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THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE: TEMPERANCE STREET ERA

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VERY LITTLE has been written describing the Ontario Veterinary College when it was located on Temperance Street, Toronto (1862-1914). During this period it was known by several names - Upper Canada Veterinary School, Toronto Veterinary School and finally about 1870 the more permanent Ontario Veterinary College. For some time after 1914 when the College had moved to 115 University Avenue, Toronto it was not unusual for graduates to speak of the Temperance Street College.

During recent research on the history of the Ontario Veterinary Association some facts have been found which add further to our knowledge of Andrew Smith's veterinary college, varying somewhat from the only published history of the College (1).

Andrew Smith arrived in Toronto from Scotland in late September 1861, sponsored by the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada but without any building from which to practise his profession or to use as a lecture room. The Board with offices at the corner of Queen and Simcoe Streets permitted him immediately to use their facilities for consultations and he was able to examine and treat animals from Mr. Bond's Livery Stables on Sheppard Street, a very short distance from the Board's offices. During all of October 1861 he used the *Globe* to advertise his presence in Toronto (2) and until the end of December a similar advertisement was placed in the twice-a-month *Canadian Agriculturist* (3).

During the winter of 1861-62 (February 1862) his first lecture course in association with the Board's winter course in agricultural subjects was given in a building on King Street West, possibly at number 188 where the offices of the Board were relocated in January. At this

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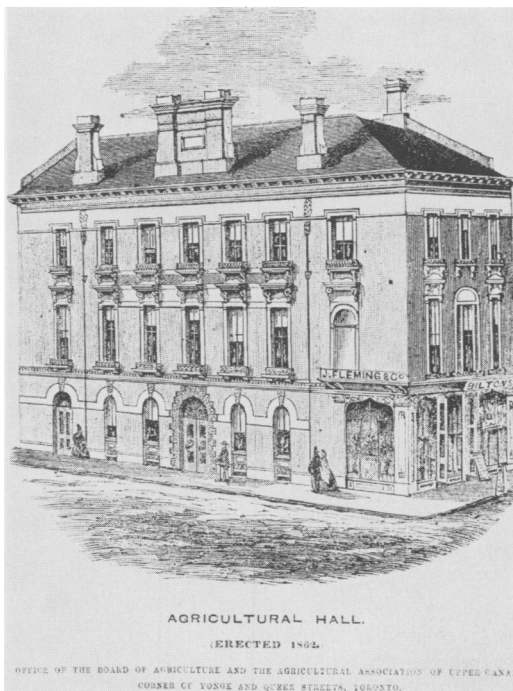


FIGURE 1. Agricultural Hall, corner of Queen and Yonge Streets. Built in 1862 and used by Andrew Smith in the winters of 1862-63 to 1869-70 as the main location of his lecture course. Jas. Fleming and Co. faced on Queen and Yonge Streets and Biltons oyster, fish and fruit store faced Yonge Street. (Copied from: *Transactions of the Board of Agriculture and of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada 1860-63*. Vol. V, 1864, Toronto.)

time the Board had under construction a three storey office and agricultural hall. By the following winter the Board had moved to its newly constructed building known as Agricultural Hall, situated on the northwest corner of Queen and Yonge Streets (Figure 1). This building had the Board's offices on the ground

Agricultural and Veterinary Instruction.

A CLASS will be formed in Toronto for instruction in the Principles of Agriculture, and the Veterinary Art, specially adapted to the wants of young men engaged in, or intended for agricultural pursuits.—Professor Buckland will be assisted in the department of Scientific Agriculture by the Professors of Chemistry, Geology and Natural History in University College.—Mr. A. Smith, Licenciate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, and consulting Surgeon to the Board of Agriculture for UPPER CANADA, will have charge of the Veterinary department.

The course will commence on *Wednesday, January 21st*, 1863, and continue for about six weeks. Three Lectures a day, and *no fees*.—The subjects treated of will comprise:—

The History, Breeding, Diseases, and Treatment of Farm Animals,—including their Anatomy and Physiology, with a course of instruction in Practical Dissecting.

Agriculture in its relations to Chemistry, Geology, Mechanics, Physical Geology and Meteorology, Botany and Zoology, including Farm Architecture and Engineering, the valuation and management of Landed Property, with special reference to Canada.

Pupils may enter and leave the Class without being subjected to an examination. But with a view of promoting Emulation the Board of Agriculture offer the following Prizes, the value to be given in suitable books:—First, \$20 to the Student who shall pass the best Examination in all the subjects at the end of the term. Second, \$15; Third, \$10; and Fourth, \$5.

Further particulars may be known by applying either personally or by letter to Professor Buckland, University College.

Toronto, Nov., 1862.

FIGURE 2. Copied from: *The Canadian Agriculturist*, Vol. 14, no. 23, December 1, 1862.

floor beside the seed store of Jas. Fleming & Co. Smith rented an upstairs room and the winter lectures in the veterinary art for 1863 were held there (Figure 2). Gattinger's history (1) indicates the College was born in Agricultural Hall in 1862, however, this was an impossibility if we consider Smith's first lecture course to be the birth date — and by consensus this is considered to be the founding time.

