

# DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

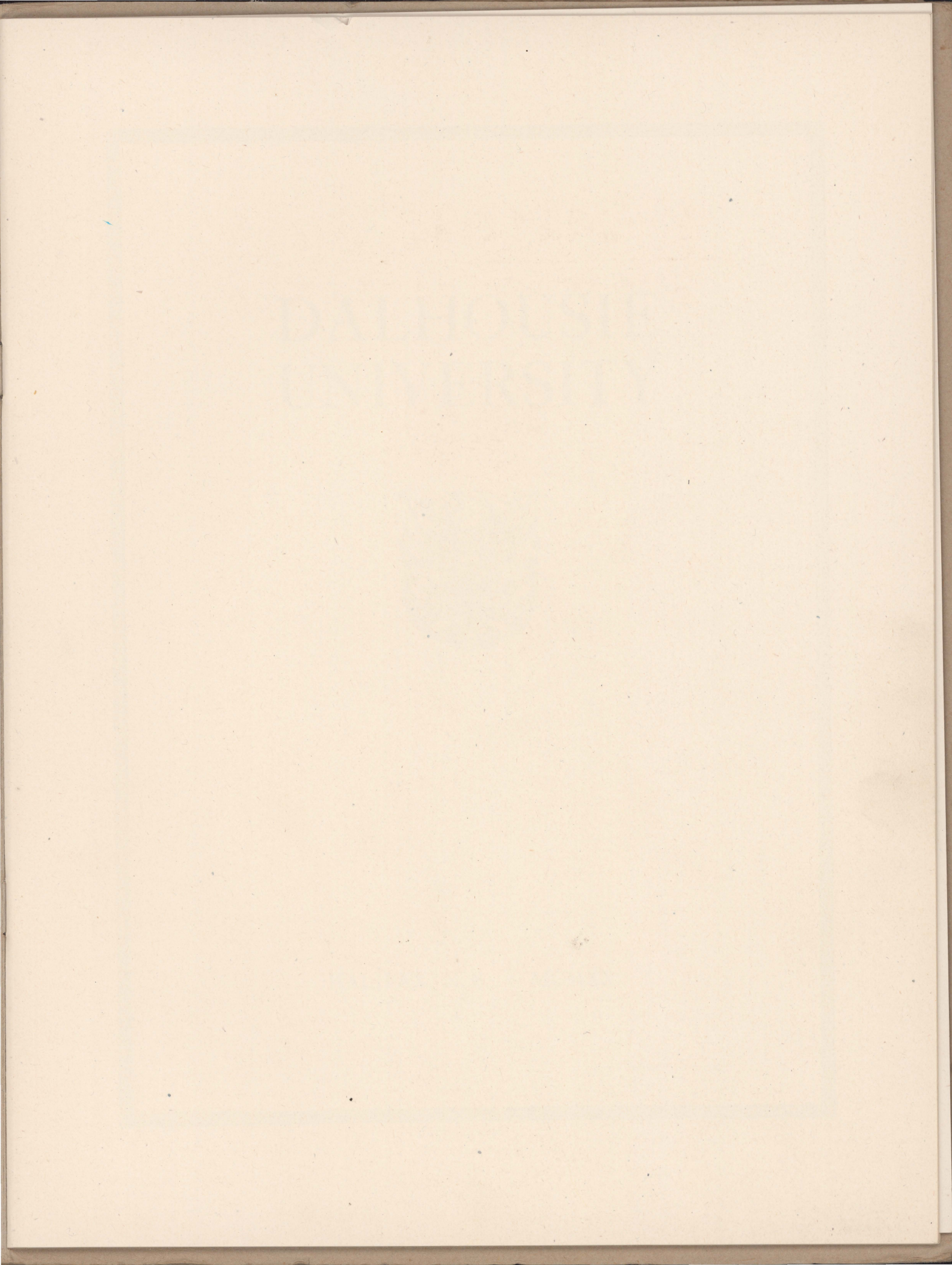


HALIFAX, N.S. MCMXX

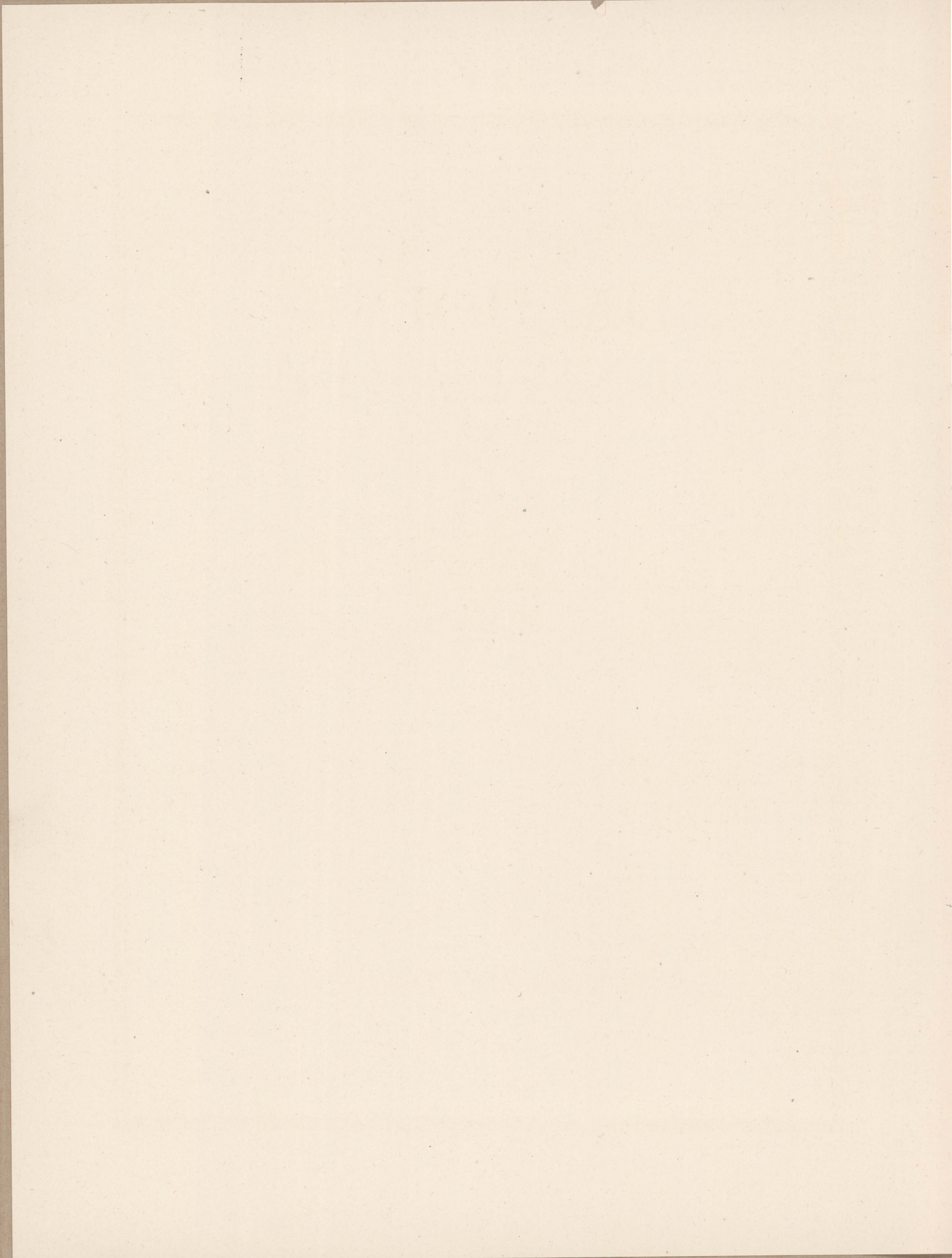














# DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



HALIFAX, N. S. MCMXX.



IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1820  
AND IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN  
of His Sacred Majesty George the IV  
KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF  
**GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND**

*&c: &c: &c:*  
*The Corner Stone of this College*  
DESIGNED FOR

A PUBLIC SEMINARY  
*in which the Youth of this and other*  
BRITISH PROVINCES may be EDUCATED in the  
Various Branches of Literature, Science & Useful Arts

WAS LAID

*By His Excellency Lieutenant General*  
The Right Honourable  
**GEORGE RAMSAY EARL OF DALHOUSIE**  
Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle  
Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable  
Military order of the Bath, CAPTAIN GENERAL  
and GOVERNOR in CHIEF in and over his Majestys  
Provinces of LOWER CANADA, UPPER CANADA,  
NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK and  
THE ISLANDS of PRINCE EDWARD & CAPE BRETON,  
*&c: &c: &c:*

ACCOMPANIED BY

*Rear Admiral Griffith & the Captains of His*  
MAJESTY'S SQUADRON ON THE STATION, COLONEL GEORGE MACKIE  
COMMANDANT OF THE GARRISON, LIEUT. COLONEL GAUNTLETT  
Commanding the 62<sup>nd</sup> REGIMENT and the Field Officers of His  
Majestys Forces in this GARRISON *&c. &c. &c.*

ALSO

*John George Pyke Esq. Grand Master, the Grand*  
Wardens, Officers & Brethren of the Respective Lodges  
of Freemasons in Halifax, MAY 22<sup>nd</sup>

FACSIMILE OF THE BRASS ON THE CORNER STONE OF  
THE ORIGINAL DALHOUSIE COLLEGE



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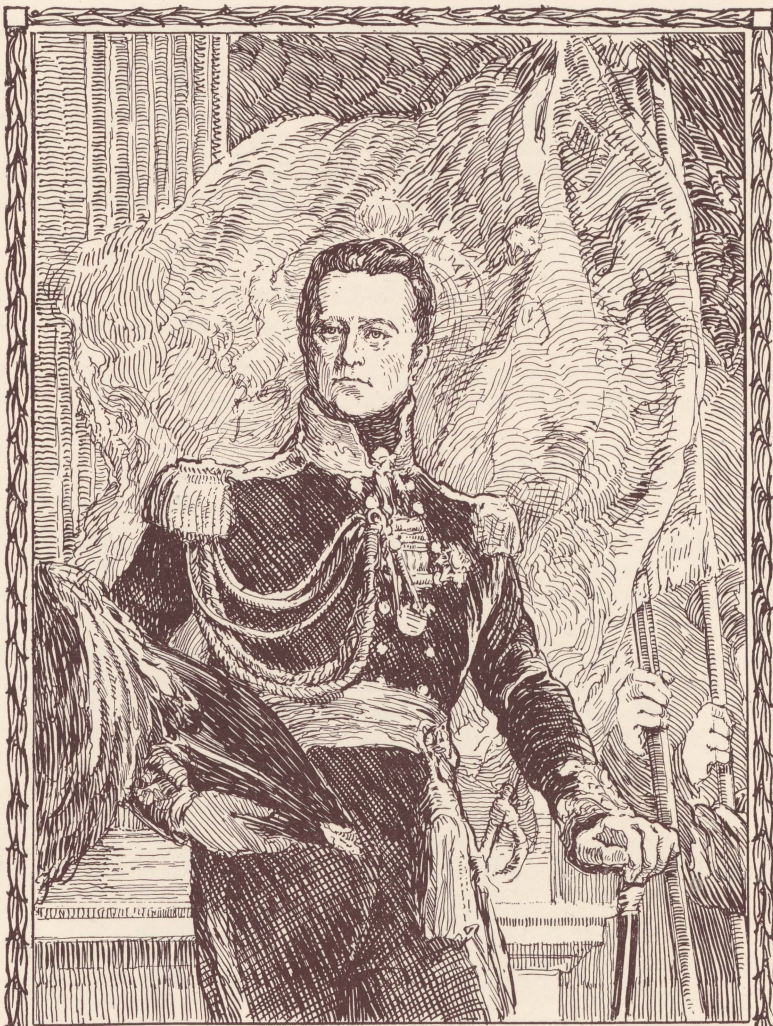
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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE RAMSAY  
NINTH EARL OF DALHOUSIE  
FOUNDER OF DALHOUSIE COLLEGE



# Dalhousie

## Past, Present and the Future

**T**HE great need of our country to-day is Leadership—trained Leadership. That fact has been brought closely home to us by the great war. In the wake of the war there press upon us problems of the community, of the city, of the province and of the state, of a character hitherto unknown. We need leadership of the highest type to show us how these problems may be solved. We want trained men—men who can think—to lead us straight along a pathway beset with many difficulties. In every profession, in every trade and calling, there is a demand for men who are trained to think, to help us solve the many new problems which come up every day.

Where are we to get these educated men ?

From the Universities and Colleges. Where else ?

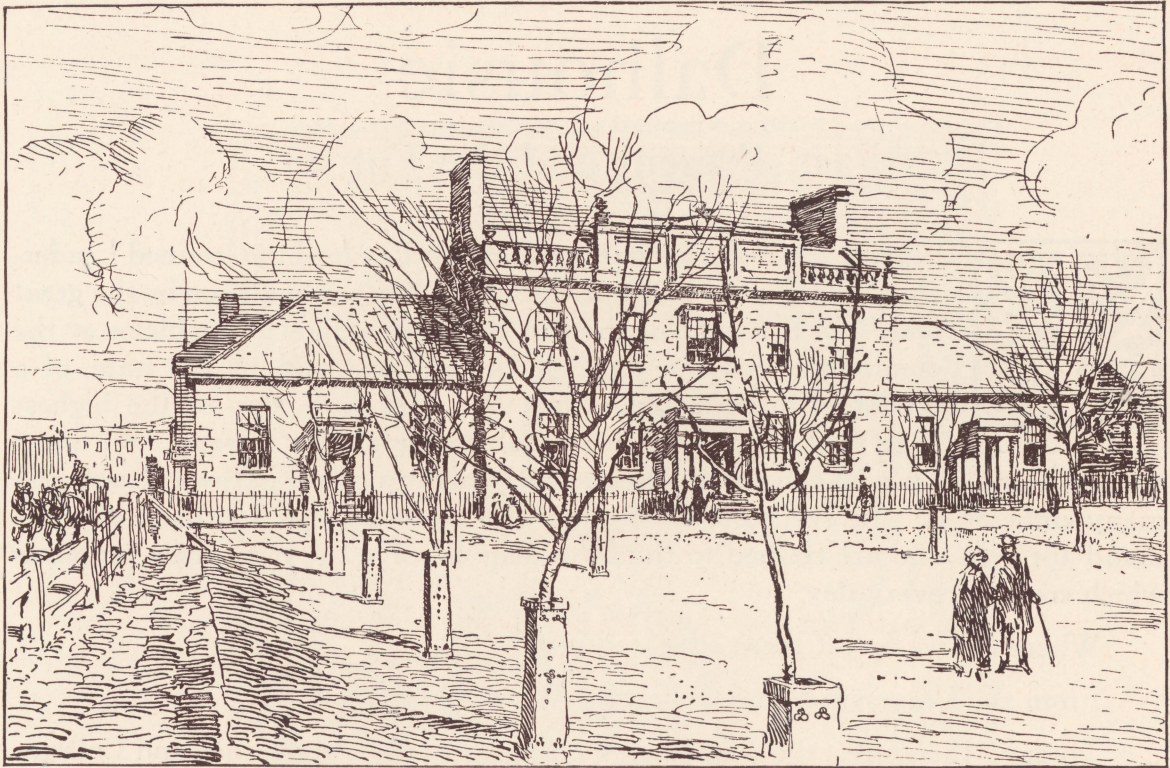
To-day, therefore, the country is turning to its Universities and Colleges demanding that they increase their output of trained men.

