

*The Sir Charles Tupper
Medical Building*

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY





*Memorial to the
Centennial of
Confederation*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Official Opening
of
The Sir Charles Tupper
Medical Building
by
Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth
The Queen Mother
July 14, 1967



The Right Honourable Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet

G.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., M.D.

1821-1915

. . . for nearly fifty years he was in the very forefront of public affairs whether in his native Province or in the Dominion

Early Life Sir Charles Tupper was born on July 2, 1821, in Amherst, Nova Scotia, the son of a Baptist minister. After his early education, he became apprentice to an Amherst doctor followed by further studies at Horton Baptist Academy, where he supported himself by income from shoe-making.

He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1843 and with his diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons he returned to his native Cumberland County later that year to practise medicine.

Public Service In 1855 he entered politics, moving to Halifax to set up his medical practice. The same year he was elected as a Conservative to the Nova Scotia Legislature and soon became party leader. He was Provincial Secretary in

1857 and Premier of the Province in 1864.

Sir Charles took a leading part in bringing about a union of the provinces and in the organization of the Dominion government, attending both the Charlottetown and Quebec pre-Confederation conferences, as well as the final conference in London.

In 1867, Confederation year, he was elected to the House of Commons, representing his constituency from 1867 to 1884, from 1887 to 1888 and from 1896 to 1900.

As a member of the federal government he held the ministerial posts of inland revenue, customs, railways and canals, and finance.

Diplomatic Career Sir Charles served as High Commissioner for Canada in London from 1884 to 1887, and from 1888 to 1896. In the

- *Dedicated Physician*
- *Father of Confederation*
- *Premier of the Province*
- *Prime Minister of Canada*
- *First President of the
Canadian Medical Association*

same year he returned to Canada and became Secretary of State until April, when he became Prime Minister. In June, 1896, his party was defeated and he became leader of the opposition. He retired from public life in 1900.

Among his other achievements while in public life can be listed his work as one of the plenipotentiaries to the fisheries conference in Washington in 1887, which resulted in a treaty settling an international fisheries dispute.

In 1879 Sir Charles was knighted, and in 1888 made a baronet.

Leader During his tenure as Premier of Nova Scotia, the province's Legislature became the first in Canada to approve legislation to provide for free public school education.

From 1867 to 1870 he was the first president of the Canadian Medical Association.

The leading Father of Confederation from Nova Scotia, he remains the only medical man to have been Prime Minister of Canada, and he was a member of Dalhousie University's Board of Governors when the university's Faculty of Medicine was established in 1868. He died in England in 1915.



*From a bust presented to Dalhousie
University by the Canadian Medical
Association in honour of its first president
in 1867.*



The Government of Canada and the Province of Nova Scotia provided grants to Dalhousie University for the construction of The Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building as the major provincial memorial to the Centennial of Confederation.

A

1961

1962

1964



Centennial Memorial

Federal legislation created the Centennial Commission to plan and implement programs and projects for the Centennial of Confederation in Canada.

The Dean of Medicine suggested to Dr. A. E. Kerr, President of Dalhousie University, that a fitting memorial commemorating Confederation would be a new medical building named after Sir Charles Tupper, because of his close ties with Confederation, the medical profession, the province and the University.

A formal request was forwarded to Ottawa in November.

The federal government having already assisted with capital memorial projects in Charlottetown and Quebec, announced in January, the Federal-Provincial Confederation Memorial Projects grant of \$2,500,000 for the construction of a Confederation memorial in each of the other eight provincial capitals. This sum was to be matched by the provinces.

On the recommendation of the Nova Scotia Minister appointed for centennial matters, the Centennial Commission accepted the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building as Nova Scotia's memorial to the first 100 years of Confederation.

Dalhousie Medical School

1868

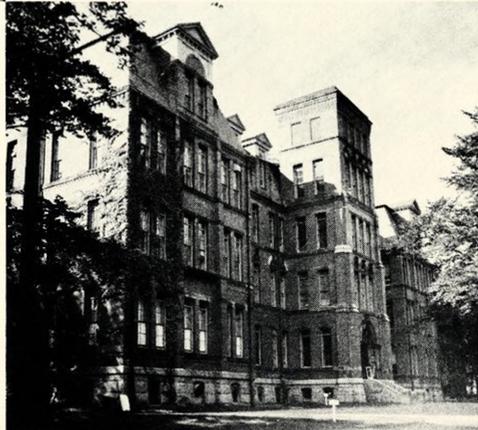


◀ The first Dalhousie College in 1820 was located on the Grand Parade where City Hall now stands. The Faculty of Medicine, established in 1868, was located here until 1873.