About January 1, 1862 the address of Smith's practice changed to the corner of Bay and Temperance Street (Figures 3 and 4) where

VETERINARY SURGEON.

ANDREW SMITH, Licentiate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, and by appointment, Veterinary Surgeon to the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, respectfully announces that he has obtained those stables and part of the premises heretofore occupied by John Worthington, Esq., situated corner of Bay and Temperance streets, and which are being fitted up as a *Veterinary Infirmary*.

Medicines for Horses and Cattle always on hand. Horses examined as to soundness, &c.

Veterinary Establishment, Corner of Bay and Temperance Sts.

Toronto, January 22nd, 1862.

FIGURE 3. Copied from: *The Canadian Agriculturist*, Vol. 14, no. 1, January 1, 1862.

Horse Infirmary and Veterinary Establishment, Corner of Bay and Temperance Streets, Toronto, C. W.

AS SMITH, Licentiate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, and Veterinary Surgeon to the Board of Agriculture of U. C., begs to return his thanks to the Public generally for their support since opening the above mentioned establishment, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

And also begs to announce that Veterinary Medicines of every description are constantly kept on hand:—Such as, Physic, Diuretic, Cough Cordial, Tonic Condition, and Worm Balls and Powders. The constituents composing the Cough-balls, have been found (by Professor Dick, of Edinburgh) most serviceable in alleviating many of the symptoms of Broken-wind or Heaves in Horses. Colic Draughts, &c., a mixture which owners of Horses should always have beside them.

Liniments for Sore-throat, Sprain, Curb, Spavin, Ringbone.

Blistering Ointments. Liquid and sweating Blisters.

Horses bought and sold on commission.

Toronto, Aug. 30th, 1862.

FIGURE 4. Copied from: *The Canadian Agriculturist*, Vol. 14, no. 22, November 16, 1862.

he advertised a Veterinary Establishment (4). On this property was a frame shop, stables and yard, premises formerly used by John Worthington, a builder, which Smith fitted up as a Veterinary Infirmary. The Worthington property extended eastward from Bay Street along Temperance Street and although Smith advertised as on the corner of Bay Street the property on the corner was occupied by Worthington's office building and yard and was not part of Smith's establishment. Smith's property began 86 feet from Bay Street and in 1862 and 1863 was rented to the Board of Agriculture and sublet to Smith.¹ The Board probably rented this for Smith as compensation for its failure to provide the building promised to him during the negotiations which brought him to Canada (1). This move to Temperance Street marked the first step in the building of the physical facilities of the future veterinary college.

The popularity of Smith's course each winter was such that by 1868 he was forced to rent additional space. Whether this space was in Agricultural Hall or elsewhere is unknown. Smith was still a tenant of Worthington, renting a piece of land with 53 feet frontage on Temperance Street and extending back 86 feet toward Richmond Street. On this property² was a brick one storey house (16 ft. × 25 ft.) and a frame building (14 ft. × 22 ft. – probably a stable). About this time Worthington established a brass foundry on his corner property and Smith decided to become permanently established on Temperance Street, buying the property he had occupied since 1862. In 1869 he paid John Worthington \$5,500 for the land and buildings (5).

The lecture session of 1869–70 was held in a new building erected adjacent to the veterinary stables and numbered 40, 42. It is not known whether the brick house (16 × 25) was part of the new building or was perhaps wrecked to make a site for the new building, 28 feet by 30 feet.³ Unfortunately engravings of the new building have not been found, however, it was described (6) shortly before it was ready for use in January 1870 as a white brick structure with red facings and having accommodation for a dissecting room in the basement; ground floor apartments for a resident keeper in charge of the premises, a room for

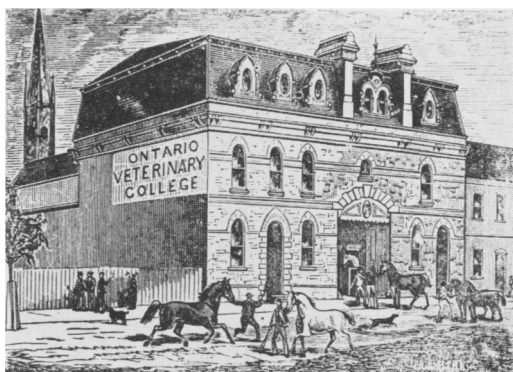


FIGURE 5. An engraving of 40, 42 Temperance Street in 1876, the renovated 1869 building with a third storey. This engraving was used to advertise the College in the *Farmers Adviser* by Jas. Law, published in 1877 and in annual College announcements. This building was 30 feet by 28 feet. The stables were 50 feet by 17 feet. The building on the right is probably the residence of Wm. Marks, subsequently purchased by Andrew Smith.

a pharmacy, and an office; on the floor above a spacious and well lighted lecture hall and museum. The first veterinary college building in Canada was therefore a two storey brick building, probably shed or flat roofed, located at 40, 42 Temperance Street, very close to Bay Street.

