What Chleago Physicians Have Observed In the Course of Their Practice-Peculiar Temperament of the American People-Appalling State of Things.

Dr. R. S. Arnulphy, the heart and lung specialist, was the first physician appealed to for information on the subject. He said: "My practice in America only extends back two and a half years, but in that time I have, I think, seen sufficient of the use of anisation to enable me to speak intelli-gently. I have practiced extensively in Russia and France, and in the latter country society women, as a class, are somewhat devoted to the morphine and chleral habit. But so far as I have been able to observe, there is more resorting to anæsthetics in this country than in any country I have resided It may be due to the peculiar sensitivemess and excitability of people inhabiting this part of the world. The people here are more susceptible to emotions of pain and pleasure than those of other lands. The system of the average educated American is wrought up to a pitch of nervousness which a have observed nowhere else, and this crav-sing for relief from pain and sleeplessness, which in its tarn produces the desire for an anosthetic, is the direct outcome of this nervousness of temperament.
"My observations teach me that morphine

is the drug most commonly used by these nervous men and women, and the extent to which it is used is enormous. There are, however, some new agents that have lately come into practice which are claimed to pro-duce the effects of morphine and partake of

none of its dangers."

"And what are the symptoms that show a
woman to be a slave of anæsthetics, and that how her she is breaking down!"

"There are hardly any symptoms at first. Perhaps there may be a little heaviness of the head, a bitter taste in the mouth and an absence of appetite. Later on, of course, the and in the three years it had existed at that nervous system gets more excitable, as larger and in the three years it had existed at that time more than 90,000 francs had been paid time more than 90,000 francs had been paid the habit of using injections for any length of time soon grow habitnally restless and uneasy, and only able to find relief a good while after taking the injection. During what talent or intelligence, and that also is fixed physicians call the "first period" of morphine at 25 per cent. The director alone (M. Godin during his lifetime) got and gets 12 per cent. stant relief from pain or sleeplessness; but before long the relief is not to be had except by increasing the dose considerably, and after having acted as an anasthetic, the drug at length acts as a stimulant. I know people now who have gone so far that they are unable to accomplish any ordinary taskread, write, or work-without their injection of morphine. It raises the tone of their intellect; they would be wrecks except under the influence of a stimulant.

"A young physician whom I met not long ago had attained a stage when he could hardly be aroused from a sound sleep except by an injection of morphine. Having thereby achieved the fuliness of his faculties, he could drive out and see his patients. But he would come home tired, worn out, and straightway fell into a sound sleep, from which he could, of course, only be aroused by a repetition of the injection. He, of course, is a doomed

"It is a well known fact that English women, particularly in London, during the fashionable season there, are great consumers of ether. They simply drink it, as you would a cocktail. It creates in them a kind of stimulation, bringing a flush of red to the hands, to be used at their discretion, but cheeks and a sparkle to the eyes-which alone is sufficient to make a woman use it. I the business. In this way the business is long exclusively to English society women."

"Dr. J. Adams Allen's remarks, divested of terms and phrases peculiar to the medical profession, may be epitomized as follows: The rage just now among the women of Paris is for anti-pyrin and anti-febrin, two preparations that are analogous and manufactured from various chemicals. They are claimed to be the best known cure for headache, and are used in large quantities by women in society. The latest production, which is used here, and which will therefore interest you more, is 'sulphonal,' a new agent, claimed to be a perfect substitute for morphine and also claimed to be absolutely without injury to the system. Sulphonal, according to my observation, is used very generally. People carry anti-pyrin and sulphonal around with them now as they did ether when it was first introduced. It is a peculiar fact that whenever anything new in the way of an ansesthetic is introduced, the claim is advanced for it that it is entirely harmless. It was this way with chloroform, cocaine, chloral, etc., and now it is true of

anti-pyrin and 'sulphonal.'
"Old, conservative doctors who have watched the introduction and use of these agents say 'Wait and see.' Time is sure to prove the accuracy of their judgment. Every agent that is capable of producing a power-ful effect on the system is capable of doing injury if improperly administered. The chemists are now making a host of com-pounds, in behalf of which the no danger claim is advanced. These compounds are dangerous in just the proportion that they contain these powerful ingredients. That they are sold to and consumed by somebody in Chicago stands to reason, or city chemists, would not produce them. There are a dozen substitutes for chloroform and ether that go by different names. A young friend of mine, a doctor, and an excellent fellow, killed him-self with a whiff of chloroform. He was in the habit of coming home tired out, and treating himself in this way to produce sleep. He took too powerful a dose one day and I was sent for. But it was too late then; he

"In a woman, the habitual use of ansesthetics makes itself manifest in interference with the subject's digestion, neuralgic pains, irritability, and so on. The continuous use of chloral in order to procure sleep, necessitates a continued increase-in the dimensions of the dose in order to procure the desired effect. Continued adherence to the practice produces gradual paralysis of the heart. Some women grow fat, and others emaciated, on anasthetics. Women who take morphine on anasthetica. Women who take morphine and chloral do it to obtain sleep. When they wish to arouse drooping spirits and energies in order to fortify themselves for a possibly ardnous engagement, they take bromide. I have met women repeatedly in the course of my practice, who are in the habit of drinking colored but the mould think it a discussion. se, but who would think it a disgracto have a bottle of ordinary spirits in the house. There are many chemical substances that produce a substance like chloroform, and there are many perfumes that, if taken in sufficient quantities, will act as anosthetics. But many ladies who are unsuspected of the morphine habit are drinkers of neat cau de cologne."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

In what months do people marry? A country minister in New England has married 98 couples. Of these 17 were married in December, 14 in September, 9 in January, 8 each in June and October, 7 each in March, April May and November, 6 in August, and 4 each in February and July. Chicago Herald.

