

**Should the
CANCER REMEDY ACT
OF 1938
Be Repealed?**



by D. H. ARNOTT, M.D.
London, Ontario

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Author's Foreword	3
Cancer Remedy Act, 1938.....	4
Key to the Presentation of the Koch Therapy.....	5
Mr. A. R. Ford Supports Koch Therapy in years 1931-1932-1939....	12
The Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, 1946-1947	19
The Canadian Cancer Society.....	24
Professor Maisin Approved Presentation Koch Therapy of May 18-19, 1939.....	25
"Commissioner Young: Dr. Arnott has put his cards on the table."[295].....	28
Commission Promises Airtight Diagnosis.....	30
The Clinical Demonstration in Ottawa.....	31
Integrity of Commission Records Questioned.....	32
Commission Avoided Laboratory Experiments.....	37
Koch Therapy Controls Animal Diseases in British Columbia.....	42

*Figures in brackets [] indicate page in Dr. Arnott's
Book of the Proceedings.*

INTRODUCTION

This volume provides members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and the General Practitioners of the Province, with compact, authentic information concerning the presentation of the Koch treatment during the secret sittings of the Cancer Commission on November 30th, 1938, through July 2nd, 1940.

While by no means the disease which is the most destructive to health and life, nevertheless cancer is the most publicized. The methods of treatment officially recognized are very expensive and it is commonly known these are highly unsuccessful.

It is self-evident that eighty per cent of us, all our lives, possess effective natural immunity to cancer. Not so well known, but equally true, is the knowledge that there have been cases where the severe, inoperable forms of cancer have been recognized and which, without any treatment, later quietly regressed until eventually all signs of the disease disappeared.

In other words, no one can successfully deny that recovery from cancer is just as natural as is death, though it does not occur so frequently.

It is only towards supporting and renewing this natural effective immunity to cancer that Dr. Koch's treatment is directed. His therapy has a strong tendency to master the cause of the pain from which victims of the severe forms of cancer suffer; and it has produced absolute cures, sometimes.

Application for a full-page display of the following advertisement to be paid for at ordinary rates, was refused by the Canadian Medical Association Journal, and also by The Bulletin printed by the Ontario Medical Association, of which latter official organ Commissioner W. J. Deadman was at that time Chairman of the Editorial Board.

THE EVIDENCE
COVERING
THE KOCH TREATMENT
Submitted During
IN-CAMERA SITTINGS
of the
CANCER COMMISSION
of the
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA
1938-1939-1940
In Book Form With Comment by
D. H. Arnott, M.D.
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The finding of the Commission dated February 2nd, 1942, closes with the following paragraph: "A careful review of all the evidence presented at this date, fails utterly, in the opinion of the Commission, to support the claim made on behalf of the Koch treatment that it is either a remedy or a cure for cancer."

Should the official records of the Commission be reviewed and the finding reversed?

Should the Cancer Remedy Act of 1938 be repealed?

D. H. ARNOTT, M.D.

226 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont.
October 15, 1947.

AUTHOR'S FOREWORD

In May, 1936, Dr. Koch brought out his book, "Natural Immunity, Its Curative Chemistry in Neoplasia-Allergy-Infection." On page 154, he stated:

"Natural immunity is a general affair belonging to good physiology, correct uninterrupted oxidation and consequent normal function. . . . Pathology is the result of interrupted physiology, whether the difficulty be noeplasia (such as cancer) acute and chronic infection, protein or bacterial allergy, abnormal endocrine function or interrupted development as infantilism and idiocy; it can be corrected by restoring the normal physiological oxidation mechanism."

This book was distributed freely in Ontario and was received by members of the executive committee of the Ontario Medical Association.

More than two years later, under the imprimatur of the Canadian Medical Association, there appeared "The Handbook on Cancer" in the Preface of which we find:

"The Department of Cancer Control of the Canadian Medical Association requested the Authorship Committee to prepare a book on cancer which would present in a readily accessible form the present day conception of cancer in general, as well as in specific anatomical regions.

* * * *

"In order that the data presented should be as authoritative as possible all manuscripts, through the Deans of the Canadian Medical Schools and through the heads of the Provincial Cancer Committees, have been submitted to searching criticism. The book therefore presents the combined opinion of many collaborators throughout Canada."

In the Handbook on Cancer, this formidable, united array of official talent completely ignored Dr. Koch's book, and declared there was nothing available to prevent cancer but surgery, and nothing to cure it but surgery, with minor roles assigned to treatment by the use of X-rays or radium.

CANCER REMEDY ACT, 1938

As the volume was nearing completion, both the Ontario Government and organized medicine of the province, thought it important to have a bill introduced into the Legislature by the Minister of Health, the Honourable Harold Kirby, K.C., which would enable the Government to set up a Commission with arbitrary powers to investigate all methods used for the treatment of cancer in the Province. The Enactment provided:

"6.—(1) The Commission may require any person who advertises, offers for sale, holds out, distributes, sells or administers either free of charge or for gain, hire or hope of reward, any substance or method of treatment as a remedy for cancer to submit samples of such substance or a description of such treatment and samples of any substance used with such treatment to the Commission together with the formula of such substance and such other information pertaining to such substance or method of treatment as the Commission may determine."

Dr. George S. Young of Toronto, a member of the executive Committee (and also a member of the Board of Directors of the Department of Cancer Control) of the Canadian Medical Association, acted as one of the Commissioners.

With him, high in the organization of the Canadian Medical Association, was Dr. W. J. Deadman, pathologist, of Hamilton, Ontario, who also was Chairman of the Editorial Board of the "Bulletin" published by the Ontario Medical Association.

Two other members of the Commission were surgeons: R. E. Valin, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S. (C), of Ottawa, and T. H. Callahan, M.B., of Toronto.

Another man who accepted an appointment to the Commission was R. C. Wallace, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., Ll.D., F.G.S.C., Principal of Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, which university has a medical faculty which graduates men in the science and art of medicine. Research had been going on into the treatment of cancer at the university with the use of a material to which was given the name "Ensol". The Minister of Health, Honourable Harold Kirby, K.C., supported the research with considerable amounts of public funds, and also he supplied technicians to help promote this particular research with their skill and with their prestige as "government men." This continued during the years in which the Commission allegedly considered the value of the presentation of the Koch therapy.

Mr. E. A. Collins, B.Sc., engaged in the mining industry in Ontario, was on the Commission. During the six days in which I appeared before the Commission he was present only on two of them.

At the hearing held on November 30th, 1938, I provided the Commission with the last edition of Dr. Koch's book, "Natural Immunity. Its Curative Chemistry in Neoplasia-Allergy-Infection"; and in January, 1939, Mr. G. A. P. Brickenden, acting for me, forwarded to the Commission Dr. Koch's later book, "The Chemistry of Natural Immunity."

The reports of the Commission ignored these books. Therefore, an explanation to the medical profession and to the public is long overdue in regard to the prediction of the early development of a certain cure set out on page nineteen of the Handbook on Cancer, published in 1938 by the Canadian Medical Association. Here is the prediction:

"True, we do not yet know the cause of cancer but even in this regard great progress is being made which must surely before long reveal to us the secret that will lead to a certain cure."

KEY TO THE PRESENTATION OF THE KOCH THERAPY

The formidable array of united and concentrated talent employed by the Canadian Medical Association in producing the Handbook on Cancer, on page two of that volume quoted Ewing, a very eminent United States authority on cancer, as follows:

"A mistake commonly made by the medical profession as well as by the general public is to regard cancer as a disease entity comparable to typhoid fever or aneurism of the aorta. Such a conception necessarily involves the ideas of a single cause and a single cure. There is no more justification for this conception than there is for regarding the group of infectious fevers as an entity with a single cause and a single line of therapeutic attack. The neoplastic diseases form a large and complex group, and there is no closer relationship between lympho-sarcoma with its far flung distribution and glioma with its invariable localization in the brain, than there is between carbuncle and cholera. Cancer is a group of diseases each of which has to be studied separately as regards its behaviour, its natural history, its prognosis, and the most favourable method of attack."

Glioma and lympho-sarcoma were selected by Ewing and were accepted by the authors of the Handbook on Cancer as being irrefutable examples of cancerous states which could not conceivably spring from a common cause, and therefore could not possibly be cured by a single therapeutic reagent. No time was lost in placing before the Commission when it met in London on May 18th, 1939, the case history of Rita Long affected with glioma, and that of Mrs. George Grove, the victim of lympho-sarcoma, both of whom were cured by the use of the Koch therapy. This information was incorporated in the official record, as was the review of the record when they both appeared before the whole Commission in Toronto on October 2nd, 1939, at which time they gave evidence under oath, were interrogated and examined by members of the Commission.

We have noted in the beginning, how Dr. Koch holds that all varieties of cancer and other grave diseases also may spring from interrupted normal oxidation habits of the tissues and that this cause often can be corrected and victims of these diseases cured by the "single line of therapeutic attack" which he discovered and developed.

During the hearing in London, therefore, I presented to the Commission, Miss Annie Ralph, who had suffered from a dangerous condition which exhibited gross and unmistakable defect in her oxidative mechanism, and who had been restored to normal health, quickly and completely, by the use of Koch's Glyoxylide, which I myself had administered. In itself, her recovery produced by the same "single line of therapeutic attack", was a triumph of the first magnitude.

Rita Long, Mrs. George Grove and Miss Annie Ralph appeared in person before the Commission, and the evidence adduced in regard to the different pathological states which their clinical problems disclosed, followed by recovery of normal health from the use of the Koch therapy, comprised the key to the Koch presentation. Extracts from the court record follow:

Commissioner Deadman had plenty of opportunity to prepare himself when he discussed Dr. Koch's theory as to the cause of cancer and its cure as brought about through the use of the Koch therapeutic reagents:

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: I think we might just discuss it just for a moment before we start with the cases. You believe

the cause of cancer is chemical and electrical. I think that is the opinion that many authorities now are coming to. I know that has been my own impression of it for some years, and the upset metabolism of the cell is the basic cause of cancer and your Glyoxylide in some way corrects that. Is that putting it briefly?

"DR. ARNOTT: That is putting it briefly, but Dr. Koch puts its exactly what does happen."[50]

* * * *

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: It would be a little bit comparable to acidosis in diabetes, which is the result of incomplete combustion of the fats.

"DR. ARNOTT: Yes, and it is an important thing, because Professor Maisin has said it is a new method of treatment, a new idea of pathology."[51]

* * * *

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: I think that is clear enough on the theory of it."[51]

ANNIE RALPH, sworn.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: This case, sirs, is a case of Endarteritis Obliterans, unmistakable clinical evidence of restoration to normal function of oxidative mechanism which obviously had been seriously defective.

"Q.—Miss Ralph, your home is in London, isn't it? A.—Yes.

"Q.—And if I read this record will you correct me in any place where you find it is not correct? A.—Surely.

"Q.—Do not hesitate to stop me at any time because we just want to get it exactly as you understand it, you see. A.—Yes."[51]

Seen on Feb. 8th, 1938, it had been noted:

"PHYSICAL FINDINGS: The left foot was black, cold to the touch, and for a distance of nine inches up the leg the colour of the skin was dark red, mottled with several darker patches. It was evident that there was a serious degree of obliterative endarteritis affecting these parts.

"TREATMENT: One cc. of Glyoxylide was given immediately.

"SUBSEQUENT HISTORY: Observed thirty hours after the treatment was given the whole foot was dark red in colour, the day following it was pink and white. Ten days later it was normal in appearance and warm to the touch. The patient at this time reported that the foot felt warm to her. Later on she could walk with the normal tactile sense restored. At the time of writing, April 18, 1939, the foot is normal in appearance and the patient reports no abnormal feelings or disabilities exist in the affected parts. Also she says that her general health has improved so that it is better than it had been for several years previously.

"Q.—That is quite correct, is it? A.—Yes, that is correct."

MR. BRICKENDEN: (Reads)

DR. KOCH'S treatment rests upon the theory that his reagents are directed towards a defective oxidative mechanism in order to restore this function to its normal efficiency. The condition in the patient described illustrates a gross and unmistakable defect in

oxidative mechanism of the left foot and the lower part of the left leg. The restoration of a normal oxidative function after the use of Glyoxylide was prompt, readily recognized, and by the use of one dose of Glyoxylide re-established as a continuing habit.

