



Honor Country Doctor as Discoverer of Anesthesia



OPERATING WITH ETHER

MEMORIAL TO DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG International Photo

By PROEHL HALLER JAKLON

ADD to the galaxy of soldiers and statesmen honored with places in Statuary hall at the nation's capital, the Hall of Fame, a country doctor. He is Dr. Crawford Williamson Long of Georgia, declared by many authorities to have discovered the value of anesthesia in surgical operations as a preventive of pain.

Doctor Long is the first of Georgia's distinguished sons to be honored with a memorial in the Hall of Fame. Each state is permitted to honor two of its native sons with statues, and on March 30 a group of Georgians, headed by Gov. Clifford Walker, journeyed to Washington to unveil the statue cut from marble by J. Massey Rhind, and accepted by congress under a resolution introduced by Senator Harris.

This is the second memorial, however, placed in the Hall of Fame to the "discoverer" of anesthesia. Massachusetts already has put one there to the memory of William T. G. Morton, a dentist of Boston, who for a long time disputed with Doctor Long the right to be known as the first to use ether in deadening pain in a surgical operation. But various authorities have acknowledged Doctor Long's claim to the honor, and it seems to have been established thoroughly that the Georgia physician as early as March 30, 1842, performed a painless operation with the aid of sulphuric ether. The monument, therefore, was unveiled on the anniversary of that date.

This newest memorial is only one of several erected to Doctor Long in this connection. In the state capitol at Atlanta, there is a life-size portrait of Doctor Long placed there by a friend to honor him for his great discovery. As early as March 30, 1812, the University of Pennsylvania unveiled a bronze medallion in the Georgian's honor. Two years before that date at Jefferson, in Jackson county, Georgia, where Doctor Long had lived and where his first use of ether in a surgical operation took place, his friends and old neighbors and admirers had erected a marble shaft in his memory.

On the campus of the Georgia State university at Athens there is also a marble tablet telling of Doctor Long's discovery, and the Republic of France has paid tribute to this country doctor of the South for the part he played in making surgery painless. They tell the story, too, of the late King Edward VII, who, when he awakened following an operation for appendicitis, asked who had discovered anesthesia. Those in attendance replied, "Dr. Crawford Long, your majesty." The king's phy-

sician recognized Doctor Long's claim to the honor.

Doctor Long was the son of James and Elizabeth Ware Long, and was born in Danielsville, Ga., November 1, 1815. He was graduated from Franklin college, now the University of Georgia, in 1835, standing second in his class, and went from there to the University of Pennsylvania, to study medicine. He was graduated from that university in 1839 and for a year was employed in a New York hospital. This work did not appeal to him and he returned to Georgia to take up the practice of medicine. He settled in Jefferson, Jackson county.

After he began the practice of medicine in Jefferson as a young man, Doctor Long became popular. He was companionable, and his office was made the rendezvous for the younger people of the community, who frequented it for what they termed "ether frolics." They would inhale nitrous oxide gas and while under its influence do many ridiculous things. These parties became quite a fad. Doctor Long wished to encourage his young friends in their fun, but he found it difficult to supply them with sufficient nitrous oxide to meet their demands. With the inadequate laboratory equipment he possessed he found it impossible to prepare this element in quantities.

So he permitted them to use sulphuric ether, and "ether parties" became the rage in the winter of 1841-42. The young doctor observed that ether seemed to make those who partook of it insensible to pain. One night at a frolic a youth slipped and fell. He dislocated his ankle, but suffered no pain. Then the young practitioner concluded that if ether inhaled in fun could make a person oblivious to pain, it could be employed in a scientific way to stop pain in operations.

