

about normal.

EXHIBIT NO. 33: Clinic card re Miss Alma Rumball, May 23, 1937.

5 COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Miss Caisse, you will
remember there was a questionnaire in this case, and in
that questionnaire there was a question about the number
of cases you felt that there was a definite improvement,
or recovery, and the number of cases in which you feel
10 there was no recovery. Now, you gave no direct
information about it in the questionnaire, and probably
you cannot give much information previous to three years
ago when you began to keep records here, but we would be
15 very glad if you would tell us approximately the number
of cases you have treated here during the last three
years in this clinic where in your opinion and judgment
there has been an improvement or recovery; and the
29 number of cases where there was no improvement under
20 your treatment.

It may be that you cannot do that in an off-hand
way, but we would like very much to get a statement on
record from you on this matter.

25 MISS CAISSE: Well, I do not know whether I can
answer any part of that, except to say that there are
so few cases which have not improved at all under treat-
ment, because even the patients who died got relief from
pain, and some of them had from eight months to two
30 years comfortable life. I think I have letters from

their families thanking me for the relief from pain,
and the fact that these patients did not have to take
narcotics before their death, and that they were con-
scious almost to the last, and seemed to be free from
pain, and died in comfort.

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I would consider that those patients benefitted
by treatment. There was nothing else as far as I know
that would let them die comfortably with cancer; do
you know of anything, doctor?

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COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Q. What is that?

MISS CAISSE: Do you know of anything outside of
narcotics, -- that is, any other treatment under which
a patient will die comfortably?

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COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: That is quite true of those
fatal cases.

MISS CAISSE: Yes. Well, I feel that I have bene-
fitted those patients as well as the patients who are
living to testify today.

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COMMISSIONER WALLACE: We understand that your
feeling is that you have benefitted all your patients?

MISS CAISSE: I feel that I have, Principal Wallace.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: During the last three years
how many patients have you had here approximately?

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MISS CAISSE: That is a very hard thing to estimate,
because so many patients come, and they take possibly
three or four or five or six treatments, and they do
not come back again; they are feeling all right. Unless
I look them up, I do not get any record of them, whether

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they are living or whether they have passed on.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: I am thinking of the cases that come to your clinic.

MISS CAISSE: You mean regular treatments?

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COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Yes.

MISS CAISSE: Oh, I would think possibly between twelve hundred and fifteen hundred in the past three years. I can look it up, and give you more definite answer than that by going through the cases.

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COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: It would be approximately twelve hundred or fifteen hundred?

MISS CAISSE: I would imagine so, yes.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Of those cases, how many do you think have made complete recovery?

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MISS CAISSE: Oh, that is very hard to answer. I would have to check that up.

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Can you do that?

MISS CAISSE: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: So we can find out how many have come and how many have recovered. We do not expect you to perform miracles, but of those other cases which have passed away, can you classify them in that way?

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MISS CAISSE: I think I can do that for you.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: You might write in and send that to Dr. Callahan, at the same time -- get the note of those cases.

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MISS CAISSE: Yes, I will do that, the very best

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I can.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: You should be able to do that if you keep records.

MISS CAISSE: Before my sister came with me, there was just Loretta, and I, and sometimes if the patients did not come back we just tore up the cards, and threw them away. Possibly some patient did come back again, but if they did not come back we had no record of that case, except possibly letters. We can go through them and find out.

I wrote a man in Toronto, Mr. Craig of Indian Grescent. He had not come back at all for treatment, and I said, "Just write and find out from his family if he benefitted by my treatment, or if he decided that it was not worth while." He wrote me a very nice letter that he had improved greatly under treatment, and that he would be back for additional treatments, but because of his circumstances he could not afford to come. He said that as soon as he was in a position he was coming back, although he had not had a treatment he still felt the benefit of the treatments he had had. I just happened to have his name and address, you see.

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Q. Thank you for that.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: You have your sister with you? A. And my niece, Miss Rita has just helped me during this time.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Your sister and your niece are part of the staff?

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MISS CAISSE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Your sister is not a trained nurse?

MISS CAISSE: No, sir. My niece was a school teacher.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: And the other assistant at the moment is a girl who is in training as a nurse?

MISS CAISSE: She is a niece; my brother's daughter.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Is there anything else you want, Dr. Callahan?

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: We were very much interested and wondered what the percentage was of recoveries and improvements, and those whom through no fault of yours passed away while under treatment?

MISS CAISSE: Well, of course, they come now so fast it is utterly impossible, but if those cases feel a benefit, sir, they feel better, and seem to improve.

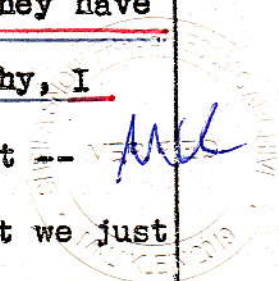
COMMISSIONER WALLACE: As a matter of fact, Miss Caisse, do you insist on having a diagnosis from a medical officer before they come to you?