"Now, would you like to question Miss Ralph, Dr. Deadman, on her condition?

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: I think it is pretty well made out in the history.

"THE CHAIRMAN: This is not a case of cancer.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: No.

"DR. ARNOTT: This is Miss A. R., page 179, and 180 of Natural Immunity.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: Your foot is perfectly well now?

"DR. ARNOTT: Take off your shoe and stocking, please.—Witness complies." [52]

"BY COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: Q.—It is perfectly normal looking now. How long did it take after the treatment to recover? A.—Oh, it was not long. It seemed just in a few days it started to disappear. It started to disappear in a short time.

"DR. ARNOTT: These spots here were just like ink. That was a deep black there, and this was like a Lombard plum, black with just red tinted in it. I gave it to her at 11:00 in the morning and I did not get around until 4:00 the next afternoon. The whole thing was red, and the next day it was as good a colour as that, but it was ten days before her foot got warm, and the sensation came back. That illustrates Dr. Koch's working hypothesis that the oxidative mechanism is a powerful help. It is unmistakable and I think invariably that is the result.

"THE CHAIRMAN: In simple language this was a stoppage of the blood in the arteries, failure of circulation.

"DR. ARNOTT: Yes, it is inflammation of the artery and it is well described by endarteritis. That means inflammation inside the artery.

"THE CHAIRMAN: It is not hardening of the arteries.

"DR. ARNOTT: It is of the same family but it is not hardening of the arteries.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: It is a different process.

"DR. ARNOTT: It is more acute.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: It is a narrowing from the inside.

"THE CHAIRMAN: More localized.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: Yes, generally.

"DR. ARNOTT: When it occurs in the artery supplying the muscle of the heart you have coronary thrombosis, and these severe cases get better just as quickly.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: That was with one does, was it, Dr. Arnett?

"DR. ARNOTT: Yes, sir." [53]

* * * *

Rita Long appeared in person before the Commission in Toronto, Ontario, October 2nd, 1939.

"November 21, 1936.

"PATIENT: Rita Long.

"AGE: 3½.

"OCCUPATION:

"HISTORY: In March, 1933, her parents noticed she could not see with her left eye and took her to several specialists, who diagnosed the condition as glioma. In May, 1933, Dr. Cheney of Wichita, Kansas, removed her left eye, the pathological report of which showed extensive glioma of the retina.

"In November, 1935, she complained, 'I am unable to keep the dust out of my eye.' An examination November 15, 1935, done by Dr. Cheney revealed glioma of the remaining eye and he advised the use of X-rays.

"PHYSICAL FINDINGS: Dr. Warnshuis sent this patient to Dr. Hughes and Dr. Judd, of Detroit, for an ophthalmoscopic examination which revealed bulging at the inner side of the retina and there was considerable diminution in her vision. She said there were specks in front of her vision.

"TREATMENT: The Koch 'Glyoxylide' was administered November 25, 1935, one cc. subcutaneously. A second treatment was administered August 18, 1936."

"THE CHAIRMAN: The small number of treatments, and the time between them amazes me.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: That has been the same in each case.

"DR. ARNOTT: Restoration of the normal physiological habits.

MR. BRICKENDEN (reads):

"SUBSEQUENT HISTORY: The third week after the first treatment she complained of specks in her vision again and she had an extensive erythema down her spine. That night she had some fever and chills and felt tired.

"She returned to the clinic August 18, 1936, at which time she was found to have gained in weight and appeared very much more robust.

"The second treatment was administered, since which time there has been a satisfactory improvement in her general health, and there is no sign of a return of the glioma in her eye.

"PRESENT CONDITION: She attends public school regularly."
[58]

* * * *

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: You certainly cannot get any better diagnosis than that." [61]

* * * *

MRS. GEORGE GROVE

This patient appeared in person before the Commission in Toronto on October 2nd, 1939, as recorded in our book of the Proceedings, pages, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 and 231.

"LYMPHO-SARCOMA: Recurring with great rapidity after surgical removal. Quickly placed under control by the use of the Koch treatment, with entire disappearance of recurred growths in three weeks.

"THE RECOVERY of this patient, alive and well today, achieved by the use of the Koch treatment, is an accomplishment of outstanding significance."

"I am quoting here, if I may, from the 'Handbook on Cancer' at page 2.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: That is by the Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer?

"MR. BRICKENDEN: Yes. (Reads):

"The neoplastic diseases form a large and complex group, and there is no closer relationship between lympho-sarcoma, with its far-flung distribution and glioma, with its invariable localization in the brain, than there is between a carbuncle and cholera. Cancer is a group of diseases, each of which has to be studied separately as regards its behaviour, its natural history, its prognosis, and the most favorable method of attack. As Ewing remarks in his Beaumont Lectures: 'To speak of cancer as a single disease with a universal causative factor is inconsistent with medical intelligence.'

"Now, I am holding this up with the Rita Long case, because of what I consider some similarity. (Reads):

"THE GLIOMA in Rita Long recurred after operation; the lympho-sarcoma in Mrs. George Grove recurred quickly following [62] operation. Both recovered after—and we affirm because of—the use of Glyoxylide. Therefore, it is a fact which we have demonstrated, that the deciding causative factor in the glioma and in the lympho-sarcoma, if not identical, were so closely related that a cure was effected in each instance by the use of Dr. Koch's treatment."

"THE CHAIRMAN: I think these are the first eye cases we have had.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: Yes, I do not recall any others. I do not think we have had any." [63]

It was decided that additional clinical successes would help the Commission, and would strengthen the record of the presentation. Therefore, Miss Annie Clark, who today is well and gainfully employed, appeared in person before the Commission in London on May 18th, and at the request of the Chairman, in Toronto on October 3rd, 1939.

ANNIE CLARK, sworn.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: (Reads)

"Miss Annie Clark, London, Ontario. In July, 1935, cancer of the esophagus, which had spread to the larynx was diagnosed through the use of X-ray, followed by the direct examination by a competent specialist. Prognosis of death within two or three months.

"She was given the Koch treatment in her own home by Dr. D. H. Arnott on July 21st, 1935. Today she is well and gainfully employed."

Then, the case history: (Reads)

"PATIENT: Miss Annie Clark.

"AGE: 40.

"OCCUPATION: Clerk.

"HISTORY: Treated for duodenal ulcer in 1925-1926, making a satisfactory recovery, came to Dr. Arnott early in July, 1935, complaining of difficulty in swallowing, which was rapidly becoming more troublesome. She said that she could swallow only milk or water, and that it took two swallows to get rid of a mouthful of water. No soup could be taken because of the obstruction to the act of swallowing. She was referred to Dr. D. C. MacFarlane, who requested an X-ray examination which was done by Dr. Murray Morrison, whose study disclosed a high degree of obstruction of the esophagus, just above the level of the cricoid cartilage. The anterior margin of the defective area seemed ragged in outline.

"Dr. D. C. MacFarlane, upon receiving this report, made a direct examination which disclosed a growth in the esophagus together [71] with fixation of one of the arytenoid cartilages, of the larynx. He made a diagnosis of cancer of the esophagus, which had spread into the larynx.

"PHYSICAL FINDINGS: Very marked loss of weight and strength, with cough that is continuous, voice reduced to a whisper, all symptoms more troublesome, following the examination which had been done.

"TREATMENT: One cc. of Glyoxylide, administered subcutaneously, on July 21st, 1935."

THE CHAIRMAN: It is administered all at one time?

DR. ARNOTT: Yes, one dose. It was repeated later on, and it shows why in the history.

MR. BRICKENDEN: (Reads)

"By July 25, the cough had been very much relieved and on August 9th, she swallowed with less difficulty, which was definitely improved by August 12th. Progress was slow after this and she developed a Bell's Paralysis following exposure to a very cold winter storm. Glands were noted in both the anterior and posterior margins of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and these areas were tender under palpation. The treatment was repeated on April 22nd, 1936, followed on the 22nd day by a reaction in which pain in the throat was marked. In a month all symptoms were very much improved, and she continued to make progress without further treatment.

"PRESENT CONDITION: Can swallow an ordinary bolus of food readily but is sensitive to sharply acid things. She has been gainfully employed since the fall of 1937, and on April 15, 1939, is quite well. She speaks with a good resonance to her voice, and has no more cough than is generally experienced by most people of her age and in this climate." [72]

* * * *

"June 4, 1938.

"Mr. A. Ford,

"Dear Sir:

"As requested by Mr. G. A. P. Brickenden, I am submitting herewith a report of a case of mine treated by Dr. Arnott for cancer of the upper third of the oesophagus.

"This patient, Miss A. C., consulted me on July 9/35 complaining of a sore throat and being unable to swallow any solid food.

"Examination revealed a moderate emaciation in the patient. I was unable to get a good view of the larynx and hypo pharynx but there was a definite partial paralysis of the right aretynoid.

"The patient was referred to Dr. M. C. Morrison for a fluoroscopic and X-Ray examination which revealed a definite obstruction in the upper part of the oesophagus.

"On July 12/35, I did an oesophagoscopy at Victoria Hospital which showed a definite neoplasm in the upper part of the oesophagus posterior to the larynx. I did not do a biopsy at this time but from this and previous examinations I definitely diagnosed the case carcinoma and referred her to Dr. Arnott for treatment.

"The last time I saw this patient was about three months after Dr. Arnott had given her this cancer serum. At this time she looked much better, stated she felt better and could swallow more easily.

"I have not seen her professionally since but have seen her on the street and she looks quite normal and well, and understand she has returned to business and is feeling quite well again.

"The results obtained in this case I think have been quite remarkable as my experience with a malignancy in this area has terminated fatally in three or four months.

(Sgd.) D. C. MacFarlane."

DCMC/KC

[73] and [74]

* * * *

During the hearing of the Commission held in London on May 18th, 1939, both Dr. D. C. MacFarlane and Mr. Arthur R. Ford appeared. Under oath Dr. MacFarlane steadfastly maintained the correctness of his diagnosis, stating that in all his years as a student and as a specialist practising his profession he never saw another such case that did not die. His evidence will be found on pages 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79 of our book of Proceedings.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: It is beginning to come within the range of what are considered cures.

"DR. ARNOTT: Four years in July.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: It is a very interesting case.
[78]

"THE CHAIRMAN: I am not a medical man but I would think it would be very interesting.

"DR. MacFARLANE: It has been most interesting.

"THE CHAIRMAN: That is why I am particularly anxious to have all the evidence we can gather for the Commission on it.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: Of course, my impression was with the patient here and a pathologist on the Commission you could at least look at her and see she is a very healthy, good looking woman.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: Yes.

"THE CHAIRMAN: Before we leave it might I leave the suggestion that Miss Clark be one of the patients to come to Toronto because I would like the whole Commission to see her.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: That is subject to Miss Clark's approval, of course. It will be my responsibility to contact Colonel Ingram.

"MISS CLARK: He told me you called him and I didn't know what you were calling about. So he gave me a hint then what it was and I said, 'Oh, I see.'

"THE CHAIRMAN: There are three other medical men and two other laymen that I would like to see Miss Clark.

"MISS CLARK: When would you like that?

"THE CHAIRMAN: I don't know yet, Miss Clark.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: We will give you all the warning we can. Is there anything further?

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: I do not think I have anything.

"THE CHAIRMAN: Not that I know of. Thank you very much.
—Dr. MacFarlane and Miss Clark retire.

"THE CHAIRMAN: That is a very interesting case.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: It is an interesting case.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: He took the Manhattan course.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: He impresses one as a very careful man.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: No one would hesitate in having him do your eye, ear, nose and throat, no one living in this vicinity.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: That is the impression I got."
[79]

* * * *

On October 3rd, 1939, as requested by the Chairman, Miss Annie Clark appeared before the Commission in Toronto and gave her evidence under oath. [79]

Prints from the X-ray plates obtained by Dr. MacFarlane in July, 1935, were submitted.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: Can you think of any other diagnosis than that if you were handling this case? Is there any way Dr. Arnott could have handled this case in any other way by way of diagnosis?

"DR. ARNOTT: I don't think—it is done, anyway.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: Would you have done something else in your own practice?

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: No, I do not think it could have been done any better, and they are splendid pictures, too.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: I don't think anyone would question Dr. MacFarlane's judgment in this case. We regard him very highly in London.

