

# Prospects of Germans in South America

(Copyright, 1914, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

**V**ALDIVIA.—Should Germany succeed in the present war and dominate the world, there are two parts of South America which may become German colonies—one in southern Brazil. It consists of several states populated by Germans. It has towns and cities governed by officials who speak German. It has German newspapers and there are German signs over the stores. There are German factories and breweries, and the best businesses of the country are owned by Germans. That region is sometimes called West Deutschland, and it has more good land than Germany in Europe.

The other great region is situated here in the lower part of Chile, and it might be called South Deutschland. It is far below Valparaiso and not far from the Strait of Magellan. The Germans began to come here sixty-five years ago, and so many have immigrated that some of the towns are now more German than Spanish. The first settlers were from Hamburg. They arrived in 1850 and were 120 days on the way. They numbered seventy men, ten women and five children. That colony was followed by others, and by the close of our civil war there were more than 1,000 Germans who had settled here. They came as pioneers and had to cut their homes out of the woods. They chopped down the forests and built log cabins and planted wheat fields and orchards. They have now cleared a large part of the country, and have many fine farms. They are more prosperous and thrifty than the ordinary Chileans, and many have become rich.

**Have Great Sawmills.**  
Some of them have great sawmills, and are shipping lumber to all parts of Chile. Others raise wheat, potatoes and apples, and not a few are engaged in merchandising. Owing to their enterprising the region promises to become one of the richest and most prosperous parts of the republic.

Already many large towns have grown up, such as Osorno, Puerto Montt and Valdivia. Valdivia is the metropolis. Lying 500 miles south of Santiago, in the heart of the woods, it is surrounded by new farms and clearings. Its port is the chief importing center of Chile, and at its machinery of all kinds, and especially agricultural implements, are landed. The city has now 20,000 people, and it is rapidly growing. It had a fire a few years ago which swept away the buildings of wood and in their place there existed, and in their places we now find a new city, built along modern lines and up-to-date in every particular. Many of the buildings are of reinforced concrete and of two or three stories. The shops have plate-glass windows, coming down to the pavements, and the window displays are better than those of our towns of the same size at home. The streets are wide and the pavements about twice as broad as those of Santiago. The whole tone of Valdivia is white, and the concrete construction make it look like a substantial municipality built of Berea sandstone.

**More German Than Chileans.**  
Indeed, Valdivia is more German than Chileans. The signs over the stores are in German, and there are German cafes, in which you get excellent beer made by the Germans. This beer is famous throughout the republic, and it is shipped north and south on the steamers. The chief hotel here has a French name, but it is run by a German, and Germans own the greater part of the town. One of the leading exceptions is the chief importing establishment. This is American. It belongs to W. H. Grace & Co., having a pretentious two-story building, covering the whole of one side of the plaza. This store is filled with American machinery, from windmills and reapers and thrashers to hand sewing machines and notions. It has also American canned goods and textiles.

When I arrived in Valdivia at night I expected to find everything closed up as tight as a drum, as is the custom in nearly every Spanish-American city along the west coast. It is so of Lima, the capital of Peru. That town has 150,000 population, and is the chief business center of a country of several millions. Nevertheless, at 7 o'clock in the evening the streets are deserted. Its stores are closed, and you walk between blank walls. Santiago is double the size, and its merchants go to bed with the chickens. Down here at Valdivia the town is alive after dark, and Saturday night the stores are open till late in the evening. The place is lighted by electricity, and crowds walk the streets and promenade back and forth in the plaza.

**Use Barges on River.**  
Valdivia is situated on the Valdivia river, which flows from the Andes down to the Pacific. The town is about twelve



miles from the mouth of the river, where lies the port of Corral. All goods are landed at Corral, and carried up to Valdivia in barges. I took a steam launch and rode down to look at the port. The stream is about half as wide as the Potomac at Washington. We first sailed by lumber yards, boat-building works, sawmills and other wood-working establishments. A little later we wound our way among low hills covered with woods, passing through a maze of fine scenery. The stream is of an emerald green; and it flows between dark green banks and low hills as precipitous as those of the Rhine between Mainz and Cologne. The hills have been covered with vineyards, which might have imagined ourselves on a launch on the Rhine, for there were many Germans on board. The port of Corral has only a few hundred people. Its buildings are small, the wharves are poor, and much of the unloading is done out in the harbor. There were two steamers at anchor during our stay, and on our way to the port we passed barges carrying coal and machinery up the river. Only small vessels call here, and since the railroad has been completed a large part of the freight is carried that way.

