HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF VENEREAL DISEASES

THE FIRST THIRTY YEARS, 1922—1952

BY

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WITH

A HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH BRANCH

BY

ROBERT FORGAN

PREFACE

The idea of publishing a history of the Medical Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases originated with the Editor of this Journal. The choice of author is probably due to the fact that I happen to be the only surviving venereologist who was both present at the birth of the Society and also took an active part in getting it on to its feet. It is unfortunate that this should be so because I am not a good historian and have very probably included much that is uninteresting to the majority of readers and omitted much that they would have liked to read. For that I apologize in advance, as also for the frequency of occurrence in the text of the capital I, this being due to a dislike of the expression "the author".

For details, I have had to rely mainly on the Minutes of Meetings and this explains the fact that I have not been able to summarize the happenings of general meetings of the Society from 1938 to 1951, the Minute Book concerned being in current use. However, the Minutes of annual meetings for those years have been available and perhaps, after all, readers will be more interested in the earlier years of the Society's existence.

THE BIRTH OF THE SOCIETY

In 1922, or perhaps earlier, the late Dr. David Watson, who was then in charge of the venereal diseases treatment centres in Glasgow, first voiced the idea of forming a society of medical officers interested in the study of venereal diseases. Others may have had the idea previously but, so far as I

know, Dr. Watson was the first to take steps towards its realization.

The time was ripe for the formation of such a society. Towards the end of the 19th century, a new attitude to the problem of venereal diseases had culminated in an international conference in Brussels, and one of the four main resolutions urged improvement in medical education on venereal diseases, while another, moved by the representative of the British Medical Association, urged on governments the appointment in each country of a commission to determine the incidence of venereal diseases, the facilities for their treatment, and the means of controlling their spread. A second Brussels conference in 1902 had urged, *inter alia*, free treatment under conditions of secrecy and respect for the feelings of the patients, as also removal of regulations prejudicial to admission to hospital of patients suffering from venereal diseases in their earlier stages.

From then on influential bodies in the United Kingdom had urged on the Government the desirability of appointing a Royal Commission, but it took the revolution in the management of syphilis, initiated by the discovery of *Spirochaeta pallida* by Schaudinn in 1905, and of the Wassermann test in 1906, and the publication of the results of treatment with "606" and "914" (later known as Salvarsan and Neosalvarsan and now as Arsphenamine and Nearsphenamine) first announced to the public in 1910, to persuade the Government that free treatment of the infected, at least in syphilis, offered a hope of preventing the spread of this disease. Here I may perhaps be pardoned for mentioning that Sir Malcolm Morris, the great dermatologist and a member of the Royal Commission which was

eventually appointed in 1913, told me that it was the results of the new arsenical treatment of syphilis which had been practised at the Military Hospital, Rochester Row, results ascertained by following up the treated cases wherever stationed, which finally convinced the Government of the value of these remedies. It may be worth mentioning also that, notably under the teaching of Neisser and of Janet, the treatment of gonorrhoea had been made much more rational than formerly.

The Royal Commission appointed by the Government began its sittings in 1913 under the chairmanship of Lord Sydenham. The members were: Sir David Brynmor Jones; Sir Kenelm Digby; Sir Almeric Fitzroy; Sir Malcolm Morris, F.R.C.S.E.; Sir John Collie, M.D.; Dr. (later Sir) Arthur Newsholme, Medical Officer, Local Government Board; Canon Horsley; John Scott Lidgett, D.D.; Dr. (later Sir) F. W. Mott, F.R.S.; Dr. (later Dame) Mary Scharlieb; James Ernest Lane, F.R.C.S.; Philip Snowden Esq.; Mrs. Louise Creighton, widow of Bishop Creighton; Mrs. E. M. Burgwin. Thus, the Royal Commission included six members of the medical profession, two churchmen, and two women specially interested in social work.

The Royal Commission's report, with thirty appendices, was packed with information concerning the nature of the venereal diseases (gonorrhoea, syphilis, and soft chancre) and their diagnosis and treatment, and made 35 recommendations. The latter included the provision of treatment free of charge, preferably at hospitals, the provision of free laboratory tests, the supply to practitioners of the new arsenical compounds, the liberal access of students and practitioners to treatment centres specially provided for treatment of V.D., and education of the public in the dangers of these diseases. It was recommended that these measures should be carried out by the county councils and county boroughs, who should receive 75 per cent. of the expenses so incurred.

Probably no Royal Commission's recommendations were ever acted upon more quickly. Taking advantage of the state of emergency, the country being at war, the Government issued the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916, and Dr. F. J. H. Coutts of the Local Government Board toured England and Wales persuading the governors of voluntary hospitals to repeal their regulations forbidding the admission of early cases of V.D. and set up treatment centres within their walls.

The scheme so far as civilians were concerned was at first handicapped by shortage of man power and it was only after the war that it began to function effectively. In 1919, the Local Government Board

(later embodied in the Ministry of Health) had appointed an adviser in V.D. who was himself a director of a V.D. Treatment Centre of his own design so that his advice could be based on his own up-to-date experience; that appointment is still in existence, under its third holder. After the war there was a good supply of medical men who had gained experience in the management of venereal diseases whilst holding temporary commissions in the fighting services. Many of these, though they might at first have regretted being posted to naval or military V.D. hospitals, had developed a very keen interest in this branch of medicine, and there were over 200 civilian V.D. treatment centres in the United Kingdom when Dr. Watson first suggested that a society of medical persons interested in the management of venereal diseases should be formed. There was thus a good prospect of his proposal being well received.

Dr. Watson communicated his suggestion to Dr. Robert Forgan, M.C., who was then V.D. Officer to the Lanarkshire Joint Committee, and together they formed the following working committee to set such a society on its feet:

Prof. Carl Browning, Glasgow.
Dr. J. C. Buckley, Nottingham.
Lt.-Col. E. T. Burke, Manchester.
Dr. A. Cambell, Portsmouth.
Dr. E. R. T. Clarkson, London.
Dr. Wilfrid S. Fox, London.
Col. L. W. Harrison, London.
Prof. Matthew Hay, Aberdeen.
Prof. A. Louise McIlroy, London.
Dr. Henry Semon, London.
Mr. Kenneth Walker, London.
Dr. F. P. Wilson, Liverpool.

Dr. Watson himself was the Chairman and Dr. Forgan the interim Secretary.

Dr. Forgan drafted a tentative constitution, and a meeting took place at the Ministry of Health (Room 111, 3rd floor) on April 7, 1922.

As a result of this meeting the following letter was sent to the principal medical periodicals:

"We would draw the attention of the profession to a meeting to be held at 1 Wimpole St., London, on Friday, June 9, at 2.30 p.m., when it will be proposed that a Medical Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases be formed. The number of those specially engaged on work in connexion with venereal diseases is ever increasing, and it is believed that the institution of a society for the study of the subject would supply a widely-felt need. Local divisions of the society will be formed, and meetings will be held at which subjects of

clinical, pathological, and administrative interest will be discussed. It is proposed to publish a journal if and when this is found to be practicable.

"The society will doubtless attract medical practitioners engaged particularly in venereal diseases work, laboratory workers, and medical officers of health, but membership will be open to any medical practitioners who may be interested. While it is hoped that as many as possible of those interested will attend on the above date, it will be of assistance if those who contemplate becoming members of the Society will communicate their intention now to the interim secretary. The aim of the society, the uniting for the advancement of knowledge and the promotion of the common interests of those engaged in the study of venereal diseases, is one which we would cordially commend to the medical profession, and we would ask for it the wide measure of support which in our opinion, it deserves."

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully

Harold W. Barber	David Lees
C. H. Browning	Mary Liston
J. C. Buckley	C. H. Mills
E. T. Burke	A. Louise McIlroy
A. Cambell	W. Wyndham Powell
E. R. T. Clarkson	Henry Semon
Wilfrid Fox	Alexr. Malcolm Simpson
A. Mearns Fraser	Kenneth Walker
L. W. Harrison	David Watson
Matthew Hay	Alexander Wilson
Francis S. Kidd	Frederick P. Wilson

Robert Forgan (Interim Secretary)

Middle Ward District Offices,
30 Renfield St., Glasgow. May 7, 1922.

It may be of interest to name the venereal diseases treatment centres represented in the above list. In alphabetical order they were:

ABERDEEN, Prof. Hay;
EDINBURGH, Mr. David Lees and Dr. Mary Liston;
GLASGOW, Prof. Browning, Dr. Forgan, and Dr. Watson;
LIVERPOOL, Dr. F. P. Wilson;
LONDON, Dr. Barber (Guy's), Dr. Clarkson (London Hospital), Dr. Fox (St. George's), Col. Harrison (Ministry of Health and St. Thomas's), Mr. Frank Kidd (London Hospital), Mr. C. H. Mills (St. Paul's), Prof. McIlroy (Royal Free), Mr. Powell, Dr. Semon (Royal Northern), Dr. Simpson (London Hospital), and Mr. Walker (St. Bart's);
MANCHESTER, Col. Burke and Dr. A. Wilson;
NOTTINGHAM, Dr. Buckley;
PORTSMOUTH, Dr. Cambell and Dr. Mearns Fraser, Medical Officer of Health.

At the meeting, held in the house of the Royal Society of Medicine, on Friday, June 9, 1922, Dr. Watson was called to the Chair, and the following resolution was proposed by Dr. Wilfrid Fox and seconded by Dr. Alexander Wilson:

"That a Medical Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases be formed".

The motion was carried unanimously by the 24 who attended.

Dr. Watson explained the desirability of practitioners specially interested in venereal diseases joining in discussions of interest to their specialty. At the same time, questions of an administrative or political nature should not be discussed unless invited by an official authority. This was particularly important because it was felt that such discussions would be schismatic and at that time various bodies were urging on the Government the need for administrative action in matters about which there were acute differences of opinion; for example, instruction of the public in the prevention of V.D. by self-disinfection after sexual intercourse.

It was also felt that the new society should stand on its own feet rather than be a section of, for example, the Royal Society of Medicine.

Provisional Committee.—At this meeting the following provisional committee was formed to take the necessary steps for the development of the new society:

President: Dr. David Watson.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. Wilfrid Fox and Mr. Frank Kidd.

Secretary and Treasurer: Dr. E. R. T. Clarkson.

Committee: Maj. A. T. Frost, R.A.M.C., Col. L. W. Harrison, Dr. Mary Liston, Mr. Wyndham Powell, Dr. D. Vinrace.

Aims and Rules of the Society.—This provisional committee drafted the Aims and the Rules of the Society, and these having been amended in a few respects at the first Annual General Meeting, on July 31, 1922, ran as follows:

- (1) The Society shall be known as "The Medical Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases".
- (2) The object of the Society shall be to bring together those interested or engaged in the diagnosis, treatment, and public health aspects of venereal diseases, and in the study of sciences contributory to advancement of a knowledge of the same.
- (3) The Society shall not be responsible for the opinions of individual members, nor shall it

express its corporate views on any subject of administrative or political interest, unless invited to do so by a Department of the Government. In the event of any such invitation, the views expressed shall be those of 80 per cent. of the members voting on a referendum; the terms of the referendum shall be determined by the Council.

- (4) The Society shall be composed of Members and Honorary Members who have been duly elected. Members shall be Medical Practitioners registered in the United Kingdom and the Oversea Dominions. Honorary Members shall be persons distinguished for their services in advancing the study of subjects in which the Society is interested.
- (5) The nomination of candidates for election shall be in writing, signed by two members, and sent to the General (or the local) Secretary, who shall intimate it in the notice calling the next Ordinary Meeting of the Society (or of a Division thereof), at which the proposal shall be disposed of by ballot.
- (6) No candidate shall be declared elected unless 80 per cent. of the votes cast be in his favour.
- (7) At the Annual General Meeting in each year Members shall elect the following Officers; The President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary General Secretary, and Honorary Treasurer. These, with ten Members elected at the Annual General Meeting, shall constitute the Council and shall hold office for the following 12 months, but at the expiry of their term of office they shall be eligible for re-election. Six shall form a quorum.
- (8) The Council shall regulate the business of the Society and shall have the direction and management of its funds, subject to the instructions and control of the Annual General Meeting.
- (9) The annual subscription shall be half a guinea. Payment for life membership shall be five guineas. These sums shall not include subscription to a Journal.
- (10) The Society may, if so resolved, publish a Journal, for the conduct of which special office-bearers shall be appointed and special rules adopted.
- (11) Any member wishing to resign shall notify the General Secretary prior to the Annual General Meeting.
- (12) No alteration in or addition to the Rules shall be made except at an Annual General Meeting.
- (13) The Annual General Meeting shall be held during the month of July at a place decided upon at the previous Annual General Meeting.
- (14) Subject to the approval of the Council, Local Divisions of the Society may be formed. Local Divisions may appoint their own office-bearers

and hold meetings for discussion of matters of clinical or administrative interest (subject to Rule 3).

- (15) A Special General Meeting may be called at any time by the Council (or on requisition by ten members, by permission of the Council). At least 10 days' notice shall be given of the time and purpose of the meeting.

The First Annual General Meeting.—This Meeting, in fact the launching of the Society in its fully-fledged form, was held on Monday, July 31, 1922, at 11 Chandos St., Cavendish Square, W.1, the home of the Medical Society of London where many learned societies meet. This still remains the address of the M.S.S.V.D. at the time of writing (1959).

The letter of invitation to this inaugural meeting was in the following terms:

43 Queen Anne St.,
Cavendish Square, W.1.
July 26, 1922.

“Dear Sir,

Medical Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases

I am instructed by my Committee to inform you that the first Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at 11 Chandos St., Cavendish Square, W.1. (by kind permission of the Medical Society of London) on Monday, July 31, 1922 at 4.30 p.m.

“I am further instructed to call your attention to the following points:

- “(1) That the Society is not concerned with the controversy in respect to Prophylaxis which has for so long engaged the attention of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, and the Society for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases.

“This Society is in no way related to or connected with either of the foregoing bodies. Its fundamental aim is “to bring together those engaged in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and in the study of the Sciences contributory to the advancement of a knowledge of the same.

- “(2) That it is hoped by enlisting the cooperation of Members of other branches of Medicine that the correlation existing between the latter and Venereal Diseases will be emphasized.

- “(3) It is hoped that, whilst the knowledge of those primarily occupied with the treatment of Venereal Diseases may prove useful to workers in other branches of Medicine, the latter may in turn contribute much that is useful to the advancement of the knowledge of venereal diseases.