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: Well, the plates prove it, and it is quite satisfactory." [238]

At the urgent solicitation of the Commission she allowed an X-ray examination to be made, the arrangements for which were in the hands of Commissioner Young. Nothing abnormal in her swallowing was revealed.

* * * *

Mr. Arthur R. Ford appeared voluntarily before the Commission in London on May 18th, and gave evidence under oath which in part bears directly on the illness and recovery of Miss Annie Clark. The entire official record of his evidence is reproduced without comment.

Immediately following this will be supplied authentic communications received by Mr. Arthur R. Ford as Chairman of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation.

ARTHUR R. FORD, sworn.

BY MR. BRICKENDEN: Mr. Ford, you were a member of the 1931-1932 Cancer Commission? A.—Yes, I was. [104]

Q.—And as such we want to ask you a few questions if you don't mind. In order to save time, and place something on record for the consideration of the Commission we produce correct copies of letters written by you in 1937. One is dated January 27th, 1937, to the College of Physicians & Surgeons in Toronto, headed "The London Free Press, London, Ontario," and reads:

"Dear Sirs:

"I was a member of the Royal Commission on Cancer which was appointed by the Ontario Government in 1931. Dr. D. H. Arnott of London approached me after the appointment of the Commission to observe the work which had been done through the treatment of Dr. Koch in Detroit. I personally visited a number of cases that had been treated by Dr. Arnott and was so impressed by the results that I asked the members of the Commission when

they visited London in October, 1931, to give Dr. Arnott a hearing. This was done. As far as a layman can tell, the four cases which were presented to the Commission had all been afflicted with cancer. Dr. Arnott in writing at that time offered to give the treatment to the Ontario Government free. Later, I believe he repeated the offer to Hon. Dr. Faulkner. As far as I know anything of medical ethics, he has throughout lived up to the code of the profession.

"I have felt for some time very strongly that Dr. Koch's treatment, as well as any others that show any promise of curing this terrible and spreading disease, should be given every consideration by the Department of Health and the medical profession. I am informed on the best of authority that Dr. Maisin of Louvain University is using the Koch treatment in Belgium. He is a man of the highest standing in his profession in Europe, and a noted research scientist in cancer. If this is true, then it seems unfortunate that Ontario is not prepared to give this treatment consideration.

"Yours sincerely,

"ARF/MD"

(Signed) A. R. FORD.

The next letter is dated November 27th, 1937, signed by A. R. Ford, and addressed to the Hon. H. J. Kirby:

"Dear Mr. Kirby:

"You do not know me, and my only excuse for writing to you and bothering you is that I was a member of the Ontario Cancer Commission which made a thorough inquiry into the whole problem of cancer several years ago. Naturally I am deeply interested in the problem. Through my interest I have become acquainted with the work of Dr. Koch in Detroit. I know that the medical profession is down on him and his work. Dr. David Arnott of London has used his serum not only for cancer but some other diseases and in some cases with which I am personally acquainted with remarkable success. What is more, Dr. Maisin of Louvain University, Belgium, has tried out his serum and has, I know, been greatly impressed. He is using it in Belgium. Dr. Maisin is one of the most eminent men in his profession in the world.

"I do not say that Koch serum is a cure. I am a layman and do not know. But I do feel that every possible avenue that can meet this terrible and growing plague should be explored. I would like to see your department make a thorough and proper investigation. You are a layman, and look at things from a layman's mind and do not allow the doctors to influence you too much. I might add that Mr. E. E. Reid, General Manager of the London Life Insurance Company of London, is like myself interested in the work Dr. Arnott has done in London, and has the same feeling as I have on the subject.

"Yours sincerely,

"(Signed) A. R. Ford,

"Managing Editor,

"THE LONDON FREE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY."

Now, I just wondered, Mr. Ford, if you would give me your impression of Dr. Maisin when you visited him in Belgium? A.—I will be glad to. I might say those two letters pretty well explain my position. Our Commission was originally appointed to investigate principally the question of radium, and X-ray. The Government felt at that time cancer was growing, and apparently there was considerable difference of opinion in the medical profession itself, as to the advisability of the Government buying radium, and just what policy should be followed, and the result was the appointment of this Commission. After we were appointed, particularly the laymen on

the Commission felt we should not confine it entirely to X-ray and radium, and whenever we got an opportunity we insisted on trying to find out what we could about other possible cures. So that we did not stick entirely to X-ray and radium.

In Belgium our time was very limited, and we divided up our work, and two of the Commission went to some place in Belgium, and myself and another member went out to see Dr. Maisin at Louvain.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q.—You met him personally? A.—Yes, I met him personally, and was very much impressed with him. He is undoubtedly one of the most eminent men, but at that time he had not heard of the Koch treatment at all. He himself had some research work he was doing about which he was hopeful, but he frankly told us he was afraid he was up a blind alley, as a good many of the research men were, and while he had not given up hope on what he was working, yet he was afraid he was up a blind alley. I have forgotten what line it was.

DR. ARNOTT: Tissue extract.

THE WITNESS: But he did tell us he was up a blind alley. We were tremendously impressed with Dr. Maisin, with his sincerity, and did find that he stood exceedingly high, but at that time I do not think he had ever heard of Dr. Koch's treatment. It was later, but when I found Dr. Maisin was interested I frankly felt that a man of his eminence would not be interested in making a study of it unless he felt there was something in it, and something worth while, and that is one thing that led me to write this letter. I felt if Belgium and a man of his character felt it was proper to investigate why should Ontario just refuse to consider it at all.

BY MR. BRICKENDEN: Q.—I would like to ask this one thing. What did you find at Louvain University? Did Dr. Maisin have any radium, or did he have any X-ray equipment? A.—I do not think at Louvain they were using—it was more a medical school. It was a medical school, and he was—I have forgotten—I think he was professor of pathology there.

COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: I think he is.

DR. ARNOTT: They had three to four grammes of radium, and four high voltage X-ray machines. [106]

THE WITNESS: I do not remember that, but radium was used a great deal in Belgium.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ford's appraisal of the man might justify us in asking him for a report.

THE WITNESS: I would certainly think it would.

BY MR. BRICKENDEN: Q.—I am putting in your hands, Mr. Ford, this report. A.—I haven't looked at this for some time.

Q.—We are not holding you to it. I am just pointing out at page 41 Louvain is mentioned as having been visited by your Commission. A.—Yes, we visited there, but I have forgotten what they had in connection with radium, and X-ray. It wasn't on a large scale though. It was more a medical school, and he was greatly interested in

research, and was working on something at that time, but he frankly told us he was afraid he was up a blind alley himself.

Q.—I would just like to correct Mr. Ford's impression on this.

DR. ARNOTT: There is what they were doing, "The director is using a tissue extract made from normal spleen brain or thymus of beef." It says, "At the time of the visit of the Commission one hundred and twenty-two inoperable cases were under treatment. Some success, is claimed for this method," and so on. I do not think he got anywhere with it.

THE CHAIRMAN: One hundred and twenty-two under treatment at that time.

MR. BRICKENDEN: Inoperable.

THE CHAIRMAN: He must have a pretty wide experience.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

DR. ARNOTT: He will see at least three thousand cases a year.

THE WITNESS: Dr. Maisin is undoubtedly one of the outstanding men in Europe.

COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: He is well-known.

BY MR. BRICKENDEN: Q.—May I add to your evidence here? I see under the heading of "Louvain, Institute St. Raphael"—

"The cancer centre of Louvain attached to the University of Louvain, is directly in charge of Professor of Pathology, Dr. Maisin, who has a high reputation not only in this field, but also in the fields of radiation and clinical surgery. The cancer unit of fifty-five beds, while located in the hospital, is absolutely independent of its organization. The new medical school of the university is attached to the centre and there are 900 medical students.

"The entire hospital has 215 beds. There are three to four grammes of radium and four high-voltage X-ray machines. The laboratories for research and animal experimentation are extensive and anyone may pursue cancer research there."

A.—I had forgotten about what they had in radium, but radium was widely used in Belgium, and naturally because it is where they manufacture most of it, all of it at that time.

THE CHAIRMAN: How many years has he been using Glyoxylide?

DR. ARNOTT: Since the fall of 1934. Dr. Maisin is a very fine chap, and at 38 years of age he received The Legion of Honour from the French Government for his scientific attainments.[107]

BY MR. BRICKENDEN: I was just wondering, Mr. Ford, during your travels, did you see anything very convincing? A.—You mean apart from radium, and X-ray?

Q.—Of any kind that seemed to be successful? A.—No. Mind you, all over the world pretty nearly, pretty nearly in every country, there are research men who are generally stuck up in the top of a hospital or down in the basement with test tubes and microscopes, and you cannot help admiring them because they are generally smaller paid, and they are doing it for the enthusiasm of science. I

certainly have a tremendous admiration for them, and some of these men some day are going to hit on something, but there were none that had reached any such stage that we saw, that you can say had reached the stage of anything like a cure at all.

Q.—May I go one step beyond that, Mr. Ford? Did you see anything in your travels that was comparable to the Gordon case, or the Mahan case? A.—No, I don't think we did. We did not. The only place at all, and we did not have time to investigate every question, was in Liverpool, Blair Bell. He has since died, and he was using colloidal lead, and he claimed a number of cures but I think since that medical science has pretty well discredited his cure. It certainly has not gone any further, but he had a number of what were apparently cures there. On the other hand, a lot of people died, but he did have some apparent cures, but I do not think we saw any place at all. As a matter of fact, scientists are pretty cautious as a rule.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q.—Shortly after our appointment the government supplied us all with copies of your report and apparently you were more engaged in studying the question of state organization? A.—We were.

Q.—You were impressed with the organization in Sweden, and so on? A.—It was only where we got an opportunity without losing too much time.

BY COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: Q.—That would be incidental. A.—Incidental. As a matter of fact, in the case of Liverpool we were sailing from Liverpool, and we went down there, two or three of us, and spent two or three days down there, but that was incidental. That is quite correct.

BY MR. BRICKENDEN: Q.—Then, I am quite justified, Mr. Ford, am I, in saying from your standpoint on the previous commission nothing appealed to you as much as the Koch treatment, and the cases of Mr. Mahan, and Mrs. Gordon? A.—I think that is right. I would add to that I have been more impressed with some cases since than I was at that time.

Q.—Of the Koch treatment? A.—Of the Koch treatment. The one that has always impressed me the most is Miss Annie Clark, because I knew the girl, and knew she was dying.

COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: That is the oesophagus? A.—Yes, and then I knew Dr. MacFarlane, and he was the first doctor I have ever run across that was frank about it. Every doctor I have ever talked to thinks it is simply the bunk. Frankly I do not want to throw any stones at your profession, doctor, but I cannot get a doctor to talk to who is frank about it. Dr. MacFarlane was frank about the thing, and I was tremendously impressed with it which, of course, was since our commission met.

BY MR. BRICKENDEN: Q.—And the letter in the Clark case was addressed to you? A.—Yes, that letter was sent to me because I had been interesting myself trying to help Dr. Arnott get a hearing. As a matter of fact in our report, we did put in, largely at my request, a suggestion that the Government should explore[108] any possible cure. That is one reason why I was certainly very pleased to see our Commission appointed. Mind you, those two letters pretty well place my position. I am only a layman. I don't know whether it is a cure or not, but I do think that the evidence is such

that it certainly deserves thorough investigation, and you are the first people that have ever—the first Minister that has shown the slightest interest. Dr. Robb and Dr. Faulkner just simply said, "thumbs down."

THE CHAIRMAN: This is pretty well spade work we are doing now.

BY MR. BRICKENDEN: Q.—Did you have any conversation with the Hon. Forbes Godfrey? A.—No, I did not, I knew his attitude.

Q.—You knew his attitude was favorable? A.—Yes, but I had no contacts with the Hon. Mr. Godfrey on the subject at all.

COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: Of course, you see the ideal scientific way to assess any of these things is if possible—and it isn't always possible—to take a series of cases of cancer where the diagnosis is absolutely undoubted, try it on them, and see what your results are over three years, five years, seven years. There is really no other way to assess it. In other words, there must be long experimental work with any remedy before it should be given to the public. Anybody will admit that, won't they?

MR. BRICKENDEN: However, sir, there is one difficulty that stands in the way. I appreciate your point thoroughly, but here we are presenting cases that have been cured, we contend, for many, many years, over your five year required time, but if we have to go further, and to another five years, it means five years more of constant deaths, which it is heart-breaking to see.

