

PROCEEDINGS

of a

SUB-COMMITTEE HELD IN BRACEBRIDGE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
5 FEBRUARY 3RD AND 4TH, 1939.

A P P E A R A N C E S:

-- DR. R. C. WALLACE,

10 -- DR. T. H. CALLAHAN.

-- MR. R. BRYDIE, Official Reporter.

15 Bracebridge, Ontario,
Friday, February 3rd, 1939

20 COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Miss Caisse, we thought
before your patients came there were some things about
the clinic which you could tell us so that we could get
it into the record. Would you tell us when it was
established, and just how you carried on, and approximat-
-ly the number of patients come to see you? In general,
give us your story about the clinic and its history.

25 MISS CAISSE: Do you mean from the time I came to
Bracebridge and took possession?

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: As you care. You do not
need to make it a long story.

30 MISS CAISSE: Well, you want to know why the town
gave me this place, and so on, is that it? *MLK*

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Really the construction of this clinic; you do not need to give us too much, but merely about how you carry on here.

MISS CAISSE: I have been here for the past three years; it is a little over three years since I came here. Previous to that I had a clinic in Toronto, and I was working alone, and, of course, I could not make a charge for my treatments, and I was getting a great number of patients; I was getting from 20 to 30 patients a day, every day. I was not able to keep records, and I could not afford to keep help, because I was not getting donations enough to do that, and I had to carry on alone. I found that even with this number of patients I could not meet my expenses, and I was trying all the time to interest the medical profession. I took my records to Dr. Robb, and then later to Dr. Falconer, to Dr. Banting, and Dr. Elotz, and they all encouraged me, and said, as well they thought maybe I had something and they felt that ~~it~~ I should give my formula in order to get the facilities to work with.

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Well, in making application for facilities/work with, I would give my formula and they could refuse my application, and they would have my formula, and I did not think that was quite just, so I refused to do that. I told Dr. Banting, "I will go out and prove it on its merits alone". It was a pretty hard thing to do, you know, I had not any objection to giving it to the medical profession, and my ambition and desire has been

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MLC

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to make it available to suffering humanity, but I was
afraid with all the money spent on radium, and apex-ray
and those sort of things that it being a simple treat-
ment they would shelve it without a full enough in -
vestigation of its merits. You know how people are sort
of inclined to scoff at anything simple, and the deeper
things interest them much more. I was just afraid
that it would not be given a fair test whether it had
merit or not, and I thought if I cured enough people
that it could not be disputed, and I would be sure that
when I handed it over to the Medical profession that it
would be made available to the cancer sufferers.

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I have always been willing to do that, and the only
way that I can see that I can get that assurance was to
have them admit that it had merit before giving it, then
they could not shelve it, and suffering humanity would
have to get it.

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I was having a pretty hard struggle, and I lost a
lot of good proof of my treatment through not being able
to keep records, but since I have come here, I have been
getting as many as I could together, and trying to get
pathological proof of each case, but the doctors have
refused this, except in a very few cases. They would
give me the pathological report of the section taken,
and even after operation they would refuse to give me
a complete report. They would give me an order, --
perhaps the diagnosis is carcinoma of the stomach, or so
on, and "the patient wishes to take treatment from you."

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That is about the limit they would go. However, I was grateful to get that, and I have carried on in the past three years in the town of Bracebridge, and they have given me this building to work in.

5 COMMISSIONER WALLACE: You pay rent for it?

MISS CAISSE: I just pay \$12.00 a year, to bind the contract. They provide me with fuel, and janitor, and fixed the place up for me. They have been very wonderful to me in Bracebridge, and I have had as many as between five hundred and six hundred patients some weeks, and other weeks not so many.

10 The people who come here are people who have ~~not~~ spent their all before coming, and cannot afford even the expense of travelling, but even then I give them their treatment gratis. They cannot afford the expense of the journey.

15 I had letters from patients this week who would love to come and tell you what I have done for them, but they could not afford the expense of the trip, and though they were getting along well with the treatment, they could not afford to come back for more treatment. It is a great hardship for people to come up here; it should be so that they can get it from their home doctors.

20 However, I had a great number of American doctors come and investigate. I mean they just came and visited and asked to examine patients and read reports and so on, and they did not hesitate at all to say that they were perfectly satisfied that I was at least benefiting

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cancer patients. They were hesitant to say "Curing",
though in some cases I do not think after you have ex-
amined some of the patients that you will hesitate to
say that they are cured.

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I had patients I treated in Toronto seven years ago
come into my clinic this fall, one of which weighed 124
pounds when I treated her. She was operated on by
Dr. Itherington, or Dr. Aikens, or Dr. Atkinson in
Kingston.

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There is another one, and she had breast trouble.
She had deep X-ray, and radium. There was recurrence;

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she had nodules, and she was finding it difficult to
breath, and she came to me for treatment, and she seemed
to get well, and she went away. I have never heard from

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her again until October, and she walked into this clinic
and she now weighs 187 pounds, and has not had a sign of
trouble. She walked into the reception room, and told

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all the patients, "I am one of Miss Caisse's old
patients, and I am a star witness that she can cure
cancer". Mrs. Kelsea of Smith's Falls was her name,
and I had not even heard from her.

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There are so many patients come here, and someone
will say, "Mr. Woodward sent me to you; you cured him
so many years ago", and that is the only contact I have
had with my patients for the past few years, and I
have been trying to compile those records.