**Chile Unusual Country.**  
Southern Chile is far different from the other parts of the country. Chile, in proportion to its width, is one of the longest lands in the world. If it could be laid upon the United States with its northern end at Philadelphia, it would reach almost to the Pacific, and still its average width is not greater than from New York to Albany. The upper part of the land is a desert, as bleak and bare as that of the Sahara. The middle part, extending from some distance above Santiago to a day's ride by train north of Valdivia, is the richest farming region on the globe. It is known as the Great Central valley and its vast tracts of irrigated land will grow everything produced in southern California. South of this valley and extending from Concepcion to the Strait of Magellan, is a long, narrow strip which is covered with woods.

The climate and rainfall of Chile are very different in the northern part of the country. In the central valley the water drops only at long intervals, but down here in the south they have a rainfall of 100 inches and upward per year. Valdivia has 103 inches, and further south there is more. In some places the rain is said to fall thirteen months every year. This is not true. Still there are seasons when the water pours down, and other months when the sky is clear and there is no rain at all. The latter condition has prevailed during my stay.

**Northern Part Treeless.**  
Northern Chile is treeless. Central Chile has groves of eucalyptus and South Carolina poplars, and its irrigating ditches and streams are lined with magnificent trees. All of the trees of that region have been planted by the Americans. There are naturally no trees, although the land is so fertile that if you set out an oak it would grow within fifteen years to the height of the virgin oaks of our forests. A eucalyptus will reach a height of seventy-five feet in a decade.

Southern Chile is just the reverse of the north. It is a land of forests and almost as well timbered as the eastern part of the United States when our first settlers came. It has so much wood that Chile, notwithstanding the arid lands of the north, is said to have in proportion to its area more forests than any other country of the world. I rode through green fields with stumps scattered through them, all the way from Concepcion to Temuco. Further south men were cutting farms out of the woods, and here and there the wheat was growing in one place and the corn in another. In the latter instance the bark had dropped off and the trunks and branches were as white as so many bones.

**Lumber of Poor Kind.**  
At nearly every railroad station are lumber yards containing piles of feet posts, ties and building materials stacked up awaiting shipment to the north. The lumber is not good in comparison with ours. It is full of knots and cracks. The boards are narrow and they are nothing like the fine wood which comes to Chile from California and Oregon and Washington. The most of the trees here are saw-trees and pine. There are also hardwoods. The forests are thin and there is much underbrush among the trees. It is impossible to clear the land as we do, on account of the trouble in getting rid of the stumps. Some of the farmers are now importing stump pullers from the United States, and not a few are using dynamite. Ringing and burning the trees leaves a great deal of dead timber, and the cultivation cannot be well done until the dead trees are out by the roots.

After the land is cleared it looks nothing like similar land in the United States. The fences are of barbed wire, but there are no large fields in clean cultivation and fine barns and houses as in the United States. The most of the buildings are log cabins of one story, roofed with straw or slabs. They are put up in a rude way, and but few of them have gardens or flowers. There are some good homes owned by the Germans, but the native Chileans live but little better than savages. They seem to be camping out, rather than settling down to build up a country.

The most of the new land is devoted to wheat. This is the chief cereal of Chile, the country producing something like 5,000,000 bushels per year. Some cattle are raised, but here in the south the animals are ragged and lean, and their meat is chiefly used for making charque, or dried beef. In the central valley the animals are much better, and here and there you find Herefords and Durhams.

