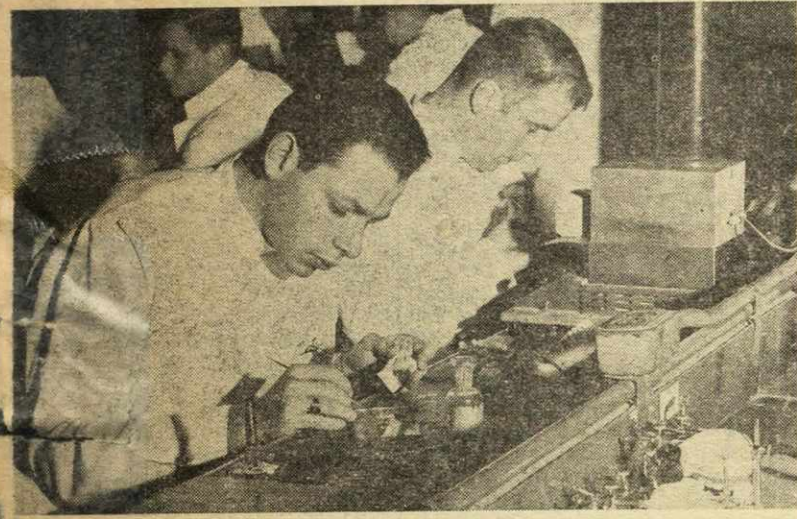


# PRESENTING THE FORREST CAMPUS

## The Second Home of Dalhousie College: 1887-1911



(Photo by Thomas).

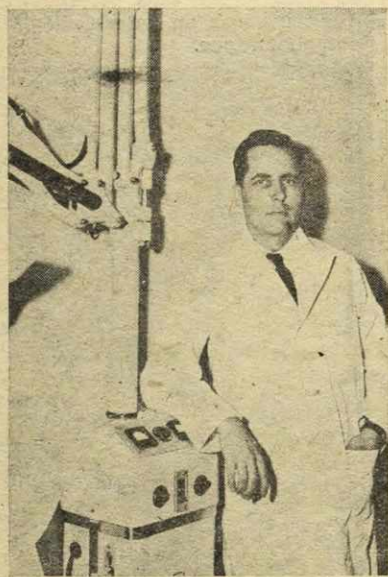
At Work in the Dent Lab

### An Interview with Dean MacLean

## Double the Dentists

by Dave Bogart

- Q. What is the history of Dalhousie's Dentistry School?
- A. It was started in 1908 as Maritime Dental College by certain members of the dental profession. It eventually became part of the college in 1911.
- Q. How does it rate compared to the other dental schools of the U.S. and Canada?
- A. Last year the council on dental education finished a survey which consisted of a series of visitations to the dental colleges throughout Canada. The survey found that Dalhousie's Dental School is on the same footing as those of the U.S.
- Q. Most student of Dalhousie now know that the Dental building is nearly finished, the cornerstone having been laid on Nov. 1, 1956. Exactly how will the new edifice change the capacity of the dental school?
- A. Dent school will be able to double the size of present classes. There will also be facilities for a course in Dental hygiene; however, there has been no formal consideration given the course by the university administration. Preliminary studies have been made on it.
- Q. Are the requirements for admission to Dalhousie's Dental school very different from requirements to other Dental schools.
- A. No, not very different. Accrediting agencies insist on minimum level, so there is not too much variation. Dalhousie's requirements for admission are as stringent as any school in Canada.
- Q. Approximately what is the distribution of the Dental school's student body (province and collegewise)?
- A. Prime consideration usually goes to students from Atlantic Provinces, especially in post-war times. Approximately 22% of dental students are from New Brunswick; 20% from Newfoundland; 10% from P.E.I. and 48% from Nova Scotia. Less than 50% are Dalhousie students. For example 10% of this year's fresh-