“May I call your attention to the item on the enclosed Agenda relating to those offering themselves for membership before the first Annual General Meeting.

“If the objects of the Society appeal to you, I would express the hope that you will see your way to become a Member and to give your active support at this initial and fundamental stage in our existence. Such assistance

given now may prove to be a valuable factor in promoting the success of a movement which, it is hoped, will place the study of Venereal Diseases on a higher and wider plane than it has hitherto occupied.

"I would ask you also to help us by bringing the Society and the notice of this meeting before your Assistant Medical Officers and any others whom you think may be interested.

"I am glad to announce that the Presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians have consented to associate themselves with our Society as Vice-Presidents.

"If there is any further information which I can give you I shall be glad to do so.

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) E. R. T. Clarkson,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer".

The style of this letter is quite characteristic of the late Dr. Clarkson, who served the Society very faithfully for 17 years.

At this inaugural meeting, the following Officers were elected:

President (proposed by Mr. Kidd and seconded by Major A. T. Frost): Dr. David Watson.

Vice-Presidents (proposed by Dr. D. Vinrace and seconded by Dr. H. M. Hanschell):

The Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and of Surgeons, England (respectively, Sir Humphry Rolleston and Sir Anthony Bowlby).

The Presidents of the Dermatological, Urological, and Obstetric Sections of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Dr. Wilfrid Fox.

Mr. Frank Kidd.

Council (proposed by Dr. Fowler Ward, Ipswich, and seconded by Dr. Roxburgh, Bart's Hospital):

Dr. A. Cambell, Portsmouth

Major A. T. Frost, R.A.M.C.

Mr. D. Lees, Edinburgh

Mr. W. Wyndham Powell, London

Dr. J. H. Sequeira, London

Dr. F. P. Wilson, Liverpool

Col. L. W. Harrison, London

Dr. (later Sir) F. N. K. Menzies, London County Council

Dr. Morna Rawlins, London

Dr. D. Vinrace,

Hon. Secretary: Dr. E. R. T. Clarkson

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Sidney Macdonald, West London Hospital.

Dr. Clarkson, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Forgan, justly praised the excellence of his spadework in furthering the aims of the President.

At this meeting it was decided that the Society should hold six general meetings a year, on the

last Friday in November, January, March, May, June, and July, at 8.30 p.m. As is well known, these dates and the time were altered in later years. In fact, the dates and times of the general meetings have been thorny questions throughout the existence of the Society, and, as far as I know, have even now not been settled to the satisfaction of all the members.

Dr. Watson, in his Presidential Address, made the points sketched above, which he had made at the meeting at the Royal Society of Medicine's house.

Dr. Fox, in thanking the President for his stimulating address, stressed the energizing effect which such a society could have on its members, particularly through its discussions.

Mr. Frank Kidd supported Dr. Fox's remarks and also mentioned the advantage of the Society's having a separate entity instead of being a branch of some other body such as the Royal Society of Medicine. By thus initiating a separate existence, the Society would gain for its subject much more attention than if its individuality were merged in that of another institution.

He expressed the hope that members would make a special point of attending meetings and participating in the discussions as thus they would gain far more than by merely reading the proceedings.

I spoke of the way in which V.D., the Cinderella of the specialties, had been neglected in the past. The subject was not a narrow one; to deal with it effectively required a very comprehensive knowledge of medicine. When Dr. Watson had consulted me as to the desirability of forming such a society, I had welcomed the idea whole-heartedly inasmuch as it promised to afford a means of materializing certain ideas which had been put forward at a conference of medical officers of health and V.D. officers at which I had recently been present.

It was resolved that the Annual General Meeting in 1923 should be held in London.

The idea of forming a local division in Scotland was mooted. The President remarked that, under the Rules, this could be carried into effect just as soon as there was sufficient support for such a project. To anticipate, the Scottish Division has been the only branch of the Society that has so far been formed (see p. 15).

Thus the Medical Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases was born.

FOUNDERS OF THE SOCIETY

It may be of interest to say something more of the members who had been most active in bringing the Society into being.

Dr. Watson and Dr. Forgan have been mentioned;

without them the Society would not have been born until later, if at all.

The members of the original working committee included the following:

DR. WILFRID S. FOX, Dermatologist to St. George's Hospital. He was a great friend of the Society and during the year in which he was President (1925-6) he entertained the members at his country house near Godalming. He was instrumental in getting Dr. Lacapère to address the Society on "Syphilis and Marriage" on April 30, 1926.

MR. FRANK KIDD, Genito-urinary surgeon to the London Hospital. For a long time he had been active in getting recognition of the importance of venereal diseases to the health of the nation and had given forceful evidence before the Royal Commission in 1913. He had very early established in his department a clinic for the treatment of both males and females suffering from gonorrhoea. An interesting feature of this clinic was the section for "Marriage Tests".

DR. E. R. T. CLARKSON, clinical assistant in Mr. Kidd's clinic for males with gonorrhoea. Before taking up medicine he had been a clergyman and later had been a very successful tutor in Anatomy in Cambridge. He worked devotedly in the interests of the Society from its formation until his death in May, 1939. To me, who discussed the Society's affairs with him for a total of many hours, especially at what he called "the frugal repast" at his rooms before each meeting, and thus saw much of his work, it seemed that the Society could not have survived its early, difficult years but for his energy and tact in smoothing out "teething troubles". Until October, 1938, the council met at Dr. Clarkson's rooms, though Dr. Clarkson's illness had prevented his presence after February in that year. Dr. Clarkson always kept to the fore the desirability of keeping the Society's discussions on as broad a basis as possible and this is evident in the list of the earlier discussions given below.

MAJOR A. T. FROST, one of the Army's V.D. specialists for many years. He worked harder in peace time than any other officer I ever met. It seemed to me that he never finished his day's work until late at night. Perhaps if he had not tired himself so mercilessly, he would have been more articulate.

DR. MARY LISTON, in charge of the women's section of the V.D. Department, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Like her brother, Col. W. Glen Liston, who carried out the important experiments establishing the role of the rat flea as a vector of plague, she was a graduate of Glasgow University.

MR. WYNDHAM POWELL, well known as the inventor of the very valuable aero-urethroscope bearing his name. He must have earned the gratitude of very many sufferers whom he had relieved of their *goutte militaire*.

DR. D. VINRACE, one of a small band constituting the staff of St. Paul's Hospital, the other members being Dr. A. Allport, Mr. C. H. Mills, Dr. Stoker, and Dr. Felix Vinrace, Birmingham. Originally, St. Paul's Hospital had been established in Red Lion Square as a result of the revelation to Dr. Allport of the difficulty in which a patient with a complication of V.D. requiring bed treatment might find himself in London. Dr. Allport had gone from hospital to hospital begging for the admission of a patient with a bad complication of gonorrhoea and been refused. With the help of his father-in-law he had taken a house in Red Lion Square, and set up a hospital there, and after the war of 1914-18, this little band, greatly daring, had taken over the hospital, hitherto run by the Medical Women's Federation, now known as St. Paul's Hospital.

Of the Council elected at the inaugural meeting of the Society, those not already described in sufficient detail in this history included the following:

DR. A. CAMPBELL of Portsmouth, first introduced to the care of V.D. patients at No. 9 Stationary (later 39 General) Hospital, Havre, during the war of 1914-18. He had invented a modification of the Luys urethroscope which converted it to an aero-urethroscope and improved its value very greatly. At the time the Society was founded he was Director of the V.D. Treatment Centre, Portsmouth.

MR. DAVID LEES, Director of the V.D. Department, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and the author of a textbook on V.D. He had also been introduced to this specialty during the previous war.

DR. J. H. SEQUEIRA, Dermatologist to the London Hospital. He directed the section of the V.D. treatment centre there which dealt with early syphilis. According to a paper which he later read to the Society, he was convinced that the treatment of syphilis lay in the province of the dermatologist.

DR. FREDERICK MENZIES, as he was then, assistant to the Medical Officer of the London County Council who dealt with the V.D. arrangements of the County under the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916. He later took over the duties of Hon. Treasurer to the Society and his interest then and later when he became Chief Medical Officer of the L.C.C. was very valuable to the Society, as also to the combating of V.D. in the County area.

DR. MORNA RAWLINS in charge of the women's section of the V.D. Department, Guy's Hospital.

MR. SIDNEY MACDONALD, genito-urinary surgeon to the West London Hospital and in charge of the V.D. treatment centre there.

These small sketches may serve to show that in the medical world, whether as a result of the establishment of the V.D. Scheme under the Public

Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916, or of having willy-nilly been pitched into this specialty in service with the Armed Forces, there were many who thought very earnestly on the V.D. problem and were willing to make strong efforts towards its solution.

SUBJECTS OF THE EARLIER GENERAL MEETINGS

In the early years of the Society's existence the Council spent much labour and endured much frustration over arrangements for general meetings. After anxiously making a selection of subjects for a few meetings in advance, substitutes had quite often to be found because the speakers first selected declined the invitations. The subjects discussed from the first meeting of the Society until the first publication of the Journal of the Society, in January, 1925, were as follows:

1922-3: *Some of the More Recent Arsenical Compounds used in the Treatment of Syphilis*, opened by Major A. T. Frost and discussed by six members.

Vulvo-vaginitis of Girls, opened by Dr. Margaret Rorke and discussed by six members.

Syphilis and Marriage (*Lancet*, 1923, 1, 177) by Dr. Amand Routh, discussed by eleven members.

Metastatic Gonorrhoea, opened on general lines by Sir Thomas Horder. At the following meeting Dr. S. H. Browning opened on metastatic affections of the eyes, Dr. H. G. Adamson on gonococcal affections of the skin, Dr. R. A. Rolands on gonococcal cardiovascular affections, and Mr. Kenneth Walker on similar affections of the kidneys.

Gonococcal Arthritis, opened by Sir William Willcox and discussed by seven members.

1923-4: At the Annual Meeting in July, 1923, Mr. F. Kidd read a paper on *Vasostomy for the Treatment of Chronic Seminal Vesiculitis*. In the ensuing session the following papers were read:

Organization and Administration of V.D. Clinics, as a presidential address by myself; *Examination of the Cerebrospinal Fluid in Relation to the Diagnosis of Neurosyphilis*, by Dr. Gordon Holmes, followed by Dr. P. Pantan, and Dr. Greenfield;

Instruction of the Medical Profession and of the Lay Public with regard to the Facilities provided for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Venereal Diseases, opened by Dr. F. N. Kay Menzies, followed by Mr. F. Kidd, Mr. E. B. Turner, Prof. Winifred Cullis, and Mrs. Neville-Rolfe.

Gonorrhoea, Infection by Secondary Organisms, opened by Col. E. T. Burke and discussed by eleven members.

Bismuth Therapy of Syphilis, opened by Major A. T. Frost and discussed by eight members.

Epididymitis, opened by Mr. Kenneth Walker and discussed by eleven members.

After this date most of the papers read were published later in the Society's Journal, the foundation of which is described below, but it may be of interest here to give some idea of the general nature of the subjects discussed by the Society in the first 30 years of its existence.

Of the 232 papers listed in Appendix A, 71 related to V.D. in general, 86 specifically to syphilis (not including three on yaws, on bejel, and on treponematoses in general); fifty to gonococcal infections; five to non-gonococcal urethritis, Reiter's disease, chronic cervicitis, and non-gonococcal vaginitis (excluding three to *Trichomonas vaginalis*); four to buboes, including lymphogranuloma venereum; three to non-venereal infections simulating V.D.; one each to V.D. in animals, impotence, virus infection, and the place of specialism in medicine with special reference to V.D.; and three presidential addresses on general aspects of venereology. There were also fourteen demonstrations and films.

Of the 71 papers relating to V.D. in general, 36 dealt with organization, such as tracing contacts, prevention of defaulting, social aspects, design and working of clinics, and V.D. arrangements in other countries; seven with educational methods; six with ante-natal treatment; five with antibiotics; two with epidemiology; two with psychology; two with laboratory tests; two with medico-legal aspects; three with eye affections in V.D.; two with V.D. in general literature; and one each with life assurance, radiology, urology, and the value of a scientific outlook in the management of V.D.

Of the 86 dealing specifically with syphilis, 29 dealt with treatment and its side-effects; ten with laboratory tests; four with experimental syphilis and research; seventeen with neurosyphilis; five with cardiovascular syphilis; seven with congenital syphilis; three with syphilis and marriage; two each with syphilis in bones, syphilis and tuberculous disease, and syphilitic eye affections; and one each with syphilis in relation to the nose and throat, to malignant disease, to gastro-intestinal disease, to death, and to the sex of the patient.

Of the fifty dealing with gonococcal infections, 23 (including four on vaccines) dealt with treatment (chiefly sulphonamides and hyperthermia); four with diagnosis; six with local complications; eleven with metastatic complications; three with vulvo-vaginitis; two with gonorrhoea in relation to gynaecological practice; and one with the pathology of gonorrhoea.

Cases were shown at the earlier meetings but, judging by the Minutes, this practice fell off rather quickly, the last case having apparently been one shown by Dr. Nabarro, on April 28, 1933. Before

that only nine had been shown at all the meetings since April 24, 1925, six of them by Dr. H. M. Hanschell, Director of the V.D. Clinic at the Albert Dock Hospital of the Seamen's Hospital Society and a very valued contributor to the Society's proceedings.

As already mentioned, the Society's meetings were (and are) normally held at No. 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, but a feeling grew that it would be a good thing to hold some meetings in the Provinces, and the first of this kind was held at the Medical School, Cambridge, on January 29, 1927, when Sir Humphry Rolleston delivered his Presidential Address: "The Place of Specialism in Medicine, with Particular Reference to Venereal Diseases". Other "away" meetings were held at the following centres:

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford (July 14, 1928).

East Suffolk and Ipswich General Hospital (July 12, 1930).

Wellcome Historical Medical Museum (November 28, 1930), when Dr. S. H. Dawkes gave an address and demonstration on "Application of the Synoptic Method of Teaching to Syphilis and Yaws".

National Hospital, Queen Square (July 10, 1931), when cases were shown.

Hospital for Tropical Diseases (July 9, 1932), when Dr. Carmichael Low spoke on "Climatic Bubo".

