

**THE CHEMISTRY OF
NATURAL IMMUNITY**

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BY

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"Cancer and Its Allied Diseases"

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DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to the many physicians throughout the world who have contributed to the clinical success of the work, meeting difficult clinical problems with diligence, and an adverse professional situation with courage. It is dedicated also to all those who have established chemical, physical and biological data upon which the healing arts must depend for progress.

INTRODUCTION

The time for clear thinking and plain speaking about cancer is long overdue. That cancer is an hereditary disease is a theory held by many who have devoted much time and outstanding ability to the study of the problem.

When a physician first sees cancer in his patient, that patient already has produced children and, more often than not, grandchildren. Therefore, wherein the disease is an hereditary one, the use of surgery, radium, and X-rays, and these three alone, as curative agents against the disease as a wide problem, must forever prove futile. And, organizations using the slogan "The Control of Cancer" to note the special character of their activities, but limiting their therapeutic measures to Surgery, radium and X-rays, must some day expect to be examined as to whether they are, in effect, correct in ignoring the skilled assistance of thousands of general practitioners.

That the condition is environmental in cause, and local in nature, whereby surgery, radium and X-rays can meet the whole field of therapeutic requirements has been proven doubtful, since the death-rate for cancer in New York State, for instance, has risen from a basic figure of 63 in 1900 to 131 in 1934. (*Bulletin, July 1937, American Society for the Control of Cancer.*)

Every comprehensive and sincere treatise on the cancer problem, sets out one Fact, a Fact that is of

more importance than all the ingenious and contentious theories as to the hereditary or the environmental etiology of cancer, or surgery, radium and X-rays which have proven helpless, in attempting to control the disease as a whole. The Fact of such outstanding importance, is the Fact, that advanced cancer in its major forms has disappeared without treatment, sometimes. This Fact should direct all future research for a satisfactory medical treatment of cancer. I myself have seen the spontaneous and complete regression of a severe type of the disease. From that time on, I realized the cure of cancer by medical measures, while unexpected, was within the bounds of possibility, and a thing earnestly to be solicited. I had not dared to hope to see this in my own time, but that it has been well begun, those who read the book can see for themselves; and while of the utmost importance, it is but a part of the therapeutic progress described; and the method of treatment is readily usable.

Well versed in the printed disparagements of Dr. Koch's work, it was with a heavy heart that I first set out to visit him. I resented spending the time which must be taken from my own practice in order to do this, for that year had been the most industrious and the most profitable in my experience. Bluntly I asked him if he could cause the disappearance of cancer, sufficiently often, to make it clear this was caused by his treatment. He assured me he could do so, inviting me to return as often as I desired and to follow some cases through their recovery period. I adopted his suggestion, going to his clinic often, following up cases I had seen treated, and learning from personal observation that he was helping cancer, in a fashion unmistakable. His records were abundant, correctly kept,

and through the months I found they were never altered or falsified.

Always he wished to give his discovery to humanity, and he desired the co-operation of others in improving what he had so well commenced. Therefore it was with his consent, and for this purpose that I took Honorable Forbes Godfrey, M.D., Minister of Health in the Government of Ontario to meet Dr. Koch, and to observe his work.

The first visit lasted three days, and three months later we both returned. For the next two years he went himself, somewhat frequently. He took supplies home with him, and used the treatment in the homes of his own patients. He was thrilled by what he was observing, and profoundly stirred, when this diligence in following up the actual work, enabled him to arrive at a decision, and gave him the right to hold an opinion. He expressed his opinion, that radium did not offer any promise of solving the cancer problem, while praising the merits of the Koch treatment, and he strongly opposed the purchase, by the government, of a supply of radium. He had a clear right to his opinion that the Koch treatment had outstanding virtues, since he had seen recovery of several cases of cancer during its use, and he was happy to announce, "Repeatedly Dr. Koch has stated he is willing and desirous of revealing his formulas to medicine just as soon as his treatment has had proper investigation and endorsement by a medical body." (*Toronto Star*, April 21, 1930.) This was the position he maintained as Minister of Health through a general election which the government won, he being re-elected in his own constituency.

In that part of the Province which might be described as near the Premier's own riding, there was a mining

property being developed which was reputed to contain a large deposit of radium ore of such high grade, that one of the directors is quoted as saying: "We are hopeful that in this deposit is a radium supply large enough for the needs of Canada, and possibly the whole Empire." (*Dr. G. E. Richards, head of the X-Ray and Radiological Department of Toronto General Hospital in the Toronto Star, September 29, 1930.*)

Whether from failing health, or from this combined with his opposing the giving of any government promise to purchase large supplies of radium from the Ontario mine being developed for the patriotic purpose that the whole Empire should be supplied from this source, we find Hon. Forbes Godfrey was relieved of his duties and powers as Minister of Health shortly after helping the government win the election.

