

more deeply involved in debt, and during this time had as his common law wife, Elizabeth Cary. Seeking a way out of his financial difficulties, he appealed to Lord Cathcart for the appointment as Physician General to His Majesties Forces in the West Indies. He recommended himself on the strength of his knowledge of the diseases of the country. He failed in this, and his offer to go as assistant to the Physician General was likewise refused.

Now, Tennent had arrived at a position where he would either have to go to jail or leave England, and it was at this crucial time that a friend, Mr. Christian, suggested to him that he marry a lady of fortune, and thus recover his position. Tennent took to this suggestion gladly. The desired woman was found in Mrs. Hanger, a widow of some circumstance, who possessed among other things, an annuity of £50. The marriage was arranged for and took place at St. James Church on Sunday, November 8, 1741, the service being read by Reverend Mr. Fisher.

Three weeks after the marriage, Tennent was lodged in jail for non-payment of debts. He managed to borrow enough to satisfy his creditors, and so was released. Soon after, he was incarcerated again, and this time after getting out, he made an unsuccessful attempt to sell Mrs. Tennent's annuity. Again arrested, for not paying a debt of £12, and again released, he found upon returning home that his wife had left him, quite probably on the advice of one of her brothers, Mr. Parrat, an attorney-at-law, who couldn't stomach among other things, the attempted sale of his sister's annuity.

Distracted, Tennent fled to Scotland, but Mr. Parrat apparently had not finished with him. The facts of his common law marriage were uncovered, and on June 8, 1742, a warrant was granted for the seizure of Tennent wherever he resided. Consequently, he was brought back, and it was after he had been indicted, and was awaiting trial in his cell in the Old Bailey, that he aired his case in a printed pamphlet.

Here the picture dims, and then it ends, with a simple notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of Tennent's death in London, on October 27, 1748.

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HISTORICAL PHARMACY IN MINNESOTA.*

BY FREDERICK J. WULLING.

In its seventy-five years of statehood Minnesota has done very well in the recording of historic matters. The Territorial Pioneers organized themselves long ago and the Minnesota Historical Society came into being in territorial days way back in 1849. Later with state aid a half million dollar building for collecting and preserving authentic records of historic interest and value was erected for the

* Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. Ph. A., Madison meeting, 1933.

Society. Histories of many of the cities and counties of the state have been written and some published; not a few in book form, and recently Dr. William Watts Folwell, the first president of the University of Minnesota, in the period during which he enjoyed the honor of the *Emeritus* presidency wrote an exhaustive four-volume history of the state, which no doubt will always remain an authoritative historical reference for the period it covers. Much could be said of the work and accomplishments of the State Historical Society, but it is my purpose only to convey the fact that Minnesota is fairly well off in recorded historical material.

For many years now I have made periodical researches into this material and although I often searched especially for facts of pharmaceutical interest, the field was found almost barren. Here and there a local historian mentions a drug store. Until very recently I have not found a pharmacist among those who have written historical articles or records relating to Minnesota.

This fact and my long association with pharmacists, physicians, dentists and scientists in other fields, led me to the conclusion that the type of mind represented by scientists is not greatly interested in history and that as far as pharmacy is concerned a wider interest in history, at least in its pharmaceutical aspect, should be aroused.

As a result of this conviction the Historical Committee of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association was created a few years ago; that is, the members did not object to the addition of another committee to the list of other practically inactive committees. The next endeavor was to make the committee effective. Charles T. Heller, well-known pharmacist of St. Paul, who was the committee chairman, was the only productive member. However, the seed was sown to arouse a history consciousness among pharmacists. Now after several years of preliminary and preparatory work this committee has been enlarged to represent the various divisions of the state. Possibly to reward or punish me, neither of which I deserve for my persistency in the matter, I have been made chairman of the committee.

It is now certain the committee will do some worth-while work. It will be organized toward that end. While I have some definite plans to produce effective results, suggestions likely to increase the efficiency of such a committee are invited from my hearers or readers.