Horton Mental Hospital (July 8, 1933, and also July 10, 1937), when the treatment of general paralysis of the insane by malarial fever inoculated by mosquito was demonstrated in all its stages, including the cultivation and care of the mosquito, by Dr. W. D. Nicol, Dr. E. L. Hutton, Lt.-Col. S. P. James, C.M.G., F.R.S., and Mr. P. G. Shute.

St. Thomas's Hospital (July 14, 1934), when the design and working of the clinic were demonstrated.

Children's Home, Coldharbour House, Wadden (July 13, 1935), when Dr. Kathleen Brown spoke on "The Management of Vulvo-Vaginitis in Children", and gave a most valuable demonstration of the art of conducting such an institution.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (July 11, 1936), when Mr. C. L. Gimblett and Mr. A. Caddy spoke on "Iridocyclitis" and "Gonococcal Conjunctivitis".

National Temperance Hospital (July 9, 1938), when Dr. W. Kerr Russell spoke on "Treatment by Artificially-Induced Fever".

Messrs. Boots Pure Drug Co.'s establishments at Nottingham and Beeston (May 19, 1939, and also July 25, 1948).

London Hospital (July 22, 1939), when the Kettering Hypertherm was demonstrated.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley (May 16, 1942), when a joint meeting on "Gonococcal Arthritis" was held with the Physical Medicine Section of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Royal Society of Medicine (July 17, 1947), when a joint meeting was held with the Section on Experimental

Medicine to hear an address on "The Treatment of Syphilis with Penicillin" by Dr. Joseph Earle Moore.

General Infirmary, Leeds (May 25, 1948), for a clinical demonstration.

Royal Infirmary, Leicester (July 28, 1949), for a clinical demonstration.

In the period covered by this section of the Society's history thirteen workers from other countries as well as six members of the Canadian and United States Medical Corps addressed the Society:

DR. G. LACAPÈRE (*St. Lazare Hospital, Paris*) on "Syphilis and Marriage" (April 30, 1926).

DR. LOUISE PEARCE (*Rockefeller Institute, New York*) on "Experimental Syphilis" (November 29, 1929).

DR. W. M. SIMPSON (*Director, Kettering Institute of Medical Research, Dayton, Ohio*) on "Artificial Fever Therapy and Gonococcal Infections" (May 22, 1936).

PROF. A. BESSEMANS (*Ghent*) on "Experimental Data on Anti-syphilitic Hyperthermia" (January 28, 1938).

COL. D. M. PILLSBURY (*Philadelphia*) on "Therapy of Early Syphilis with Penicillin" (January 28, 1945).

DR. J. EARLE MOORE (*Baltimore*) on "Treatment of Syphilis with Penicillin" (July 17, 1947).

DR. W. E. COUTTS (*Chile*) on "Non-Bacterial Infection of the Genito-Urinary System" (February 28, 1948).

DR. J. EARLE MOORE (*Baltimore*) on "The Treponemal Immobilization Test" (September 22, 1950).

DR. P. DUREL (*Paris*) on "Current Treatment of Venereal Disease in France" (February 23, 1951).

DR. E. H. HUDSON (*U.S.A.*) on "Bejel" (June 29, 1951).

SEÑORITA G. LANZA (*Uruguay*) on "Prostitution and Venereal Disease in Uruguay" (February 29, 1952).

DR. R. Q. NELSON, JR. (*U.S.A.*) on "Sero-diagnosis of Syphilis" (July 25, 1952).

In the very early days the Council resolved to invite Mr. Ribbing, a member of the Swedish Government's Medical Board to address the Society, and the invitation was sent by Dr. Menzies and myself but Dr. Ribbing declined. We had met him in Copenhagen, at a North European Congress on Venereal Diseases in 1920, when he read a paper on the Swedish Government's recently enacted law on compulsory treatment of venereal disease.

In October, 1922, an invitation from the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases (later the British Social Hygiene Council, and later still the British Social Biology Council) to send a representative of the Society to their meetings was refused as our council was determined to be strictly neutral and at the time there was much controversy on the question of prophylaxis by self-disinfection after intercourse.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Dr. Wilfred Fox, and he was supported in this by Dr. Sequeira, suggested that the Society should encourage research, especially into the results of

treatment, and a sub-committee consisting of Dr. Fox, Major Frost, and Dr. Sequeira was formed to draw up a plan of investigation. Nothing came of this proposal at the time, but it is interesting to note that in 1951, on the proposal of Dr. Orpwood Price seconded by Dr. Robert Lees, the Society formed the Co-operative Clinical Group to study in Great Britain the results of treatment. Now this body is in active being, working in association with World Health Organization's International Clinical Co-operative Group Study.

The only investigation undertaken by the Society in its earlier years was one to discover the incidence of neurosyphilis in ex-service men who had been treated for syphilis in the Army during the war of 1914-18. This project arose from a remark by Dr. Gordon Holmes in the course of a discussion on neurosyphilis which was held by the Society in 1924, during my presidency. I understood Dr. Holmes to say that the modern treatment of syphilis, that is by arsenobenzene compounds with heavy metal (mercury or bismuth), would probably hasten the onset and increase the incidence of neurosyphilis.

I accepted this as a challenge as I had been responsible for advising the line of treatment of syphilis to be practised in the Army during the war. I said that, as I calculated that approximately 100,000 British soldiers had been treated for syphilis during the recently completed war, which had started 10 years previously, if Dr. Holmes's expectations were correct, we should now have some evidence of them in ex-Army men. Accordingly, I proposed that the Society should issue a questionnaire to V.D. and Neurological clinics, and to Pensions and Mental Hospitals, asking how many cases of syphilitic neuro-recurrence had been seen in ex-service men who had been treated for syphilis during the war, with the probable date of the original infection and the amount and kind of anti-syphilitic treatment received by the patient.

The questionnaire evoked replies from V.D. Clinics dealing with about one-sixth of all the cases seen in the country. They reported eight cases of alleged syphilitic neuro-recurrence, and of the eight, only three had had anything like what was regarded as a proper course of treatment; two of these patients had tabs and one hemiplegia.

Following on this, the late Mr. Hamish Nicol, with the help of a grant from the Ministry of Health, investigated records at the Claybury Mental Hospital, at a Pensions Hospital, and at the Ministry of Pensions. In all, there were something over one hundred records of patients with neuro-syphilis and in only four had any arsenobenzene injection been

given. The results were published in the first volume of the *British Journal of Venereal Diseases* in the form of an annotation (p. 133) and an article by Mr. Nicol (p. 225).

A good suggestion which came to nothing was made by Dr. Clarkson to the Council in 1923 and again to the fourth Annual General Meeting on July 24, 1925. This was that the Society should run an Information Bureau available to answer questions put by members. No question seems to have been asked.

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

The question of publication of the Society's Proceedings was discussed at various meetings of the Council but rejected as being too expensive. Then the Hon. Secretary was instructed to arrange with the *Lancet* for the publication of an epitome, and this arrangement held until the Society's own Journal was launched.

The question of the Society's publishing a journal had been in the minds of many members from the beginning, and been voiced even by some of those approached in the first instance on the question of forming the Society. It was natural, therefore, that when initial difficulties of setting the Society on its feet had been overcome the Council should turn its attention to serious discussion of the question.

Accordingly, at the meeting of the Council on April 14, 1924, after the Secretary had announced that the Society now had 275 members (plus 52 recent ones who had joined as a result of a special letter circulated by the President), the costs of printing, binding, and publishing certain other scientific journals having been ascertained and the probable revenue from advertisements having been calculated, it was judged that the project was quite practicable and six members of the Council (Burke, Clarkson, Frost, Harrison, Menzies, and Dennis Vinrace) each guaranteed £10 0s. 0d. against possible losses.

It was then decided that the management of the Journal should be in the hands of the following officers:

Editor and Assistant Editor (or two joint editors) a number of sectional editors, each charged with one aspect of venereal diseases, namely syphilis, gonorrhoea, biochemistry, neurology, dermatology, paediatrics gynaecology, urology, and sociology and the President, Secretary and Treasurer (*ex-officio*).

The duties of these different officers were also specified. Thus the Editor was to receive all contributions and arrange those to be published, with the help of the Assistant or Co-Editor and the sectional editor of the appropriate subject.

The Assistant Editor was to receive other journals and distribute these for review or commentary to the sectional editors. In fact, however, as shown below, no such assistant editor was appointed. I was appointed Co-Editor with Dr. Clarkson, who did practically all the work, and did it very well.

The sectional editors were to prepare abstracts of articles in other journals that would be likely to be of interest to the Journal's readers. In fact, for a number of years only an *Index Medicus* was published; but in certain numbers, when original material was rather thin, abstracts which had been published in the *Bulletin of Hygiene* were reprinted in the Journal, by permission, of course.

The Council's aim was that each number of the Journal should contain articles on syphilis, gonorrhoea, pathology or biochemistry in relation to V.D., and any cognate subject.

For the rest, there was to be correspondence, editorial comments, reviews of books, new remedies and instruments, and also information respecting appointments.

The Council also decided at this meeting:

- (a) Procedure for obtaining other journals, whether by exchange or otherwise.
- (b) That the first number of the Journal should not be published until sufficient copy for four numbers was in the hands of the Editors.
- (c) That the Journal should go to press five weeks in advance of the publication date.
- (d) That the Journal should be the same size as the *British Journal of Dermatology and Syphilis*, contain 48 pages, and have a stone-coloured cover like the *Journal of Anatomy*.
- (e) That the sectional editors should be at liberty to invite the assistance of others, after notification to the Council.
- (f) That the first issue of Journal should not be published before October, 1924.

At the next meeting of the Council, on May 26, 1924, after settlement of the co-editorship, it was reported that the following had undertaken the duties of sectional editors:

Syphilis, Col. E. T. Burke;
Gynaecology, Dr. Margaret Rorke;
Gonorrhoea in Females, Dr. David Watson;
Gonorrhoea in Males, Mr. David Lees;
Urology, Mr. Kenneth Walker;
Pathology, Dr. Arthur Davies;
Neurology, Dr. Adis;
Sociology and Public Health, Dr. F. N. K. Menzies.

The Council also decided at this meeting to test the feeling of the members on the subject of publishing

a journal, to ask them in a circular letter if they would be willing to subscribe to it, and subsequently to hold an extraordinary general meeting of the Society on June 27, 1924, for general discussion of the project.

At a later meeting of the Council, on June 23, it was reported that Dr. Wilfrid Fox had undertaken the duties of sectional editor on Dermatology, but that Dr. Adis had regretted that he was unable to undertake the Neurology section.

At the extraordinary general meeting on June 27, the proposal, put from the Chair and seconded by Dr. Cambell, was carried *nem. con.*, as was also the proposal from the chair, seconded by Col. Burke, that the title of the Journal be *The British Journal of Venereal Diseases*, published under the Direction of the Council of the Medical Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases. The next positive action by the Council, after a certain amount of private inquiry by Dr. Clarkson and myself, was to hold a meeting on December 3, 1924, at which representatives of three publishing firms, Constables, H. K. Lewis, and Oxford Medical Publications, were interviewed separately; after a prolonged discussion, Dr. Clarkson and I were empowered to conclude an agreement with Messrs. Constable and Co. under which profits and losses would be shared equally by the Society and the Publishers. The letters embodying these principles were as follows:

December 5, 1924

"Dear Dr. Clarkson,

"We shall be very glad to undertake the publication of your quarterly journal on the following terms, namely:

"We will bear half the total cost of production at invoiced prices and half of the cost of advertising, circularizing, etc. You are to be responsible for the other half.

"We will publish the Journal and will divide with you equally all proceeds from sales and advertisements.

"The nominal price of the Journal is to be 5s. nett per number.

"You will be good enough to let us know at your convenience the price we are to charge for advertisements.

"You will have the right to exclude any advertisement you may wish to.

"We will send you the statement of account within three months of the publication of each number and would suggest a final settlement every twelve months.

"We understand that you would like us to print 500 of the first number, the number afterwards to be mutually agreed upon.

"We for our part are perfectly willing to produce at least four numbers.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) Constable and Co. Ltd."

Dr. Clarkson replied as follows:

December 6, 1924.

"Gentlemen,

"I am instructed by my Council to inform you that at a meeting held on December 3 it was resolved that, the offer put forward by your representative, Mr. Agnew, in respect to *The British Journal of Venereal Diseases* should be accepted.

"I have received your letter of December 5, in which you embody the terms upon which you would undertake the publication.

"After consultation with my colleague, Col. L. W. Harrison, I now accept on behalf of the Council of the Society the aforesaid terms, as mentioned in your letter.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) E. R. T. Clarkson,

Hon. Sec."

To anticipate, for the convenience of readers of this history, the arrangement sketched above continued amicably until the end of 1942, the date of the first quarterly number of the Journal being January, 1925. For the years 1943 to 1946 inclusive the publishers were Messrs. Butterworth and Co., and since then the Journal has been one of the scientific periodicals published by the British Medical Association. Throughout, the editorial direction has remained in the hands of Officers of the M.S.S.V.D., but since publication was undertaken by the British Medical Association this direction has been carried on in association with the Editor of the *British Medical Journal*.

Officially, until the end of 1938, the title page of the Journal showed as Editors the names of Dr. Clarkson and myself, but, as already mentioned, the former was the chief acting member of this partnership. In fact, from early in 1938, Dr. Clarkson being ill, practically all the editorial work was done by Dr. V. E. Lloyd, who was then described as Hon. Secretary. From 1939 to 1942 inclusive, the title page showed only my name as Editor. In fact, Dr. Lloyd was the real editor and in 1942 I formally resigned and was officially succeeded in 1943 by Dr. Lloyd. From 1947 to 1950 inclusive Dr. Lloyd was shown as Editor with the assistance of Dr. I. N. Orpwood Price. In 1951, Dr. Lloyd was succeeded by Dr. S. M. Laird with Dr. Orpwood Price as Assistant Editor and Dr. A. E. Wilkinson as Deputy Editor.

It seems convenient here to relate the business relations of the Journal and the Society.

At first, as already mentioned, the arrangement with the publishers was that they and the Society

should share equally in profits and losses and against the latter certain members of the Council were guarantors to the extent of £10 each. The equal shares arrangement seemed quite satisfactory so far as the Society was concerned; indeed, in the early days, the Society would have fared badly but for the help derived from these profits. Thus, by the date of the Annual General Meeting in 1926, the Society's separate account showed an excess of liabilities over assets amounting to about £26, and the Society raised the subscription from a half to one guinea for Town members (living within 20 miles of London). On the other hand, the Society's share of profits from sale of the Journal amounted to nearly £100 and this did not include profits in the six months ending June 30, 1926. Periodically thereafter suitable sums were transferred from the Journal account to that of the Society and kept the latter solvent. Financially, the affairs of the Society ran smoothly, thanks to the Journal, until the middle of 1942, when Messrs. Constable proposed another arrangement that would be retrospective to the beginning of 1942. By this time the Society's excesses of assets over liabilities were £78 odd in the general account and £478 in the Journal account, and the solvency of the former was due to refreshers it had received from the Journal account.