When the constituting of a Royal Commission to investigate the cancer problem was being discussed in the Legislature of Ontario, Hon. Forbes Godfrey criticized the usefulness of radium in the treatment of cancer, and maintained the solution of the cancer problem could never be attained by the use of radium, but that on the other hand, the Koch treatment, which he had studied and used for over two years, was of real promise in this direction, and furthermore he could produce several satisfactory cases to support his opinion. The cat was out of the bag.

The then Minister of Health, Hon. John M. Robb, M.D., had never been in close personal contact with Dr. Koch, nor had he observed the effects of the treatment, like his predecessor in this office had done for two years; but he was able to put the cat back into the bag without receiving a scratch, and this is how the trick was accomplished. He said: "I may say

that the Department of Health looked into this method used in cancer treatment in Detroit, and the Detroit Academy of Medicine, Michigan Health Boards and other bodies have informed the Department that it was not a cure for cancer. I am telling the House this to let them know it has been investigated." (*Mail and Empire, Toronto, Canada, April 2, 1931.*)

The Royal Commission was constituted, travelling for months in the United States and Europe, to find out what offered the best hope for a more successful Governmental resistance to cancer, which Honorable Dr. Robb said "Was a public health problem." (*London Free Press, April 2, 1931.*)

This Royal Commission terminated their journeyings by visiting various places in Ontario for the purpose of hearing what ideas individual members of the profession could offer. They came here to London, when on October 1st, 1931, I corroborated what Honorable Forbes Godfrey had said, by showing a variety of cases which are alive today; and I formally offered the gift of the Koch formulas to the Department of Health of the Government on that occasion. Honorable John M. Robb chose to accept contradictory information, written by undisclosed officials of Michigan medical boards, in reply to letters forwarded to them by unnamed members of the Department of Health of the Government. The Honorable John Robb who had popped the cat back into the bag without a scratch was in no way disconcerted, as we have seen. When the Royal Commission issued their report, (*Report of the Royal Commission on the use of Radium and X-Rays in the Treatment of the Sick, etc. Printed by order of The Legislative Assembly of Ontario Sessional Paper No. 41, 1932.*) my

demonstration and offer of gift of the Koch formulas was dismissed with a line and a half; thus: "Dr. David Arnott appeared as the advocate of the use of Koch's serum which he employs in the treatment of cancer." I had pointed out how necessary for truth and accuracy the treatment should not be described as a serum. A full page was devoted to "some original views about cancer" (*Pages 34 and 35 of Report.*) held by Dr. Thomas Lumsden, Director of Cancer Research Laboratory, London Hospital (England), which suggested the possibility and desirability of treatment along lines which I showed them had been put into successful action in London, Ontario.

However, the following "Conclusion" is set out on page 102 of the Report:

"That many investigators are engaged in experimentation seeking 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 the Government, through its research department, should investigate any of these methods of treatment which give reasonable promise."

I have been informed by a member of the Royal Commission that the "Conclusion", "there is ample basis for hope . . . a cure will ultimately be found", was based, insofar as it applied to human beings, almost entirely upon what I presented to the Royal Commission.

Like most family physicians I have been quite competent to recognize the major forms of cancer. This general ability of the family physician has been acknowledged by all "cancer authorities", when they have abused

us through the use of the lay press, for not exercising our powers with proper diligence when we have left our cancer patients till "too late" for the surgeons to use curative measures. If these critics have been sincere, why have they operated on those cases they have known to come "too late," and from the terrible toll of life taken, how can surgery be termed a "cure?"

The abuse of the family physician for not bringing cancer cases early enough, has its parallel in the earlier and still earlier recognition of cancer by microscopic diagnostic methods demanded; and so greatly have the pathologists been pressed, that W. L. Robinson, M.B., Pathologist, Toronto General Hospital, Assistant Professor Pathology, Toronto University, has written: "At other times the variation from normal is so slight that one forms his opinion almost by intuition." (*J. C. M. A.*, September, 1934, page 300.)

How many surgeons earning \$100,000 yearly, have based their claims for having successfully treated cancer, upon the microscopic examination of a piece of tissue, done by an unknown technician, who performs this work for very small pay! An abstract taken from *The American Journal of Cancer*, February, 1937, selected for that Journal by Benjamin R. Shore, M.D. (one of the abstracts' Editors) deals with this question rather well:

"The pathologist should surely have the right to see 'in vivo' the material he must later study under the microscope and he should have something to say too, about the selection of the material to be examined, and even the best method of securing it if the surgeon's methods seem inadequate. Only the inexperienced operator thinks that he can put a nickel, or less, in the pathological slot and emerge with a diagnosis which

he can accept without question." (*The Pathologist's Part in Malignant Disease from the Surgeon's Point of View*, U. Maes. New Orleans M. & S. J. 88:543-546, 1936.)

