

Historical Sketch of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

BY J. E. D'AVIGNON, WINDSOR, ONT.

THE Toronto Chemists and Druggists Association was formed in June, 1867, and numbered in its membership Messrs. H. P. Brumell, Wm. Brydon, J. Coombe, W. H. Dunspaugh, John Henderson, Geo. Hodgetts, C. E. Hooper, J. Howarth, W. Hunter, J. C. Lander, Geo. H. Leslie, N. C. Love, Geo. Massey, A. Matheson, H. Miller, E. B. Shuttleworth, R. R. Owen, J. T. Shapter, Wm. Elliott, R. W. Elliott, Jos. Davids, H. J. Rose, J. Dilworth, F. McCallum, L. P. Stickney and G. Mathe son, and was very soon added to by druggists from other parts of the Province, especially from the city of Ottawa, where nearly every druggist joined, and the growth of the Association was hastened by the publication of a monthly periodical, issued under the authority of the Association, and placed under the editorial control of Prof. E. B. Shuttleworth, who still continues his duties in that capacity. The Association steadily grew in numbers and influence and soon took measures to secure pharmaceutical education for its members and their apprentices. Free classes in chemistry were conducted in conjunction with those of the Mechanics' Institute in Toronto, and also at the house of Prof. Shuttleworth. A great deal of good was done in this way. Efforts were soon made to secure legislation for the protection of the public, and of the drug trade, and after many difficulties had been overcome an Act of Incorporation was granted by the Legislature in 1871. The title of "Ontario College of Pharmacy" was given to the organization, which had for some time been known as the "Canadian Pharmaceutical Society," and, as before said, had originated as the "Toronto Chemists' and Druggists' Association." The Act was modelled to a large extent on the Act of Great Britain (which latter was passed in 1868) and gave to druggists the exclusive privilege of dispensing prescriptions and poisons, and of selling certain specified drugs, and also conferred on them the right to examine and license those who desired to practice pharmacy, the authority being vested in a council of thirteen members, elected every two years. Power was also given to erect buildings, and to carry on a teaching college, but many years passed before sufficient money could be accumulated for this purpose. The sole revenue during these years being derived from the compulsory fees of four dollars each per annum from the druggists.

The first Council was composed of Messrs. Bickle, Brendon, Dunspaugh, Elliot, Hodgetts, Holden, Lyman, Miller, Rose, Parker, Roberts, Sanders, and Shuttleworth. Mr. Wm. Elliott, who had occupied a similar position in the old society, was the first President, and Mr. Hugh Miller was elected Vice-President. Mr. Elliot was some years later again

elected President. His son, Robert W. Elliot, who has shown for many years the deepest interest in the cause of pharmaceutical education, has since also served in the same capacity. The late Mr. Benjamin Lyman, who, during his lifetime, was the senior member of the firms of Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, and Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto,—the oldest established drug houses in Canada—has also been President of the College for several terms. Mr. Wm. Sanders, so well known to all pharmacists, who has filled the office of President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and is now Director of Experimental Farms for the Dominion Government, served a term as President of the College. Until 1882, the College existed as a corporate body only, exercising examining and licensing powers similar to those held by various State Associations, but in that year the Council decided that a teaching department should be organized. Prof. Shuttleworth was



PROFESSOR E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH.

appointed Principal, and with the assistance of Messrs. Rose and Robinson began the school in April, 1882, with an attendance of 21,—which became 45 the succeeding session. Since then the number has averaged about 60, with over 90 for the current term.

The classes were first held in a building temporarily fitted up for that purpose, at the expense of the Council, the lecturers being paid solely by the fees of the students. The entire management of the school was vested in the faculty, who were appointed by the Educational Committee, and who received and acted on any suggestions made by the latter. This plan was followed very satisfactorily until August, 1889, when the Council thought best to take more direct control of the teaching department, and fixed the salaries of the faculty at \$1800 per annum for Prof. Shuttleworth, as Dean and Lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy; \$1000 for Dr. Avison, and \$900 for Mr. Harrison; being for the first two named gentlemen a

large reduction from the amount of remuneration previously received by them.

This arrangement continued until the meeting of Council held last August when a resolution was passed that the engagements of Prof. Shuttleworth and Dr. Avison should terminate August 15th, 1891, and that notice to that effect be given to the gentlemen named. The writer strongly protested against what he still believes to have been a very unwise action, and was supported in this view by Messrs. Watters, Lawrence and Jeffrey. Mr. Harrison has since received a Government appointment, which necessitates his leaving the College, so that next session will likely see an entirely new staff in charge of the teaching department.

The teaching department was successful from the beginning and the Council felt encouraged to such an extent that they decided to erect a suitable building.

This was rendered easier by the accumulated savings of past years. Building operations were begun in August, 1885, and in September, 1886, the College was ready for occupation, and was formally opened by the Council on February 3rd, 1887. The original cost of the building was about \$20,000. It is of brick with cut stone facings, and is located opposite the local headquarters of the Department of Education of the Ontario Government in St. James' Square—one of the very best positions in the city of Toronto, and one which is not likely for many years to be closely built up, and so to some extent ensuring healthy surroundings.

The basement floor, only slightly lower than the ground, is taken up by the two chemical laboratories which are now completely fitted up. There are also reading and recreation rooms for the students, lavatories, and accommodation for steam heating apparatus. On the main floor are the museum, already fairly well supplied with specimens, and receiving frequent additions, and the handsomely furnished Council chamber and Registrar's office. The chemical lecture room is also on this floor, and is arranged in amphitheatre style, and is capable of accommodating 90 students, each being provided with a separate desk. The Professor's rooms open out from this lecture room so that preparations for the lectures may be conveniently made. The Pharmaceutical Laboratory occupies the upper story. This has been fitted up with great care, the desks and working tables, which are detached, being furnished with gas, and the drawers and cupboards have a complete Pharmaceutical outfit, comprising Pill Machines, Plaster Iron, Mortars, Ointment Slab, Graduates, etc. The examination hall is quite a large one capable of affording writing accommodation for 100 candidates, each seat having six feet of clear space around it. A good view of all parts of the room is given to the Examiner and Inspector from the raised platform at the end of the hall. The oral examinations are conducted in separate rooms, the candidates passing one at a time into the presence of the several ex-