Broadly speaking, Messrs. Constable's terms for continuance of their work for the Society were first that the Society should pay all bills for expenses of publication plus 15 per cent. of this total for overhead expenses, and secondly that the Society should receive all subscriptions for the Journal less 20 per cent. publishers' commission.

The Council took expert advice and decided to terminate the arrangement with Messrs. Constable. This was sad, as the Proceedings of a number of Annual Meetings showed notes of cordial appreciation of the publishers' services to the Society.

Through the good offices of Sir Humphry Rolleston, we were put into touch with Messrs. Butterworth and eventually agreed to an arrangement under which the publishers received all subscriptions and paid the Society 25 guineas per annum. The terms were hard, but so were the times, and eventually they were accepted although after paying the premium for an insurance against claims for libel and for breach of copyright, which had been advised by the Society's solicitors, the Society would have practically no financial benefit from the Journal.

The contract with Messrs. Butterworth was terminated by them at the end of 1946. At the end

of June in that year the Society's general account showed an excess of assets over liabilities amounting to about £583, or about £30 better than when the Society had ceased to receive financial benefit from the Journal.

To complete the financial history in respect of publication of the Journal, when this became one of the scientific journals of the British Medical Association the arrangement was that the Society should neither receive nor pay anything.

With regard to the contents of the Journal, for the most part, until the end of 1946, the Journal derived most of its material from the papers read to the Society and the discussions to which these gave rise. Sometimes it was difficult to find sufficient matter to give value for subscriptions and then, as mentioned above, the situation was saved by reprinting, naturally by permission, reviews of articles in the current literature that (the reviews) had appeared in the *Bulletin of Hygiene*. This was not mere padding, as may be evidenced by the fact that abstracts of current literature have been an important feature of the Journal's contents since the B.M.A. took over its publication, these abstracts being derived from the B.M.A.'s own publications, *Abstracts of World Medicine* and *Ophthalmic Literature*.

Shortage of paper during the war of 1939-45 caused some difficulties, particularly in respect of the supply of reprints and in curtailment of the length of articles. The irritation so engendered was not lessened by an appeal, through the agency of the Royal Society of Medicine, to editors of medical journals to reduce their use of paper on patriotic grounds. When one compared the relatively paltry amount of newsprint used by the medical periodicals with the thousands of tons being used by the daily and weekly lay press, mostly on far less important matters, the appeal seemed to some of those present at the conference called for the purpose at the Royal Society of Medicine to be rather ludicrous, and that feeling was expressed quite forcibly by some of those present.

The difficulty was met to some extent by the use of smaller type. Thus in the 15 years that passed from the first publication to the end of 1939, each volume contained about 350 pages, in which the original matter and discussions printed with the same size of type ran to about 400 words per page. In the three years 1940 to 1942, under the same publishers and retaining the same print, each volume contained about 200 pages. From 1943 to 1946 inclusive, Messrs. Butterworth used smaller type and the number of pages per volume was only about 180, but there were approximately 700 words of original

matter and about 1,000 of discussion (this being in still smaller type) per page, so that there was more reading matter in the Journal in the last 3 years of the war than in the first 3 years. Under the management of the British Medical Association, the amount of reading matter in the Journal has increased quite considerably and particularly so since the *American Journal of Syphilis* ceased publication at the end of 1954. Thus, in the 6 years 1947 to 1952, there were about 200 pages per volume, a page of original matter containing about 900 words and a page of the discussion thereon or of abstracts containing about 1,100 words. In the two years, 1953 and 1954, with the same size of print, there were 260 pages per volume, and from 1955 to 1957 there were 280. [But here I am trespassing beyond the first 30 years of history which I set out to relate!]

From 1951 inclusive the number of articles received from authors in other countries increased noticeably. Thus, from the beginning until the end of 1939, the total was 33. In the war years and until 1947, the number was negligible. In the next 3 years there were six, in the following 3 years 28, and from 1954 to the end of 1957 there were 47.

It is interesting that the price of the Journal has only been trebled in spite of the fact that it is now providing quite twice as much reading matter as in the pre-war years. The original guarantors would be pleased if they could see what their *protégé*, launched with such anxiety, had become in the 30-odd years of its life. It has passed through difficult times, and but for the skilled and strenuous work first of the late Dr. Clarkson and later on of Dr. V. E. Lloyd, it might then have succumbed.

The technical subjects discussed at earlier meetings of the Society until publication of the Journal were mentioned earlier in this history; those discussed later are sufficiently dealt with in the Journal in which practically all of them have been published.

MEMBERSHIP AND OFFICE-BEARERS

The membership of the Society in the period covered by this section of its history seems to have varied between 302, in 1926, and 150; the number in 1951 was 262.

The Society's assets had increased by the Annual Meeting of 1951 to about £873. The subscription was raised in 1948 to one guinea except for members resident overseas and those in the Armed Forces. At the Annual General Meeting of July, 1947, it was resolved to abolish the life subscription which then stood at eight guineas.

At the Annual General Meeting in July, 1950, a resolution was passed that present and future presidents should be members *ex-officio* of the Council for one year only after the completion of their term of office.

A further resolution was that one-third of the members of the Council should retire annually but should be eligible for re-election.

A pleasant feature from the birth of the Society until 1939 inclusive was the annual dinner, which took place at the Langham Hotel, except in 1927 when, under the presidency of Sir Humphry Rolleston, it was held at Pembroke College, Cambridge. Since the war of 1939-45 an occasional sherry party appears to have been the only social effort.

Officers of the Society.—These are listed for the period under review in Appendix B. Of the Presidents, the only ones whose practice was not primarily in venereology were Dr. Wilfred Fox (1925-6), who was dermatologist to St. George's Hospital; Sir Humphry Rolleston (1926-8), who was Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge University; Dr. F. J. H. Coutts (1928-30), who was then the Senior Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, and was responsible for supervision of the Tuberculosis and V.D. Services; and Dr. David Nabarro (1932-34), who was primarily Pathologist to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, but who also ran the clinic for congenital syphilis and vulvovaginitis, his monograph on congenital syphilis being based on his work there.

Of the Honorary Secretaries, Dr. Clarkson and Dr. Lloyd have been mentioned. Dr. Lloyd was succeeded by Dr. W. Neville Mascall, who at the time of writing remains the very efficient Secretary, though during his period of office as President, Dr. F. R. Curtis acted as his *locum tenens*.

Of the Honorary Treasurers, Mr. S. G. Macdonald ran the V.D. Clinic at the West London Hospital. He was succeeded by Dr. A. J. Malcolm of the London County Council and he in turn by Dr. F. N. Kay Menzies, who continued his active work for the Society until his appointment as Medical Officer to the L.C.C. He was followed by Dr. W. D. Nicol and Dr. Nicol by Mr. A. J. King, Director of the White-chapel Clinic.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In Venereology.—In accordance with the general feeling throughout the profession in favour of the

granting, after examination, of diplomas in various special branches, the Council discussed the arrangements which would have to be made if the Society could persuade some examining body to grant such a diploma in Venereology. Eventually, a small deputation of three of us waited on the Conjoint Board during the Society's year ending June 30, 1948, but nothing came of these deliberations.

Venereologists' Group Committee of the British Medical Association.—The setting up of this body was largely due to the Society's efforts, and at the Annual General Meeting in July, 1949, the Hon. Secretary announced that the committee was going strong.

British Federation against the Venereal Diseases.—In October, 1950, I suggested to the Society that it would be a good thing to foster the formation of a body composed of voluntary bodies concerned in activities which might lead to the discouragement of practices promoting the contraction of venereal disease. This was because there was then no voluntary body in the United Kingdom which was actively concerned in combating venereal diseases. The Society formed a working committee and eventually the British Federation against the Venereal Diseases was formed. In the Society's year 1950 to 1951 the Society made a contribution of £100 to the funds of the Federation.

Two questions may be asked in conclusion of this account of the first 30 years of the Society's History.

Has it been worth while, and was it a good thing to make it an independent body, rather than a section of the Royal Society of Medicine?

To both these questions I have no doubt whatever that the answer is in the affirmative. The standard of the discussions has been high, and particularly in the years of the war of 1939-45, the society was a great rallying point for the many officers of the Armed Forces whom circumstances had introduced to the study of venereal diseases. As a section of the Royal Society of Medicine I am sure that it would not have wielded nearly so much influence as it has done, nor would it have founded the major periodical in the English language which deals exclusively with venereal disease.

The Society can justly say with modest pride that it has deserved well of its country.

SCOTTISH BRANCH OF THE M.S.S.V.D

BY

ROBERT FORGAN

Seeing that it was in the mind of a Scottish venereologist, Dr. David Watson, that the idea of a society of venereologists first took shape, it was not surprising that a Scottish Branch was formed the year after the Society was founded in London.

Mr. David Lees, Director of the Venereal Diseases Department of the Royal Infirmary Edinburgh, was its first President. From the outset it was arranged that meetings of the Branch should be held alternately in Edinburgh and Glasgow, with an occasional visit to other centres: *e.g.* Dundee and Stirling. The membership of the Scottish Branch differed somewhat from that of the parent body, in that many of its members were men whose main clinical activities lay outside venereology. In the early years of the Branch's life this fact in no way prejudiced its success; dermatologists played a leading part in the discussions, and urologists and physicians also were interested members. More recently, for a variety of reasons, the successors of these men have not had the same interest in venereology. It cannot be said to have been to the benefit of the M.S.S.V.D. that in the West of Scotland the authorities have always been content to have the male V.D. clinics conducted mostly by those who were not primarily venereologists. Fortunately, the same is not true of those in charge of the female V.D. clinics: and it is worthy of note that the Scottish Branch has had no fewer than three Madam Presidents.

The list of Presidents is as follows:

Mr. David Lees of Edinburgh.
 Dr. R. C. L. Batchelor, who succeeded Mr. Lees as Director of the V.D. Department, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.
 Dr. W. G. Clark, Deputy Medical Officer of Health of Glasgow, and later Chief Medical Officer of Health of Edinburgh.
 Dr. Mary Macnicol of Edinburgh.
 Dr. Fred. Dittmar, Senior Medical Officer of the Scottish Board of Health.
 Professor Carl Browning, Professor of Pathology, Glasgow University.
 Dr. R. C. L. Batchelor—second term of presidency.
 Dr. Nora Wattie, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Glasgow.
 Dr. R. C. L. Batchelor—third term of presidency.
 Dr. Marjorie Murrell, Consultant Physician,

Venereology Department, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

The list of Secretaries is as follows:

Dr. Robert Forgan, V.D. Medical Officer, Lanarkshire.
 Dr. Nora Wattie, Glasgow.
 Dr. Robert Lees, V.D. Department, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

Dr. David Watson, the founder of the society, has already been referred to. His opinions, based on long experience, carried great weight with the members of the Branch.

The untimely death of Mr. David Lees deprived the Scottish Branch of a virile leader. The senior members have nostalgic memories of the golf meeting at Gleneagles, held year after year, at which Mr. Lees and numerous members of his staff were always present. It was his idea, and he brought to it the liveliness that characterized all he did.

Dr. Batchelor did much for the Branch in the years that followed, and he was elected to the presidential chair for three separate periods.

Mention should also be made of Colonel L. W. Harrison, doyen of the specialty of venereal diseases, from whose advice the Branch benefited repeatedly in its early years, and at whose feet a number of the members of the Branch had sat during or after World War I. The most distinguished of these was the celebrated dermatologist, Dr. W. Herbert Brown, who, until ill health prevented him, was a regular attender at the meetings of the Branch, both in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Dr. Mary Liston of Edinburgh was another who supported the Branch by her presence. Her interest in trichomonal infections was shared by her brother, Colonel W. Glen Liston: and he was one who early showed the *Trichomonas* to be involved in some cases of non-specific urethritis in the male.

Dr. Nora Wattie deserves a special honourable mention, for she acted as Secretary for many years and continued in that capacity throughout her term of Presidency.

The chief difference between the proceedings of the Society (meeting almost always in London) and of the Scottish Branch (meeting more or less alternately in Edinburgh and Glasgow), is the fact that in

Scotland clinical cases have been shown at a majority of meetings. Sometimes only a few cases are demonstrated, but on one occasion over a score were exhibited. At other meetings discussions have taken place on a wide range of topics, some of which now seem strangely out of date:

Diathermy in the treatment of the complications of gonorrhoea.
 Gonococcal vaccines.
 Arsenical intolerance
 Sulphanilamide in the treatment of gonococcal infections
 A comparison of tuberculous and syphilitic skin conditions
 Life insurance and venereal diseases
 Syphilitic jaundice
 Trichomonal infection of the male
 Female trichomoniasis, and the histology of the vagina.

Perhaps because those born North of the Tweed are credited (or should it be debited?) with a love of argument for argument's sake, the Scottish Branch at several of its meetings engaged in discussions on legislative control of venereal diseases. A meeting, where the business was "Administrative Difficulties

in dealing with Venereal Diseases", was attended by leading Medical Officers of Health from the principal Scottish cities. Many of the difficulties arose from the need for very prolonged treatment and observation: and had it been possible in those distant days to offer us penicillin, we might have asked for nothing more. At a subsequent meeting a debate took place on the Bill drafted by Glasgow Corporation. Another Bill, promoted by Edinburgh Town Council, was introduced in Parliament, and was rejected by a House of Commons with a large majority of Englishmen. Perhaps it was poetic justice that some years later Regulation 33B was vehemently denounced at one of the Scottish Branch meetings!

Unlike the parent body which, during the War, benefited by the presence in London of large numbers of Service medical officers interested in venereology, the Scottish Branch found itself without some of its most active members, for these had joined the Forces. Meetings were suspended after 1942, and the Branch did not resume its work until 1954. Its resurrection was largely due to the energy and enthusiasm of Dr. Robert Lees, now Director of the V.D. Department of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary: and the Branch has had meetings each year since then.

