

should expect for their own classes a higher standard in oral and written reports, a greater measure of originality, a more interesting presentation.

PINEAPPLE SYRUP.

BY BERNARD FANTUS AND H. A. DYNIEWICZ.*

The success, we believe, the Syrup of Cherry has achieved as a flavoring vehicle for acid medication, as evidenced by its acceptance in the National Formulary (VI), emboldened us to propose to ourselves the question whether it might not be well to make available to the physician for the flavoring of medicines some other fruit flavors such as apricot, peach or pineapple.

We have prepared Syrup of Peach, Syrup of Apricot and Syrup of Pineapple, following a general formula, such as is official in the National Formulary for Syrup of Cherry and Syrup of Raspberry. We find that of these the Pineapple Syrup is the only one that seems to have special virtues which might make it suitable as a vehicle for medicines. The Peach and Apricot flavors are somewhat too delicate to have much disguising value. Would, therefore, like to submit the following formula for consideration and possible inclusion in a subsequent edition of the National Formulary.

SYRUPUS BROMELIÆ

Syrup of Pineapple

Syr. Bromel.

Crush pineapple in a grinder, dissolve 0.1 per cent of benzoic acid in the mixture, and allow to stand at room temperature until a small portion of the filtered juice produces a clear solution when mixed with one-half of its volume of alcohol. Press out the juice from the mixture and filter; add sucrose in the proportion of 850 Gm. of sucrose to each 450 cc. of the filtered juice. Dissolve the sucrose in the juice by heat on a water-bath, cool and remove the scum. Add 20 cc. of alcohol for each 1000 cc. of Syrup.

Canned Pineapple juice might be employed in the above formula, although the use of the fruit, as above described, is much more economical.

Storage.

Keep the Syrup in well-closed containers.

Alcohol content: from 1 to 2 per cent, by volume, of C_2H_5OH .

We believe that the Pineapple Syrup has a special value as a vehicle for sodium citrate or potassium citrate for which the colored fruit syrups like cherry or raspberry are not suitable as the citrate causes a change in color. We welcome the trial of the following prescription:

℞ Potassium citrate	15 Gm.
Water	15 cc.
Syrup of Pineapple, to make	60 cc.

Label: Teaspoonful in one-half glassful of water every two hours.

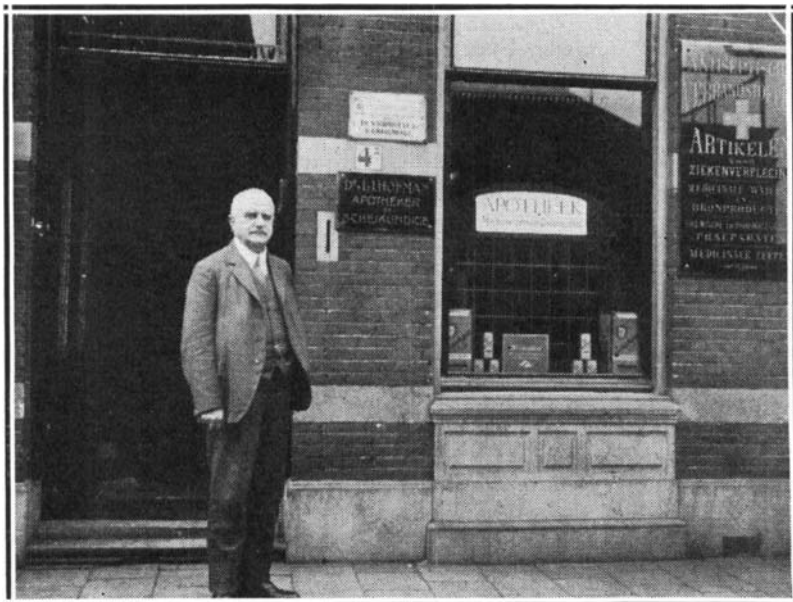
Having wasted much time in a fruitless endeavor to develop an artificial cherry bouquet, we have arrived at the conclusion that it is beyond our wisdom and power to imitate artificially

* From the Laboratory of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, University of Illinois, College of Medicine, assisted by a grant from the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

that delicious bouquet that the inanimate plant is able to produce by an alchemy all its own. Especially to be avoided are such atrocious mixtures as the so-called "pineapple essences" with amyl and ethyl acetates and ethyl butyrate as their odoriferous ingredients. It is hoped that no pharmacist will be guilty of employing any of these "fruit essences" for the preparation of his soda fountain syrups, as the use of these differentiates the cheap soft drink parlor from the pharmacist's fountain where true fruit flavors are being dispensed. By the same token it should be considered an adulteration if any but the true fruit syrups are used in the compounding of prescriptions.

