

put in more hours than their clerks, some clerks making more out of the business than they do. If the public health is to be conserved, this class of stores is entitled to encouragement. The honest pharmacist is the keystone in the arch of public health. He watches the quality of drugs and preparations, corrects errors made by the busy physician, an argument against the dispensing doctor and for encouragement of prescription writing.

Therefore, price maintenance is far-reaching, conserving the best interests of the public. Governmental paternalism or business in Government has cured many ills. The coming session of Congress bids fair to be epochal for price maintenance. The Chairman of the Foreign and Interstate Commerce Committee favors legislation of this class. The Federal Trade Commission has realized that this principle should be favored. Recent judicial decisions by the higher courts give it constitutional authority. All over the land people are waking up to the fact that the retailer is entitled to a living profit.

#### ABSTRACT OF DISCUSSION.

A motion was made and carried to refer Mr. Smith's paper to the House of Delegates and ask that action be taken by that body endorsing a price-maintenance measure by Congress. The paper was further discussed by Messrs. Fleming, Carter, Kendall, Crockett, Philip, Webster, Freericks and others.

Mr. Carter referred to the fact that whenever legislation was enacted embodying price maintenance the courts made it ineffective, but he hoped that eventually some measure would stand the test of courts.

G. C. Kendall said that many druggists encouraged "cut" prices; he also advocated larger associations, so that the influence of numbers could be applied to legislators.

Henry B. Smith and Frank H. Carter referred to legislation in New York and Indiana limiting ownership of pharmacies and restricting sales of drugs to pharmacists, as a result of organization efforts.

J. H. Webster asked how a price-maintenance law would affect "one-cent" sales. Mr. Freericks replied that such sales would probably be declared as cutting the fixed price.

Mr. Philip said that the efforts of the American Pharmaceutical Association to bring about legislation regulating prices would strengthen the organization with retail pharmacists. He also referred to the growing success in the West in establishing fair trade conditions, and that newspapers and manufacturers were beginning to realize that the wishes of retail druggists are entitled to consideration, if reciprocity is desired.

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### THE TRUE DISCOVERER OF ANAESTHESIA A PHARMACIST-PHYSICIAN, CRAWFORD WILLIAMSON LONG.\*

BY JOSEPH JACOBS.

At the Minnetonka meeting of our Association, it was my great pleasure to present a paper concerning the discovery of sulphuric ether as an anaesthetic in surgery, and show that no contest for this great honor could obscure or displace the right of the name of Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, the pharmacist-physician, to bear this distinction. I felt that our Association would honor itself in doing honor to his name, since a large part of his daily time during all his manhood years was spent in occupations connected with his drug business. He was an accomplished pharmacist. His stock of drugs was always complete and kept in

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\* Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. Ph. A., Asheville meeting, 1923.

professional system and good order; his knowledge of compounding and the preparation of medicines was that of an educated and expert apothecary; he kept fully abreast of all the discoveries and improvements of his day in pharmacy. He made frequent visits to the drug markets of our northern trade centers in the period before the war between the States and thus became acquainted with the pharmacists of our whole country. On account of this, and as he gave personal attention to all the details of his large drug business, while not engaged in calls and demands of his professional duties as surgeon and physician, his memory belongs to us as well as to the medical profession. I do not doubt that, if our Association as now constituted had been organized during his life time, he would have been an enthusiastic member.

I have thought, therefore, that it might be interesting to recount, here, what has transpired since our Minnetonka meeting in a public way to give emphasis to Dr. Long's celebrity in history and further fix the facts about this discovery correctly in the minds of all.

It will be remembered that the first original and successful use of ether as an anaesthetic was made by Dr. Long at Jefferson, Jackson County, Georgia, on March 30, 1842, when he subjected a patient, James Venable, to ether, and painlessly extirpated a malignant tumor from his neck. Many other such operations were performed by Dr. Long during 1842 and the next few years.

Yet, strange to say, Columbia University allowed a memorial to be erected in her Hall of Fame to another, who never claimed any knowledge or use of ether as an anaesthetic until 1846, and who only then used it at the suggestion of a friend, never claiming any originality for the idea. Surely the college of voters who brought this about could not have seen and considered the conclusive sworn proofs that give the credit of this great discovery to Dr. Long.

