canadian wing of the club.

In 1944 he was promoted to group captain. He was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire that same year, receiving the decoration from the late King George VI.

On his return to Canada in 1945 he became consultant to the Christie Street Hospital. The majority of the plastic surgeons had returned from the services prior to Dr. Tilley, so positions at the main Toronto hospitals had already been filled. Most of the present hospitals on the Toronto periphery were small in size or had not been built at the time. Therefore Dr. Tilley's practice was primarily at the Kingston General Hospital and at Sunnybrook Hospital and the Wellesley Hospital in Toronto. He became assistant professor of surgery at Queen's University and was the first to teach plastic surgery there. He was a meticulous surgeon and a great innovator. He devised several surgical instruments still used today, including an ingenious hand splint. Dr. Tilley is respected as a warm, kindly, modest man and as a patient and understanding teacher. Although retired he is still associated with the Wellesley Hospital.

### **JOHN W. GERRIE**

Meanwhile, in the 1930s, a tradition of plastic surgery was developing in Quebec. Jack Gerrie was the first qualified plastic surgeon in the province. He was also fully qualified in otolaryngology. Dr. Gerrie had graduated from McGill University in dentistry in the late 1920s and then in medicine in 1931. He studied at plastic surgery centres in St. Louis, Missouri with Vilray Blair and James Barrett Brown, and with Archibald McIndoe and Harold Gillies in the United Kingdom. He also studied for a short time in Vienna. He started practice in 1936 at the Montreal General Hospital and also held appointments at St. Mary's Hospital and the Montreal Children's Hospital. He had a very active practice at Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital as well.

Dr. Gerrie was a very early advocate of a Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons. Here is a letter he wrote to Fulton Risdon on December 3, 1941:

*"Another idea! Do you not think the time is about ripe for a Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons? It could be helpful in so many ways such as offering services or advice to Army, Air Force and Navy; dealing with the College in the certification of specialties; and considering national health insurance schemes. Besides it might be damn good fun.*

*My suggestion is that you, Farmer, Baxter and myself meet; that we elect you president and send Gordon a cable, that he has been elected vice-president. We could have an annual weekend meeting, for example in the skiing season at the Alpine Inn, St. Margarets."*

One can feel the enthusiasm in his words.

Dr. Gerrie developed a fine residency training program at the Montreal General Hospital. There was an excellent liaison with the dental department and great work was done in the sophisticated management of injuries and tumours of the jaws. For a number of years trainees in plastic surgery

were cross-appointed for one year each in Toronto and at the Montreal General Hospital. Dr. Gerrie was a founding member of the American Society of Maxillofacial Surgeons and of the Quebec Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. He is retired and lives in the Montreal area.

#### **HAMILTON A. BAXTER**

The second plastic surgeon to arrive on the Montreal scene was Hamilton Baxter. He was born and raised in Montreal. He graduated from McGill University Dental School in 1925 but was not content to pursue dentistry as a career. He began postgraduate work in physiology and gained his M.Sc. degree in 1932. He then enrolled in the faculty of medicine at McGill, graduating in 1936. After internship at the Royal Victoria Hospital he trained in plastic surgery at the Cook County Hospital in Chicago and at Vilray Blair's clinic in St. Louis.

"Happy" Baxter, as he was affectionately known to his friends, joined the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital in 1940. He became director of the sub-department of plastic surgery in 1948. His primary interest, reflecting his dental background, was in cleft lip and cleft palate surgery. He established the Royal Victoria cleft palate clinic, where patients were assessed by a multi-disciplinary team of plastic surgeons and consultants in dentistry and otolaryngology, as well as by speech pathologists and social workers. He joined the McGill teaching faculty in 1942 and became assistant professor of surgery in 1961.

Dr. Baxter also treated burned and wounded servicemen who had returned from overseas and been hospitalized at the Royal Victoria Hospital. Under the Defence Research Board he directed a series of experimental projects in the treatment of burn injuries.

He was a tireless worker who often began his day early by issuing instructions to the resident staff by telephone from his home. He is remembered as a man with a stubborn sense of persuasion which defied opposition. He was president of the American Society of Maxillofacial Surgeons in 1955, having been a founding member of the society. He was also a founding member of the Quebec Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.

Dr. Baxter died in 1979.

If World War I had sparked increased specialization in surgery leading to the development of plastic surgery, World War II helped the young specialty to broaden its base. It also accounted for a rapid increase in the number of plastic surgeons in Canada. Some of the founders of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons entered the field at that time.

#### **H. HOYLE CAMPBELL**

Dr. Campbell graduated from the University of Toronto in 1936 and took postgraduate training in Toronto with Alfred Farmer and in Philadelphia with Robert Ivy.

Early in the war he went to England to join the Emergency Medical Services. He was stationed with the British forces at Glasgow, treating wounded soldiers from the Mediterranean area who had been sent home by the long route around South Africa. He recalls that many wounds had been encased in plaster as a standard procedure, following the teaching of Trueta in the Spanish Civil War, and they were in deplorable condition on reaching Glasgow.

Dr. Campbell left the Emergency Medical Services and transferred to the Canadian Army when the Canadian forces arrived in the United Kingdom and set up their own units. He accomplished this by "going to the top" and seeing the commanding general personally. The general was far from pleased with this approach, but Dr. Campbell had his way and his transfer went through. He was sent to Basingstoke with Stuart Gordon where he did head and neck surgery and treated a large number of major burns as well as performing orthopaedic surgery.

After the war Dr. Campbell was asked to be the director of the University of Toronto department of otolaryngology, but declined, preferring to practise within broader plastic surgical field. He first

worked at the Toronto General Hospital, then moved to St. Michael's Hospital.

He has always been noted for his drive and enthusiasm. His students recall how ready he was to discuss ideas with anyone who showed interest, whether he was the highest ranking professor or a junior medical student. He is also noted for his ability to get down to basic principles in surgery and his assumption that if anything can be thought out it can be done. He did toe-to-hand transfers in the late 1940s. He has had an interest in, and has employed spinal manipulation in his practice. His theories on muscle balance in the face, back and extremities are one of his favorite topics. He is famous for many "Hoylisms" — "do what you know first"; "always save something to sew to"; "never measure, the eye can be trained to be an accurate three dimensional ruler" are only a few.

Dr. Campbell has always been very interested in health administration and policy. He has served as a consultant to the Government of Costa Rica in health care matters.

He was one of the first to perform extensive major surgery on an outpatient basis. He established his Institute of Traumatic, Plastic and Restorative Surgery in 1956, in Toronto where he still carries on an active surgical practice.

Dr. Campbell has been instrumental in the establishment of an endowment fund for plastic surgery at the University of Toronto. His gift for organization and efficiency as well as his boundless energy are evident in his major sideline, dairy farming. He runs a large, highly efficient dairy farm north of Toronto and is a true scientific farmer.

While the two world wars helped the development of plastic surgery they certainly did not automatically win plastic surgeons a place in the medical sun. Plastic surgeons secured their place through hard work after World War II, based on the record they had established and the respect they had won during the war. Perhaps no event in Canadian plastic surgery was so significant in confirming the status of the growing specialty as the formation of the Christie Street Hospital Combined Forces Unit in Toronto in 1943 while the war was still in progress. This hospital brought several key surgeons together. Alfred Farmer, as chief consultant to the R.C.A.F., saw the need for specialty surgery in the Canadian Armed Services and the Department of Veterans Affairs, particularly in the event of large scale casualties. Largely at his instigation the D.V.A. and R.C.A.F. formed a plastic surgery unit at Christie Street Hospital, which the following year became a combined forces unit. Fulton Risdon had been the senior consultant in plastic surgery to the hospital prior to the formation of the specialty unit, and continued in that capacity. John Ord was its first surgeon and he was joined shortly afterwards by Fred Woolhouse, Georges Cloutier and Wallace McNichol.

### **JOHN V. R. ORD**

Dr. Ord graduated from the University of Toronto in medicine in 1938 and interned at the Toronto General Hospital. He was a staff member of the Toronto Hospital at Weston between 1939 and 1941. Subsequently he worked as an assistant resident at the Hospital for Sick Children from 1941-1942 with A. W. Farmer. In 1943 he joined the R.C.A.F. and was posted to Christie Street Hospital.

His major work at the beginning of his air force posting was to care for the very serious burns that had been sustained by air force personnel in a fire in a Knights of Columbus Hall in Newfoundland

In 1944 he was transferred from Christie Street to the combined unit at St. Thomas to supervise the fifty-bed unit there, and in early 1946 to the R.C.A.F. base at Trenton. Upon his discharge in the spring of 1946 he returned to Toronto and worked with Fulton Risdon at the Toronto Western Hospital and A. W. Farmer at the Hospital for Sick Children.

In 1947 he joined the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Toronto, practising plastic and paediatric surgery. During this time he did a great deal of work at the Hospital for Sick Children,

performing repairs on the large backlog of cases of cleft palate which existed owing to the absence of A. B. LeMesurier during the war years. He confined his work to plastic surgery alone after 1967.

Dr. Ord has always been a quiet, low-key man who impressed his colleagues and students with his knowledge and surgical skills. His major interests over the years have been in hand surgery and surgery of cleft lips and palates. He is a member of St. Joseph's Hospital consulting staff.

### **FREDERICK M. WOOLHOUSE**

Dr. Woolhouse graduated from McGill University in 1936. His initial plan was to specialize in gynaecology, but eventually he trained in general surgery. He joined the R.C.N.V.R. in 1940, and had a number of appointments at sea and ashore, including those of medical officer of H.M.C.S. Assiniboine and at the Royal Canadian Naval Hospital in Halifax.

He was seconded from the navy to undergo training in plastic surgery at the Hospital for Sick Children with A. W. Farmer in 1942. He also trained in k Louis and in Philadelphia in the United States, and in the United Kingdom with Archibald McIndoe, Rainsford Mowlem and Harold Gillies.

While in the navy he purposely avoided administrative positions, so that he could stay close to the field of clinical practice as opposed to paper work. He is reputed to have used his fertile imagination to accomplish this on a number of occasions. His main interest at that time was the management of servicemen suffering from burns or injuries due to cold.

One of his original papers published shortly after the war is a classic on the management of osteomyelitis through radical debridement and immediate skin grafting.

In 1946 Dr. Woolhouse was appointed to the staff of the Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital. He was also appointed to the Montreal General and the Montreal Children's Hospitals. He rose to become chief of the plastic surgery service at the latter two hospitals and director of the trauma service at the Montreal General. He also became professor of plastic surgery at McGill University.

Dr. Woolhouse has been known as a great teacher who insisted on clinical excellence as well as sound academic knowledge. While at McGill he held weekly meetings at his home with the residents, at which he took a very personal interest in each trainee's problems.

He is at present continuing in active practice in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

### **LYMAN T. BARCLAY**

Dr. Barclay graduated in 1926 from the University of Toronto. He took postgraduate training at Edinburgh University before returning to Toronto in 1929 to begin a surgical practice at the Grace Hospital, the Ontario Hospital and the Toronto Hospital for Incurables.

When the Toronto Western Hospital and Grace Hospital amalgamated in 1935 he became a member of the teaching staff of the University of Toronto. He entered the R.C.A.M.C. early in World War II and served at No. 18 General Hospital in England before being transferred to Basingstoke in 1942 to undergo training in plastic surgery and to work in the unit commanded by Stuart Gordon.

Dr. Barclay returned to Canada in 1944 as a lieutenant-colonel. He joined the staff of Christie Street Hospital at that time and continued there until the end of 1945. He was appointed plastic surgeon-in-chief at the Toronto Western Hospital, a position he held until his retirement in 1960, building a reputation as an excellent technician and a kindly teacher.

Dr. Barclay died in 1972.

### **J. WALLACE McNICHOL**

Dr. McNichol graduated in medicine in 1937 from the University of Toronto and obtained a master's degree in surgery in 1942. He interned at the Toronto General Hospital and at the Hospital for Sick Children. He received training as a resident at Hamilton General Hospital and later was a resident in plastic surgery at the Presbyterian Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic in New York City.

Dr. McNichol was appointed in 1943 to the Christie Street Unit as an officer in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. The following year he was sent overseas as a member of the plastic surgery unit at No. 1 Canadian Neurological Hospital in Basingstoke, England. When the war ended he was posted as chief of plastic surgery to the Canadian Red Cross Tri-Service Hospital in Taplow, England. He was discharged from the Canadian Army with the rank of major one year later.

In 1947 Dr. McNichol became the first surgeon in his native city of Hamilton to confine his practice to plastic surgery, becoming, in 1948, the chief of plastic surgery at the Hamilton General Hospital and, in 1949, chief of the service at St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton.

He had an interest in all aspects of plastic surgery and was the author of articles on ear reconstruction, mandibular asymmetry and the use of homografts in burn patients.

He was forced into retirement in the late 1960s by Parkinson's disease which led to his death in 1975.

### **GEORGES E. CLOUTIER**

Dr. Cloutier graduated from the University of Montreal in 1938 and underwent postgraduate training in the United States and in England. His main practice was at Notre Dame Hospital and Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital in Montreal and he was consultant at a number of other centres in the city. He was interested in all fields of reconstructive surgery, but was particularly well-known for his expertise in hand surgery.

As well as being a founder of the Canadian Society, he was also a charter member of the Quebec Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.

Dr. Cloutier has been known as a very quiet, unassuming man and a born teacher. He was instrumental in establishing the first formal residency program in plastic surgery at the University of Montreal. More than forty of his trainees over the years are practising plastic surgery at the present time.

Dr. Cloutier is semi-retired from practice.

By the end of World War II the stage was set for the formal establishment of the specialty of plastic and reconstructive surgery in Canada. The war had brought together the small number of surgeons who had already been engaged in the practice of plastic surgery as well as some who had become plastic surgeons during the war.

These men were the founders of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons. The present members of the Society owe them a great debt of gratitude.



### Chapter III

## FOUNDING OF THE SOCIETY THE EARLY YEARS: 1947-1959

At the historic first meeting of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons held at Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital in Montreal on November 7, 1947 those present were Hamilton Baxter, Hoyle Campbell, Georges Cloutier, Stuart Gordon, Wallace McNichol, John Ord, Ross Tilley and Fred Woolhouse. Despite his absence Fulton Risdon was elected the first president of the Society. John Gerrie, perhaps the major force behind the founding of the Society, was unable to attend because of illness, but he was elected vice-president. Georges Cloutier was elected secretary-treasurer. As Reid Waters has said: "It is interesting to note that neither the president nor the vice-president attended this meeting, which must rank as a curious event in the election of officers of a society".

It is also noteworthy that there was never an official Society meeting at which *all* the founders actually were present.

Hoyle Campbell, one of the founding members, recalls the atmosphere of that first meeting and early years of the Society:

*By the time the first meeting was called, much of the groundwork had been done. We (Canadian plastic surgeons) had our big experience during the war and that experience was still with us at our first meeting. We were at the Veterans' Hospital. People we had as patients during the war overseas were there. We could see how they were coming along; so there was a common bond.*

*Forming the Society consolidated the gains made for the field during the war. We were very busy during the war and we had a great deal of experience, more than many of the Americans we met at meetings of plastic surgeons south of the border.*

*It wasn't nationalism that led us to form our own group. It was because we'd go to an American meeting and they'd be concerned about problems in some part of the United States that had no real application to us. While there might be parallels between their problems and ours, we ran a different course. With our own society we could have our own forum that would apply to the Canadian scene. Gerrie was the one who was really anxious to form a society.*

At the first meeting the working title of the group, "The Association of Plastic Surgeons of Canada" was changed, after some discussion, to "The Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons". The constitution of the Canadian Anaesthetists' Society was selected as a guide for the drawing up of a constitution for the new society. Business discussed included the by-laws, the training of plastic surgeons, liaison with the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and a fee schedule.

It was decided that two categories of membership would be established. *Active members* were to be persons accredited in plastic surgery by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, and practising in Canada. *Honorary members* were to be distinguished persons who had rendered service to plastic surgery whom the Society wished to recognize.

Members agreed to hold an executive meeting once a year and a scientific meeting

once every two years. The annual membership fee was set at five dollars.

A second meeting of the Society was held at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston on June 2, 1948 at the time of the meeting of the American Association of Plastic Surgeons.

The president, Fulton Risdon, was again absent and the meeting was chaired by Jack Genie, the vice-president. Fred Woolhouse was appointed secretary *pro tem*. Also present were Drs. Barclay, Farmer, Gordon, Ord and Tilley. Business discussed included by-laws and the length and content of meetings. The suggestion that a separate clinical meeting should be held was considered to be premature, but the discussion indicated a difference of opinion among members over whether the Society should be a purely scientific organization or be combined with social events.

As the minutes of the meeting record: "Fees again came up for discussion and threatened to hold up the meeting." Eventually Alfred Farmer moved that Ross Tilley be empowered to draft a schedule of fees for the common operations of plastic surgery.

The third meeting of the Society was held at the Toronto Western Hospital on September 25, 1948 with Fulton Risdon, the president, making his first appearance. Others present were Drs. Barclay, Baxter, Campbell, Cloutier, Farmer, Genie, Gordon, Ord and Tilley. A motion by Alfred Farmer and Hamilton Baxter on a recommendation by Wally McNichol was passed, that "the Society recommend to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada the discontinuance of the certification examination in plastic surgery, to be replaced by the fellowship examination in plastic surgery." (The Royal College acted upon this recommendation twenty-four years later.)

Ross Tilley presented a fee schedule consisting of three tariff items:

1. Major plastic operations \$125.
2. Minor plastic operations \$ 50.
3. Very minor plastic operations \$ 35.

At this meeting members decided that annual meetings would be held alternately at Toronto and Montreal, a practice that lasted only until 1952. New officers elected were John Gerrie, president; Alfred Farmer, vice-president; Hamilton Baxter, secretary-treasurer.

The third annual meeting was held at the Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital in Montreal on September 17, 1949 with Jack Gerrie presiding. Others present were Drs. Baxter, Campbell, Cloutier, Farmer, McNichol, Ord, Risdon, Tilley and Woolhouse. The constitution was approved. The fee schedule was again discussed. The major plastic operation fee was raised from \$125 to \$150 and that of the minor plastic operation from \$50 to \$75. It was decided that the fee for very minor plastic operations would be at the discretion of the surgeon.

A scientific session was held for the first time. It consisted of four presentations: defects of the scalp and cranium by Hamilton Baxter; a case of chronic lymphoedema of the lower extremity by Georges Cloutier; reconstruction of the vagina, a film by Georges Cloutier; and cancellous bone grafts and reconstructive surgery of the face, a film by Jack Genie, Fred Woolhouse and Georges Cloutier.

In addition, a scientific exhibit of plastic surgery from World Wars I and II was displayed by courtesy of the Canadian Army War Museum.

New officers elected were Alfred Farmer, president; Stuart Gordon, vice-president; and Fred Woolhouse, secretary-treasurer. A new member was elected to the Society, Norman P. Merkeley of Winnipeg.

On September 18, 1950 the fourth annual meeting was convened in the Medical Arts Building, Toronto with Dr. Farmer presiding. Others present were Drs. Barclay,

Baxter, Cloutier, Genie, Gordon, McNichol, Ord, Risdon, Tilley and Woolhouse. Once again there was discussion on the elimination of the certification in plastic surgery in favour of a fellowship examination by the Royal College. The possibility of including more scientific papers at the sessions was also discussed. It was suggested by Dr. Farmer that the annual meeting should include a formal dinner to which wives would be invited. This was modified by a motion from Hamilton Baxter and Stuart Gordon that these arrangements be left to the discretion of the executive.

Discussion took place on the designing of a suitable crest for the Society. The Society went on record as being opposed to any form of fee-splitting.

The members recommended that the secretary-treasurer remain in office for more than one year to preserve continuity. The minutes report: "After an impassioned but futile plea evoking both illiteracy and ill health, the previous incumbent, Dr. Woolhouse, was nominated." New officers elected were Stuart Gordon, president; Hamilton Baxter, vice-president; Wally McNichol, secretary-treasurer. Two new members joined the Society, Robert J. Cowan and J. Gérard Hébert.

Stuart Gordon presided at the fifth annual meeting of the Society on June 19, 1951 at the Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital in Montreal. Ten members attended. There was considerable discussion regarding the admission of Americans to the Society, and concern expressed that too many of them might overwhelm the Canadian aspect of the Society.

New officers elected were Hamilton Baxter, president; Lyman Barclay, vice-president; and John Ord, secretary-treasurer. Wally McNichol was appointed the first historian of the Society. Edgar W. Pickard became a member.

The sixth annual meeting was held at the Hamilton General Hospital on September 13, 1952 with Hamilton Baxter presiding. Ten members and six guests attended. A number of designs for a crest for the Society had been submitted but after consideration no agreement was reached. Fee-splitting once again came up for discussion and an attempt was made to introduce an amendment to the constitution on this topic, but the subject was deferred.

Papers read at this meeting dealt with homografts and autografts, testosterone, the treatment of frostbite, and bone formation.

Lyman Barclay was elected president; Fred Woolhouse, vice-president; and John Ord, secretary-treasurer. New members elected were John A. Drummond, Martin A. Entin, Donald C. Robertson and F. Robert G. Langston.

The seventh annual meeting was held at the Seigniory Club at Montebello, Quebec from May 22 to 24, 1953 with Lyman Barclay presiding. Sixteen members and six guests attended. Business discussed again included the design of the official crest and the evils of fee-splitting. Perhaps the historical highlight of this meeting was the attendance as guest of Dr. Paule Régnault. Following the name on the official minutes is "(Mrs.)". The male chauvinist wall had been breached.

Fulton Risdon was made an honorary member of the Society. He was presented with a silver cigarette box at the annual banquet. Papers were presented on irradiation and facial fractures.

New officers elected were Fred Woolhouse, president; Ross Tilley, vice-president; and John Ord, secretary-treasurer. H. Vaughan Renshaw became a member.

The Seigniory Club at Montebello proved so popular that the eighth annual meeting was held there on June 4 and 5, 1954 with Fred Woolhouse presiding. Fifteen members and eight guests attended. A new design for the Society crest was proposed by Wally McNichol but again was not approved. The first International Congress of

Plastic Surgery to be held later in Stockholm was discussed. There was some discussion of the question of dental surgeons undertaking surgical procedures other than dentistry. It was decided that the Society would approach Blue Cross and other insurance companies regarding their attitude toward the repair of congenital defects and cosmetic surgery.

Papers presented at the meeting were on the following subjects: early excision of burn eschars, electrical burns, frostbite, aluminum powder coverage of burns, facial injuries and-cutaneous leiomyosarcoma.

New officers elected were Ross Tilley, president; John Ord, vice-president; and John Drummond, secretary-treasurer. New members were William K. Lindsay, William A. Brown, Robin H. Dale, James E Murray and Jan P. Szlazak.

The Society held its ninth annual meeting on June 24 and 25, 1955 at the Caledon Fishing Club, Caledon, Ontario with Ross Tilley presiding. Twenty- three members and fourteen guests attended. It was decided that the question of the crest for the Society should be left in abeyance until some member had a suitable design to offer. The matter of broadening the membership to include British and American members was again discussed, but the general feeling persisted that they might overwhelm Canadians if no control were exercised on their admission.

It was decided that the committee appointed to explore the attitudes of Blue Cross and other insurance companies toward congenital deformities should continue its work. In this regard Stuart Gordon expressed the view that it would be foolish to have a fee schedule fixed by insurance companies.

Guests were Mr. Denis Browne and Mr. David Matthews.

Papers were presented on thumb reconstruction, elephantiasis, controlled hypotension, electrical injuries and hypospadias.

John Ord was elected president; Georges Cloutier, vice-president; and John Drummond, secretary-treasurer. Cyrus G. Pow and Armand Genest were this year's new members.

The tenth annual meeting of the Society was held at the Chantecler Hotel at St. Adele in the Laurentian Mountains of Quebec on June 1 and 2, 1956. John Ord presided. Nineteen members and fourteen guests attended. A letter from one of the western members requested that there be some distinction between the annual dues and the convention subscription. After lengthy discussion the annual dues were raised to ten dollars from five dollars and it was decided that convention subscriptions were to be paid only by those actually attending the meeting.

An associate membership category was established at this meeting for recognized plastic surgeons practising outside Canada who had attended one of the meetings of the Society.

The scientific program included papers on burns, cleft palate, congenital deformities of the hand, lipectomy, irradiation fibrosarcoma and keratoacanthoma.

New officers elected were John Drummond, president; Hoyle Campbell, vice-president; and Robin Dale, secretary-treasurer. Yves Prévost, Orville J. Mirehouse and Charles S. Kilgour joined the Society. A.B. LeMesurier was elected to honorary membership.

The eleventh annual meeting had been scheduled to be held at the Banff Springs Hotel on June 7 and 8, 1957 but was postponed owing to the untimely death of the secretary-treasurer, Robin Dale, in Saskatoon in April. The meeting was held on October 30 and 31 of that year at Harrison Hot Springs, British Columbia and presided over by John Drummond. Seventeen members and five guests attended.

A.B. Wallace of Edinburgh gave a paper on burns and an address on "Whither Plastic Surgery?" at the annual dinner. Other papers were on fetal skin homografts, composite grafts, joint transplantation, lip cancer, prognathism, urethroplasty and fractures of the mandible.

New officers elected were Hoyle Campbell, president; Robert Langston, vice-president; and Donald Robertson, secretary-treasurer. E. Joseph P. Badre became an active member. Clifford L. Kiehn, Robert M. McCormack, E. Hoyt DeKleine and Leslie H. Backus became the first associate members. Sir Harold D. Gillies and Robert H. Ivy were elected honorary members.

Toronto was the site of the twelfth annual meeting held from June 12 to 14, 1958 with Hoyle Campbell presiding. Twenty-five members and thirteen guests attended. Fee schedules were once again on the agenda; a detailed schedule for Ontario was discussed and information was brought by Robert Langston on the British Columbia fee schedule. Formation of an international society of plastic surgeons was discussed, the will of the Society being that, instead, an international committee from various national associations be formed to organize international congresses.

The responses of last year's new honorary members were noted — "I consider this to be one of the greatest honors that could come to me" — Robert H. Ivy. "What a very charming act of your Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons to elect this disgraceful old gentleman to honorary membership" — Sir Harold Gillies.

The scientific program was held in three parts on consecutive days at Toronto General Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children and St. Michael's Hospital. Papers were given on tendon research, facial fractures, and cleft lip and palate. Each hospital also arranged a clinical demonstration.

New officers elected were Robert Langston, president; Edgar Pickard, vice-president; and Donald Robertson, secretary-treasurer. New members were Leslie R. Chasmar, James T.B. Quayle and William R. N. Lindsay.

The thirteenth annual meeting was held in Montreal from October 15 to 17, 1959 with Robert Langston presiding. Thirty-one members and nineteen guests attended.

The scientific sessions were divided between the Children's Hospital, the Royal Victoria Hospital, Notre Dame Hospital and l'Hôtel Dieu. It is interesting to note that most of the business section was taken up with the continuing dialogue on whether there should be both a fellowship and certification examination or a single standard. As mentioned earlier, this dialogue continued for many years.

A total of forty-four papers were presented at the meeting, the subjects including hypospadias repair, submaxillary calculi, cleft lip nose, malignant melanoma, burns, facial paralysis, whole joint transplantation, irradiation dermatitis, otoplasty, hospital infections, leg ulcers, pharyngeal flaps and flexor tendon healing. This impressive array of papers showed the degree of maturity and sophistication to which the Society had risen since its founding. A distinguished guest of the Society was Dr. Sanvenero-Rosselli of Italy.

