

Hon. Mr. DANIEL.—No, except the commencement of secondary symptoms.

Prof. STARKEY.—Yes.

Dr. SCHAFFNER, M.P.—Where do you inject, in the arm?

Prof. STARKEY.—Yes.

Dr. SCHAFFNER, M.P.—Hypodermically?

Prof. STARKEY.—Yes.

Dr. SCHAFFNER, M.P.—How large a volume at a time?

Prof. STARKEY.—One c.c., increased up to three.

Hon. Mr. MCKAY.—In dealing with smallpox where there are very few people vaccinated, the first thing we do, we start to vaccinate as many people as we can, and when vaccination is well carried out, and other necessary precautions in connection with the smallpox outbreak attended to, it is only a matter of two or three weeks when you have the disease perfectly under control, virtually stamped out, you have it under the flag. Taking typhoid as you have been describing it, I understand that they have a very serious outbreak of typhoid down in St. Hyacinthe, and down in that section of the country that there is an enormous amount of typhoid at the present time. Has typhoid vaccine been used there along the same lines and to the same extent that we are in the habit of dealing with smallpox?

Prof. STARKEY.—No.

Hon. Mr. MCKAY.—I should say there would be a splendid opportunity there to demonstrate to the people of Canada just what vaccination in typhoid would do, to stamp the thing out. If they could stamp it out in three or four weeks, it would be a great object lesson.

Prof. STARKEY.—As a matter of fact when the first outbreak of typhoid occurred down in St. John, it began somewhere around St. John, Quebec, and travelled down the river; when they found that sanitation measures did not seem to stop the outbreak, they then asked the public to come forward and be vaccinated with this typhoid vaccine, and they expected quite a few volunteers. As a matter of fact there were only three, I do not know whether there were three or one. That was the result of that.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY.—Do they not object very much in Montreal to be vaccinated for smallpox?

Hon. Mr. BOYER.—No. You will find a few cranks, even in your own island, who will object.

Hon. Mr. DANIEL.—There is a great difference between the two. Smallpox being highly contagious, the most contagious disease there is, while the typhoid is one of those things which everybody thinks, 'well, probably I will not get it, and there is no danger of one person catching it from another, as in the case of smallpox.'

Prof. STARKEY.—I can readily understand that where people would acknowledge the necessity of being vaccinated where smallpox is around, they would not feel the same necessity where it was typhoid.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY.—The Ottawa Citizen would run you out of town if it heard you promulgate these views about getting vaccinated.

Prof. STARKEY.—I have had communication with the Citizen before. I think the public ought to be informed as much as possible about the results of this typhoid vaccination, and they ought to be particularly impressed with the fact that the reaction is either absent entirely or is so slight that it does not bother them much. I fancy that when the people do not come forward and offer themselves for vaccination the reason is that they do not understand it and are rather frightened of it. If they can be assured that it will not hurt, then the volunteers will be much greater.