Among the young men of Doctor Long's acquaintance was James M. Venable, who suffered from tumors in his neck. Doctor Long suggested he could put him under the influence of sulphuric ether and remove the tumors without pain. The young patient was game; he consented to let Long do the job. Doctor Long administered the anesthetic, and when Venable awoke he would not believe that he had received relief. This operation was performed on March 30, 1842. It was followed by another as shown by the bill rendered for the service. This bill was as follows:

James Venable to Dr. C. W. Long, Dr. 1842:
Jan. 28th, Sulphuric Ether... \$ 25
March 30th, Ether and Extracting Tumor 2.00
May 13th, Sulphuric Ether ... 25
June 6th, Extracting Tumor... 2.00
It is recorded that within a few months' time Doctor Long performed

as many as eight painless operations through the employment of the new anesthetic. It was generally accepted in the neighborhood that he could do it. No great stir was made over it, and the practitioner exerted no effort to acquaint the medical world with his achievement.

In the meantime W. T. G. Morton was experimenting in the Boston office and laboratory of Dr. C. T. Jackson. He became interested in dentistry, and made several contributions to that science. First trying ether on animals, he extended the experiments. Alcohol, laudanum and galvanic shocks had hitherto been used as anodynes in dentistry.

Being a dentist, he could not perform surgical operations, but on October 16, 1846, in the Massachusetts General hospital, in Boston, Dr. J. C. Warren, acting upon the idea of Doctor Morton, did perform a public operation upon a person anesthetized with ether, and the medical world of the East was advised of it.

This was more than four years after the Venable operation. There were four witnesses to the removal of the Venable tumor—young students in Doctor Long's office, but they seem to have kept as quiet about it as he did.

Eventually the dispute as to the right of discovery and the honor of having performed the first operation reached congress. In 1849 Doctor Morton asked congress to recognize his claim, but Senator William C. Dawson of Georgia, fought so effectively for Doctor Long that Morton's ambition was defeated. No action was taken.

It must be said, in justice to Doctor Jackson, that before he died he admitted in full the justice of the claim of Doctor Long.

Dr. J. Marion Sims of New York, in 1877, after a complete inquiry into the controversy, declared that Doctor Long's right to the honor was unmistakable and so reported to the Virginia Medical society.

The unveiling of the memorial in Statuary hall at Washington has placed in imperishable marble the story of this great achievement.

It is curious that every rival of Doctor Long for this honor came to a dramatic end. Dr. Horace Wells, overcome by the rejection of his claim by the French academy, committed suicide; Morton died from congestion of the brain, induced by excitement over an article seeking to deprive him of his honors, and Jackson, like Wells, became insane from the contention over the disputed honors and died in an asylum. Doctor Long himself, "in the fullness of service," was stricken with apoplexy at the bedside of a patient.

The discovery alleviating man's suffering came, not only from a scientist but from a man of large sympathies. Doctor Long loved people and horses, enjoyed cards and the theater. In his reading, of which he was very fond, he shared his pleasure with the family circle.

Doctor Long died in attendance on an obstetrical case, his last words being directions for the recovery of the patient.

5 Children Are Born to Couple in Year

Charlottesville, Ill.—Mrs. Leslie Hobbs of this city has added five members to the Cass county population within a year. She is thirty years old.
On January 30, 1925, she gave birth to triplets and less than a year later she again came to the front with a pair of twins. There are four other children in the family.

IS CREMATED TO "MERRY WIDOW" AIR

Shipbuilder's Directions Followed at Rites.

London.—To the tilt of any music, including strains from "The Merry Widow" waltz, the coffin of Alexander M. Carlisle, famous shipbuilder and friend of the former kaiser, was taken from the chapel at the Golden's Green crematorium into the furnace chamber for cremation.

The ceremony was arranged by Mr. Carlisle himself a few weeks ago, when he knew his death was near. He paid in advance for his own cremation and had the receipt framed. He also settled the fee of the funeral organist.

"I have no fear of death," he said. "I want nobody to grieve. Therefore I have paid for and instructed the organist to play the waltz from 'The Merry Widow.'"

There were no formal religious rites, no hymns and no prayers. About a dozen mourners were in the chapel, including Mr. Carlisle's daughter, the Baroness Von Versen. In the midst of the unusual ceremony she collapsed.

