

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

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SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1911.

PASSING EVENTS

Commencement week, 1911, will always be a memorable date in the history of the state university. The events of last week, locally, centered about the splendid institution across the river, whose largest class was graduated last Thursday.

KIND WORDS—The commencement address by President Wheeler of the University of California was one of the most appropriate and effective addresses ever made at Montana's university.

WARM PRAISE—And, along with these words of commendation from the Californian, there came the expression of cordial approval of the year's work at the university, formally set forth by the state board of education.

It is another and better thing to know that others know it.

MISSOULA'S DUTY—The graduation of another class at the university does not lessen the responsibility which rests upon Missoula in her duty toward the institution.

ACTIVE ALUMNI—Judged by its fruits, the University of Montana is good; it has graduates of whom any institution in the world might well be proud.

AN ANNIVERSARY—Last week was an important anniversary for Missoula. It was June 7, 1908, that the sunshine burst through the clouds which had hung over western Montana for more than forty days.

PUBLIC SPIRIT—In many ways this awakened public spirit has manifested itself since the days of the flood. There has been more substantial progress made in Missoula during those three years than ever before in a like time.

THE ELECTION—The city council last week called the election for

commissioners for a date which was reasonably early and which will not defer the selection of mayor and councilmen any more than is necessary to comply with the requirements of the law.

CLEANLINESS—There is one unfortunate feature in the transition from one form of government to another; it leaves a season where it is not easy to get anything done.

PLAYGROUNDS—Which brings us again to the question of playgrounds. The Missoulian has had a good deal to say this month upon this subject.

China is having a bit of experience on the short end of the massacre game.

POSTAL BANK DEPOSITORIES. Washington, June 10.—(Special.)—The following banks in Montana have been made depositories for postal bank funds:

DOLLARS NEEDED—To carry out this plan dollars are needed. There

has been a response to the appeal of the playground association which has made it possible to make a start in this matter. More money is needed to carry it through and it is hoped that this week will bring all that is necessary.

At this distance it seems that Mayor Duncan of Butte has enough to occupy his attention at home without making any grandstand plays over the Los Angeles situation.

There are plenty of railway trains running from Chicago to the Bitter Root and there is no reason why the Missoulians should stay at home and die of heat.

Mayor Duncan appears to be a strange mixture of humanitarianism and demagogism; he plays sometimes to the grandstand and then he works in earnest.

Even if Missoula is to be quiet on the Fourth, there will be plenty of noise in other parts of western Montana, and it's easy to get there.

The college boy who spends his vacation in the harvest field gets good, practical experience and conditions himself well for fall athletics.

The last grows of the delegates who are coming to the Good Roads congress and Missoula is preparing to take good care of them.

The moving-picture shows have scored in causing the New York theaters to meet their prices, and the gallery gods are happy.

If all of us were as zealous as was Carry Nation in following our ideal of right, there would be small chance for the devil anywhere.

Although this is another week, you are not barred from leaving your dollar at The Missoulian office for the playground fund.

That Helena woman who says she won three games of cards from a burglar should have at least two Esquimaux.

The weather man is adding effective service to the demonstration that the reservation is an annex of Paradise.

There is some new reason every day why Missoula should have an active system of supervised playgrounds.

Whatever the reason, there is not much doubt that the democrats are afraid to chop the wool tariff.

The resumption of construction by the Northern Pacific in North Dakota is the beginning of the break.

As long as a jail is a necessity, the city seems bound to provide one that is at least passably good.

The Ohio grand juries are establishing a peculiar reputation; they return indictments that stick.

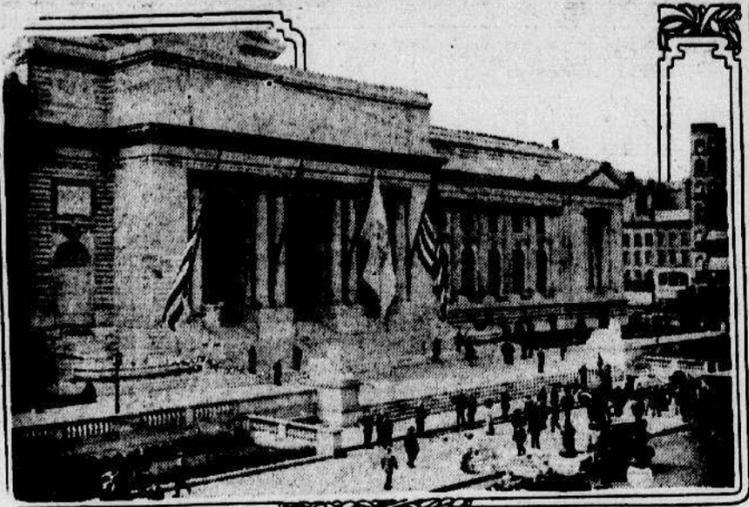
A building association is a good thing; the more homes we have, the better city we have.

