

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

VOL. I.

TORONTO AND STRATHROY, AUGUST, 1889.

No. 2.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

5 Jordan Street, Toronto, Ont.
And Strathroy, Ont.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts, and matter intended for the editor, to be addressed to Box 438, Strathroy, Ont.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, 5 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

FIRST RESULTS.

In our first issue we spoke confidently of the future prospects of this journal, as to its filling a want in Pharmaceutical journalism in Canada, of a certain recognition by druggists as the organ of the profession and of encouraging words from Pharmaceutical friends. We are glad to say that we have not been mistaken in our expectations. From the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia we have already received congratulatory letters as well as subscriptions, one and all virtually agreeing in the verdict, "Just what we needed." Appended are extracts from a few of the letters received:

"Allow me to congratulate you on its make up, which I consider good."

"Congratulate you on your first number and do not doubt your success."

"Very complete and well calculated to find favour with every Canadian chemist."

"Congratulate you on the make up and contents of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, and wish you success in your enterprise."

"Was pleased with the first issue of your journal and found a number of items that would be of interest and use to the druggists of this Province: trust that you may have the success that your enterprise most assuredly entitles you to."

"Find the CANADIAN DRUGGIST the most interesting paper for druggists in the Dominion. I wish you success."

One of our advertisers says that within two weeks after the publication of the

first number, he had business enquiries from two druggists in Prince Edward Island and one in British Columbia, the extreme easterly and westerly Provinces of our Dominion, mentioning the advertisement which appeared in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST leading to the transaction of business with them.

INSURANCE OF DRUG STOCKS.

By mutual consent of all fire insurance companies (and when will they not agree to increase their own profits by raising rates), the rate on ordinary drug stock is higher than ordinary merchandise rates, claiming the greater risk on the former class. That this is not the case is shown time and again from statistics which clearly prove that although drug stock may and does include goods which are of a particularly inflammable nature, yet the precautions taken, the description of containers in which these goods are kept and the usually small proportion of them in a retail store has reduced the number of fires originating in such premises to a very small percentage of the total fire losses.

In Philadelphia a "Druggists' Mutual Fire Insurance Company" has been formed, and has issued a large number of policies. Would it not be well for the druggists of Canada to consider the question either of concerted action on their part to compel the insurance companies to give us more reasonable rates, or failing in this to establish a company on somewhat the same lines as the Philadelphia company? We append some extracts from the Druggists' Circular, showing the feeling which exists in the United States in this matter:

At the annual meeting of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association, held in 1888, a committee was appointed to investigate the subject of mutual fire insurance. This committee has recently made public the results of its work from which it appears that the druggists of that State pay pretty dearly for their insurance. It is estimated by the committee, from all that they can learn, that druggists by protecting themselves on the mutual plan can save from one-half to three-quarters of the money now expended for premiums.

There has long been an exceedingly strong suspicion in the minds of druggists everywhere that the rates usually charged them for insurance against fire were extravagant. When protesting against these charges they have been confronted with pictures of the terribly dangerous character of their stocks—how their stores were magazines of highly inflammable substances, which by the breaking of a bottle, might in a moment be involved in destruction.

To show that a pharmacy is in fact a rather safe place, so far as fire is concerned, we may quote from the report above referred to that in Cleveland the loss to retail druggists from that cause during a period of eighteen years amounted to only \$5,500; and in Cincinnati the loss in eight years was but \$3,000.

PHARMACISTS' AIDS.

There can be no doubt of the fact, that two of the most rapidly increasing demands upon the ability of the pharmacist of to-day, are analytical chemistry and microscopy. The former includes that class of demands that so frequently apply to the druggist for analysis of some special compound or even more often for an analysis of urine. These are not limited to the "ignorant" (i) lasty, but are decidedly common requests from physicians themselves. It has only been a few years since these subjects became so important in the diagnosis of disease, and therefore only the decidedly studious or recent graduate appreciates or investigates the utility of their possibilities. Referring especially to the matter of urine analysis, for every druggist should be posted on analytical chemistry, we know that very few of our best pharmacists have made any special study of this specialty and the following is an ordinary result. The doctor, often for lack of time, quite as often for lack of information, applies to the pharmacist for an analysis of urine—presuming, the pharmacist cannot do it, naturally enough the doctor goes elsewhere, but does he ever return for any more such work? Does he ever refer anyone else to that store for it? No—all references in this line are to that pharmacist who is capable thereof. How many prescriptions, how much trade is thereby lost, transferred? Just because the first pharmacist could not do a little chemical analysis that would not have required more than twenty