THE WITNESS: I think it would be worth while trying to find out Dr. Maisin's reaction.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we might well ask him for a full report.

COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: He is still working on it?

DR. ARNOTT: Yes. There are a lot of difficulties you would not expect. I never expected the difficulties I met.

MR. BRICKENDEN: Mr. Chairman, in order to shorten Mr. Ford's evidence, would you care to ask him for a report?

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is anything further he has—we already have the report of his Commission, and we have his letters, and views. If there is anything else helpful, we would be only too glad to have it.

BY MR. BRICKENDEN: Q.—As far as Dr. Arnott is concerned, you have no hesitation in saying as far as you know his ethics have been perfect? A.—Yes.

Q.—And he is sincere, and honest? A.—Yes, he certainly is.

DR. ARNOTT: Read that into the record, that last finding of the other Commission, finding 32.

THE WITNESS: I will just read this last clause. This is a summary of our report, our conclusions:

"That many investigators are engaged in experimentation seek-

ing the cure of cancer along the lines of serums, tissue extracts and bio-chemical processes. All these methods are in the experimental stage, but there is ample basis for hope that from these or from similar investigations a cure will ultimately be found. The Commission advises that the Government, through its research [109] department should investigate any of these methods of treatment which gives reasonable promise."

MR. BRICKENDEN: I think that is all as far as Mr. Ford is concerned.

THE WITNESS: My own theory of cancer is that it is something like various kinds of fever, and that there are various kinds of cancer, and I doubt very much whether there is going to be found one cure that will cure all kinds of cancer. I think that is the very reason why in some cases the Koch cure has succeeded so well, and in other cases, I think Dr. Arnott will agree, it has failed. That is my own theory as a layman. There is not going to be found one cure for all kinds of cancer.

THE CHAIRMAN: No specific.

DR. ARNOTT: What kind of cancer exists that Dr. Koch's treatment has not been shown to be successful with? There is cancer of the brain, cancer in the eye, cancer of the mouth, cancer of the vocal cord, cancer in the oesophagus, and cancer of the breast, cancer of the lungs, of the stomach, of the liver, of the bladder, of the uterus, of the vagina, and sarcoma of the thigh.

THE WITNESS: I am not going to get into an argument with you. I think you will agree you have not been—and I am not saying that to knock you because I am all for it, but I do not think you have been successful in every case.

DR. ARNOTT: No, but we have made a mighty good start.

THE WITNESS: That is my own theory. If there is anything I can do to help the Commission in any way, shape, or form, anything to help fight this terrible disease, I will be very glad to do it.

THE CHAIRMAN: We appreciate that.

THE WITNESS: If there is any way at all that I can help—I don't know if there is—I don't know that my evidence is very valuable, because I am not an expert, but I will be very glad to assist you in any way possible, and do not hesitate to call on me.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am very glad you came to tie up the work of the other Commissioners, and we can have the benefit of any studies you may have made.

DR. ARNOTT: There is just one thing I would like to get on the record. Was there ever any suggestion on my part that I wanted financial compensation?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are not investigating that. We have had that question arise in previous cases. We steer clear of it.

COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: Q.—I was going to ask Mr.

Ford who was the Chairman of the Commission? A.—Dr. Cody.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q.—Who were the other members? A.—There was Dr. Cody, Sir John McLennan, Dr. Connell of Kingston—not the Dr. Connell —

COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: W. T.?

THE WITNESS: I think they are cousins, and then Dr. McCullough was the secretary, and Dr. Robb took a great interest in it, although he was not a member of the Commission.

MR. BRICKENDEN: Thank you very much, Mr. Ford, I appreciate your kindness in spending the day with us. [110]

THE WITNESS: If there is anything I can do to help I will be glad to.[111]

* * * *

THE ONTARIO CANCER TREATMENT AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Today Mr. A. R. Ford continues his duties with the London Free Press. In addition he has become Chancellor of the University of Western Ontario, and Chairman of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, which is sponsored by the Government of Ontario.

The Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation has the approval and support of the Ontario Medical Association, which is a provincial unit of the Canadian Medical Association; and also has had the co-operation of the Canadian Cancer Society with headquarters in Toronto, Ontario.

To the letters which I sent to Mr. A. R. Ford as Chairman of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation on June 12th and June 19th, 1946, there came no reply, therefore I wrote a letter to the Foundation on September 18th and on the following day presented it in person to the secretary, who read it in my presence.

As I gathered from the secretary that the other letters which had gone directly to Mr. A. R. Ford himself had not reached the files of the Foundation, I later forwarded correct copies which were acknowledged by the secretary.

Up until the time of writing, October 15th, 1947, I have received no comment or further communication from the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation.

Here are the letters set out in the order in which they were written and dispatched.

"London — Ontario

June 12th, 1946.

Mr. A. R. Ford
Chairman, Ontario Cancer Treatment
and Research Foundation
The Free Press
LONDON — Ontario
My dear Mr. Ford:

On page 84 of the January, 1939, issue of the Canadian Medical Association Journal, there is printed from the Canadian Public Health Journal the following statement:

"In over one quarter of all cases the
primary cancer is accessible."

Therefore, with only 25% of the primary cancer areas accessible for treatment by the free use of surgery, X-ray or radium, the propaganda employed to raise two million dollars in Ontario, which stated that these measures could be employed to save 80% of those affected with cancer, is false and misleading.

I have been successful in the treatment of cancer through the injection of the therapeutic reagents discovered and developed by Dr. Wm. F. Koch of Detroit, Michigan.

This treatment can be used by any Family Doctor in the homes of his patients. With it he will produce considerable relief from pain, generally; and an absolute cure, sometimes.

The propaganda of your organization maintains that any doctor "who offers anything by injection" for the control of cancer, is a quack and a charlatan.

At no expense to your commission I am ready to demonstrate that the Koch treatment can control cancer of the brain twice as frequently as this can be done by the best surgeons.

Yours very truly,

D. H. ARNOTT."

DHA:B

* * * *

"226 Queens Avenue
London — Ontario

June 19th, 1946.

Mr. Arthur R. Ford
Chairman, Ontario Cancer Treatment
and Research Foundation
The London Free Press
LONDON — ONTARIO
My dear Mr. Ford:

Beginning in June, 1943, the breeders in British Columbia found out that they need no longer slaughter their fine dairy herds when these valuable animals became seriously diseased; but that, by the use of the Koch therapy, they could restore them to good health and profitable production precisely as I had stated in the pamphlets which I had printed, recording this successful research which I had originated in Ontario.

In September, 1944, they obtained the co-operation of the Minister of Agriculture in furthering their investigation.

Enclosed you will find reprinted by the Department of Agriculture of the Province of British Columbia, those parts of the 1944 and 1945 Annual Reports which disclosed certain important

conclusions favourable to the use of the Koch therapy "based upon accurate investigations" carried out by a committee of educational, scientific and administrative experts selected by the Minister.

You will observe from the text that I was in British Columbia at the request of the Minister when you and I met in Vancouver in September, 1944; it was premature then to reveal to you that the opportunity to serve the breeders of the fine dairy cattle was being sought by the Minister of British Columbia, which had been diligently avoided in Ontario by the Honourable T. L. Kennedy.

The breeders read why, even for inoperable cancer, I had sponsored the Koch treatment, maintaining as I do, that when so employed it brings considerable relief from pain, generally; and an absolute cure, sometimes.

They were interested to learn that for fifteen years, due to personal observation you have held the Koch treatment of cancer in high esteem. From me they learned that, you wrote on January 27th, 1937, to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, in part as follows:

"I personally visited a number of cases that had been treated by Dr. Arnott and was so impressed by the results that I asked the members of the Commission when they visited London in October, 1931, to give Dr. Arnott a hearing. This was done. As far as a layman can tell, the four cases which were presented to the Commission had all been afflicted with cancer."

Of these four, I have lost sight of one; one has died; and the other two are alive and well.

In November, 1937, you likewise wrote to Honourable Harold Kirby, Minister of Health for Ontario, in part as follows:

"I was a member of the Ontario Cancer Commission which made a thorough enquiry into the whole problem of cancer several years ago. . . . Dr. Arnott has used his serum not only for cancer but some other diseases and in some cases with which I am personally acquainted with remarkable success."

Therefore, are you not glad to learn that many citizens living in the lower Fraser Valley of British Columbia have taken action; and that their personal experiences, obtained from the use of the Koch therapy applied to inoperable cases of cancer, are in full accord with your own convictions?

As part of the research activities of your Foundation, let me suggest that you invite the officials of the Ontario Medical Association to produce all the case histories of all the victims of cancer of the brain operated on in this Province during the past two years, and to produce all patients living today.

Then invite me to produce the case histories of all victims of cancer of the brain treated by the Koch therapy under my direction during the same interval, and without expense to your Foundation, to produce all of those still living.

Against the finding of the Commission released by Honourable Harold J. Kirby, Minister of Health, in April, 1942, there stands the record of the evidence adduced in regard to the Koch therapy, a copy of which you possess.

Your own contribution given personally and voluntarily under oath in support of the use of the Koch therapy contained therein is clear and important; and because of this record you soon will have cause for considerable satisfaction.

The finding of the Commission has remained static, while the evidence has proved to be dynamic, and has grown in power through the intervening years.

Yours very truly,

D. H. ARNOTT."

DHA:B

"London — Ontario

September 18th, 1946.

The Ontario Cancer Treatment
and Research Foundation

22 College Street

TORONTO — Ontario

Dear Sirs:

With other medical men, I received from the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation a circular letter under date of March 14th, 1946, which solicited my co-operation in the campaign then to be conducted by the Foundation, for the purpose of raising the sum of two million dollars, which the organization promised to use in its search for improved methods in the treatment of cancer.

The text of the letter says in part: "In this Province the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, a voluntary, non-profit body, has been empowered by Provincial Legislation to conduct an all-inclusive cancer treatment and research programme. . . . The plans of the Foundation are premised on the knowledge that the family physician is the base upon which the ultimate conquest of cancer must be built. . . . Every promising research project in cancer will receive the earnest support of the Foundation."

It is my privilege and duty to bring to your attention, therefore, a well-matured and effective treatment of cancer which the family physician can administer with success in the homes of his patients, after he has been able to diagnose the presence of, and recognize the commanding nature of, the disease.

Remarkable cures of individual instances of the major forms of cancer which have resulted from my own use of the Koch therapy, long have been known to your Chairman, Mr. Arthur R. Ford; and he not only has warmly sponsored the treatment, but also has been considerate enough to approve what I have done as the exponent of its use.

The treatment originated from research initiated by Wm. F. Koch, Ph.D., M.D., of Detroit, Michigan, who discovered and developed the methods of producing and of administering the solutions of the carbonyl and ethylene chemical structures employed hypodermically in the method to which I draw your attention.

Your literature states: "cancer is not a disease; it is many diseases." If you will submit to me your comprehensive survey of the diversified pathological states which may co-exist with the tumor, and which must be cured as a prerequisite of the successful medicinal treatment of classical examples of the major forms of cancer, I will disclose how I have demonstrated that the Koch treatment masters these clinical problems which "cancer experts" hold are theoretically insurmountable.

In a recognized medical textbook published in 1944, of which Roscoe L. Pullen, A.B., M.D., Instructor in Medicine, Tulane University, is the author, has set out on page 1034, the belief expressed by Francis Carter Wood that cancer of the brain is "practically always fatal;" and the more definite view of James Ewing that cancer of the brain is curable in 2% of cases treated.

In another province, a group of five consecutive cases of cancer of the brain was treated by the use of the Koch therapy administered under my instructions. Three have recovered from all signs of the disease which had prostrated them. It would require surgical operations to be performed not on five but on 150 victims of cancer to cure three, according to the opinion of Ewing.

Armed with the Koch therapeutic reagents, and the readily-acquired knowledge of its proper use, the family doctor, after he

has diagnosed severe instances of cancer in the homes of his patients, may honourably bring hope always, knowing he will give relief generally, and produce an absolute cure, sometimes.

Yours very truly,
D. H. ARNOTT."

DHA:B

* * * *

"D. H. ARNOTT, M.D.
226 Queens Avenue
London — Ontario

September 23rd, 1946.