The exclusive right to make the diagnosis by surgical procedure, assumed and held by the surgeons should terminate. "A biopsy is the examination of a piece of tissue removed during life. In his Beaumont Foundation Lectures, Ewing says that 'the resort to a biopsy is a confession of failure, due to clinical inexperience or lack of data from other methods of diagnosis'." (*Text Book of Pathology*, by Boyd, Page 337, Second Edition.)

Now if the family physician and the laity themselves are to be held responsible for the recognition of cancer before it becomes inoperable, they also can recognize it when it has reached the far-on stages and subsequently been controlled by the Koch treatment.

The most bitter and abusive critics of Dr. Koch are those who never have followed a series of cases treated by him, as Honorable Forbes Godfrey and I have done; and it would be unwise, ever to allow them to control the manufacture and distribution of the therapeutic reagents, which he discovered and developed.

On the other hand, steps should be taken which will provide the Koch treatment for large numbers of those now regarded as hopelessly stricken.

To help bring about such useful service to humanity, I have devoted a great deal of time, during the last eleven years; and in turn secured the co-operation of the late Honorable Forbes Godfrey, of whom it was written in commenting on "the thoroughness of his investigations" (*Toronto Star*, April 21, 1930) that, "we have yet to hear any one say he was not a first

class doctor. He has an experience as a general practitioner which we doubt could be duplicated by half a dozen men in Canada. He is also remarkably hospitable to new ideas. He was the first of his profession in Toronto to administer diphtheritic antitoxin serum, and publicly admit it. His declaration took place at a meeting of the Ontario Medical Association. He was sternly rebuked by the late Charles Sheard who told him that a man doing such a thing should be arrested. But the confident young Mimico doctor stood his ground and said that the day would come when doctors not using the serum would be arrested." (*The Mail and Empire, Toronto, July 13, 1931.*)

It was this personal experience which, when I first went to him, enabled the Honorable Forbes Godfrey to recognize my history of Dr. Koch and his treatment was both truthful and accurate.

Circumstances had forced me to begin the clinical use of the Koch practice in cases other than cancer. Elsewhere I have outlined specific instances of outstanding success in treating cancer, non-malignant tumors, tuberculosis, acute and chronic infections, as well as allergies (*Natural Immunity?*) Let me report some cases of special significance, in the field of allied diseases, so clearly pioneered by Dr. Koch in his "Cancer and Its Allied Diseases."

J. K., aged 12, appeared in my office with "Shingles" of considerable severity. The lesions then had been in evidence for three days, and she had not slept for four nights, owing to the sharpness of the pain which accompanied her trouble. The pain was relieved soon after the treatment was administered, and it never returned. She slept the first night following the injection of the Glyoxylide, and the next day the blisters

stood up on a perfectly normal colored background; and the whole thing disappeared in eight days.

This little patient, always had been a problem; and for six years the use of small doses of thyroid extract had been observed as necessary to meet her constitutional deficiency. Her thyroid function became normal after the Koch treatment was administered, and has remained so. All the physical, mental, and character improvements such change might produce, did result, and have continued.

Here a long arrested thyroid development had been restored, and it has continued to provide all normal requirements.

The "Shingles" gave visible evidence of posterior nerve damage. As though by word of command, the symptoms and physical signs turned towards normal immediately after the Koch treatment had been used, nor was there any hesitation in progress, once this course had become apparent.

With such dramatic control of posterior nerve damage, it was obvious that anterior nerve trouble found in Infantile Paralysis, might give a favorable response to the treatment, also. A fortnight later it was put to the test in an apparently dying patient, then already paralyzed four days. The result in this case was marvelous, the first favorable signs being in evidence within ten minutes. (*Natural Immunity* page 119-120.)

A patient of mature years, suffering from phlebitis which had extended the length of her leg up to the groin, causing her such pain she was unable to endure putting her foot to the ground, was not making satisfactory progress, though active treatment by the use of ordinary measures had been employed during the

month she had been confined to bed. The Koch procedure caused an early relief of pain, and a rapid recession of the visible signs of the trouble. In a fortnight she was almost completely restored.

At the same time, several fibromata which had been established in her right arm for several years, reduced in size till they had completely disappeared.

She had been treating for cataract of both eyes, awaiting the time when operation might be resorted to, that she might not be permanently blind. It was six months before I had the courage to enquire as to her vision, and was delighted to find it, too, had been so markedly improved she was able to see to sew at night without difficulty or distress. A check-up by her optician disclosed she had better vision, both for reading and for distance, than she had experienced during many years previously.