Officers elected were Edgar Pickard, president; Armand Genest, vice-president; Donald Robertson, secretary-treasurer.

New active members were Alexander J. Abraham, J. D. McGregor Alton and William D. Butt. F. Stanley Hoffmeister was elected to associate membership.

When the Society was founded in 1947 it was twelve members strong. By 1959 the active membership had tripled, but it was still a small, tightly knit group. It is noteworthy that the majority of the members added since 1947 were students of the founding members of the Society. The Society thus strengthened the ties between

surgeons who were gradually spreading across the country, starting practices and the first training programs in plastic surgery outside of the Toronto-Montreal axis. Some of the new members had served in the recent war and some added an international flavour to their training by studying overseas in their postgraduate years. This may be called the "second wave" of plastic surgeons in Canada. They were not original pioneers but, standing on the shoulders of their predecessors, were bringing greater sophistication to the art of plastic surgery and plastic surgery research.

Brief notes follow on these new members who joined from the time of the founding of the Society through 1959.

NORMAN P. MERKELEY graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1940 and did postgraduate training in Winnipeg. He served in the R.C.A.M.C. in Europe from 1942 to 1945. During part of this time he worked with Sir Harold Gillies at Basingstoke. He then spent a year in Toronto at the Christie Street Hospital Combined Forces Unit. After a year of practice in Winnipeg he continued his training in plastic and general surgery at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, in Winnipeg and at the New York Memorial Hospital. He finally returned to his practice in Winnipeg and in 1968 "retired" to Salt Spring Island. Since then he has truly become an international plastic surgeon. He was one of the first to work on the international scene (1964) serving with CARE/MEDICO in Vietnam, Bangladesh, Nepal, Malaysia, Indonesia, Afghanistan and Jordan. He is an outdoorsman and has made wildlife movies for television. He still travels widely for CARE.

Dr. Merkeley was the second A.W. Farmer lecturer in 1979.

J. GERARD HÉBERT graduated from the University of Montreal in 1940. He pursued training in general surgery and plastic surgery in Montreal. During the final stages of World War II he served as a captain in the R.C.A.M.C. He was a co-founder and a past president of the Quebec Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. His appointments were at les Hôpitaux St. Luc, Sacré Coeur, Notre Dame de l'Esperance and Maisonneuve-Rosemont. He was also an assistant professor of surgery at the University of Montreal. Dr. Hébert has been a prolific writer, having some fifty publications to his credit on almost every aspect of plastic surgery including nasal surgery, skin grafting, cleft palate, lymphoedema, facial injuries, burns, vaginal reconstruction, blepharoplasty and facelifts. He has always impressed his colleagues with his aura of quiet efficiency. His outside interests have included drawing, and he is one of the best crossword solvers in the Canadian Society.

ROBERT J. COWAN graduated from the University of Toronto in 1941. He served as a flight lieutenant with the R.C.A.F. from 1942 to 1945 in Canada and Alaska. He trained at Christie Street Hospital in Toronto, at Shaughnessy Hospital in Vancouver, and in London, England. He is a founding member of the Northwest Society of Plastic Surgeons. Bob has appointments at the Vancouver General Hospital, Shaughnessy Hospital and the Children's Hospital in Vancouver, and is a clinical professor of surgery at the University of British Columbia. He has served with CARE/MEDICO in Asia. His major interests have been head and neck reconstruction and hand surgery.

EDGAR W. PICKARD graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1934. He underwent postgraduate training in the United Kingdom from 1938 to 1939, and with

the outbreak of war joined the R.A.M.C. as a medical officer, serving until the end of World War II. He had extensive training under Sir Harold Gillies in the United Kingdom, and also with Charles Heanley. He served in India with the R.A.M.C. and had many adventures there. He became the first plastic surgeon in the Prairie Provinces, opening his practice in Winnipeg in 1946. He held hospital appointments at the Winnipeg General and Children's Hospitals, and at St. Boniface General Hospital. He was also an assistant professor of surgery at the University of Manitoba. Dr. Pickard was interested in every aspect of plastic surgery, particularly surgery of the mandible. He retired in 1972, and at present resides in Victoria, British Columbia.

JOHN A. DRUMMOND graduated in dentistry from the University of Toronto in 1934. He practised dentistry for a few years in Sarnia and then became restless, so in 1939 he signed on as a ship's dentist and was on a world cruise when World War II broke out. When he returned to Canada he entered medical school at McGill and graduated in 1943. He then joined the R.C.N.V.R. and served as a medical officer until the end of the war. He took his training in general and plastic surgery in Montreal and joined the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital in 1951, becoming chief of plastic surgery there in 1966. Dr. Drummond was very influential in the establishment of the residency training program at McGill. He had a reputation for being very direct in his approach to surgical problems, seeing through the superficialities to the core of the matter. He is remembered for his evenness of temper, his sense of fair play and his great kindness and consideration for others. He was a past-president of the American Society of Maxillofacial Surgeons, and the Quebec Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. Dr. Drummond died in 1970 at the age of 59, after a protracted illness.

DONALD C. ROBERTSON graduated from the University of Toronto in 1943. He served in the R.C.N.V.R. during World War II, both in a number of shore appointments and as medical officer for H.M.C.S. Tillsonburg on the North Atlantic convoy routes. He acted as an executive officer, standing a regular watch on the bridge with the other officers as well as fulfilling his role as medical officer for the ship. At the end of the war he trained with Sir Harold Gillies in the United Kingdom and with Sterling Bunnell in the United States.

He is remembered for his masterful handling of some of the victims of the Noronic fire in Toronto on September 17, 1949. The Noronic was a thirty-six year-old, 6,905-ton cruise ship which had become famous on the Great Lakes cruising circuit. She had sailed from Detroit, stopped at Cleveland, and was spending the night at Pier 9 in Toronto on her way to the Thousand Islands when the fire broke out. There were 527 passengers and 117 crew aboard at the time. The fire claimed 118 lives and injured a great many passengers and crew members. The Toronto General Hospital received many of the injured. Don Robertson was the chief resident at the time, and in his usual quiet and efficient way he marshalled help from all of the medical and surgical disciplines. He not only dealt with the casualties, but converted the outpatient department into an emergency ward during the course of the night without help from senior staff.

Following his postgraduate training he returned to the staff of the Toronto General Hospital, joining Stuart Gordon and eventually succeeding him as chief of the plastic surgery service.

"D.C." is fondly remembered for his kind and patient teaching, and for his

meticulous surgical technique. He is best known for his inferior flap mammoplasty, which has been adopted by many surgeons in North America and overseas. He was one of the first to describe fractures of the naso-maxillary complex (1963), and is known for a unique method of interphalangeal joint fusion. He continued the interest in surgery of cutaneous malignancies begun by Stuart Gordon. Dr. Robertson is retired and lives in Toronto.

MARTIN A. ENTIN graduated from McGill University in 1945. He had previously earned a B.A. from Temple University and an M.Sc. from McGill. His postgraduate training was in Montreal and with Sterling Bunnell at Stanford University. He has been on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital since completing his training, rising to become surgeon-in-charge of the sub-department of plastic surgery. He has also been consultant at the Shriners' Hospital in Montreal. He is at present associate professor of surgery at McGill University. Dr. Entin is a past-president of the American Society for Surgery of the Hand. He is also past-president of the Montreal Medical-Chirurgical Society and vice-president of the VIII International Congress of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery to be held in Montreal in 1983. Dr. Entin has the reputation of being a fine, dedicated teacher. He has done research in thermal injuries and wringer injuries and has written a multitude of articles on virtually every aspect of hand surgery. He is particularly well-known for his theories on congenital anomalies of the upper limb.

F. ROBERT G. LANGSTON graduated from the University of Alberta in 1929. He and his wife, Kay, were in the Caribbean travelling to the United Kingdom when war began in 1939. After their arrival there they were eventually assigned to the Emergency Medical Services. Kay, being a qualified anaesthetist, was sent to Basingstoke; Bob joined her in 1942 and remained until 1944. Then he returned to establish a plastic surgery unit at Shaughnessy Military Hospital, where he cared for wounded servicemen whose homes were in western Canada and who had been referred there for plastic surgical treatment. He was thus the first fully trained plastic surgeon in British Columbia. He had a very active practice covering all aspects of plastic surgery. Dr. Langston is retired and living in British Columbia.

H. VAUGHAN RENSHAW was a 1932 graduate of the University of Toronto. After serving in the R.C.N.V.R. during World War II he took training in plastic surgery in Toronto and began a practice in Hamilton in 1951. He was the second plastic surgeon in the area, following Wallace McNichol who had pioneered the specialty there. He carried on a very active practice and did a great deal to advance the specialty in the Hamilton-Burlington area. He was forced to withdraw from practice owing to problems with his vision but served as a consultant to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario for some time afterwards. Dr. Renshaw died in 1981.

WILLIAM K. LINDSAY graduated from the University of Toronto in 1945. He served with the R.C.N. (Active Reserve) as a surgeon lieutenant at the end of World War II. His postgraduate training was in Montreal and in Dallas, Texas.

On his return to Toronto he became deeply involved with basic and clinical research as well as in a large clinical practice. The most important aspects of his basic research have been in the field of flexor tendon healing. Much of this work was done on chickens. The research fellows who worked with him over the years refer to



themselves as the "Chicken Club". They are:

Hugh Thomson	— 1956/57	Ian Munro	— 1965/66
George Walker	— 1958/59	Gary Lloyd	— 1966/67
Peter McDougall	— 1959/60	Melvin Herzog	— 1967/68
Walter Sorokolit	— 1960/61	Lawrence Hurst	— 1968/69
John Birch	— 1961/62	Gregory McCain	— 1969/70
Arnis Freiberg	— 1962/63	James Mahoney	— 1975/76
Dale Birdsell	— 1963/64	Wayne Carman	— 1976/77
Leith Douglas	— 1964/65		

He has also done research in cranio-facial deformities, cleft lip and palate and burns.

"W. K." has been noted for his clinical work in cleft lip and palate surgery and was the plastic surgery founder of the maxillo-facial clinic at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. He has always been an advocate of the team approach to these and other problems, and the work of this centre has been inspired by his efforts. His research has led to the development of new techniques in the management of burns in children. In addition to his paediatric work he has carried on an active practice in adult plastic surgery.

Dr. Lindsay became professor of plastic surgery at the University of Toronto in 1965, succeeding Stuart Gordon. He is director of the university's plastic surgery training program which is the largest in Canada. He continues in this position along with the demanding job of chief of plastic surgery at the Hospital for Sick Children.

He was president of the American Association of Plastic Surgeons in 1970-71. The only other Canadian to hold this office had been Fulton Risdon in 1925.

Canadian plastic surgery owes Dr. Lindsay a tremendous debt of gratitude for his work on the national and international scenes. His quiet, logical, persuasive attitude has furthered our specialty in many ways, many of which are known only to Bill Lindsay himself.

His flourishing cattle farm north of Toronto, in the Hockley Valley, has been the scene of many happy "Christmas tree" parties attended by the Toronto plastic surgery residents.

JAMES F. MURRAY graduated from the University of Toronto in 1943. He served as a captain in the R.C.A.M.C. in the final months of World War II. His training in general surgery was in Toronto, and in plastic surgery in Toronto and Montreal. He became head of the division of plastic surgery at the Toronto East General and Orthopaedic Hospital in 1953, retaining this position until 1980. He also served as surgeon-in-chief of that hospital. He is a professor of surgery at the University of Toronto. He has become well known for his work in surgery of the hand. Congenital amputations, traumatic amputations and neurovascular island flaps are his particular interests. He carried on a combined residency program with the University of Saskatchewan from 1962 to 1968. Jim has worked and taught in several Third World countries, most notably in Malaysia. Since 1974 he has been consultant hand surgeon for the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario. He is a past-president of the American Society for Surgery of the Hand. Jim was team surgeon for the Toronto Maple Leafs hockey team for many years, during which the team won the Stanley Cup five times. He was also surgeon to Team Canada during their spectacular hockey series

with the U.S.S.R. in 1972. He is one of the most respected hand surgeons in North America.

WILLIAM A. BROWN graduated from the University of Toronto in 1943 and served with the R.C.A.M.C. during World War II. Following training in Toronto he received training in plastic surgery from Sir Archibald McIndoe at East Grinstead. He was the protégé of Lyman Barclay, working with him and eventually succeeding him as chief of the division of plastic surgery at the Toronto Western Hospital, a position he still holds. He has always been noted for his knowledge of anatomy and his deft surgical technique. His major interests have been the surgery of the temporo-mandibular joint and of malignancy of the head and neck. Bill Brown is a quiet, soft-spoken man who is noted for his many "Brownisms", aphorisms related to surgery but which may be applied to almost any aspect of life.

ROBIN H. DALE was the first plastic surgeon in Saskatoon. He began a practice at the University Hospital there in 1954 after training at East Grinstead. His father was the world-renowned physiologist, Sir Henry Dale. Sir Henry was president of the Royal Society of England from 1940 to 1945, and had won the Nobel Prize in physiology in 1936 for his work on the chemical transmission of nerve impulses. Robin was known as a gifted surgeon and artist and was an entertaining personality at society meetings and elsewhere. He built a large and busy practice in a very few years and was one of the rising stars of Canadian plastic surgery. He died suddenly in April 1957 while still in his early forties and while he was secretary-treasurer of the Society. His death at such an early age was a great loss.

JAN P. SZLAZAK served during World War II as a medical officer in England with the Polish Air Force. He underwent training in plastic surgery at East Grinstead from 1945 until shortly before his move to Canada. In 1950 he became the first plastic surgeon in Saskatchewan, opening a practice in Regina at that time and joining the Canadian Society in 1954. He began a free cleft lip and palate clinic in Regina in conjunction with the Junior Red Cross. He was particularly adept in the surgery of facial malignancies and well known for it. Although retired, he still continues some clinical work at the Cancer Clinic in Regina.

CYRUS G. POW graduated from McGill University in 1945. His postgraduate training in general surgery was in Vancouver and he also did a preceptorship with Bob Langston. His plastic surgery training was at Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital in Montreal and in Toronto with Stuart Gordon and Alfred Farmer. He served in the R.C.A.M.C. in Canada at the end of World War II.

He practised briefly in Vancouver before moving to Edmonton in 1951. He returned to Vancouver in 1953 and at the same time began a sub-practice in New Westminster. He continued in the New Westminster office until 1959, and his Vancouver practice until he moved to North Vancouver in 1970.

His major interest was always in reconstructive surgery, including congenital deformities. He held appointments at the Children's Hospital and St. Paul's Hospital in Vancouver.

Dr. Pow's outside interests include boating and fishing. He retired in 1980.

ARMAND GENEST, first a graduate in dentistry, later graduated in medicine

from the University of Montreal in 1943. He did postgraduate work with Lyndon Peer and began his practice at l'Hôtel Dieu in Montreal in 1952. He and Colette Perras began a training program in cooperation with surgeons in Glasgow shortly afterwards. He has become well-known for his work in maxillo-facial surgery, and is considered one of the pioneer teachers in the province of Quebec. He was recently honored by l'Hôtel Dieu when he was appointed Doctor Emeritus.

YVES PRÉVOST graduated from the University of Montreal in 1948. His general surgery and some of his plastic surgery training was in Montreal, and he also worked at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri with James Barrett Brown.

Yves has been very active in the Canadian Society, serving for many years on the Royal College Committee, always going about his work in a quiet, unassuming way and accomplishing much. His induction as a Chief of the Stony Indians during the Banff meeting in 1965 was a memorable event in the history of the Society.

He has been interested in almost every aspect of plastic surgery, with his major interest now being in breast reconstruction following mastectomy. He is known for his work in the surgical treatment of rheumatoid hand deformities and he has also written about greater omentum grafts.

He has been very active in plastic surgery training in the Montreal area, serving as the director of the University of Montreal program until 1979, and being one of the major forces behind its success. He was chief of plastic surgery at l'Hôpital Notre Dame until 1981. His outside interests include photography and skiing.

CHARLES S. KILGOUR graduated from the University of Toronto in 1943. He served with the R.C.A.M.C. until after the end of World War II, chiefly in Eastern Canada. His postgraduate training was in Toronto and in Britain with Sir Harold Gillies. He has been associated for many years with Hoyle Campbell at his Institute of Traumatic, Plastic and Restorative Surgery. Charlie is on the staff of the Northwestern General Hospital in Toronto, and has been its surgeon-in-chief. He has also been very active in the Ontario Medical Association and served for many years on the tariff committee of the plastic surgery section.

ORVILLE J. MIREHOUSE graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1948. He obtained his surgical training at Presbyterian Hospital, Columbia University in New York City. He is head of the plastic surgery service at the Hamilton Civic Hospital and is also chief surgeon of the hospital. He is associate professor of surgery at McMaster University, and director of the plastic surgery training program there. Ory has been interested in a great many aspects of plastic surgery, particularly cleft lip and palate and other congenital deformities, and trauma to the lower leg. Like many other members of the Society he has some unusual hobbies, including pottery, carpentry and apiculture (bee-keeping).

E. JOSEPH P. BADRE graduated from Queen's University in 1943. He served as a captain in the R.C.A.M.C. from 1943 to 1946. He joined Bob Langston in Shaughnessy Hospital in 1945 and remained there until 1947. He also received training at the Vancouver General and Toronto East General Hospitals and at Duke University. Joe has been active in many plastic surgery societies and is a past president of the Northwest Society. His present appointments are at St. Vincent's Hospital and the Children's Hospital in Vancouver; at the latter he was formerly chief of plastic surgery.

His major interests have been in plastic surgery of the hand and aesthetic surgery. He has written on Dupuytren's contracture and the treatment of congenital atresia of the vagina. Joe is noted for his happy personality. He is a golfer and an avid traveller. He is also a ham radio operator of some repute.

WILLIAM R. N. LINDSAY graduated from the University of Alberta in 1949. He pursued his postgraduate training in Toronto and in the United Kingdom. He began his practice at the Toronto East General and Orthopaedic Hospital and Scarborough General Hospital. He also conducted clinics in Sudbury and Oshawa for some years. In 1966 he moved to the newly expanded Wellesley Hospital to become chief of the new division of plastic surgery, a post which he still holds. One of his major interests has been in surgery of the hand and he is one of the founding members of MANUS Canada. Under his direction the Wellesley Hospital has sponsored an annual symposium on aesthetic plastic surgery for more than a decade. His efforts, along with those of Ross Tilley and Leith Douglas, have led to the development of a regional adult burn centre at the Wellesley Hospital. He carries on a large cosmetic surgery practice from his Rosedale Cosmetic Surgical Unit.

LESLIE H. BACKUS was a graduate of Albany Medical College. He served in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy from 1942 to 1946. He was very active in many plastic surgery organizations and involved as well in community affairs. He became one of the first four associate members along with Clifford Kiehn, Bob McCormack and Hoyt DeKleine in 1957. His major interests were in surgery of the head and neck. Dr. Backus was appointed secretary-general of the Third International Congress of Plastic Surgery held in Washington, D.C. in 1963. He died suddenly a few months prior to the meeting. His death constituted a great loss to North American plastic surgery.

CLIFFORD L. KIEHN graduated from the University of Michigan School of Dentistry in 1930, and from its School of Medicine in 1941. He received most of his residency training in his native state of Michigan but subsequently spent some time at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. He served as a medical officer in the United States Army from 1942 to 1946, the largest part of this time as chief of a plastic surgery unit in England. He was originally associated with a number of hospitals in the Cleveland area and on the teaching staff of Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine and Dentistry. He is at present on the staffs of hospitals in New Bern and Greenville, North Carolina, and is a clinical professor of surgery at East Carolina University. He received an Honorary Doctor of Science degree from Ferris State College, Michigan in 1966. Dr. Kiehn is past-president of the American Society of Maxillofacial Surgeons, the American Association of Plastic Surgeons, the Ohio Valley Society for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and the Educational Foundation of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons. He is past-chairman of the American Board of Plastic Surgery. Dr. Kiehn joined the Canadian Society as an associate member in 1957 and has become a senior member.

ROBERT M. McCORMACK graduated from the University of Chicago in 1943. His training in general and plastic surgery was obtained in Rochester, New York. He served in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in the latter years of World War II. He is chief of plastic surgery at Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, New

York and on the consulting staff of a number of other hospitals there and in Newark, New Jersey and Batavia, New York. His special interests have been surgery of the hand and burns. He is a past-president of the American Society for Surgery of the Hand and the American Burn Association and was vice-president of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons. He has written extensively on hand surgery, congenital anomalies, burns and on surgical education. Dr. McCormack became an associate member in 1957.

E. HOYT DeKLEINE graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1934. His postgraduate training was in Buffalo, Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, New York and the Straith Clinic in Detroit. He held appointments at the Buffalo General, Buffalo Children's and Millard Fillmore Hospitals. His main interests were in cosmetic surgery and the surgery of cleft lips and palates. Dr. DeKleine had many outside interests including photography, art, theatre set designing and music, and he took a very active part in community affairs. He rarely missed a meeting of the Society and was highly esteemed by his Canadian colleagues.

Dr. DeKleine died in 1979.

LESLIE R. CHASMAR served in the R.C.A.F. during World War II. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Saskatchewan and graduated in medicine from McGill University in 1951. His training in plastic surgery was received in Montreal and Toronto. He started practice in Saskatoon in 1957 and is on the staff of a number of hospitals in the Saskatoon area. He is also on the teaching staff of the University of Saskatchewan and was instrumental in instituting a training program in plastic surgery at the University in 1965. It was initially operated jointly with the Toronto East General Hospital. Les has been interested in all aspects of plastic surgery. He has also been deeply involved with the work of the Royal College. He has been one of the most active members of the Society, and is well known for his sense of humour and his common sense.

JAMES T. B. QUAYLE graduated from McGill University in 1950. He had returned to university following wartime service as a captain with the Royal Canadian Regiment, having taken part in some of the worst fighting in Sicily, Italy and northwest Europe, and been wounded four times. His postgraduate training in general surgery was taken at the Montreal General and in Toronto, and in plastic surgery in Montreal and at the Mayo Clinic. He is a founder and past-president of the Northwest Society of Plastic Surgeons. Jim is at present a consultant in plastic surgery at several hospitals in the Surrey, British Columbia area. His extracurricular activities include scuba diving and underwater photography and he is a recognized authority on Indian art of the northwest coast of North America.

F. STANLEY HOFFMEISTER graduated from Karlova University, Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1939. He is widely known for his work in head and neck surgery, and was chief of plastic surgery at Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, later moving to Albany, New York. He pioneered many aspects of the surgery of malignancy. He became an associate member in 1959.

ALEXANDER J. ABRAHAM graduated from the Middlesex Hospital in London, England in 1939. He had extensive training in Britain, which included periods with

both Rainsford Mowlem and Sir Harold Gillies. He began his practice in 1957 and was the first plastic surgeon in the Sarnia area, where he continues as a member of the staff of a number of hospitals.

J. D. McGREGOR ALTON graduated from the University of Alberta in 1951. "Mac" obtained training in general surgery in Edmonton, Montreal, and Liverpool and in plastic surgery in Glasgow and in New York with William Littler. He became the head of the division of plastic surgery at the University Hospital in Edmonton in 1959. He quickly attracted a staff of well qualified plastic surgeons to his service and within a few years had begun an active, well respected training program. Mac has been interested in all aspects of plastic surgery and has been one of the most active members in the affairs of the Society.

WILLIAM D. BUTT graduated from the University of Toronto in 1946. He was in general practice for three years, and then went on to obtain training in general surgery in Detroit and in plastic surgery in Toronto. He worked under both Fulton Risdon and Alfred Farmer. His study on fractures of the hand conducted while a fellow with the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario is a classic. Bill has been very active with the Ontario Medical Association and has earned a reputation as a far-sighted individual who always seems to know what is going on at all political levels. He is also known as a man who dearly loves a debate. On completion of his training he became a staff member of the Toronto Western Hospital, and was the first plastic surgeon at the extreme western periphery of Toronto with practices at Mississauga and Queensway General Hospitals.

So much for the meetings and the individuals themselves. What was going on in the country at large? Let us review in chronological order what had taken place thus far in the specialty from coast to coast.

Bob Langston, as we have seen, had been the first plastic surgeon in British Columbia, beginning his practice in Vancouver in 1944. He was joined by Bob Cowan and Joe Badre who began their training under him. Bob Cowan recalls that Bob Langston had brought a saline bath back to Vancouver from England in 1944. Apparently the Vancouver General Hospital could never find a place to install it and it was finally lost in storage.

Cy Pow and Jim Quayle began their practices in the mid-1950s in Vancouver and New Westminster and this group of four together constituted the British Columbia contingent.

In Alberta, Mac Alton began his practice at the University Hospital in Edmonton in 1959.

In Saskatchewan, Jan Szlajak opened a practice in Regina in 1950. He established the specialty in the province. Robin Dale became the first plastic surgeon in Saskatoon in 1954, but his sudden death three years later again left Jan Szlajak alone for a time. In 1957 Les Chasmar returned to his native Saskatoon, increasing the complement for the entire province to two. Harry Thomson established a practice in Regina that same year but moved to Calgary in 1960.

In Manitoba, Edgar Pickard began his practice in 1946 in Winnipeg. He had the province all to himself until three years later when Norman Merkeley joined him to begin a practice of plastic and general surgery.

Ontario has always boasted the largest number of plastic surgeons in the country. It will be recalled that Fulton Risdon had begun his practice at the Toronto Western

Hospital in the 1920s and that Alfred Farmer and Stuart Gordon had taken appointments at the Hospital for Sick Children and Toronto General Hospitals respectively in 1932. At the end of World War II Farmer and Gordon returned to their original appointments with Farmer also carrying on a practice at the Wellesley and Toronto General Hospitals. Lyman Barclay returned to the Toronto Western Hospital, Hoyle Campbell worked first at the Toronto General Hospital, and then at St. Michael's, and Ross Tilley became associated with the Kingston General Hospital and the Wellesley Hospital in Toronto. John Ord joined the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital. All of these men, particularly Drs. Campbell, Tilley, Gordon and Ord, were active at Sunnybrook Veterans' Hospital. Hoyle Campbell established his Institute of Traumatic, Plastic and Restorative Surgery in 1956.

The second wave consisted mostly of war veterans who were trained by the founders of the Society. Don Robertson, a navy veteran, became associated with Stuart Gordon at the Toronto General Hospital and W. K. Lindsay, another navy veteran, joined Alfred Farmer at the Hospital for Sick Children. Three army veterans returned as well, Jim Murray to the East General Hospital, Bill Brown to the Toronto Western, and Charles Kilgour to St. Michael's and Wellesley Hospitals.

W. R. N. Lindsay joined the staff of Toronto East General Hospital. Bill Butt joined the Toronto Western Hospital and began a practice in the extreme west end of the city at Peel Memorial and Queensway Hospitals.

Wally McNichol had returned to Hamilton at the end of World War II and had begun a practice in the major hospitals of that city. He was joined in 1953 by Vaughan Renshaw. Orville Mirehouse became the third man in Hamilton in the mid-1950s, and joined the Society in 1956.

The only other practising plastic surgeon in Ontario was Alex Abraham in Sarnia.