But the country forgets that in the days immediately before the war the value of the University did not bulk so largely in its eyes. The value of the trained mind was not then so generally recognized. Therefore the Universities were none too generously supported. The war took from them the majority of their students. Its ending found them under-staffed, under-endowed, and under-equipped, facing a demand many times greater than ever for the production of trained minds. This demand is imperative and urgent. The Universities are doing their best, but the strain on their present resources is almost at the breaking point. Consequently, if the Universities are to meet the demand made upon them by the public, their resources must be strengthened, their endowments must be increased and their equipment must be enlarged. The public is demanding increased and better service of the Universities. This service will cost money; that money the public must provide.

Universities are always on the verge of insolvency. For years they lived up to the last penny of their income in an endeavor to render laudable public service. They assumed the liabilities of higher education faster than they accumulated endowment. At the same time they have not been wasteful. They made every penny count. The members of the teaching staff served for the most inadequate salaries, they improvised equipment; and they took on other work



## DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE



THE ORIGINAL DALHOUSIE COLLEGE, 1820-1887, SITUATED ON GRAND PARADE

in leisure time to help them earn a living wage. Now the Universities are at the parting of the ways. On the one hand is the tremendously increased demand for higher education, on the other the inadequacy of the facilities and the money for giving it. There is, too, the awakened appreciation by the public of the value and the need of the trained mind. The latter attitude will inevitably draw the teachers to the professions or to business life where the rewards are more commensurate with the service rendered than in the teaching profession. If the quality of teaching is to be preserved more adequate salaries must be paid.

The University of Dalhousie College has suffered in common with all the Universities of this continent. But these are not the only problems which Dalhousie has to face. An equipment and staff designed to meet the needs of 400 students is suddenly confronted with the necessity of providing facilities for 620 students. There is literally not room enough, there are literally not teachers enough, to meet the needs of these new students.

So Dalhousie must not only have funds to increase the salaries of her present staff, but she must add largely to that staff and secure more equipment if she is to do properly the work which has been pressed upon her.



## DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

A careful estimate has been made of the reasonable cost of meeting this demand and it is found that at least \$1,000,000 is required to make a beginning.

In appealing to the public for this additional endowment, Dalhousie not only expects to be asked the very proper question, "What have you done, and what do you propose to do to justify the request that the public should give you One Million Dollars?"; but it is eager to answer it.

### WHAT DALHOUSIE HAS DONE

Founded over one hundred years ago as an outcome of the war which ended in 1814, Dalhousie at the beginning of the great war in 1914 had become a University with a strong Arts College, associated with well established professional schools, of Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, caring for the higher educational needs of the Maritime Provinces with its population of nearly 1,000,000. A small University, it is true—small in point of number of students—but with a strong teaching staff. Small, and yet seven or eight thousand students had passed through its halls. Its reputation for sound learning was equal to any, and its proud record of proved public service to its constituency was admitted by all.

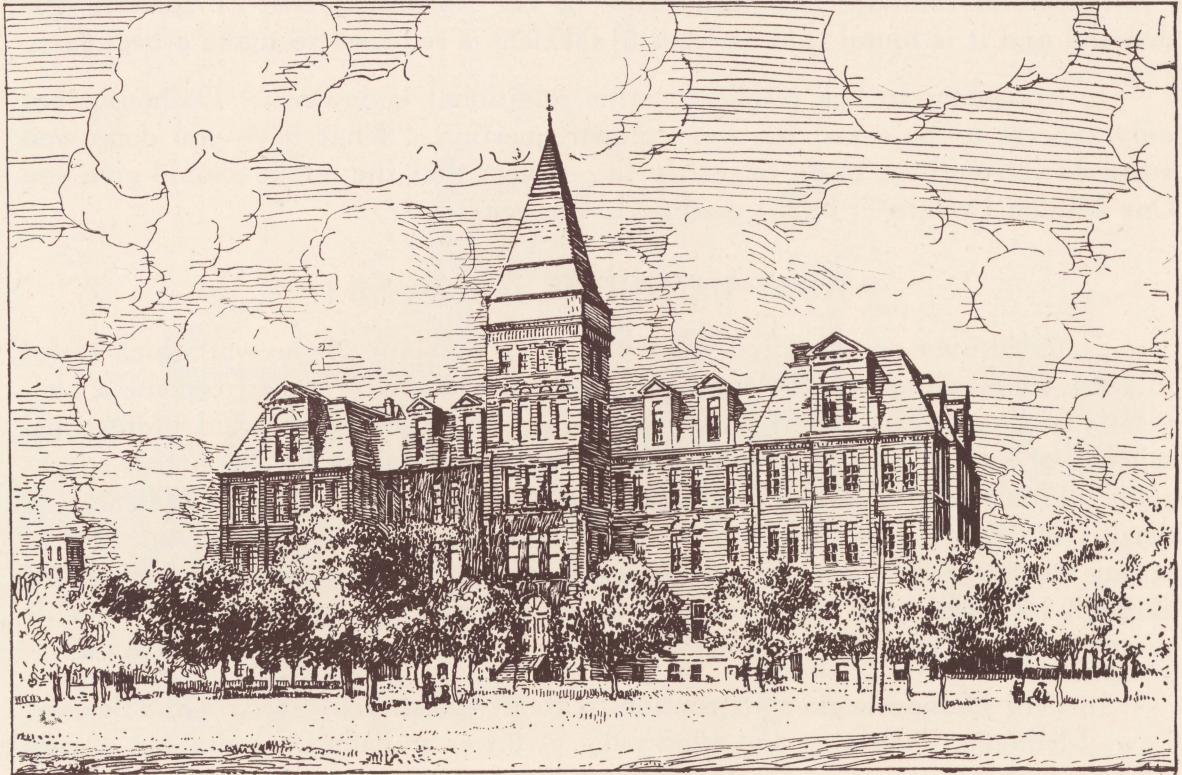
In 1914 Dalhousie gave instruction to about 400 students in Arts and Science, Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy. It was pursuing a quiet but steady policy of improvement and advancement in every department. It always has been hampered by insufficient funds, notwithstanding that it has always seemed to get more and better returns in terms of instruction out of a dollar than any other college. For years from seventy to eighty per cent. of the money it expended in the Arts and Science faculty went to pay for the actual teaching of its students. This is the highest percentage of any college on the list of the Carnegie Foundation, a fact commented upon by the President of that institution.

