It is difficult to convey to the Georgian a proper impression of the attitude of the late Victorians to heart disease. Laennec’s discovery of auscultation dominated the succeeding fifty years, and towards the end of the century the characteristic sounds of the various valvular lesions had been fully elucidated. For a time medicine stagnated. Those of us who were Residents in medical wards viewed the outlook with dismay, for the progress of surgery at that time, under the influence of Lister’s work, was phenomenal. But better times were at hand.

The physiological laboratories were at work under Gaskell and others. The bacteriologists were turning their attention to medical subjects; the tubercle bacillus was discovered by Koch. X-rays showed the contents of the thorax. The sphygmomanometer was adapted for clinical use, and the polygraph and later the electrocardiograph added their quota to the general store.

But, although new methods of investigation became available, a personal influence was needed to speed up the work, and James Mackenzie became the centre of the picture. He had many facets. A tall, burly man, with all the directness of the North, he seemed at first sight rather dictatorial and overbearing; but his transparent goodwill, his unselfishness, and his humility soon made manifest that it was merely his intolerance of sham, and his search for truth. His intensive study of the Shorter Catechism had inculcated a downright mode of expression! He took a kindly interest in all his neighbours, especially the younger members of his profession; and he was always receptive of opinions based upon material which was outwith his own opportunities. Before long he had attracted to himself many men who were interested in the problems of heart disease; and had himself suggested to some of our members that a small club should be formed for meetings and discussions. The Cardiac Club was conceived in Burnley.

Another European war came, and our profession was scattered over the world. It was not a great war, for it altered little save garden fences, but it left a terrible swathe behind it. Many men had died, and many more were suffering in health, from wounds or sickness, for whom provision was required. During the war the Pension Service was necessarily a makeshift; the staff was insufficient and inexperienced, and their decisions needed revision and coordination. Many of the cases were cardiac, at least in name, so, in April 1920, the Ministry appointed Consultants to aid the Regional Directors in the assess-
ment and treatment of the cardiac patients. The majority of those appointed had been associated with James Mackenzie before the war.

In 1921 a conference of the Consultants was held in London, and others subsequently. They were mainly concerned with the technical and administrative difficulties of the Ministry, but several interesting discussions upon purely medical subjects took place, and some valuable statistical data were collected. The influence of war service as a cause of subacute bacterial endocarditis; the effects of malaria upon the myocardium; the incidence of syphilitic disease of the heart; the causes of death in chronic valvular disease; the value of quinidine in auricular fibrillation, etc., were considered.

The conferences were appreciated by those concerned (Carey Coombs, T. F. Cotton, John Cowan, Ivor Davies, Wardrop Griffith, John Hay, W. E. Hume, Thomas Lewis, J. E. MacIlwaine, W. T. Ritchie, Robert Sevestre, H. J. Starling), who felt that they had been of service to themselves and perhaps to cardiac science, and that it was desirable that they should be continued under different auspices. On February 21, 1922, Hume wrote to Cowan (apparently considering him to be the most senior of the group, though Wardrop Griffith was in reality the doyen) suggesting that the men interested in heart disease should be called together at the next meeting of the Association of Physicians. Accordingly a meeting took place at Oxford, with A. G. Gibson in the chair, and on April 22, 1922, the Cardiac Club was born. The official accoucheurs were Carey Coombs, T. F. Cotton, John Cowan and W. E. Hume. The first active meeting of the Club took place in London later that year. A list of the original members and of those elected subsequently follows, with the dates of election of the extra-ordinary members.