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COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Tell us about the past three
years, and your procedure here. *MK*

MISS CAISSE: Well, I have the patients come in,
and they register, and then they come into the desk, and
they give their history in their own words. They were
asked to go to their doctor, and get their diagnosis
5 from him before giving treatment. In some cases, they
cannot get it, and the doctor absolutely refuses, and
if the patients has been sent home to die anyway, I
treat them on the off chance that I can help, but I
have very few of those patients. You cannot turn them
10 away when it is their only hope. In the majority of my
cases I have the doctor's permission to treat, and the
diagnosis.

Then I have them sent into the treatment room, and
15 * I inject the Essiac into their arm or leg, or hip
muscles, and I give them a glass of medicine, which is
blood purifier, and where there are open sores, I give
them a local application. If there is haemorrhage, I
give them a solution for irrigation to stop the
20 haemorrhage. In cases where it is mouth and throat,
I give them a gargle of my own making, and a mouth wash
to cleanse. I would rather they use this than use any
of the patented mouth washes; it is more healing, I
25 * believe.

There are a good number of patients who do not need
anything but the hypodermic injection. If their general
condition is fairly good, it is unnecessary for them to
take anything else or to use anything else, but there is
30 little or no reaction. Occasionally, I believe, when

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the treatment actually hits the seat of trouble or con-
tacts the seat of trouble, there is a severe reaction,
because there are chills, and a slight temperature.
I say "severe", because there are chills and a slight
temperature, but not enough to be dangerous, but for
possibly a half an hour or so, and it seems that after
that happens the patient begins to feel a decided
improvement. I find that in almost every case.

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COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Is it your practice to
repeat the treatment several times to individual patients,
or not?

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MISS CAISSE: Do you mean I give them it?

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: When do you give it to them?

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MISS CAISSE: Once a week, and in some cases, twice
a week. I like to have at least 48 hours between the
treatments.

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COMMISSIONER WALLACE: What length of time, generally
have you continued such treatments?

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MISS CAISSE: Well, a good number of cases, three
months. Some breast cases if they are not too far
advanced, will disappear in about six treatments.

Then, I had one patient who had cancer of the lip
and radium treatments, and it was a very bad looking
case, and it disappeared with one treatment. The
patient later came back. I gave him one treatment, and
he came back several weeks after, and the swelling had
all gone out of his face, and it was pretty well healed
over. I gave him a few odd treatments after that, but

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as far as the cancer was concerned, it looked to have disappeared.

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Do you know how long after the radium treatment you started your treatment?

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MISS CAISSE: Well, I usually insist on six weeks before treating it.

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: In this particular case how long was it?

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Baziuk

MISS CAISSE: Well now, I cannot tell you, doctor, offhand, how long it was, but he had been down to London.

Tony Baziuk

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Is your clinic open every day during the week?

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MISS CAISSE: No. In the case where I have had it open four days a week it is in this bad weather, and I just have three days because I have not the number of patients to treat. The people from the side roads cannot get out to the main highways, and it makes it hard for them.

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COMMISSIONER WALLACE: That is a very nice resumé, nurse Caisse. You are a graduate nurse?

MISS CAISSE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Where did you graduate?

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MISS CAISSE: Greenwich, Connecticut.

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COMMISSIONER WALLACE: What is the name of the institution?

MISS CAISSE: Dr. Hyde Hospital.

DR. FITZGERALD HYDE

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COMMISSIONER WALLACE: C. He continued it privately?

MISS CAISSE: Yes.

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COMMISIONER WALLACE: On your staff you have not any trained nurses?

MISS CAISSE: No. Nobody handles this but myself. My sister works in the office, and helps and waits on me.

COMMISIONER WALLACE: No patients are kept here in your clinic?

MISS CAISSE: No.

COMMISIONER WALLACE: Except for the treatment?

MISS CAISSE: Just for the treatment.

COMMISIONER WALLACE: I think that is all.

COMMISIONER CALLAHAN: It is very nice.

COMMISIONER WALLACE: We want to get away on the afternoon train on Saturday which leaves about 1.30, or 1.45, so that what we can do between now and then we are very glad indeed to give our time to. We have to get away at that time, if that suits you.

MISS CAISSE: Well, I have asked a good number of patients to come, and they promised to come, but I do not know how the roads are, or how many will get here.

COMMISIONER WALLACE: It is not exactly the number of patients, but it is the kind of cases, and a fairly clear idea of such cases as you want us to have, which is important.

MISS CAISSE: All right, doctor.

COMMISIONER WALLACE: It will assist if you ahead of time as far as possible get together any outside medical information or biopsies, so that that may be

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presented with them as far as available. That will help out, and it will save time.

MISS CAISSE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: And any confirmatory evidence of any kind that you are able to get on those patients whom you will be looking after anyhow. It saves time. In some cases you may not have anything of that kind.

MISS CAISSE: Well, in some case, I have not, but the majority of cases I think I have a pretty complete history of.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Thank you.

① GEORGE WALLACE BRUCE, sworn, EX 1 (Card) Aug 21/37

BY COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Q. Mr. Bruce, you come from Dutler, Ontario? A. I do.

Q. Did you have a doctor? A. Yes.

Q. What was his name? A. Dr. Anderson.

Q. Do you know his initials? A. Well, they have it here.

Q. "O. W. Anderson"? A. Yes, Bancroft would be the doctor's address.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: He means Oswold W. Anderson.

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Q. How long have you lived back there? A. All my life. I was born about 15 miles north-east of Bancroft.

BY COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Q. You saw Dr. Anderson in 1937? A. Well now, I just do not remember that.