In 1912, a well considered programme of needed expansion was embarked upon. The Studley site was purchased, a Science building and Memorial Library were erected; and the Forrest Building on Carleton Street was given over to the professional schools. The estate of Studley covering over forty acres purchased for \$50,000 is estimated to be worth \$250,000 to-day, and the two buildings with their equipment which cost approximately \$225,000 could not be duplicated to-day for less than twice that sum.

At the opening of the session of 1919, Dalhousie was called upon to provide instruction for 620 students with a staff and equipment which was pressed to the limit to teach an average of 400. In other words, Dalhousie found its liability in regard to teaching increased by more than fifty per cent., while its resources remained stationary. But those figures do not tell the whole story. The salaries previously paid its staff had become grossly inadequate. These salaries must be



## DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE



FORREST BUILDING, THE SECOND DALHOUSIE, ERECTED 1887

increased. The expense of everything had been increased by the war, so that the equipment and supplies which Dalhousie required annually to purchase went up in proportion. As a matter of fact, Dalhousie's expenses have more than doubled since 1914.

Dalhousie being a non-denominational college could not as of right appeal to any particular denomination for support. She has had, however, the warm sympathy of many members of the Presbyterian Church, which body discontinued its Arts College in 1865 when Dalhousie was re-organized, and most of the benefactions which enabled Dalhousie to serve so well her constituency during the last century came from members of that body.

### WHAT DALHOUSIE PROPOSES TO DO

Dalhousie proposes to maintain the high standards which have made her famous as a school of learning. Dalhousie aims to grow and expand as the demands made upon her increase. Dalhousie lives to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of the Maritime Provinces for a Maritime University capable of ministering to all their educational needs. As these needs multiply, it will be Dalhousie's endeavor to satisfy them. If Dalhousie fails to meet these aspirations, the labor





REV. THOMAS McCULLOCH, D.D.  
First President, 1838-1843

and sacrifices of past generations to enable her thus far to carry on her work will have been in vain; a pressing need of the people of these Provinces will remain unsatisfied; and one of the great truths taught by the world war will have been lost upon us.

Dalhousie is not embarking on any vague policy of expansion merely for expansion's sake; she has no ambition to become a big unwieldy University. She is making plans only to take care of the steadily increasing demands on her to be expected during the next decade. She is already overcrowded. She is aiming merely to maintain the maximum of usefulness possible within her particular



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE



REV. JAMES ROSS, D.D.  
Second President, 1863-1885

sphere. Her guiding principle is to supply the youth of the Maritime Provinces with a sound education. She desires to preserve the quality of Dalhousie service for them and for future generations. Her main ambition is to render useful public service to all.

To do this, however, Dalhousie needs a very considerable increase in endowments.

**First**—To put its present establishment on a sound financial basis in view of the greatly increased cost of every department;



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE



REV. JOHN FORREST, D.D.  
Third President, 1885-1911

**Second**—To provide adequate class rooms and recreation facilities for the present student body;

**Third**—To begin the erection of residences for the men and women students;

**Fourth**—To provide for development commensurate with the demands which are being made upon her.

In order that the needs of the University may be placed before the public authoritatively there follows an extract from the President's last Annual Report, setting out concisely what Dalhousie must have to enable her to do efficiently the work she is now trying to do.





ARTHUR STANLEY MACKENZIE, Ph.D., F.R.S.C.  
Fourth and Present President

### **THE NEEDS OF DALHOUSIE**

By Dr. A. Stanley MacKenzie, President of Dalhousie

“Dalhousie does not exist for herself; nor does any absolutely free, untrammled, democratic, non-sectarian University. She exists at the people’s will, and if she did not perform that will, she would cease to exist. She can only exist, and can only have existed for these hundred years, because she serves the people. There is no such thing as giving to Dalhousie as something apart from the country. Those who have given to Dalhousie gave only to themselves and the public generally; the University is only an organization for the spending of those gifts entrusted



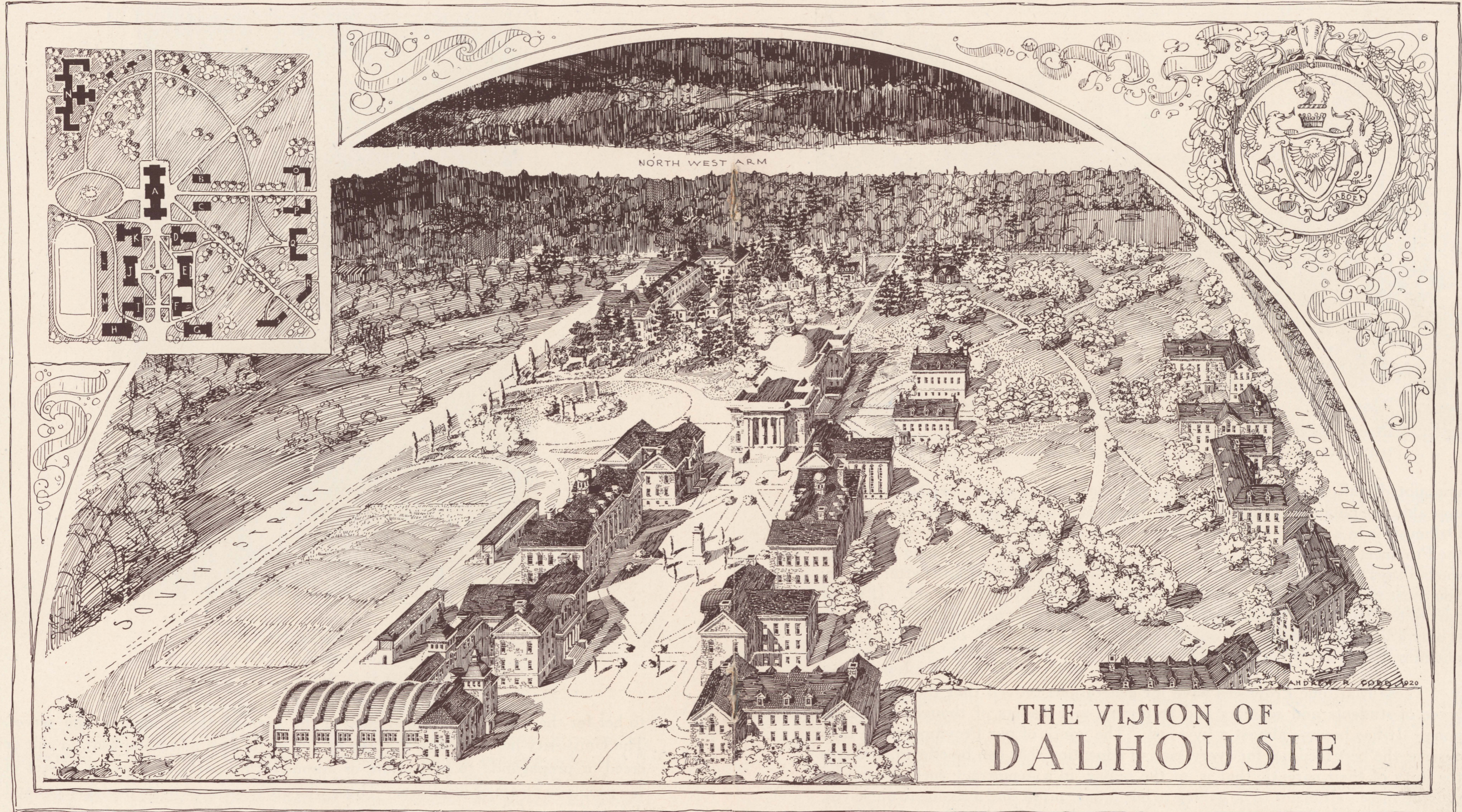
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE



CHARLES MACDONALD, M.A.  
Professor of Mathematics, 1863-1901

to her for the higher educational good of the part of the Dominion she serves. The University has no selfish purpose or aim of its own to accomplish; no cult or creed or propaganda to perpetuate or stimulate; no party or division or sect of the people to please or displease. Those who are associated in its management and direction give of their time and ability for no financial return, as in the case of the Board, or for an admittedly inadequate remuneration, as in the case of the teaching staff. Surely then Dalhousie does not exist for herself. These statements are



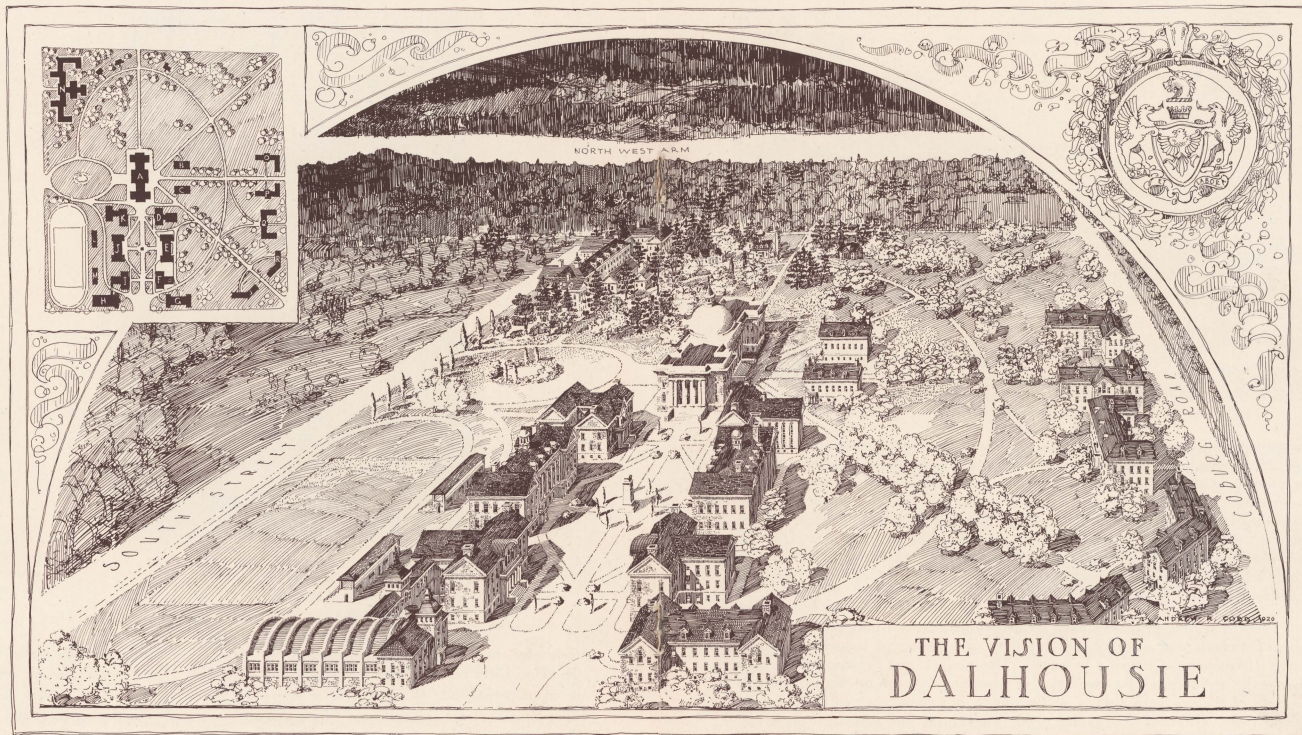


THE VISION OF DALHOUSIE

KEY TO CHART

A—Arts and Administration. B—Museum. C—Chapel. D—Library. E—Science. F—Science. G—Science. H—Gymnasium. I—Students' Building. J—Arts. K—Law.  
 L—M—Stands. W—Women's Dormitories. O—P—Q—R—S—Dormitories.





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## DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE



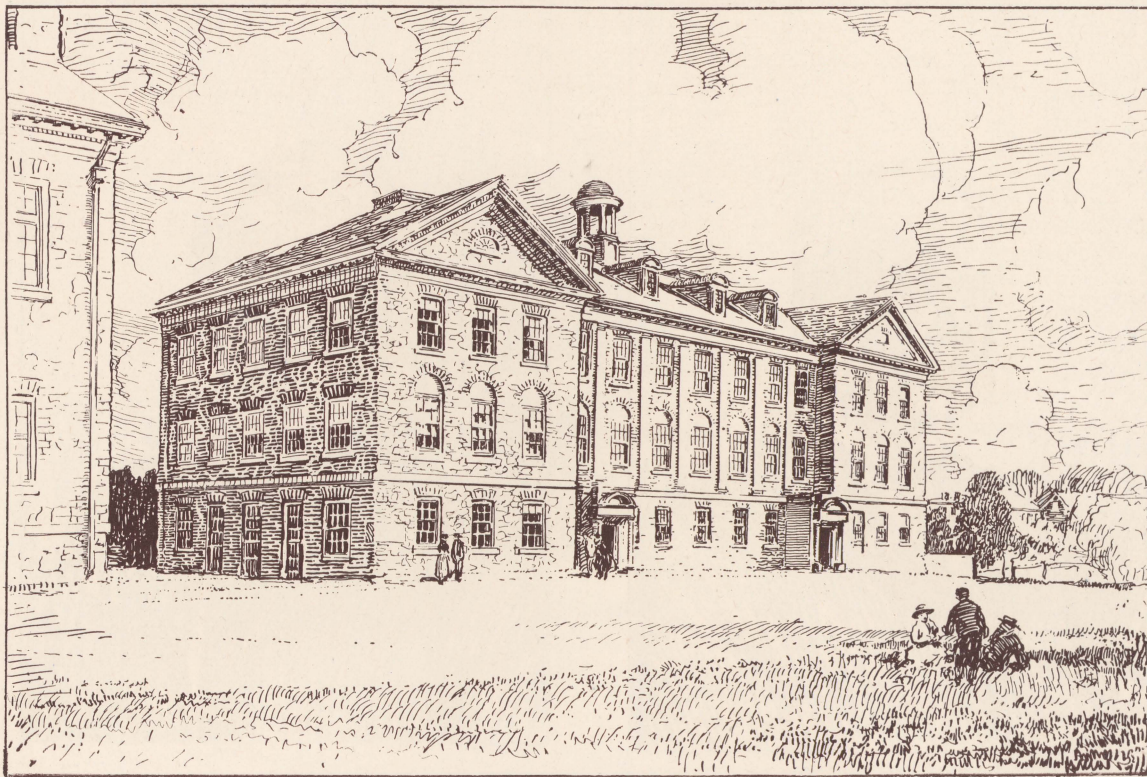
THE MACDONALD MEMORIAL LIBRARY, ERECTED AT STUDLEY, 1914

undoubtedly all trite and truisms; but they need to be said, especially when we appeal to the public for increase of endowments and increased facilities for teaching. Dalhousie is in a special position to make an appeal of this kind to every person in the Province, for she has, to repeat it, no selfish end to serve. In asking for money she but says to the people: 'You are needing and asking for more and better service; you must pay for it; our power to serve is determined by what we get. It is our part to tell you what is the cost of what you want; it is your part to give.' Dalhousie is only a limited reservoir, and only as much can be taken out of it as has been put into it.