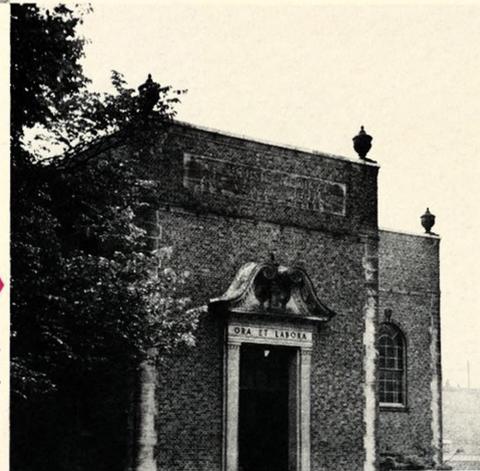
▶ Halifax Medical College, located on the Northeast corner of College and Carleton Streets immediately north of the new Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building, was responsible for medical education from 1875 to 1911 in affiliation with Dalhousie University.

▶ The Forrest Building opened in 1886, was the home of most of the medical science departments of the Medical School before the opening of the Medical Science Building. Until 1967, the building housed the department of anatomy and microanatomy as well as research laboratories in physiology and surgery.



▶ The departments of biochemistry, pharmacology and physiology, and until 1961, the Maritime College of Pharmacy, were located in the Medical Science Building which was opened in 1923.

▶ The Medical Dental-Library, opened in 1939, was demolished to provide a suitable site for The Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building.



1967

The Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building

*A memorial to the Centennial
of Confederation in Canada,
construction began on July 29, 1965
with the official opening
on July 14, 1967*

Architects: J. Philip Dumaesq and Associates
Contractors: Kenney Construction, Company, Limited

The Building

The Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building

houses the W. K. Kellogg Health Sciences Library and the six medical science departments of the Medical School. Each department has accommodation for teaching and research. The upper floor of the fifteen-storey tower contains the administrative offices of the Dean, Assistant Deans, the Division of Postgraduate Studies, the Faculty Council Room and the Faculty Lounge.

The two-storey arcade which connects the tower to the Clinical Research Centre (formerly the Dalhousie Public Health Clinic), houses the lecture rooms for both pre-clinical and clinical departments, seminar rooms, student study areas and the student lounge and cafeteria. Below ground, there is a three-level parking garage under the forecourt and adjacent to it below the arcade is the Animal Care Centre.

Research laboratories for the clinical departments have been provided in the remodelled Clinical Research Centre. In addition one research unit for medical genetics, psychiatry and the Atlantic Research Unit for Mental Retardation with associated research in paediatrics will be located in an adjacent area of the arcade.

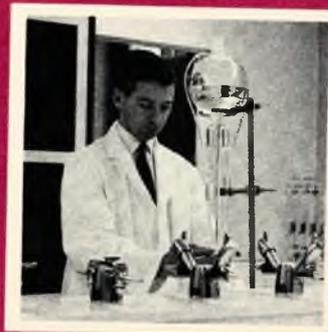
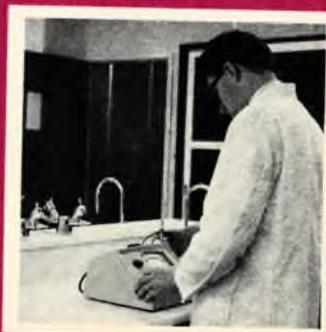
Students

The old medical buildings were designed for a class of 50 medical and 10 dental students. Although the classes have been enlarged in recent years, there has been relatively little change in these facilities.

The Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building will allow for a class of 96 or a total enrolment of approximately 450 medical students. With the new clinical facilities for the Faculty of Dentistry, this School will also be able to increase its enrolment to 64. With the large increase in research space in the Tupper Building and the Clinical Research Centre, there will be room for approximately 150 graduate students working toward an MSc or PhD in one of the medical sciences as compared with former facilities for about 20.

The total enrolment of students who will spend a major part of their time in the Tupper Building will be approximately 650. An equal number will take some of their courses in the Medical School while studying for pharmacy, dental hygiene, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, laboratory technology, physical education and nursing.

*Medical students at work
in their summer
research projects.*



Research Centre for the Atlantic Provinces

The Dalhousie Medical School is the medical research centre of the four Atlantic Provinces. Growth in medical research has been phenomenal during the past 20 years.

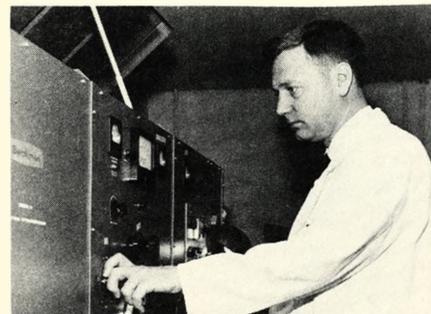
Prior to that time it was a spare time hobby of only a very few staff members. At the present time there are more than 50 full-time teacher-scientists. There are research scientists in almost every field of the medical sciences and clinical medicine.