Figure 5 is an engraving of the College as it appeared in 1877, one year after the original (1869) building was enlarged. The right hand door and window in the brick building were possibly part of the office and pharmacy; the large central doors opened into a small infirmary of eight single stalls and four box stalls plus a room for clinical demonstrations (part of the 1862 Infirmary?). The door and two windows on the left may have been part of the resident keeper's section. The five windows of the second storey were probably in one wall of the large lecture room⁴ and museum. There is no available description of the entrance way to the basement dissection room or the room's size. From 1862 to 1876 Smith rented as his home a two storey brick house at number 37 Temperance Street, almost opposite his infirmary.

By 1875 student enrolment had exceeded building capacity. Smith purchased No. 38, the adjacent easterly property (27½ feet by 86 feet) from Joseph McCausland for the sum of

¹City of Toronto, St. Andrews Ward assessment rolls for 1862 and 1863.

²City of Toronto, St. Andrews Ward assessment, 1968, roll No. 675.

³City of Toronto, St. Andrews ward assessment roll, 1870, roll no. 678. Eight horses were listed at the premises.

⁴This room was the regular meeting room of the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association from 1874–76 after which another large lecture room was used until 1890.

\$2,625 in 1876 (5). The old building was renovated between March and October, more slowly than anticipated, delaying the opening of the 1876-77 session from October 20 to October 31. Little is known of how much the building was changed except that a third storey was added and the exterior appeared as in Figure 5. Additional offices were added to the ground floor and rooms for assistants on the first floor. The stables were probably enlarged.⁵ The annual announcement of the Ontario Veterinary College for the session 1877-78 states "The new buildings now form the most convenient and commodious Veterinary Institution in America. The Lecture Room is large and well ventilated, and capable of seating eighty students. The Library, Pharmacy and Laboratory are complete and convenient. The Dissecting Room is 36 × 18 feet, and well lighted and ventilated. The Museum, when completed, will be the largest Veterinary Museum in Canada". As the years passed the Museum was used for lectures and 200 students were seated here at one time (7). The large spire shown at the left rear of the building was part of the Bay Street United Presbyterian Church on the corner of Bay and Richmond Streets.

Student enrolment for the session of 1878-79 was 72, almost filling the lecture room to capacity. In 1885 and again in 1886 space had to be rented elsewhere - 300 students were in attendance. Temperance Hall owned by the Temperance Reformation Society at 21 Temperance Street (south side) near Yonge Street was used but it was too small and in 1886 and 1887 (with nearly 400 students) Smith rented Richmond Hall, no. 25-27 Richmond Street West between Yonge and Bay Streets. Smith must have envisaged an impending building program because in 1886 he bought another 27½ ft. of property (east of his last purchase) for the sum of \$8,000 from William Marks. In 1889 he was compelled to enlarge to cope with the increasing enrolment and the increasing number of cases treated in the Infirmary; 913 cases during April 1889 (7). The new building was attached to the east side of the old college, four storeys high, containing two large lecture rooms and rooms for microscopic and other demonstrations. Figure

⁵The St. Andrews ward assessment roll of September 18, 1877 shows Andrew Smith as owner and occupant of nos. 26, 38 and 40 Temperance Street. No. 26 was his residence, a two storey brick house. No. 38 was a frame house, 25 × 34 feet on a lot 27½ × 86 feet. No. 40 was a brick building, the College, size 30 × 28 feet with stables 50 × 17 feet on the lot 58 × 86 feet.

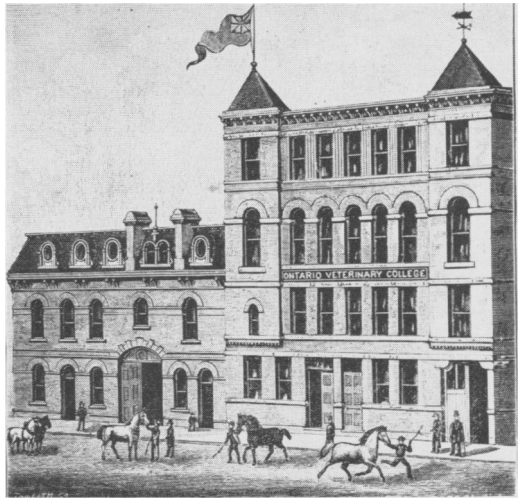


FIGURE 6. An engraving of the College in 1890 shows the 1876 building with the 1889 four storey addition. This engraving was used for several years on the front cover of the annual College announcement.

6 shows an engraving of the total facilities, presented on the front page of the Annual College Announcement for 1889-90. The college address became 40, 42, 44, 46 Temperance Street, the new part of the building assuming the numbers that had been on the doors of the old part.⁶ Figure 7 shows the College and its relationship with other buildings in 1894 according to a City of Toronto atlas (8). The main building is between Dixon's Carriage Works on the west and the Methodist Book Room on the east. Figure 8 shows the College as it appeared in 1905-06.⁷ At this time a wide wooden sidewalk flanked the cobblestone of Temperance Street. Figures 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 are various interior views which were used in College announcements of 1910-14. In 1908 Andrew Smith as President of the On-

⁶The St. Andrews ward assessment roll of 1891 lists the Ontario Veterinary College (owner Andrew Smith) as the occupant of nos. 40, 42, 44, 50. Nos. 40-42 was a 4 storey building (brick and stone) and a 1 storey building, total frontage 55 feet × 86 feet deep. Nos. 44-50 was a 2 storey brick building; total frontage 58 feet × 27 feet deep, with two smaller buildings - 13 × 55 feet and 16 × 35 feet. The numbering of the building does not agree with that shown on the annual college announcement of 1891.