Some of the groundwork for what was to come had already been laid, with the chiefs or future chiefs of the divisions of plastic surgery at the Toronto General Hospital, Toronto East General Hospital, Toronto Western Hospital, Hospital for Sick Children, Wellesley Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital and Hamilton General Hospital all appointed and beginning their work.

In Quebec the first plastic surgeon was Jack Genie in Montreal. He was followed by Hamilton Baxter before World War II, and by Georges Cloutier and Fred Woolhouse at the end of the war. They were soon joined by Gerard Hebert, who became a member of the Society in 1950.

At this time the Quebec plastic surgeons established their own Quebec Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. The founding members were Jack Genie, Fred Woolhouse, Hamilton Baxter, Georges Cloutier and Gerard Hebert. It was possible then, as it is now, to be certified as a specialist by the Professional Corporation of Physicians of Quebec as well as, or instead of, by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. However, to become a member of the Canadian Society required certification by the Royal College.

Shortly after this, Martin Entin returned to the Royal Victoria Hospital, as did John Drummond.

Armand Genest opened a practice at the Hotel Dieu in 1952 and joined the Canadian Society in 1955. Yves Prévost also arrived in Montreal about this time to work with Georges Cloutier. Paule Régnauld joined Gerard Hébert at l'Hôpital St. Luc. Dr. Hebert later moved to l'Hôpital Maisonneuve-Rosemont as its first plastic surgeon. Paule Régnauld set up a teaching service affiliated with the University of Montreal teaching program.

East of Quebec the story is easy to tell. One man, Jim Ross, was the sole representative of the specialty. He had begun his practice in Halifax in 1959 and covered the entire Maritimes. He joined the Society in 1961.

Thus there were a number of obvious underserved areas in the country, but expansion was going on. The next decade would greatly change the pattern.



## *Chapter IV*

### **THE YEARS OF EXPANSION: 1960-1969**

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Society was held in Winnipeg from May 26 to 28, 1960. Edgar Pickard presided. Sixteen members and eight guests were present. The meeting was held at Deer Lodge Hospital and the incumbents of the hospital were moved out for the occasion. It is interesting to note that with one exception the western members of the Society presented all of the papers on the first day of the meeting.

The dialogue on the double standard of certification and fellowship of the Royal College continued. It was reaffirmed that either one of these qualifications was necessary before a candidate could be elected to membership in the Society. There was some discussion regarding the location of the next year's meeting, including a suggestion that the meeting be held out of the country. It was felt that this was not in keeping with the charter of the Society.

On the program were papers on carcinoma of the lower lip, rhinoplasty, lacerations of the facial nerve, Dupuytren's disease, abdominal lipectomy, wringer injuries, tendon suturing, and the inferior flap mammoplasty.

Officers elected were Armand Genest, president; Robert Cowan, vice-president; Don Robertson, secretary-treasurer. New members elected included: Paule C. Régnault (the first lady to become a member of the Society), Robert M. McFarlane, Harold L. Silver and Harry S. Thomson.

The fifteenth annual meeting was held in Montreal from April 27 to 29, 1961 with Armand Genest presiding. Thirty-two members and twenty-four guests attended. Increasing publicity and media coverage of the meetings were discussed at length. There was some question as to whether reporters should be merely tolerated or whether they should be especially invited. The continuing saga of the future of certification consumed a considerable amount of the time of the business meeting. The requirements which the Society recommended to the Royal College for training leading to certification were outlined by a committee which had been formed the previous year to study the matter. These requirements are basically unchanged today. Plans were laid for the meeting of the following year to be held in Vancouver, possibly as a conjoint meeting with the Northwest Society near the time of the American Society meeting in the fall. Dr. Farmer spoke about the unique nature of the Canadian meetings, and the advantage of their being small ones; he advised against anything which would detract from this feature.

There was some discussion on the establishment of a national fee schedule but this was not felt to be a workable arrangement.

Again the scientific sessions were divided between the hospitals as in the previous Montreal meeting. Papers were presented covering a great many subjects, including bone grafts to the nose, total resurfacing of the thumb, circumcision deformities, nerve suturing, operating room photography, the exposure method of burn treatment, electrical burns of the scalp, parotid gland surgery, flexor tendon injuries, pharyngoplasty, cleft lip, facial fractures, reconstruction of the esophagus, and the establishment of a trauma service.

New officers were Robert Cowan, president; Donald Robertson, vice-president; Yves Prevost; secretary-treasurer.

The membership list now included three honorary members, forty-eight active members and five associate members, including the eight new active members added at this meeting: Erwyn W. Bissell, Claude G. Dupont, John F. Fielding, W.A. (Bert) Fowlow, Pierre P. Gagnon, James F. Ross, E. Mitchell Tanz, and Hugh G. Thomson.

Vancouver was the site of the sixteenth annual meeting which was held from October 4 to 6, 1962 at the Bayshore Inn with Robert Cowan presiding. The business meeting was a short one. The membership was informed that the Royal College had accepted the recommendations regarding training requirements. Annual dues were raised to \$50 from the previous \$10. Inflation was beginning to be felt.

Scientific papers were on burns, peripheral nerve injuries, hairy naevi, cancer chemotherapy, bone grafts of the mandible, and blow-out fractures of the orbit. A paper was read by Mr. Percy Jayes of East Grinstead, England on the separation of conjoined craniopagus twins. There was also a rather unusual paper, "The Role of B.C. Salmon in Surgery", by H. S. Gillespie. Other distinguished guests were Michael Lewin of New York and George Gunter of Melbourne, Australia.

New officers elected were Don Robertson, president; W. K. Lindsay, vice-president; Yves Prevost, secretary-treasurer. David Elkin and W. Reid Waters became members.

Donald Robertson presided over the seventeenth annual meeting held in Toronto on October 11 and 12, 1963. This was a short meeting as many of the members were proceeding to the International Meeting in Washington the following week. There was some discussion again of the matter of fellowship and certification. The Society decided to join the International Confederation for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.

Papers presented included ones on fractures of the mandible, homografting, and photography for the plastic surgeon. Mr. Ian McGregor of Glasgow was a guest of the Society and described a new method of thumb reconstruction.

New officers were W. K. Lindsay, president; Yves Prevost, vice-president; Les Chasmar, secretary-treasurer. New members elected were H. Bruce Williams, F. George Walker, Donald G. Stephenson, Desmond A. Kernahan, Richard H. D. Farmer and Aloysius J. Noronha.

The first annual meeting in the Maritimes was the eighteenth, held in Halifax from May 27 to 30, 1964. W. K. Lindsay was the president. The only practising plastic surgeon in the Maritimes at that time was Jim Ross and he did a masterful job of arranging both the scientific and social events. Some of the clinical meetings were held at the Maritime Warfare School at H.M.C.S. Stadacona, and the others at the Victoria General Hospital and the Halifax Infirmary. Business included the establishment of representation of the Society on the Council of the Canadian Medical Association. Further discussion took place regarding the contribution by members to CARE/MEDICO. The matter of a crest was again brought up after lying dormant for many years and Harry Thomson was asked to design a suitable one.

There was a lively social program at this meeting, for members were treated to Maritime hospitality at its best. This included a harbour cruise and a trip through the beautiful Annapolis Valley and along the south shore of Nova Scotia, culminating in a memorable lobster cook-out at Hubbards.

Papers presented dealt with osteomyelitis of the mandible, electrical burns of the mouth, quality control in hospitals, anal stenosis, post-mastectomy reconstruction, diathermy in the control of basal cell carcinoma, facial nerve grafts, facelifts, and

malignant melanoma. Claude Dupont presented his classic paper on "Le syndrome de la loge de Guyon".

New officers elected were Yves Prevost, president; James Murray, vice- president; Leslie Chasmar, secretary-treasurer; John Ord, historian. New members included Frederick V. Nicolle, Marcel A. Dion, Henry J. Shimizu and U. Paul Gareau.

The nineteenth annual meeting was held from June 2 to 5, 1965 at the Voyageur Inn, Banff, Alberta. Yves Prevost presided. At the business meeting there was some discussion regarding the admission of guests and also of the clause in the constitution regarding loss of membership for non-attendance at meetings.

Harry Thomson presented his design for the crest of the Society and the membership was asked to make a decision on it at the following annual meeting. The continuing problem of dental surgeons doing surgical procedures was discussed at some length.

The meetings had always been fun but this one saw even more effort being expended on enjoyment. The hospitality suite had a rather unique dispenser for rye, scotch, rum and gin in the form of the udder of a large stuffed cow named "Ginifer, Ryetta, Rumona the Fifth". (Unfortunately, Ginifer did not survive many years and was laid to rest at Christmas 1968). Another remarkable event was held at the Diamond Cross Ranch when the Stony Indian Tribe held a powwow which culminated in making Yves Prevost an Honorary Chief by the Chief of the Stony Tribe himself.

The papers presented dealt with: management of angiomas, cleft lips and palates, Dupuytren's disease, reverse dermis grafts and ear reconstruction. The program also included a panel discussion of medico-legal issues.

New officers elected were James Murray, president; Robert McFarlane, 'vice-president; Leslie Chasmar, secretary-treasurer. New members were Theodore F. Wilkie, Jacques E. Doray, A. Douglas Courtemanche, Robert W. Welbourne, Charles R. Knight, Lloyd N. Carlsen, Edward Warshawski, D. Alastair Baird and Kenneth S. Clarke. Robin Anderson became an associate member. Lyman Barclay was elevated to honorary membership status.

The twentieth annual meeting was held in Ottawa at the Chateau Laurier from May 11 to 14, 1966. The crest of the Society designed by Harry Thomson was officially approved. There was some discussion regarding the proposal that an international journal should be published by the International Confederation. The Society went on record as being of the opinion that such a journal would probably serve no useful purpose. A letter was read from a pharmaceutical firm asking for permission to hold an exhibit at the Society's annual meeting. This was rejected and the general feeling was expressed that display booths should be discouraged at these meetings. The role of dental personnel in maxillo-facial surgery was discussed, together with a number of recommendations to the Royal College in this regard. There was also some discussion about the use of the word "cosmetic" . A motion brought forward that this word be deleted from all official correspondence and publications was defeated. A membership committee was established for the first time.

Lunch was held at the National Defence Medical Centre and members were given a guided tour. Visits to the National Gallery and to the House of Commons were also a feature of the meeting. Members had the privilege of having lunch at the parliamentary dining room where they could observe their members of parliament in action. The Friday night banquet, a truly memorable event, was held at the Rideau Club (which has since been destroyed by fire).

Papers were presented dealing with cleft lip, hypospadias, lymphangioma, skin tumours, silastic implants, limb replantation, tendon healing and tenosynovitis. Drs.

Murray and Stephenson gave an account of their experiences in Malaysia. Dr. Murray arrived in appropriate costume only to find that his slides had been tampered with by person or persons unknown who had substituted slides portraying Dr. Murray in a great many unusual situations.

New officers were Robert McFarlane, president; Leslie Chasmar, vice-presidents and Orville Mirehouse, secretary-treasurer. New members included T Michael F. Roberts, Walter T Sorokolit, Robert J. Knowlton, Robert A. Newton, E. Peter McDougall, Joseph P. Fleming, Eduardo B. Alvarez, Jean Paul Bosse, Jacques Dansereau, John G. Colbert, Robert W. Hackstain and Gunter Born. John DesPrez of Cleveland was elected to associate membership.

The Society celebrated Canada's Centennial in Quebec City from May 24 to 27, 1967 when the twenty-first annual meeting was held with Robert McFarlane in the chair. Society dues were raised to \$75 from the previous \$50 fee. The problem of uninvited guests was discussed and a decision was reached that registration would have to be more carefully controlled and participants properly identified by badges to permit admission to the various functions. It was decided to seek affiliation with the Canadian Medical Association. At the previous meeting it had been recommended that the title of the Royal College examination for certification and fellowship be changed to Plastic, Reconstructive and MaxilloFacial Surgery. The Royal College had been so informed but at the present meeting it was learned that the College declined to add the term "maxillo-facial" in accordance with their policy of avoiding use of anatomical areas in the name of a specialty. The Society continued to press for the addition of the term "reconstructive".

Jim Murray was appointed permanent representative to the Canadian Board for Certification of Prosthetists and Orthotists. As well as lending its moral support the Society gave a financial donation to the Board. Norman Merkeley spoke briefly on his experiences in Malaysia and urged the members to give some consideration to serving in that country and other underdeveloped countries. This sparked a long discussion, which included important comments by Drs. Murray and Chasmar on the question whether the Society should encourage its own members to serve in Malaysia, or whether it would be best to encourage the training of surgeons from that country who would return to establish the discipline on a lasting basis. It was noted that at that time there were six approved training programs for plastic surgery in Canada, and that fifty percent of our specialists were trained outside of Canada.

Dick Farmer, as historian, continued his campaign to acquire memorabilia for the archives of the Society. A decision was made to submit an application to hold the next International Congress of Plastic Surgery in Canada. Ross Tilley was appointed representative from Canada to convey the invitation to the Congress.

Papers were given on anomalies of the first branchial cleft, facelifts, cleft lip, flexor tendon injuries, Dupuytren's disease, giant cell tumours of the hand, nerve conduction studies, nerve grafts to the facial nerve and crush injuries of the hand.

Les Chasmar was elected president and assumed office with a flying leap onto the platform. He expressed the opinion that a visit to Siberia would make all of the membership appreciate their own situations better and thereupon extended an invitation to the Society to hold the next year's meeting in Saskatoon. Other officers were Claude Dupont, vice-president and Orville Mirehouse, secretary-treasurer. New members were Jack Cohen, Earl P. Farber, Gerald E. Gavelin, Robert G. Heckadon, Gordon H. Knutson, Adolphe M. Légaré and Waldo K. Stavraký.

Canada's Centennial was celebrated in the warmth of French-Canadian hospitality.

Les Chasmar was given an opportunity to exhibit true western hospitality at the twenty-second annual meeting, which was held in the Hotel Bessborough in Saskatoon from May 29 to June 1, 1968. Fifty members and sixteen guests were present at the meeting.

Notice of motion regarding the establishment of a senior members category had been given at the previous year's meeting, and the motion was submitted and approved on this occasion. Senior members were defined as active members who had applied for transfer to this category after attaining their sixtieth birthday; invalid or disabled members might also apply for this status. It was noted that membership, including all categories, had now risen to 104. The historian again made a plea for contributions of memorabilia for the archives. The policy of designating meeting sites three years in advance was adopted.

The meeting was memorable from the scientific point of view but even more so from the social aspect. Arriving members were met at the airport by a fleet of magnificent antique cars and escorted back to the hotel. The Thursday evening party was held at the Riverside Country Club. A tremendous rainstorm converted the road to a mass of slippery mud, and the bus transporting the group to the party slid off the road and became stuck to the axles. A call for volunteers was quickly answered, the majority of the members putting their shoulders to the task of attempting to push the bus out of the ditch. This very dangerous undertaking accomplished nothing. It was necessary to carry out an evacuation by jeep, a process which consumed most of the night, so that the last members arrived back at the hotel at about 4 a.m. Les Chasmar had promised a spectacular meeting and, as usual, he came through.

Scientific papers were presented dealing with: cleft palate operations, prognathism, gunshot wounds of the face, facial fractures and blepharoplasty. There were also two interesting films entitled "Personal Experiences in Vietnam" by Don Stephenson and "Why Bother to Work?" by Norman Merkeley.

Officers elected were Claude Dupont, president; Mac Alton, vice-president; Orville Mirehouse, secretary-treasurer. New members elected were John R. Birch, Charles R. Palmer, Robert D. Midgley, Johan M. Cornelis, Barry L. Clark, Arnis Freiberg, Neville G. Poy and Gilles C. Lauzon.

The twenty-third annual meeting was held at the Chateau Champlain in Montreal from May 27 to 30, 1969. Sixty-eight members were present. The president, Claude Dupont, was in the chair.

It was learned that affiliation with the Canadian Medical Association had been approved by the Association's General Council. Most of the business concerned the Canadian Medical Association, *viz.* a request for direct participation in the CMA annual meetings; a questionnaire on the methods of delivery of medical care; a study of the overall cost of operation of the CMA. A request was received for a contribution to the house finishing and furnishing committee of the CMA. Answers to the questionnaire on delivery of health care supplied the information that there were 105 active members in the Society.

It was reported that the Royal College was moving into the area of multiple choice questions for examination purposes. A committee was appointed to review the advisability of this type of question in plastic surgery examinations. Ross Tilley reported on his advocacy of Toronto as the host city for the International Congress to be held in 1975; he mentioned that Mexico and Brazil were other major contenders for the meeting.

Again Montreal provided an active social program. A dinner and dance were held at L'Auberge Handfield at St. Marc-sur-Richelieu. The annual president's banquet featured A. W. Farmer and Jack Genie presenting a historical sketch of the early days of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons that was enjoyed by all present.

Papers presented at the meeting were on prognathism, reduction mammoplasty, breast reconstruction, blepharoplasty, the use of hyperbaric oxygen, rhinoplasty, augmentation mammoplasty, garamycin in the treatment of burns, transplantation of joints, flexor tendon research, basal cell carcinoma, otoplasty, ectodermal dysplasia and cleft lip deformities.

New officers were Orville Mirehouse, president; Mac Alton, vice-president; Jacques Doray, secretary-treasurer. New members were Dale C. Birdsell, Hugo E. Ciaburro, Leith G. Douglas, Tatsuyuki Hayashi, Jacques Papillon, Jean-Marie Parenteau, Maynard Shapiro, Guy Sébastien, Robert L. Sweet, G. Allan Taylor, Henri Vallée and Peter E. Wyshynski. Robert Langston, Vaughan Renshaw, Jan Szlczak and Norman Merkeley became senior members.

From the foregoing it is obvious that during the 1960s there was a rapid expansion of the Society. More than 80 new members joined the group within the decade; brief notes on these members are given in the following section.

PAULE C. REGNAULT was born in France and completed her premedical studies there, graduating from the University of Paris in 1945. She obtained postgraduate training in New York and Montreal initially and she then returned to Paris for further training in plastic surgery with Claude Dufourmentel and Dr. Noel. She also obtained training at l'Hôpital St. Luc in Montreal from 1950 to 1955. She was the first lady member of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons. She has carried on a very active practice in Montreal and has become well known for her work in cosmetic surgery. Her "B" technique of reduction mammoplasty and her abdominoplasty procedure are used by many plastic surgeons. She has been active in teaching in the Montreal area. Paule has played a large part in the organization of the VIII International Congress of Plastic Surgery and is its Honorary President.

HAROLD L. SILVER graduated from the University of London (England) in 1952. He had training in general surgery in England and in Brazil. His training in plastic surgery was at East Grinstead and Nottingham in England, and in both Hamilton and Toronto in Canada. Harold initially carried on a general plastic surgery practice but became more and more involved in cosmetic surgery and eventually limited his practice to this part of the specialty. He established a full-fledged operating suite in a prestigious Toronto hotel for the practice of cosmetic surgery, claiming that removal of his patients from the hospital environment creates an atmosphere with the accent on health rather than illness. His ideas have served as a model for other plastic surgeons since then. Harold has always been known as an innovator and is the designer of the Silver dermatome. He has written many articles on cosmetic surgery. As well as conducting his surgical practice he is at present engaged in research in anaesthetic techniques used in cosmetic surgery.

ROBERT M. McFARLANE graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1951. He pursued his postgraduate training in general surgery in London, Ontario and in plastic surgery at Mount Vernon in the United Kingdom with Rainsford Mowlem and at St. James Hospital in Leeds with Mortimer Shaw. He also studied at Passavant

Memorial Hospital in Chicago with Sumner Koch. He began his practice in London in 1959 and was the first plastic surgeon in that centre. He has been instrumental in establishing the specialty in the area and the development of a training program has been largely at his instigation. Bob is at present chief of surgery at Victoria Hospital, London and is a professor of surgery at the University of Western Ontario. He has earned a reputation for his excellence in hand surgery. He has been involved in almost every aspect of this work, particularly Dupuytren's disease and tendon injuries. He is a past-president of the American Society for Surgery of the Hand.

HARRY S. THOMSON graduated from McGill University in 1952. His training in general surgery was obtained at Duke University, in plastic surgery in Toronto and Montreal. He began practice in Regina in 1958 but moved to Calgary in 1960. Harry has been interested in all aspects of plastic surgery and is known for his cosmetic surgery. In addition he is a highly talented photographer. He has given exhibitions of his beautiful work, always in black and white, at several meetings of the Society. Harry now lives in Tucson, Arizona.

HUGH G. THOMSON graduated from the University of Toronto in 1954. He received surgical training in Toronto and in Vancouver and training in plastic surgery also in Toronto. He was a McLaughlin travelling fellow in 1961 in the United Kingdom and the United States. He has been on the staff of the Hospital for Sick Children since 1961. Hugh has been active in a great many professional organizations. He has been president of the medical/dental staff of the Ontario Crippled Children's Centre, a member of the editorial board of *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, of the advisory council of the American College of Surgeons, and of the board of directors of the Educational Foundation of the American Society, and has occupied many other posts. He has been very deeply involved in research, his most noted work being in the field of haemangiomas and in flexor tendon healing. Hugh is greatly respected for his thoughtful, commonsense approach to surgical and other problems. In addition to all this he finds time to pursue his hobby of woodworking, at which he is an expert.

CLAUDE G. DUPONT graduated from the University of Montreal in 1952. He did his training in general surgery as well as in plastic surgery in Montreal and at Presbyterian Hospital, Columbia University, in New York. He is a past-president of the Quebec Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and president and founding member of the Quebec Association of Plastic Surgery. He was director of the University of Montreal postgraduate plastic surgery training program from 1969 to 1974. Claude has been a very prolific writer, particularly on hand surgery and maxillo-facial surgery. His work on the "syndrome de la loge de Guyon" is a classic. He is on the staff of l'Hôpital Notre Dame and an associate professor of surgery at the University of Montreal.

WILLIAM A. (BERT) FOWLOW graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1949. He was in general practice for five years. He took his training in general surgery in Calgary and Saskatoon following this, and in plastic surgery at the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead. He became the first fully qualified plastic surgeon in Calgary, beginning his practice there in 1960. Bert is on the staffs of Foothills, Rocky View and the Children's Hospitals in Calgary. He is well-known as a championship curler and an expert on Canadian art.

PIERRE PAUL GAGNON graduated from Laval University in 1950. He took his postgraduate training in general surgery at Toronto and plastic surgery at Toronto and at Salisbury, England. He is on the staff of l'Hôtel Dieu in Quebec City.

JAMES F. ROSS graduated from Dalhousie University in 1951. His premedical studies had been interrupted by World War II when he served as a paratrooper with the Canadian Army. He had postgraduate training in Halifax and Toronto. He also trained at the Postgraduate Medical School in London, and at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in England as a McLaughlin travelling fellow and a McEachern travelling fellow. Jim was the first fully qualified plastic surgeon in the Maritime Provinces, beginning his practice in Halifax in 1959. He has appointments at all major Halifax hospitals and practises both adult and paediatric plastic surgery. At one time he also held travelling clinics for plastic surgery in Charlottetown and Summerside, Prince Edward Island. He was instrumental in the establishment of the first burn units in the Maritimes. Jim has written on a great variety of subjects in plastic surgery. His boundless energy and skill were responsible for the establishment of the specialty in the Maritimes, and under his guidance it has flourished and come to command the respect it deserves.

ERWYN W. BISSELL graduated from the University of Alberta in 1950. "Biss" got his start in medicine when he served as an S.B.A. (Sick Berth Attendant or "tiffy") in the R.C.N.V.R. during World War II. His general and plastic surgery training were taken at the Montreal General Hospital. He is at present on the staff of the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton and a lecturer at the University of Alberta. He is a golfer and curler.

E. MITCHELL TANZ graduated from the University of Toronto in 1953. He also earned a B.Sc. in medicine from the same university in 1955. He was a research fellow as well as a resident in general and plastic surgery in Toronto before going on to further training in plastic surgery in Edinburgh and at Mount Vernon in the United Kingdom. He returned to Toronto and has been associated with a number of hospitals in the Toronto area and with Hoyle Campbell in his Institute of Traumatic, Plastic and Restorative Surgery.

JOHN F. FIELDING graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1954. He had extensive postgraduate training in Toronto, in Cleveland, in Flint, Michigan and at Stoke Mandeville in the United Kingdom. He joined the staff of the Ottawa Civic Hospital on completion of his training and was one of the two first plastic surgeons in the Ottawa area. Most of the credit for the laying of the groundwork in the specialty in Ottawa goes to John. He has been involved in all aspects of the specialty, and has done a major part of the cleft lip and palate surgery in his city. He has also been associated with the Canadian Medical Protective Association and is keenly interested in medico-legal matters. He and his wife are well qualified pilots and they have travelled far and wide.

DAVID ELKIN graduated from McGill University in 1952. He had returned to university after an eventful three years as a flight lieutenant in Bomber Command of the R.C.A.F. in World War II. He was captured by the Germans and spent time in a prisoner-of-war camp in Germany.



David's training in general surgery was taken at the Jewish General Hospital in Montreal, and in plastic surgery at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis with James Barrett Brown, Louis T. Byars and Frank McDowell. He is chief of plastic surgery at the Jewish General Hospital. He has been active in a number of plastic surgery societies and is a past-president of the Quebec Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.

W. REID WATERS graduated from McGill University in 1955. His training in general and plastic surgery was obtained in Montreal. He began practice in Winnipeg in 1962. Reid is on the staff of Misericordia General Hospital and the Health Sciences Centre in Winnipeg, and is also on the consulting staff of a number of other hospitals. He has been a member of the faculty of medicine of the University of Manitoba since 1964. He has been deeply involved with many societies and associations including the National Research Council, the International Society for Burn Injuries and the Canadian Paraplegic Society. He has made many contributions to the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons. Reid has been deeply concerned with continuing education and has been one of the prime movers in the development of an educational foundation for the Society. He has been a prolific writer on many subjects including soft tissue injuries, burns and trauma, congenital deformities, hand injuries and body contour surgery. He has earned a reputation for quiet efficiency in both his practice and his work for the Society.

E. GEORGE WALKER graduated from the University of Alberta in 1956. His training in plastic surgery was taken in Toronto and as a travelling fellow in France and the United Kingdom. He was also a research fellow at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. Dr. Walker was one of the first plastic surgeons in the Ottawa area.

ALOYSIUS J. (LLOYD) NORONHA graduated from the University of Bombay in 1951. His training in general surgery was obtained in Toronto, in plastic surgery in Toronto and with Rainsford Mowlem at Mount Vernon Hospital and John Barron in Salisbury, England. He is at present on staff of the Scarborough Centenary and Scarborough General Hospitals and also has appointments in Guelph, Cambridge and Brampton Hospitals.

DESMOND A. KERNAHAN graduated from Otago University in New Zealand in 1946. He took his postgraduate training at Christchurch Hospital in New Zealand, as well as at the United Oxford Hospitals under Professor Trueta and others. His training in plastic surgery was with Professor Pomfret Kilner at Oxford, England and at St. Luke's Hospital, New York with Richard B. Stark. He opened his practice in Winnipeg and very quickly developed a great clinical reputation as well as recognition as a superb teacher. He moved to Chicago in the early 1970s to become chief of the division of plastic surgery at Children's Memorial Hospital and professor of surgery at Northwestern University Medical School. His special interest has been in cleft lip and palate work, and he has written a great deal on this subject. He has also been interested in the biological aspects of reconstructive surgery and experimental skin flaps, and has contributed to textbooks on paediatric plastic surgery. His extracurricular activities include sailing, carpentry and clock collecting. On moving to Chicago Des became an associate member but has continued to take a very active interest in the Canadian Society.