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New York's Magnificent Library



NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Some statistics concerning the New York public library: Total cost, \$39,000,000. Site valued at \$20,000,000. Value of books impossible to estimate. Holds first rank in the world for number of books circulated. Fifth rank in the number of volumes.

Truth About Mad Dogs

By Frederic J. Haskin.

The controversy as to whether or not dogs actually go mad perhaps never will be ended. The Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has declared that it will enter into no controversy with those who hold that rabies is only an imaginary disease.

The bite was slight, was immediately cauterized and no further attention was given to it until the following Wednesday morning, when the young man fainted at the counter. Upon reviving he said that he had been reading about rabies and the symptoms which would develop in man from the bite of a rabid dog, and insisted that he was developing hydrophobia.

Dr. Mohler had occasion to study the case of a woman who had been severely bitten on the right forearm and about the face by a stray collie dog. Eighteen days later she complained of pains about the healing wound, which rapidly grew more severe until she was taken to the hospital. Her mind was clear, and no disposition toward violence was noticed, although she was extremely nervous and possessed of an excessive feeling of fear and uneasiness. She did not believe that she had hydrophobia. But as the case progressed, reflex spasms involving the muscles of the throat were noticed and her breathing became more difficult, followed by unsuccessful attempts at vomiting. She attributed this to indigestion, and had not the slightest suspicion of the true nature of her condition, thus disproving the idea, according to Dr. Mohler, that the nervousness and fear usually seen in the early stages of rabies in the human subject are due to natural dread of the disease and apprehension of the consequences, rather than to organic changes in the central nervous system.

There are two general types of rabies, one of them known as "furious" and the other as "dumb." A dog which is bitten usually goes from three weeks to three months before there is a marked change in the disposition of the animal. An affectionate dog may become morose and depressed, while a snapping, treacherous animal may become cowardly or affectionate. This is succeeded by an irresistible tendency to roam. If prevented the dog will fight or bite at the restraint or at anything which interferes with its freedom.

This roving may continue for from one to three days, during which the dog travels aimlessly in a nervous and irritable condition. His instinctive methods of defense are always highly developed or exaggerated, but he seldom wilfully attacks persons or animals without provocation. When he returns, if not destroyed in the meanwhile, he shows from his exhausted,

dirty, sleepish or depressed appearance evidences of wandering. Having returned home he frequently seeks secluded places such as are found under the house or porch. During this period of roving he exhibits a disposition to eat or chew indigestible objects, as rags, leather, straw, feathers, sticks, and even pieces of coal, which are often swallowed. The secretion of saliva in some cases appears to be excessive, owing to the inability to swallow, and it sometimes becomes frothy from the champing of the jaws. However, foaming at the mouth is not a constant symptom of rabies, and is frequently misleading, because it often appears with other diseases.

Dogs with rabies are not afraid of water, since they frequently swim large streams in their roamings. A change in the voice of the animal is peculiar to this affection, and is due to paralysis of the throat. Instead of the normal bark the affected animal makes a long, resonant, peculiarly drawn-out bark which has been likened to the yelp of a coyote. After awhile the muscles of the jaw become paralyzed, the tongue hangs out and grows dark in color, and the paralysis continues to spread until death comes in from four to eight days after the development of the first symptom.

Dumb rabies is a type in which the dog is depressed from the beginning and seeks quiet spots or hides in some secluded place. Usually the first symptom noticed is the paralysis of the lower jaw as a result of which the dog is suspected of having a bone in his throat. In cattle, both forms of the disease occur. It first manifests itself by loss of appetite, great restlessness, anxiety and fear. This is followed by the stage of madness marked by loud bellowing with a peculiar change in the voice, violent butting with the horns, and pawing the ground with the feet. Great emaciation follows in a few days, with finally a complete paralysis of the hind quarters, after which the animal lies in a comatose condition except for irregular convulsive movements, until death follows in from four to six days after the appearance of the first symptom. When cats are afflicted with rabies they usually hide themselves, but when disturbed become belligerent. In its madness the cat frequently bites itself. It loses its voice and can mew but hoarsely.

The length of the period of incubation of hydrophobia varies with many conditions. It is longer in man than in the lower animals, and in a general way is proportioned to the size of the animal. The nearer the bite to the main nerve center, the shorter the period between infection and the development of the disease. The larger the wound, the quicker the appearance of the disease. The symptoms usually progress from day to day after the first outbreak and the spasms which follow attempts to eat or drink are of an agonizing character not exceeded in all the possibilities of physical suffering.