**Heavy Work by Oxen.**  
The heavy work of the farms, both north and south, is done by oxen, the



Girls from the Fatherland

team being increased according to the character of the labor. A half dozen oxen may be used in hauling out timber, and it takes a long team to drag the wheat on carts over the mud roads to the stations. The oxen are yoked by the horns, and they push rather than pull. The yoke is fastened to the tongue of the cart, and by pushing against the yoke the cart is forced forward. The animals in front of the first yoke which pushes the tongue, have ropes reaching from their yokes to the cart. This method of working seems cruel, although the natives claim it is not. When yoked up the oxen cannot move their heads from side to side, and they are driven with long goads, which end in sharp spikes. These goads are often so mercilessly used that the blood runs down the sides of the beasts.

The cultivation of the farms here is now largely done with American machinery. I see American windmills and American plows and reapers and thrashers almost everywhere. The wire for the fences is furnished by our steel trust, and there is scarcely a farm that is not now using more or less tools imported from the United States.

**Poor Opportunities for Americans.**  
I have been asked to write something for Americans who wish to come to this region to settle. It seems to me that opportunities are poor, and they can do better at home. The government would like colonists, and on the frontier free lands may be had to the extent of 125 acres for each head of a family, and seventy-four acres for each son who is of age. Contracts have been made with foreign companies by which their steamship passengers from Europe to Chile were advanced, and free railroad transportation given to the place of settlement. In some cases the government has given each family a yoke of oxen, 150 boards for the building of a hut, and something like fifty pounds of nails for fastening the boards into place. This has been on the condition that the colonist establish himself at once on the land given him, and that he work it steadily for at least six years. If he fails to do this, the money received, and also not to sell any of the stuff he gets from the state, nor to mortgage the property or dispose of it until after the six years have passed. Under such conditions a few colonies have been established, but altogether the number of foreign settlers is small, and of the thousands of families that have come here, those who remain may be numbered on your fingers and toes. I do not believe that there are any great opportunities for North Americans without capital in Chile. It might be different with those who have money and buy the lands sold by the government at auction. At such sales one-third of the purchase price has to be paid immediately and the rest in ten yearly installments, the piece being mortgaged until all is paid. At the auctions the lands are sold in large tracts, some containing over 1,500 acres. The owner agrees to fence the land within three years after purchasing it. He is obliged to give, free of charge, any ground needed for roads built by the government, and he must give rights of way

for any railroads if required to do so by the state. Within twenty years, 6,000,000 of 7,000,000 acres have been so auctioned off, and it is said that there are still good farming lands to the extent of about 15,000,000 acres already surveyed that may be disposed of by colonization or by auction in the future. That amount of land would cover a territory more than half the size of the state of Ohio.

**Indians Hold Some Lands.**  
In addition to the public lands are the reservations occupied by the Indians. There are 132 of these and they cover altogether good lands to the amount of 100,000 acres. There are also lands that may be sold for colonization, and special terms are given to those who bring in colonists. Such men have a right to the free passage of their immigrants from Europe and to the allowances given to government colonists already mentioned. It is provided that they may be given also a milk cow, a mare, a merino sheep, a pig and three fowls and a sawmill for each certain number of families. In some cases the colonists have rude houses built for them, and in others carpenter's tools are furnished. The amount of land so allotted to each family is greatly in excess of that given by the government, and when the country is mountainous the number of acres may be doubled. The land necessary to found a village is also supplied if there are mechanics among the immigrants.

Such colonial contractors agree to establish a certain number of families on the lands allotted to them and to see that those families stay upon the lands for a period of five years. They contract that they will pay back the money furnished for the passage and for the supplies given the colonists in six yearly installments, and that their undertakings shall be carried out in good faith. The government is making even better arrangements than these for the native Chileans who have emigrated to Argentina and want to return. It has set aside reservations of about 50,000 acres as a land grant for them, and ten such colonies have already been established in the provinces of Cautin, Malleco and Valdivia. **FRANK G. CARPENTER.**

## PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS

"Johnny," said the minister, "can you name the three graces?"  
"Sure," replied the little fellow, "Breakfast, dinner and supper."

Teacher—Put an adjective before the word "abyss" in the sentence.  
Pupil—The sleepy abyss—  
Teacher—Stop! Why do you say "sleepy?"  
Pupil—Because an abyss is always yawning.

Teacher—Now you have in front of you the east, on your right the south and on your left the north. What have you behind you?  
Small Boy—A patch on my pants. I told mother you'd see it.