Research grants from the Medical Research Council of Canada, the Department of National Health and Welfare and many other fund-granting agencies amount to approximately \$800,000 per year as compared with \$4,000 in 1945 and \$80,000 in 1955.

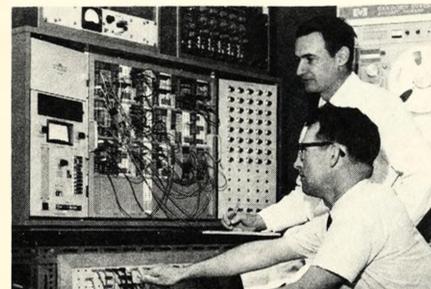
The facilities in the new building provide excellent equipment and adequate space for additional research scientists and teachers. New programs are being developed in many areas including medical genetics, computer science, electron microscopy, X-ray microscopy, virology, and in a wide range of other clinical and scientific fields.



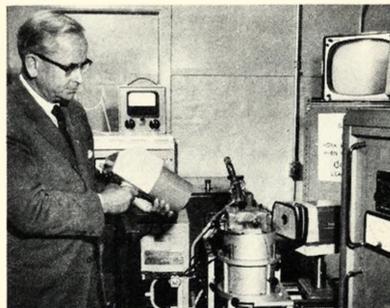
Neurophysiological research involves recording micro-electrical potentials in muscles.



The investigation of nucleoprotein structure in the Department of Biochemistry makes use of the analytical ultracentrifuge.



The computer is an essential tool in biophysical research.

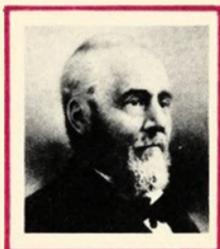


Pioneer work on the X-ray microscope.

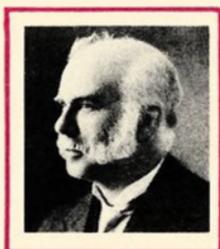


An electronic particle counter in use in hematological research.

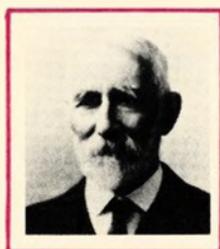
Dr. A. P. Reid,
Dean, Faculty of Medicine,
1868-1873
Dean, Halifax Medical College
1875-1911



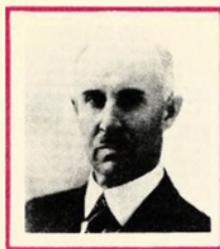
Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay,
Secretary of the Faculty,
Dalhousie Faculty of Medicine,
1911-1919



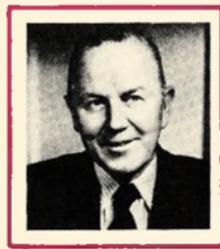
Dr. John Stewart,
Dean,
1919-1932



Dr. W. H. Hattie,
Assistant Dean,
1919-1932

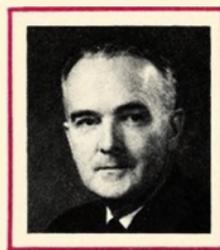


Dr. H. G. Grant,
Dean,
1932-1954



Karsh, Ottawa

Dr. C. B. Stewart,
Dean,
1954



Out of the Past

In 1868 the Faculty of Medicine was established. Fourteen students registered in the first class and instruction in such primary subjects as obstetrics, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, medicine and materia medica were given by eight lecturers. The formation of a full School was proceeded with in 1870 and the first class of five graduated in 1872.

In 1875, the Halifax Medical College, affiliated with the University, assumed responsibility for the teaching of medicine until 1911 when the University re-established the Faculty of Medicine.

The total number of graduates in 99 years has been 2,182, with approximately 1,800 living alumni in 1967.

There have been 110 women graduates. The first woman was graduated in 1895.

The Medical School took a leading part in organizing research and graduate studies.

The first PhD to be awarded by Dalhousie went to a virology researcher in the Medical School in 1959.

We are indebted to:

The Board of Governors of Dalhousie which organized the campaign of 1959 and included Dalhousie Medical School Building as one of the goals.

The Government of the Province of Nova Scotia which made a grant of \$500,000 in 1963 and assured further annual grants toward the construction.

The Centennial Commission of Canada and the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia which established this as the Centennial Memorial and granted \$5,000,000.

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation which provided a grant of \$420,000 for the Health Sciences Library.

The Dalhousie Medical Alumni who contributed individual gifts totalling more than \$250,000.

The Health Resources Fund of the Government of Canada which provided \$8,705,000, in part through the Atlantic Provinces grant, approved by the four governments, and in part from the per capital share of each of the four Atlantic Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Dalhousie University expresses its sincere gratitude