In the final stages of the disease, the muscles, racked to the limit of human endurance, become limp. The face, which had expressed terror and extreme suffering, becomes smooth and expressionless; after which death ensues quickly. A person afflicted with hydrophobia is characterized by extreme sensitiveness to draughts of air. The simulated and real hydrophobia may be distinguished by a simple test. If one steps unobserved behind a patient and fans him and convulsions ensue, it is certain that the patient has rabies. If not, it is equally probable that he has no such disease. One frequently hears of the body of a suspected dog being sent to the Pasteur institutes for examination to determine whether or not rabies exists. The method by which this is determined at the institutes is by taking a bit of the spinal cord of the suspected dog and inoculating a rabbit with it. If the rabbit develops the symptoms of hydrophobia it is known that the dog had the disease.

Some people suppose that hydrophobia may be of spontaneous origin, but the entire history of the modern study of the disease disproves this belief. It is asserted by all of the public health agencies of the United States that rabies is perpetuated by the dog through the infliction of bites by diseased animals and never arises spontaneously. The conclusion is that if all rabid dogs could be prevented from biting other animals, rabies in the

course of time would become a mere historical curiosity of medicine. There are few infectious diseases the prevention of which rests, as in rabies, upon a single definite measure. The federal health officers say that if all dogs are muzzled they will guarantee the wiping out of the disease, and that otherwise they must patiently pursue the work of "patching a bad job," slowly searching out better "patches," and sacrificing more experimental animals in their efforts to protect humanity from the dreadful suffering of hydrophobia.

Tomorrow—Drummers in Convention.

THE DOCTOR

(Chicago Evening Post.)

We have meant some day to write about the doctor. We still mean to write about the doctor, for he bulges pretty large—vastly larger than his bills—upon the horizon. Most of us have walked around him and around him and around, and found that he looks pretty good from all angles. But the editor of the Boston Transcript, who evidently feels toward the doctor pretty much as we do, has bent us into print upon the subject in an editorial which we pass on with pleasure to our readers:

"The lawyer we take into our confidence when we get good and ready; the clergyman we admit to parlor and dining-room; but the doctor goes into bedroom unannounced. He goes in at a time when the house, temporal and spiritual, has not been set to rights for his reception, but if what he sees there surprises him, he seldom lets it be known. In the healing of bodies he has opportunities for healing souls which could never come to a priest, and with which many a priest could not deal. He is the lay father confessor, regardless of creed. In cities his clubability is famous. He, almost of his own accord, is a higher sort of club member. He is always safe in replying to any other's salutation, 'Good evening, doctor.' He is a safe man on committees; he can turn his hand to any public business, and, if left alone, discharge it creditably. He knows more psychology in five minutes than the philosopher in a week, and he is without the least emotion of men. For when the lawyer is in tears before a jury, and the parson is laddling out paths from his pulpit, the doctor, cold and pale, is keeping his nerve. The peculiar thing about him is that while fighting his grim and silent battle with death without the applause of a crowd, often without pay, and sometimes without even gratitude, he seems superior to all these considerations. He is responding to a higher sort of noble obligation which is almost unintelligible to the average man, but for the average prizes. Compared with the impetuosity of military men, ecstasies of religious leaders and the silent fortitude of starving artists, the frozen enthusiasm of the doctor is a very curious manifestation. It may be something in the training he gets, for, no matter what the youngster may have been, if he has anything in him it will go hard if his practice as a physician does not bring it out. And to him belongs the final reward of service, which is the increased opportunity for service."

Of course this is, in many respects, what might be called a conventional tribute to the doctor. Not all doctors are like that. Not all, for example, are conspicuous for "frozen enthusiasm." We have heard of one respected surgeon who, softly and almost to himself, swears bitterly while at the operating table.

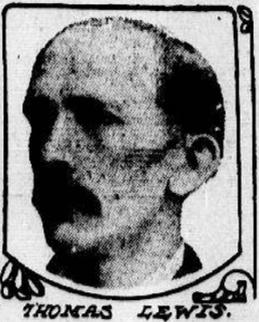
But in general, as conventional portraits go, this is well justified by the original.

In the Chair.



"Did you hear the story about the bottle of hair-renewer?" asked the barber. "No," replied the victim in the chair. "What about it?" "Oh, it was hair-raising."

He's Back in the Mines



THOMAS LEWIS.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 10.—After 15 years of arduous labor as officer of the United Mine Workers of America, in which organization he grew to be president, Thomas Lewis has returned to private life and is now engaged in his old occupation of picking coal. "My work as a miner is certainly easier than my work as president of the miners," said Lewis. "As president I worked 15 hours a day. Now I work eight hours and my day's work is done."

T LEWIS LEAVING THE MINE.