RICHARD H. D. FARMER graduated from the University of Toronto in 1952. His training in general surgery was taken in Ottawa and Montreal, and in plastic surgery in Toronto and Montreal. He also trained at Roehampton, England under Richard Battle and in Paris with Escoffier, as well as in Copenhagen, Denmark and in Stockholm and a number of other cities in Sweden. He is a member of the active staff of the Hamilton Civic and Chedoke-McMaster Hospitals and chief of plastic surgery at the latter hospital. His practice has always been in the Hamilton area. He is an associate professor of surgery at McMaster University. Dick is particularly interested in medical history. He was historian of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons from 1967 to 1976, is on the history committee of the Hamilton Academy of Medicine and is chairman of the history committee of the Defence Medical Association of Canada His special interest in surgery has been in the treatment of pressure ulcers. Dick has been associated with military medicine for many years, and is a lieutenant-colonel in the militia. He is a member of the Royal Hamilton Military Institute. His other interests include chess and silviculture and he is a founding member of the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority. He is also an accomplished pianist and is usually prevailed upon to display his talents at the Society meetings. Dick has personally gathered much of the material contained in this book and the Society owes him a great debt for the collection and preservation of so many things related to our early history.

H. BRUCE WILLIAMS graduated from McGill University in 1955, and took postgraduate training in Montreal and in Charlotte, North Carolina. He was also a McLaughlin travelling fellow in England, Sweden and Russia. Bruce has been active in both the clinical and research aspects of plastic surgery, and has many articles to his credit on cleft lip, nerve repair, microsurgery, vascular malformations and rheumatoid and congenital problems in the hand and upper extremity. He has been a visiting professor at a number of universities including Dalhousie, Stanford, Northwestern, Washington and Toronto. He is a past-president of the Quebec Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and of the Educational Foundation of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons. He has also served on the board of trustees of the American Association of Plastic Surgeons and has been on the executive of the American College of Surgeons and the American Society for Surgery of the Hand, to mention only a few. Since 1976 he has been chairman of the Royal College committee on plastic surgery, and has represented the Society there. He is also a past chief examiner for the Royal College. He is at present chairman of the division of plastic surgery and a professor in the department of surgery at McGill University, and senior surgeon at both the Montreal General and Montreal Children's Hospitals.

DONALD G. STEPHENSON graduated from McGill University in 1954. His specialty training was taken in Montreal and subsequently he started his practice in Kitchener. He was the first plastic surgeon in that area and the only one for over ten years. Don has contributed a great amount of his time to plastic surgery in Malaysia where his work earned him great respect. In addition to his other accomplishments he is a pilot of some repute and the owner of a one-aircraft airline, named "Nasal Airways".

FREDERICK V. NICOLLE graduated from Cambridge University in 1956. After his postgraduate training he was on the staff of the Montreal General and Montreal

Children's Hospitals. He then moved to London, England where he has become well known in the field of aesthetic surgery. He is the author of a textbook on reduction mammoplasty and one on surgery of the rheumatoid hand.

MARCEL A. DION graduated from the University of Montreal in 1957. All his postgraduate surgical training was taken in Montreal. He is on the staff of les Hôpitaux Ste. Justine, Marie Enfant and Maisonneuve-Rosemont in Montreal and is an assistant professor at the University of Montreal. He is a past-president of the Quebec Association of Plastic Surgeons. His special interests are cleft lip and palate surgery and cosmetic surgery. He is the author of many articles on a variety of subjects.

HENRY J. SHIMIZU is a 1954 graduate of the University of Alberta. He took training in general surgery there and in plastic surgery at the University of Pittsburgh. He is on the staffs of the University Hospital, Charles Camsell Hospital and the Edmonton General Hospital. He is also a member of the faculty of medicine at the university. Henry is well known as a patron of the arts, particularly painting.

U. PAUL GAREAU graduated from McGill University in 1953, and took his training in general surgery at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal and in plastic surgery at Queen Victoria Hospital in East Grinstead. He has been particularly interested in hand surgery. He is on the staff of the Victoria General and Royal Jubilee Hospitals in Victoria, British Columbia. His extracurricular activities include photography and the great outdoors.

THEODORE F. WILKIE was a graduate of the University of Manitoba. Following his internship he spent five years in general practice on Salt Spring Island in British Columbia. He took training in general surgery at the Vancouver General Hospital and then trained for three years under Eric Peet in Oxford, England. He had the reputation of being a meticulous, compulsive surgeon who was technically excellent. He was very interested in cosmetic surgery, but is probably best known for his operation for the treatment of drooling in children with cerebral palsy. He was a very affable, well liked member of the Society and had a great capacity to enjoy himself. His death while still a young man was a great loss to his many friends and to Canadian plastic surgery.

JACQUES E. DORAY graduated from the University of Montreal in 1957. His postgraduate training in both general and plastic surgery was taken in Montreal. His special interest has been in hand surgery. Jacques is on the staff of l'Hôpital Sacré Coeur in Montreal and on the teaching staff of the University of Montreal. His main hobby is photography.

A. DOUGLAS COURTEMANCHE graduated from the University of Toronto in 1955. His postgraduate training was taken in Toronto and Vancouver, and in Edinburgh, London and Stoke Mandeville in the United Kingdom. He has been interested in many aspects of plastic surgery, particularly paediatric surgery, craniofacial and maxillo-facial surgery. He is head of the division of plastic surgery at Vancouver General Hospital, is on the staff of the Children's Hospital, Shaughnessy Hospital and the Health Sciences Centre Hospital in Vancouver and is a clinical professor of surgery at the University of British Columbia. Doug is the 1983 president of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons. His hobbies include sailing, woodworking

and classic car restoration.

ROBERT W. WELBOURNE graduated from Queen's University in 1957. His postgraduate training was obtained in Hamilton and Montreal. He was the first plastic surgeon in the Thunder Bay area and is on the staff of a number of hospitals there, engaged in general plastic surgery. Bob has a large number of hobbies which include boating, wood-carving, photography, fishing, beekeeping and, last but not least, wine making.

CHARLES R. KNIGHT graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1955. He had extensive postgraduate training at the Cleveland Clinic, University Hospital in Saskatoon, Edinburgh, Bristol, Copenhagen and Goteberg, Sweden. He began his practice in Saskatoon in 1962, but moved to Kelowna, British Columbia in January 1972. He is at present on the staff of the Kelowna General Hospital and a consultant to Queen Victoria Hospital in Revelstoke. Chuck has been the pioneer in Kelowna and was alone there until joined recently by John Birch.

LLOYD N. CARLSEN graduated from Queen's University in 1957. He received postgraduate training in Vancouver, and in Glasgow and Mount Vernon in the United Kingdom as well as in New York City. He joined the staff of Scarborough General Hospital in 1964 and has been chief of plastic surgery there since 1966. He has also served as surgeon-in-chief of the hospital. Initially he was primarily interested in reconstructive surgery of the hand, but over the years his main interest shifted to cosmetic surgery. He has been extremely active in this field and in 1971 established a cosmetic surgery hospital in Woodbridge, Ontario. Lloyd served as a volunteer surgeon in Vietnam in 1970 and 1973 and earned a citation from the Minister of Health of Vietnam for his work. His hobbies include Alpine skiing, racing car driving and scuba diving. He was co-author of the book "The Naked Face". Lloyd is a very dynamic surgeon who is noted for his technical ability.

EDWARD WARSHAWSKI graduated from the University of Alberta in 1952. His postgraduate training was obtained in Britain, in general surgery at Hammersmith Hospital in London under Ian Aird, and in plastic surgery at Mount Vernon with Rainsford Mowlem and Richard Dawson. He is at present on the staff of St. Catharines General Hospital and l'Hôtel Dieu in St. Catharines, Ontario. His main interests in plastic surgery have been in parotid surgery. Ed served as a major in the R.C.A.M.C. before settling in St. Catharines. One of his extracurricular activities has been as a stock market chartist, which he describes as "non-profitable".

D. ALASTAIR BAIRD served as an infantry captain in the 2/6 Gurkha Rifles in the Far East during World War II. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1951, did work in general surgery at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and the Winnipeg General Hospital and received training in plastic surgery at East Grinstead with Sir Archibald McIndoe. He practised first in Winnipeg before moving on to Victoria where he is on the staff of the Royal Jubilee Hospital. He is a past-president of the Victoria Medical Society. Alastair has been interested particularly in hand surgery but has published articles on cross leg flaps and cleft lip.

KENNETH S. CLARKE graduated from Queen's University in 1944. He then

served as a surgeon lieutenant in the R.C.N.V.R. He underwent general surgery training in Derbyshire and Edinburgh after the war and practised general surgery for some time following this. His plastic surgery training was obtained in Manchester and Glasgow. Ken practised in Edmonton for several years before moving to Toronto in the early 1970s. He took an appointment at the Scarborough General Hospital at that time and has remained on staff there since then. Ken's outside interests include golf and travelling.

T. MICHAEL F. ROBERTS graduated from the University of London in 1953. He had served as a captain in the British Army with the Rifle Corps from 1943 to 1947 in the United Kingdom and India. His postgraduate training was obtained in Saskatoon, Kingston and Montreal. He is on the staff of the Victoria General Hospital and the Izaak Walton Killam Hospital for Children in Halifax and is an associate professor at Dalhousie University. His special interests have been in hand surgery. He has demonstrated considerable expertise in salmon fishing as well.

ROBIN ANDERSON graduated from Harvard University in 1943. His training in general surgery was taken at the Children's Hospital in Boston and Ohio State University, in plastic surgery at Washington University in St. Louis. The period of his residency was interrupted by World War II when he served as a major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in the European theatre of operations. His practice was at the Cleveland Clinic where he became famous for his work in head and neck surgery. He is a past-president of the Society of Head and Neck Surgeons. He has been a prolific writer, with more than seventy articles and a book on parotid surgery to his credit. Dr. Anderson has, in his own words, "more hobbies than time". These include skiing, theatre, fishing and building barns. He has been a valued associate member of the Society since 1965 and is now a senior member. He is retired and, to quote him again, "having a fabulous time".

JOHN D. DES PREZ graduated from Harvard University in 1946. His postgraduate general surgery training was received at the university hospitals in Cleveland. He took his training in plastic surgery at Johns Hopkins. He also has an M.S. degree from the University of Minnesota. He served as a captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in the United States and in Europe. He is on the staff of several hospitals in the Cleveland area and is associate professor of surgery at Case Western Reserve University. His major interests have been in head and neck surgery with special interest in cranio-facial and cleft surgery. His extracurricular activities include a number of outdoor sports and he is also a noted breeder of Welsh corgis.

WALTER T. SOROKOLIT graduated from the University of Toronto in 1959. Afterwards he took postgraduate training in Toronto, qualifying in both general and plastic surgery. He also did a year of plastic surgery research under W K. Lindsay at the Hospital for Sick Children. Wally has a very busy practice in Hamilton where he is associated with several hospitals. He is chief of the plastic surgery division at Joseph Brant Memorial Hospital in Burlington. He is an assistant clinical professor at McMaster University.

ROBERT J. KNOWLTON graduated from the University of Toronto in 1959. His postgraduate training was received in the Toronto program, and he also studied in

Europe, most notably in Vienna and Sweden. He is on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital in Toronto. Robert has been interested in all aspects of adult plastic surgery, particularly problems related to the lower extremities and the breast. His major extracurricular activity is flying, and he and his wife have frequently arrived out of the clouds at Canadian meetings in the company of the Stephensons.

ROBERT A. NEWTON graduated first in dentistry and then in medicine (1958) from McGill University. He obtained training in general surgery at the Montreal General Hospital and in plastic surgery in the University of Toronto program. Bob is a member of the staff of Toronto General Hospital and is chief of plastic surgery at York-Finch Hospital as well as a consultant to Women's College Hospital in Toronto and a lecturer in the department of surgery at the University of Toronto. He has been interested in all aspects of adult plastic surgery but has become known for his work in the management of capillary haemangiomas, particularly with the laser, and has been very active in postmastectomy reconstructive surgery.

E. PETER McDOUGALL graduated from the University of Toronto in 1956. His postgraduate training was taken in Toronto and Vancouver, with additional training in hand surgery under William Littler at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City. He is chief of plastic surgery at St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto. Peter has been active in several societies, particularly those related to hand surgery, and is past-president of MANUS Canada. He has been interested in the surgical rehabilitation of hands in quadriplegic patients.

JOSEPH P. FLEMING graduated from the National University of Ireland (Dublin) in 1953. He practised in Vancouver before moving to Houston, Texas. He is on the staff of Hermann and Park Plaza Hospitals as well as Memorial Hospital in that city.

EDUARDO B. ALVAREZ graduated from the University of Valladolid in 1953. He took his training in general and plastic surgery in the United States, the latter at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit. He has been on the staff of the Regina General Hospital and is head of the plastic surgery service at the Plains Health Centre. He is interested in all aspects of plastic surgery and has written on congenital deformities, tuberous sclerosis and burn treatment.

JEAN-PAUL BOSSÉ graduated from the University of Montreal in 1959. His postgraduate training was in Montreal and Toronto. Jean Paul has been very active in affairs of the Society and in plastic surgery in general in the Montreal area. He is an assistant clinical professor of surgery at the University of Montreal, and director of the university's plastic surgery training program. He has been interested in every aspect of plastic surgery, particularly in cosmetic surgery and hand surgery.

Jean-Paul is president of the 1983 International Congress of Plastic Surgery. The volume of work connected with this congress has been colossal, and his ability for organization has been responsible in great measure for its success.

JACQUES DANSEREAU graduated in 1958 from the University of Montreal. His training in both general and plastic surgery was received in Montreal, and he also studied with Herbert Conway in New York. He is chief of plastic surgery at l'Hôpital Maisonneuve-Rosemont in Montreal and an associate professor of surgery at the

University of Montreal. He has been president of the Quebec Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, and is a founding member of the Canadian Society for Surgery of the Hand. His major interest is hand surgery. He is a respected patron of the arts and is currently advisor to La Musée d'Art Contemporaine and is on its acquisition committee.

JOHN G. COLBERT graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1946. He trained in plastic surgery with John Barron in Salisbury in the United Kingdom and also in Houston, Texas. He has been interested in nasal and hand surgery. Jack is a past-president of the Northwest Society of Plastic Surgeons. He is on the staff of Trail Regional Hospital. He has a number of very interesting extracurricular activities, including classic cars and antique furniture restoration, as well as golfing and skiing. He is also very interested in the post-secondary education system. Jack has been the only plastic surgeon in Trail for fifteen years.

ROBERT W. HARRIS graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1957. His postgraduate training was taken in Montreal. He received his M.Sc. in experimental surgery from McGill in 1960. He was a founding member of the Canadian Society for Surgery of the Hand. He is on the staff of Montreal General and St. Mary's Hospitals and l'Hôpital St. Luc, and is a consultant at l'Hôpital Ste. Justine and Douglas Hospital. He is interested in several aspects of plastic surgery, but is particularly noted for his work in hand surgery. His extracurricular activities include tennis, skiing and sailing, and he has been a commander of the Montreal Power Squadron. He is also active in volunteer community work.

GUNTER BORN graduated from the University of Bern in 1952. He took training in general surgery in Montreal and Hartford, Connecticut and in plastic surgery at Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse, New York. He is on the staff of St. Joseph's, Hamilton Civic, Chedoke-McMaster and the Joseph Brant Memorial Hospitals. He is also on the teaching staff of McMaster University. Gunter is particularly interested in aesthetic surgery and hand surgery. He has been active in the section of plastic surgery of the Ontario Medical Association, serving on the tariff committee and as its chairman.

JACK COHEN graduated from McGill University in 1959. He obtained his training in general surgery in Montreal and in plastic surgery at the Mayo Clinic. He has appointments at the Jewish General and St. Mary's Hospitals in Montreal. Jack is an unusual person in that he is a self-taught classical "whistler". He had his debut with the Hamilton Symphony Orchestra in 1976, followed three days later by a concert with the McGill Chamber Orchestra in Montreal. In 1979 he performed a full whistling recital with members of the music faculty at Interlocken School of Fine Arts in Northern Michigan. His first performance for the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons was in 1976 when he thrilled the audience with Handel's *Largo* and Rossini's *Variations on a Theme of Paganini*. The Society was again privileged to hear him perform at the 1982 meeting in Windsor.

EARL P. FARBER graduated from the University of Toronto in 1957. He took his training in general surgery in Toronto and in plastic surgery in Toronto and for two years in Bristol, England. He is at present a consultant at the York County and York

Central Hospitals. He is very interested in cosmetic surgery and has opened his own private cosmetic surgery facility.

GERALD E. GAVELIN graduated from the University of Saskatchewan in 1958. He trained in general surgery and plastic surgery in Saskatoon and had further plastic surgery training in Toronto. He is on the staff of Foothills Hospital, Rockyview General and Alberta Children's Hospitals in Calgary, and is on the teaching staff of the University of Calgary. Gerry's special interests in surgery are in cosmetic and hand surgery. His major extracurricular activity is in the breeding and training of quarter horses.

ROBERT G. HECKADON graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1960. His postgraduate training in general and plastic surgery was acquired in the University of Toronto program. He also underwent training in Vienna. He became the first plastic surgeon in the Windsor, Ontario area and is on the active staff of the Metropolitan General, Windsor Western and Grace Hospitals as well as being chief of staff at l'Hôtel Dieu. Bob's major extracurricular interest is flying and he is a qualified private pilot.

GORDON H. KNUTSON graduated in dentistry from McGill University and earned a fellowship in dental surgery from the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1954. He received his degree in medicine from McGill in 1958. His postgraduate training was obtained at the Montreal General Hospital and in the University of Toronto program. He also had training in hand surgery at Northwestern University in Chicago and in head and neck cancer surgery at Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo. He was a McLaughlin travelling fellow for one year in Great Britain and Sweden. He is on the staff of Toronto Western Hospital and a consultant to Princess Margaret Hospital, as well as an assistant professor at the University of Toronto. His special interest is head and neck surgery.

The major decision in Gord's life was early in his university years when he had to make up his mind whether he would become a member of the Montreal Canadiens hockey team or continue with his studies. He was an excellent, promising young hockey player. It is now interesting to speculate what might have happened had he chosen the other route.

ADOLPHE M. LÉGARÉ graduated from the University of Ottawa in 1955. He served in the Royal Canadian Navy from 1956 to 1960, at hospitals in H.M.C.S. Stadacona and H.M.C.S. Cornwallis in Nova Scotia, and as medical officer of the Third Escort Squadron based in Halifax. He earned an M.Sc. in 1961 following research at McGill University. His training in plastic surgery was received in Montreal and this was followed by post-fellowship training in Lausanne and Paris, with Claude Verdan and Raoul Tubiana, in advanced hand surgery. Al is now chief of plastic surgery and surgeon-in-chief at the Lakeshore General Hospital in Pointe Claire, Quebec. He is also associated with McGill University. He has been active in the Quebec Association and Society, and has been on the executive of the Canadian Society for Surgery of the Hand.

WALDO P. STAVRAKY graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1958. His training in general surgery was done in Canada, but in plastic surgery it was



taken in Mount Vernon Hospital in Northwood, England and at Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo. He is on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, London and on the consulting staff of the Victoria and University Hospitals in that city. He is a clinical associate professor of surgery at the University of Western Ontario. His major interests in plastic surgery have been in head and neck malignancies. His hobbies include flying, scuba diving and photography.

JOHN R. BIRCH graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1959. He did research at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto on wound healing and tendon healing prior to completing his residency in plastic surgery at the University of Toronto. He was a McLaughlin travelling fellow in Sweden and other European countries for a year following completion of his residency. John joined the staff of the Hospital for Sick Children in 1968. He served in Africa with "FOMEACO" (sponsored by the government of Zaire) from 1971 to 1973. He joined the staff of Sunnybrook Medical Centre in 1973, and was head of the division of plastic surgery there during its formative period. He moved to Kelowna, British Columbia in 1980. John has a well deserved reputation as a keen basic and clinical researcher and a fine teacher.

CHARLES R. PALMER graduated from the University of Toronto in 1952. He had served as a sergeant in the Royal Canadian Artillery during World War II in Canada and Northwest Europe. He took training in general surgery in the University of Toronto program and returned after six years of general surgical practice to complete his residency training in plastic surgery at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto and in Glasgow. He is now on the staff of the North York General Hospital in Willowdale, Ontario. His major interest has been in the surgery of cleft palate.

ROBERT D. MIDGLEY graduated from McGill University in 1960. His postgraduate training was received in the McGill University program. Following graduation he became a member of the Royal Victoria Hospital staff as well as the faculty of McGill. In 1976 Bob left Montreal to undertake practice in Charlottetown, becoming the first plastic surgeon to practise in Prince Edward Island. He very quickly established the specialty in the province, and has developed a large practice in adult and paediatric work. In addition to his appointments in Charlottetown he is a member of the staff of the Prince County Hospital in Summerside, and the King Edward Hospital in Bermuda. He is interested in all aspects of plastic surgery but particularly in surgery of the hand and major reconstructions. He is a self-confessed sailing addict.

JOHAN M. CORNELIS graduated from the University of Louvain in 1961. His training in general surgery was obtained at the Medical College of Pennsylvania and in plastic surgery at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. He was the first plastic surgeon to practise in New Brunswick. He is on staff of the St. John Regional Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital. His special interests are in aesthetic plastic surgery.

BARRY L. CLARK graduated from Queen's University in 1958. After interning in Hamilton he served as a medical officer with the R.C.A.M.C. in Canada and for a two-year period in West Germany. His surgical training was taken at the Kingston General Hospital and the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. He is at present the head of the plastic surgery service at St. Joseph's Hospital in Hamilton and has been the head of the service at McMaster Medical Centre in the past. He is also an associate clinical

professor at McMaster University.

ARNIS FREIBERG was born in Latvia and came to Canada after World War II. He did a great many things before entering the University of Toronto from which he graduated in 1961. His postgraduate general and plastic surgical training was taken in Toronto. He also spent a year in research with W K. Lindsay. He began his practice in 1967 at Toronto East General and Orthopaedic Hospital and moved to St. Joseph's Hospital as chief of the plastic surgery service in 1979. His manpower study on plastic surgery in Canada is a monumental work and provides a guideline for the development of the specialty in this country.

Arnie has been keenly interested in problems in hand surgery, and is a past-president of the American Association for Hand Surgery. He has the reputation of being an excellent teacher and a meticulous technician.

NEVILLE G. POY graduated from McGill University in 1960 and also earned an M.Sc. in 1962. His general and plastic surgical training was taken in Montreal, and he also studied in the United Kingdom at Northwood in Middlesex with R. L. G. Dawson on a Pioneer Travel Grant. He is on the staff of Scarborough General Hospital and has been the director of the burn unit there for the past twelve years. He is the historian of the American Association for Hand Surgery. His special interests have been in burns, hand surgery and aesthetic surgery, and he has written on burns, island flaps and breast surgery. Neville has a number of unusual hobbies including building radio-controlled model airplanes, sail boarding and the breeding of hybrid guppies. He is also an avid skier and photographer.

GILLES C. LAUZON graduated from the University of Montreal in 1959. His postgraduate training was in Montreal. He holds appointments at the Centre Métropolitain de Chirurgie Plastique Inc. and l'Hôpital Charles LeMoynes. His special interests have been in aesthetic surgery. He served twenty years with the R.C.A.M.C. Militia. His outside interests include travel, flying, computers and sailing.

DALE C. BIRDSELL is a 1961 graduate of the University of Alberta. He received his postgraduate training in general and plastic surgery at the University of Toronto, and he spent a year in research with W. K. Lindsay at the Hospital for Sick Children. Afterwards he studied at Johns Hopkins and Stanford Universities. He returned to Calgary to take up an appointment at the Foothills Hospital where he is now the chief of the division of plastic surgery and the director of the burn unit. He is also associate clinical professor of surgery at the University of Calgary and director of the postgraduate training program in plastic surgery there. Dale has been interested in many aspects of plastic surgery, including breast reconstruction following mastectomy for malignancy. He has been very active in the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons, serving on the membership committee for some years, and also on the publicity committee.

HUGO E. CIABURRO graduated from the University of Montreal in 1962 and he took all his postgraduate training in that city, the plastic surgery aspect being under Georges Cloutier. He was also a travelling fellow in several European countries and the United States. He is on the staff of l'Hôpital Notre Dame de Montréal. He is a past-president of the Quebec Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. He is also

associate professor of plastic surgery at the University of Montreal. Hugo is interested in facial trauma and has done considerable work on maxillo-facial problems. He has also written on omental transposition and reconstructive surgery.

LEITH G. DOUGLAS graduated from Dalhousie University in 1962. His postgraduate training was in Halifax and in the University of Toronto program. He studied with the late Professor Tord Skoog at the University of Uppsala and with Hans Bruck in Vienna on a McLaughlin fellowship. Leith is on the staff of the Wellesley Hospital and is a consultant to Princess Margaret Hospital in Toronto. He is also an assistant professor of surgery at the University of Toronto. He has been plastic surgeon for the Toronto Maple Leafs hockey team since 1969, and is still waiting to win the Stanley Cup. He is interested in all aspects of adult plastic surgery and he has continued the work of D. C. Robertson in the surgery of skin malignancies at the Princess Margaret Hospital. With W. R. N. Lindsay and Ross Tilley he played a major part in the establishment of the forthcoming burn centre at the Wellesley Hospital. His extracurricular activities are collecting militaria, antique bibles and medical texts, stamps, and fishing.

TATSUYUKI HAYASHI graduated from Chiba University in Japan in 1957. He received his general surgical training in Cleveland, at Roswell Park in Buffalo and at the University of Saskatchewan. He took his training in plastic surgery with Mac Alton at the University of Alberta. He holds appointments at Misericordia Hospital, W. W. Cross Cancer Institute, and at University, Glenrose and Sturgeon Hospitals in Edmonton and is also a lecturer at the University of Alberta. His special interests have been the surgery of eyelid ptosis and rhinoplasties. He is also a traveller of some note and is interested in photography and the arts.

JEAN-MARIE PARENTEAU graduated from the University of Montreal in 1961 and trained in general surgery in Montreal and at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. He is chief of plastic surgery at the Centre Hôpital de Lachine and is also on the staff of Reddy Memorial Hospital in Montreal. He has been interested in a great many aspects of the specialty, including cleft lip and cosmetic surgery. He is a collector of paintings and antiques, and is a traveller and outdoorsman.

MAYNARD SHAPIRO graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1960. His postgraduate training was in Montreal. He holds an appointment at the Jewish General Hospital in Montreal. Dr. Shapiro's special interest is in surgery of the hand.

ROBERT L. SWEET was a graduate of McGill University in 1950. He trained in general surgery in Montreal and after practising for some years returned to take training in plastic surgery there. His main interest was in surgery of the hand. Bob was an ardent golfer and football fan. He was also the possessor of a fine singing voice and was a member of the Tudor Singers. His death in 1981, while still a young man, was a great loss to the plastic surgery community.