⁷College property was nos. 40-42, 55½ feet by 113 feet and nos. 44-50, 58 feet by 88 feet. Photocopied from 1905-06 graduation photo, in the archives of the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph.

TEMPERANCE STREET

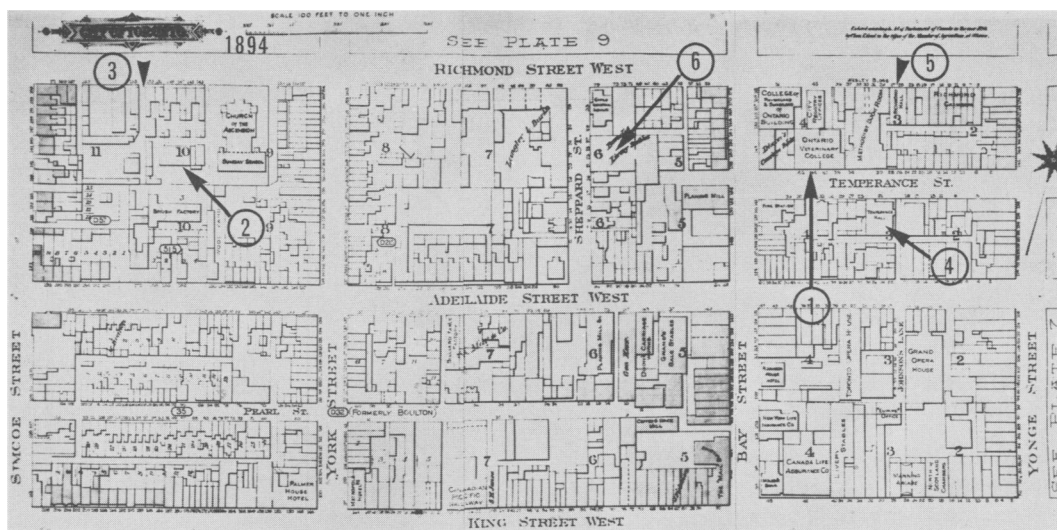


FIGURE 7. Toronto, 1894 – Places identified by numbers are: (1) Ontario Veterinary College; (2) O.V.C. Dissecting Room and (3) entrance lane beside 153 Richmond Street West; (4) Temperance Hall; (5) Richmond Hall; (6) Bond's Livery Stable. Note that the Ontario Veterinary College is between the Methodist Book Room on the east and Dixon's Carriage Works on the west, backing on to the City Registry office on Richmond Street. (Copied from Goads Atlas, City of Toronto 1894, courtesy City of Toronto Archives, City Hall, Toronto.)

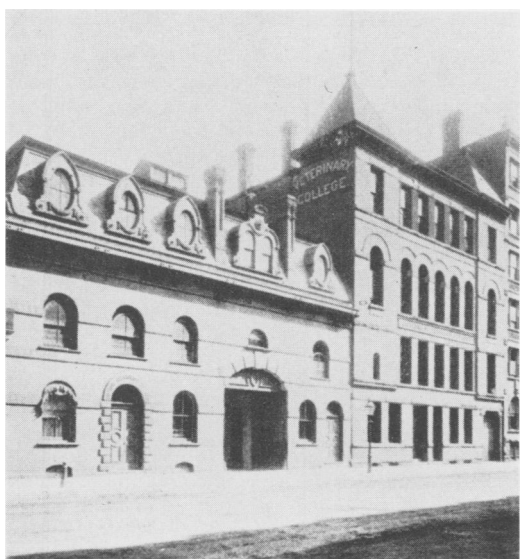


FIGURE 8. The Ontario Veterinary College 40, 42, 44, 46 Temperance Street in 1905. The Veterinary College sign was visible from Bay Street. Note the similarity to the engraving in Figure 6. This building had 113 feet frontage; the property was 86 feet deep. Note also the absence of hydroelectric poles and the presence of a gas street lamp about the middle of the photo.

tario Veterinary College Limited relinquished control of the College through a leasing contract with the government of Ontario (1). Ownership of the building and property remained with the Company, of which Smith owned the majority of the shares.

One strange feature about the 1889 enlargement of the College is the absence of a dissecting room and a clinical amphitheatre on Temperance Street. Why Smith did not build a new dissecting room in the Temperance Street building in either 1876 or 1889 is unknown. The Annual Announcement for 1890–91 gives the first indication that this room is not in the Temperance Street building but at a convenient distance from the College, well lighted and comfortably heated. Figure 14, taken from the 1890–91 Announcement (the first of many similar appearances) shows a two storey building with large doors, wide enough to drive through with a team of horses and wagon or to back in a cart carrying a dead horse. This building located at the rear of 147–153 Richmond Street, west of Bay Street between York and Simcoe Streets was the dissecting room until the college moved to University Avenue in 1914. In recollections of this building C. A. Mitchell (9) related the dissecting room was on the second floor, over a ground floor amphitheatre. Figure 15 shows the dissecting room interior in the early 1900's, a long narrow room heated by either a coal