It would take too much space to repeat all of the instruction and advice given to committee members, but the essential things every member is especially asked to do are to connect events with exact dates, names and localities, get corroborative evidence wherever possible and write down every detail available concerning any event, item or thing of pharmaceutical interest, leaving it to the skilled historian to decide what is essential to select for a representative record.

The committee already has the promise of coöperation of the Minnesota Historical Society and one of the joint objectives is the reproduction of a pioneer drug store in the Historical Building.

The College of Pharmacy already possesses the nucleus of a pharmaceutical museum, which is slowly developing through acquisition of items purchased out of the proceeds of the Wulling Fund established for that purpose. The College, too, will coöperate with the Historical Society and with the Association committee. The museum recently acquired what was represented as the counter scale used in

the first or in one of the first pioneer drug stores in Minnesota. The scale is still in fairly good condition and may be placed in the proposed pioneer drug store reproduction. There are also available in the museum old medicine saddle bags used over a hundred years ago, a blood letting instrument, old wooden iron and brass mortars, plaster irons, four very old show globes, drug and spice grinders, infusion pots, drug jars, old engravings, etc. The museum has just acquired a Chinese medicine cooker over three hundred years old and now very rare. Negotiations are under way for the acquisition of an old sailing vessel's medicine chest.

Work of this sort is no doubt being done in other states or sections of the country. If similar agencies could be organized and be made to work in every state, coming historians would feel grateful, not to speak of the real service that would thus be assured pharmacy in general. It could well come within the province of this Historical Section of the A. Ph. A. to advocate and stimulate such activities in every state.

Lithuania.—In towns pharmacies must be kept open until 9:00 P.M., and if there are several pharmacies in a locality the night service is fixed by rota from 9:00 P.M. to 9:00 A.M. Country pharmacies must be open from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., and from 3:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. When a pharmacy is closed, a notice must be affixed to the door to indicate the nearest pharmacy which is open.

PHARMACOPEIAL SECTION OF THE PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

BY LEWIS W. FETZGER, PH.D., M.D.*

In the past several years there have been a number of serious attempts to get up some enthusiasm on certain methods for rehabilitating the spirit of coöperation which prevailed between the medical and pharmaceutical fraternities in years gone by.

Last year a number of forward-looking leaders in pharmacy and medicine met during the Congress of the Pan-American Medical Association, in the city of Dallas, Texas, in an effort to bring about a frank expression of opinion as to the need and feasibility of a section devoted to drugs, with especial reference to the kinds which are in use in the North American and Latin American countries. This was done in the hope that by starting persons thinking about the matter there may be something actually accomplished in the perpetuation of an organization that may eventually be a permanent, and distinctly helpful, enterprise.

These discussions served to show how little attention had been paid to the relationship of the pharmacists' problems to those of the medical fraternity. Each profession made a ult out of its respective endeavors, and has

treated it as a sacred and highly protected constituency. The discussions, to say the least, opened the way for a line of inquiry that would be most interesting and productive.

The gap between the medical and pharmaceutical professions is more a spurious one than real. When present, the gap is a very narrow one and shows itself chiefly in the attitude of mind due to a lack of a suitable vehicle for the interchange of thought.

The Pan-American Medical Association expresses the idea of the mutual relationship and the interdependence of the professions which aid medicine in pushing forward the boundaries for more exact knowledge. Its effort in that field is a give and take process in which any one of the participants may often receive quite as much as it gives.

Commensality will be the rule for the next Congress. It will be a "Floating Congress," aboard the S. S. Pennsylvania. The itinerary, requiring sixteen days, March 14 to 30, 1934, will include Havana, Colon, Cartagena, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira and San Juan. The idea is novel in many respects, and it is reciprocal in that it brings the Congress to the very doorsteps of our Latin-American brethren.

This represents the finest type of correlation, and we need have no fear of the outcome.

Theodore J. Bradley was in charge of the Section on Pharmacopœias at the Dallas meeting.

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