JACQUES PAPIILLON graduated from Laval University in 1961. His postgraduate training was in Montreal. Jacques is known as a hard worker and an "idea" man. He has been particularly interested in cosmetic surgery and in burn therapy.

He is on the staff of the Hotel Dieu de Montréal. He has been very deeply involved

in the preparations for the VIII International Congress being held in Montreal in 1983, serving as the general secretary of the executive committee.

GUY SÉBASTIEN was a graduate of the University of Montreal. His residency training was in the University of Montreal program. He was on the staff of l'Hôpital Jean Talon, l'Hôpital General Fleury, and l'Hôpital St. Luc.

Guy carried on a general plastic surgery practice and was an outdoorsman and a naturalist. His untimely death at an early age was a great loss to the Society and Canadian plastic surgery in general.

G. ALLAN TAYLOR graduated from the University of Toronto dental school in 1955, and afterwards served as a captain in the Royal Canadian Dental Corps. He enrolled in the medical school of the University of Ottawa and graduated in 1962. He obtained general surgical training at Montreal General and Ottawa Civic Hospitals and training in plastic surgery in the Toronto program. Subsequently he was a McLaughlin travelling fellow at Odstock Hospital in Salisbury, England. He is now on the staff of Ottawa Civic Hospital and is an assistant professor at the University of Ottawa. Al's special interest, reflecting his dental background, is in orthognathic surgery and he has become known and respected in this field.

HENRI VALLÉE graduated from Laval University in 1959. He is engaged in a general plastic surgery practice in the Candiac area.

PETER E. WYSHYNSKI graduated from the University of Toronto in 1961. His postgraduate training was taken in Toronto and at East Grinstead, England. On his return to Canada he joined the staff of Sunnybrook Hospital in Toronto. He is now on the staff of Kitchener-Waterloo and St. Mary's General Hospitals. He has been very active in the Ontario Medical Association section of plastic surgery.

We have seen how at the end of 1959 by far the greater number of the plastic surgeons in Canada were confined to the Toronto and Montreal areas. There were, indeed, only eleven west of Hamilton and only one east of Montreal. During the 1960s the Society added seventy-two new active members and two new associate members.

In the early 1960s Paul Gareau established a practice in Victoria, followed shortly by Alastair Baird who had moved from Winnipeg. Jack Colbert returned to Trail to open a practice there. Doug Courtemanche and Theo Wilkie returned from England about this time and set up practice in the Vancouver area. Joe Fleming also began a practice in Vancouver in the middle of the decade. A residency training program was established at the Vancouver General Hospital in 1969. The situation in British Columbia, then, had altered very markedly in a very short period of time.

In Alberta there was also rapid expansion. Erwyn Bissell arrived and began a practice at the Royal Alexandra Hospital in Edmonton, and Henry Shimizu also joined the Edmonton staff in the early 1960s. Ken Clarke, who had originally been a general surgeon, but had completed his training in plastic surgery, joined them at this time. Tatsuyuki Hayashi joined the Society in 1969 on coming to Edmonton. With this group of energetic young surgeons it was possible to institute a training program in plastic surgery, and this was also begun at the close of the decade.

In Calgary the development of plastic surgery was slower. The first qualified plastic surgeon was Bert Fowlow, who arrived in early 1960. Harry Thomson followed him

shortly thereafter, having originally been in practice in Regina. It was seven years before a new member joined the staff, in the person of Gerry Gavelin who arrived in 1967 and became the first head of the division of plastic surgery at the new Foothills Hospital. Dale Birdsell became a member of the Society in 1969 and was later to succeed Dr. Gavelin in this position.

The situation in Saskatchewan was also developing. Eduardo Alvarez came to Regina early in the decade after training in his native Spain and at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit. Chuck Knight began a practice in 1962 in Saskatoon after training in the United States and Europe.

George Holden, who had a general surgery background in England, practised for a while at Cabri in the southern part of Saskatchewan and then, after completing his training in plastic surgery in Edmonton, also opened a practice in Regina.

A training program in plastic surgery began at the University of Saskatchewan in 1965. Initially the resident spent one year at the University Hospital in Saskatoon and one year at the Toronto East General Hospital. Over the next few years this developed into a full-fledged training program with the residents receiving all of their training in Saskatoon.

Manitoba also saw changes. Des Kernahan arrived in Winnipeg in 1961, followed by Reid Waters and Alastair Baird. In 1964 an approved residency training program was initiated by Drs. Kernahan and Waters. This program has enjoyed an excellent reputation, and approximately twenty plastic surgeons have graduated from it since then. Howard Jamieson, a University of Manitoba graduate of 1960, opened a practice in Winnipeg in 1966. So the 1960s had been kind to Manitoba in this respect.

Ontario still represented the major strength of the specialty. Twenty-nine new active members were to join the Ontario scene in the coming decade. Many of these would be graduates of the Gallie course under the aegis of the University of Toronto. At that time the major hospitals for teaching plastic surgery were the Hospital for Sick Children, the Toronto General, the Toronto Western, St. Michael's and Sunnybrook Hospitals.

In Toronto Harold Silver took up an appointment at the Women's College Hospital as the decade began. Hugh Thomson, who had trained in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom, joined the staff of the Hospital for Sick Children.

Mitch Tanz opened his practice at about this time. Lloyd Noronha became associated with the Scarborough General Hospital and the Scarborough Centenary Hospital in the early 1960s. Lloyd Carlsen also took up his appointment at Scarborough General Hospital in 1964, becoming chief of the plastic surgery service in 1966. This was the beginning of a very strong service which has maintained its strength over the years. Bob Newton joined the staff of the Toronto General Hospital in 1964 with Don Robertson.

Peter McDougall joined Jim Murray and W. R. N. Lindsay at the Toronto East General Hospital in 1964. Gord Knutson returned to join Bill Brown at the Toronto Western Hospital in 1965. Robert Knowlton became a member of the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital with John Ord shortly after this. W. R. N. Lindsay became chief at Wellesley Hospital in 1966, while still retaining his connections with Toronto East General Hospital for some years. Peter McDougall also left Toronto East General Hospital and became chief at St. Michael's Hospital in 1967. Charlie Palmer, who had trained as a plastic surgeon in Toronto after practice as a general surgeon, returned from a year in Glasgow and became the first plastic surgeon on the staff of the newly-formed North York General Hospital. Earl Farber opened his practice in Newmarket,

north of Toronto, in 1967. Other appointments at this time were those of Arnis Freiberg to the Toronto East General Hospital in 1967 and John Birch to the Hospital for Sick Children at the beginning of 1968. Neville Poy became associated with Lloyd Carlsen at the Scarborough General Hospital. Peter Wyshynski became a member of the staff of Sunnybrook Hospital in 1968. Leith Douglas joined W. R. N. Lindsay and Ross Tilley at the Wellesley Hospital at the beginning of 1969. Lyman Barclay and Stuart Gordon retired.

Hamilton saw the addition of four plastic surgeons, with Dick Farmer beginning his practice in 1963, Wally Sorokolit and Gunter Born in 1966 and Barry Clark in 1968. Wally McNichol retired at this time.

The London area acquired its first plastic surgeon in the person of Bob McFarlane who had returned to the University Hospital there. He arrived as the decade was beginning. He was joined in 1967 by Waldo Stavraky.

The beginning in Ottawa was when John Fielding started his practice there in 1961. George Walker also entered the field at the same time. Al Taylor joined John Fielding in 1968 on completion of his training in Toronto and Britain.

The movement away from the Toronto area became very evident as Don Stephenson began a practice in Kitchener, Bob Welbourne in Thunder Bay, Ed Warshawski in St. Catharines and Bob Heckadon in Windsor. Thus at the end of the 1960s Ontario had increased its complement of plastic surgeons in the major hospitals in the Toronto and Hamilton areas. Establishments had begun in London and Ottawa, and practices were manned in areas remote from the Toronto scene.

In Quebec, as the 1960s opened there were no members of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons outside of the Montreal area. Paule Régnault had begun her work at the end of the 1950s and joined the Society in 1960. In 1961 Claude Dupont, who had become associated with Yves Prévost, became a member. At about this time David Elkin joined the staff of the Jewish General Hospital in Montreal. Bruce Williams came on the staff of the Montreal General and Montreal Children's Hospitals. Fred Nicolle followed him. Marcel Dion joined the staff of l'Hôpital Ste. Justine. Jacques Doray, who became a member in 1965, joined the staff of l'Hôpital du Sacré Coeur, Jean Paul Bossé of l'Hôtel Dieu and Jacques Dansereau of l'Hôpital Maisonneuve-Rosemont. Robert Harris became a member of the staff of the Montreal General and St. Mary's Hospitals. Jack Cohen, who joined the Society in 1967, became associated with the Jewish General and St. Mary's Hospitals. Al Légaré completed his training and came back to Pointe Claire to join the Lakeshore General Hospital. Bob Midgley, who was a graduate of the Montreal program, joined Fred Woolhouse and his group and became a member of the Society in 1968. Gilles Lauzon set up his practice in St. Lambert, and became a member in the same year. Of the members to join in 1969, namely Hugo Ciaburro, Jacques Papillon, Jean-Marie Parenteau, Maynard Shapiro and Guy Sébastien, all began practice in the Montreal area. Bob Sweet and Henri Vallée began practice in Pointe Claire and Candiac respectively. Pierre-Paul Gagnon became the first Quebec City member early in the decade.

The 1960s thus saw the establishment of many plastic surgeons in the province of Quebec, but almost without exception they remained in the Montreal area. Strong divisions of plastic surgery were being built up in all the major hospitals, and the training program at the University of Montreal and at McGill University were in full swing. Highly qualified surgeons had been selected for these positions and they had spread out to form a network representing the specialty in every part of the city.

In Nova Scotia Jim Ross remained alone in the area until joined in 1966 by Mike

Roberts, who became a member of the Society in the same year. Johan Cornelis joined the Society in 1968. He was the first practising plastic surgeon in New Brunswick, having opened his practice in St. John shortly before. There were no plastic surgeons yet in Prince Edward Island or Newfoundland.

How then does one summarize the 1960s from the Society's point of view? Briefly, Toronto and Montreal became greatly strengthened, plastic surgeons began to spread into areas outside of the Toronto region in Ontario, Vancouver greatly increased its complement and the prairie provinces started to develop not only viable services but training programs as well. Only the maritimes constituted a greatly under-serviced area.

In the specialty itself strides were being taken in every branch of the work. In Toronto, at the Research Institute of the Hospital for Sick Children, W. K. Lindsay was carrying on work in wound healing, particularly tendon healing. Congenital abnormalities along with vascular malformations were being studied by Hugh Thomson. Jim Murray was developing his expertise in hand surgery. Bill Brown was working on problems of the temporomandibular joint and head and neck tumours. Stuart Gordon was doing clinical and basic research on Dupuytren's disease and great work in hand surgery generally. Alfred Farmer was doing burn research. The many new members were becoming involved in several new fields.

In Montreal the maxillo-facial aspects were receiving intense study, as was hypospadias by Albert Cloutier, and great work was being done in cosmetic surgery by Yves Prévost, Colette Perras and Paule Régnault. Martin Entin and Bob Harris were performing excellent hand surgery and establishing their names in this field.

These were great years in plastic surgery, for at last the personnel was available to permit research to go ahead and to allow the men with ideas to try them out. The financial situation in those days was not such that research was hampered, and it was usually possible to find the facilities and the financing for worthy enterprises. The majority of the young plastic surgeons becoming associated with our universities continued to travel abroad both in the United States and Europe, and to bring back fascinating ideas from every corner of the world. The decade of the 1970s was to witness tremendous growth in numbers, along with the introduction of many new techniques. The seeds of the specialty had been sown and were flourishing in the majority of the hospitals at this time, where preparations were in place for this new surge of knowledge.

## *Chapter V*

### **THE YEARS OF CONSOLIDATION: 1970-1979**

As the decade of the seventies opened the Society could look back on a period of rapid growth during the previous ten years. In 1960 there had been 3 honorary, 40 active and 5 associate members for a total of 48. At the end of the twenty-fourth annual meeting which was held in Hamilton from May 27 to 30, 1970 the numbers of honorary and associate members were unchanged but the active members had increased to 119 so that the total membership was now 127.

Orville Mirehouse presided over this meeting. Sixty-five members attended. There was some discussion concerning the decision to invite pharmaceutical companies to present exhibits at the meeting. This was the first time that exhibitors had attended a meeting. The president stated that this had been strictly his own idea and that he would accept full responsibility for the consequences one way or the other. Since then exhibitors have been present at all annual meetings and have made a major contribution to their success.

The annual dues were raised to \$100. There was considerable discussion regarding the forthcoming international meeting in Australia.

There was a rather heated discussion on government recognition of the role of speech therapists and orthodontists in the treatment of patients with cleft lip and cleft palate. It was believed that our Society should not interfere but that we should inform the various provincial governments of our opinions on the matter. The Society went on record as not supporting the newly formed American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.

It was reported that the Halifax residency training program had been approved by the Royal College. Consideration was given to the introduction of multiple choice questions for the fellowship examination of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. W K. Lindsay was congratulated on becoming president of the American Association of Plastic Surgeons.

A spectacular tour of the Steel Company of Canada provided a thrill for many of the members. Dave Broadfoot entertained at the president's banquet, and the membership was treated to an enjoyable session of Japanese flower arranging with a magnificent buffet at the Tamahaac Club. Some of the ladies visited the Royal Botanical Gardens and Dundurn Castle.

At the scientific sessions papers were presented on facial fractures, reconstruction of large soft-tissue defects of the face, interphalangeal joint ganglions, cleft lip and preserved skin, and two new burn units in Halifax were described.

New officers were Mac Alton, president; W. R. N. Lindsay, vice-president; Jacques Doray, secretary-treasurer. New members included Raymond G. Bissonnette, Daniel J. Classen, Donald P. Coté, Ivor F. Barwell-Clarke, Louis Hébert, George P. Holden, Howard S. Jamieson, Jean J. Labelle, Stanley S. Labow, Chosen E.S. Lau, Ronald J. Osborne, Donald G. Pierson, Bruce M. Rigg and John M. Wellman.

Jasper, Alberta was the site of the twenty-fifth annual meeting from June 2 to 5, 1971. The meeting was presided over by Mac Alton. Seventy members attended. There



was continuing discussion regarding the coverage of speech therapy and maxillary orthopaedics by medical insurance plans.

W. K. Lindsay expressed thanks on behalf of the American Association of Plastic Surgeons for the medallion presented to the president of the Association by our Canadian Society.

Yves Prévost gave a report on the activities of the Royal College. It was noted that the success rate for candidates was approximately thirty percent for those taking the fellowship examination and about sixty-five percent for those seeking certification. It was announced that from 1972 onwards a single examination would replace the present two-tier system.

A manpower committee was established to assess the future of plastic surgery in Canada; it was asked to provide a definition of plastic surgery and an estimate of the number of plastic surgeons that would be required. The impact of Medicare on the practice of medicine was considered and members were encouraged to participate in discussions with their provincial government bodies whenever the opportunity presented itself. It was reported that Paris had been selected as the venue for the next International Congress of Plastic Surgery. There was a protracted discussion regarding changing the by-laws to admit to the Society plastic surgeons who were certified in the province of Quebec but not by the Royal College. The matter was tabled, there being a number of dissenting votes.

A public relations committee was formed with Dale Birdsell as chairman.

The meeting was held in the beautiful setting of the Jasper Park Lodge. A magnificent barbecue was a feature, at which Dick Farmer gave his version of the history of the Society and some of its members to the delight of the gathering.

Scientific presentations were on Crouzon's disease, dermal grafts, nasal tip reconstruction, cancer of the ear, the effect of sunlight on the skin, a new Canadian breast prosthesis, air beds, plastic surgery in North Africa, burned hands, Dupuytren's disease and tendon grafts.

New officers were W. R. N. Lindsay, president; Harry Thomson, vice-president; Jacques Doray, secretary-treasurer. New members were Rachid Bendjabal, Duncan R. Brown, Harvey C. Brown, Richard S. Cohen, Neville C. Jones, Ian R. Munro, David Roberts, Benjamin Shore, Charles F. T. Snelling, Joseph A. Starr and Charles R. Taché. Senior membership was granted to Hamilton Baxter and Edgar Pickard.

The 1972 meeting was held at the Empress Hotel in Victoria from May 24 to 27, 1972. The president, W. R. N. Lindsay, officiated. Sixty-five members and 38 guests attended.

A preliminary manpower study report was presented by Arnis Freiberg. Preparation of a pamphlet on plastic surgery and a certificate of membership in the Society were both proposed by Dale Birdsell and the motions were approved. A publications committee was formed to promote the publication of papers from the Society meetings. The introduction of the new single examination system by the Royal College was confirmed. It was explained that multiple choice questions dealing with plastic surgery are not adapted for the Canadian fellowship examinations. A representative was appointed to the Canadian Medical Association to provide information on matters related to our specialty.

On the social side, members visited the Butchart Gardens and were also treated to a spectacular evening at Sooke. This featured an exhibition of the lumberjacks' skills in an extravaganza of flying axes, saws and breathtaking entertainment. A salmon

barbecue and dance followed.

Scientific papers were presented on reconstruction of the orbital region, topical agents in the treatment of burns, local anaesthesia for hand surgery, cleft lip and palate, Dupuytren's disease, tendon healing, breast augmentation and photography in plastic surgery.

Guests of the Society included Gilbert Eade of Seattle, Paul Silverstein of Houston, B. W. Fickling of London, England and Franklin Ashley of Los Angeles.

New officers were Harry Thomson, president; Jacques Doray, vice-president; and Henry Shimizu, secretary-treasurer. New members included Madhu K. Hampole, Peter G. Whidden, Ronald G. B. Turner, Alan J. Campbell-Moscrop, John R. Taylor and Ivan Charbonneau. Leslie G. Farkas became an honorary, and Harold W. Bales an associate member.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting was held at the Holiday Inn, London, Ontario from June 4 to 7, 1973. Harry Thomson presided. Seventy members attended. Business discussed included the manpower study by Arnis Freiberg which claimed that the objective should be one plastic surgeon per 125,000 population or one surgeon per 400 hospital beds. At this time there were nine training centres which prepared approximately 17 candidates annually for fellowship. The attrition rate of plastic surgeons in Canada was found to be four to six per year. It was the opinion that 25 more plastic surgeons could be accommodated in this country.

It was decided that in the future the chairman of the scientific program committee should be the vice-president. An attempt was made to introduce a national relative value fee schedule.

The Society was reported to be in a healthy financial position, and a number of suggestions were offered regarding the disposition of funds, *viz.* creation of an educational foundation, purchase of bonds, reduction in annual fees, reduction in the number of exhibitors and creation of scholarships.

The public relations committee had been very active, having prepared an information pamphlet and a certificate of membership, and established closer contact with the media.

Considerable discussion centred on the proposal that *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery* should be made the official journal of the Society. The final decision reached was that this should continue as the unofficial journal, as this would not restrict publication of papers to *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery* or commit those who presented papers to their publication.

The social program was an active one and featured a visit to the Festival Theatre at Stratford for a performance of "She Stoops to Conquer".

A presentation of an Eskimo carving was made to A. W. Farmer at the annual banquet at the Hunt and Country Club.

The subjects of scientific papers included prognathism, LeFort I osteotomy, nasal reconstruction, repair of major defects of the lower eyelid, surgical tattooing of hemangiomas, rheumatoid hand surgery, burns in children and facial scarring. Papers on Dupuytren's disease and rhinoplasty were read by the guest, Professor Tord Skoog of Sweden.

New officers were Jacques Doray, president; Bruce Williams, vice-president; Jean Paul Bossé, secretary-treasurer. New members were Paul R. Benoit, Marc G. Dufresne, Nabil Elsayh, Robert Gardere, Brian Foley, Romuold Gagnon, John B. Hill, Bryan Hubble, Ralph T. Manktelow, Gary R. Lloyd, Lawrence N. Hurst, Winston S. Parkhill,

Eden R. Salter, Markian Tershakowec, Douglas H. M. Trueman, P. James Voloshin and A. Kenneth Wyllie.

Desmond Kernahan became an associate member and Professor Skoog an honorary member of the Society.

Winnipeg was the site of the twenty-eighth annual meeting held from May 29 to June 1, 1974. The meeting was presided over by Jacques Doray. Total attendance was 97 members, 21 guests and 19 residents.

The public relations committee reported that certificates of membership had been sent to all members of the Society. The information pamphlet, "What is Plastic Surgery?" had also been completed and 1000 copies had been distributed. There was a long report by Yves Prévost on the activities of the Royal College committee. One question raised in the report was whether too many plastic surgeons were being trained and where they would eventually practise. The functions of the publications committee were combined with those of the public relations committee. There was further study of the matter of a relative fee schedule. It was decided to submit a bid for the 1979 International Congress of Plastic Surgery with Montreal as the host city.

On the social side, the members visited Lower Fort Garry and then were treated to a spectacular river cruise on the M. S. River Rouge and a dinner and dance aboard the ship. Several members of the Society took the wheel of the ship during the course of the evening but this did not result in any casualties.

Scientific papers were given dealing with suppurative hidradenitis, haemangiomas of the parotid gland, stasis ulcers, hypospadias, compression for hypertrophic scars and keloids, transsexual surgery, travase in burn treatment, and sudden blindness after malar fracture reduction. Special guests of the Society included Claude Dufourmental, president of the French Society of Plastic Surgery who spoke on his method of reduction mammoplasty and on the treatment of radionecrosis of the thorax by transplantation of the greater omentum. Dr. George C. Peck of Passiac, New Jersey was also a guest.

New officers were Bruce Williams, president; Charles Kilgour, vice-president; Henry Shimizu, secretary-treasurer. New members elected were David I. C. Butts, Robert G. Colcleugh, Frank V. Denhoed, Gilles A. Frenette, Pierre Langlois, Gary W. Lobay, Ivan Pakiam, Theodore J. Robinson, Patrick J. Shoemaker and E. Keith Yates. Stuart Gordon and Alfred Farmer became senior members. Dr. Dufourmental was elected to honorary membership.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting was held in Toronto, May 28 to 31, 1975 when Bruce Williams presided.

An educational library was being established by the public relations and publications committee to be situated in Toronto; John Birch was appointed its curator. It was announced that the examination in basic surgery was now being held in Toronto. It was also noted that McMaster University medical school was to begin a residency training program based at the Hamilton General Hospital. The manpower study had been completed and copies were distributed to the membership. There was a discussion of medico-legal matters and John Fielding spoke at some length on the activities of the Canadian Medical Protective Association, giving his own thoughts on recent events. The impact of the introduction of contingency fees, changes in the statute of limitations and the subject of informed consent were discussed. Members were urged to become more aware of new developments and to take them into account in the conduct of their

daily practice.

A short report on the activities of the International Society for Burn Injuries was given by Bruce Williams. A forthcoming meeting in Stockholm in four years' time was announced. The meeting was informed that a new committee of the Royal College, the Horizon committee, had been appointed to examine such matters affecting the future of the Royal College as re-certification, re-examination, immigration and education procedures.

The deaths of Robert Ivy and Harold Bales were recorded. It was suggested that a history of the Society be compiled. The educational foundation committee was renamed the continuing education committee and charged with developing new ideas in this field; it was hoped that it would be a very active organization. W. K. Lindsay announced that the International Congress on Cleft Palate was to be held in Toronto from June 5 to 12, 1977; he explained that Canada, not Toronto, was to be the host.

Two amendments were made to the by-laws. The article covering loss of membership for lack of attendance at Society meetings was deleted. The most important change, however, was in Article III (i) (A) which states the requirements for active membership. Previously those eligible for membership had to be accredited in plastic surgery by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and be engaged in the practice of plastic surgery in Canada. The amendment extended membership to surgeons accredited in plastic surgery by the Corporation Professionnelle des Médecins du Québec. This welcome change permitted the Society now to extend membership to many fine surgeons who had previously been excluded. This last amendment had been proposed by Jacques Papillon and Jean Paul Bossé.

Social events included a reception at the St. Lawrence Hall followed by dinner and a most entertaining evening featuring the music of the Canadian Brass.

A study session held on May 28 featured a panel on rhytidectomy. Scientific papers were delivered on the subjects of distant pedicle flaps, deltopectoral flaps, cleft lip-nose, electrical burns to the mouth, replantation of an upper extremity, rheumatoid hand surgery, malignant hyperthermia and the use of ultrasound in wound healing.

Guests of the Society were Salvador Castanares of Los Angeles and Richard L. G. Dawson, president of the British Association of Plastic Surgeons. This meeting was held in conjunction with the centennial of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto and Mr. Dawson was attending it as a centennial speaker.

Officers elected were Charles Kilgour, president; Dick Farmer, vice-president; Henry Shimizu, secretary-treasurer. Elected to membership were Michael J. Bederman, André Brodeur, Rino Cianciulli, Louise A. Duranceau, Dale M. Greene, Harold C. Hall, Georges P. Hébert, W. L. Gilbert Hopson, Douglas S. Inglis, John J. Keyzer, Thomas A. McQueen, Peter A. MacKay, David G. Millman, Albert M. Cloutier and Colette Perras. Stanley Jaffe was elected to associate membership and Mr. Dawson became an honorary member.

The thirtieth annual meeting was held in Halifax, May 25 to 29, 1976 when the president, Charles Kilgour, was chairman. The increasing cost of meetings was discussed, for inflation was being felt in every aspect of life. A long report was given by Bruce Williams, chairman of the Royal College specialty committee. There was discussion of the examination on the basic principles of surgery and it was stated that candidates did very well in this examination. The straight surgical internship was discussed; there was some controversy concerning the role of the year thus spent. It was the opinion of some members that it should be a part of the two years of basic

training but others disagreed. There was expression of views regarding the suitability of Canadian training for candidates who were planning to sit the American Board examinations. It was announced that the 1979 International Congress would be held in Brazil. The forthcoming International Cleft Palate meeting was again mentioned and the Society voted in favour of granting financial support to it. The subject of a merit award was raised by Charlie Kilgour, but it was thought that the present time was inappropriate for instituting such an award.

On the social side, Maritime hospitality was at its best. A welcoming reception was held at Dalhousie Medical School on the evening prior to the conference. A tour of historic properties and a harbour cruise were arranged for the following afternoon, and a lobster dinner at Hubbard's in the evening. On another day the ladies enjoyed a trip to Mahone Bay to visit antique and craft shops.

Scientific papers were given on the outpatient treatment of thermal burns, burn treatment in China, the use of silver sulfadiazine in burns, replantation of limbs, large pigmented naevi, complications of mandibular fractures, rare infections of the hand and laser surgery in facial reconstruction.

Guests of the society were Ian McGregor of Glasgow, Harold Kleinert of Louisville, Kentucky and Frederick J. McCoy, president of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons, Kansas City.

Officers elected were Dick Farmer, president; Henry Shimizu, vice-president; Reid Waters, secretary-treasurer. Dick Farmer's long term as historian ended when he became president, and Jim Ross was elected to the post.

New members were Kenneth Anderson, Michael S. G. Bell, L. William Caines, Andre Camirand, Rene Crépeau, Andre DesJardins, Hang V. Dinh, Jurgen A. Kontor, Denis R. J. Lavertu, W. Gregory McCain, David E. O'Brien, G. Balbir Singh, Robert W. Sorokolit and Robert P. Thompson. Lars Vistnes became an associate member and Ian McGregor an honorary member.