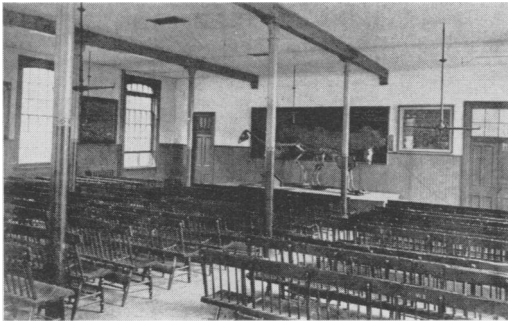


FIGURE 9. One of two large lecture rooms, gas lighted, in the 4 storey section of the College. It was described in the 1906-07 annual announcement as being warmed, ventilated and lighted upon the most improved principles to ensure health and comfort.

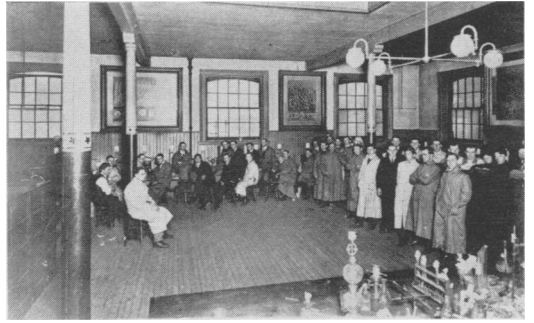


FIGURE 11. Another view of the laboratory shown in Figure 10. Note the lighting fixture over the demonstrator's bench and the large graduating class photographs covering the walls.

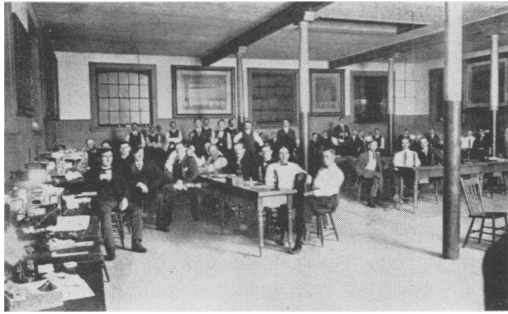


FIGURE 10. Students of the session of 1909-10 in one of the laboratories equipped for bacteriological work. Note the skylight and the gas lighting fixtures hanging from the ceiling. This laboratory was also used for the teaching of zoology.

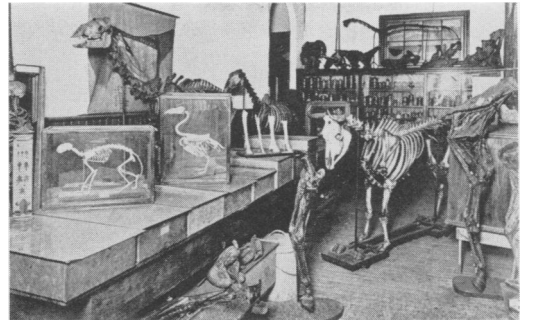


FIGURE 12. Some of the museum specimens in 1913. It is possible that some of these specimens were prepared by S. Sisson during his period as anatomist. Some may also be specimens prepared over a period of 20 years by students entering a specimen in the Toronto Industrial Exhibition competition, hoping to win a gold medal. All specimens became the property of the College. (See calendars 1888-1908.)

or wood burning stove at one end, or from the through-the-floor stove pipe. The room was skylighted in addition to windows in the wall. Figures 16 and 17 are typical of many photographs taken in the dissecting room in the late 1890's and early 1900's, several being in the archives of the Ontario Veterinary College. Was there any artificial lighting of this room? None has been seen in the photographs in the archives or college announcements until 1914. The room was open only between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. daily. Electric lighting was introduced to Toronto about 1883, but whether this room was ever lighted by electricity prior to 1908 when the curriculum was revised is unknown. No Annual Announcement of the College between 1891 and 1908 refers to electric lighting (10). As a director of the Consumers Gas Company, Smith may have felt obligated to use gas lighting as long as possible.

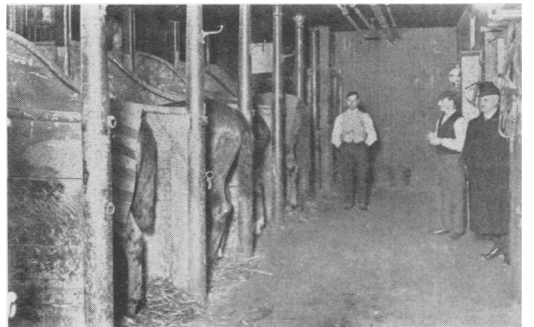


FIGURE 13. Part of a ward in the Infirmary of 1910.

