

Prof. STARKEY.—The prophylactic, oh, dear, no.

Dr. SCHAFFNER, M.P.—The vaccine I mean?

Prof. STARKEY.—Oh, no.

The CHAIRMAN.—Three treatments, 50 cents; three bottles.

Prof. STARKEY.—You want three inoculations?

Hon. Mr. MURPHY.—That is a lot better than diphtheria anti-toxin.

Hon. Mr. DAVID.—The doctor costs more than the vaccine.

Hon. Mr. DANIEL.—Do you make three inoculations?

Prof. STARKEY.—Not all at once; you give an interval of a day or two.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY.—Can you take three treatments out of the one vial?

Prof. STARKEY.—No, that would be dangerous; they put it, as a matter of fact, in small vials, just a dose.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY.—Just the same as the diphtheria anti-toxin?

Prof. STARKEY.—Yes, and if you don't use it all, quite, you throw it away. It is cheap you see what it consists of—just a few dead bacilli floating in some salt solution, there is nothing expensive about it.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY.—That is another advantage it has.

Hon. Mr. DANIEL.—What solution,—glycerine?

Prof. STARKEY.—No, salt solution.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY.—The germ system seems to be more rational.

Prof. STARKEY.—I have always held that in the preparation of these prophylactics, particularly those others—the plague and the cholera—that they ought to have been purified, worked up to a better state than they are; there is no earthly reason why they should not, and you see the German method of doing it is the first rational attempt to clean up the prophylactic.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY.—And have something aseptic.

Prof. STARKEY.—Possibly—I do not know—but it is quite possible that in the future they may improve it still more by being able to treat these bacilli more as a chemical body; however, that does not alter its general use.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY.—They will always have to have some way of growing them.

Prof. STARKEY.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. DANIEL.—I suppose, Dr. De Veber you never made any examination of your men to find whether there were more carriers of typhoid after a case of the disease, or less, by the use of this?

The CHAIRMAN.—No. The trouble is that you cannot very well find out whether a man is a carrier or not until you find a case of typhoid fever in the camp, and then you probably find he is some fellow who has had typhoid in some other gang or camp and has come over and got a job in this camp as cook or some other light job.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY.—Do you always use your tests to find out whether a man has typhoid?

The CHAIRMAN.—No.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY.—You can tell with your naked eye.

The CHAIRMAN.—When a railroad navy breaks down with typhoid you can pretty easily tell without a blood test, because he hangs out as long as he can, and when he comes to hospital the typhoid signs are well in evidence.

Prof. STARKEY.—I was going to say, in answer to the Senator's question that if anyone wanted the vaccine now, I am sure that satisfactory arrangements could be made with the United States service to supply all that was wanted.