"These Maritime Provinces have for generations proved that they produce a breed of students and scholars and statesmen and leaders of thought second to none. It has become almost a by-word. The youth of our Provinces must then deserve the best facilities for every kind of education that can be offered, and it is the duty of their parents, that is, of the public, in a democracy such as ours, to provide these. It ought to be galling to our proper pride, and a shame to ourselves, if our sons and daughters have to go away from these Maritime Provinces for any part of their education, except for certain highly specialized, advance post-graduate courses. Dalhousie need therefore make no apology for appealing to the people



## DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE



THE SCIENCE BUILDING, THE FIRST BUILDING ERECTED AT STUDLEY, 1912

for all the money needed to build up in Eastern Canada a University equipped to meet the needs of young men and women wishing to prepare themselves for any walk in life.

“So much is needed that an inventory of all our needs might appear somewhat extreme; but even if we could be given immediately all we need, we could not apply it judiciously. A University must grow by stages; and I propose to give a list of those things only which we need most and which we can provide immediately if we have the necessary funds. This is the first stage of needed growth, and the need is serious and absolute.

“In the forefront of these immediate needs I put the increase of endowment necessary to enable us to increase salaries by at least thirty per cent. Even this will not enable us to pay the same relative salaries we were paying before the war. As our salary list is now about \$50,000, this means an added endowment of \$300,000. It is a very obvious and very serious fact, that without this increase in salaries the quality of the professoriate will deteriorate, and the students and the people get a correspondingly inferior quality of instruction, a thing which cannot be considered for a moment. It is well to recall here that the cost of educating a student is two to four times what he pays in fees for that education.

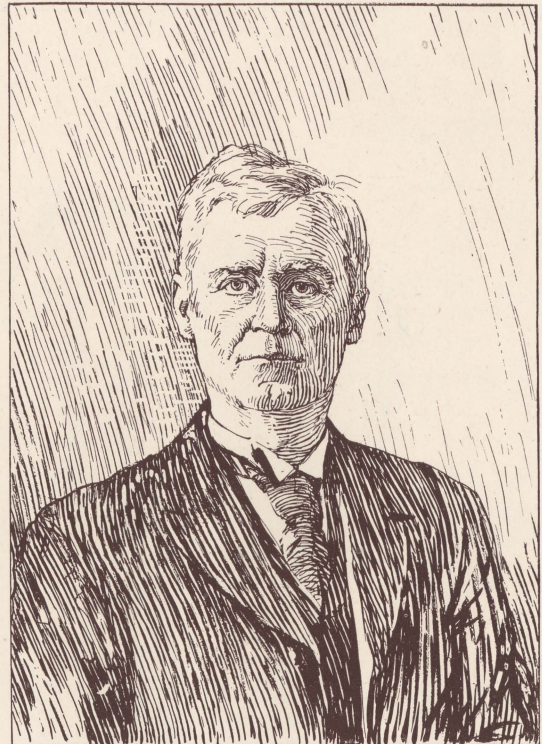


## DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

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ANDREW WALKER HERDMAN LINDSAY, M.D.  
Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine, 1885-1915



RICHARD CHAPMAN WELDON, LL.D.  
Dean of the Law School, 1883-1914

“To maintain the standard of education which Dalhousie has given in the past requires, then, increased endowments. To broaden its curriculum and to provide instruction in new departments demanded by the public requires still further endowments.

“This brings us to the second of our pressing needs, endowment for new chairs. The first new chair to be endowed should be one in Economics, not only because it is now much needed for the Arts course, but also because the University must meet the call for education for business. In order to make a start in the provision of courses especially intended for students looking forward to a business career, there must be founded in addition to a chair of Economics at least one of Commerce, and there should be also one of Spanish and Portuguese. The methods of teaching Law have become radically changed, and Dalhousie must modernize its methods in this regard. We need at once at least two more full-time professors of Law. This department would be called upon to give important courses of lectures in the proposed department of Commerce. As the foundation for a professorship should be at least \$75,000, the new endowment needed for these chairs is about \$375,000.



## DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE



MEET OF THE TANDEM CLUB ON THE GRAND PARADE IN FRONT OF THE OLD COLLEGE

“I have left out of this account endowment for the Faculty of Medicine, because its needs are in a class by itself. There is only one Chair in this Faculty which is endowed, Anatomy, and only about one-half of its endowment has yet been paid in. Five more chairs need founding immediately, those of Physiology, Pathology, Biology, Bio-chemistry and Hygiene, and there should also be one of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, and one of Medicine. Thus at least \$500,000 is needed for endowing the teaching side of the medical department. As a Medical School without facilities for research by the staff cannot maintain its own to-day, a further endowment for library and laboratories of the School of at least \$250,000 is needed. It would require \$200,000 to build needed extensions to the present Forrest Building, so as to enlarge the laboratories adequately or to house the departments of Law and Pharmacy if these were moved to Studley and the space they occupy given up to Medicine. Thus the Medical School alone needs a million.

“So far, I have spoken only of the requirements to maintain and strengthen the teaching power, which is the most important need, as the purpose of a university is to teach. But buildings to teach in, and convenient and comfortable quarters for the students and staff to live in, and facilities for the activities of student life outside of the class-room, are essential elements of successful and sound education.



## DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

"The University is without an Arts Building, and with the increase in the number of students consequent upon the ending of the war it must have more class rooms and offices for the Arts members of the staff. Moreover, the stack portion of the library has not yet been built and is an immediate need. It would take about \$125,000 to provide a small Arts Building and build the first unit of the Library stack. This Arts Building might be the one on the plan opposite the Library. When the final Arts Building is erected, that opposite the Science Building, the former would become the Museum or the Law School.

"On account of the wretched housing conditions in Halifax, which probably will not change much for the better for some years to come, the University has been confronted with the difficult problem of itself erecting residences, if it is to continue to provide for the students desiring to avail themselves of its advantages. Already it has lost many actual and prospective students because they could find lodging and board only at a very high cost, and even then uncomfortable and unwholesome. The University cannot hold its place in the educational world of the country and allow these conditions to continue. A residence and a centre for the life of the women students should be the first building of this nature to be erected; one that will house 60 to 70 students and provide the needed public rooms for all the women students and allow for expansion will cost about \$200,000. A like sum will provide dormitory accommodation for about 100 men; and this first unit of a system of men's residences should also be erected at once.

"Almost equally necessary is a gymnasium or general athletic and social building for the men students; there is at present absolutely no provision whatsoever of this nature. One of the lessons of the war has been the essential value of physical training, and practically all universities have made physical exercise of some form compulsory for every student. Dalhousie cannot do so, because it has no building for the purpose. A gymnasium is only one part of a building or group of buildings, such as Hart House at Toronto University, which should make provision for all the activities of students outside the class-room. A modest equipment to-day would cost \$250,000, but for about one-third of this sum a useful beginning might be made. This would call for the immediate provision of \$75,000 to \$100,000.

"A start should also be made in building, at Studley, houses for the members of the staff. The sum of \$50,000 would be needed to build the first five or six cottages. The rental would pay interest on the capital outlay.



## DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

“Recapitulating, the funds Dalhousie needs, not for any ambitious expansion, but just to do properly the work she has already undertaken, and is now doing, mount up as follows:

	<b>Minimum Need</b>	<b>What We Should Have</b>
For endowment to increase salaries at present paid.....	\$250,000	\$500,000
For endowment for two to four new chairs in Arts.....	150,000	300,000
For endowment for two new chairs in Law....	100,000	150,000
For Arts Building.....	100,000	300,000
For Library Stack.....	25,000	25,000
For Gymnasium and Student Building.....	75,000	250,000
For Women's Building.....	175,000	250,000
For Men's Residences.....	200,000	400,000
	\$1,075,000	\$2,175,000
For endowment for new chairs in Medicine.....		\$500,000
For endowment for Library and Laboratories in Medicine.....		250,000
For extension to building in Medicine.....		200,000
		950,000
		3,125,000
For improvement and upkeep of grounds.....		75,000
For endowment in Faculty of Dentistry.....		200,000
		\$3,400,000

“The One Million Dollars which is to be collected in the coming campaign is shown as the minimum we should have, and it makes no provision whatsoever for Medicine. One-half of it is for endowment and one-half for buildings.”



**AN OPPORTUNITY AND A PRIVILEGE.**

In a sense history is repeating itself. The world is settling down after the greatest conflict in the history of mankind—greatest not merely in the numbers engaged and in the number of countries embroiled, but in the principles around which the conflict raged, and in the consequent upheaval and new cleavage. Reconstruction is essential in every direction. New ideals must prevail. Out of the wreckage the best only have survived and on them a new light has been cast. Mankind is at the parting of the ways, and it looks to its leaders for counsel and direction.

If at this crisis, our educational institutions fail, where shall we look for the guidance we need? It is their special function to maintain the highest ideals, to keep alive the faith of man in the conquering power of liberty, justice and righteousness; to fit men and women for the new world in which they are to live; and to see to it that no boy or girl longs in vain for an education. Universities must take on greater activities than ever before, and for that purpose they must have greater revenues.

Dalhousie faces this new era, with limitless possibilities opening up every day. Shall she be handicapped in her work for lack of funds? It does not seem credible that she should. She has made a proud record in scholarship. She has kept alive her ideals during the past century, and, when the great struggle came, when the powers of Right battled against the powers of Might, Dalhousie sent forth her sons and daughters to make a record surpassed by none. Battle-scarred but victorious, she makes her appeal to all her remaining sons and daughters, wherever they may be, to send her out into the new century equipped to do such work that lustre may be added to the crowns already won by those who remembering her teachings gave all they had, even unto life itself, in defence of noble principles. It is Dalhousie's hour. Shall it pass unredeemed?

Dalhousie's name is written large in the story of Canada. She has left her imprint upon every department and activity of our national life. She has nurtured governors, statesmen, judges, preachers, teachers, lawyers, doctors and business men who have had an influential voice in shaping the destinies of our country. She has stood through the century for humane, broad and liberal education. She has played a noble part in the sacrifices of war and in the duties of peace. The past is an inspiration. She looks now to the future. Inspired by the ideals of her founder and her benefactors she is facing the imperative demands of the new day with high courage and an ardent desire to serve the common weal. Dalhousie is a great national asset.

Yours is the privilege and the duty to help to widen her opportunity for public service.



# Dalhousie University

## Founded 1818

Number of students in normal year	420
Number of students, 1919-20	620
Teaching Staff:	
Full time Professors	13
" " Assistant Professors	1
" " Instructors	5
Part time Professors	19
" " Lecturers	40
" " Demonstrators	17
Total pay roll, Teaching Staff, 1918-19	\$51,590.18
Budget, 1918-19	\$78,338.68

(Figures include all faculties of the University.)

### What It Has Done.

1-Graduated 2,278 men and women and trained many thousands who took less than the full course.

2-Maintained for more than a century traditions of intellectual and religious freedom.

3-Produced many men who have been conspicuous for their service to their country as administrators, teachers, scholars, scientists, writers, executive heads, soldiers and statesmen.

4-Maintained high standards of instruction and developed new teaching methods.

### What It Is Doing.

Producing men trained to serve their country,

Offering courses in all academic subjects to all qualified students.

Opening its courses to all men of intellectual capability by a fair system of entrance examinations, and assisting a determined student by scholarships and aids to work his way.

Interesting itself in the moral, physical and mental welfare of its students.

### Ideals and Possibilities.

To discharge the educational responsibility forced upon it.

To develop its efficiency and scope.

To add new departments as needed.

To maintain its position as one of the leading Canadian Universities.

### What It Needs.

Immediate increase in salaries for its entire teaching staff on an average of at least 30 per cent.

Immediate increase in the number of the teaching staff in existing Departments to maintain the quality of teaching for the largely increased number of students.

The endowment for from two to four new chairs in Arts.

The endowment for two new chairs in Law.

Endowment to establish a course in Commerce.

Residences for men and women students.

Gymnasium and student building.

A stack for the library.

A fund for the improvement and upkeep of the grounds.

For the above at least \$1,000,000 is required to make a beginning.

### THE LAW SCHOOL

The Faculty of Law was organized in 1883.

The first Law Class graduated in 1885.

The number of students enrolled in 1919-20 is 73.

Total number of students enrolled since the beginning, 943.

Total number of students who have received the LL.B. Degree, 478.

The teaching staff this year consists of one full time professor, one part-time professor, and 14 regular lecturers besides special lecturers and includes four judges,



## DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

### What It Has Done.

Dalhousie Law School has trained men who are prominent at the Bars of all nine provinces.

It has already furnished six Justices of the Supreme Court in four provinces, a score or more of other Judges in five provinces.

It has trained men who have achieved distinction in the field of government and administration.

Dalhousie Law School men have filled positions as Lieutenant-Governor, as Premiers of Canadian Provinces, as Premier of Newfoundland, as Attornies-General and Deputy Attornies-General, as Cabinet Ministers of the Dominion and of the Province, as Speakers of Dominion and Provincial Houses, as members of the House of Commons and Senate at Ottawa, as Members of Provincial Legislatures, as Deputy Ministers, as Commissioners, and in various other positions of administrative responsibility.

Men trained in the Dalhousie Law School have found that a course in Law is an excellent preparation for business, journalism, the ministry, the army, etc.

Dalhousie Law School men are to be found in all the Provinces of the Dominion. A large proportion of them are in the Western Provinces, where, working beside men from other places, they have achieved notable and significant success.

### What It Aims To Do.

To give to its students sound training in the principles of the English Common Law.

To provide a curriculum which combines the historical and theoretical with the practical in a manner suited to the needs of Canadian Law Students.

To maintain the efficiency of its teaching and the high reputation which it has won in the past.

### Its Advantages.

The advantage of location in the oldest Common Law province of Canada.

The advantage of location at a judicial seat where its students can see all the Courts in daily operation.

The advantage of location at a centre where judges and practising barristers of high professional qualifications are available to assist in the work of teaching. Their assistance is given to a degree unknown elsewhere.

The high quality of student material resorting to it for instruction.

The traditions of efficiency and thoroughness bequeathed by its great teachers of the past.

The reputations won for it by its graduates throughout the Dominion.