J. J. HOFMAN.

July 16th marked the completion of fifty years of service to pharmacy of our *Honorary Member*, Dr. J. J. Hofman. The event was celebrated with a jubilee meeting at the Departmental Headquarters in the Hague and a reception and dinner at the Hotel de Witte Brug. Dr. Hofman received the congratulations and felicitations of 160 guests and was also the recipient of many letters and telegrams from pharmacists and pharmaceutical associations both at home and abroad. He was awarded the gold medal of the Netherlands Pharmaceutical Association, an honor which in the past has been given only to Professor van der Wielen and to Professor Dr. L. van Itallie. Presiding at the jubilee was Professor van der Wielen, editor of the *Pharmaceutisches Weekblad*, whose remarks are published in the July 24th number of that journal and who is also the author of a sketch entitled "Dr. Jan Justus Hofman, Apotheker, 1887-1937," appearing in the July 10th number of the *Weekblad*.



DR. J. J. HOFMAN.

A sketch of Dr. Hofman also appears in the *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION*, 20, 735 (1931). He was born June 1, 1866 in Alphen on the Rhine and at the age of 21 passed the examination for pharmacist having received his education in the public schools of the Hague and at the University of Leyden. After serving a year in a pharmacy at Utrecht he became pharmacist to the Hospital at Rotterdam and it was here that his activities began. His first published work concerns the quantitative determination of albumin in urine. He was a co-worker on the Supplement to the 3rd Netherlands Pharmacopoeia published in 1891. Thus

began Dr. Hofman's scientific and association work and no year has since passed in which he did not publish one or more papers. Professor van der Wielen lists 123 alone, published in *Netherland Journals*, 119 in the *Pharmaceutisches Weekblad*.

In 1893 Dr. Hofman established a pharmacy in the Hague where he is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession and in the manufacture of fine pharmaceuticals. It was in the doorway of this pharmacy that Dr. Hofman stood when the writer of this sketch made the accompanying photograph in 1931.

Besides Dr. Hofman's scientific work and his many papers he has also held a number of distinctive positions, both civic and professional. For several years he was a member of the Council of the Netherlands Pharmaceutical Association serving as its president for fifteen years; he served on the Health Committee of the Hague and the Congress for Public Health Regulations and held many other positions on local and national committees in Holland.

Dr. Hofman was perhaps the prime-mover of the International Pharmaceutical Congress held at the Hague in 1913. It was at this meeting that he was elected secretary of the International Pharmaceutical Federation, a position he occupied until his election to its presidency at the Stockholm meeting in 1930. He was promoted to the doctorate at Leiden in 1929, the title of his dissertation being "Bijdrage tot de kennis der Indische Grasolies."

Professor van der Wielen says of him, "—the brilliant fulfillment of his career, his many publications and his devotion to pharmacy and to the Netherlands Pharmaceutical Association should cause all Dutch pharmacists to look back over these fifty years with gratitude; Hofman's retrospective view of his own versatile accomplishments must be one of great satisfaction."—E. H. WIRTH.

CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF CHARLES FREDERICK CHANDLER.

National Science organizations will join with Columbia University in a series of events from October 6th to November 4th in commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Charles Frederick Chandler, father of modern industrial chemistry and the first Public Health scientist of New York City. He was a founder of Columbia School of Medicine in 1864 and of the American Chemical Society in 1876. He was born on December 6, 1836 and died on August 25, 1925. He became a member of the A. Ph. A. in 1867—a sketch may be found in the March number for 1917, on page 227, and also in the September number, 1925, page 849.

Pharmacy willingly and gladly joins the scientific organizations in honoring the memory of one who highly regarded pharmacy as a profession.

The program embraces three Chandler memorial lectures in the fields of chemistry, medicine and public health. The presentation of the Chandler medal of Columbia University to Dr. John Howard Northrup, of the Rockefeller Institute for medical research, and a Chandler Centennial Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, are parts of the program.

The second lecture on October 13th will be given by Dean William de MacNider of the University of North Carolina School of Medicine, who will speak on "Certain Recent Developments in Chemistry and Their Bearing on Cellular Activity."

Dr. Wm. J. Schieffelin of New York, a former student of Professor Chandler and Honorary President of the School of Pharmacy of Columbia University, will be Chairman. Dr. Haven Emerson, Director of the Institute of Public Health in the School of Medicine, will be the third lecturer, speaking on October 20th on "New York's First Public Health Chemist." Prof. Daniel D. Jackson, Head of the Department of Chemical Engineering, will preside. The Centennial dinner will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria, on November 4th. The speakers will be Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler; Dr. Willis Rodney Whitney, the 1920 medalist; and Dean Frank Clifford Whitmore of the College of Physics and Chemistry, and President-Elect of the American Chemical Society.

Liberty is taken for abstracting the larger part of this item from *Science* of September 24th.
