

Repeat again on the fifth day, using on the third occasion say five hundred million. I do not think that a smaller dose than that will have any effect at all. There is still much information required on this subject and we must have far larger figures to make this information accurate. The treatment is harmless and is scientific, the most promising treatment in typhoid we possess.

As to the application of typhoid vaccine in civil life, it seems to me that if we control typhoid in the army in peace, and we hope to do so in war, in the future, that you in civil life, should not hold your hands from the benefit of such typhoid vaccination, especially if you are threatened or exposed to typhoid in your immediate surroundings.

Measures of protection against typhoid, such as improved water supply, an improved sanitation generally, instruction of the people as to the care necessary to prevent this disease is an excellent aid, but does not take the place of typhoid inoculation. This vaccine is a very simple thing to prepare. I have had brought to my notice in several ways during the few days spent in Canada, that you suffer largely from typhoid in this country. For example, Ottawa has had a severe epidemic, and typhoid is at large in various parts of your country districts. If you could organize a campaign against typhoid to persuade people likely to be exposed to infection to be inoculated, you would be doing a great good to this country and to science in general, and in that way accumulate information that would convince everyone.

I was bold enough at Montreal the other day to suggest that they should vaccinate the whole population. That seemed a tall order, but I do not see why it should not be done.

We do not know when we may catch typhoid ourselves. Why throw away the chance of preventing such a happening? Thinking over the thing from that point of view you will have three sets of people to convince. First and most important is yourself and it is up to you to convince the second set, the authorities, and thirdly, the people you are going to inoculate. The authorities are the hardest nuts to crack. You may have trouble with them, but not with the people. The latter are extraordinarily amenable to the influence of the medical man whom they trust. If you are convinced and believe typhoid inoculation is a good thing, it will do you no harm if you inoculate yourself, except to cause a sore spot or sore head for a day or so. If you inoculate yourself, very few people will refuse inoculation when it comes to their turn. Of course, there is a prejudice against this form of treatment like there is against vaccination for smallpox, but these prejudices vanish in the presence of danger. When the relatives and children are contracting enteric, their friends will fly to you and you will have no difficulty to get them to accept treatment.

I believe, personally, most strongly, in the benefits to be derived from this method of treatment, and if I may give you advice, should urge you to use it to the utmost in adding to the weapons which you use fighting this disease.

HON. MR. MCKAY: Summing up the whole matter, with a view to bringing about a general use of this vaccine in typhoid, what would be your suggestion in regard to the best method to employ? We have a country where this thing is an unknown quantity. It is an established scientific fact, and we want to put the people in possession of this fact, and impress them also with the fact that this thing will be an immense benefit to them in various ways, not only so far as saving time, which is money, but also in saving life. Which would be the best method to pursue in order to bring into general use this matter before the public? Would it be better to do it through the local Boards of Health, instructing them, and educating them up to its use, and through them, getting people to use it? It would be possible under certain conditions such as you have down there at St. Hyacinthe, where I should say they have a good live Board of Health, and a few energetic men with some great force behind them, who could bring this matter more permanently before the people, and they would have an excellent opportunity of demonstrating the use of it. You understand what I mean?

PROF. STARKEY: Yes, quite. I think one of the best things that could happen would be an actual demonstration of the benefits. For instance take St. John. The