APPENDIX A

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS READ TO THE SOCIETY

(July, 1922—July, 1952)

1922

Jul. 31 Inaugural Annual General Meeting
 Presidential Address

Dr. DAVID WATSON

Nov. 24 Some of the more recent arsenical compounds used in the treatment of syphilis

Maj. A. T. FROST
 (Discussed by 6)

1923

Jan. 26 Vulvo-vaginitis of Girls

Dr. MARGARET RORKE
 (Discussed by 6)

Mar. 23 Syphilis and marriage
 (*Lancet*, 1923, 1, 177)

Dr. AMAND ROUTH
 (Discussed by 11)

May 25 Metastatic gonorrhoea
 Gonococcal arthritis

Sir THOMAS HORDER
 Sir WILLIAM WILLCOX
 (Discussed by 7)

Jun. 29 Continuation of discussion on metastatic gonorrhoea:

Eye affections
 Skin affections
 Cardiovascular affections
 Kidney affections

{ Dr. S. H. BROWNING
 Mr. BASIL LANG
 Dr. H. G. ADAMSON
 Dr. R. A. ROLANDS
 Mr. KENNETH WALKER
 (Discussed by 3)

- Jul.* 20 2nd Annual General Meeting
Vasostomy for the treatment of chronic seminal vesiculitis
Mr. FRANK KIDD
(Discussed by 3)
- Dec.* 7 Presidential Address: Organization and administration of V.D. clinics
League of Nations Conference on Serum Tests for Syphilis at the
State Serum Institute, Copenhagen
Col. L. W. HARRISON
(Discussed by 4)
Col. L. W. HARRISON

1924

- Jan.* 11 Examination of the cerebrospinal fluid in relation to the diagnosis
and treatment of neurosyphilis
Dr. G. HOLMES, followed by
Dr. (later Sir) P. PANTON
and Dr. GREENFIELD
(Discussed by 7)
- Feb.* 29 Instruction of the medical profession and of the lay public with
regard to the facilities provided for the diagnosis and treatment of
venereal diseases
Dr. (later Sir) F. N. KAY
MENZIES, followed by Mr.
F. KIDD, Mr. E. B. TUR-
NER, Prof. WINIFRED CUL-
LIS, and MRS. NEVILLE-
ROLFE
(Discussed by 3)
Col. L. W. HARRISON
(Discussed by 2)
- Suggestion that the Society inquire into the incidence of neurosyphilis
in ex-service men treated for syphilis during the war of 1914–1918.
(Inquiry later undertaken for the Society by Dr. Hamish Nicol)
- Mar.* 28 Gonorrhoea. Infection by secondary organisms
Col. E. T. BURKE, followed
by Dr. FRANCES IVENS
(Discussed by 11)
- Apr.* 25 Bismuth therapy of syphilis
Maj. A. T. FROST
(Discussed by 8)
- May* 30 President's report on neuro-recurrence after arsenobenzol therapy
Epididymitis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1925, 1, 112)
Mr. KENNETH WALKER
(Discussed by 11)
- Nov.* 28 3rd Annual General Meeting (No scientific paper)

1925

- Jan.* 23 Presidential Address: Value of a scientific outlook to the worker in
venereal disease
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1925, 1, 81)
Vaccine therapy of gonococcal infections
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1925, 1, 104, 109)
Col. L. W. HARRISON
- Feb.* 27 Continuation of discussion on vaccine therapy of gonococcal infections
Dr. P. PANTON and Mr.
T. H. C. BENIANS,
followed by Dr. A.
RENSHAW
(Discussed by 5)
Prof. J. W. H. EYRE, fol-
lowed by Dr. D. THOM-
SON
(Discussed by 10)
- Mar.* 27 Gonococcal and syphilitic affections of the eye
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1925, 1, 183, 288, 296, 299)
Discussion opened by Mr.
(later Sir) N. BISHOP
HARMAN, Mr. A. C. HUD-
SON, and Mr. T. H. C.
BENIANS
(Discussed by 4)
- Apr.* 24 Toxic effects of arsenobenzol treatment and their prevention
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1925, 1, 198, 218)
Mr. D. LEES
(Discussed by 7)
- May* 29 Diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases in pregnancy
Sir HENRY SIMPSON, fol-
lowed by Mr. ALECK
BOURNE
(Discussed by 4)

Jul. 24 4th Annual General Meeting (No scientific paper)

Nov. 27 Medico-legal problems in relation to venereal disease
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1926, 2, 36, 51, 55)

Presidential Address
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1926, 2, 59)

Dr. F. G. CROOKSHANK,
followed by A. W. EWART
WORT, Esq., Barrister-at-
LAW
(Discussed by 6)
Dr. WILFRED S. FOX

1926

Jan. 29 Diagnosis and treatment of urethritis and cervicitis in the female
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1926, 2, 182, 194)

Feb. 26 Syphilis of the heart and aorta
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1926, 2, 117, 126, 136)

Mar. 26 Marriage and syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1926, 2, 219, 223)

Apr. 30 Marriage and syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1926, 2, 308, 323, 334)

May 26 Marriage and gonorrhoea
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1926, 2, 338, 355)

Jul. 9 5th Annual General Meeting (No scientific paper)

Nov. 26 Gonorrhoea. Treatment by a new type of vaccine
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1927, 3, 33, 53)

Dr. DOROTHY LOGAN and
Dr. VIOLET RUSSELL
(Discussed by 9)
Sir THOMAS HORDER, fol-
lowed by Dr. F. W. PRICE
(Discussed by 3)
Dr. G. RIDDOCH and Dr.
P. PANTON
(Discussed by 6)
Dr. G. LACAPÈRE (*Paris*),
followed by Dr. R. C.
JEWESBURY
(Discussed by 4)
Mr. J. JOHNSTON ABRAHAM
(Discussed by 7)

Col. L. W. HARRISON and
Maj. E. C. LAMBKIN
(Discussed by 9)

1927

Jan. 26 Presidential Address: Place of specialism in medicine with particular
reference to venereal disease
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1927, 3, 79)

Meeting at the Medical School, Cambridge:

- (1) Two reels of film on gonorrhoea
Three reels of film on syphilis
- (2) Three cases of gonococcal septicaemia
- (3) Specimens of syphilitic skulls

Feb. 25 Urethritis as seen through the urethroscope
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1927, 3, 169, 181, 189)

Mar. 25 Place of venereal disease in the medical curriculum
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1927, 3, 196, 203)

Apr. 29 Prophylaxis of neurosyphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1927, 3, 273, 290)

May 27 Prognosis and treatment of neurosyphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1928, 4, 44, 55, 64)

Jul. 15 6th Annual General Meeting
Some problems associated with transmission of syphilis to the
second and third generation
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1927, 3, 218)

Nov. 25 Yaws
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1928, 4, 44, 55, 64)

Sir H. D. ROLLESTON

Col. L. W. HARRISON

Dr. C. SEARLE
Dr. H. B. RODERICK
(Discussed by 5)
Dr. F. C. DOBLE, followed
by Dr. A. CAMPBELL
(Discussed by 5)
Dr. J. H. SEQUEIRA
(Discussed by 13)
Dr. REDVERS N. IRONSIDE
(Discussed by 10)
Dr. G. RIDDOCH
(Discussed by 10)

Dr. D. N. NABARRO
(Apparently no discussion)

Dr. P. MANSON-BAHR, fol-
lowed by Dr. H. S.
STANNUS
(Discussed by 5)

1928

Jan. 27 Antenatal treatment of venereal disease—Syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1928, 4, 107, 123)

Feb. 24 Antenatal treatment of venereal disease—Gonorrhoea
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1928, 4, 134, 144, 154)

Dr. D. N. NABARRO
(Discussed by 8)

{ Prof. LOUISE MCILROY
Dr. MARGARET RORKE
(Discussed by 6)

- Mar. 30* Antenatal treatment of venereal disease—Gonorrhoea
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1928, 4, 205, 210, 217)
- Apr. 27* Syphilis in relation to the aetiology and diagnosis of malignant disease
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1928, 4, 189, 193)
- Jun. 1* Syphilis in relation to the aetiology and diagnosis of tuberculosis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1928, 4, 290, 293, 303)
- Jul. 14* 7th Annual General Meeting (at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford)
Some remarks on the more remote complications of gonorrhoea
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1928, 4, 249, 265)
- Nov. 30* Presidential Address: Venereal disease from the epidemiological point
of view
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1929, 5, 1, 30)
- 1929**
- Jan. 25* Treatment of general paralysis of the insane by pyretotherapy
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1929, 5, 85, 95, 102)
- Feb. 22* Diagnosis and treatment of non-venereal diseases of the genitalia
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1929, 5, 114, 128)
- Apr. 5* Problems of the treatment of venereal diseases in the Mercantile
Marine
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1929, 5, 202, 210, 220; see also *B.J.V.D.*, 1930, 6, 27)
- May 3* Vasostomy and its place in the early history of urethritis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1930, 6, 79, 88)
- May 31* Review of experimental work in syphilis and its possible application
to man
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1929, 5, 173)
- Jul. 12* 8th Annual General Meeting
Account of Dr. Louise Pearce's work in relation to Col. Harrison's
review of experimental syphilis
- Nov. 29* Continued discussion on experimental syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1929, 5, 267)
- Observations on the urinary excretion of Novarsenobillon in syphilis
and its relation to toxic effects
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1930, 6, 1, 20)
- 1930**
- Jan. 31* Treatment of Wassermann-fast syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1930, 6, 181, 203)
- Feb. 28* Syphilitic diseases of the eye
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1930, 6, 219, 224, 234)
- Mar. 28* Vulvo-vaginitis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1930, 6, 285, 301, 318)
- May 8* Stricture of the urethra
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1930, 6, 267, 279)
- May 30* Some pitfalls in the diagnosis and treatment of inherited syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1931, 7, 1, 25)
- Jul. 12* 9th Annual General Meeting (at East Suffolk and Ipswich General
Hospital)
History of the development of a venereal disease clinic
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1931, 7, 58)
- Nov. 28* Application of the synoptic method of teaching to syphilis and yaws
(Meeting at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum)
- Mr. (later Sir) EARDLEY
HOLLAND, followed by
Dr. F. H. LACEY
(Discussed by 11)
- Mr. ARCHIBALD LEITCH
(Discussed by 5)
- Dr. L. S. T. BURRELL, fol-
lowed by Dr. S. R.
GLOYNE
(Discussed by 9)
- Dr. A. G. GIBSON
- Dr. F. J. H. COUTTS
(Discussed by 6)
- Dr. W. D. NICOL, followed
by Dr. J. M. MACKENZIE
(Discussed by 8)
- Dr. H. C. SEMON
(Discussed by 8)
- Dr. H. M. HANSCHHELL, fol-
lowed by Dr. A. O. F.
ROSS
(Discussed by 10 including re-
presentatives of the Joint
Advisory Committee of the
Board of Trade and Ministry
of Health, National Union of
Seamen, British Sailors'
Society, Shipping Federation,
British Social Hygiene
Council).
- Mr. F. KIDD
(Discussed by 10)
- Col. L. W. HARRISON
(Discussed by 4)
- Dr. LOUISE PEARCE
(*Rockefeller Institute, New
York*)
- Dr. V. E. LLOYD, followed
by Dr. N. L. LLOYD
(Discussed by 8)
- Col. E. T. BURKE
(Discussed by 8)
- Mr. P. G. DOYNE and Mr.
S. G. DOYNE, followed
by Dr. S. H. BROWNING
(Discussed by 9)
- Dr. B. B. SHARP, followed
by Dr. KATHLEEN BROWN
(Discussed by 5)
- Mr. R. H. JOCELYN SWAN
(Discussed by 7)
- Dr. D. N. NABARRO
(Discussed by 5)
- Dr. F. FOWLER WARD
- Dr. S. H. DAWKES

1931

- Jan. 30* The sex factor in determining the course of syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1931, 7, 151, 174)
- Feb. 27* Presidential Address: Gonococcal arthritis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1932, 8, 79, 192, 200)
- Mar. 27* Demonstration of various flocculation tests for syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1931, 7, 89, 98, 101, 105, 120)
- Apr. 24* Impotence
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1931, 7, 289)
- May 29* Pelouze's treatment of gonorrhoea
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1931, 7, 187, 209)
- Jul. 10* 10th Annual General Meeting (at the National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1.)
The following cases were shown:
Benign syphilitic encephalitis
Inherited neurosyphilis
Artificial fever in the treatment of neurosyphilis
- Nov. 27* Chemotherapy—new remedies in the treatment of syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1932, 8, 155, 181)
- Col E. T. BURKE
(Discussed by 6)
Mr. D. LEES
(Discussed by 10)
Dr. T. E. OSMOND, followed
by Dr. L. W. CANN, Dr.
S. DE NAVASQUEZ, and Dr.
R. W. B. ELLIS
(Discussed by 3)
Mr. KENNETH WALKER
(Discussed by 7)
Dr. F. W. F. PURCELL
(Discussed by 7)
- Dr. C. P. SYMONDS
(Discussed by 6)
Dr. MACDONALD
CRITCHLEY
Dr. G. RIDDOCH
Dr. G. M. FINDLAY
(Discussed by 8)

1932

- Jan. 29* Observations on syphilis of the nervous system
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1932, 8, 237, 254)
- Feb. 26* The reason of the failure of venereal disease clinics to attract women patients
- Apr. 8* Toxic jaundice and anti-syphilitic treatment
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1933, 9, 65, 76)
- Apr. 29* Maternal mortality in all cases of pregnancy that had received antenatal treatment
- May 27* Attitude of the life assurance societies to the venereal diseases
- Jul. 9* 11th Annual General Meeting (at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases)
Climatic bubo
- Nov. 25* Cases: (1) Aortic aneurysm with double aortic lesion
(2) Gumma of leg
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1933, 9, 348)
- Nov. 25* Difficult problems. What should "A" do?
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1933, 9, 31, 33, 42, 44)
- The President, Mr. D. LEES
(Discussed by 8)
Dr. T. ANWYL DAVIES
(Discussed by 11, including
Dr. (later Sir) Allen Daley,
L.C.C., and the Matron,
St. Paul's Hospital)
- Sir WILLIAM WILLCOX
(Discussed by 6)
Prof. F. J. BROWNE
(Discussed by 7)
- Mr. H. W. MELVILLE (President of the National Provident Assurance Society), followed by Dr. OTTO MAY (Prudential Assurance Co.)
(Discussed by 7)
- Dr. CARMICHAEL LOW, followed by Mr. WALTERS, Dr. H. S. STANNUS, Dr. G. M. FINDLAY, and Dr. HOPE CARLTON
Mr. D. LEES
- Dr. F. C. DOBLE, followed by Dr. LYNETTE HEMMANT
(Discussed by 18)