The thirty-first annual meeting was held in Kelowna, British Columbia from May 25 to 28, 1977 at which the president, Dick Farmer, officiated.

Bruce Williams reported that the Royal College committee had made a recommendation that the training period for a plastic surgeon be extended to five years, consisting of two years of general surgery, two years of plastic surgery and one additional year of either one or an allied field. It was also reported that an examination in the principles of surgery would be a prerequisite for fellowship examinations beginning in 1978. The deaths of Professor Tord Skoog and Theo Wilkie were reported.

Social activities featured a spectacular Hawaiian night at the Kelowna Recreational Centre. As far as it is known no member of the group managed to catch a glimpse of Opopogo, the monster reputed to live in nearby Lake Okanagan.

Scientific papers were given on cleft lip, thumb avulsions, muscle transfers in the forearm, reduction mammoplasty, burns of the legs and amniotic membrane wound dressings.

An honorary guest of the Society was William Manchester of Auckland, New Zealand. The guest lecturer was No Pitanguy of Rio de Janeiro.

New officers elected were Henry Shimizu, president; Jean Paul Bossé, vice-president; Reid Waters, secretary-treasurer. New members were Jean-Noel Casaubon, Rollin K. Daniel, Roger P. Delorme, William C. S. Graham, Stewart B. Heddle, Melville R. James, Amyot Jolicoeur, Graham M. Kemsley, David A. Kester, Michael

G. Orgel, D. Kimit Rai, J. Gerald Rheault, Alphonse Roy, Elizabeth L. Simmons, Gerald L. Sparkes, William A. Stuart, Julia K. Terzis, Darryl G. Truscott and James H. Zondervan. David B. Stark of Syracuse, New York became an associate member and Mt Manchester was named an honorary member.

The Society's thirty-second annual meeting was held in Quebec City from May 24 to 27, 1978. The president was Henry Shimizu. The continuing medical education committee reported a steady increase in the amount of material being compiled for the educational library. John Taylor spoke regarding a planned issue of *Annals of Plastic Surgery* to be devoted exclusively to Canadian material. The Society was informed by Ian Munro of the foundation of the Canadian Cranio-Facial Society. An ad hoc committee to review the by-laws was formed. The first annual A. W. Farmer lecture was delivered by Dr. Farmer himself, on "The Future of Plastic Surgery".

The social events were memorable. These began with a reception and "soirée québécoise" on the first evening. The following afternoon everyone went for a cruise on the St. Lawrence below the citadel and down past the Plains of Abraham. That evening featured a gastronomic tour when the participants were taken to a number of exceptional restaurants by calèche, with everyone enjoying French Canadian food at its best.

Scientific papers were presented on reconstruction of the mandible, head and neck cancer, orbital hypertelorism, blow-out fractures of the orbital floor, primary excision of burns, keratoacanthoma, surgical treatment of baldness, reduction mammoplasty and microvascular surgery.

Special guests of the Society were Ricardo Baroudi, president of the International Confederation of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and professor of plastic surgery at Sao Paulo, Brazil and Raymond Valain, professor of plastic and reconstructive surgery from Paris.

Officers elected were Jean Paul Bossé, president; Hugh Thomson, vice-president; Reid Waters, secretary-treasurer. New members were David Gilbert, Joseph S. Gruss, Donald Guichon, Enzo Magi, Nancy H. McKee, Jean-Vincent Nootens, Walter J. Peters, Quintin R. Son-Hing and Ronald M. Zuker. Ricardo Baroudi became an honorary member. R. Christopher A. Weatherley-White became an associate member.

Ottawa was the site of the thirty-third annual meeting held from May 30 to June 2, 1979 and Jean Paul Bossé presided. One hundred and seventy-five members and 105 guests attended.

At the business meeting it was announced that Canada's bid to act as host for the next International Congress of Plastic Surgery had been accepted and Montreal would be the venue of the 1983 meeting. The city's new convention centre would be available for use by that time. The president reported on some of the plans for the forthcoming meeting. It was suggested that the 1983 meeting of the Canadian Society be held in conjunction with the International meeting. The Royal College committee reported on the success rate of examination candidates and also on the introduction of the examination in the principles of surgery which was now mandatory. Guidelines for the annual A. W. Farmer lectureship were proposed and adopted. The public relations committee had been active and a good rapport with the press was reported. Two issues of the *Annals of Plastic Surgery* in the forthcoming year were to be almost exclusively Canadian in content. The subject of the writing of the history of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons was raised by the historian, Jim Ross, and a recommendation was

made that this be begun.

A reception was held at the National Arts Centre the evening prior to the meeting, thus affording the members an opportunity to pass a very pleasant time in beautiful surroundings. The ladies took a city tour followed by lunch at the Country Club. There was a tour of the National Gallery. They also listened to an R.C.M.P. superintendent speak on the drug problem in Canada and abroad, and enjoyed a river cruise. The highlight was an outdoor feast at the home of Madeline and John Fielding, held in a colossal tent overlooking the river.

Scientific papers were presented on many forms of free flaps, malignant melanomas, cleft lips, reduction mammoplasty, facelifts and complications of cosmetic surgery. There was an address on the "Life and Times of Fulton Risdon". This was the first occasion on which the popular "residents' corner" was part of the program and this met with an enthusiastic reception. The second A. W Farmer lecture was given by Norman Merkeley, who spoke on "How to Develop a Successful Hobby". Honored guest of the Society was T. Ray Broadbent of Salt Lake City.

Newly elected officers were Hugh Thomson, president; Reid Waters, vice-president; Pierre Langlois, secretary-treasurer. New members were Michel E. Arseneau, Gilles N. Beaugard, Paul-André Carpentier, J. Michael Dreyer, Ian G. Gross, Harlow R. Hollis, Yvon Menard, Lawrence M. Mok, Richard Moufarrège, Charles G. Orfali, Robert R. Peers, Gaston Schwarz and Mark P. Sunderland. Associate members were Jose T. Escamilla-Olivera, Manuel GarciaVelasco and George Reading. Dr. Broadbent was made an honorary member.

During the 1970s the Society increased its membership by 139, of whom 122 were active members, 10 associate and 7 honorary members. With this great increase it is not possible to write a personal note about every new member of the group, which must be left to future historians who will be able to take up where this narrative ends. Many of these "70s members" are rising to prominence and a little more will be said about them in the story as it unfolds.

Again beginning at the west coast, Brian Foley who joined the Society in 1973, Frank Denhoed (1974), Peter MacKay (1975) and Bob Thompson (1976) returned to Vancouver. David Kester (1977) and Quintin Song-Hing (1978) also set up practice there. Charles Snelling, who had practised for some years in Winnipeg, moved to Vancouver and became director of the burn unit at Vancouver General Hospital. Neville Jones (1971) opened a practice in North Vancouver, as did David O'Brien (1976). John Wellman began a practice in the Victoria area early in the decade, Tom McQueen in mid-decade, and Harlow Hollis as it ended. Ivor Barwell-Clarke (1970) returned from East Grinstead and joined Jim Quayle in New Westminster. Theodore Robinson (1974) joined the group next, followed by Bill Graham and Kimit Rai (both 1977) and Don Guichon (1978). Keith Yates practised for some time in Kamloops and after he left Mark Sunderland took over his practice. Bill Stuart was the first in Nanaimo and Bob Peers began his practice in Burnaby. Chuck Knight, who had originally practised in Saskatoon, moved to Kelowna as the first plastic surgeon there in 1972. The death of Theo Wilkie late in the decade was a great loss to the province, the Society and Canadian plastic surgery in general. Cyrus Pow and Bob Langston, who had been the first fully trained plastic surgeons in the province, both retired.

The decade had thus seen a great rise in the number of plastic surgeons in the province. The centre at Vancouver continued with the training program which had been established in 1969, and plans were going ahead for a new burn unit to replace

the existing one at the Vancouver General Hospital. The larger centres were well staffed and there was a strong contingent of well trained plastic surgeons in many of the smaller cities.

In Alberta expansion was under way as well. In the first half of the decade Duncan Brown became the first plastic surgeon in Lethbridge. Peter Whidden and David Butts began practice in Calgary, and Gary Lobay and James Voloshin in Edmonton. Graham Kemsley and Enzo Magi settled in Calgary in the second half of the decade. A plastic surgery training program was organized at the University of Calgary in 1975 and that same year the first burn unit in the province was established at the Foothills Hospital. Thus at the end of the 1970s Alberta's complement of plastic surgeons had increased, with the main group remaining in the major centres of Calgary and Edmonton along with a single practitioner in Lethbridge. Two programs for training in plastic surgery were under way, one in Calgary and one in Edmonton, and high calibre graduates were entering the field.

In Saskatchewan Daniel Classen, a native of Saskatoon, returned in 1970 to open a practice there. He was a graduate in both dentistry and medicine from the University of Alberta. Jim Zondervan, who was also a native of Saskatchewan, returned to Saskatoon to start his practice in 1975. Wayne Perron practised briefly in Saskatoon before moving to Calgary at the end of the decade. As mentioned earlier, Chuck Knight moved to Kelowna and Jan Szlazak had almost completely retired. The active plastic surgeons were centred in Regina and Saskatoon with no one in the outlying areas. The training program continued to flourish, ten residents having graduated from it since its inception.

As we continue to move eastward, Manitoba saw several changes as well. Charles Snelling, who joined the Society in 1971, opened his practice in Winnipeg. He was a graduate of the University of Toronto and had undergone postgraduate training there and in Winnipeg. He soon acquired a reputation for his basic research and clinical work in burn treatment. As already noted, Dr. Snelling later moved to Vancouver.

Howard Jamieson, who became a member of the Society in 1970, established his practice in Winnipeg at about the same time. Nabil Elsayh and Bryan Hubble both became members of the Society in 1973, and both practised for a few years in the city before moving to the United States. Ivan Pakiam also practised briefly in Winnipeg before moving to Iowa. Desmond Kernahan moved to Chicago in 1973. He had developed a great reputation as a teacher and was internationally known for his work in cleft lips and palates. Balbir Singh joined the Society in 1976, the same year in which he opened his practice in Winnipeg.

The decade had thus been one of ups and downs in numbers in Manitoba. On the positive side Howard Jamieson and Balbir Singh had been added to the roster. However, three new members had remained in the province for only a few years; Des Kernahan had moved to Chicago, Charles Snelling to Vancouver, and Edgar Pickard, who had been the first plastic surgeon for the prairie provinces, retired. From the residency training program which had been begun by Drs. Kernahan and Waters in the early 1960s fifteen plastic surgeons had graduated. The three plastic surgeons in the province were all in Winnipeg and had busy practices based on the major hospitals in the city.

The situation with respect to the specialty in Ontario continued to prosper. The province gained 47 new active members in the 1970s, most of whom had settled in the Toronto area. The first of these was Ron Osborne who had completed his training in Winnipeg, became a member in 1970 and joined the staff of Scarborough Centenary



Hospital as well as taking consulting posts in Ajax and Pickering. Three new Toronto members joined in 1971: Ben Shore in the west end at Peel Memorial Hospital and also at the Ontario Crippled Children's Centre, Joe Starr at the North York General Hospital, and Ian Munro at the Hospital for Sick Children. All three had completed residencies in Toronto. Ian Munro began with a general practice of paediatric plastic surgery but his interests shifted very rapidly to the field of cranio-facial deformities. He limited his practice exclusively to this aspect of plastic surgery and has built an international reputation for his expertise. He refined the old techniques and developed many new ones of his own. He emphasized the team approach and surrounded himself with a group of medical and paramedical experts, for dealing with adults as well as paediatric patients.

John Taylor became a member of the Society in 1972 after graduating from the Toronto program. He became associated with the Etobicoke General Hospital. He has a reputation as an international traveller, having worked in a number of Third World countries associated with CARE/MEDICO. He is also an associate editor of the *Annals of Plastic Surgery* and has a deserved reputation as a medical writer. John is interested in all branches of plastic surgery, especially cosmetic surgery. Mark Tershakowec, who had completed his plastic surgery training in the United Kingdom and in the Toronto area, was a member of the York-Finch Hospital staff with Bob Newton for some years before moving to California.

Ralph Manktelow joined the Society in 1973. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto and the Toronto residency program. He was the first surgeon in Toronto to begin development of microvascular surgery. He visited China in the late 1970s to observe their techniques in this field. The Toronto replantation team was started by him and he very rapidly became recognized as an authority in replantation and microvascular surgery. He is justly famous for his free muscle transfer technique. Ralph began a microsurgery course at the University of Toronto which has become an annual event. He is interested in many aspects of plastic surgery and has become one of the finest hand surgeons in Toronto. He began his practice at St. Michael's Hospital and Etobicoke General, then succeeded Don Robertson as plastic surgeon-in-chief at the Toronto General Hospital when Don retired.

Gary Lloyd, who also joined the Society in 1973, is a graduate of the Toronto program. He became associated with the Oakville-Trafalgar Memorial Hospital and the Mississauga-Queensway General Hospital. Eden Salter, another Toronto graduate, joined St. Joseph's Hospital in that year. Michael Bederman came on the staff of the Scarborough General Hospital and became a member in 1975. Dale Greene, another Toronto graduate, went to Mississauga Hospital. Harold Hall joined Jim Murray and Arnis Freiberg at the East General Hospital and became a member in 1975. John Keyzer, a graduate of the Toronto program, went to York Central and York County Hospitals in Newmarket. David Millman, who had just returned from training in the United Kingdom, came on staff at Scarborough Centenary Hospital and also became associated with the hospitals in Ajax and Pickering. Jurgen Kontor joined Ben Shore in Brampton. Greg McCain, another Toronto graduate, became the third member of the North York General Hospital staff, with Chuck Palmer and Joe Starr.

Four promising young surgeons in the area became members in 1978. Nancy McKee, who had early demonstrated an interest in, and an affinity for micro-vascular surgery, was one of them. She joined Ralph Manktelow as one of the members of the replantation team, and became a member of the staffs of Mount Sinai, Toronto General and Etobicoke General Hospitals and the Hospital for Sick Children. Ron Zuker, who

had extensive training in microsurgery in many parts of the world, including Japan, was another new member. He has become a member of the replantation team as well, and is known for his work in burns, being the director of the burn unit at the Hospital for Sick Children. Walter Peters was the third; he joined the staff of the Toronto General Hospital. He had a long and respected background in research prior to receiving his fellowship and already held a Ph.D. Wally has been deeply involved in basic and clinical burn research as well as burn treatment. He is also known for his cosmetic surgery. He is to join the staff of the Wellesley Hospital in 1983 to become the director of the first regional adult burn centre in the Toronto area.

Joe Gruss, who was the fourth new member from Toronto in 1978, joined the staff of Sunnybrook Hospital in 1979 after training in Toronto and the United Kingdom. He has demonstrated an interest and developed an expertise in surgery of the head and neck. He became chief of the plastic surgery service in 1980. Michael Dreyer returned to Toronto and became associated with John Taylor at the Etobicoke General Hospital. He had been born in Uruguay, done his surgical training in Toronto, then spent several years in Uruguay before returning to Toronto to take up this post. He has a reputation as an innovator and has been interested in breast reconstruction.

Donald Robertson retired in 1979. The final retirement of Alfred Farmer also took place at the end of the decade. The death of Lyman Barclay occurred in 1972. Eden Salter died in 1979. He had worked briefly at the Etobicoke General after leaving St. Joseph's Hospital. He then moved to Saskatchewan and his death occurred there. This was a great loss to the Society and to his many friends.

The 1970s had thus seen a substantial increase in the number of plastic surgeons in the Toronto area. The most noteworthy aspect was that a great number of people in the once under-serviced west end of the city perimeter were now being served by bright young surgeons in several hospitals. In the downtown hospitals research continued, the developments in microvascular surgery, burn treatment and maxillo-facial surgery being the most striking. These three aspects of the discipline advanced very quickly as keen young minds devoted their attention to them.

In Hamilton, Alan Campbell-Moscrop, who had done his training in Saskatoon and Montreal, became a member of the Society in 1972. Hang Dinh finished his training in Rochester, New York. He and Robert Sorokolit became the two new Hamilton members in 1976. Dr. Sorokolit later moved to the United States. Stewart Heddle, who had completed his training in Hamilton and in New York City, became a member in 1977 and became associated with the major Hamilton hospitals at that time. Darryl Truscott joined in the same year; he had completed his training in Saskatoon and Toronto. In addition to being associated with the Hamilton Civic Hospital, he has been director of the burn unit at the Hamilton General Hospital.

Wallace McNichol died in 1976.

In London, Robert Colcleugh, who was the first fully trained University of Western Ontario resident in plastic surgery, joined Bob McFarlane, as did Larry Hurst, who was a Toronto graduate and had also studied at Stanford University with Robert Chase. Special interests in hand surgery and maxillo-facial surgery were developing in London. Larry Hurst developed expertise in microsurgery, for which he became noted in the area. The hand service founded by Bob McFarlane progressed throughout the decade and became widely known.

Richard Cohen joined the Society in 1971 after having trained in Britain and Montreal, and opened a practice in St. Catharines.

Just to the east of Toronto, Don Pierson, who became a member in 1970, established

a practice as the first full-time plastic surgeon in Oshawa. He was joined two years later by Madhu Hampole, who was a native of India and had trained in Toronto and in Saskatoon. Elizabeth Simmons also established a practice in Oshawa and became a member of the Society in 1977. Bruce Rigg was the first plastic surgeon in the Peterborough area, but left for the United States at the end of the decade. Lawrence Mok, also of Peterborough, joined in 1979. Slightly farther east, in Kingston, Ken Wyllie, who began practice in 1963, had been the only plastic surgeon in the area for many years. He became a member in 1973. The discipline had been pioneered in Kingston and at Queen's University in the immediate post-World War II years by Ross Tilley. Dr. Wyllie was joined by Pat Shoemaker in 1973 on completion of his training in Toronto. An active plastic surgery service has been maintained in conjunction with Queen's University.

Continuing still farther eastward, in Ottawa there was a major expansion as well. Stan Labow joined the staffs of the Riverside and Ottawa General Hospitals in 1969 and became a member of the Society in 1970. Paul Benoit, who was a graduate of Ottawa University and had spent two years with Ken Wyllie in Kingston, became a member of the staff of the Ottawa General Hospital early in the decade. He joined the Society in 1973. Bob Gardere also joined in 1973 and opened a practice at St. Louis de Montfort Hospital. Michael Bell went to the Ottawa Civic Hospital and became associated with the National Defence Medical Centre and the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario; he became a member of the Society in 1976. He is well known and respected for his expertise in microvascular surgery. Ray James joined the staff of Queensway-Carleton Hospital and the Society in 1977. Gary Gross joined the Society in 1979 and opened a practice in Ottawa, where he is on the staff of the St. Louis de Montfort and the Children's Hospitals as well as the Ottawa General Hospital. The decade thus saw the addition of a number of plastic surgeons to the area, and also the departure of Bob Gardere for Waco, Texas in 1976. John Fielding continued his interest in surgery of cleft lip and palate. Al Taylor enlarged his practice in orthognathic surgery, and Mike Bell his in microsurgery. A residency training program had been established and was attracting high calibre trainees.

Meanwhile Chosen Lau had joined Bob Heckadon in Windsor and became the director of the burn unit at the Metropolitan General Hospital. These two surgeons have developed an interest in trauma owing to the highly industrialized nature of the area.

Niagara Falls acquired its first plastic surgeon in the person of Mike Arseneau. He had been in general practice in the area and returned there following residency training in plastic surgery in Toronto. He joined the Society in 1979.

North of Toronto, John Hill, who had trained in Montreal and Winnipeg, became the first plastic surgeon in the Barrie area. He has been very active in the Ontario Medical Association, being a member of council. Still further north, Ron Turner, who joined the Society in 1972, became the first plastic surgeon in the Sudbury area. Sault Ste. Marie received its first plastic surgeon when Gil Hopson arrived there. He had trained in Canada and in the United Kingdom.

There was an evident tendency for expansion away from the large metropolitan areas, with surgeons venturing north of Toronto, finding a need and offering excellent service in plastic surgery for the first time. Ottawa, Kingston, Peterborough and Oshawa joined a line of centres served by well qualified plastic surgeons which now extended through Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines along the shore of Lake Ontario to Niagara Falls.

Quebec gained 34 new members in the decade, the majority settling in the Montreal area. Four new members joined the Society in 1970, three settling in Montreal, Donald Coté on the staff of l'Hôpital Notre Dame, and Raymond Bissonnette on the staff of l'Hôpital Jean Talon, l'Hôpital General Fleury and l'Hôpital Maisonneuve-Rosemont. Jean Labelle also joined the Montreal group at that time.

There were three new members from the province in 1971. Harvey Brown, who was a graduate of Queen's University and had trained in Montreal and with Professor Skoog at Uppsala University in Sweden, was one of them. He became a member of the staff of the Montreal Children's and the Montreal General Hospitals, and later also chief of plastic surgery at the Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital prior to its closure. He has an interest in general plastic surgery, but mostly in hand surgery. He has also been involved in sports medicine, having an affiliation with the Montreal Alouettes and the McGill University football teams and the Montreal Canadiens hockey team. C. R. Taché opened a practice in Montreal as well, at l'Hôpital Ste. Justine and the Centre Métropolitain de Chirurgie Plastique and has been associated with the University of Montreal. Gilles Frennette (1974) came on the staff of l'Hôpital Notre Dame.

Five new Montreal members joined in 1975. Rino Cianciulli became a member of the staff of l'Hôpital Santa Cabrini. André Brodeur went to l'Hôpital Sacré Coeur. Louise Duranceau, who had undergone special training in hand surgery, joined l'Hôpital St. Luc and became chief of the plastic surgery service. Two longtime and long-respected plastic surgeons, Albert Cloutier and Colette Perras, both joined the Society that year.

Colette Perras graduated in medicine from the University of Montreal in 1948 after already holding three bachelors' degrees from the same university. She became associated with Armand Genest in 1955. They set up a training program in cooperation with Glasgow which eventually became part of the University of Montreal program. She has become greatly respected for her aesthetic work, particularly in surgery of the breast. She has written extensively on this subject

89

and has been one of the Canadian pioneers in breast reconstruction following mastectomy. She is a professor at the University of Montreal and is on the staff of l'Hôtel Dieu. Colette is a remarkable woman, not only as B. surgeon, but in her extracurricular activities as well. She engages in tennis, swimming and riding, and earned a world record in October 1978 when she caught a 1,185-pound blue- fin tuna at North Lake, Prince Edward Island. She was also Canadian champion in tirau pigeon d'argile (skeet shooting) in 1973, 1974 and 1976. This is indeed a very difficult series of records to match!

Albert M. Cloutier graduated from McGill University in 1951. During World War II he had served with distinction as a lieutenant in the Canadian Armoured Corps in England and France. His postgraduate training was in Toronto and Montreal and in the United Kingdom. He has become widely known for his - method of hypospadias repair. He is also interested in the correction of outstanding ears and surgery of the breast. Dr. Cloutier has been on the staffs of Reddy Memorial and Montreal Children's Hospitals since 1958, and is an assistant professor of surgery at McGill University.

Four Quebec members joined in 1976, of whom three opened practices in the Montreal area. André Desjardins began at l'Hôpital Maisonneuve-Rosemont and René Crépeau, who had trained with Tessier, joined the staff of the Montreal General Hospital. He has done a great deal of work in major cranio-facial surgery. André Camirand also opened a practice at this time.

In 1977 four Montreal members joined the Society. Roger Paul Delorme joined the staffs at l'Hôpital Notre Dame and l'Hôpital Ste. Justine. He is interested in cranio-facial surgery. Gérald Rheault joined the staff of l'Hôpital Charles LeMoyne (Greenfield Park). He has been very active in the planning for the VIII International Congress of Plastic Surgery, serving as its treasurer.

Julia Terzis graduated from Jefferson Medical School in Philadelphia in 1970. She trained in Montreal, Halifax and New York. Julia returned to McGill to become director of the microsurgical research laboratory. She was a pioneer in the microsurgical reconstruction of sensory and motor nerves. She received a Ph.D. from McGill University in 1980 and also the James Barrett Brown prize of the American Association of Plastic Surgeons and the gold medal in surgery from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. She is now an associate professor in the department of plastic surgery at Eastern Virginia Medical School in Norfolk, Virginia and an associate member.

Rollin Daniel graduated from Columbia University in 1969 and obtained post-graduate training in St. Louis, Missouri, Montreal and Louisville, Kentucky and was awarded a research fellowship in Melbourne, Australia. He is at present chief of plastic surgery at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal and an associate professor of surgery at McGill University, as well as being on the staff of the Montreal Children's Hospital and the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children. He has been a winner of the James Barrett Brown prize. His work in myocutaneous flaps has been well recognized in this country and abroad. He is a recognized authority on microsurgery and has been interested in the pathophysiology of electrical burns.

Four young men from Montreal joined the Society in 1979. These were: Gilles Beauregard, who was qualified in both plastic and general surgery and on the staff of l'Hôtel Dieu; Yvon Menard who went to l'Hôpital Ste. Justine and also became a consultant to hospitals in St. Jérôme and Trois Rivières; Gaston Schwarz who joined staffs of the Royal Victoria and the Queen Elizabeth Hospitals; and Richard Moufarrège who was appointed to the staff of l'Hôtel Dieu and became associated with Jacques Papillon and Jean Paul Bossé.

The Montreal group was reduced by the deaths of John Drummond in 1970, Guy Sébastien in 1971 and Hamilton Baxter in 1979.

Rachid Bendjabal, a graduate of the University of Lausanne, who joined the Society in 1971, became the first plastic surgeon in St. Lambert at l'Hôpital du Haut-Richelieu and l'Hôpital Ste. Jeanne d'Arc. Ivan Charbonneau was the only new Quebec member in 1972 and the first plastic surgeon in St. Hyacinthe at l'Hôpital Honoré Mercier. In 1973 the two new members, Marc Dufresne and Romuold Gagnon, were both from Chicoutimi. They were the first representatives of the specialty in that area.

Quebec City was strengthened by the addition of Pierre Langlois who joined the Society in 1974. He graduated from Laval University in 1967 and received his residency training in the McGill University program in the Montreal hospitals. He also did a year of research there and was awarded his M.Sc. degree from McGill in 1970. He has been very active in the Quebec Society and Association and is at present vice-president of both the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons and of MANUS Canada. He earned a reputation as one of the hardest working of our Society's secretaries during his term. He is chief of plastic surgery at l'Hôpital St. Francois d'Assise and is on the staff of Laval University.

Joining the Society the following year was Georges Hébert. Denis Lavertu also returned to the staff of l'Hôpital St. Francois d'Assise and became a member in 1976.

The Quebec contingent continued to be strengthened over the next few years, and in 1977 Amyot Jolicoeur entered the Society. He had graduated from Laval University in 1939 and had been well known as a member of the Quebec Society. He was on the staff of l'Hôpital du Saint Sacrement, l'Hôpital de l'Enfant Jésus and le Centre Hospital Robert Giffard, and had long been associated with Laval University. Alphonse Roy joined the staff of l'Hôpital du Saint Sacrement and became a member of the Society in 1977. Paul-Andre Carpentier was appointed to the staff of l'Hôpital de l'Enfant Jésus and l'Hôpital Christ-Roi and joined the Society in 1979.