Lady to boy at door—You are an honest lad. But the money I lost was a ten dollar bill, not two five. Didn't you see that in the advertisement?  
Boy—Yesum! It was a ten dollar bill that I found, but I changed it to two fives so you could pay me a reward.

"Who is that lady dressed in black, mother?" asked Bobby, as he sat with his mother on a ferry boat.  
"That's a Sister of Charity, my boy," replied his mother.

Bobby pondered deeply for a moment, and then he said, "Which is she, mother, Faith or Hope?"

During the Sunday school exercises the teacher turned to Austin and said: "Now let me hear if you can say the golden text."  
Mr. Ormond, who was seated near by, heard the question and listened attentively to his son's answer. Austin hesitated for a moment and then answered: "Whateoever a man sows always ripens."

# HOW TO USE A DOCTOR

CHAPTER IV. THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE BECOMING A SCIENCE.

ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, AUSTRIAN, RUSSIAN, ORIENTAL, ITALIAN AMERICANS ARE OUR ALLIES. MEXICO ALONE IS FINDING IT HARD TO BECOME CIVILIZED.—By HENRY B. MUNRO, M. D.

If the reader has followed my previous articles, he is now in position to understand why a self-respecting and enlightened physician can not acquiesce in the incompetent and selfish game being played by our "A. A. University Team," under the guise of "Medical Education." I am well aware of the fact that, in ages past and gone, when mankind was less civilized, my attitude toward these "State Officials" would be regarded as "high treason," and that the medical school would have been summarily disposed of, or made "food for powder." Be that as it may, from my viewpoint, a greater treason would be to complacently acquiesce in the game of "gullies of the gullible" that is being played at the expense of the State of Nebraska by the maintenance of an Advertising Machine, and the restriction to a larger professional and social organization for the financial remuneration of those who are "kind enough to give their services to the institution without remuneration." As bearing upon this subject, I again quote Prof. Meiler, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research: "According to my way of thinking, I would say that in most instances they are unfit for these positions. \* \* \* Whether two or three hours (are given by them), they are hours left over from a very busy active occupation, and the teaching is then done in most cases by a worn-out man bodily and mentally. It will be generally admitted that for nearly all teachers of clinical subjects private practice, with its commercial end, is the chief aim and occupation, while the teaching part is at best only a minor subject, and in not a few instances only an ornament and unmistakably a very desirable advertisement. I remember how years ago a noted surgeon, who was the professor of surgery at one of the best medical schools, said to me: 'They pay me a thousand dollars a year. The fools! I would pay them \$5,000 for the professorship; it's worth more than \$25,000 a year to me. What a deplorable condition! The teaching of the pure medical branches which, for the physician in the future, is the most important part of his medical education, should be carried on by worn-out men for whom it is invariably only a secondary occupation and often not much more than an ornament or an advertisement!'

So, just now, this sleeping octopus, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, is falling into line with ideas that I have been emphasizing in my articles published in Medical Journals, during the last five years, as well as in a book now in its third edition, the first of which appeared in 1907. "Better late than never."

It is not enough to demand that the entrance requirements by the students be up to a certain standard. All right so far as it goes; but what does the School owe the students in return? "The Hopkins school follows lines of its own, and with great success. When that school was opened, about twenty-one years ago, the entrance requirements were made very high, indeed higher than at any place in the world, and at a time when most colleges in this country had very low requirements. The wisdom of that venture is too evident. John Hopkins Medical School is sending out a high type of medical men into teaching departments, into research institutes and into general practice. The part of the plan which does not permit the professor of clinical subjects to practice for private gain does not deserve to be designated as "grotesque," as has been done in the report of the Council on Medical Education. It probably originated in the desire to put the teachers of clinical subjects on a university basis, and thus maintain a university atmosphere in the medical school, an atmosphere which is essential to the mode of life of the scientific men of the world, and who are the backbone of a department 'who in a very limited amount of time devoted to practice could obtain for his service much more than the amount of such a salary.'