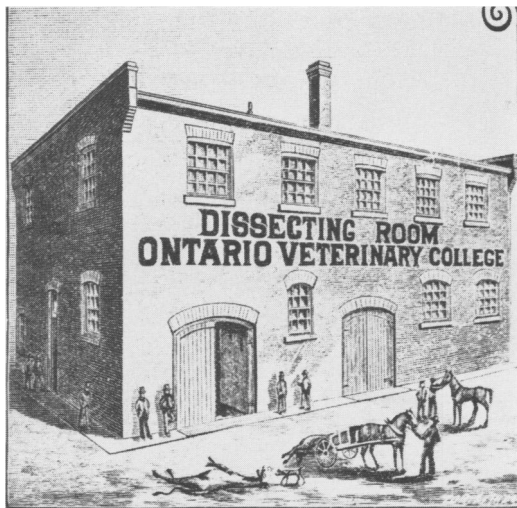


FIGURE 14. An 1890 engraving of the O.V.C. dissecting room located at a "convenient distance" from the College, behind 153 Richmond Street West. The animals shown are probably standing in the 14 ft. laneway leading in from the main street. This building was 39 feet wide and 57 feet long, height unknown.

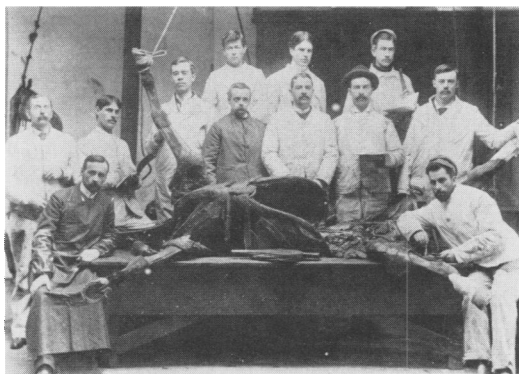


FIGURE 16. Dissection in 1898 – eleven students on one cadaver. The demonstrator seated left is Septimus Sisson. The students are (back row left to right): W. H. Corey, St. Albans, Vermont, W. E. Fairbanks, Lewiston, Maine, C. W. Fisher, Cabot, Vermont, C. H. Jewell, Ithaca, New York, D. King Smith, M.D., Toronto, Ontario and I. W. Parks, Burlington, Vermont. (Middle row, left to right): T. Rowland, Toronto, Ontario, R. B. Coutts, Seattle, Washington, G. W. Higginson, Hawkesbury, Ontario and W. L. Adams, Burlington, Vermont. (Seated right): J. S. Pollard, Ashton, Rhode Island.

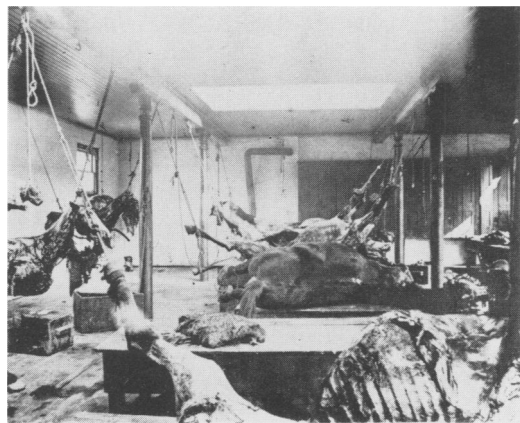


FIGURE 15. Part of the dissecting room, Richmond Street, about 1895. The stove-pipe leading into the chimney is obvious against the end wall. Part of the end wall is covered by a large cupboard. Wooden tables supported parts of the specimens.

Of interest is the charge for the use of the dissecting room. In 1885 a 50 cents per session charge for the care of the room was introduced in addition to tuition fees, and applied each year until 1889 when it was changed to \$2.00, payable each session and exclusive of material. In 1888 tuition fees per session were raised to \$60.00 from \$50.00 and in 1891 a registration fee was added (\$2.00). In 1892 the per session tuition fee was \$60.00 plus \$5.00 for dissecting room and registration.

This fee prevailed until 1908 when the \$60.00 fee included all charges. In 1909 an all inclusive \$75.00 per session fee was instituted.

Commencing in 1890 students had to find their own dissection material. Horses could be purchased for \$3.00–\$5.00 each; eight or ten students worked on one subject. With a total registration of 271 students in 1891 there would be at least 75 to 100 horses used during the two sessions (6 months period). These would probably be delivered intermittently and so the neighbourhood would be subjected to a constant movement of specimen materials – alive and dead. Did the neighbours of the College on Temperance Street object to anatomical specimens being delivered in an odorous state? Did the odors emanating from the College create a public nuisance? Did the members of the churches (11) near the College object to the odors and sights? Had the cobblestone of Temperance Street become "contaminated" by offal falling from wagons removing decayed carcasses? Some of these questions may have been the reason for Smith purchasing in 1889 the property behind Alfred James, a dyer, who owned nos. 151 and 153. Entrance to the area was by way of a lane 14 feet wide, jointly owned by James at no. 153 and Thomas Mulholland at no. 155⁸ (see

⁸City of Toronto, St. Andrews Ward 1890 Assessment roll, roll no. 1764. Property owned by Andrew Smith. No building listed.