### What It Needs.

(A) Endowment for two additional chairs in Law. In a number of subjects the ground cannot be properly covered in less than three hours a week throughout the college year, and this cannot be expected from busy members of the Bench and Bar. To provide this instruction there is need of at least two full-time Professors of Law. These two chairs would require an endowment of at least \$150,000.

(B) A Librarian, who could at the same time act as Secretary for the Law Faculty. This requires an endowment of \$25,000.

(C) Endowment for the Library. The Library is the Laboratory of the Law School. Duplicate sets of the more important reports become necessary as numbers increase, so that every student may be able to read the cases assigned. We ought to have more case books; more text books; more legal periodicals. \$50,000.00 endowment is required for this purpose.

(D) Larger accommodations for the Library, more class rooms, and a conference room for students. A building specially designed for the Law School would cost \$125,000.



# DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

## DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Founded in 1868.  
Merged in The Halifax Medical College 1875.  
Reorganized as an examining faculty 1885.  
Taken over by Dalhousie University 1911.

Teaching Professors	16
Staff: Associate Professors	1
Lecturers	13
Instructors and Demonstrators	15
Students enrolled in 1919-20	144
Number of Graduates to date	331

### What It Has Done.

It has maintained high standards, and served the million people of the Maritime Provinces for more than fifty years.

It has completely trained 331 young men and women to be general practitioners and partly trained many hundreds more.

It secured and has held the interest and confidence of the medical profession of the Maritime Provinces.

Its graduates were the first in Canada to be admitted to registration in the Colonial list of the British Medical Register.

### What It Is Doing.

It is this year training 144 young men and women to become useful members of the medical profession.

It is utilizing to the full the unique advantage of being situated within two hundred yards of the Victoria General Hospital, The Children's Hospital, The Salvation Army Hospital, and Infectious Diseases Hospital and the City Home.

It is the only Medical School east of Quebec.

It aims to provide the highest type of medical training for the Maritime Provinces.

### What It Needs.

At least \$600,000 endowment to support seven chairs in various subjects.

At least \$250,000 endowment for laboratories and the library.

At least \$250,000 to provide additional class room and laboratory accommodation for the students.

## Faculty of Dentistry.

The Maritime Dental College was founded by the Nova Scotia Dental Association in 1908 and conducted by the Provincial Dental Board for four years. They demonstrated the fact that a Dental School in Eastern Canada was not only possible but a necessity.

Became a Teaching Faculty in Dalhousie University in 1912.

Number of students in 1908-09	6
Number of students in 1919-20	53
Total number of graduates	24
Teaching Staff	19
Demonstrators in Dental Subjects	9

### What It Has Done.

1-The School was founded by the Dental Profession of the Maritime Provinces. It created great interest among the dentists; this has been maintained, and substantially expressed by financial grants to the School.

2-It has conducted a four years' course from its inauguration and has stood for the highest ideals and standards in the Dominion. All graduates have passed without failure the various Dental Boards. Nearly all our graduates have taken the examinations of the Dominion Dental Council of Canada and have passed with high averages. Both at home and overseas our men have taken first rank in their profession.

3-It has created a rallying centre for the profession in the East.

4-The Operative Infirmary is conducted in the interests of the public. Arrangements have been made by which one chair per day is assigned to the City School Board as a free Clinic for the public schools, and more can be done in the future. The School for the Blind, The School for the Deaf, and the Industrial School send their children for treatment. These patients are treated for a small fee. Beside this a large number of the civilian population is treated at minimum expense.



## DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

5-Oral Hygiene and Preventive Dentistry are being systematically taught in the lecture room and Infirmary.

6-A good X-Ray equipment has been installed and is used daily in the Infirmary and it is hoped may prove of public service to those who are not able to meet the larger fees of regular radiologists.

7-A Dental Research Foundation Fund is being established by the Canadian Dental Association. Dalhousie Dental School is designated as the Research Station for Eastern Canada. A beginning has already been made.

8-A Post Graduate School for demonstration of recent advances in dental practice was conducted in the Summer of 1919 in co-operation with the Maritime Dental Association. Fifty dentists were in attendance. It will be continued annually.

### Our Needs.

Enlarged Infirmary and Laboratory accommodation.

Additional equipment, i.e.,—Operating Units, Furniture, Appliances, Compressed Air in Infirmary and Laboratories, etc., requiring an expenditure of \$15,000.00.

Endowment for two chairs (half time).

Endowment to maintain one assistant demonstrator (full time).

Endowment to maintain lecturers, demonstrators and assistants.

Endowment for Library and Research work, requiring a total endowment of \$200,000.

This is a very modest estimate of the fund needed to carry on a Dental School of 75 to 100 students and maintain high standards.

### THE MARITIME COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Founded in 1908 by the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society as the Nova Scotia College of Pharmacy.

Affiliated with Dalhousie University in 1911.

Name changed to Maritime College of Pharmacy in 1917 when the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society joined with the Nova Scotia Society and the University in the control of the College.

Average number of students per year . . . . . 20

Number of graduates . . . . . 77

Number of students 1919-20 . . . . . 54

Number of graduates owning drug stores . . . . 23

### Staff.

Five University Professors as lecturers on Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Physiology and Mineralogy.

One full-time Lecturer and Instructor in Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Two Lecturers in Prescriptions and Dispensing.

Two Lecturers in Commercial Pharmacy.

### Courses.

Short Course (qualifying for certified clerkship).

Qualifying Course (for Provincial final Pharmacists' Licensing Examinations).

University Degree Course (qualifying for Bachelor of Pharmacy).

Advanced Courses in Chemical Analysis, Pharmacognosy and Bacteriology.

### What the College Has Done.

Raised the official Provincial standard of qualification for Pharmacists, and at the same time provided the facilities for meeting the higher standard.

Given the Maritime Provinces over seventy pharmacists who are far better acquainted with the sciences related to Pharmacy, and much better trained in operative pharmacy, than they would otherwise have been. The College has



## DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

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gone beyond the requirements of the Provincial Board and has given as wide and as thorough a professional education as the circumstances would permit.

### **What It Is Doing.**

Conducting lectures and laboratory work for 42 hours per week from September first to May first.

Introducing its students to the literature of science, and teaching them to use books of reference.

Giving valuable laboratory training in dispensing, manufacturing, chemical testing and microscopical examination of drugs and their preparations.

Imparting a practical knowledge of Chemistry and Pharmacy and an acquaintance with Biology, Bacteriology, Mineralogy and Physiology.

### **What It Aims To Do.**

To provide for the Maritime Provinces pharmacists of the highest professional knowledge and skill and equal to those of any country in the world.

To open the doors of knowledge and hence of opportunity to young men and

young women who desire to advance in dispensing Pharmacy, or in other fields in which pharmaceutical knowledge may be useful.

To equip men and women for service as public analysts or industrial chemists.

To be a centre for pharmaceutical information, especially for pharmacists and medical practitioners.

To foster high ethical ideals of professional conduct.

To take an active part in promoting work for the Public Health.

### **Its Needs.**

A full-time Office and Laboratory Assistant.

A special Laboratory and equipment for the staff and for advanced students in analytical and experimental work.

A fund for the addition of books to the library, and also of current drug journals. Endowment to produce an assured income of (at least) \$2500 per year.

Additional funds for scholarships in advanced courses.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 as the first American university to be organized as a corporation. The university is known for its research and academic excellence, and is ranked among the top universities in the world. It has a long history of producing influential scholars and leaders in various fields of study. The university's commitment to research and education has made it a leading institution in the United States and internationally.

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