MISS CAISSE: Yes, I do. I tell every patient, and I do not like to take a patient without it. Some-
times they go to their doctors, and the doctor will not
give it to them, and I know that they have a history of
cancer through their family. Well, sir, if they have
been refused surgery, and radium, and so on, why, I

take them. I took Miss ~~Rambo~~ a nurse patient --

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: She is the patient we just

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5 saw? A. No sir, I had her name wrong; her name is Miss Rumball. She had a big lump on her ankle, and it was red and irritated, and she did not want to have anything done to it, and it was bothering her. She asked me to let her try the treatment to see if it would do any good. I gave it, and it reduced two inches in size.

10 COMMISSIONER WALLACE: The sister who was in here had not a diagnosis?

15 MISS CAISSE: Well, she was one of my first patients, and she came with her friend first. She had gone to Orillia and they had told her that she would have to have this growth removed from her breast. She said she was not going to have it done anyway, and I treated her and cleared up her throat, and so she insisted on having treatment for that trouble. I took her then.

20 I have the occasional case which I have taken that way, but I much prefer, and I ask them to try and get their diagnosis before taking treatment, but in all cases it has not been possible. In fact, one doctor who used to give his patients diagnosis told the patients that the clamps had been put on him, and he was not allowed to give a patient a diagnosis to come to me, and so I said, "Well, if I am not going to get any patients with diagnosis, I will have to take them without".

30 When Dr. Falconer gave me permission to do that,

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to take patients, -- he told me that I must try and get the doctors' diagnoses, but he did not say that it was compulsory.

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: He is the Minister of Health?

MISS CAISSE: Yes. I went to the Minister of Health, and to Dr. Robb first, and to Dr. Falconer with the petition from the patients, and from some doctors. The first petition was signed by 2700 people, and I forget the number of patients; the next was signed by 4100 people; the next by 17000 people and the last petition was signed by 28000, and about 300 patients. I think there were about 40 doctors signed that petition.

There are a great number of doctors who have seen the result of my work, and are favourably impressed, but because of my keeping the formula secret, they hesitate to come forward and say anything in favour of it, outside of telling the patients that they have greatly improved, and to continue with the treatments.

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: What is your attitude now about the formula?

MISS CAISSE: I still insist that I must have it acknowledged on its merit before I give it, on the results I am getting. I think I am justified in asking that, Dr. Callahan. What do you think, Principal Wallace?

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: I am afraid I disagree with

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you, Miss Gaisse.

MISS CAISSE: I am perfectly willing to give it for the sake of suffering humanity without any strings attached, and I feel that I am justified in asking assurance that suffering humanity will have the benefit of it. "

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: There can be no question about that, if it was acknowledged to be of benefit to suffering humanity, as any other case in the past in medical science has had the benefit of it. That is the point you need worry about least of all, it seems to me.

MISS CAISSE: I do not think so.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: However, there is no point in discussing this matter here.

MISS CAISSE: Very well.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: You know the position of the Commission in this matter.

MISS CAISSE: I know.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: It was made very clear, and we are simply members of the Commission, You understand that?

MISS CAISSE: Why did the Commission hesitate to accept the results?

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Because the Commission is a body of scientific men which deals with any matter in a scientific way. It is generally extremely well acknowledged as the proper procedure. There is never

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any question about that. The Commission can do nothing else in this case. The Commission wishes to do everything it possibly can, and we are up here in order to do it; we are showing our good faith.

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MISS CAISSE: Could the Commission guarantee me that if I place my formula on the table that they will be honour-bound to see that suffering humanity obtains the benefit of the treatment?

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COMMISSIONER WALLACE: The Commission would do/they ^{as} did with everything else; they will report its value to the Minister of Health; that is their responsibility. Nothing that has ever been found valuable in medicine has not got into the hands of suffering humanity. That is the invariable history of medicine.

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I am not speaking as a medical man, but I know that Dr. Callahan will uphold every word of what I say.

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COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Anything that I know about medicine or surgery has been handed down to me freely.

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MISS CAISSE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Without any reservation by those who have gone before me, and those who are doing any valuable work today, as soon as it is discovered and proved of, it is handed out freely.

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MISS CAISSE: Well, I want to hand it down freely as soon as it is approved of.

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: It seems too bad that it should be restricted to one area; the world should know about this. *

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MISS CAISSE: I do not want it to be restricted to one area. I know Professor Wallace thinks I am terrible.

5 COMMISSIONER WALLACE: We had the discussion before and I do not think we are getting very far in this case.

MISS CAISSE: No.

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: You are still definite in that?

10 MISS CAISSE: As far as I see now I feel I am right and justified in asking that it be acknowledged as beneficial in the treatment of cancer before giving it. I do not say that you have to acknowledge it as a cure, but that it has benefitted those patients, I do not think you can hesitate to acknowledge.

15 COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: But you can hardly expect any scientific body to make a pronouncement of that kind without knowing what they were using, can you -- or, what you were using?

20 MISS CAISSE: I think I answered that question before, doctor. I did not think it was going to be an investigation of the ingredients, and my use of it; I thought it was going to be an investigation of the results.