Dean MacLean

- man class are from Dalhousie's undergraduate school. Approximately 50% of the Dent students have a degree. This has been a fairly steady percentage in the past few years.
- Q. How does the tuition at Dal's Dent School compare to the other Dental schools?
- A. It is about equal to other Canadian Dental schools. However, Dental schools in the U.S. are generally higher.
- Q. What is the value of the equipment of the Dental school?
- A. Technical equipment in the new building will cost about \$200,000, while the older equipment is worth about \$25,000.
- Q. What is the incidence of students leaving the dental school and what are the usual reasons?
- A. Very few leave for academic reasons or financial reasons. The percentage of students dropping out has been very small.
- Q. What are the functions of the clinic and what class from the Dental school practices there?
- A. It is similar to the medical school's intern service. The two senior classes practice there to

by Carol Clark

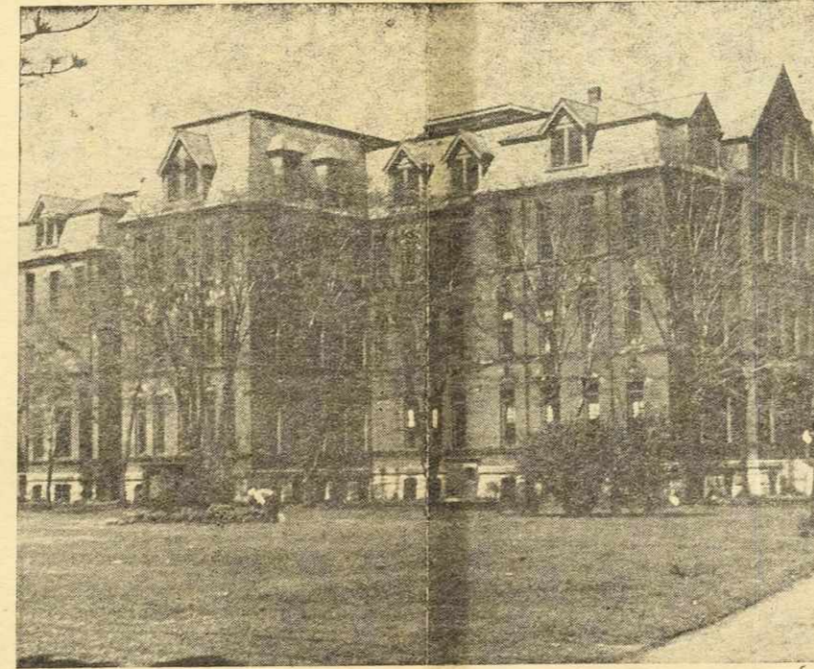
In 1887, the cornerstone was laid for Forrest Hall, the second home of Dalhousie College, previously established in the Grand Parade. Named in honor of Rev. John Forrest, D.D., our third president, it housed all the faculties including Medicine. In 1911 the faculty of Arts and the mathematical sciences were moved to the newly acquired Studley campus. Simultaneously the Nova Scotia College of Pharmacy (later the Maritime College) took up residence in Forrest Hall, most of the instruction being given by our staff, while the faculty of Dentistry undertook the courses of the Maritime Dental College. During World War I this building was the only available space for our Med School, but later years saw the acquisition of a Public Health Clinic, a Medical Science Building and Med-Dent Library. Forrest Hall houses the various departments of Biology and Anatomy, and, until their new building is completed, the Dental School.

**SPACE**  
The Medical Science building, on College Street, established in 1923, comfortably housed the teaching capacity of the three instructors of physiology, pharmacology, and biochemistry. Today there is a staff of nine, with a capacity of 100 students in the same building. Two years ago, the major problem of space was overcome by the ingenious combination of two labs (previously infrequently used) to be used by all three departments and the remodeling of the third existing lab into four offices and small research labs.

"A" RATING

The Medical Sciences have been approached by the "semi-professional" courses such as physiotherapy for instruction. The added load if such a responsibility were taken up by the university, accompanied by the increase of pre-dent students due to greater facilities in the new Dental building, along with the expected influx of Pre-med students within the next few years, would bring about, not only a need for more space but also a larger teaching staff. Our medical school has been given an "A" rating by the American and Canadian Medical Associations. However, to maintain this record we are allowed a maximum of 25 students per instructor. Therefore a larger enrollment will necessitate more graduates in the academic field—one whose financial rewards are poor.

**TOO LITTLE**  
The Medical Science building is the home of many of our graduate students in Science. Pre-med passing through its portals, rarely return to further their studies in any of the courses offered, so great is the emphasis put on the clinical side of their training. Considering the limited space for equipment, the ever present need for funds, we have a reasonable number of students working for their Master's or Ph.D. degrees.