Louis Hébert had been the first and only plastic surgeon in Sherbrooke. He was on the staff of l'Hôpital St. Vincent de Paul and became a Society member in 1971. The next two members in the area, Jean Nootens and Charles Orfali, joined in 1978 and 1979 respectively. Both also became associated with l'Hôpital St. Vincent de Paul.

Jean-Noel Casaubon who joined in 1977 became the only plastic surgeon in Trois Rivières.

In Quebec, therefore, at the end of the 1970s the previous pattern of distribution of plastic surgeons in the province had changed only slightly, with more than two-thirds of them still in the Montreal area. Chicoutimi, Candiac, Neufchatel, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Trois Rivières and, of course, Quebec City were the outposts beyond the Montreal area. Very strong services were being built up. The teaching programs at the University of Montreal under the direction of Jean Paul Bossé and at McGill University under Bruce Williams continued to flourish. The Society broadened its outlook and the admission to membership of plastic surgeons certified in the province of Quebec was a welcome change. Many of these members had been making excellent contributions to plastic surgery and a number of them, including Albert Cloutier, Colette Perras, and Amyot Jolicoeur, had been well known and highly respected for some years.

In New Brunswick there had been a single practising plastic surgeon at the end of the 1960s. David Roberts became the second in 1971, joining Johan Cornelis in St. John. The central part of the province acquired its first plastic surgeon, Doug Trueman, in Fredericton early in the decade and Doug Inglis set up a practice in Moncton two years later. Gerald Sparkes opened a practice in St. John shortly afterwards. New Brunswick had thus gone from one to five plastic surgeons in the decade, and there were now services in all three major metropolitan areas.

At the end of the 1960s there had been two plastic surgeons in Nova Scotia. In 1972 Winston Parkhill returned from training in Toronto, supplementing the teaching staff and becoming deeply involved in hand surgery. A Halifax residency training program was started in 1972. Bill Caines became the fourth plastic surgeon there in 1976 and has developed a large practice in cosmetic surgery.

Prince Edward Island received its first plastic surgeon in 1976 when Bob Midgley moved from Montreal. He was followed by his old chief Fred Woolhouse as the decade ended.

Ken Anderson became the first plastic surgeon in Newfoundland after completing his training in Toronto. He joined the Society in 1976.

A well known and well respected Toronto plastic surgeon was elected to honorary membership in 1972. Leslie G. Farkas graduated from the University of Bratislava in 1941. He had many fantastic adventures during World War H including service with the Czech underground and many close escapes from death.

He trained in Czechoslovakia under the late Professor Frantisek Burian and was one

of his protégés. He earned a great reputation as a clinician and researcher in Czechoslovakia before moving to Canada.

On his arrival in Toronto he did not enter active practice but concentrated on research. He became a fellow (1969) and a staff member (1970) of the Research Institute of the Hospital for Sick Children, and is also an associate professor of surgery at the University of Toronto. He has made many contributions to plastic surgery through his clinical and basic research. His meticulous classification of the variations in characteristics of normal faces and the changes found in various anomalies have been widely adopted.

A number of prominent American plastic surgeons became associate members during the decade.

Stanley Jaffe graduated from Chicago Medical School in 1953. His training in general surgery was taken in Cleveland and in plastic surgery at the University of Pittsburgh. He is on the staff of a number of hospitals in Cleveland and is an associate clinical professor of plastic surgery at Case Western Reserve University. He has been president of the Ohio Valley Society for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and vice-president of the Northeastern Ohio Society of Plastic Surgery. He has done extensive research in hand, microvascular and free-flap surgery and is also very interested in breast surgery. Dr. Jaffe served as a corporal in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in the United States, England and France during World War H. He has many extracurricular activities, including tennis, sailing, fishing, cross-country skiing and photography, and is an avid art collector.

Lars M. Vistnes graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1957. His training in general and plastic surgery was received in San Francisco. He is now professor of surgery at Stanford University School of Medicine, head of the division of plastic and reconstructive surgery at Stanford University Medical Centre, and plastic surgeon-in-chief at Stanford University Hospital. Lars has been active in the Educational Foundation of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons and is at present vice-president of the California Society of Plastic Surgeons, secretary of Interplast and editor-in-chief of the *Annals of Plastic Surgery*. He became an associate member in 1976.

Michael G. Orgel graduated from Ohio State University College of Medicine in 1965. He began his residency in Cleveland, but spent most of both his general and plastic surgery training periods at McGill University in Montreal. He is at present associate professor and chief of the division of plastic surgery at the University of New Mexico and holds a number of hospital appointments in the Albuquerque area. His special interests have been in paediatric plastic surgery and microsurgery. He has written a number of articles on nerve regeneration. He has also gained some fame as a sculptor, working in both stone and wood for the past twelve years. He is currently involved in sculptures abstracted from organic forms.

David B. Stark graduated from the University of Toronto in 1943. Subsequently he joined the R.C.N.V.R. and served from 1943 to 1945 as a medical officer, including a period on the North Atlantic convoy routes from Newfoundland to Londonderry and back (the "Newfie-Derry" run). After the war he was trained in general and plastic surgery at the Mayo Clinic and has practised in Syracuse, New York since then. He is on the staff of a number of hospitals in Syracuse and is clinical professor of surgery at the Upstate Medical Centre. His interests are the surgery of cleft palate and cleft lip and oculoplastic surgery. Dave is a past-president of the Society of Plastic Surgeons of Upstate New York. Being a native of this country he has maintained strong ties with

Canada. He became an associate member in 1977.

R. Christopher A. Weatherley-White graduated from Harvard University in 1958. His training in general surgery was taken in New York City and at the University of Colorado, and in plastic surgery in New York and at Queen Victoria Hospital in East Grinstead. He is now associate clinical professor of surgery at the University of Colorado Medical Centre. He is on the staff of St. Joseph's, Denver General and Colorado General Hospitals. He is past-chairman of the Plastic Surgery Research Council and of the Rocky Mountain Association of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons, and is at present vice-president of the American Cleft Palate Association. He became an associate member in 1978.

George P. Reading graduated from Northwestern University in 1954 and received his training in general surgery at Cornell Medical School and in plastic surgery in Rochester, New York. He is on the staff of Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester and is an associate professor of surgery at the University of Rochester. He is historian of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons. His major interest is hand surgery and he has written extensively on this subject. He became an associate member in 1979.

All in all, the 1970s had seen tremendous changes. The blossoming of techniques in microvascular surgery and replantation surgery, and the great advances in burn treatment and in maxillo-facial surgery were opening new frontiers for the specialty and many of the Society's members were becoming internationally recognized in these fields.

These were years of consolidation of the progress which had marked the 1960s.

Sadly, the decade saw the loss of a number of well known plastic surgeons from our midst, as has been mentioned. Another problem associated with this decade was the slow but steady diminution in funds for medical research. This was becoming more acute toward the end of the decade and was beginning to place serious limitations on research. The advent of medical care schemes had taken place in the previous decade, but the concept of "medicare" as opposed to "medical insurance" had become entrenched in the minds of the public.

Gradual socialization of medicine appeared to be developing, with the pace quickening as the decade ended. This was particularly striking in Quebec where legislation that was unique in Canadian history made doctors in that province virtually civil servants.



## *Chapter VI*

### **THE YEARS OF DECISION: 1980-...**

The first meeting of the decade, the thirty-fourth annual, was again held in Banff, Alberta from May 28 to 31, 1980. The president, Hugh Thomson, officiated. Ninety-five members and 30 residents attended. The gathering was informed that the new by-laws of the Society had received ministerial approval. The Group for the Advancement of Microsurgery attended the sessions this year for the first time.

The membership was reported as 207 active, 12 senior, 15 associate and 8 honorary members.

An award of excellence was initiated for the resident presenting the best paper at the meeting. There was further dialogue concerning dental oral surgeons and their relations with plastic surgeons. A lengthy report was given by the chairman of the Royal College specialty committee, Bruce Williams. This outlined many points about examinations, examination boards and how our residents had been performing. It was stated that from 1970 to 1979 inclusive 6,788 specialists had been certified by the College, constituting a total of 37.8 percent of all the active specialists practising in Canada. An average number of 15 specialists in plastic surgery per year had been certified by the Royal College during this period, approximately three-quarters of these being graduates of Canadian medical schools. Over 65 percent of plastic surgeons practising in Canada were under age 45, making this the youngest specialty in the country. It was also noted that plastic surgery and cardiovascular surgery were the fastest growing specialties during this ten-year period. The figures bore out those projected and advocated by the National Committee on Physician Manpower which was based on one plastic surgeon for 100,000 population.

The meeting got off to a rousing start with a "champagne" bus tour starting at the Calgary airport and ending at the Banff Park Lodge. Many of the members felt that the tour was too short. The following day some of the features were a raft trip down the Bow River and a tour of the mountain lakes and glaciers. That evening featured a western cook-out and hoedown. There was a bus tour to Lake Louise for the ladies. The members enjoyed the return half of the "champagne" bus tour back to the airport in Calgary as much as the first half. Honored guests of the Society were Paul Weeks of St. Louis and Jack Sheen of Los Angeles.

Scientific papers were given on a number of types of free flaps, injection injuries, resuscitation in major burns, delayed open skin grafting of burns, carcinoma of the lip, tangential excision of burns, reduction mammoplasty, skin graft storage and abdominoplasty. John Taylor read a paper on the life of A. Ross Tilley. The third A. W. Farmer lecture entitled "The Art of Rhinoplasty" was given by Jack Sheen.

New officers elected were Reid Waters, president; James Ross, vice-president; Pierre Langlois, secretary-treasurer. With the election of Jim Ross to the vice-presidency it became necessary to elect a new historian to replace him; Leith Douglas was elected to this position.

New members were Jean Louis Beaudoin, Jacques Bouchard, W. Brian Callaghan, Donald G. Fitzpatrick, Peter S. Fowler, Robert L. Lindsay, Stephen R. Martin, Glauco Menna, Wayne R. Perron, Claudia C. Resch, Frank R. Sutton, Wilhelm B. Pellemans,

Claude Dubois, Roland Charbonneau, Neil C. Miles and Muriel P. Roach. Paul C. Dempsey of Tucson, Arizona was elected to associate membership. Drs. Weeks and Sheen became honorary members.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Society was held in Vancouver from June 3 to 6, 1981 when Reid Waters presided. He submitted a report on some of his activities over the year which included a meeting with the coordinating committee on trauma of the Canadian Association of General Surgeons. The members were urged to maintain an interest in this organization and continue to contribute to its work. The proposal to indemnify the officers of the Society was approved. The legal aspects of the VIII International Congress of Plastic Surgery and the relation of the Canadian Society with this body were discussed.

The public relations committee was noted to have been reorganized on a regional basis. It was reported by the historian that work had begun on the writing of a history of the Society. The cooperation of the membership was solicited in making this a success. In conjunction with the Royal College report a suggestion was put forward that the duration of the residency in plastic surgery be lengthened. A long report on the activities of the organizing committee for the International Congress was given by the congress president, Jean Paul Bossé. An invitation to hold the 1984 meeting in Bermuda was extended by Bob Midgley but after some discussion it was thought that this would not be feasible at this time. The formation of an economics committee to work on the disparities in fees between the various provinces was considered. The activities of some practitioners in this country and the United States representing themselves as plastic surgeons when actually they were not fully trained in the specialty were deplored and a motion condemning them was approved.

Social events were spectacular to say the least. One evening was spent at the aquarium where the membership enjoyed an excellent salmon barbecue while under observation by tanks full of finned neighbours. The president's banquet was an almost overwhelming extravaganza, featuring a multitude of performers, dances of every description, animals of the area and several bands, all in the atmosphere of an Indian campground complete with real wigwams. Honored guests of the Society were Ian Jackson of the Mayo Clinic and G. Ian Taylor of Melbourne, Australia.

The meeting of the Group for the Advancement of Microsurgery preceded the Society meeting and featured a number of papers on reconstruction with free flaps. There was also a seminar that afternoon on blepharoplasty, chaired by Robert Flowers of Honolulu. The residents' corner was again a popular segment of the program where papers were given on pharyngeal reconstruction, carpal tunnel syndrome, fractures of the mandible and a number of flap repair procedures. Other papers were on ganglions of the foot and ankle, major maxilla-facial trauma, breast reconstruction, facial palsy, scalp avulsion, calf augmentation and burn infections. Also on the program were two presentations by Hoyle Campbell describing his early work, particularly his wartime experiences. Ian Jackson spoke on the management of facial palsy, tumours of the base of the skull and cleft lip-nose deformity.

The presidential address by Reid Waters gave an account of the history of the Society from its beginnings into the 1970s. It was illustrated with material from many of the meetings. Parts of this address have been used in the preparation of this history. The fourth A. W. Farmer lecture, "Living Bone Transfer by Microvascular Techniques", was given by G. Ian Taylor.

Officers elected were Jim Ross, president; Doug Courtemanche, vice-president;

Pierre Langlois, secretary-treasurer. New members elected were Howard F. Adams, Stephen C. Brady, David D. Campbell, William A. Cook, Jacob P. Haddad, Susan E. MacKinnon, Hugh A. McLean, Peter C. Morse, Gerald L. Moysa, Peter E. Osberg, Ajay K. Puri, Steve E. S. Samuel, Nouri Shamma, Robert H. Stubbs, Achilleas Thoma, Gregory D. Waslen, Michel A. Roy and Claude Theriault. Ian Jackson and Ian Taylor became honorary members.

Membership was announced as active 222, associate 16, senior 19, honorary 10.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting was held from June 2 to 5, 1982 in Windsor, Ontario with Jim Ross presiding. At the business meeting there was again some discussion regarding surgeons other than plastic surgeons undertaking plastic surgical procedures. The educational library was reported to be in good condition. The manpower study was again reviewed, and the Royal College committee presented its report which expressed the unlikelihood that the length of the training program would be increased in the very near future. There was again a lengthy report on the progress of the committee under Jean Paul Bossé in charge of arrangements for the forthcoming International Congress in Montreal. The historian reported that work was continuing on the proposed history of the Society, but that the amount of work was considerable and it had been impossible to have it ready for publication in time for the present meeting in a style and degree of completeness of which we would be proud. It was hoped that it would be ready for the 1983 meeting so that copies could be presented to foreign guests of the Society on that occasion.

The social life was active as usual, with a welcoming reception, followed the next evening by a dinner at a road house which had been a notorious bootlegging den in prohibition days. The food, atmosphere and hospitality were all absolutely excellent. The final banquet at the Cleary Auditorium featured folk dancing by local groups and music and dancing following the dinner. The members were privileged to hear another whistling performance by Jack Cohen. The meeting was punctuated at frequent intervals by the roar of high powered motors as the Grand Prix took place on the Detroit side of the river, for the sound carried across to the Canadian side.

The residents' corner was again a feature of the first morning, papers being given on everything from facial aesthetics through cartilage healing and skin flap failure to mammoplasty and the continuing problem of tetanus infection. Other papers given during the meeting were on skin substitutes, inhalation injuries in burns, verrucous carcinoma of the plantar skin, correction of a giant's skull, severe naso-orbital injury and an epidemic of the carpal tunnel syndrome in Prince Edward Island. There was a panel on breast reconstruction following mastectomy, the moderator being honored guest Charles E. Horton of Norfolk, Virginia. The fifth A. W. Farmer lecture was given by Burton Brent of Palo Alto, California on "Microtia".

New officers elected were Doug Courtemanche, president; Pierre Langlois, vice-president; Peter McDougall, secretary-treasurer. New members were Daniel D. Bénatar, Kent S. Hein, Martin Guiffre, Robert B. Carter, Gordon H. Wilkes, Miroslaw Stranc, G. Andrew Robertson, Raymond D. Martin, Anne E. J. Tweed, Daniel Cloutier, Warren C. Law, James L. Mahoney, Félix-André Têtu, Paul Duranceau and Conrad Walters. Richard C. Schultz and Lester Cramer were elected to associate membership. Charles Horton and Burt Brent became honorary members.

Brief notes follow on associate members elected thus far in the 1980s.

Paul C. Dempsey graduated from the University of Manitoba dental school in 1970

and medical school in 1973. His general surgery training was at the University of Texas in Galveston and at the University of Manitoba. His plastic surgery training was at the University of Michigan. Paul is on the staff of a number of hospitals in the Tucson, Arizona area and on the staff of the University of Arizona. His main interests have been in maxillo-facial surgery and cosmetic surgery. He became an associate member in 1980.

Richard C. Schultz graduated from Wayne State University in 1953. His general surgery training was in Detroit and at Fort Carson, Colorado, with plastic surgery training in Chicago and with Professor Tord Skoog in Uppsala, Sweden. He is at present clinical professor of surgery and chairman of the division of plastic surgery at Abraham Lincoln College of Medicine and head of plastic surgery at Lutheran General Hospital in Chicago. He has been very active in plastic surgery affairs and is a past-president of the Midwestern Association of Plastic Surgeons. He is the author of the well known and highly respected textbook *Facial Injuries*. Dick is also an assistant editor of *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*. He became an associate member in 1982.

Lester M. Cramer graduated from Tufts University Dental School in 1948 and obtained his M.D. from Columbia University in 1953. He trained in surgery in New York and at the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland. Dr. Cramer is a past-president of the American Society of Maxillofacial Surgeons, the Educational Foundation of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons, past director of the American Board of Plastic Surgery and chairman of its examination committee. He is a member of many other plastic surgery societies. His main surgical interests have been in congenital anomalies of the face, malignancy of the head and neck and particularly surgery of the hand. Dr. Cramer's major extracurricular activity is figure skating, as a participant, a parent and a judge.

This, then, is the story of the first thirty-five years of the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons.

Plastic surgery in Canada is now an established discipline. We are no longer pioneers of a fledgling movement. But there is still much to excite the pioneer spirit. There are new developments in microsurgery, transplantation, burn treatment, hand surgery, cosmetic surgery, cranio-facial surgery and almost every branch of the specialty. The past ten years have seen tremendous strides being taken in all of these fields.

The specialty and the Society are still young in this country. We have, however, reached a point where it is possible to draw back and contemplate the future with reference to an eventful past. We are in the same position as the young, eager, ambitious professional who drives ahead, full of, idealism and self-sacrifice, blessed with boundless energy but limited experience, who tempers his attitudes a few years down the line after he has dealt with the real world.

We have witnessed a remarkable growth in the number of Canadian plastic surgeons since the formation of the Society. Now our members are faced with a situation in which our field of expertise is being eroded by the escape from our control of many of the procedures and techniques that were originally our exclusive domain. The very future of our specialty is questioned in this country and abroad. Our pioneer work has been adopted and modified by members of other specialties, incorporated into their armamentarium and removed from ours.

There are many questions facing our specialty and our Society at the present time. We have entered an era of economic restraint in which medicine and society in general

have been meeting increasing financial problems. The days of large and easily obtainable research grants have gone. Gone also are the times when hospital and clinic construction was only a matter of planning and building without any great worry about the cost. The expanding residency programs have also suffered and the number of residency posts has actually been reduced sharply over the past few years by governmental restraints. Doctors' incomes have come under serious scrutiny by government and by the public. This has led to changes in the pattern of practice of many plastic surgeons and threatens to erode the solid base on which all of our members have built their practices.

It is interesting to philosophize on some matters which concern the future of our specialty. It is possible at my age and with my degree of experience to have known most of the founding fathers, to have been fortunate enough to study under them and to have many of them as personal friends. It is also possible to survey the present with its great developments and to know the young people who are going to make the future very different from both the past and the present. Some of the more important questions confronting us are presented now. We should all think about them, as our future depends on them. The following questions and comments have been developed from interviews with a number of prominent plastic surgeons.

What is the role of the plastic surgeon to be in microsurgery in the future? Will neurologic, vascular and urologic surgeons embrace the techniques we have devised and perfected and take them to be their own?

Much of microsurgery has developed from the work of the hand surgeons with the replantation of digits and extremities. Other specialties have become microsurgery-conscious, and the neurosurgeons are carrying out procedure on nerves, the urologists are working on the vas deferens and others are involved as well. We have become experts in this field. Should our task not be to maintain our expertise and to continue our advance, rather than to stand and dispute the field with someone who is attempting to apply some of these techniques in their own discipline?

There has been some thought of establishing a journal for the Society and a proposal to make *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery* the official voice. We probably do not need a journal of our own at this particular time, but the fact that we do not have one should not deter individuals from publishing papers in existing journals. We hear many excellent papers read at Canadian Society meetings but, somehow, they never get into print. Perhaps a journal of our own would help this situation, but it is still up to the individual to take it upon himself to publish his work. If it is good enough to present at a meeting isn't it good enough to publish?

There has been considerable discussion in the United States regarding advertising of doctors' services. This practice is still very strictly limited in this country. A change in the present restraints might be helpful in some ways but it would certainly leave the door open for unscrupulous individuals to advertise themselves as practitioners of various aspects of plastic surgery, thereby not only adding to the public misery but also detracting from our image as plastic surgeons. The public does not, in fact, fully understand that someone who represents himself as a plastic surgeon may not, indeed, be fully qualified in the specialty. But when they undergo "plastic surgery" by such a person a bad result reflects on us almost as strongly as if he had been one of our number. It is also a sad fact of life that problems of a sensational nature, particularly those relating to cosmetic surgery, are traditionally front-page material for the newspapers while retractions and clarifications are usually found in a spare corner of

the same newspapers adjacent to the ads for used cars or the obituary notices.

In the minds of a great many members of the public cosmetic surgery and plastic surgery are synonymous. Will cosmetic surgery eventually take over our specialty and make this a self-fulfilling prophecy?

The demand for cosmetic surgery is going to continue to grow because we have an aging population in our country and also because many people want to remain longer in the work force and look as youthful as possible while they do so. The public has also begun to accept cosmetic surgery as something that they should not be ashamed of but as putting one's best foot forward in the same way as one chooses attractive clothes or a becoming hair style. The big difficulty in the future is going to be keeping cosmetic surgery in its correct place and not over-selling it. Quality control is important, as it is quite possible that we could easily slip back into the situation that existed in the 1930s with so-called cosmetic surgeons doing inferior work and victimizing the public.

A young surgeon can do extremely well financially from a practice limited to cosmetic surgery during his earliest working years, so there is a great temptation to divorce oneself from the exasperations of dealing with trauma cases. Such patients require attention frequently in the middle of the night and commonly the individuals concerned not only fail to appreciate your ministrations but abuse you instead of thanking you. Needless to say, they don't pay their bills.

We speak at great length about interfacing. It is probably true that more and more we are going to see the multi-disciplinary, team approach to surgery. This is now a fact in head and neck surgery with ablative surgeons, reconstructive surgeons, speech therapists and prosthetists all working together in the interests of the patient. With hand surgery both plastic surgeons and orthopaedic surgeons may be involved, along with physiotherapists and others. However, the most striking example of cooperation in present day plastic surgery is in cranio-facial surgery where specialists from many medical and paramedical disciplines play a part.

It might be argued that this approach is bound to narrow the sphere of influence of each of the individual specialties. But each group requires a leader, and he will be the one who has the most drive and the best ideas, regardless of his basic background.

The fact that our specialty covers most of the body systems leaves it open to incursions from other specialists who have originally worked on single body systems. Unless we assume and continue to maintain the leadership role this can be a serious problem.

Hypospadias is a classic example. Hypospadias repair procedures were once virtually all done by plastic surgeons. This has changed very rapidly over the past fifteen years and now almost one hundred percent of such patients are treated by urologists. This whole field has been irretrievably lost to our specialty. Will this happen in other aspects of plastic surgery?

The sensitivity to medico-legal action is ever present. The public is becoming more sophisticated and more specialist-oriented. There are still many people who will stick by their family physician or general surgeon through thick and thin. The majority, however, know that a genito-urinary problem should be dealt with by a urologist or a gynaecologist, a neurosurgical condition by a neurosurgeon, and a traumatic soft-tissue defect by a plastic surgeon. The results expected of specialists today, particularly in plastic surgery, are frequently unrealistic. Litigation may be the outcome if the

patient's conception of an ideal result is not realized. Patient education is vital in this regard and may prevent problems by promoting fuller understanding. Proper patient selection, especially in cosmetic surgery, is also vital. We do not have the critical medico-legal situation that prevails in the United States, but the trend is definitely in that direction.

What is going to happen on the political scene with regard to medicare? How far are the various provinces prepared to go in understanding medical financing? Are we all in danger of being legislated into some form of medical care system without our consent?

The concept of "medical insurance" has very rapidly disappeared, largely owing to the politicians and the news media, and been replaced by the concept of "medicare". The two are entirely different, as we physicians know. But the public no longer discriminates between them and the terms are treated as synonyms; they now feel that medical care is all "free" or, worse still, that they are "paying their premiums and have a right to the best". How far are we from true socialized medicine?

Where are we going in research? Clinical research continues in plastic surgery, but basic research has had its ups and downs. Traditionally we have learned many of our skills on animals instead of human patients. Microsurgery, for example, could not have developed to its present level without animal research. Are we doing enough research and enough publishing of our results?

Unfortunately, it is necessary for a surgeon, like anyone else, to earn his living. Many surgeons have been forced into the situation where their research has had to suffer owing to economic considerations. This has led to schemes at many universities whereby surgeons are paid a salary for doing research. This, supposedly, frees them for research work and relieves them of financial worries while their colleagues who are less research-oriented concentrate on clinical work and consign part of their incomes to the salary maintenance of the researchers.

Throughout the history of the specialty keen young people have overcome obstacles of varying magnitude, moved into new fields and dominated them. One such field is hand surgery. The treatment of hand injuries and deformities after World War II required a great amount of intensive study to bring about improved results. Clinical research supplied the answers in that situation. We have also, at the present time, a number of fields in which basic research has yet to be done and in which some comparatively simple problems might be solved by determined young doctors even during their residency training. Research on a basic or clinical level should be part and parcel of the practice of every plastic surgeon.

A question in the past which has concerned many of us and is still with us, is whether we should train a large number of plastic surgeons or keep the number of trainees down to a small, well-qualified number. There has also been concern as to how many training programs there should be in Canada. Could we or should we train all our postgraduate students in our own institutions, or should we continue the policy of sending trained graduates away for protracted periods of further training before returning to this country?

In concluding the history of the Society thus far, what can one predict for its role in the future?

It is to be remembered that the Society began as an organization of plastic surgeons

to provide a forum for expression of their ideas, accomplishments and problems, where they could seek the company and the advice of their peers. The political role of the Society has expanded as our membership has enlarged and our organization has become a force in the development of training programs and in setting standards for training in the country. The Society has played a very active role in the affairs of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and will continue to do so.

The formation of the new Educational Foundation of the Society promises great things for the future.

Our main concern at the present time is the erosion of our specialty by practitioners from other specialties. It is possible that this encroachment will continue, leaving us with very little and that the specialty will trickle off in a number of directions and be absorbed into other branches of surgery, ending finally in nothing at all.

This would be, in effect, turning the clock backward and returning matters to the way they were before World War I. This is theoretically possible but it is not going to happen. There are still too many things which we do better than anyone else and we still have too many bright young minds who are striding ahead in all of our fields of endeavour to permit it.

This does not mean we can be complacent, for these are truly "years of decision". If we are to maintain our place in the sun we must not sit back trusting in past accomplishments, while attempting to legislate ourselves into a more favourable position or retaining the one we now have. Our most important objective is to hold secure the leadership in our traditional fields of expertise while moving ahead into new areas.