Dying Surgeon Bars "Humbug" at Funeral

Marion, Ohio.—Dr. Benjamin Merrill Ricketts, sixty-eight years old, of Mount Gilead, internationally famous surgeon, made this unusual death-bed request of an old friend, Dr. A. Rhu: "I'll have no minister, no priest, no humbug. Cremate my body and scatter the ashes over the graves of my mother and father."

Doctor Rhu announced that the unusual request will be carried out. The body was taken to Cincinnati for cremation. The ashes will then be taken to Proctorville, Lawrence county, and strewn over the graves of Doctor Ricketts' mother and father.

Doctor Ricketts was known throughout the world as an authority on surgery of the heart, lungs and throat. He was born May 29, 1858, at Proctorville, Lawrence county. He attended Ohio Wesleyan university and took post-graduate medical courses at Miami Medical college, Columbia university and the Skin and Cancer hospital, New York city.

Takes 20 Minutes to Apply Georgia's Seal

Atlanta, Ga.—Twenty minutes are required for an expert to attach the great seal of Georgia to a document. Only a couple of seconds are necessary for the process in other states.

The difference is between the seal of 1790, which the state still uses, and the seal of modern invention.

Sealing wax is rolled into thin wafers when Georgia's seal is made ready for operation. Gilt paper, cut circular in form, the exact size of the die, with serrated edges, next is laid upon each side of the wax wafer. At the same time ribbons are inserted between the wafer and the paper disks. The wafer then is placed between the plates of the die and stamped tightly, leaving the devices imprinted on either side of the soft wax and revealed, like an engraving, on the gilded paper. This is attached by narrow ribbons to the document of state, forming what is known as a wax pendant.

Prayer Fails to Cure His Talking—Fine Does

Hagerstown, Md.—When prayer failed to cure Jesse W. Weaver, Jr., of talking during services in the Church of God at Samples Manor, near here, members of the congregation took heroic measures. Three members of the congregation seized Weaver during services one night and brought him to the police court here. A fine of \$14, which the justice assessed, was paid.

Pays for View

Tarrytown, N. Y.—John D. Rockefeller has paid \$8,500 to prevent a reservoir obstructing his view from his Pocantico Hills estate. The village has changed the site, with John D. defraying the difference in cost.

Petting Permitted

New Paltz, N. Y.—Any summer visitors to the Catskills who care to pet here may do so. A proposal to turn off the lights on moonlight nights was carried in an election.

Tootsie Missing

Nome, Alaska.—Tootsie, an Eskimo woman who helped Stefansson and Amundsen, is missing. The last seen of her was when an ice cake was carrying her out in Bering sea.



KEEPING A RECORD

"Was Jack heartbroken when you jilted him?"
"No. He was perfectly horrid."
"What did he do?"
"When I gave him back the ring he took a little file out of his pocket and made a notch on the inside."
"What was horrid about that?"
"There were five notches in it already."

STRANGE OCCURRENCE



"How did the accident happen?"
"Mistook a puncture-proof tire for a life preserver—and went down."

With Us Tonight

Around the banquet board we sit
Mid oratoric glory,
The man who makes the real hit
Just tells a funny story.

His Method

Customer—How is it that I have not received a bill from you?
Grocer—The fact is, Mr. Beck, that I never ask a gentleman for money.
Customer—Is that so? And what do you do if he doesn't pay?
Grocer—If he does not pay, I conclude he is not a gentleman and then I ask him.—Progressive Grocer.

Some Difference

"Yes, I get \$80 a week," said the saleslady in the millinery establishment.
"How do you manage to command so large a salary?" asked the country school teacher.
"I know hats."
"Dear me! For \$50 a week I have to know everything."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Reckless Age

"I suppose old Jim Tucker is as stingy as ever," remarked the former resident on a flying visit to Dinkyville.
"Gosh, no," exclaimed the native. "Jim's gettin' to be a real spender. Why, he even gets his hair cut at the barber shop now!"—American Legion Weekly.

Out of Season

"Our boss discharged three pretty stenographers today."
"Isn't it a strange time of the year to be canning peaches?"