THE OLD FORREST BUILDING

**TOO LITTLE**

Many students, whose home is Studley, know all too little about the work on Forrest Campus, concerning the Medical Sciences. The Bio-Chemistry department has to work on a budget of \$20,000 per annum and use loan funds of hun-

dreds of thousands of dollars, and yet this is a limited sum considering the research problems with which they have to deal. The physiology department must also work with large sums of money but they need private endowments as government support is limited. The

Maritime College of Pharmacy, who are to put out a druggist whose work is mainly compounding, are now desiring to include scientific courses in their curriculum. This is one example of the technical courses that are finding it worthwhile to give theoretical ground-work.

**MEMORIES**

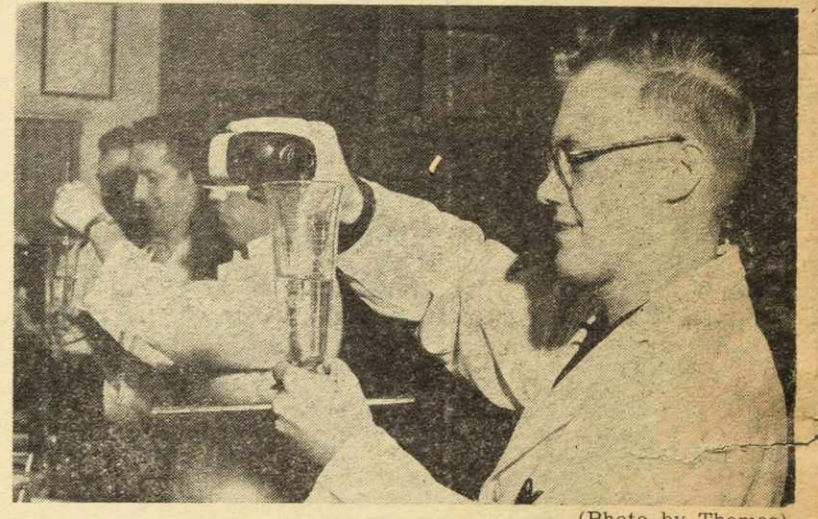
The Forrest Building itself, rich in the memories of days when Arts, Science, Law and Medicine were all under its roof, is slowly approaching its end. The moving of the Dent school to their new quarters will alleviate the burden of constricted space and will allow biology and anatomy more freedom. The former of these two subjects is the only subject in the faculty of Arts remaining on the campus. It is on these grounds that a student may pursue a Ph.D. in Biological Sciences, the only Ph.D. granted by this university. It is promoted by a staff of 15 instructors, a fair number for any university. Many of the Studley students have had a course in Biology—a popular choice for a compulsory science. However, there exists a definite shortage of advanced students, especially of research students. There are excellent opportunities for graduates in these sciences all over the country, whereas the academic salaries are poor in comparison.

**SCOPE**

The department of Botany has a great problem in its financial situation. To stimulate his interest in the subject, the first-year student should be able to do more experimental work—but such requires extensive equipment and facilities. The research student (there are four graduate students in Botany) should certainly have the advantage of excellent equipment with which to work, but funds prohibit this. However, there are limited grants from National Research Council available. Another drawback to a full-scale program of experimental work is the resulting necessity of a larger staff. The individual needs of a student in a lab of 90 would require the attention of more instructors and demonstrators than the university can produce. With the horticultural and agricultural resources of Nova Scotia, there is ample scope for the botanist in this region.

**ULTIMATE**

The ultimate scheme for the development of Forrest Campus is that of bordering the block with buildings housing the various departments, in the form of an enclosed quadrangle. Prominent among these buildings would be a new Forrest Hall, worthy of its predecessor: an earlier home of our university.



(Photo by Thomas).

From Bottle to Beaker in the Pharmacy

## "We compare favourably" Says Dean Cooke

by GAIL NOBUARY

The Maritime School of Pharmacy is the smallest faculty on Dalhousie campus. Dean J. Esmond Cooke answered these questions in an interview about his faculty:



Dean Cooke

- Q. Once you have graduated, what can you do?
- A. In Canada, 85 to 87 percent of the graduates go into the retail field. The others are in industry or institutions, such as hospitals or manufacturing.
- Q. How big a faculty do you have?
- A. There are two full-time pharmacy professors, Miss J. L. MacKnight and myself. We share about six other professors in the departments of applied sciences and medicine.
- Q. How many students do you have currently?
- A. 41 on the diploma course and 47 on the practical one year elementary course. These latter will come in in May for five to six weeks of practical training.
- Q. Can you go on farther in this field after you graduate?
- A. Yes, although few students do. However, we encourage it. They can enter, for instance, the field of pharmacology.
- Q. What courses does the student take?
- A. They are all professional courses. The students who are taking a degree along with the course take the required humanities.
- Q. What is the prerequisite to take the course?
- A. Right now you have to have junior matriculation, and then take a one year course before the diploma course.
- Q. Do graduates in this work belong to any national organization?
- A. Yes, when they first graduate they belong to the provincial association, and then the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.
- Q. Is it classed as a profession?
- A. We like to think so. It is certainly an essential public health service.
- Q. Do many women take the course?
- A. The number of women taking the course is rising. We have four or five in the school right now. The ladies usually go in for hospital pharmacy.
- Q. How does the financial picture stand in this field?
- A. A Canadian survey showed that an average proprietor's income at retail level was about \$9000. This is a national figure. The individual, of course, depends on the size of the community and business. In industry the figure may be below, but you get a shorter working week.

### Facts from a visit with the Dean

# Kingpin of Forrest Campus

by Peter Outhit

The kingpin of Forrest Campus is Dalhousie's highly regarded Medical school. Law men would have you believe this was not always so, for until they moved to their present location in 1952, the lawyers were firmly entrenched in the Forrest Building. Throughout the 1920's and '30's rivalry between Medical students and the lawyers was intense. Between them, these two faculties controlled the University; but since the Second War and especially the departure of the lawmen, the influence and campus power of the Medical Society has greatly increased. Dal's Med School now is housed in three main buildings—the Forrest Building, the Pathological Institute, and the Medical Science Building—as well as making use of the Public Health Clinic and the various Hospitals in the vicinity.

Recently a four-man commission reviewed the Dal Medical School with regard to its standards, modernization, and research facilities. On this team were four outstanding medical men: the Director of

the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota; the Assistant Dean of Medicine of Northwestern University; the Secretary of the Council of Medical Education of the American Medical Association; and the Dean of Medicine, University of Manitoba. These men had been touring North American medical schools determining the up-to-date status of each. The result of their Dalhousie visit was a Grade "A" rating for Dal's Medical School. They commented favourably on the Laboratory facilities, and expressed high commendation for our advanced Research Laboratories. In their report they said that nowhere had they found a better Medical School, and staff and research were top rate. Dean C. B. Stewart of the Dal Med School has said: "We, as Maritimers, tend to be far too modest about what we have in equipment and research facilities. We do not take a back seat to anybody, either in Canada or the United States, in medicine."

The history of our Medical School begins with its foundation as a Student Medical Society in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1874, the society graduated into the Halifax Medical College and became an institution separate from Dalhousie. It might be noted that Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's only Prime Minister with medical training, was at one time Dean of this college. In 1911, the College became a full-

fledged faculty of Dalhousie and has remained so. The Forrest Campus buildings were designed in the '20's to house 60 students—50 med men and 10 dentists—and this was their capacity until 1945. The influx of veterans wanting Medical training, and later the backlog of students who had to wait for their training because of veteran priority, necessitated an increase of 10 per year.

There are definite plans for expansion. Last year all teaching labs were redesigned and enlarged, and can now service 100 students. In the near future the Anatomy and History departments will be enlarged, for 100 students, in a remodeling of the Forrest Building. The third step will be a new Pathology Institute, built by the Provincial Government, within 2 years. A four-story building on Forrest Campus, it will more than double the size of the present building. It will enable Dal-



Dean Stewart

housie to take approximately 30 Dentists instead of 12, and 75 Med students instead of 60. A unique feature of the Medical School is the availability of the Victoria General Hospital, which receives patients from all over the province,

and thus provides interns with better teaching facilities than in many larger cities.

Our Medical school takes in about 60 students a year, although often besieged with more than 200 applications. Priority goes to applicants with good records from the Maritimes Provinces. Up to 10% of these have been women. Many men are trained by the COTC plan, having their last two years financed in return for a short term in the Services. There is a heavy demand for doctors, especially in the Maritime provinces. Training will take five years, after at least three years of Pre-Med following junior matriculation. And, on top of this, there is still time for active participation in Dalhousie activities; for Forrest Campus is as much a part of Dalhousie as the well-known Studley campus.