1933

- Jan. 27* Presidential Address: Third-generation syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1933, 9, 1, 110)
- Feb. 24* Drug resistance
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1933, 9, 83, 98)
- Mar. 31* Non-gonococcal urethritis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1933, 9, 173)
- Dr. D. N. NABARRO
(Discussed by 5)
Prof. WARRINGTON YORKE
(Discussed by 7)
Mr. A. H. HARKNESS
(Discussed by 7)

- Apr. 28* A new method for the management of gonorrhoea
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1933, 9, 147, 166) Dr. P. A. CLEMENTS
- Apr. 28* Gonococcus ecto-antigen
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1933, 9, 159, 166) Dr. J. O. OLIVER
(Discussed by 8)
- May 26* Prevention and treatment of local complications of gonorrhoea in the male
Dr. V. E. LLOYD
(Discussed by 5)
- Jul. 8* 12th Annual General Meeting (at Horton Mental Hospital)
Relation of syphilis to mental disorder and the treatment of general paralysis of the insane by malaria
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1933, 9, 219, 235) Dr. W. D. NICOL
- Malaria inoculation by mosquito
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1933, 9, 230, 235) Lt.-Col. S. P. JAMES, C.M.G.,
F.R.S.
(Discussed by 8)
- Nov. 24* Treatment of congenital syphilis in children
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1934, 10, 82, 90) The President, Dr. D. N. NABARRO
(Discussed by 10)
- 1934**
- Jan. 26* Gonorrhoea in gynaecological practice
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1934, 10, 82, 90) Mr. (later Sir) EARDLEY HOLLAND
(Discussed by 11)
- Feb. 23* Manifestations of syphilis in bones Dr. A. E. MACLACHLAN
(Discussed by 7)
- Mar. 23* Some observations concerning the prophylaxis and chemotherapy of venereal diseases Dr. CECIL B. VOGEL
(Discussed by 8)
- Apr. 27* Collaboration between the V.D. and other special departments
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1934, 10, 233, 243) Mr. C. H. MILLS
(Discussed by 9)
- May 30* Venereal disease in literature
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1934, 10, 147, 175) Dr. J. D. ROLLESTON
(Discussed by Sir D'Arcy Power and 5 others)
- Jul. 14* 13th Annual General Meeting (at St. Thomas's Hospital)
The design and administration of the V.D. department at St. Thomas's Hospital with remarks on the history of the department
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1934, 10, 223) Col. L. W. HARRISON
- Routine laboratory tests carried out in the laboratory of the same department Demonstrated by Dr. T. E. OSMOND and Dr. K. E. A. HUGHES
- Nov. 30* Clinical problems:
(1) The defaulting seaman
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1935, 11, 28) Dr. H. M. HANSCHALL
- (2) The defaulting prostitute
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1935, 11, 28) Mr. H. NICOL
(Discussed by 12)
- 1935**
- Jan. 25* Urological conditions in relation to venereal diseases
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1935, 11, 116, 126) Mr. J. SWIFT JOLLY
(Discussed by 11)
- Feb. 22* Clinical problems:
(3) The defaulting child
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1935, 11, 91) Dr. D. N. NABARRO
- (4) The defaulting travelling man
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1935, 11, 98, 105) Mr. H. NICOL
(Discussed by 7)
- Mar. 29* Value of serum reactions in the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1935, 11, 177, 191) Dr. T. E. OSMOND
(Discussed by 9)
- May 3* Some problems in the diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular syphilis Dr. W. EVANS
Dr. T. ANWYL DAVIES
(Discussed by 3)
- May 31* Certain metastatic complications of gonorrhoea
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1935, 11, 157, 168) Sir R. STANTON WOODS
(Discussed by 10)
- Jul. 13* 14th Annual General Meeting (at Coldharbour House Children's Home, Wadden)
Presidential Address
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1935, 11, 203) Dr. MARGARET RORKE
- Management of vulvo-vaginitis in children
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1935, 11, 207) Dr. KATHLEEN BROWN
(Discussed by 3)
- Nov. 29* Gastro-intestinal syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1936, 12, 1, 4) Dr. (later Sir) J. W. MCNEE
(Discussed by 9)

1936

- Jan. 31* Aetiology and treatment of prostatitis and vesiculitis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1936, 12, 29, 35)
- Feb. 28* Medico-legal aspects of venereal disease
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1936, 12, 88, 99)
- Mar. 27* Lymphogranuloma inguinale (poradenitis)
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1936, 12, 61, 68)
- Apr. 24* Recent research in connexion with venereal disease
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1936, 12, 171, 187)
- May 22* Artificial fever therapy and gonococcal infections
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1936, 12, 133, 167)
- Jul. 11* 15th Annual General Meeting (at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital)
Iridocyclitis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1936, 12, 198)
Gonococcal conjunctivitis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1936, 12, 202)
- Nov. 27* Experiences with anti-syphilitic treatment from the pre-Salvarsan era to the present and its influence on present treatment practice
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1937, 13, 1, 23, 76)
- Mr. W. K. IRWIN
(Discussed by 8)
- Dr. W. D. R. THOMPSON
(Discussed by 9, including Mr. G. M. Castle, Solicitor)
- Dr. H. N. FAIRLEY and Dr. H. S. STANNUS
(Discussed by 6)
- Dr. T. E. OSMOND
(Discussed by 11)
- Dr. W. M. SIMPSON, (*Director, Kettering Institute of Medical Research, Dayton, Ohio*)
(Discussed by 4)
- Mr. C. L. GIMBLETT
- Mr. A. CADDY
- Col. L. W. HARRISON
(Discussed by 9)

1937

- Jan. 29* Vaginal discharges
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1937, 13, 102, 110, 209)
- Feb. 26* Venereal diseases of animals
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1937, 13, 192, 204)
- Apr. 2* Nature and cause of phobias with special reference to syphilophobia
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1938, 14, 119, 127)
- Apr. 30* Prophylaxis and treatment of neurosyphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1937, 13, 141, 167)
- May 28* Film on artificial fever therapy of gonococcal arthritis (lent by Dr. W. M. Simpson (*Ohio*))
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1937, 13, 267)
Manifestations of syphilis as seen in the nose and throat to-day
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1938, 14, 235)
- Jul. 10* 16th Annual General Meeting (at Horton Mental Hospital)
Treatment of general paralysis of the insane by malaria

Histology of general paralysis of the insane
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1937, 13, 239)
Demonstration of the care of mosquitoes used for malarial inoculation
- Oct. 29* Presidential Address: Clinical observations on the treatment of gonorrhoea with sulphanilamide
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1938, 14, 18, 25)
- Nov. 26* The clap and the pox in English literature
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1938, 14, 105, 114)
- Mr. ALAN BREWS
(Discussed by 5)
- Dr. R. LOVELL
(Discussed by 8)
- Dr. J. A. HALFIELD
(Discussed by 11)
- Dr. W. D. NICOL and Dr. E. L. HUTTON
(Discussed by 10)
- Mr. A. J. KING
- Mr. F. C. W. CAPPS
(Discussed by 10)
- Dr. W. D. NICOL and Dr. E. L. HUTTON
Dr. A. J. GALBRAITH
- Mr. P. G. SHUTE (Technician)
- Dr. H. M. HANSHELL
(Discussed by 12)
- Sir D'ARCY POWER
(Discussed by 5, including Dr. J. D. Rolleston)

1938

- Jan. 28* Experimental data on anti-syphilitic hyperthermia produced by physical agents
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1938, 14, 71, 85)
- Feb. 25* Relationship of the complement-fixation test to the diagnosis and treatment of gonorrhoea
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1938, 14, 153, 169, 177)
- Mar. 25* Chronic cervicitis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1938, 14, 187, 192)
- Prof. ALBERT BESSEMANS (*Ghent*)
(Discussed by 10)
- Dr. I. N. ORPWOOD PRICE and Dr. T. E. OSMOND
(Discussed by 7)
- Mr. ALECK BOURNE
(Discussed by 8)

- Apr. 29 Histopathology of general paralysis of the insane
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1938, 14, 197, 217)
- Jul. 9 17th Annual General Meeting (at the National Temperance Hospital)
Demonstration of artificial fever treatment (illustrated by a film)
RESOLUTION: That the Society should endeavour to secure the
establishment of a Fellowship of Research in Venereal Diseases
- Nov. 25 Venereal diseases control in Scandinavia and Holland
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1939, 15, 1, 141)

Dr. A. J. GALBRAITH
(Discussed by 6)

Dr. W. KERR RUSSELL
Col. L. W. HARRISON,
seconded by Dr. D. N.
NABARRO
Col. L. W. HARRISON, fol-
lowed by Dr. M. RORKE

1939

- Jan. 27 Chemotherapy with sulphonamides
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1939, 15, 83)
- Feb. 24 } General discussion on sulphonamide therapy of gonorrhoea
Mar. 10 } (*B.J.V.D.*, 1939, 15, 100)
- Apr. 28 Tuberculosis and syphilis, including the treatment of syphilis in
tuberculous subjects and the diagnosis of syphilides and tubercu-
lides
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1939, 15, 171, 178)
- May 19 Visit to the factory of Messrs. Boots Pure Drug Co. (by 32 members)
- *Jul. 22 18th Annual General Meeting (at the London Hospital)
Demonstration of a case of gonococcal arthritis under pyrexial
treatment with the Kettering Hypertherm
Film on treatment of gonococcal arthritis

Dr. G. A. H. BUTTLE
(Discussed by 6)
Opened by Maj. A. J. KING
and Dr. V. E. LLOYD
(Discussed by 19)
Dr. H. C. SEMON, follow-
ed by Dr. R. R. TRAIL
(Discussed by 8)

Lt.-Col. A. J. KING

1940

- †Mar. 9 Presidential Address: Anti-venereal measures in war-time
- Apr. 27 Proto-zoology of *Trichomonas vaginalis*
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1940, 16, 34, 113)
Clinical aspects of infestation by *Trichomonas vaginalis*
- May 25 Causes and prevention of failures of chemotherapy of gonorrhoea
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1940, 16, 211, 232)
- Jun. 22 Blood dyscrasia in the treatment of venereal diseases
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1941, 17, 125, 166)
- Jul. 13 19th Annual General Meeting
Tryparsamide in neurosyphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1941, 17, 67)
Stovarsol in the treatment of congenital and acquired syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1941, 17, 87, 118)
Neocryl and tryparsamide therapy
No further general meeting was held in 1940.

Col. L. W. HARRISON
(Discussed by 10)
Col. W. GLEN LISTON

Dr. P. A. CLEMENTS
(Discussed by 5)
Dr. MORNA RAWLINS,
followed by Mr. A. H.
HARKNESS
(Discussed by 12)
Lt.-Col. E. T. BURKE
(Discussed by 7)

Dr. R. C. L. BATCHELOR

Dr. D. N. NABARRO

Dr. A. O. F. ROSS
(Discussed by 8)

1941

- Mar. 25 Intensive treatment of gonorrhoea and non-gonococcal urethritis
with sulphapyridine
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1941, 17, 202, 221)
Exhibit of ten sections showing renal lesions caused by sulphapyridine
haematuria
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1942, 18, 13)
- Apr. 29 How to get the infected woman under treatment
- May 27 Venereal buboes
- Jun. 24 The necessity of the clinician making the best use of the laboratory
facilities in the diagnosis of venereal diseases
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1941, 17, 229, 239)

Lt.-Col. A. J. KING and
Maj. D. I. WILLIAMS

Maj. N. T. WHITEHEAD
(Discussed by 11)

Dr. MORNA RAWLINS
(Discussed by 10)
Dr. H. M. HANSCHALL
(Discussed by 12)
Dr. I. N. ORPWOOD PRICE
(Discussed by 9)

* Owing to the outbreak of the war, no further scientific meeting was held in 1939.
During the war of 1939-45 meetings were held on Saturday afternoons instead of Friday evenings.
† Announcement of death of Dr. David Watson, Jan. 27, 1940.

- Jul. 26* 20th Annual General Meeting
Present trend of incidence of venereal diseases in England and Wales
and methods of control
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1941, 17, 249, 256)
- Col. L. W. HARRISON
(Discussed by 16)

1942

- Feb. 28* Pyrethotherapy by intravenous T.A.B. vaccine in sulphonamide
resistant gonorrhoea and non-gonococcal urethritis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1942, 18, 47, 65)
- Maj. C. S. NICOL
(Discussed by 9)
- Mar. 28* Methods of enlightenment of the general public on venereal diseases
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1942, 18, 77, 80)
- Col. L. W. HARRISON
(Discussed by 16, including
M.O's H. and members of the
British Social Hygiene Council).
- Apr. 25* Need for further powers to deal with sources of infection, contacts,
and defaulters
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1942, 18, 84, 93)
- Maj. S. M. LAIRD
(Discussed by 25)
- RESOLUTION: That in the opinion of this meeting of the Medical
Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases, further measures,
legislative, and administrative, are needed to deal with sources of
infection, contacts, and defaulters
- (Moved by Dr. R. FORGAN,
seconded by Mr. H.
NICOL, and carried *nem.*
con.)
- May 16* Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. Joint meeting with the Physical
Medicine Section of the Royal Society of Medicine on gonococcal
arthritis
- May 30* The Secretary announced that the resolution taken on April 25 had
been sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Health, Chief Medical Officer
Ministry of Health, Society of Medical Officers of Health, Central
Council for Health Education, and Association of Municipal
Corporations
- Gonococcal arthritis
- Non-gonococcal urethritis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1942, 18, 106, 112, 116)
- Jun. 27* One year's experience with massive arsenotherapy of syphilis
- Maj. G. D. KERSLEY, follow-
ed by Lt.-Col. A. J. KING
Wing Cdr. G. L. M. Mc-
ELLIGOTT, followed by
Dr. I. N. ORPWOOD PRICE
(Discussed by 15)
- Jul. 25* 21st Annual General Meeting
Non-gonococcal vaginal discharges
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1943, 19, 3)
- Capt. H. C. HAIR, R.C.A.M.C.,
followed by Dr. J. H.
SEQUEIRA
(Discussed by 13)
- Mr. ALECK BOURNE
(Discussed by 11)

1943

- Jan. 30* Contact investigation in venereal disease control
- Maj. P. PADGET (U.S. Army
Medical Corps).
(Discussed by 15)
- Mar. 27* Jaundice in syphilitics
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1943, 19, 52, 58)
- Maj. J. MARSHALL, followed
by Dr. J. McMICHAEL
and Maj. T. E. ANDERSON
(Discussed by 15)
- Apr. 17* Sulphonamide treatment of gonorrhoea in women
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1943, 19, 95)
- Maj. MARJORIE BOLTON
(Discussed by 17)
- May 29* *Trichomonas vaginalis* infestation in women
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1943, 19, 121, 126)
- Sq. Ldr. JEAN MORTON,
followed by Capt. EVA
GALLAGHER
(Discussed by 16)
- Jun. 26* Use and significance of serum tests for syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1943, 19, 108)
- Col. L. W. HARRISON
and Brig. T. E. OSMOND,
followed by Dr. G. M.
RICHARDSON
(Discussed by 10)

- Jul. 27* 22nd Annual General Meeting
Hyperthermia in the treatment of resistant gonococcal and non-gonococcal urethritis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1943, 19, 141)

Physiological and biochemical changes after fever treatment
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1943, 19, 155)

- Oct. 30* Drug resistance in gonorrhoea with special reference to aetiology and treatment
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1944, 20, 2)

- Nov. 27* Is a "new deal" in venereal diseases control necessary?
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1944, 20, 19, 21)

RESOLUTION proposed by Dr. Price and seconded by Dr. Mascall:
"That a Sub-Committee be formed to formulate a policy for the conduct of the Venereal Diseases Scheme".