Mr. J. H. Broughton
Secretary-Treasurer of the
Ontario Cancer Treatment
and Research Foundation
TORONTO — Canada

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find correct copies of letters to the Chairman of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, Mr. Arthur R. Ford, written by me and dated June 12th, 1946, and June 19th, 1946. As I have received no reply to these letters from Mr. Ford nor any indication from your office that they had reached the official files of your organization, I thought it wise to have the letter to your Foundation which I wrote under date of September 18th, 1946, presented to you in my presence.

Today's letter is going forward to you as Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation by registered mail, and with it there is a copy of a book which I published, on the cover page of which is the following title:

"PROCEEDINGS: CANCER COMMISSION, Province
of Ontario, Canada, Regarding KOCH TREATMENT,
1938-1940, With Comment by D. H. Arnott, M.D."

You will observe that these proceedings were all secret, and you will find on page 104 of this book that here in London on the 18th of May, 1939, Mr. Arthur Ford appeared before the Commission and under oath gave evidence as set out in pages 104 to 111.

On page 109, you will observe that Mr. Ford desired the support of Professor Maisin, and this met with the approval of the Chairman. Therefore, I took steps to obtain from Professor Maisin, the information which both Mr. Ford and the Chairman sought, and this appears on page 255.

Let me draw your attention to the third last paragraph on page 45, going through to the upper part of page 50.

While the application of the Koch treatment to these patients fell short of saving their lives, nevertheless I submit the evidence is unmistakable that the treatment was a useful treatment (because it relieved pain, controlled hemorrhage and reduced the cancer in the bowel of Mr. Barnes very rapidly, so that he could pass a full-sized stool, without bleeding or pain) and might have cured them.

Trusting you will place this letter, together with the book of the Proceedings of the Cancer Commission, in your files and acknowledge the safe arrival of this communication, I am

Yours very truly,
D. H. ARNOTT."

DHA:B

**"THE ONTARIO CANCER TREATMENT
RESEARCH FOUNDATION**

22 College Street,
Toronto 2, Ontario,
September 28th, 1946.

Dr. D. H. Arnott,
226 Queens Avenue,
LONDON, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Arnott:—

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letters of September 18th and September 23rd and also of the booklet entitled "Proceedings: Cancer Commission, Province of Ontario, Canada, Regarding Koch Treatment, 1938-1940."

These documents will be placed on the files of the Foundation.

Yours truly,

J. H. BROUGHTON,
Secretary-Treasurer."

JHB:HY

* * * *

The 1946 Annual Report of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation reached me on October 9th, 1947. In it there is no mention of the theory as to the cause of cancer published by Dr. Koch in 1936, nor of the use of his treatment either as a remedy or as a cure. No attention has been given to the animal researches carried out with the Koch therapy, though it details fanciful laboratory experiments which used other methods and employed small animals.

In its attempt to secure two million dollars from the public, during the 1946 campaign the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation assured us all: "Every promising research project in cancer will receive the earnest support of the Foundation." When will this pledge be kept?

On September 18th, I also wrote a letter to the Canadian Cancer Society, and the following day delivered it in person to the national secretary of the Society who read it in my presence. At the same time I presented a copy of the letter of September 18th which was addressed to the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation.

No written confirmation of the receipt of this letter nor any comment of any kind, up till the time of writing this report, October 15th, 1947, has been received.

* * * *

CANADIAN CANCER SOCIETY

"London — Ontario

September 18th, 1946

The Canadian Cancer Society
24 Bloor St. East,
TORONTO — Ontario

Dear Sirs:

The Canadian Cancer Society under the name "The Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer" was incorporated in 1938, and as set out on page 12, of the September, 1945, issue of the "Cancer

Bulletin" published by the organization, among its Purposes and Objects there first on the list is enumerated:

"(a) To aid in co-ordinating and correlating the efforts of individuals and organized bodies to reduce the mortality from cancer in Canada."

To "reduce the mortality from cancer in Canada" there is required no still-to-be-discovered remedy because there exists a well-matured medicinal treatment which originated from research initiated by Wm. F. Koch, Ph.D., M.D., of Detroit, Michigan. He discovered and developed the methods of producing and of administering the solutions of the carbonyl and the ethylene chemical structures employed hypodermically in the method which, with other doctors in Canada, I have employed with success in treating the major forms of cancer.

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter of even date which is going forward to the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation.

Yours sincerely,
D. H. ARNOTT."

DHA:B

* * * * *

PROFESSOR MAISIN APPROVED PRESENTATION, MAY 18th, 1939

Reverting to Mr. A. R. Ford as witness before the Commission in London on May 18th, 1939, it is noted that he had good occasion to rate Professor Maisin of Louvain University, Belgium, high among the cancer research men of Europe, and in this he obtained the support of the Chairman: It is recalled Mr. Ford said: "I think it might be worthwhile trying to find out Dr. Maisin's reaction." to which the Chairman agreed, "I think we might well ask him for a full report."

Being convinced the Commission would do nothing to collect information which would support the Koch therapy, I supplied Professor Maisin with an authentic copy of the court record, and thereby obtained from him for the Commission, not only his endorsement of the Koch therapy, but his written approval of the presentation which took place in London.

"Dr. Arnott spent three days with Professor Maisin in September, 1937, and is authorized to quote him as having said:

"Dr. Koch's formula is a new method of treating disease. It is opening the door to the development of immunity to disease. I have used it in the Belgian Congo, and in my hospital at Louvain on a large number of cases of different conditions. I consider it a remarkable aid in the treatment of cancer, but not a cure-all.

"The Koch formula should not be called (merely) a cancer cure. It is a very important step in medicine and is apt to change the whole picture of medicine and pathology. Dr. Koch is doing wonderful things."[45]

The above quotation from the record of the Proceedings of May 18th will explain my direct influence in obtaining the information from Professor Maisin which they desired.

Here is a correct copy of the letter from Professor Maisin which my legal counsel, Mr. G. A. P. Brickenden, handed to the Commission with the remark: "And I submit, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, this is our case."

"New York, September 8th, 1939.

To the Honourable Judge Gillanders,
Chairman, Royal Cancer Commission,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir:—

"I wish to contribute to Dr. Arnott's presentation by stating that I have spent the last five years in the study and development of this treatment in allergies, infections and experimental cancer in animals.

"The subject is too vast for anything like a report at this time, but I am willing to state that over this short period of five years, I have seen cancer disappear in animals and man with a return of health, as a result of its use, in real cancer proven malignant microscopically. It is, of course, too early to conclude, but sometimes the results have been so striking that we feel fully justified to continue the research in this field.

Very respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) W, MAISIN.

Directeur, Institute du Cancer,
Universite de Louvain,
Belgium." [255]

The impact of this evidence in corroboration of the merits of the Koch therapy and in approval of the May 18th presentation was felt immediately. After the communication had been passed around and examined Commissioner Young said: "Personally, Mr. Chairman, I do not want anything more than that letter."

"DR. ARNOTT: I would just draw your attention to the ground covered in the research, allergies, infections and experimental cancer in animals, and of course the other part of it is clinical cancer in men. That is the picture I have been giving to you. That is the work he has been doing.

"THE CHAIRMAN: If you want to keep the original letter, the photostatic copy will be all right to leave with the Reporter." [256]

During the closing minutes of the hearing of October 3rd, 1939, it is recorded I said:

"After you have carefully studied that already published material by an independent man, Maisin, I am sure when you know what you want we will try to meet it, and I think we can meet it.

"THE CHAIRMAN: I think it is fair to leave it like that, and when the Commission decide what they wish, they will submit it in writing to you, and you, if necessary, can take it up with Dr. Koch, and we can probably agree." [277]

The hearing closed with the Chairman repeating the promise: "All right. If the Commission think they would like some independent laboratory work done, we will put the suggestions we have in writing, and pass them on to you, and Dr. Arnott said it might be necessary to refer them to Dr. Koch to see what can be done about it in that way. We have your case histories now." [278]

Though the Chairman knew at the time that I was working in Florida with Dr. Koch, no communication such as he had engaged to provide had come to me when I received word to appear before the Commission on December 12th, 1939. Dr. Koch had authorized me to offer the Commission our fullest co-operation. This I did promising it Dr. Koch would show the laboratory technician whom it chose how the therapeutic reagents were produced, and from the materials thus manufactured to carry out the clinical demonstrations which the Commission directed.

"THE CHAIRMAN: The Commission, in discussing this matter, feel that in addition to the case histories and patients presented, they think we should have two further lines of investigation possible; first, some laboratory work done involving possibly the use of it on animals, and, secondly, some clinical work done, if possible, current cases observed and reported upon by some observer from time to time, and we wonder how far you would co-operate with us in having them done.

"If laboratory work is to be done, the Commission would like, if possible, to have it done some place where you would have confidence, as well as ourselves, some place that would be convenient and satisfactory to both parties.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: I know Dr. Arnott will co-operate as far as he can, and give you every reasonable assistance that he can give.

"THE CHAIRMAN: That work will be done at our expense, of course.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: If that is the case, he will be glad to co-operate, because his own financial resources are very limited. He has worked at this for years, and has eaten up his own financial reserves." [291]

* * * *

"THE CHAIRMAN: If we are going to do this work, we would like to get it planned and started right away, because we have been going for some time, and we have to do some further investigation, and the sooner we get started the better.

"DR. ARNOTT: Whatever you wish done, and wherever you wish it done, I will co-operate. My responsibility ends with the presentation of our matter which we desired to lay before you, but your responsibility continues. I do not want to hamper you in any way. I will give you every chance to carry on that responsibility.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: Sir, may I refresh your memory on [292] one letter, and that is all I have to say. That is in regard to a letter of Dr. Maisin's dated the 8th of September, page 1595 of the record, which reads as follows:

"New York, September 8th, 1939.

"To the Honourable Judge Gillanders,
Chairman, Royal Cancer Commission,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir:

"I wish to contribute to Dr. Arnott's presentation by stating that I have spent the last five years in the study and development of this treatment in allergies, infections and experimental cancer in animals.

"The subject is too vast for anything like a report at this time, but I am willing to state that over this short period of five years, I have seen cancer disappear in animals and man with a return of health, as a result of its use, in real cancer proven malignant microscopically. It is, of course, too early to conclude, but sometimes the results have been so striking that we feel fully justified to continue the research in this field.

"Very respectfully yours,
(Sgd.) W. Maisin,
Directeur, Institut du Cancer,
Université de Louvain, Belgium."

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: This is what we propose exactly to do ourselves, that is, to continue the research in this field, not as it has been done in the past, only by yourselves, but by ourselves and our own representatives. That is the proposition we are making you today.[293]

"COMMISSIONER YOUNG: DR. ARNOTT HAS PUT HIS CARDS ON THE TABLE." [295]

When the Commission was sworn in to administer the provisions of the Act, upon the advice of three attorneys I stopped administering the Koch treatment to cancer patients. Of this the Commission had been advised by Mr. Harley on November 30th, 1938. Just how the Commission was going to prevail upon me to do for it, that which by the authority vested in it was with me in Ontario a thing of the past, seemed to be solved when about this time Mr. Brickenden and I both remember Commissioner Valin, gazing down at his folded hands resting on the table before him, concentrating intensely on what he was saying, spoke somewhat as follows:

"Well, gentlemen, you have proved to the satisfaction of the Commission, that the Koch treatment has been successful in curing cancer all right. There is no longer doubt of that. The strength of your presentation was based on a very broad practical experience, from which you drew your evidence. Professor Maisin also based his contribution to the information which you presented upon a similar broad base of practical experience. As we are to bring in a report on the Koch treatment, we feel that we too would like to have the privilege to report not only from the evidence which you have presented—the history of cases and the patients themselves, which you have shown us—but also with the help of some practical experiences of our own. Such a report would be stronger because of information which we ourselves gathered from our own practical experience. And that, gentlemen, is the proposition we are making you this morning."

As he spoke the last sentence, he raised his eyes and looked at Mr. Brickenden and myself.

We accepted this in good faith, as given in lieu of the written instructions promised by the Chairman during the closing minutes of the previous session. (Proceedings, pages 1642-1644). [293-294]

That I had carried out Dr. Koch's instructions was apparent when Commissioner Young said:

"Dr. Arnott has put his cards on the table, and is willing to have us investigate this as we see fit, and is perfectly willing to accept any way of investigation or any place for investigation that we may wish." [295]

On November 30th, 1938, Mr. Harley put on record the fact that on his advice I had discontinued treating cancer cases with the Koch therapy as soon as the Commission had been constituted. On December 12th, I again assured them this still was my position. Therefore, the Commission itself was unable to do any investigation except with my co-operation.