Lest some of our members may have been misled by this action and by other efforts to take away this distinction from Dr. Long, I beg that any who may be in doubt will read the booklet which I have prepared and which I beg may be deposited in our archives. This is a biography of Crawford W. Long, giving an account of his private and public life, in addition to the facts about the discovery of anaesthesia. The work to me was one of love since he was benefactor to me in my boyhood.

Since our Minnetonka meeting other honors have been conferred on the memory of Dr. Long.

Dr. L. G. Hardman of Commerce, Georgia, presented to the town of Jefferson, Jackson County, Georgia, a tall shaft of bright Georgia marble, that now adorns the public square of that village. It is appropriately inscribed and was dedicated and unveiled with impressive ceremonies.

The University of Pennsylvania on the 30th day of March 1912 unveiled, with appropriate program speeches by members of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty, a beautiful bronze medallion, designed and made by Dr. Tait McKenzie, showing Dr. Long bending over James Venable, March 30, 1842, administering sulphuric ether, preparatory to performing the first successful operation ever painlessly made—the extraction of a malignant ulcer from the neck of the patient.

By consent of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia, of which Dr. Long was a graduate on June 21, 1921, I had the honor of erecting on the

campus at Athens, Georgia, a monument to Dr. Long, consisting of a granite shaft into which was set a replica of the Pennsylvania Medallion, the monument being unveiled by the daughter of Dr. Long, Mrs. Harper, in the presence of his other two surviving daughters, besides a large audience of citizens and alumni, and received in speeches by Chancellor Dr. David Barrow, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, Judge Richard B. Russell, and the President of the Georgia Medical Society, Dr. Frank K. Boland. Dr. Long's first and last patients were present on the occasion.

As early as July 1, 1902, our Georgia General Assembly chose the names of Alexander H. Stephens and Crawford W. Long as our State's most eminent sons to have statues in the National Hall of Fame. All these subsequent years, owing to a Constitutional inhibition against appropriations for such purposes, no funds have been available to carry out the legislative design.

But, recently, the Crawford W. Long Memorial Association was legally chartered to raise the necessary cost of such monument. And I take pleasure in stating that the association has so far completed their work of collecting the money—only a small part yet remaining to be subscribed—that the contract for making the statue has been awarded and early next year the unveiling will be celebrated.

In what I have done in bringing the memory of the great pharmacist-physician before our meetings, may I not be permitted to say that I have been constrained to obey the spirit of that clause in the Constitution of our own Association which enjoins upon us to:

“Encourage proper relations between Pharmacists and Physicians and the people at large, which shall promote the public welfare and tend to mutual strength and advantage.” And, also, I avow the purpose of aiding in the promotion of truth in preserving and impressing facts that shall go to make American history.

#### ABSTRACT OF DISCUSSION.

Charles H. LaWall moved the acceptance of the paper as a valuable contribution to the historical literature of pharmacy. He said that a study of the historical facts reveals that Dr. Long is entitled to the credit for the discovery of the use of ether as an anaesthetic. It is a practical reminder that we must be careful in our own history and records that we are about to compile for publication—that it is not written with the eye and mind of prejudice. He also contended that the paper should be widely published.

C. A. Mayo suggested that the paper be printed by publications of the pharmaceutical and medical professions generally, magazines, etc. After further remarks by others a motion providing for publication in other periodicals was carried.

#### COMPOSITION OF A FEW ALLEGED TUBERCULOSIS CURES.

BY L. F. KEBLER.

The alleged Tuberculosis Cures group themselves naturally into three classes:

1. Those embodying Constitutional Treatment.
2. Inhalation Method Treatment.
3. A combination of the above.

In the first class may be mentioned a mixture consisting of maltose syrup and creosote.

In class two may be enumerated the inhala-

tion of small amounts of sulphur dioxide, ammonium chloride, oil of eucalyptus, etc.

Among the volatile inhalation agents employed in the third class may be mentioned chloroform, creosote, menthol, camphor, oil of cassia, phenol, alcohol, iodine, oil of eucalyptus, turpentine, terebene, oil of pine, volatile mustard oil, etc.

The constitutional part in one case includes acetylsalicylic acid flavored with cinnamon; tablets containing iron, quinine and strychnine, supplemented by laxative medication.