Referred to the Council for selection of names (see Council Meeting of February 24, 1945).

Lt. Col. A. J. KING, Maj.
D. I. WILLIAMS, and Maj.
C. S. NICOL

Capt. J. WALLACE and Lt.
S. R. M. BUSHBY
(Discussed by 10)

Mr. A. H. HARKNESS

(Discussed by 13)

Dr. I. N. ORPWOOD PRICE,
followed by Dr. J. A.
BURGESS
(Discussed by 12)

1944

- Jan. 29* Intensive treatment of syphilis

Arising from the above:

Secondary fever and its management
Blood dyscrasic reactions

Hepato- and renal reactions
Encephalopathy due to treatment
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1944, 20, 154)

- Feb. 26* Control of the venereal diseases

- Mar. 25* Prevention of congenital syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1944, 20, 61, 65)

- Apr. 29* Sulphonamide therapy of gonorrhoea in the male
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1944, 20, 97)

- May 20* Penicillin in venereal disease
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1944, 20, 133, 136)

- Jul. 22* 23rd Annual General Meeting
Venereal diseases in the Soviet Union
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1945, 21, 2)

- Nov. 25* Social aspects of venereal disease
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1945, 21, 12, 15, 17)

Lt.-Col. D. M. PILLSBURY
(Senior Consultant in Der-
matology, U.S. Army)
Capt. R. H. CREDE, U.S.M.C.
Maj. CHARLES J. COURVILLE
U.S.M.C.

Maj. J. D. MYERS, U.S.M.C.
Capt. CARL R. WISE, U.S.M.C.
(Discussed by 7)

Col. JOHN E. GORDON,
U.S.M.C., (Division of
Preventive Medicine, U.S.
Army)
(Discussed by 13)

Dr. NORA WATTIE, followed
by Dr. D. N. NABARRO
(Discussed by 10)

Maj. D. I. WILLIAMS, Maj.
C. S. NICOL, and Lt.-Col.
A. J. KING
(Discussed by 12)

Prof. Sir ALEXANDER
FLEMING, followed by Dr.
JACK SUCHET
(Discussed by 7)

Dr. J. A. SCOTT
(Discussed by 14)

Miss D. M. MANCHÉE (V.D.
Almoner, St. Mary's Hos-
pital, London), followed
by Miss M. A. WAILES
(London County Coun-
cil) and Miss H. M.
JOHNS (Social Worker,
Newcastle General Hos-
pital)
(Discussed by 15)

1945

- Jan. 27* Difficulties in the successful treatment of venereal disease patients
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1945, 21, 47)
- Feb. 24* Constructive proposals of the sub-committee of the Society on "The general principles of administration and staffing of V.D. clinics"
- Mar. 24* Ambulatory treatment of early syphilitic infection with penicillin and with intensive arsenotherapy
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1945, 21, 65, 166)
- Apr. 28* Cutaneous manifestations of gonorrhoea
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1945, 21, 93)
- May 26* Amendments to the proposals of the Sub-committee of the Society on the staffing, etc., of V.D. clinics
- Treatment of infective arthritis with special reference to hyperthermia
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1946, 22, 1)
- Jul. 28* 24th Annual General Meeting
Therapy of early syphilis with penicillin
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1945, 21, 139)
- Treatment of gonorrhoea with penicillin
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1945, 21, 150)
- Nov. 24* Prevention of syringe-transmitted hepatitis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1946, 22, 29)
- Dr. DAVID ERSKINE
(Discussed by 7)
- Discussion opened by Dr. I. N. ORPWOOD PRICE
(Discussed by 'many' members)
- Surgn.-Capt. T. R. LLOYD-JONES, R.N., and Surgn.-Lt.-Cdr. F. G. MAITLAND, R.N.V.R.
(Discussed by 15)
- Mr. A. H. HARKNESS
(Discussed by 10)
- (Discussed by 6)
- Lt.-Col. A. J. KING, Maj. C. S. NICOL, Maj. D. I. WILLIAMS, and Maj. J. LOUDON
(Discussed by 6)
- Col. D. M. PILLSBURY, U.S.M.C. (*Philadelphia*)
(paper read by Col. L. W. HARRISON)
- Lt.-Col. J. MARSHALL
(Discussed by 14)
- Maj. S. M. LAIRD
(Discussed by 14)

1946

- Jan. 26* Non-specific genital infections
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1946, 22, 47)
- Feb. 23* Venereal disease in British West Africa
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1946, 22, 63)
- Mar. 30* Current trends in the treatment of venereal disease
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1946, 22, 102)
- Apr. 27* Treatment of neurosyphilis
Changes in the cerebrospinal fluid in neurosyphilis after malaria therapy
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1946, 22, 112, 121)
- May 25* Venereal disease in the Armed Forces overseas
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1946, 22, 149, 158)
- Jun. 29* RESOLUTION: Proposed by Dr. R. Forgan and seconded by Dr. R. Lees:
"That this Society make itself responsible for a comprehensive account of the war-time experiences of venereologists, both service and civilian, and that, subject to the Official Secrets Act not being contravened, the account to be published in the *British Journal of Venereal Diseases*".
"(2) Further, that the Council of the Society, after consideration of the reports of such venereologists, submit to interested bodies recommendations regarding education and on the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases in the Services."
Referred to the Council for appropriate action.
Treatment of the infected female by penicillin
- Jul. 27* 25th Annual General Meeting
Presidential Address: Management and treatment of late and latent syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1946, 22, 171)
- Oct. 26* Venereal diseases in the British-occupied zone of Germany
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1947, 23, 20)
- Maj. M. H. SALAMAN
(Discussed by 6)
- Lt.-Col. R. R. WILLCOX
(paper read by Dr. A. E. WILKINSON)
(Discussed by 5)
- Lt.-Col. R. R. WILLCOX
(Discussed by 13)
- Dr. W. D. NICOL
- Dr. MAEVE WHELEN
(Discussed by 10)
- Dr. R. LEES, followed by
Dr. D. J. CAMPBELL
(Discussed by 12)
- General discussion by 20 members and guests
- Dr. G. L. M. McELLIGOTT
(Discussed by 11)
- Dr. F. R. CURTIS
(Discussed by 7)

Nov. 30 Cardiovascular syphilis

Dr. J. A. W. McCLUSKIE
(Discussed by 9)

1947

Jan. 25 Smear and culture diagnosis in gonorrhoea
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1947, 23, 53)

Prof. J. W. McLEOD
(Discussed by 9)

Feb. 22 Serological Wassermann "problem" cases
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1947, 23, 61)

Dr. R. THOMSON
(Discussed by 12)

Mar. 29 Medical photography. Its application to venereal diseases
(Illustrated by an exhibition of slides, transparencies, and photographs)

Dr. C. HAMILTON WILKIE
(Discussed by 3)

Apr. 26 Epidemiological control of venereal diseases
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1947, 23, 101)

Sir WELDON DALRYMPLE-
CHAMPNEYS
(Discussed by 15)

Jul. 17 Treatment of syphilis with penicillin (Joint meeting with the Section
of Experimental Medicine of the Royal Society of Medicine)
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1948, 24, 1, 9, 11, 16)

Dr. J. EARLE MOORE,
(*Baltimore*) Dr. G. L. M.
McELIGOTT, and Dr. E.
M. LOURIE
(Discussed by 5)

Jul. 26 26th Annual General Meeting
The control of the venereal diseases under the National Health
Service
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1947, 23, 145)

Col. L. W. HARRISON

Oct. 25 Some aspects of gonorrhoea in the female
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1948, 24, 26)

(Discussed by 15)
Dr. C. S. NICOL
(Discussed by 8)

Nov. 29 Psychological aspects of venereal disease
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1948, 24, 59)

Dr. E. D. WITTKOWER
(Discussed by 14)

1948

Jan. 24 Treatment of neurosyphilis with penicillin
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1948, 24, 89)

Dr. J. PURDON MARTIN
(Discussed by 9)

Feb. 21 Non-bacterial infection of the genito-urinary system
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1948, 24, 109)

Dr. W. E. COUTTS (*Chile*)
(Discussed by 11)

Feb. 28 Laboratory aspects of sexual crime
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1948, 24, 68)

Dr. H. S. HOLDEN
(Discussed by 11)

Mar. 20 Venereal affections of the eye

Mr. R. LINDSAY-REA
(Discussed by 11)

Apr. 24 History of the treatment of syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1948, 24, 153)

Mr. J. JOHNSTON ABRAHAM
(Discussed by 8)

May 29 Clinical meeting in the Instructional Block, General Infirmary,
Leeds, at which 42 cases were shown and discussed

Dr. R. LEES

Jun. 25 Visit to Penicillin and Streptomycin Plant and a tour of the Beeston
Factory, Boots Pure Drug Co., Nottingham

Jul. 24 27th Annual General Meeting
Pathology of gonorrhoea
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1948, 24, 137)

Mr. A. H. HARKNESS
(Discussed by 8)

Oct. 29 Two proposals by Dr. F. R. Curtis:

- (1) "That the Society warmly welcomes the action of W.H.O. in giving high priority to venereal disease problems and pledges itself to give W.H.O. full support".
- (2) "That the Society urgently requests W.H.O. to take immediate steps to form under its auspices an international medical association of V.D. societies comparable in status and constitution with the Medical Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases.

The first was passed with the amendment of "full support" to "all assistance possible within our terms of reference"
The second was deferred for further inquiries

Venereal disease as a cause of infertility and sterility

Mr. REYNOLD H. BOYD
(Discussed by 5)

Nov. 26 The teaching of venereology
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1949, 25, 16)

Dr. R. LEES
(Discussed by 12)

1949

Jan. 28 Modern interpretations of serum tests
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1949, 25, 67)

Dr. I. N. ORPWOOD PRICE
(Discussed by 8)

- Feb. 25* Individual and social factors in venereal disease
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1950, 26, 1)
Mar. 25 Some aspects of congenital syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1949, 25, 133)
Apr. 29 Reiter's disease
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1949, 25, 185)
Jul. 23 28th Annual General Meeting
Clinical demonstration at Leicester Royal Infirmary
Presidential Address: The Leicester V.D. Clinic in the National Health Service
Oct. 28 When is treatment without diagnosis on suspicion of venereal disease advantageous to (1) the patient (2) the public health?
Nov. 25 Ophthalmia neonatorum
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1950, 26, 57)
- 1950**
Jan. 27 Recent developments in microscopy
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1950, 26, 73)
Feb. 24 Viruses and venereal diseases
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1950, 26, 177)
Mar. 31 Principles of penicillin therapy
Apr. 28 Cardiovascular syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1950, 26, 109)
Jul. 28 29th Annual General Meeting
Presidential Address: Some random reflections
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1950, 26, 157)
Sep. 22 Treponemal immobilization test in relation to biologic false positive tests for syphilis
Oct. 27 Radiology in syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1951, 27, 59)
Nov. 24 World health and the treponematoses
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1951, 27, 1)
- 1951**
Jan. 26 Skin conditions simulating the lesions of syphilis
Feb. 23 Methods in the current treatment of venereal disease in France
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1951, 27, 75)
Mar. 30 Venereal diseases in the British colonies
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1951, 27, 118, 122, 127)
Apr. 27 Penicillin in the treatment of neurosyphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1951, 27, 132)
Jun. 29 Bejel
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1951, 27, 174)
Jul. 27 30th Annual General Meeting
Presidential Address: Some notes on the history of congenital syphilis
Sep. 28 Pathogenesis of the Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1952, 28, 50)
Oct. 26 Interpretation of serum reactions in late syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1952, 28, 3)
- 1952**
Jan. 25 Possible applications of ACTH and cortisone in syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1952, 28, 106)
Feb. 29 Prostitution and venereal disease in Uruguay
- Dr. R. SUTHERLAND (Medical Adviser to the Central Council for Health Education)
(Discussed by 13)
Dr. D. N. NABARRO
(Discussed by 11)
Mr. A. H. HARKNESS
(Discussed by 8)
Dr. C. HAMILTON WILKIE
(Discussed by 9)
Col. L. W. HARRISON
(Discussed by 9)
Prof. A. SORSBY
(Discussed by 6)
Dr. A. S. MCFARLANE
Prof. S. P. BEDSON, F.R.S.
(Discussed by 5)
Dr. A. R. MARTIN
(Discussed by 11)
Dr. C. S. NICOL
(Discussed by 7)
Dr. R. LEES
(Discussed by 8)
Dr. J. EARLE MOORE
(*Baltimore*)
(Discussed by 9)
Dr. K. HARVEY GASKELL
(Discussed by 5)
Dr. T. GUTHE (W.H.O.)
(Discussed by 8)
Dr. B. RUSSELL
(Discussed by 4)
Dr. P. DUREL (*Paris*)
(Discussed by 4)
Dr. A. M. WILSON RAE,
followed by Dr. G. L. M. McELLIGOTT and Dr. R. LEES
(Discussed by 4)
Dr. W. D. NICOL and Dr. MAEVE WHELEN
(Discussed by 5)
Dr. E. H. HUDSON (*U.S.A.*)
(Discussed by 5)
Dr. MARY MICHAEL-SHAW
(Discussed by 4)
Dr. A. HEYMAN
(Discussed by 6)
Dr. C. P. HEYWOOD
(Discussed by 7)
Dr. G. O. HORNE
(Discussed by 5)
Señorita G. LANZA
(*Uruguay*)
(Discussed by 9)

Mar. 28 Fatal syphilis
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1953, 29, 58, 64, 67)

Apr. 25 Presidential Address: My recent experiences and problems

Jul. 25 Changing concepts in the sero-diagnosis of syphilis: Specific treponemal antibody Wassermann reagent
(*B.J.V.D.*, 1952, 28, 160)

Dr. G. L. M. McELLIGOTT,
followed by Dr. A. O. F.
ROSS and Prof. W. D.
NEWCOMB
(Discussed by 4)
Dr. D. J. CAMPBELL
(Discussed by 3)
Dr. R. Q. NELSON, Jr.
(*U.S.A.*)
(Discussed by 2)

APPENDIX B

OFFICERS OF THE M.S.S.V.D.