The State of Nebraska can well afford to pay for full time clinical teaching, and thus remove the Medical Department of a paravert from the larger existing as a paravert upon the larger physicians of the entire state need the influence of University Clinical Professors who would in their efforts to educate not lose a penny by telling the truth, irrespective of whether it brought a cent into their pockets, since it would thus conserve the welfare of those needing their assistance. The School now teaching of some of the average school of medicine. If the reader will consult the November 14 (1914) number of The Journal of the American Medical Association, and read the first article, by William W. Graves, M. D., chairman of the Sixty-Fifth Annual Session of the American Medical Association, entitled "EGME FACTORS TENDING TOWARD ADEQUATE INSTRUCTION IN NEUROLOGICAL AND MENTAL DISEASES," he will see why I am justified, after fifteen years of patient effort to awaken the intelligent portion of my fellow colleagues to a keener appreciation of a more enlightened conception of their professional duty, in showing no further tolerance toward the culpable stupidity manifested by many of them toward the most progressive, efficacious, and all inclusive branch of clinical medicine, so far as the welfare of the individual patient and the state at large is concerned.

In his address, Dr. Graves at once placed his subject in harmony with the modern conception of Modern Psychiatry and Neurology, so long advocated by me, in which he used the following remarks: "When we consider the intimate and reciprocal relations of the nervous system with other systems and organs of the body, its highly specialized structures and functions, and, moreover, the conditions and diseases which affect it, it is primarily and secondarily, the importance of adequate consideration of the nervous system in health and disease in any scheme of medical education becomes obvious. \* \* \* Specialization falls short of its obligation. \* \* \* It ceases to become a part of general medicine when its methods of investigation cannot be understood and utilized except by the specialist himself. The more specialized clinical branches best meet their obligation to medicine when they contribute their portion in aiding the student to have a better appreciation of the patient as a whole individual. In this age of specialization and short cuts to diagnosis, the whole individual is nowhere more completely buried than in the clinical years of our medical schools. During the fundamental years he is a commanding figure; he awakens

the attention of the student body; he dominates it. During the clinical years he shrinks into darkness and for many is lost beyond recall—crushed by the weight of specialization rammed into the tired brain of the student body. The general advance in medical knowledge should render the appreciation of the concept of the patient as a whole individual more thorough, more complete than ever before. That such appreciation is actually less must be due in part to the dominance of specialized branches in teaching during the clinical years. The concept of the whole individual should dominate medical teaching not only in the fundamental, but also in the clinical years. The true relation of the whole should never be lost sight of for a moment."

The above quoted remarks, being the promises upon which this physician's address was based, clearly indicate the correlation of activities in Psychology and Modern Neurology and Psychiatry. It may be of interest to the reader to know that the writer of the above remarks, in the capacity of Chairman of the Section of Nervous and Mental Diseases of the Sixty-Fifth Annual Session of the American Medical Association, was one of the number of St. Louis physicians who, seven years ago, gave me the following unsolicited letter: "We take great pleasure in expressing our profound appreciation of the superior intelligence and professional worth of Dr. H. S. Munro's teaching in Psychopathology, and feel that no physician who has his own interests or those of his patients at heart can afford to miss the benefit of his instruction."

It is further interesting to note that the St. Louis University, of which this Head of the American Association of Neurologists and Psychiatrists is one of its faculty, is only "A" in the Flexner-Carnegie classification, while our "A-1" of Nebraska, no more comparable to a whole, so far as the professional education that is being furnished to its medical students is concerned, than Mexico would compare to the United States as a Civil Government. In one the motive is to prepare men for the most efficient service; in the other it seems to be to prepare them for being stultified sections. A greater species of stultification was never effected off on a body of defenseless men than the Flexner-Carnegie "classification" of medical schools, as conditions here in Nebraska will illustrate.