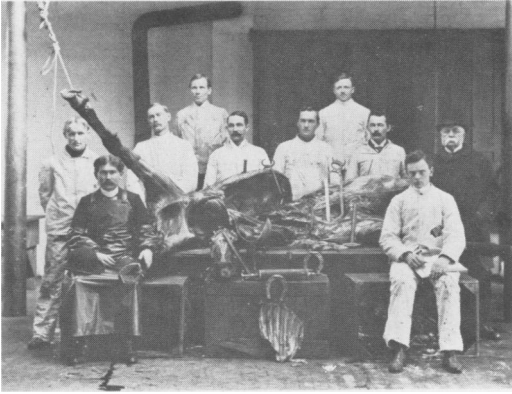


FIGURE 17. Seniors dissecting in 1902. Seated front left is W. J. R. Fowler, appointed demonstrator in Anatomy in 1902 by Professor Andrew Smith, standing at the far right of this photograph. Seated at the front right is L. H. Swenerton, Carberry, Manitoba. In the centre of the middle row is C. S. Hayward, Georgetown, Illinois. At the right end of the back row is J. H. Pickering, Forest, Ontario.

Figure 7). The piece of land was 93½ feet by 82 feet, valued at \$2,337 in 1890 without a building. In 1890–91 Smith built a two storey brick building, size 57 feet by 39 feet.⁹ This building was probably out of public view and less likely to cause public annoyance, situated in a semi-industrial area.

In comparing our findings with the history written by Gattinger (1) the variance arises in his suggestion that the Richmond Street building was the pre-1869 structure (shed) which had its facade changed or rebuilt in 1876. Gattinger's Figure 2 on page 37 should be changed to show section A as the post-1889 Dissecting Room on Richmond Street; Section B as the first College building of 1869; Section C as the third storey added in 1876 to the 1869 building and Section D as the building added in 1889.

The history of the amphitheatre in the dissecting building is not clear. It is not known whether the amphitheatre was part of the dissecting room building in 1891 or was a modified part of the building. In 1906 the Ontario Veterinary Association probably used the amphitheatre as the site of a surgical demonstration, part of the programme of the annual

⁹City of Toronto, St. Andrews Ward assessment roll 1891, roll no. 1883. Lot at the rear of 147–153 Richmond Street West owned and occupied by Andrew Smith. Lot size 93 feet 6 inches × 82 feet. Building, 2 storey brick, size 57 × 39 feet. Access via private lane between 153 and 155 Richmond Street West.

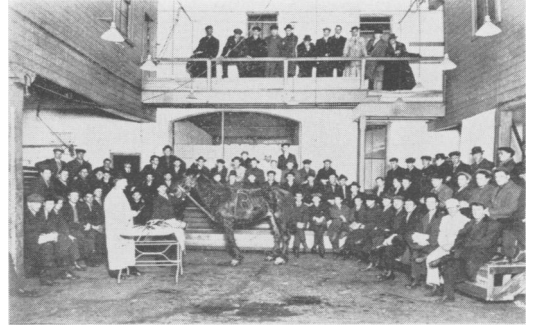


FIGURE 18. A view of the amphitheatre which appeared in the O.V.C. calendar for 1914–15. This was titled a clinic in dentistry for the 1st year class. This photograph was probably taken in 1912 or early 1913, prior to the sale of the building.

meeting held at the College on December 21. W. J. R. Fowler, Demonstrator of Anatomy, was the surgeon and C. G. Saunders (a student) administered the chloroform anaesthetic (12). Figure 18 shows part of the amphitheatre as it was being used for a dentistry demonstration (in 1912) to part of the graduating class of 1915. At this period there was a dirt floor, high ceiling and electric lighting. Probably the ground floor contained offices and stables (13). From the appearance of the students in Figure 18 (wearing warm clothing) it might be concluded that the room was not very warm or there was an absence of cloak-room facilities. The season of the year would be between the end of October and the middle of April, usually marked by cool or very cold weather.

Was the amphitheatre regularly used for the teaching of surgery? Surgery as a curriculum subject is not mentioned in college calendars until the session of 1908–09 when minor surgery was a course in the first year and veterinary surgery in the second and third years of the three year course which had begun in 1907. Prior to 1908 the annual announcements do not mention the amphitheatre as a part of the building but from 1908 to 1914 there is annual reference to its use as the place for instructions in surgery, dentistry, horse-shoeing and post mortem demonstrations. One wonders what the quality of surgery might have been under these conditions! The calendar of 1912–13 states (under the heading Dissecting Room) "It is also equipped with the necessary utensils for teaching the principles of horse-shoeing in the most practical manner." This may refer to the amphitheatre or the building itself. The 1908–1914 calendars state Veterinary Surgery will be taught first in the



FIGURE 19. This photograph of the operating table in the amphitheatre appeared in the College Calendar of 1914–15. The surgeon on the left is believed to be C. G. Saunders. Titled a small section of the second year class in attendance at a surgical clinic, the photo shows part of the class of 1915. J. E. Mumford presently living at 382 Vine Street, St. Catharines, Ontario is the fifth student from the right in the back row.

classroom by illustrated lectures, and the applied science or practical work of the course will be freely demonstrated in an amphitheatre fitted up for the purpose. Did "fitted up" include lighting for surgery? Could this part of the building be used only between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. also? Figure 18 shows the amphitheatre lighted by electricity but this photo was probably taken in 1912 or 1913. The height of the area suggests a skylight might have helped provide lighting.

