

people were invited to come forward, and they did not. You could demonstrate to the people of St. John the benefit of it.

HON. MR. DAVID: You must first convince the doctors.

PROF. STARKEY: Another thing that occurs to me; on all construction works it should be compulsory, and after a year or so you would have so much evidence in favour of it, that you could bring it before the people by publicity; they could not contradict it, they could not even doubt it, and that is a sort of thing that would encourage the people to come forward of their own free will and have it done.

HON. MR. DANIELS: I think it must be done by education.

PROF. STAREY: And that is very slow.

HON. MR. DANIEL: You cannot get vaccination against smallpox made compulsory, and that is a thing which is patent to everybody. I doubt if you would be more likely to get vaccination against typhoid made compulsory.

THE CHAIRMAN: Here is a little resume of a report made from the army in India by the authorities, which reads as follows:

"With the army in India in 1890 there were 1,253 cases of typhoid, and 332 deaths. Anti-typhoid inoculation was re-introduced in India as a voluntary measure in 1905, but it was not until the year 1909 that the number of men inoculated became sufficiently large to influence the general statistics. From that year there had been a steady and very remarkable decline, the figures for each successive year constituting a fresh low record, until in 1912 they found that there had been only 118 cases of typhoid fever in the whole of the British Army in India—a gratifying contrast to the large figures recorded in the past."

I have the report of the vaccination of the C.P.R. in Alberta which I will place before the Committee. I may say here, in order to show why we C.P.R. surgeons take such an interest in this, that each man has a certain amount of his pay deducted, which is paid to the doctor, and the doctor has to provide medicine, and if it is a hospital case, he has to provide the hospital for the men. In consequence we do not want any more cases than necessary, because we have to pay for all the hospital cases. I may say the C.P.R. issued vaccine all along their lines to C.P.R. doctors, and we are supposed to induce as many men as possible to come forward and be vaccinated, though they cannot make it compulsory. This report reads as follows:

#### TYPOID VACCINATION IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

With the large increase of population in the western country during the last few years, it has been a hard matter to keep pace in a Sanitary way with the growth. This is true, not only of this country, but of all new districts which open up, and as a result we suffer from those diseases which follow unsanitary conditions. Our worst enemy in this field is typhoid fever.

To a large company like the Canadian Pacific Railway the presence of typhoid means a very great loss, much more than one would imagine without going into it thoroughly. We have already done our utmost to fight the condition by sanitation, and have been greatly rewarded for our efforts. We followed pretty closely the rules as laid down by the military authorities covering the sanitation of camps. With the introduction of typhoid vaccine into the armies of the world, and the marvelous results that have been recorded, we decided to introduce it into the railroad world.

To give an idea of what typhoid means to a big company I will give you a few figures. When a man goes down with typhoid he is incapacitated for a period of at least four months or in terms of days, about 120 days. In the year 1911 there were about 320 cases of typhoid fever on the Alberta Division which means a loss of time to the company of 38,400 days.

Again this disease comes just at the time of year when these men are most needed, that is in the fall of the year when the work is being finished before the oncoming