For instance, why should the pathologist of the University of Pennsylvania, who was formerly devoting his attention to Neurology, give me this unsolicited experience, among other things contained in his letter: "I do not think your claims are excessive, as I can from experience substantiate all that I have heard you say as to the efficacy of the measure as an adjunct in therapeutics," while another "learned" (?) university professor of Nebraska, in referring to the State Association, should be so disturbed by it as to belch forth: "His paper was the biggest piece of damn rot I ever heard; such a paper should not be allowed on the floor of the state society." He said this in reference to the same paper that caused the famous vote of the State Medical Association in the report presented to the Psychotherapy be taught in the Medical Department of the Nebraska State University, and the paper, as it was presented before the state association, now stands as the first chapter of the third edition of my monograph on Psychopathology, of which the State Medical Association, in the Bulletin of the John Hopkins University, ended by the words: "Sound common sense is the keynote throughout the entire book." How a man devoting his study to an isolated subject is restricted in his conception of the composite individual in relation to his environment—specialism carried to the extreme!

I have thousands of such commendatory expressions from physicians of high standing, to say nothing of the favorable reviews of my monograph by leading Medical Journals of the United States. In view of these considerations, I make no hesitancy in saying that the Nebraska, as it is now organized, is a disgrace to ethical medicine, because retaining on its teaching staff, along with competent physicians, some whose personalities are not in keeping with what we would expect to find in a low grade class in medical school, yet nothing of an institution deserving to be rated "A-1," such as the Johns Hopkins, Harvard Medical School, the University of Michigan, and Washington Universities, with which schools it has equal rating in the Flexner classification, modified to suit the "massification" of the State Medical Association. Even if the school was run in the interest of the entire medical profession, and that of the state of Nebraska, instead of being an advertising machine for an organized team, such faults in its organization are inexcusable. The remedies applicable to the individual are of equal value as applied to a diseased institution, and to other paraverts. In a paper that I presented by invitation to the meeting of the Alienists and Neurologists of the United States for the discussion of mental diseases in their various phases, under the auspices of the Chicago Medical Society, July 13, 1914, I used the following remarks: "It is not merely symptoms, but seeks to find the pathogenic cause, be it designated, microbe, parasitic, social, chemical, occupational or psychological, since there is no action without reaction, and all manifestations of living phenomena refer to one and the same reality. I. e., an organism in function. Viewing man from the standpoint of evolutionary man, the treatment of mental and physical diseases cannot be separated. Mental diseases, so-called, are frequently merely the expression of some pathological condition, such as specific infections, auto-intoxication, prevented educational influences, abnormal internal glandular secretions, abnormal renal, hepatic and renal insufficiency, and other conditions associated with disordered metabolism; and we are recognizing that it is not diseases that we are called upon to treat, but disease, a diseased patient. With modern methods of diagnostic precision, we seek the cause and remove it, be it endogenous or exogenous, bacterial, dietetic, social, chemical, occupational, or psychological, whether found in the habits of the individual, or in the experiences, dating back to inheritance or to childhood and infancy, such as may be expressing themselves in the habits and conduct of the individual and in this manner are revealing themselves as the determinants of the functional disturbances and physical derangements of the individual. It is our responsibility for mental and physical derangements of gross pathology. Only with this view point held constantly before us, can the problem of cause, prevention and cure be made rational and

effective." These premises are as applicable to the individual institution as they are to the single human organism.

The above quoted paragraph from my Chicago address contains the very kernel of the modern conception of medical science and art, and intelligently comprehended constitutes medical knowledge, the applicability of which to the treatment of disease and for the restoration of the health of the patient is entirely dependent upon the skill with which it is employed, so as to get satisfactory results. As stated by me in another medical paper, published in the same issue, "What people need is enable them to maintain health and efficiency and to successfully react to the exciting causes of disease, is knowledge, education and guidance, as well as the administration of chemo, vaccine and sero-therapy when these adjuvants are indicated. All knowledge is so related that to comprehend one branch one must know something of all branches. Especially is this true of the fundamentals of medical science, psychology, sociology, philosophy, physiology, anatomy, zoology, chemistry, bacteriology, geology, physics, astronomy and biology. In fact, all of these studies are included in the last named term, thus giving us a biological psychology. Where one of these studies leaves off, the other begins, and in comprehending either of these branches one has drifted into the others before he has realized it. These are the biological sciences, and upon one's knowledge of these fundamental branches are his philosophic, scientific, psychological, or practical conceptions of life grounded. They are one and the same thing, i. e., knowledge, the worth of which in the successful practice of medicine, together with his technical laboratory methods, must be determined by individual experience. It is wastefully the man behind the gun that counts.