There was a feeling of great satisfaction whenever I had been able to confirm Dr. Koch's recorded successes in what to me were fresh fields of therapeutics. He encouraged me, gave me an absolutely free hand, showed me the methods he used in preparing the Glyoxylide, and allowed me to cherish the notion that I had helped to break a bit of new ground, myself. At last there came a night when I was glad I had thrust ahead.

In December, 1936, my brother, a family physician like our father before us, was suddenly stricken with a most terribly severe seizure of coronary thrombosis. Morphine relieved him only as it made him unconscious, and it left the harmful effects of repeated, large, hypodermic doses of the drug, while it had contributed nothing towards his recovery. The use of Glyoxylide was followed by considerable relief, and it was repeated in three and a half days, after which the coronary

pain left him completely, and has not returned. A careful convalescence was observed, for the severity of the attack had been most far-reaching in its harmful influence. However, for some months now, he has been able to drive his car on long trips, walk briskly, and lead a life free from discomfort which might indicate any return of his sickness.

My brother and I resent the fact, that the continued claims of surgery to domination in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, successfully blocks the use of the Koch treatment in coronary thrombosis, often called the "doctors' disease."

Dr. Koch! My brother and I salute you.

Pasteur, ignorant of surgery, radium, or X-ray treatment, disclosed to the world a new and definite knowledge of the cause of many serious diseases. This discovery of bacterial infection gave nothing in his day with which to cure disease once it had been established. His knowledge was, and for the most part continues to be applied to the preventing of disease, through using isolation, antiseptics and vaccines. Over a period of years it has become recognized that persons equally exposed to bacterial infections, exhibited widely differing degrees of susceptibility. This mysterious difference lies deep within the human body. Who would dare attempt the tremendous stride required to pass from knowledge of visible bacterial invasion, to that of unseen, general body defenses, and lend a gentle, helping hand where sorely needed?

The text of this volume by Dr. Koch, deals with definite bio-chemical changes which occur in the body before bacterial invasion takes place to produce well-known acute and chronic diseases. This bio-chemical change has been discovered by him to consist of a

faltering of the oxidative mechanism—the most fundamental chemical process connected with life. In an important percentage of cases, it has been readily restored to normal, by the using of the reagents discovered, developed, and described by Dr. Koch.

His treatment is a specific therapy, directed towards restoring a most profound vital action, to higher efficiency. Were we logical we would expect, not one but many evidences of benefit to our systems, where the treatment has been applied successfully.

Those possessing broad, practical experience with the treatment, such as the late Honorable Forbes Godfrey sought and achieved, know full well this does happen.

Medical research begins with the need of studying the unknown. The first stages are secret because unimportant, even academically. This is true of all new laboratory and clinical work, and the more so, should progress be attempted by individuals who are not affiliated with some institution endowed with large sums of money from either publicly or privately supplied sources. The co-operation of the entire medical world should be mobilized in the war on cancer and no longer should we tolerate the study of cancer exclusively by laboratory workers experimenting with mice, nor permit surgery and radiology to monopolize the treatment of the disease, thereby blocking promising efforts in the far wider field open to the general practitioner into whose hands serious problems generally fall.

It was my idea that the Koch treatment might best be put to work through the services which are provided by the Department of Health of the Government of Ontario.

After several years effort along these lines had been exerted, it became evident that no early, favorable action need be expected; and as his book, "Natural Immunity" was taking form, Dr. Koch went to Europe, hoping to find some men of highest scientific attainments, experienced in cancer research, who would be able to repeat and confirm his work.

Professor J. Maisin, of the Cancer Institute, University of Louvain, Belgium, for many years a leader in cancer research, was chosen from those he was able to meet.

Professor Maisin has confirmed Dr. Koch's work, and this association, which began in the Fall of 1934, still continues.

During the years Dr. Koch felt requisite for the maturing of his observations and conclusions sufficiently to justify publication, he was persecuted for using a secret remedy. The production of "Natural Immunity", with its enlightening chemistry, only increased the abusive comment from those leaders recognized as well-practised in destructive criticism.

His first discoveries affected a situation of academic interest only when he succeeded in identifying the lethal poison which developed after the removal of the parathyroid glands, which in those days had been taken out, sometimes, during operations for goitre.

For this achievement he received well-merited praise; the editorial in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, closing with: "in any event the final successful isolation of recognized toxic chemical products of traceable origin has paved the way to definite conceptions and specific lines of enquiry where hitherto the explanations have been vague and the outlook unpromising."

You will find this has been quoted from Volume 61, Page 1049 of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, September 27, 1913, and the genius for succeeding in research thus noted twenty-four years ago, has accomplished so much in the field of cancer, that, were the words quoted above used now in this connection, they would be entirely inadequate for the purpose of describing the progress he has made with this problem.

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