A MANUAL OF ETHERIZATION: CONTAINING DIRECTIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF ETHER, CHLOROFORM, AND OTHER ANAESTHETIO AGENTS, BY INHALATION, IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS;
COMPRISING, ALSO, A BRIFF HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF ANAESTHESIA

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CHAS. T. JACKSON

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LANGE LANGE ANY SURGICAL OPERATIONS,

INTENDED FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL SURGEONS, AND ALL WHO MAY BE EXPOSED TO SURGICAL OPERATIONS; WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF STREE AND CHLOROFORM, AND FOR TESTING THEM FOR IMPURITIES.

COMPRISING, ALSO,

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF ANÆSTHESIA.

BY CHAS. T. JACKSON, M. D., F. G. S. F.,

Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Cariltere dell Ordine del S. S. Mauristo é Lazzaro; Ritter des Rothen Adler; Kolght of the Turkish Order of the Medjidieh; Member of numerous Scientific and Bedical Societies in Europe and America.

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1861.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1961, by CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Massachusetts.



TO THE READER.

This little book has been written with a view to interest both the Surgeon and the Soldier, and with the intention of aiding the one and of informing the other, as to the nature, effects, and management of Anæsthetic agents. It would have been easy to have multiplied cases without number, but it is thought that a few of the most authentic and accurately reported ones from the highest medical autherities, would suffice, and I am indebted chiefly to the most eminent French surgeons for the cases here translated and reported. 'It is not intended to place a small work, like this, in competition with more extended and elaborate treatises by others, but rather to fill up a space which no one has thus far occupied. It is hoped that the soldier in his camp will read with satisfaction the history of a discovery, which will in time of need prevent his suffering, when under the surgeon's knife; and no higher gratification would be desired by the author, than to know that he has made, what would otherwise have been a bed of suffering, one of pleasant dreams and happy thoughts, far removed from the horrors of the hospital. I would state that every allegation in this book is sustained by ample published evidence that has never been impeached in any quarter.

CHARLES T. JACKSON.

M. L. ÉLIE DE BEAUMONT,

Perpetual Secretary of the Forperial Icabemy of Sciences,

MEMBER OF THE SENATE OF FRANCE,

THIS WORK IS KOST BESPECTFULLY RESORDED AND DEDUCATED BY THIS $\mathbf{AUTHOR}\,,$

EUROPEAN OPINION ON ETHERIZATION.

L'année 1846 sera cèlébre dans l'histoire des sciences: elle a vu éclore des résultats, des inventions ou des découvertes d'application qui honorent l'esprit humain, élargissent le champ de l'industrie ou atténuent les maux de notre espèce. Un nouveau corps céleste, déterminé par la seule puissance du calcul, le coton azotique, enfin un agent efficace contre la douleur liée aux opérations chirurgicales, voilà assurément un magnifique tribut apporté par la science. Les deux mondes ont eu leur part de gloire; mais, si nous avions à la peser nous n'hésiterions pas à couronner la conquête faité dans la patrie de Franklin et de Jackson. Si la découverte astronomique se distingue par la grandeur des difficultés vaincues, la découverte médicale brille par le nombre et l'utilité des services qu'elle a rendus. La première a fait éclater les ovations de l'Académie, les encouragements et les récompenses des souverains; la seconde a été surtout appréciée et bénie par les hommes malheureux et souffrants. Leverrier a glorifié l'humanité, Jackson l'a servie.—Traité Théorique et Pratique de la Méthode Anesthésique Appliquée a la Chirurgie, par E. F. Bouisson; page 3. Paris, 1850.

TRANSLATION.

The year 1846 will be celebrated in the history of the sciences. It has seen unfolded the results of inventions, or of discoveries of application, which do henor to the human mind, enlarge the field of industry, or diminish the sufferings of our species. A new celestial body determined by the sole power of the Calculus, the Gun Cotton, and at last an efficacious agent against pain in Surgical Opera-

tions, behold assuredly a magnificent tribute brought by science. The two worlds have had their share of glory; but if we had them to weigh we should not hesitate to crown the conquest made in the country of Franklin and Jackson. If the astronomical discovery is distinguished by the greatness of the difficulties conquered, the medical discovery excels, owing to the number and utility of the services which it has rendered. The first has caused an outburst of ovations from the Academy, the encouragements and recompenses of sovereigns; the second has been above all appreciated and blessed by unfortunate and suffering men. Leverrier has glorified humanity, Jackson has served it.

Non, nous le répétons bien haut: la nouvelle propriété que M. Jackson à la révélée au monde savant, n'a plus rien à craindre de ses ennemis; l'éther demeurers comme l'agent héroique le plus précieux contre la douleur, et, à ce titre, un des plus éminemment utiles à l'humanité.—Appréciation de Cette Découverte, par l'. et D. A. Médecins, page 18. Paris, 1847.

TRANSLATION.

No, we repeat it aloud; the new property which Mr. Jackson has revealed to the scientific world, has nothing more to fear from its enemies; Ether will remain as a most precious heroic agent against pain, and one of the most eminently useful to humanity.

CHAPTER I.

LA DOULEUR TUR COMME L'HEMORRHAGIE.

Dupwytren Leçons Orales.

PAIN kills like hamorrhagia, namely, by exhaustion of the powers of life, said the great Surgeon of the Hotel Dieu of France.

"Pain is an irregular and dangerous exaltation of sensibility. When connected with surgical operations it is a complication the more dangerous, because it is not confined to merely troubling the operation, but its influence extends beyond it and continues to disturb the organism."

—Bouisson, page 8th.

"Ordinarily patients can support pain within certain limits. In cases where no unfortunate predispositions exist of exaggerated physiological sensibility or a great preoccupation of the mind, the common operations, such as amputations and the removal of tumors do not produce special accidents subordinate to the influence of pain, if the surgical operation does not extend over ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. Larger operations can be supported without danger necessarily accompanying them. But a painful operation which requires half an hour is full of real dangers. If it extends for a longer time the danger is no longer doubtful, and I have heard Delpech affirm that a surgical operation extended through three quarters of an hour exposed the patient to the risk of probable death."—Pages 16, 17, Bouisson.

"An operation exceedingly painful, if continued with-