

Hon. Mr. HAYDEN: No. For relief. Take, for instance,—

Hon. Mr. FARRIS: Influenza, for example.

Hon. Mr. HAYDEN: Some diseases like influenza, for instance, or—what other things have you got here?

Hon. Mr. ROEBUCK: Well, obesity is mentioned.

Hon. Mr. HAYDEN: Suppose I advertise that something will relieve symptoms. That means that it will relieve some of the manifestations of a disease—not that it will cure a disease, though it may make it more bearable.

Hon. Mr. STAMBAUGH: That might also cause people to delay going to see a doctor until it was too late.

Hon. Mr. HAYDEN: What does that prove?

Hon. Mr. STAMBAUGH: It proves that, if they had cancer, they would die because of having taken quack remedies. If you advertise something as a preventative, then some people might use that and not go to a doctor.

Hon. Mr. HAYDEN: But what I am talking about is exactly the opposite. I was talking about advertising something for either the relief of pain or the relief of symptoms of a certain disease.

Hon. Mr. STAMBAUGH: If you have cancer and the symptoms are relieved, you won't go and get a medical examination.

Hon. Mr. HAYDEN: The person who would not go and get an examination in those circumstances would not go in any event.

Hon. Mr. STAMBAUGH: Oh, yes, he would. If a person gets a lot of pain he will go for an examination.

Hon. Mr. HAYDEN: I prefer to take my own opinion on that.

Hon. Mr. STAMBAUGH: I think that anyone who advertises something for the relief of cancer should be prosecuted.

Hon. Mr. HAYDEN: I am not talking about anything for the relief of cancer.

Hon. Mr. ROEBUCK: Take one of the most ordinary diseases listed in Schedule A, ruptures. If you cannot advertise a device for the relief of rupture, then all the trusses and other devices that are used for that purpose cannot be advertised?

Dr. MORRELL: They are advertised today.

Mr. CURRAN: But they are not advertised for the relief of rupture. If you look at the advertisements you will see there is a pictorial representation of the device, but they make no claim for it in relation to a rupture.

Hon. Mr. ROEBUCK: That is, it might be just something to hang around a person's neck?

Mr. CURRAN: Mr. Connolly, who spoke here the other day on behalf of the Ottawa Truss Company, said that the company was perfectly satisfied with this wording, and that if an individual had a rupture he should obtain medical advice before using a truss.

Hon. Mr. HAYDEN: That is putting it on the basis that we had in the days of prohibition, that to get the thing you would have to obtain first a doctor's prescription?

Mr. CURRAN: No. There is nothing to prevent a company from selling all the trusses they can sell, but they cannot advertise them for the treatment or cure of rupture.

Hon. Mr. HAYDEN: That is utterly ridiculous.

Hon. Mr. ROEBUCK: I think so. A truss is a harmless thing and it relieves the rupture. Whether it is advocated by a doctor or not, if it is comfortable to the wearer he is benefited.