"COMMISSIONER YOUNG: Yes, I think then this practical question arises, can we carry out any clinical investigation in Ontario?

MR. BRICKENDEN: Oh you can, sir.

COMMISSIONER YOUNG: In what way?

MR. BRICKENDEN: You, as a Commissioner, can carry it out with his co-operation.

COMMISSIONER YOUNG: With his co-operation.

MR. BRICKENDEN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER YOUNG: That is to say, we can obtain a supply of this material and use it at the clinical investigation independently, but with, as you say, his co-operation.

MR. BRICKENDEN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER YOUNG: On the other hand, Dr. Arnott still will hold the position that he personally may not treat any patients.

MR. BRICKENDEN: He would prefer not to.

DR. ARNOTT: I think these clauses—I don't think I would any longer be under the penalty of these clauses.

THE CHAIRMAN: As far as this Commission is concerned, whatever the prospect may have been before, Dr. Arnott came to the Commission personally and voluntarily, and, frankly, I do not see any reason why he cannot treat cases if he so desires now.

DR. ARNOTT: A letter from the Commission saying that, will give me a free hand.

THE CHAIRMAN: Dr. Arnott has co-operated fully and given us all the information we desired. He has presented a lot of cases, some of them being cases treated in Ontario, and there is nothing more the Commission can get from him or force from him than he has given us now, so if he wishes—

COMMISSIONER VALIN: There is nobody more qualified to carry out the investigation than Dr. Arnott. He knows the preparation, knows the method of demonstration; he has done it in the past, and if anybody should carry this investigation further and co-operate with the Commission, it is Dr. Arnott.

MR. BRICKENDEN: That is all we want in the record.

COMMISSIONER VALIN: It is Dr. Arnott."[300]

* * * *

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: Dr. Arnott has been the sponsor of Glyoxylide in this country, and he is the man who should carry out this investigation from now on. He should administer to his own patients in the future. We suggest that he should have an observer with him.

"DR. ARNOTT: Dr. Valin, I do not want to treat patients all over the Continent. I want every physician to treat his own patients."[300]

* * * *

The matter once more was thrown into obscurity when a few minutes later we find the record shows:

"COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Has that been decided, whether Dr. Arnott keeps treating these cases?

* * * *

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: That was the protection of the Commission.

"COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Have we the authority to protect him?

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: He feels he needs it.

"COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Could we go as far as to say that we have no intention of attacking him?

"MR. BRICKENDEN: I am not so sure we need it now, after Commissioner Valin was good enough to put on the record what he did this morning.

"THE CHAIRMAN: We are not trying to force you to come here and tell us about Glyoxylide.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: He has not been in a position where anybody could force him. You are getting all the co-operation he can give you. I do not know what else he can do.

"COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Where will we get the clinical cases now?"[304]

I never have received the written assurance implied in the conversation set out in the record.

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: Our purpose is in the future—we will want cases treated under these directions of the Commission, under our own eyes. That is the object now, to pursue this investigation so that they shall be treated under our own eyes. This is to me, a very serious matter.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: And a very important matter.

"COMMISSIONER YOUNG: If Dr. Arnott prefers not to treat any cases of cancer himself, with Glyoxylide, then the Commission might discuss perhaps later on, the question as to the method by which—under the Commission's direction, clinical investigation can be carried on in Ontario. I think there should not be any difficulty about that.

"Personally, I think it would be much better if Dr. Arnott himself would treat cases of cancer in Ontario.

"DR. ARNOTT: For the Commission?

"COMMISSIONER YOUNG: Yes, for the Commission."[306]

To this limited service I agreed. To this day, therefore, lacking the written assurance of the Commission, I have refused to examine or treat cases of cancer in Ontario.

* . * * *

COMMISSION PROMISES AIRTIGHT DIAGNOSIS

When the trend of discussion indicated I might be asked to direct clinical demonstrations, I said:

"DR. ARNOTT: It will require the same class of diagnosis, as the Commission has required me to present—that is, with biopsies.

"THE CHAIRMAN: I take it that is what the Commission want. They want an absolutely air-tight diagnosis. As I understand it, it is a treatment which will not need a lot of attendance by Dr. Arnott, or whoever administers the treatment, but in most cases it is only one attendant.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: But it should be checked, and case histories taken.

"DR. ARNOTT: For instance, a patient suffering from cancer, and suffering pain, and looking very ill—we give the injection, and go back in two days, and find the patient looks better, and is free of pain—is that not an important observation?

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: That is what we want to observe. It is the follow-up we want to observe. I think that is an important observation, and you have been observing a good many."[308-309]

The hearing then closed with the Chairman noting:

"THE CHAIRMAN: Well, we know what Dr. Arnott is willing to do. Shall we discuss further how that will be worked out.

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: We can discuss it amongst ourselves.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: Will you permit us now to retire?

"THE CHAIRMAN: Unless there is anything more. As far as the laboratory part is concerned, you will be communicated with in London, and on the clinical side, we will have to discuss it further."[309]

* * * *

THE CLINICAL DEMONSTRATION IN OTTAWA

Two days later the Chairman wrote to Mr. Brickenden it was a matter of some urgency that I get in touch with Commissioner Valin for the purpose of going to Ottawa and demonstrating the treatment on some cases of cancer which, in the brief interval, he had been able to secure for this purpose. There were no written memoranda as to the nature and purpose of the work to be undertaken.

Upon the advice of Mr. Brickenden not to give the Commission any excuse to complain I had failed to co-operate, as soon as the required preparations could be completed, I went to Ottawa and on December 22nd, without hesitation, treated five cases which were offered to me.

Within twenty-four hours I had demonstrated that the Koch treatment had outstanding merit in controlling the cause of pain. Another case suffered from cancer of the rectum for the temporary relief of which Dr. Valin had performed a colostomy, and owing to some misfortune a severe infection had intruded, which immediately threatened the life of this patient. Within twenty-four hours after being treated, this patient presented to my own eyes, obvious and important signs of improvement, and he eventually recovered both from the acute infection and also from his cancer.

It was not until March, 1942, when I received the report of the Commission, dated February 2nd, of that year, that I had the slightest intimation the Commission had changed the diagnosis of this case of cancer to that of "diverticulitis."

After I had treated the five cases in Ottawa for the Commission, I asked Commissioner Valin to make clear to me the grounds upon which I had been required to do the work which had been undertaken that day. I recalled the offer which Dr. Koch had made to the Commission through me ten days previously, to do clinical demonstrations using only therapeutic materials which would be made under the observation of any technician whom the Commission might select for this duty. Commissioner Valin explained that the Commission had chosen me to do the clinical work, and had decided I was satisfactory to the Commission both as a source of information as to how the materials we had used were made, and also as one upon whom the Commission could depend for whatever further supplies might be required by the Commission to complete the clinical demonstration.

I promptly informed Dr. Koch it was upon this explained footing I had remained in Ottawa doing the clinical demonstrations until the afternoon of December 24th.

On December 12th, 1939, Commissioner Valin had agreed that relief from pain brought to victims of cancer through the use of the Koch therapy would be an important observation in support of the presentation that it was a useful remedy in the treatment of cancer. On this feature of the demonstration which took place in Ottawa, the records of the Commission show, not only that the Koch

method had relieved severe pain, but also disclosed the marvellous power with which it had controlled the cause of pain. Concerning this part of the demonstration I reported to the Commission on March 14th, 1940, in part as follows:

"For the pain which accompanied his cancer, he had become accustomed to being given three to four hypodermics of morphine, and twenty to twenty-five narcotic tablets by mouth, every twenty-four hours. Dr. Valin's expression for this man was that he had become a morphine fiend.

"The Koch treatment given on the morning of December 22nd so relieved his pain the first night, when the nurse came in to give him his routine dose of narcotic to relieve his pain, she found him asleep, and he got much less than had been regular up to that time. The following night he did even better. When I saw him again on January 5th, he had been without any hypodermic injections of morphine and needed only two or three narcotic tablets by the mouth each day. On January 26th, 1940, I found that he had been entirely without narcotics for two weeks.

* * * *

"This report is respectfully submitted in whatever official capacity may have been conferred on me during the sitting of December 12th, 1939.

"Yours faithfully,

"D. H. ARNOTT."

At that time there was no medical faculty of the University of Ottawa. On March 13th, 1940, therefore, I wrote to Mr. Brickenden and told him that the task of providing leadership and proper oversight in the care of the patients treated there was too great, and no longer necessary.

* * * *

INTEGRITY OF COMMISSION RECORDS QUESTIONED

When Mr. Brickenden came to me and informed me the Commission was not through with me but were holding another session in Toronto on March 29th, and they wished me to appear, I did not think anything could induce me to meet their wishes. After a couple of days spent in firmly refusing every argument Mr. Brickenden put forward as to why I should again meet the Commission's wishes, he got me down by saying: "Dave, I am just as sick of this thing as you are, and I want you to go." That settled it. Immediately I agreed to do what Mr. Brickenden asked, since it would give the Commission an opportunity to modify their report should they desire to do so.

The meeting opened with a brief skirmish about my being reimbursed for the out-of-pocket expenses incurred in making four trips to Ottawa at the direction of the Chairman. As instructed, I had forwarded my last itemized account on Tuesday by registered mail and though it now was Friday, the secretary stated that he had not received this communication, and therefore the matter could not be dealt with. However, at the direction of the Chairman, he found the necessary letters without further help from me. Then the Chairman struck a new note:

"Now, Dr. Valin was telling of considerable progress which has been made in the clinical investigation, and the Commission is all

anxious to see if we can get under way with the laboratory investigation if possible. I think everybody was of one mind when we met before. I do not know whether there are still any difficulties in the way now or not.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: We were of one mind in December, but the blow that came with the unfortunate wording in connection with the interim report was sort of a body blow to those supporting Dr. Arnott, and seemed to undermine the work he had done, perhaps unintentionally, but it did, nevertheless, and it was some shock.

"The CHAIRMAN: What part of it?

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: In what?

"MR. BRICKENDEN: The interim report was the part that so many people saw in the papers where it says:

"In no case is the Commission on the evidence before it, to date, able to make a determination or finding that any method or substance investigated has been proven to be a cure or remedy for cancer."[333]

"That knocked all the excellent work which the Commission had done in the past in connection with Dr. Arnott.

"THE CHAIRMAN: The word 'cure' was probably unfortunate. What was meant could be easily determined by reading it, 'In the case of no sponsor has any determination been reached,' and the report clearly indicates it was only under investigation.

"MR. BRICKENDEN: Yes, but unfortunately the people do not feel that way about it. They felt that in no case was there a remedy. I have had people who were very substantially interested in this thing, and who were pretty much interested in this picture, whom, as soon as that sentence came out—although they are continuing with the information—they felt that it blew higher than a kite.

"THE CHAIRMAN: If they were sufficiently interested to read the report, I am sure it would have been clear. I felt there was something standing in the way—

"MR. BRICKENDEN: I may add that Dr. Koch is much better. I reported to you that he was quite ill, and he certainly was, but he is up now, and well enough to write letters anyway, which is a considerable help, since the last time I communicated with you.

"THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anything in the way now of having the laboratory investigation go on?

"DR. ARNOTT: Sure.

"MR. BRICKENDEN (To Dr. Arnott): What do you mean? What do you want to discuss?

"DR. ARNOTT: I want the record of this court corrected."[334]

On February 2nd, I had written to Commissioner Valin in part as follows, but he had not replied. He had this letter with him, and very soon he read it, so that in its entirety it was included in the official record.

"Therefore, the matter which I bring to your attention is that of a serious omission in the records which no doubt you have not recognized, where on Dec. 12, apparently speaking for the Commission, and at any rate uncontradicted by any of those present, it is my remembrance that you informed Mr. Brickenden and myself the Commission had agreed that the presentation of the Koch treatment given to the Commission by Mr. Brickenden, myself and the other medical men associated with me, had convinced the Commission that the Koch treatment had been successfully employed in the treatment of cancer.