THE GODIN FACTORY.

METHODS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE ESTABLISHMENT AT LIEGE.

A Peculiar Scheme of Industrial Distribun-Division Between Capital, Labor, Talent and "Nature"-How the Stock Changes Hands-Results.

As with his social palace, se in his scheme of industrial distribution, M. Godin's ideas were colored by Fourierist recollections. Before 1880 M. Godin had merely set apart a certain sum-£8,000 or £10,000-out of the profits of the year to be distributed among his men as a bonus; but in 1880 he converted the business into a commandite company, and introduced a complicated system of arrangements of a realistic for realistic for the company. ments for realizing effectively Fourier's principle of a just division of the produce of industry, the division between capital, labor and talent, according to the importance of their several contributions. It is true he thought this principle theoretically defective, because talent was only a particular kind of labor, anh because nature, which Fourier wholly ignored, was, in Godin's epinion, as important a contributor to production as any of the other three. Nature's share in the division ought, he thought, to be appropriated by the state, partly by means of the nation-alization of land for the purpose of letting it out to all sorts of productive societies, and parity by means of a heavy graduated suc-cession duty; and the funds thus obtained ought to be employed in establishing a sys-tem of universal insurance against sickness, accidents, age and vicissitusies generally. But in the meantime, so long as the laws of private inheritance and private property in land remained unmodified, and the state aboved no disposition to serve herself heir to nature's share, individual producers must each set aside that share for themselves, and sequently the first part in M. Godin's anamal division is 25 per cent. of the whole net profits to a reserve fund for purposes of personal insurance. In passing I may say that besides this every workman is obliged to pay comfortable scale.

Next to nature's deal comes the deal of during his lifetime) got and gets 12 per cent. of the profits, in addition to his salary of 15,000 francs. In 1883 this 12 per cent. amounted to more than four times his salary. Half the profits going thus in equal shares to nature and intelligence, the other half re-maining to be divided between the factors, capital and labor. Capital had already re-ceived 5 per cent. interest, and labor had of course already received its weekly wages, all before there was any calculation of profit at all, and M. Godin concluded that the proper principle now was to give capital a share of the remaining half of the profits in proportion to the amount of interest it received, and labor in proportion to the wages it had received. In 1883 the total amount of interest paid was 230,000 francs on 4,600,000 francs of capital, and the total wages paid was 1,888,000 frances or this control of the capital capit francs, so that of this remaining half of the profits some nine-tenths go to the deal of labor.

M. Godin's scheme, however, by no means ends here; his object was to make the employes in the final result owner of the capital of the business, and with this view he decided that the laborer's share of the profits should not be paid immediately into their should be applied to buy for them shares in have not observed any indication of ether consumption in Americans; it seems to besessed stock amounting to nearly two millions of francs, and though the capital has been raised to 6,000,000 francs, it will only take a few more years for it to be acquired entirely by the employes. The interest on the shares they possess they receive like their wages, to spend as they will.

M. Godin states, in his book on government, that the average amount of indirect taxation on articles of consumption paid per head in the familistere of Guise is seventyfive francs, and turning to books of statistics we find that the average for France generally is only thirty francs. The people of the familistere live, therefore, two and a half times better than the rest of the French. Their working day is ten hours, and they have besides common holidays, two special fete days of their own every year-the Feast of Labor on the first Sunday in May and the Feast of Infancy on the first Sunday in

The director, who at the head of the whole place, is an autocrat in all business affairs. He is elected—that is, since 1880—but he is elected for life, and his management is uncontrolled. He choses the foremen and makes the bargains. Next below him stand the group that elect him, the associes, numbering sixty-eight in 1883, who must have worked at least five years in the foundry, be men of good education and stainless, life and possess not less than 500 francs of capital in the business. Their privileges are large, like their requirements. They elect themselves by co-optation, share in the profits on twice their wages, can only be expelled from the association by a vote of two-thirds of their own peers (the other associes), have the first right to work when work is short and retire on a pension of two-thirds of their wages or salaries. After them come ninety-five socictaires, chosen by the manager and administrative council, sharing the profits on one and one-half times their wages, and getting a pension on one-third of them; 573 participants, similarly chosen, and sharing on their simple wages only; 258 auxiliaires, who as yet get no share in the profits, except through their interest in the insurance fund, and 283 interesses, who are allowed to retain stock they have inherited, though they have no

further interest in the concern. Thostock, which is only being gradually taken up year by year, must, when it is all taken up, be again parted with in the same way, the first shareholders being then obliged to seil out their shares to the new comers, During the interval the shares may apparently be held by widows or other persons not in active employment, but at the end of the term they must always return to the possession of actual laborers, and so the way is amouthed for the retirement of the older generation and the accession of the younger,-

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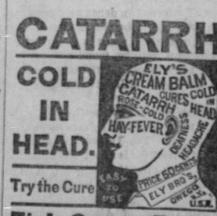
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