THE CARDIAC CLUB

HONORARY MEMBER
James Mackenzie, F.R.S., Kt., 1915

ORIGINAL MEMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Extra-Ordinary Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Carey F. Coombs</td>
<td>-1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T. F. Cotton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Cowan (Secretary, 1922–25)</td>
<td>1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. G. Emanuel</td>
<td>1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. G. Gibson (Secretary, 1925–28)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T. Wardrop Griffith, C.M.G.</td>
<td>1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Hay</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas J. Horder, K.C.V.O., Kt. 1918, Bt. 1923, Baron 1933</td>
<td>1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. E. Hume, C.M.G.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Lewis, C.B.E., F.R.S., Kt. 1921.</td>
<td>1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. E. MacIlwaine, -1930</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Parkinson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. T. Ritchie, O.B.E. (Treasurer, 1922–31)</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. J. Starling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K. D. Wilkinson, O.B.E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CARDIAC CLUB

THE CARDIAC CLUB—continued

MEMBERS ELECTED SUBSEQUENTLY

1923  J. Crighton Bramwell (Secretary, 1928–32)
     Francis R. Fraser
1924  A. N. Drury, F.R.S.
     C. E. K. Herapath, M.C.
1925  A. M. Kennedy
     S. Wentworth Patterson
1926  George A. Allan
     Maurice A. Cassidy, C.B., K.C.V.O., Kt. 1934
1927  S. B. Boyd Campbell, M.C.
     Arnold W. Stott
1928  H. Wallace Jones
     D. Evan Bedford (Secretary, 1932–36)
1930  E. P. Poulton
1931  J. Maurice Campbell, O.B.E. (Secretary, 1936–37)
1933  R. T. Grant, F.R.S.
     A. R. Gilchrist
1934  Leonard Abrahamson
     C. W. Curtis Bain, M.C.
1936  C. Bruce Perry

Of these original members, three have died: Carey Coombs in his full vigour in 1932, Macllwaine of Belfast in 1930, and James Mackenzie in 1925. At their next meeting the Club put on record this expression of appreciation of their only Honorary Member; and short notes of the dates and appointments of these three members follow.

Minute of the Cardiac Club, May 28, 1925

"The Cardiac Club laments the death, on January 26, 1925, of its Honorary Member, Sir James Mackenzie. By the power of his genius and the wealth of his achievements he exercised a vast influence upon the branch of Medicine with which his name is indissolubly associated; and his pre-eminence, transcending the limitations of race and clime, was universally acknowledged. So long as the Science of Medicine endures so long will the name of Sir James Mackenzie be honoured.

"This tribute is rendered to the memory of him whom all Members of the Cardiac Club revered as their Master; and the Club respectfully offers its sincere sympathy to Lady Mackenzie and Miss Mackenzie in the great loss which they have sustained."
JOHN COWAN AND OTHERS

JAMES MACKENZIE, 1853–1925

Physician, Victoria Hospital, Burnley; 1880–1907. Physician, Mount Vernon Hospital for Diseases of the Chest; 1910–18. Physician to the Cardiac Department, London Hospital, 1911–18. Director of the St. Andrew’s Institute of Clinical Research, 1918–25. Schorstein Lecturer, 1911. Oliver Sharpey Lecturer, 1911. George A. Gibson Lecturer, 1914.

CAREY FRANKLIN COOMBS, 1879–1932

Physician, Bristol General Hospital, 1920. Director, Bristol University Centre of Cardiac Research, 1927.

JOHN ELDER MACILWAINE, 1874–1930

B.Sc. (Engineering) 1894. M.B., 1901; M.D., 1904; D.P.H., 1907.
Physician, Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, 1910–29. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Queen’s University, Belfast, 1921–28.
Dresser, Irish Hospital, South Africa, 1899–1900. Physician, St. John’s Ambulance Brigade Hospital, France, 1915–17.

The First Annual Meeting of the Cardiac Club was held at University College Hospital, London, under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Lewis on November 22, 1922 and, subsequent meetings have been held on the day previous to the annual meetings of the Association of Physicians, wherever the Association happened to meet.

Many subjects have been discussed by the Club: the heart in the acute infections; hyperpiesis; angina pectoris; infarct of the heart; heart block; the heart in pregnancy; cardiac asthma; vaso-vagal attacks; the treatment of oedema; etc. In addition to the set subjects many short discussions upon case records, electrocardiograms, pathological specimens, etc., have also taken place, to the obvious pleasure of the members. On several occasions demonstrations have been given to the Club by those working in the laboratories. A list of the main subjects discussed at each meeting follows with the names of those who introduced the discussion.
In addition to the value the members have received from the meetings, the most important function of the Club has been the promotion of friendship between the members. All of us, from time to time, have received help from our confrères by advice or the supply of information or material. On two occasions the Club has been responsible for the mass collection of material from the members, from which important conclusions were drawn and made public at an earlier date than would have been possible if all the data had been dependent upon one observer. We refer to Hay’s paper upon the value of quinidine in the treatment of auricular fibrillation and to Gibson’s paper upon ischemic necrosis of the heart. It seems desirable that this procedure should be repeated as occasion demands.