"Therefore, the Commission desired to take part in the active, clinical work with the treatment in order that they could repeat,

under their own observation, these important clinical experiences. They, in turn, could give the most convincing favorable report, were it to emanate from the inspiration which would surround successful practical results.

"This seemed to us to be a logical decision for the Commission to announce, following the completion of our presentation, where hitherto the highest regarded medical authorities in Ontario, had held generally, such things had not been done and need not be expected." [335-336]

After Dr. Valin had read the entire letter into the record, he remarked:

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: I took that as a personal letter, and of course, possibly it is my mistake. I should have referred it to the Chairman of the Commission perhaps.

"THE CHAIRMAN: I still do not understand what the difficulty is.

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: I thought we were all through with discussing these difficulties.

"THE CHAIRMAN: I had hoped so.

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: I thought that was past history with us. It was, as far as I was concerned. The clinical investigation in Ottawa is under way, and I was not going to get into a controversy with either Dr. Arnott or anybody else as to what had taken place at the meeting of this Commission, as it is not my place to do that outside the doors of the Commission.

"THE CHAIRMAN: The clinical investigation is proceeding happily, and Dr. Arnott has co-operated there, but it is three months since the last meeting, and the Commission thinks that the laboratory investigation, as was discussed before, is necessary, and desirable, and the thing is can we get on with it.

"DR. ARNOTT: Was there any reply to that letter, Dr. Valin? I am asking you to go back and check that up.

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: No, Dr. Arnott. I was waiting for you to come back when we had other cases for treatment, and any matter you might have in mind we could have discussed together when you came back. I thought the best time to discuss this point was when I met you in Ottawa, and I expected to get you back in Ottawa—in fact I do yet. I hope you will yet come back." [337]

In Ottawa on March 9th, Commissioner Valin had discussed the Koch treatment with me and other doctors. [354]

* * * *

"THE CHAIRMAN: We are concerned only in doing our duty. We think we should have a laboratory investigation and Dr. Arnott has been fully co-operative up to this time, in saying we could have it.

"The clinical investigation has been going on, and is doing nicely, and we want to get on with it, and do the job we have to do.

"DR. ARNOTT: Are you not concerned with the accuracy of the record?

"THE CHAIRMAN: I will have to leave that to the reporter. I assume it is accurate. We have a reporter sworn to do his duty, and I must take the record as I get it." [340]

* * * *

"THE CHAIRMAN: Supposing some member of the Commission so felt, does Dr. Arnott want to use some statement of that kind to the public—

"DR. ARNOTT: Why not? This is a public thing. I want to work inside of this Commission, right now, this minute, and in the future. That is my heart's desire. I offer that.

"THE CHAIRMAN: As far as I am concerned, Doctor, speaking personally—and I think I am speaking for the members of the Commission—there was never any intention on the part of the Commission to make a finding until these investigations were complete.

"DR. ARNOTT: You did make a finding, and it was published in all the newspapers all over this country."[341]

The favorable finding given the presentation of the Koch therapy on December 12th, 1939, warranted the setting up of a comprehensive, well-co-ordinated demonstration. Therefore when I appeared before the Commission on March 29th I steadfastly refused to accept as a substitute, the Chairman's repeated praise of the clinical demonstration which for over three months had been going on in Ottawa. Unless the Commission were to revert to the position favorable to the Koch therapy which they had disclosed to us on December 12th, 1939, I decided that further association with the alleged investigation for which the Commission was responsible, not only was no longer required, but also not in the public interest.

In January, the newspapers had disclosed the only treatment which had found favour with the Commission was the Ensol treatment. They also had reported Honourable Harold Kirby, as Minister of Health, had shown favour to the Ensol research by supporting it with public funds.

Therefore, I thought it well to put on the record a question as to whether the Koch therapy was receiving from the Commission and the Government the same treatment that any other sponsor was getting. The record shows the Chairman informed me:

"I would say you are getting the same treatment, except those we found N.G. so far."

This being quite clear, Mr. Brickenden asked:

"MR. BRICKENDEN: Would there be any opportunity for something similar being done to that done in the Connell case, for the distribution free of charge, to all those cases, say in the next three months, who give a definite written biopsy, under the same requirements as you have requested Dr. Arnott to meet? He would, I think, be quite willing to give free of charge the treatments for the next three months in Ontario under your supervision, or something of that kind.

"THE CHAIRMAN: We have nothing to do with that.

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: We have nothing to do with that.

"THE CHAIRMAN: We have nothing to do with the distribution of the Connell people.

"DR. ARNOTT: It is outside of the Commission altogether.

"THE CHAIRMAN: Yes; they do not come to us at all."[351]

The Commission never revealed that the report favourable to the Ensol treatment credited to the activities of the Commission, had no foundation in fact. Is it not in the public interest that this should be brought to light?

The report of the Commission of December 31st, 1939, said in part:

"It was arranged that the investigation which the Commission deemed advisable be carried on, both from the clinical and the laboratory approaches, under the supervision of certain members of the Commission, and this investigation is now under way."[319]

The clinical work for which the Commission claimed credit had been hastily initiated nine days previously. On March 29th, three months later, the Chairman said: "The clinical investigation is proceeding happily, and Dr. Arnott has co-operated there." [337]

There was no laboratory work going on at that time as reported by the Commission, and the hearing of March 29th reveals that even then (three months later), none had been arranged.

Having consented to meet the Commission at the hearing they were to hold on March 29th, 1940, I did so with every intention to accept any reasonable plan which might be offered in writing. The record shows:

"COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Mr. Chairman, can we start from here now, and get on? Let us forget the whole discussion. Would that be in order?

"DR. ARNOTT: Absolutely. Let us forget the whole thing, and line up some plan I can present to Dr. Koch for his approval. I have sent him a copy of this which I have just read now, and I have sent him something I have not read yet.

"THE CHAIRMAN: I think it was all left with Dr. Deadman to work out his own salvation.

"DR. ARNOTT: But, Mr. Chairman, is that fair to me? The whole Commission said 'Western Ontario,' and to 'await orders.' Very good, I see now from the members of the Commission the request that I choose some place, including Western Ontario, where this work is to be done.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: You are not quite right. I said in my letter:

"'Would you be good enough to let me know if any or all of these Institutions meet with your approval as suitable for this purpose?'

"DR. ARNOTT: Well, let us know what is to be done?

"COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: I think we should outline what is to be done, in order to get on with this laboratory investigation, and forget any past history. We have not got anywhere so far with it. If that is agreeable to both sides, of course.

"THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is right. Can we not compromise as we did before, and leave it in Dr. Deadman's hand, and Dr. Deadman will have to work out the investigation he wants—

"DR. ARNOTT: Of course, gentlemen,—

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: I think Dr. Deadman and Dr. Arnott can easily get together.

"DR. ARNOTT: You bet we can, Dr. Deadman. I will show you something.

"COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: Let us get on with it." [346-347]

On being assured by the Chairman that from the Commission and the Government we who offered the Koch presentation were "getting the same treatment, except those whom we found to be N.G. so far," the record continues:

"I would like to be shown what lies before me, and have a chance to decide whether it is within my strength, and then submit it to Dr. Koch.

"I do not see—

"THE CHAIRMAN: Cannot we leave it with Dr. Deadman and Dr. Arnott to decide these things?

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: I think so.

"COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: You just took the words out of my mouth.

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: You must admit we have some difficulties, too, Dr. Arnott. I will discuss those with you personally.

"DR. ARNOTT: Dr. Valin, I would not put you 'on the spot' or on record here of what went on up in Ottawa—not for one moment—no, sir-ee.

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: Some of my difficulties were in connection with the carrying out of these experimentations in Ottawa. I have difficulty with the diet, for instance. However, I will discuss those with you personally.

"COMMISSIONER DEADMAN: I wonder if Dr. Arnott prefers that some other member of the Commission take charge of this matter—from the little remark he made a short time ago?

"MR. BRICKENDEN: No, that has never entered into his mind. I had hoped that Dr. Arnott, and Dr. Valin might have a few minutes together to clarify a few points in connection with the Ottawa matter.

"THE CHAIRMAN: Dr. Valin does not feel that the time has arrived to put anything in the record on the Ottawa situation. They are here together, and can have all the discussions they want.

"COMMISSIONER CALLAHAN: When Dr. Arnott and Dr. Deadman get this thing settled, and they can submit it to us after that.

"DR. ARNOTT: That will be very much to my taste.

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: The lunch or the settlement—which?

"DR. ARNOTT: Let us get on with the job."[349]

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COMMISSION AVOIDED LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS

It is clear that on March 29th, 1940, certain duties had been allotted jointly to Commissioner Deadman and myself concerning which we were required to report to the Commission. Therefore, as Commissioner Deadman had written to Dr. A. B. Macallum on March 28th, asking "if he would be willing to undertake a laboratory investigation of Glyoxylide along bio-chemical lines" I wrote to Commissioner Deadman on April 1st, as follows:

"Dr. Wm. J. Deadman
Hamilton General Hospital
Hamilton, Ontario

"Dear Commissioner Deadman:

"The newspapers of November 14th, 1936, disclosed the fact that Sir Frederick Banting had been engaged as expert for the Department of Health of the Government of Ontario, to test 'cures' for cancer. When I saw Hon. Mr. Kirby about the Koch treatment on January 5th, 1938, he revealed to me that this relationship still existed.

"A (CP) dispatch from Toronto, December 13th, 1937, quotes Sir Frederick Banting as having said, in part: 'In view of all the experimental work, we must be cautious in regard to reputed cancer cures which are reported from time to time.

"These so-called cures could be tested by experimental animals and if they had any value it would be demonstrated in their effect on animal tumors.'

"It would seem to me, in view of all the circumstances, that nothing else could be as helpful to the Commission and the Minister also, as a complete description of such experiments by Sir Frederick Banting. This should include an estimate as to time required to complete the full programme.

"I agree, in principle, with the Commission that this work should be done in independent laboratories, but as the work is required by the Commission, I think they should choose the laboratories that have not only the facilities required, but also the independent spirit. Perhaps if you get this programme from Sir Frederick Banting, you might not find me hard to please as to where this work was to be attempted by the Commission.

"Yours sincerely,

DHA:B

"D. H. ARNOTT."[356]

On April 8th, he replied:

"Dr. D. H. Arnott,
226 Queens Avenue
London, Ontario

"Dear Doctor Arnott:

"I am in receipt of your letter of April 1st, last, for which I thank you. I am passing your suggestion on to the Chairman for his consideration. I feel that it has some merit.

"Professor Macallum, of the University of Western Ontario, has written me expressing his willingness to undertake a study of Glyoxylide from the chemical standpoint. I will try to arrange in the near future an interview with him and with you, to make the necessary arrangements.

"With thanks and kind personal regards to yourself and to Mr. Brickenden, I am

"Sincerely yours,

"WM. J. DEADMAN,

"WJD/H"

"Member, Cancer Commission."[357]

Not only was there no laboratory activity going on as stated in the December 31st report of the Commission, but after my own plan had been submitted to the Chairman by Commissioner Deadman as shown above, there never again was any suggestion that the Commission could and would offer any laboratory programme. The last word on doing laboratory work allegedly desired by the Commission came from myself to it on April 1st, 1940.

Commissioner Deadman delayed coming to London for the purpose of conferring with Dr. Macallum and myself until June 4th, when some other medical duties required his presence in that city.

Commissioner Deadman refused to place before me any written instructions, and in the presence of Flying Officer G. A. P. Brickenden, whom fortunately I was able to have with me at the conference, demanded I accept the responsibility for whatever decision Dr. Macallum might make in regard to the chemistry. I agreed to lay the matter before Dr. Koch and the next day went to Detroit and did so.

I gave Dr. Koch the fullest information possible concerning the conference in London at which Commissioner Deadman, Dr. Macallum, Flying Officer G. A. P. Brickenden and myself were present. He said:

"You are quite right in asking Dr. Macallum to approach this subject through a preliminary survey of the chemistry, as Professor Maisin and I have published.

"On the 12th of December last, you telephoned me to Florida, that at that session of the Commission, there had been great progress made; that you had carried out my instructions by offering the Commission the utmost co-operation, from both of us. You said the Commission had notified you that the evidence presented to them had satisfied them that the treatment had been used successfully in individual instances of severe cancer.

"There were no strings attached to this decision. It was made before the members present and would appear in the record.

"Another feature of unexpected progress was the selection of yourself to act for the Commission in directing the clinical work which they wished to undertake.

