



ANDREW SCHERER.

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Andrew Scherer, member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for a half century, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 18, 1855, the son of George C. and Mary Alsman Scherer. The following year his parents moved to Chicago. Andrew's apprenticeship began with Ludwig Fermow, a fine type of old-fashioned German apothecary, with whom he remained until the latter's demise, in 1874. Shortly afterward he entered the employ of C. M. Weinberger, another well-known Chicago druggist, where he was employed for six years.

In those days the drug clerk was expected to grind drugs, sift them, make fluid-extracts and tinctures and other pharmaceutical preparations. One of the daily duties of the apprentice was to go to the wholesale drug house, carrying a basket and wait for orders to be filled. No salary was paid to the apprentice during the first two years.

In 1873, Mr. Scherer entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy and was graduated in 1875, one of a class of seven. Included in the class were Robert Cowdrey, who was for some years editor of *The Pharmacist* and later was nominated for President of the United States on the Labor ticket; Hugo Martin, who took a prominent part in pharmaceutical organizations in Illinois and who was, at the time of his death, a member of the faculty of the College of Pharmacy; W. F. Woodson, who for many years conducted a drug store at Michigan City and served as its mayor for several terms; Charles Krusemark and Fletcher Smith, who later graduated in medicine and became prominent practitioners; and Charles Jacob, who was a pioneer pharmacist of Forest Park.

In 1881, Mr. Scherer engaged in the drug business on his own account at Division and Franklin Streets, Chicago, where he remained for five years. He then bought a lot at State and Division Streets which he improved with a three-story building. He has conducted a pharmacy at this location ever since.

In 1931, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the drug business as a proprietor and gave a dinner to a group of his friends, chiefly members

of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association, of which he is the honorary president.

Mr. Scherer was married in June 1885 to Miss Agnes Dieden. She died four years later leaving him with a son, Andrew, born in 1887, who is still living.<sup>1</sup> In 1903 he married Miss Cordelia Maher who died in 1914. There were no children by this marriage.

Mr. Scherer was a member of the Chicago College of Pharmacy until it was taken over by the University of Illinois and served for many years as trustee and treasurer of the College, and has shown his interest in the College of Pharmacy by giving a prize each year to the member of the graduating class who attains the highest grade in pharmacy. He has been a member of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association almost since its organization and of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association since 1901. He joined the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in 1884 and has attended many of its conventions.

#### THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS PHARMACY EXHIBIT.

ACCORDING to the *Chicago Daily News* by Malcolm McDowell and quoted by the *C. R. D. A. News* of November 10th: "The pharmacy exhibit will go to the Museum of Science and Industry, the Rosenwald museum in Jackson Park. The reproduction of Philo Carpenter's log cabin drug store, the earliest in Chicago, which stood at the corner of Lake and Market Streets and was opened in 1832, will continue to illustrate the city's pioneer history in its permanent location in the museum. With it will go the facsimile of the famous *Ebers Papyrus*, the original of which dates back to about 1500 B.C. and which was one of the most popular of the exhibits. . . .

"The story of digitalis, portrayed by dioramas in the exhibit, goes to Jackson Park along with the materia medica display which might well be called the story of the evolution of medicinal drugs. The whole exhibit, as it now stands, visualizing the historical, educational and professional aspects of the science of pharmacy, will make a large showing in the Rosenwald museum. It covers 1700 square feet as it now stands, with a frontage of 60 feet on the circular corridor of the Hall of Science. Its purpose has been to set forth the history of pharmacy and to show its progress during the last century and also to stress the advances in educational and legal requirements. It has carried out its purpose at the World's Fair—it will continue to demonstrate the interesting aspects of the retail drug stores at its new location in the Museum of Science and Industry."

*Evidently the interesting proposal quoted above will be submitted to the exhibitors but it should be stated that at this time no official action has been taken by the American Pharmaceutical Association.*—Editor.

#### FORMULARIES.

"Side by side with the national Pharmacopœias numerous books of recipes have been produced in the various countries. Three of these, the American National Formulary, the German *Ergänzungsbuch* and the British Pharmaceutical Codex, merit special attention by reason of their publication by the national pharmaceutical organization of their respective countries. The need for such formularies, produced by responsible public bodies, becomes more and more pronounced with the changes in the character of pharmacopœias and the decreasing attention given in them to formulæ."—C. H. HAMPSHIRE, Chairman's Address British Pharmaceutical Conference.

<sup>1</sup> He is a graduate pharmacist and a graduate engineer.

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PHARMACY WEEK AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Robert P. Fischelis of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION addressed the President of the United States on the occasion of the Tenth Annual Observance of Pharmacy. Copies of the correspondence follow:

October 1, 1934.

The President of the United States,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

When the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION dedicated its Washington Headquarters Building last May, you were kind enough to send us a message voicing your appreciation of the contributions which have been made by pharmacists to the successful alleviation and prevention of disease.

May I now, in turn, in behalf of the pharmacists of America, on the eve of the observance of National Pharmacy Week (October 7-13) extend to you our great appreciation of your interest in the professions engaged in public health work?

We have followed with admiration the progress of your administration and desire to express to you our confidence in the progressive and forward-looking leadership which you have given to the Nation in these strenuous times.

We desire, in particular, to offer our coöperation in bringing about necessary reforms in the public control of the manufacture and distribution of drugs and cosmetics, so that the consuming public may be protected against fraudulent practices which cannot be controlled under the present Food and Drug Law.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, *President.*

RPF:J

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THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington

October 8, 1934.

My dear Mr. Fischelis:

Your letter of October first on behalf of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has been received. The President has asked me to thank you and everyone concerned most warmly for your expression of confidence and for your pledge of coöperation.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE  
*Secretary to the President.*

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