COLD HOT STUFF



Bobbie—Gee, that's hot stuff.
Mother—What, Bobbie?
Bobbie—This ice cream.

Casual Observation

Investigations bring
A state of mind intense—
Yet seldom show a thing
That makes much difference.

All His Own Way

"Do you never resent the controversial attitude toward your speeches?"
"Never," answered Senator Sorghum. "The only man I know of who can go on talking without risk to provoking controversy is a radio announcer."

The Art of Selling

Secretary—Mr. Terry said to tell you he is too busy to talk to you today.
Life Insurance Agent—Tell him he won't have to say a word.

Just an Impression

"Did you get the number of the car that hit you?" asked the traffic cop.
"Look at my back, officer," replied the victim weakly. "I think you'll find the number stamped there."—American Legion Weekly.

Best Sport

Bob—What do you consider the best indoor sport?
Bobette—Holding hands—no matter whether you're playing cards or msk-ing love.

MRS. BASSETT ALWAYS TIRED

Now in Good Health by Using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

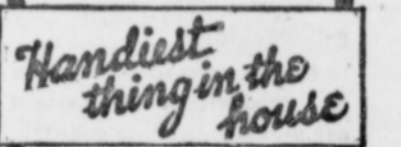


Lansing, Michigan.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound whenever I needed it. When I first used it I was so bad I could hardly walk across the room without crying. I was tired all the time. I think my troubles was coming on me for six months before I realized it. I read of your wonderful medicine in the paper, and my husband bought me a bottle, and after the first few doses I felt better, so kept on taking it until I was well and strong. I take it at times when I feel tired and it helps me. I will always have a good word for your medicine and tell anyone what good it has done me. I recommended it to my neighbor for her girl, who is sixteen years old, and it was just what she needed. She is feeling fine now, and goes to school every day."—Mrs. E. F. Bassett, 214 South Hayford Avenue, Lansing, Michigan.
Do not continue to feel all run-down and half sick when Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is sold by druggists everywhere. It is a root and herb medicine and has been used by women for over fifty years.

CUTS and SCRATCHES

Stop the smarting and hasten the healing by prompt application of

Resinol



FOR FIRST AID
Every day on the farm brings a new need for "Vaseline" Jelly. A pure, safe remedy for burns, cuts, rashes and minor skin troubles. Take internally for coughs and colds.

Vaseline

Ends pain in one minute CORNS

One minute—that's how quick Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads end the pain of corns. They do it safely. You risk no infection from amateur cutting, no danger from "drops" (acids). Zino-pads remove the cause—pressing or rubbing of shoes. They are thin, medicated, antiseptic, protective, healing. Get a box today at your druggist's or shoe dealer's—35c.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads Put out on—the pain is gone

Wise men say nothing is dangerous times.—Selden.

"BAYER ASPIRIN" PROVED SAFE

Take without Fear as Told in "Bayer" Package



Does not affect the Heart

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-five years for

- Colds
- Headache
- Nervitis
- Lumbago
- Toothache
- Rheumatism
- Neuralgia
- Pain, Pain

Each unbroken "Bayer" package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100.



Using His Talent

The psychoanalyst had been called in to address the Wednesday evening "pet meeting" of the salesmen. He related many incidents of men and women who "wasted" their lives by doing work to them uncongenial. Others, he said, were half-way successful, enjoying their work but not using their ability in a line that gave them the highest rewards. Then he told the story:

"The clown missed the company of the ventriloquist and asked the circus manager what had become of his friend.

"Oh," explained the circus manager, "he found he could make more money selling parrots."

The Gas "Ghost"

One of the first to discover coal-gas was William Murdoch, who, about 130 years ago, made it by heating coal in a closed vessel with an open pipe connected to it.

Murdoch used to amuse himself by filling bladders with the gas and carrying them with him at night so that he could find his way about the countryside in the dark.

We can well understand, says a writer in the Journal of the London Society, how frightened were country people, and they came to imagine him to be some kind of ghost.

Twenty per cent of all people on the earth take their laws of life from Mecca.