"I could not believe that you had been so successful, and I told you so over the phone; and you said that we would find this all safely set down in the record of the meeting. [378]

"I felt very sorry for you, when you informed me of the serious discrepancy in the record as compared with the information you gave to me over the phone.

"Later on, you wrote describing what took place at that meeting, and in connection with this point, you wrote:

"Dr. Valin was speaking, gazing down at his folded hands resting on the table in front of him, concentrating intensely on what he was saying; he spoke somewhat as follows:

"Well, gentlemen, you have proved to the satisfaction of the Commission, that the Koch treatment has been successful in curing cancer alright. There is no longer doubt of that. The strength of your presentation was based on a very broad practical experience from which you drew your evidence. Professor Maisin also based his contribution to the information which you presented upon a similar broad base of practical experience. As we are to bring in a report on the Koch treatment, we feel that we too would like to have the privilege to report not only from the evidence which you have presented—the history of cases and the patients themselves, which you have shown us—but also with the help of some practical experiences of our own. Such a report would be stronger because of information which we ourselves gathered from our own practical experience. And that, gentlemen, is the proposition we are making you this morning.

"As he spoke the last sentence, he raised his eyes and looked at Mr. Brickenden and myself."

"You related how there was the closest attention given Dr. Valin by all. He was not interrupted while making the announcement, nor was he contradicted when he had concluded. It was the decision you and Mr. Brickenden had expected; and the record of the Proceedings remains to justify your doing so.

"You wrote to Dr. Valin on February 2nd, about the omission of this speech of his. Mr. Brickenden approved of that before you sent it, and it was brought before the Commission at the meeting of March 29th, when Mr. Brickenden joined with you in maintaining that this speech was made on December 12th.

"In our long association, I have never found it necessary to question either the truth or the accuracy of your statements. And insofar as this is your recollection of what had taken place, only a few hours before you telephoned me, on December 12th, and as Mr. Brickenden has corroborated the rightfulness of your claim for the correction of the court record, you may tell the Commission for me, that I stand by Mr. Brickenden and yourself; and until there has been some adjustment of the record of the court, to suit your judgment of what needs to be done in the public interest,[379]

and in the interest of truth, there is nothing more of co-operation that we can offer this Commission.

"On March 29th, Mr. Brickenden and you notified the Commission of the seriousness of the error in the record, though on Page 2225,* the Chairman ruled:

"I have to leave that to the reporter; I assume it is accurate. We have a reporter sworn to do his duty, and I must take the record as I get it."

"However, you did not accept this as the final decision of the Commission, and ten pages further on in the record, on Page 2235† you made this plain when you notified the Commission:

'I cannot proceed unless the records are corrected.'[344]

"It is evident you fully expected this correction would be made since you continued to co-operate with the Commission. I am glad you did so, and that you promised to consult me about the investigation desired by Dr. Deadman. My answer is that I stand by Mr. Brickenden and yourself."[380]

Upon being notified by the Secretary that another meeting of the Commission would be held June 27th (later changed to July 2nd, 1940) I agreed to be present for the purpose set out in my letter of June 17th, 1940:

"June 17th, 1940.

"Mr. Fred Egner,
Sec. of the Commission for the Investigation of
Cancer Remedies, Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario.

"Dear Sir:

"I have before me your letter of June 11th last, and a copy of a letter from the Chairman to my attorney, Mr. G. A. P. Brickenden, dated June 12th.

"I have been asked by Mr. Brickenden to appear before the Commission in person, which I shall do at 10 o'clock on June 27th, next. You may tell the Chairman for me that I expect at the meeting to fully satisfy the Commission that I have not been obstructing the investigation which Dr. Deadman desires.

"What I have to present will include some entirely new information for the Commission, and my part before the Commission will not take more than thirty minutes.

Yours truly,

"D. H. ARNOTT."[364]

DHA:B

* * * *

What I wished to present to the Commission, was a little more than eighteen typewritten pages. This, I signed and gave to the Chairman, who retained it, and I read from a carbon copy.[364]

Owing to Flying Officer G. A. P. Brickenden being in the armed forces, I was without benefit of counsel, and therefore what I had to submit was in the form of a signed written statement.

My brother, Dr. H. G. Arnott, attended with me and held a carbon copy of the document which he followed closely as it was being presented.

The Chairman had come out to where we were waiting and I introduced my brother, and explained that he was to be with me at the hearing. The Chairman told me others were to appear before

the Commission who would require some time; therefore, he expected to call me first. I explained to him that what I had to present, was all written out and would take about half an hour or more to read; and he agreed to this.[365]

When we went into the hearing the Chairman announced that he had just talked to Commissioner Valin by long distance telephone and that he would not be present because he had forgotten about the hearing which was being held that day.

Upon this occasion I appeared not only as the sponsor of the Koch therapy, but also as a paid expert of the Commission authorized during the meeting of March 29th, as the record reveals:

"We found the court stenographer which the Commission had selected to record the Proceedings, was the same one, the accuracy of whose work had been questioned by Mr. Brickenden and myself, since my letter to Dr. Valin, written five months previously.

"The Chairman, after explaining the absence of Dr. Valin, addressed me directly, in a loud voice, somewhat as follows:

"All the Commission want to hear from you this morning, Dr. Arnott, is whether you are or are not going to co-operate fully with Dr. Macallum in carrying out the chemical investigation which the Commission wishes to have made?

"It took a moment or two for me to realize the Chairman had refused to allow me to present any of the evidence which a few minutes previously, he had agreed I should be given half an hour or more to put on record before the Commission. He seized the opportunity to repeat his demand for a 'yes' or 'no' answer.

"I met the problem by notifying the Chairman:

"Of course, if I am not to be heard, I must withdraw,' which I started to do, and my brother arose and joined me.

"Did the Chairman realize the grave legal situation, which would arise, were he to refuse to hear any of the evidence, of which I had notified the court there would be considerable? He reversed his position, and indicated his consent to receive the evidence; we resumed our places; and the meeting continued.

"What was said took place as described, but was deleted from the court record of the Proceedings. My opening speech therefore, was by no means as shown on Proceedings Page 2326.*

"While I attempted to read my report, the Chairman frequently interrupted me; and the more he pressed his attack, the more vigorously I resisted." [365]

*Page 367 this book.

The instructions which I had received from Dr. Koch on June 5th, reproduced above, were received by the Commission and with other material, deleted from the official record.[378-379-380]

I handed to the Chairman a photostatic copy of a letter which I had received from the Court Reporter in confirmation of its reproduction in my signed report. The Chairman only glanced at it, and passed it to the Court Reporter asking that official if he wished the letter to be included in the record. After deliberate perusal of the photostatic copy of his letter to me, the Court Reporter requested that his letter be not received, whereupon the Chairman quickly returned to me the photostatic copy of the letter which I had received from the Court Reporter. [380-381] Here is part of the letter:

"The Commission seem very interested, but, of course, there is and will be opposition to it, probably not all from without the Commission. I was approached day before yesterday, with an offer to supply what was termed 'inside and accurate information concerning opposition to various treatments—at a price.' I enquired closely as to the possibility of securing ACCURATE information,

and am convinced that any information furnished would be authentic, and based on real 'inside information.' The figure given to me was 'for ten dollars per week, payable weekly, or a flat rate of \$50.00, for at least 8 weeks,' weekly authentic reports would be furnished as to any proposed or potential opposition; its sources; who was concerned, and the form the opposition was to take. While I smell some politics in this, still it is my firm opinion that somewhere in the offing is a decided opposition to any cure such as yours being favorably considered, regardless of its effect on humanity." [381]

The tenor of my reply is revealed in a quotation from my letter to the Court Reporter, dated November 18th, 1939.

"I note what you say about opposition to my work, but as I am leaving for the south in another couple of hours, and will be away for some time, I do not see how I could make use of any special information to protect myself under the circumstances. It is very kind of you to go to the bother of letting me know the importance of the opposition, but I am afraid I have done all I can do to assist the Commission in obtaining important and reliable information and I must take care of myself and shall need to let things transpire as they may do without any further interference on my part."***

Yours sincerely,

"D. H. ARNOTT." [382]

DHA:B

In reference to the December 31st, 1939, report, released by the papers early in January, it is useful to know that under date of January 9th Mr. G. A. P. Brickenden had written to the Chairman: "It is particularly gratifying to know that no such information would come from the Commission, especially as it is not true."

On the advice of Mr. G. A. Brickenden, I continued contact with the Commission. This gave them every opportunity to modify the report of December 31st, 1939, and no excuse to tell the Minister that I had failed to co-operate.

* * * * *

KOCH THERAPY CONTROLS ANIMAL DISEASES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

What desire the Commission felt for expert opinion on the Koch chemistry could not be satisfied so long as it refused to modify what it had published. That Dr. Koch had described correctly the molecular structures of the therapeutic chemicals which he employs in treating the sick, has been corroborated by the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Michigan.

Being entirely on my own as a general practitioner, with access to no laboratory where with the aid of technicians small animals might be given imitation, man-made diseases, in May, 1941, I began the use of the Koch treatment on a large number of dairy cattle in Ontario. Through no fault of their own, breeders of fine dairy cattle often find their herds ravaged with diseases, which lessen the usefulness of the animals, and many have to be destroyed.

The Globe & Mail of April 11th, 1945, quotes Honourable T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, as stating Bang's disease "bane of cattle raisers causes an annual loss of \$17,000,000."

In 1931, through the use of the Koch therapy, I had cured completely and quickly a marked chronic case of undulant fever, which disease most frequently is acquired by drinking the milk from cows infected with *Brucella Abortus*. In the veterinary pro-

fession it is called Bang's Disease, or contagious abortion. Naturally my research turned first to the use of the Koch therapy in herds affected with Bang's Disease.

This work I pursued with every diligence and soon I was able to show by the use of the Koch therapy that abortion could be prevented, largely; and the infertility which so often resulted from Bang's disease could be cured, as a rule. At times the blood tests positive for the disease could be turned into negative tests.

Mastitis is an inflammation of the udder, and it is a common cause of very serious loss to the dairyman, as it curbs the flow of milk and tends to recur with each subsequent lactation. I found this could be cured, and animals safeguarded against recurrences when later on other calves were born.

The work spread to British Columbia in June, 1943, and eventually attracted the attention of the Minister of Agriculture. He persuaded me to go to British Columbia for a personal interview, and to consult with those whom he would choose to bring to a conference. Therefore, September, 1944, found me in British Columbia at the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture.

In spite of the misunderstanding fostered by authorities living in the East, he declared: "I am the Minister, and gentlemen, I am determined to get at the truth." He set up an Investigation Committee which carried out field trials for nearly a year, to determine the merits of the Koch treatment for the control of mastitis and infertility. In this he was actively assisted by representatives of the breeders' associations, the British Columbia Veterinary Association, the University of British Columbia, members of the staff of the Department of Agriculture, as well as my associates and myself.

Very favourable findings were disclosed at every meeting of the Investigation Committee, and were recorded in the Annual Reports of the Department for 1944 and 1945. The 1946 Report discloses the continued interest of the Department in a widening field of research.

In British Columbia, the enlightened and friendly atmosphere, which in this research concerning diseases of cattle surrounds the scientific, educational and administrative authorities, has provided conditions under which the development of the therapy has been continuing in perfect safety. Since September, 1944, the Koch treatments for cattle have been distributed only in British Columbia, and this policy will be followed until the work in that province has been recognized and approved. Under these conditions there will be little chance for false and contentious opinions to be expressed such as have emanated from Ontario.

Undulant fever often attacks breeders who have to work with their cows infected with Bang's disease, and also veterinarians whose services bring them constantly into intimate contact with the infection.

Observing the control of Bang's disease in affected herds of purebred dairy cattle which the use of the Koch therapy had disclosed, it did not take these men long to find out from actual experience, that a man prostrated with a severe attack of acute undulant fever could have the disease put under control in four days by the use of Koch's Glyoxylide. In that brief time a definite and uninterrupted convalescence could be established.

Already considerable literature has been published in British Columbia which record sound and important findings, based upon practical observations, arising for the most part from the splendid teaching of the students by the staff of the University of British Columbia.

Knowledge of the usefulness of the Koch therapy is being developed by the young men of British Columbia. Their minds are clear, their hearts eager, and their hands strong.