PRESIDENTS (1922-52)

- 1922-23 David Watson, M.D.
- 1923-25 Brevet-Col. L. W. Harrison, D.S.O., K.H.P.(ret.), F.R.C.P.(Ed.).
- 1925-26 Wilfred S. Fox, F.R.C.P.
- 1926-28 Sir Humphry D. Rolleston, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., F.R.C.P.
- 1928-30 Francis J. H. Coutts, C.B., M.D., D.P.H.
- 1930-32 David Lees, D.S.O., F.R.C.S.(Ed.).
- 1932-34 David Nunes Nabarro, F.R.C.P.
- 1934-36 Margaret Rorke, M.B.
- 1936-38 H. M. Hanschell, D.S.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- 1938-42 Brevet-Col. L. W. Harrison, D.S.O., K.H.P.(ret.), F.R.C.P.(Ed.).
- 1942-45 Brig. T. E. Osmond, B.A., M.B.
- 1945-47 Air Cdre G. L. M. McElligott, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- 1947-48 A. H. Harkness, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- 1948-49 C. Hamilton Wilkie, M.B.
- 1949-50 Robert Lees, F.R.C.P.(Ed.).
- 1950-51 Mary Michael-Shaw, M.B.
- 1951-52 Douglas J. Campbell, F.R.C.P.(Ed.).

VICE-PRESIDENTS (1922-47)

No Vice-President appears to have been elected at an annual meeting after 1946. No resolution respecting this seems to have been passed at the Annual Meeting in 1947, but at a meeting of the Council on June 29, 1946, it was resolved:

"That the Council of the Society shall consist of twelve members. From this number the President shall select two members to act as Vice-Presidents during the ensuing year."

This resolution was to be submitted to the next Annual Meeting, on July 27, 1946, but at this meeting the usual number of Vice-Presidents were elected, and they were not omitted until the election of Officers on July 26, 1947.

In this and later lists degrees and decorations are omitted if the officers concerned have been previously mentioned in this Appendix. The degrees entered are those held by the officer during his term of the office.

- Adamson, H. G., F.R.C.P. (1922-30)
- Barrett, Lady (F. E.), M.D. (1925-7)
- Batchelor, R. C. L., F.R.C.S.(Ed.) (1937-9; 1940-3; 1946-7)
- Bolton, Maj. Marjorie (1945-7)
- Bowlby, Sir Anthony, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. (1922-9)
- Briggs, H., F.R.C.S. (1922-7)
- Brown, D. Kathleen, M.B. (1935-8)
- Brown, W. Herbert, M.D., F.R.F.P.S. (1930-3)

- Buckley, J. C., M.D. (1932-7)
 Burgess, J. A., M.D., D.P.H. (1946-7)
 Burke, Lt.-Col. E. T., D.S.O. (1928-35; 1936-9)
 Campbell, D. J., F.R.C.P.(Ed.) (1939-42; 1944-7)
 Coutts, Francis J. H. (1927-8)
 Davies, T. Anwyl, M.R.C.P. (1933-7)
 Doble, F. C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1932-7; 1938-40; 1943-6)
 Elliott, Lt.-Col. J. M., M.B. (1941-4)
 Forgan, R., M.C., M.B., D.P.H. (1929-30)
 Fox, Wilfrid S. (1922-5)
 Frost, Maj. A. T., O.B.E., M.B. (1924-33)
 Hanschell, H. M. (1931-6)
 Harkness, A. H. (1937-40; 1941-4)
 Hemmant, Lynette, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1939-42)
 Horder, Sir Thomas, Bt. (Baron, 1933), K.C.V.O., F.R.C.P. (1922-30)
 Ingram, P. C. P., M.B. (1940-3)
 Kidd, Frank, F.R.C.S. (1922-33)
 King, Ambrose J., F.R.C.S. (1936-40; 1941-3; 1944-5)
 Kingston, S. Hardy, M.B., D.P.H. (1930-5; 1939-42)
 Laird, S. M., M.D., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. (1946-7)
 Lees, David (1924-30)
 Lees, Robert (1936-40; 1945-7)
 Lloyd, V. E., M.C., M.B. (1931-6; 1937-9; 1945-7)
 McElligott, G. L. M. (1938-41; 1942-5)
 McLachlan, A. E., M.B. (1943-6)
 Mascall, W. Neville, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1942-5)
 Menzies, F. N. Kay (K.B.E., 1932), LL.D., F.R.C.P.(Ed.) (1924-30)
 Michael-Shaw, Mary (1944-7)
 Mills, C. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1935-8)
 Nabarro, D. N. (1930-2)
 Nicol, H., F.R.C.S.(Ed.) (1936-9; 1941-4)
 Osmond, T. E. (1934-8)
 Price, I. N. Orpwood, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1938-41; 1944-7)
 Rawlins, Morna, M.B. (1928-35; 1940-3)
 Rolleston, Sir H. D. (1922-6)
 Rorke, Margaret (1931-4)
 Ross, A. O. F., M.D., D.P.H. (1939-42)
 Russell, Violet, M.D. (1933-4)
 Sequeira, J. H., F.R.C.P. (1925-31)
 Thomson-Walker, Sir John, F.R.C.S. (1924-30)
 Vinrace, Dennis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1925-32)
 Ward, F. Fowler, M.B. (1931-6)
 Wattie, Nora, M.B., D.P.H. (1934-6; 1940-3; 1944-7)
 Wilkie, C. Hamilton (1943-6)

HONORARY SECRETARIES (1922-52)

1922	Robert Forgan	1939-45	V. E. Lloyd
1922-39	E. R. T. Clarkson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1945-52	W. Neville Mascall

Assistant Secretaries

1938-39	V. E. Lloyd	1946-49	D. I. Williams
1943-45	W. Neville Mascall		

HONORARY TREASURERS (1922-52)

1922-24	S. G. Macdonald	1937-46	W. D. Nicol
1924-26	A. J. Malcolm	1946-52	A. J. King
1926-37	F. N. Kay Menzies		

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Until 1950 all Past Presidents had a seat on the Council, but at the Annual Meeting in that year it was resolved that in future only the immediate Past President should have this privilege. This did not affect Past Presidents of years prior to 1950.

Annesley, F. D., M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1937-9) (R.A.M.C.)
 Batchelor, R. C. L. (1936-7; 1939-40; 1943-6; 1947-51).
 Belcher, H. L., O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1951-2) (R.N.)
 Brown, D. Kathleen (1931-5)
 Brown, W. H. (1924-30)
 Bolton, Marjorie (1942-5)
 Boog-Watson, Sq. Ldr. R., M.B. (1932-5) (R.A.F.)
 Buckley, J. C. (1923-5; 1930-2)
 Burgess, J. A. (1942-6; 1947-51)
 Burke, E. T. (1923-8; 1939-41)
 Cambell, A., M.B. (1922-5)
 Campbell, D. J. (1937-9; 1942-4; 1947-50)
 Clark, W. G., M.B., D.P.H. (1929-32)
 Clements, P. A., M.B. (1942-5)
 Coutts, F. J. (1930-48, as Past President)
 Curtis, F. R., M.B., Ch.B. (1949-52)
 Davies, T. Anwyl (1931-3)
 Doble, F. C. (1931-2; 1937-8; 1940-3)
 Duncan, Surgn.-Cdr. D., M.D. (1939-42) (R.N.)
 Elliott, Lt.-Col. J. M. (1936-7; 1939-41) (R.A.M.C.)
 Erskine, D., M.D., D.P.H. (1944-7)
 Fitzroy-Williams, Surgn.-Cdr. H. W., M.B., D.P.H. (1935-9) (R.N.)
 Forgan, R. (1924-9)
 Fox, Wilfrid S. (1922-3; 1926-52, as Past President)
 Frazer, A. D., M.D. (1932-4)
 Frost, A. T. (1922-4)
 Gallagher, E., M.B., Ch.B. (1950-51)
 Gray, Col. A. C. H., O.B.E., M.B. (1930-2) (R.A.M.C.)
 Gwynne-Thomas, E., O.B.E., V.R.D., B.Sc., M.D., M.B. (1950-52)
 Hanschell, H. M. (1928-31; 1938-52, as Past President)
 Harkness, A. H. (1931-7; 1944-7; 1948-52, as Past President)
 Harrison, L. W. (1922-3; 1925-38; 1942-52, as Past President)
 Harvey, Maj.-Gen. D., C.M.G., C.B.E., K.H.S., M.D., (1928-30) (R.A.M.C.)
 Hemmant, Lynette (1934-40; 1942-6)
 Henderson, Maj.-Gen. P. H., C.B., D.S.O. (1932-5) (R.A.M.C.)
 Hewat, Wing Cdr. H. A., M.B. (1931-2) (R.A.F.)
 Heywood, C. P., M.B., Ch.B. (1950-52)
 Hill, Wing Cdr. J. (1943-5) (R.A.F.)
 Jefferriss, F. J. G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1950-52)
 Keighley, E. E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S. (1950-52)
 Kilpatrick, J. M., M.B., D.P.H. (1939-43) (R.A.F.)
 King, A. J. (1934-6; 1945-6; 1949-52)
 Kingston, S. Hardy (1925-30; 1938-9)
 Laird, S. M. (1941-3; 1944-6; 1949-52)
 Lambkin, E. C., D.S.O., M.B. (1925-7) (R.A.M.C.)
 Lees, D. (1922-4; 1932-41, as Past President)
 Lees, R. (1947-9; 1950-2)
 Lloyd, V. E. (1924-31; 1936-7; 1947-51)
 Lloyd-Jones, Surgn.-Capt. T. R. (1942-5) (R.N.)
 McElligott, G. L. M. (1936-8; 1941-2; 1947-52, as Past President)
 McIntyre, Air Cdre J., M.C. (1930-1)
 McLachlan, A. E. (1939-43; 1946-50)
 Marinkovitch, R., M.D. (1945-52)
 Marshall, J., M.D. (1943-7)
 Mascal, W. N. (1940-2; 1949-52)

- Menzies, F. N. Kay (1922-4)
 Michael-Shaw, Mary (1938-41; 1942-44; 1947-9; 1951-2, as Past President)
 Mills, C. H. (1932-5)
 Morton, Jean, M.D., D.P.H. (1946-52)
 Morton, Sq. Ldr. T. C., M.R.C.P. (1925-30) (R.A.F.)
 Nabarro, D. N. (1927-30; 1934-52, as Past President)
 Nicol, C. S., M.D., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (1950-2)
 Nicol, H. (1933-6)
 Osmond, T. E. (1933-4; 1938-42; 1945-52, as Past President)
 Panton, Philip, M.B. (1925-9)
 Parnell, Surgn.-Cdr. R. J. C. (1924-8; 1930-4) (R.N.)
 Peters, R. J., M.D., D.P.H. (1934-6)
 Playfair, Bessie M., M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (1950-51)
 Powell, W. Wyndham, F.R.C.S. (1922-3)
 Prebble, E. E., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1950-51)
 Price, I. N. Orpwood (1935-8; 1941-4; 1951-2)
 Rawlins, Morna (1922-7; 1937-40; 1943-6)
 Richardson, Lt.-Col. D. T., M.C. (1935-6) (R.A.M.C.)
 Rolleston, Sir H. D. (1928-52, as Past President)
 Rorke, Margaret (1924-31; 1936-52, as Past President)
 Ross, A. O. F. (1935-9; 1951-2)
 Russell, Violet (1929-33)
 Semon, H. C., M.R.C.P. (1929-32)
 Sequeira, J. H. (1922-5)
 Sharp, B. B., M.R.C.P. (1932-7)
 Silver, P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1946-9)
 Snodgrass, W. R., F.R.F.P.S. (1930-1)
 Vinrace, D. (1922-5)
 Ward, F. Fowler (1923-31)
 Warren, R. M., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., R.C.P.S., R.F.P.S. (1949-52)
 Wattie, Nora (1931-4; 1943-4; 1947-9)
 Watson, D. (1923-41, as Past President)
 Whittingham, Air Cdre H. E., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.(Ed.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and H. (1935-9) (R.A.F.)
 Wilkie, C. Hamilton (1940-3; 1946-8; 1949-52, as Past President)
 Wilkinson, A. E., M.B. (1946-7; 1949-52)
 Willcox, R. R., M.B. (1946-50)
 Wilson, F. P., M.D. (1922-3)
 Wright, Surgn.-Cdr. F. C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1934-5) (R.N.)
 Wright, T. F., F.R.C.S.(Ed.) (1932-7)

BRITISH JOURNAL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

HONORARY EDITORS (1925-52)

1925-39	E. R. T. Clarkson* and L. W. Harrison
1939-42	L. W. Harrison
1943-50	V. E. Lloyd
1951-52	S. M. Laird

HONORARY ASSISTANT EDITORS (1938-52)

1938-41	E. T. Burke† and V. E. Lloyd
1941-42	V. E. Lloyd
1947-52	I. N. Orpwood Price
1951-52	A. E. Wilkinson

* Dr. Clarkson died in May, 1939, while still in office.

† Dr. Burke died in June, 1941.