We have come a very long way since the days of pinch-grafting and the early attempts at repair of congenital deformities. The genius of Gillies and his contemporaries, the pioneering of Fulton Risdon, Alfred Farmer and Stuart Gordon, the wartime surgery of Ross Tilley, Hoyle Campbell, Fred Woolhouse and others are part of our heritage and it is out of the question that we are going to come to nothing after all of this. Our Society must not only remain strong but become stronger. One need only look to the eager young trainees entering our programs now to be encouraged for the future. Many great things have been done, and we have known many great surgeons in our brief history.

Who can say what another thirty-five years will bring?



*Appendix A*

**PRESIDENTS  
OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY  
OF PLASTIC SURGEONS**

E. Fulton Risdon	1947	Montreal
E. Fulton Risdon	1948	Toronto
John W. Gerrie	1949	Montreal
Alfred W. Farmer	1950	Toronto
Stuart D. Gordon	1951	Montreal
Hamilton A. Baxter	1952	Hamilton
Lyman T. Barclay	1953	Montebello, P.Q.
Frederick M. Woolhouse	1954	Montebello, P.Q.
A. Ross Tilley	1955	Caledon, Ont.
John V. R. Ord	1956	St. Adele, P.Q.
John A. Drummond	1957	Harrison Hot Springs, B.C.
H. Hoyle Campbell	1958	Toronto
Robert G. Langston	1959	Montreal
Edgar W. Pickard	1960	Winnipeg
Armand Genest	1961	Montreal
Robert J. Cowan	1962	Vancouver
Donald C. Robertson	1963	Toronto
William K. Lindsay	1964	Halifax
Yves Prevost	1965	Banff
James F. Murray	1966	Ottawa
Robert M. McFarlane	1967	Quebec City
Leslie R. Chasmar	1968	Saskatoon
Claude G. Dupont	1969	Montreal
Orville J. Mirehouse	1970	Hamilton
J.D. McGregor Alton	1971	Jasper
William R. N. Lindsay	1972	Victoria
Harry S. Thomson	1973	London
Jacques E. Doray	1974	Winnipeg
H. Bruce Williams	1975	Toronto
Charles S. Kilgour	1976	Halifax
Richard H. D. Farmer	1977	Kelowna
Henry J. Shimizu	1978	Quebec City
Jean Paul Bosse	1979	Ottawa
Hugh G. Thomson	1980	Banff
W. Reid Waters	1981	Vancouver
James F. Ross	1982	Windsor
A. Douglas Courtemanche	1983	Montreal

*Appendix B*

**HONORARY MEMBERS  
OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY  
OF PLASTIC SURGEONS**

This class of membership was established at the first meeting of the Society in 1947.

Fulton Risdon became the first honorary member, being elevated to this category in 1953. A.B. LeMesurier was elected in 1965, Sir Harold Gillies and Robert Ivy in the following year. Lyman Barclay, who had been a founder of the Society, in 1965 became the only other active member besides Fulton Risdon to be promoted to honorary status. Leslie Farkas, who had moved to Toronto after having a distinguished career in Europe, was elected in 1972.

From that time on honorary membership has been conferred on distinguished plastic surgeons who have attended annual meetings of the Society as honored guests, and who have been deemed worthy of the honor by the membership. The first of these was Professor Tord Skoog of Uppsala, Sweden in 1973.

E. Fulton Risdon	1953
Arthur B. LeMesurier	1956
Harold D. Gillies	1957
Robert H. Ivy	1957
Lyman T. Barclay	1965
Leslie G. Farkas	1972
Tord Skoog	1973
Claude Dufourmentel	1974
Richard L. G. Dawson	1975
Ian A. McGregor	1976
William M. Manchester	1977
Ricardo Baroudi	1978
T Ray Broadbent	1979
Jack H. Sheen	1980
Paul M. Weeks	1980
G. Ian Taylor	1981
Ian T. Jackson	1981
Burton D. Brent	1982
Charles E. Horton	1982

Appendix C

**MEMBERS OF  
THE CANADIAN SOCIETY  
OF PLASTIC SURGEONS**

ABRAHAM, Alexander J.	Sarnia, Ont.	1959 A	
ADAMS, Howard F.	Windsor, Ont.	1981 A	
ALTON, J. D. McGregor	Edmonton, Alta.	1959 A	
ALVAREZ, Eduardo B.	Regina, Sask.	1966 A	
ANDERSON, Kenneth	St. John's, Nfld.	1976 A	
ANDERSON, Robin	Steam Boat Springs, Colorado	1965 S As	
ARSENEAU, Michel E.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1979 A	
BACKUS, Leslie H.	Buffalo, N.Y.	1957 As	D 1963
BADRE, E. Joseph P.	Vancouver, B.C.	1957 S A	
BAIRD, D. Alastair	Victoria, B.C.	1965 A	
BALES, Harold W	Rochester, N.Y.	1972 As	D 1975
BARCLAY, Lyman T.	Toronto, Ont.	1947 F H	D 1972
BAROUDI, Ricardo	Sao Paulo, Brazil	1978 H	
BARWELL-CLARKE, Ivor F.	New Westminster, B.C.	1970 A	
BAXTER, Hamilton A.	Montreal, P.Q.	1947 S F	D 1979
BEAUDOIN, Jean Louis	Lachine, P.Q.	1980 A	
BEAUREGARD, Gilles N.	Montreal, P.Q.	1979 A	
BEDERMAN, Michael J.	Scarborough, Ont.	1975 A	
BELL, Michael S. G.	Ottawa, Ont.	1976 A	
BENATAR, Daniel D.	Montreal, P.Q.	1982 A	
BENDJABAL, Rachid	St. Lambert, P.Q.	1971 A	
BENOIT, Paul R.	Ottawa, Ont.	1973 A	
BIRCH, John R.	Kelowna, B.C.	1968 A	
BIRDSELL, Dale C.	Calgary, Alta.	1969 A	
BISSELL, Erwyn W.	Edmonton, Alta.	1961 A	
BISSONNETTE, Raymond G.	Montreal, P.Q.	1970 A	
BORN, Gunter	Hamilton, Ont.	1966 A	
BOSSÉ, Jean Paul	Montreal, P.Q.	1966 A	
BOUCHARD, Jacques	Lachine, P.Q.	1980 A	
BRADY, Stephen C.	Brampton, Ont.	1981 A	
BRENT, Burton D.	Palo Alto, Calif.	1982 H	
BROADBENT, T Ray	Salt Lake City, Utah	1979 H	
BRODEUR, Andre	Montreal, P.Q.	1975 A	
BROWN, Duncan R.	Lethbridge, Alta.	1971 A	
BROWN, Harvey C.	Montreal, P.Q.	1971 A	
BROWN, William A.	Toronto, Ont.	1954 A	
BUTT, William D.	Mississauga, Ont.	1959 A	
BUTTS, David I. C.	Calgary, Alta.	1974 A	
CAINES, L. William	Halifax, N.S.	1976 A	
CALLAGHAN, W. Brian	Ottawa, Ont.	1980 A	

CAMIRAND, Andre	Montreal, P.Q.	1976 A	
CAMPBELL, David D.	Edmonton, Alta.	1981 A	
CAMPBELL, H. Hoyle	Toronto, Ont.	1947 F	
CAMPBELL-MOSCROP, Allan J.	Hamilton, Ont.	1972 A	
CARLSEN, Lloyd N.	Scarborough, Ont.	1965 A	
CARPENTIER, Paul-André	Quebec City, P.Q.	1979 A	
CARTER, Robert B.	Red Deer Alta.	1982 A	
CASAUBON, Jean-Noel	Trois Rivières, P.Q.	1977 A	
CHARBONNEAU, Ivan	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	1972 A	
CHARBONNEAU, Roland	Montreal, P.Q.	1980 A	
CHASMAR, Leslie R.	Saskatoon, Sask.	1958 A	
CIABURRO, Hugo E.	Montreal, P.Q.	1969 A	
CIANCIULLI, Rino	Montreal, P.Q.	1975 A	
CLARK, Barry L.	Hamilton, Ont.	1968 A	
CLARKE, Kenneth, S.	Scarborough, Ont.	1965 A	
CLASSEN, Daniel J.	Saskatoon, Sask.	1970 A	
CLOUTIER, A. MacLeod	Montreal, P.Q.	1975 A	
CLOUTIER, Daniel	Ste. Foy, P.Q.	1982 A	
CLOUTIER, Georges E.	Montreal, P.Q.	1947 S F	
COHEN, Jack	Montreal, P.Q.	1967 A	
COHEN, Richard S.	St. Catharines, Ont.	1971 A	
COLBERT, John G.	Trail, B.C.	1966 A	
COLCLEUGH, Robert G.	London, Ont.	1974 A	
COOK, William A.	Fredericton, N.B.	1981 A	
CORNELIS, Johan M.	St. John, N.B.	1968 A	
COTE, Donald P.	Montreal, P.Q.	1970 A	
COURTEMANCHE, A. Douglas	Vancouver, B.C.	1965 A	
COWAN, Robert J.	Vancouver, B.C.	1950 S A	
CRAMER, Lester M.	Colorado Springs, Col.	1982 As	
CREPEAU, Rene	Montreal, P.Q.	1976 A	
DALE, Robin H.	Saskatoon, Sask.	1954 A	D 1957
DANIEL, Rollin K.	Montreal, P.Q.	1977 A	
DANSEREAU, Jacques	Montreal, P.Q.	1966 A	
DAWSON, Richard L. G.	London, England	1975 H	
DeKLEINE, E. Hoyt	Snyder, N.Y.	1957 S As	D 1979
DELORME, Roger P.	Montreal, R Q.	1977 A	
DEMPSEY, Paul C.	Tucson, Arizona	1980 As	
DENHOED, Frank V.	Vancouver, B.C.	1974 A	
DESJARDINS, André	Montreal, P.Q.	1976 A	
DES PREZ, John D.	Cleveland, Ohio	1966 As	
DINH, Hang V.	Hamilton, Ont.	1976 A	
DION, Marcel A.	Montreal, P.Q.	1964 A	
DORAY, Jacques E.	Montreal, P.Q.	1965 A	
DOUGLAS, Leith G.	Toronto, Ont.	1969 A	
DREVER, J. Michael	Rexdale, Ont.	1979 A	
DRUMMOND, John A.	Montreal, P.Q.	1952 A	D 1970

DUBOIS, Claude	Montreal, P.Q.	1980 A	
DUFOURMENTEL, Claude	Paris, France	1974 H	
DUFRESNE, Marc G.	Chicoutimi, P.Q.	1973 A	
DUPONT, Claude G.	Montreal, P.Q.	1961 A	
DURANCEAU, Louise A.	Montreal, P.Q.	1975 A	
DURANCEAU, Paul	Laval, P.Q.	1982 A	
ELKIN, David	Montreal, P.Q.	1962 A	
ELSAHY, Nabil I.	Atlanta, Georgia	1973 As	
ENTIN, Martin A.	Montreal, P.Q.	1952 A	
ESCAMILLA-OLIVERA, José T.	Mexico City, Mexico	1979 As	
FARBER, Earl P.	Richmond Hill, Ont.	1967 A	
FARKAS, Leslie G.	Toronto, Ont.	1972 H	
FARMER, Alfred W.	Toronto, Ont.	1947 S F	
FARMER, Richard H. D.	Hamilton, Ont.	1963 A	
FIELDING, John F.	Ottawa, Ont.	1961 A	
FITZPATRICK, Donald G.	Vancouver, B.C.	1980 A	
FLEMING, Joseph P.	Houston, Texas	1966 A	
FOLEY, Brian	Vancouver, B.C.	1973 A	
FOWLER, Peter S.	Richmond Hill, Ont.	1980 A	
FOWLOW, William A. (Bert)	Calgary, Alta.	1961 A	
FREIBERG, Arnis	Toronto, Ont.	1968 A	
FRENETTE, Gilles A.	Montreal, P.Q.	1974 A	
GAGNON, Pierre Paul	Sillery, P.Q.	1961 A	
GAGNON, Romuold	Chicoutimi, P.Q.	1973 A	
GARCIA-VELASCO, Manuel	Mexico City, Mexico	1979 As	
GARDERE, Robert A. M.	Waco, Texas	1973 As	
GAREAU, U. Paul	Victoria, B.C.	1964 A	
GAVELIN, Gerald E.	Calgary, Alta.	1967 A	
GENEST, Armand	Montreal, P.Q.	1955 S A	
GERRIE, John W.	Piedmont, P.Q.	1947 S F	
GILBERT, David	Norfolk, Virginia	1978 As	
GILLIES, Sir Harold D.	London, England	1957 H	D 1960
GORDON, Stuart D.	Toronto, Ont.	1947 S F	
GRAHAM, William C. S.	New Westminster, B.C.	1977 A	
GREENE, Dale M.	Mississauga, Ont.	1975 A	
GROSS, Ian G.	Ottawa, Ont.	1979 A	
GRUSS, Joseph S.	Toronto, Ont.	1978 A	
GUICHON, Donald M. P.	New Westminster, B.C.	1978 A	
GUIFFRE, Martin	Edmonton, Alta.	1982 A	
HADDAD, Jacob P.	Trois Rivières, P.Q.	1981 A	
HALL, Harold C.	Toronto, Ont.	1975 A	
HAMPOLE, Madhu K.	Oshawa, Ont.	1972 A	
HARRIS, Robert W.	Montreal, P.Q.	1966 A	
HAYASHI, Tatsuyuki	Edmonton, Alta.	1969 A	
HEBERT, Georges P.	Quebec City, P.Q.	1975 A	
HEBERT, J. Gerard	Outremont, P.Q.	1950 S A	

HEBERT, Louis	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1970 A	
HECKADON, Robert G.	Windsor, Ont.	1967 A	
HEDDLE, Stewart B.	Hamilton, Ont.	1977 A	
HEIN, Kent S.	Lethbridge, Alta.	1982 A	
HILL, John B.	Barrie, Ont.	1973 A	
HOFFMEISTER, F. Stanley	Buffalo, N.Y.	1959 As	
HOLDEN, George P.	Regina, Sask.	1970 A	
HOLLIS, Harlow R.	Victoria, B.C.	1979 A	
HOPSON, W. L. Gilbert	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1975 A	
HORTON, Charles E.	Norfolk, Virginia	1982 H	
HUBBLE, Bryan D.	Minneapolis, Minn.	1973 As	
HURST, Lawrence N.	London, Ont.	1973 A	
INGLIS, Douglas S.	Moncton, N.B.	1975 A	
Ivy Robert H.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1957 H	D 1975
JACKSON, Ian T.	Rochester, Minn.	1981 H	
JAFFE, Stanley	South Euclid, Ohio	1975 As	
JAMES, Melville R.	Ottawa, Ont.	1977 A	
JAMIESON, Howard S.	Winnipeg, Man.	1970 A	
JOLICOEUR, Amyot	Quebec City, P.Q.	1977 S A	
JONES, Neville C.	North Vancouver, B.C.	1971 A	
KEMSLEY, Graham M.	Calgary, Alta.	1977 A	
KERNAHAN, Desmond A.	Chicago, Ill.	1963 As	
KESTER, David A.	Vancouver, B.C.	1977 A	
KEYZER, John J.	Newmarket, Ont.	1975 A	
KIEHN, Clifford L.	New Bern, N.C.	1957 S As	
KILGOUR, Charles S.	Toronto, Ont.	1956 S A	
KNIGHT, Charles R.	Kelowna, B.C.	1965 A	
KNOWLTON, Robert J.	Toronto, Ont.	1966 A	
KNUTSON, Gordon H.	Toronto, Ont.	1967 A	
KONTOR, Jurgen A.	Brampton, Ont.	1976 A	
LABELLE, Jean J.	Montreal, P.Q.	1970 A	
LABOW, Stanley S.	Ottawa, Ont.	1970 A	
LANGLOIS, Pierre	Quebec City, P.Q.	1974 A	
LANGSTON, F. Robert G.	Naramata, B.C.	1952 S A	
LAU, Chosen C. S.	Windsor, Ont.	1970 A	
LAUZON, Gilles C.	Longueuil, P.Q.	1968 A	
LAVERTU, Denis R. J.	Neufchatel, P.Q.	1976 A	
LAW, Warren C.	Waterloo, Ont.	1982 A	
LEGARE, Adolphe M.	Pointe Claire, P.Q.	1967 A	
LeMESURIER, Arthur B.	Toronto, Ont.	1956 H	D 1982
LINDSAY, Robert L.	Calgary, Alta.	1980 A	
LINDSAY, William K	Toronto, Ont.	1954 A	
LINDSAY, William R. N.	Toronto, Ont.	1958 A	
LLOYD, Gary R.	Oakville, Ont.	1973 A	
LOBAY, Gary W.	Edmonton, Alta.	1974 A	
MacKAY, Peter A.	Vancouver, B.C.	1975 A	
MacKINNON, Susan E.	Toronto, Ont.	1981 A	

MAGI, Enzo	Calgary, Alta.	1978 A	
MAHONEY, James L.	Toronto, Ont.	1982 A	
MANCHESTER, William M..	Auckland, N.Z	1977 H	
MANKTELOW, Ralph T.	Toronto, Ont.	1973 A	
MARTIN, Raymond D.	Toronto, Ont.	1982 A	
MARTIN, Stephen R.	Peterborough, Ont.	1980 A	
McCAIN, W. Gregory	Willowdale, Ont.	1976 A	
McCORMACK, Robert M.	Rochester, N.Y.	1957 As	
McDOUGALL, E. Peter	Toronto, Ont.	1966 A	
McFARLANE, Robert M.	London, Ont.	1960 A	
McGREGOR, Ian A.	Glasgow, Scotland	1976 H	
McKEE, Nancy H.	Toronto, Ont.	1978 A	
McLEAN, Hugh A.	Toronto, Ont.	1981 A	
McNICHOL, J. Wallace	Hamilton, Ont.	1947 S F	D 1976
McQUEEN, Thomas A.	Victoria, B.C.	1975 A	
MENARD, Yvon	Montreal, P.Q.	1979 A	
MENNA, Glauco	Windsor, Ont.	1980 A	
MERKELEY, Norman P.	Ganges, B.C.	1949 S A	
MIDGLEY, Robert D.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1968 A	
MILES, Neil C.	Weston, Ont.	1980 A	
MILLMAN, David G.	West Hill, Ont.	1975 A	
MIREHOUSE, Orville J.	Hamilton, Ont.	1956 A	
MOK, Lawrence M.	Peterborough, Ont.	1979 A	
MORSE, Peter C.	Winnipeg, Man.	1981 A	
MOUFARRÈGE, Richard	Montreal, P.Q.	1979 A	
MOYSA, Gerald L.	Edmonton, Alta.	1981 A	
MUNRO, Ian R.	Toronto, Ont.	1971 A	
MURRAY, James F.	Toronto, Ont.	1954 A	
NEWTON, Robert A.	Toronto, Ont.	1966 A	
NICOLLE, Frederick V.	London, England	1964 As	
NOOTENS, Jean V.	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1978 A	
NORONHA, Aloysius J.	Scarborough, Ont.	1963 A	
O'BRIEN, David E.	North Vancouver, B.C.	1976 A	
ORD, John V. R.	Toronto, Ont.	1947 S F	
ORFALI, Charles G.	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1979 A	
ORGEL, Michael G.	Albuquerque, N.M.	1977 As	
OSBERG, Peter E.	West Vancouver, B.C.	1981 A	
OSBORNE, Ronald J.	West Hill, Ont.	1970 A	
PAKIAM, Ivan	DesMoines, Iowa	1974 As	
PALMER, Charles R.	Willowdale, Ont.	1968 A	
PAPILLON, Jacques	Montreal, P.Q.	1969 A	
PARENTEAU, Jean-Marie	Montreal, EQ.	1969 A	
PARKHILL, Winston S.	Halifax, N.S.	1973 A	
PEERS, Robert R.	Burnaby, B.C.	1979 A	
PELLEMANS, Wilhelm	Montreal, P.Q.	1980 A	
PERRAS, Colette	Montreal, P.Q.	1975 A	
PERRON, Wayne R.	Calgary, Alta.	1980 A	

PETERS, Walter J.	Toronto, Ont.	1978 A	
PICKARD, Edgar W.	Victoria, B.C.	1951 S A	
PIERSON, Donald G.	Oshawa, Ont.	1970 A	
POW, Cyrus G.	Vancouver, B.C.	1955 S A	
POY, Neville G.	Scarborough, Ont.	1968 A	
PRÉVOST, Yves	Montreal, P.Q.	1956 A	
PURI, Ajay K.	Burlington, Ont.	1981 A	
QUAYLE, James T.B.	Surrey, B.C.	1958 A	
RAI, D. Kimit	New Westminster, B.C.	1977 A	
READING, George	Rochester, N.Y.	1979 As	
RÉGNAULT, Paule C.	Montreal, P.Q.	1960 A	
RENSHAW, H. Vaughan	Hamilton, Ont.	1953 S A	D 1981
RESCH, Claudia C.	Winnipeg, Man.	1980 A	
RHEAULT, J. Gerald	Montreal, P.Q.	1977 A	
RIGG, Bruce M.	San Antonio, Texas	1970 As	
RISDON, E. Fulton	Toronto, Ont.	1947 F H	D 1968
ROACH, Muriel P.	Etobicoke, Ont.	1980 A	
ROBERTS, David	Dyfed, Wales	1971 A	
ROBERTS, T. Michael F.	Halifax, N.S.	1966 A	
ROBERTSON, Donald C.	Toronto, Ont.	1952 S A	
ROBERTSON, G. Andrew	Winnipeg, Man.	1982 A	
ROBINSON, Theodore J.	New Westminster, B.C.	1974 A	
ROSS, James E	Halifax, N.S.	1961 A	
ROY, Alphonse	Quebec City, P.Q.	1977 A	
ROY, Michel A.	Quebec City, P.Q.	1981 A	
SALTER, Eden R.	Toronto, Ont.	1973 A	D 1979
SAMUEL, Steve E. S.	Downsview, Ont.	1981 A	
SCHULTZ, Richard C.	Park Ridge, Ill.	1982 As	
SCHWARZ, Gaston	Montreal, P.Q.	1979 A	
SÉBASTIEN, Guy	Montreal, P.Q.	1969 A	D 1971
SHAMMAS, Nouri	Toronto, Ont.	1981 A	
SHAPIRO, Maynard	Montreal, P.Q.	1969 A	
SHEEN, Jack H.	New York City, N.Y.	1980 H	
SHIMIZU, Henry J.	Edmonton, Alta.	1964 A	
SHOEMAKER, Patrick J.	Kingston, Ont.	1974 A	
SHORE, Benjamin	Brampton, Ont.	1971 A	
SILVER, Harold L.	Toronto, Ont.	1960 A	
SIMMONS, Elizabeth L.	Oshawa, Ont.	1977 A	
SINGH, G. Balbir	Winnipeg, Man.	1976 A	
SKOOG, Tord	Uppsala, Sweden	1973 H	D 1977
SNELLING, Charles F. T.	Vancouver, B.C.	1971 A	
SON HING, Quintin R.	Vancouver, B.C.	1978 A	
SOROKOLIT, Robert W.	Fort Worth, Texas	1976 As	
SOROKOLIT, Walter T.	Burlington, Ont.	1966 A	
SPARKES, Gerald L.	St. John, N.B.	1977 A	
STARK, David B.	Syracuse, N.Y.	1977 As	
STARR, Joseph A.	Willowdale, Ont.	1971 A	



STAVRAKY, Waldo K.	London, Ont.	1967 A	
STEPHENSON, Donald G.	Kitchener, Ont.	1963 A	
STRANC, Miroslaw F.	Winnipeg, Man.	1982 A	
STUART, William A.	Nanaimo, B.C.	1977 A	
STUBBS, Robert H.	Toronto, Ont.	1981 A	
SUNDERLAND, Mark P.	Kamloops, B.C.	1979 A	
SUTTON, Frank R.	Calgary, Alta.	1980 A	
SWEET, Robert L.	Pointe Claire, P.Q.	1969 A	D 1981
SZLAZAK, Jan P.	Regina, Sask.	1954 S A	
TACHÉ, Charles R.	Outremont, P.Q.	1971 A	
TANZ, E. Mitchell	Toronto, Ont.	1961 A	
TAYLOR, G. Allan	Ottawa, Ont.	1969 A	
TAYLOR, G. Ian	Melbourne, Australia	1981 H	
TAYLOR, John R.	Etobicoke, Ont.	1972 A	
TERSHAKOWEC, Markian	Burlingame, Cal.	1973 As	
TERZIS, Julia K.	Norfolk, Va.	1977 As	
TÉTU, Félix-André	Quebec City, P.Q.	1982 A	
THÉRIAULT, Claude	Ste. Justine, P.Q.	1981 A	
THOMA, Achilleas	Hamilton, Ont.	1981 A	
THOMPSON, Robert P.	Vancouver, B.C.	1976 A	
THOMSON, Harry S.	Phoenix, Ariz.	1960 As	
THOMSON, Hugh G.	Toronto, Ont.	1961 A	
TILLEY, A. Ross	Toronto, Ont.	1947 S F	
TRUEMAN, Douglas H. M.	Fredericton, N.B.	1973 A	
TRUSCOTT, Darryl G.	Hamilton, Ont.	1977 A	
TURNER, Ronald G. B.	Sudbury, Ont.	1972 A	
TWEED, Anne E. J.	Halifax, N.S.	1982 A	
VALLÉE, Henri	Candiac, P.Q.	1969 A	
VISTNES, Lars M.	Palo Alto, Cal.	1976 As	
VOLOSHIN, P. James	Edmonton, Alta.	1973 A	
WALKER, F. George	Ottawa, Ont.	1963 A	
WALTERS, Conrad	Ottawa, Ont.	1982 A	
WARSHAWSKI, Edward	St. Catharines, Ont.	1965 A	
WASLEN, Gregory D.	Calgary, Alta.	1981 A	
WATERS, W. Reid	Winnipeg, Man,	1962 A	
WEATHERLEY-WHITE, R. Christopher A.	Denver, Col.	1978 As	
WEEKS, Paul M.	St. Louis, Mo.	1980 H	
WELBOURNE, Robert W.	Thunder Bay, Ont.	1965 A	
WELLMAN, John M.	Vancouver, B.C.	1970 A	
WHIDDEN, Peter G.	Calgary, Alta.	1972 A	
WILKES, Gordon H.	Edmonton, Alta.	1982 A	
WILKIE, Theodore F.	Vancouver, B.C.	1965 A	D 1977
WILLIAMS, H. Bruce	Montreal, P.Q.	1963 A	
WOOLHOUSE, Frederick M.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1947 S F	
WYLLIE, A. Kenneth	Kingston, Ont.	1973 A	
WYSHYNSKI, Peter E.	Kitchener, Ont.	1969 A	

YATES, E. Keith	Baytown, Texas	1974 A	
ZONDERVAN, James H.	Saskatoon, Sask.	1977 A	
ZUKER, Ronald M.	Toronto, Ont.	1978 A	

This list contains the names of all past and present members in all of the categories of membership, with the year in which they became members. Some of those listed are no longer members for various reasons. Their names are, nevertheless, included as all have played a part in the history of the Society.

The following symbols indicate category of membership.

- A — Active
- As — Associate
- F — Founder
- H — Honorary
- S — Senior
- D — Deceased member with date of death

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