As further supporting my contentions for a broad conception of medical science, or of scientific psychotherapy, or of medical psychiatry and neurology, or of rational clinical medicine, I have practically one and the same thing, and of the necessity of the employment of special scientific technique as adapted to the needs of the diseased individual. Dr. E. E. Southard, of the Harvard Medical School, truly says: "One of the greatest difficulties of the American physician has been that Neurology has been regarded as somehow foreign to internal medicine. In Germany and England the Neurologist is an internist, and if called on to diagnose pain incidentally, he at least knows whether it is a case of rheumatism or stomach trouble. American Neurologists are rather proud of their ignorance of internal medicine. On the other hand, the American internist, so often proud of their ignorance of Nervous and Mental diseases, I think Psychiatry will increase in importance because it will take many more decades for internists to get the social point of view. When consideration of the individual in his relation to society obtains, psychiatry will disappear, because every body will be a psychiatrist." (JOURN. A. M. A., Nov. 14th.)

Thus we see the death knell of excessive specialization of the present time, where only symptoms or end results are treated, while the real problem of the individual is being neglected. This is only tolerated by an easily gullible public because they do not know any better. It should be our business to let the people know that we are capable of rendering them a far greater and more efficient service than that of treating merely symptoms, or end results, or of simply treating the patient in spots, such as eyes, nose, ear, throat, heart, liver, stomach, blood vessels and other separate organs, instead of detecting and removing its endogenous or exogenous, bacteriological, occupational, dietetic, social, chemical, physical or psychological, such as may be responsible for the symptoms, or of the local manifestations of disease.

It is in such measures that the cancer, "rheumatism," tuberculosis, Bright's disease, as well as pellagra, inefficiency and so-called insanity problem, and the entire problem of diseased individual under whatever designation, will be for the efficient help from the medical profession, as soon as the people become aware of the incomparable value of such professional service, and physicians are qualified to so assist them.

Such methods not only have an endorsement of the more intelligent scientific physicians and institutions of the entire world, but they give POSITIVE RESULTS FOR MY PATIENTS. In comparison with which the various methods most generally used, except by most of those who treat children's diseases, are a fraud and a farce, because they do not preserve the welfare of those seeking aid.

With every patient with sufficient intelligence to follow the regime outlined for his or her restoration, save one case of local abscess where surgery was essential, a positive curative result has been obtained by me, for more than five years, in my practice in the city of Omaha, at an approximate cost of human lives have been sacrificed, on account of ignorance, the majority of which could have been saved by the employment of the more advanced methods of scientific medicine.

In reference to the reaction of the nervous organism to the stimuli of education, or of environment, a well known physician of Edinburgh truly remarks: "If we contrast an ordinary developing child on which is back ward, we will often notice that it is inordinately intelligent; it is not so much that he has not a brain as that he objects to use it. Where as the healthy child will constantly, of his own accord, seek out new problems, and attempt zealously to master them, the defective child can only be induced to do so by extremely tactful handling and plodding perseverance on the part of the parent or teacher; failing such intelligently directed environment, the child may be allowed to remain all his life practically at the stage of infancy, although in all likelihood possessed of the capabilities of much further, if not complete development." I have found that, during my work for the past fifteen years, many physicians were very much like these defective children, but the more efficient ones, who are rapidly falling into line in all sections of the United States, and the present outlook for a higher grade of professional service is promising, if not positively encouraging. At any rate, these University Professors comprise the raw material, which, under the refining alchemy of a well qualified School Master, as an environmental stimulus, should become useful members of a civilized social organization. Next week I will mention many "leaders" who are bringing their entire institutions to conform with "The New Era in Medicine," as outlined by the writer. It is safe to predict that our own State University will fall in line, in keeping with the demands of the 20th century. 600-S Brandeis Theater Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

## Clean Your Skin of Pimples



by Using **Cuticura Soap** Exclusively

And Cuticura Ointment occasionally. They succeed when others fail. Nothing better at any price.

**Samples Free by Mail**  
Cuticura Soap and Ointment throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 35-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 238, Boston.