25 COMMISSIONER WALLACE: I am afraid you do not quite understand the workings of the scientific mind in this case.

30 MISS CAISSE: I am afraid, not being scientifically trained, I do not understand it.

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COMMISSIONER WALLACE: There is no difference of opinion in the minds of the Commission in this matter, and their independent thinking minds on matters that come before them, because they look at these in what is the natural way for scientific people who know the facts before they issue judgment.

If I were working on a scientific problem, as I have many times, I want very much for someone else to check up entirely on his own the kind of work I am doing. That is the first idea of the scientific man before he is willing to let it go out in the world; he likes to have a check-up by someone else, and he gives other people the chance to do so. He does not publish in part in order that other people may check these things up for themselves, but he publishes in full, and that is the great advance of science, because it is checked from all quarters.

Now, you are asking us to do something without the possibility of checking it up. We have too great a responsibility as a Commission to be able to do that. That is the angle from our side, Miss Caisse, and I think you will understand it.

MISS CAISSE: Well then, do you mean if I would give it, supposing I would trust one scientific research worker to test it out, then would the Commission be willing to accept his word?

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: You mean now to put it in the hands of a scientific worker agreed on by the

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Commission and yourself?

MISS CAISSE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: To do it without the Commission itself knowing, or being permitted to know about it?

MISS CAISSE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: That is another question which I am afraid it would be difficult for us to say, but it is not according to the idea of the Commission as they have given the statement.

A commission could not very well take a scientific work or statement alone without knowing themselves all the facts of the case. If he could not give all the facts to them, there would be the responsibility, you see.

We are prepared, however, to present that situation to the Commission in this case, and that is somewhat of a step, -- whether it is a full step or not, I have nothing to say, -- but it is not what the Commission desire to do, because if a scientific man says to me, "Such and such is the case/^{but} I am not prepared to tell you all the facts of it", I have a responsibility in backing that scientific man; he puts himself in a difficult position.

Surely, if he is trustworthy, we as a Commission are trustworthy.

MISS CAISSE: I am not doubting your intentions at all. Do not you think that if I gave this out publicly

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or to a group of men, and it was handed to our Minister of Health, who is a lawyer, and not a doctor, or not even a scientific worker, that there would be a possibility of it getting into hands that would not be as careful as mine, and possibly doing as Dr. Connell did, and giving it into other hands to make up and have drastic results as he had at Orlando last year? Because he did not make it up himself.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Must not things be taken universally?

MISS CAISSE: I believe that.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Are you going to restrict the use of something which you think is valuable to a limited area where people have to come up a hundred miles to?

MISS CAISSE: I thought that if I would hand it/to ⁱⁿ the Government that they would distribute it as insulin is distributed, seeing that the poor were able to get it without any ---

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Quite so. That cannot be done, as we see it, without the procedure that we are now empowered to carry through as a Commission, and under the conditions that the Commission feels are the only essential conditions for giving the report that it had any value to the Government. You are tying our hands, that is the unfortunate part of it.

MISS CAISSE: I cannot understand it.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: We cannot tell you what you

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are to do; we are ~~ix~~ only trying to advise you.

MISS CAISSE: Well, will you suggest to the Commission that I select a doctor, a scientific research worker, to do what I am doing, and see what their opinion would be on doing that?

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Would you be prepared to go further and say, "A research worker agreeable to both the Commission and yourself"?

MISS CAISSE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: If you were prepared to go as far as that, we would be prepared to ask the Commission their judgment on the matter. That is a new consideration which we have not discussed, but certainly I would feel that it is a step, but not the satisfactory step in our method or procedure. It is a step, and it may be that the Commission would say that might be in part satisfactory, that I do not know, but we are prepared to present the matter to the Commission.

I would be much happier personally, -- and all the members of the Commission, I know, would be, -- if you would give the same confidence to the Commission that you give to that scientific man. After all, he is a man selected by us, and by you, and we are the people who are selecting him, and surely we place ourselves in his hands.

MISS CAISSE: Will you let me think about it?

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Yes. Thank you very much. *Wall*
We are doing it all in your interest in this case. It

is just a matter of a difference of opinion as to what we both think. We all think we think what is right.

MISS CAISSE: And I want to do what is right in this case.

5 COMMISSIONER WALLACE: You will let us know?

MISS CAISSE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: SOON?

MISS CAISSE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: How long?

10 MISS CAISSE: When is your next meeting?

COMMISSIONER WALLACE: It is not fixed yet. It will not be for some weeks. We have had a long meeting.

15 COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Would the 1st of March be all right?

MISS CAISSE: Yes. Is there anything else?

COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: No.

20 COMMISSIONER WALLACE: Thank you very much, Miss Caisse. *4 minutes to read.*

EDITH GUBBY, called, GUPPY
(Uffington, Ontario)

25 BY COMMISSIONER WALLACE:

You are Mrs. Edith Gubby? A. Yes.

This is supposed to be the meeting, is it?

Q. Yes. You saw Dr. Fisher in Gravenhurst, in

November, 1937? A. Yes, that is right.

30 EXHIBIT NO. 34: Clinic card re Mrs. Edith Gubby, November 9, 1937.