The dissecting room building was used by one of Andrew Smith's assistants, W. W. Stewart (O.V.C. 1876) as a clinic until he relinquished his position about 1911. W. J. R. Fowler supervised the clinic after this date (14) and was responsible for teaching surgery. After the close of the session in April 1913 Fowler and Principal E. A. A. Grange disagreed over the terms of re-employment for the session beginning in October and when the session commenced Fowler was no longer on the faculty.¹⁰ About this time the executors of Andrew Smith's estate sold the dissecting room property and building to William Dalley, operator of a cartage business on nearby property. Fowler was able immediately to obtain the property on a lease¹¹ and this accentuated the rift with Grange. Grange did not require the building for the session commencing in

¹⁰W. J. R. Fowler returned to the faculty as Surgery Instructor in 1921, two years after Grange retired and the College had moved to Guelph.

¹¹City of Toronto assessment roll, Ward 3, Division 4 made in 1914. Rear of 147–153 Richmond Street West – owner Wm. Dalley, cartage agent; Tenant – W. J. R. Fowler.

October 1914 because the new University Avenue building was ready for occupancy. Once again the College was under one roof and the Temperance Street era was closed. Fowler used the building for a clinic, part of his private practice. Students of this part of the Temperance Street era, C. A. Mitchell (9) and J. E. Mumford (15) have separately recalled the leasing incident. Subsequent use of this part of the College has not been traced.

The Temperance Street buildings were a part of Andrew Smith's estate from his death in 1910 until 1924, and used for a variety of purposes. The Central Motors Apartments Ltd. bought the old College and its property (113 × 86 feet) in 1924 and paid an amount said to be in excess of \$150,000 (5), demolished the buildings and erected a large garage. After a few years the property was bought by the Robert Simpson Company and is now part of their large building complex. One small part of the College was salvaged by R. Gwatkin (O.V.C. 1919) and this was eventually combined with salvaged material from the Montreal Veterinary College (1866–1903) to make a gavel. The authenticity of the materials has been attested by C. A. Mitchell (16). The gavel is used at all official meetings of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, memorializing the fountains of veterinary medical education in Canada. The box containing the gavel is made from wood which formed part of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, Clyde Street, Edinburgh, alma mater of Andrew Smith and Duncan McEachran, founders of veterinary education in Canada, graduates of 1861.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgment is made of the excellent assistance of the personnel in the City of Toronto Archives, City Hall, Toronto, where much of the basic material concerning the College was found in assessment rolls. Accessibility and permission by the City of Toronto Archives to copy the City of Toronto map of 1894 is gratefully acknowledged.

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11. The five churches were: Bay Street United Presbyterian, corner of Bay and Richmond; Richmond Street Wesleyan (Methodist), between Bay and Yonge Streets on Richmond Street; Second Congregational, near Yonge Street on Richmond Street; Zion Congregational, corner of Bay and Adelaide Streets; and Temperance Street New Connection Church, on Temperance Street (south side) near Yonge Street.
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BOOK REVIEW

Parasitology for Veterinarians - Second Edition. Jay R. Georgi. Published by W. B. Saunders Company, Toronto. 1974. 386 pages. Price \$22.15.

In his preface, the author states that the purpose of this book is to introduce veterinary students to clinical parasitology and to provide them, as veterinarians, with a practical reference.

The book achieves this end to a certain extent. The coverage of helminth and arthropod parasites of North American domestic mammals is good for this purpose, but the protozoan parasites are not dealt with adequately, nor are any of the parasites of domestic birds.

The second edition contains several added chapters providing information on the classification and biology of helminths and arthropods commonly found in domestic animals here. It includes many new photomicrographs of high quality, and the W. B. Saunders Company Press has produced a pleasing job of printing.

The sparse and haphazard coverage of protozoan parasites of veterinary importance is a drawback. Coccidia are mentioned briefly, in a general way, in the chapter on "Miscellaneous Taxa". In Part 2 (Diagnosis of Parasitism) coccidia and a few other protozoa, including Trichomonads and *Balantidium coli*, are noted under "Parasites of Dogs". Coccidia of ruminants also receive very brief mention and Toxoplasmosis is covered in two paragraphs in

Part 4 (Parasitisms of Public Health Importance). Coccidia of poultry, or, for that matter, any other parasites of domestic birds receive no attention.

This new edition contains more information on Dipteran parasites, including a section on partial identification of Myiasis Larvae. Similarly, a key to Ixodid genera has been included. More adequate coverage and illustrations of ectoparasites is also available in the "Illustrated Host-Organ Listing of Parasites".

The information provided on helminth parasites is, in general, well suited to the proposed readers though there are some areas of minimal coverage and areas of relative excess such as the inclusion of over 120 photomicrographs of various Strongyline and Cyathostomine parasites of the horse.

A new section on "Common Parasites of Laboratory Animals" is included. Also, an updating of information on commonly used anthelmintics and insecticides is provided together with very brief mention of lungworm and hookworm vaccines and of the "sterile male" insecticidal method. No coccidiostats or other drugs for use against protozoan parasites are mentioned.

This book is obviously not intended to be a complete all-inclusive reference text for veterinary parasitologists. If it did contain more adequate information on protozoan parasites, and a coverage of the parasites of domestic birds it would provide value for the veterinary student and practising veterinarian for whom it is written. *J. R. Allen.*