Webb’s egg has grown and the stripling is thriving. Under the new constitution we anticipate a strong and healthy adult life.

JOHN COWAN AND OTHERS

GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE CARDIAC CLUB

1922. April 22. Oxford
Decision to form the Cardiac Club
Chairman, A. G. Gibson

1922. November 22. University College Hospital, London
First General Meeting
Sir Thomas Lewis

1923. May 17. Edinburgh
" W. T. Ritchie
1924. June 5. Bristol
" Carey Coombs
1925. May 28 Royal Soc. of Medicine, London
" T. F. Cotton
1926. May 20. Newcastle
" W. E. Hume
1927. June 2. Belfast
" J. E. MacIlwaine
1928. May 24. Liverpool
" John Hay
1929. April 4. Cambridge
" A. N. Drury
1930. June 5. The London Hospital, London
" John Parkinson
1931. May 21. Manchester
" Crighton Bramwell
1932. May 12. Liverpool
" John Hay
1933. April 6. Glasgow
" G. A. Allan
1934. May 7. Leeds
" Wardrop Griffith
" Sir Maurice Cassidy
1936. May 28. Manchester
" Crighton Bramwell

Fifteenth and last General Meeting of the Cardiac Club.

1937. January 8. An Extra-Ordinary Meeting was held at Guy’s Hospital, London (Chairman, Bramwell) at which it was decided that the Cardiac Club should be transformed into the Cardiac Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Infective Endocarditis</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Horder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>The Use of Quinidine</td>
<td>Hay and Parkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abnormal QRST Complexes</td>
<td>MacIwaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>The Heart in Pneumonia</td>
<td>Wardrop Griffith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Digitalis</td>
<td>Fraser and Andrus (introduced).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Effect of Adrenalin on the Heart</td>
<td>Hume and Fraser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heard Disease in Children</td>
<td>Cotton and Carey Coombs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Anæmic Necrosis of the Heart</td>
<td>Gibson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simple Tachycardia</td>
<td>Parkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blood Pressure</td>
<td>Bramwell and Carey Coombs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cardiovascular Syphilis</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>The Heart in Hyperpiesis</td>
<td>Wilkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Angina Pectoris</td>
<td>Starling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Heart Block</td>
<td>Kennedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treatment of ÒEdema</td>
<td>Patterson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Angina Pectoris</td>
<td>Ritchie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injection of the Coronary Arteries</td>
<td>John Campbell (introduced)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Cardiac Asthma</td>
<td>Fraser and Emmanuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vaso-vagal Attacks</td>
<td>Starling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Mitral Stenosis</td>
<td>Cowan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Heart and Athletics</td>
<td>Bramwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Ætiology of Heart Disease</td>
<td>Carey Coombs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>The Heart in Diphtheria</td>
<td>Hume and Wilkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Heart in Influenza</td>
<td>Herapath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Influence of Tobacco</td>
<td>Maurice Campbell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Influence of Alcohol</td>
<td>Patterson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Abnormalities of the T wave</td>
<td>Cowan and Allan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right and Left Ventricular Complexes</td>
<td>Drury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Diseases of the Pulmonary Artery</td>
<td>Parkinson and Bedford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vaso-motor Angina</td>
<td>Cassidy and Patterson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Heart Symptoms and Gall Bladder Disease</td>
<td>Cotton and Hume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cardiac Disease of Unknown Ætiology</td>
<td>Stott and Maurice Campbell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Heart Disease and Pregnancy</td>
<td>Bramwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heart Block</td>
<td>Gilchrist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CARDIAC CLUB

THE CARDIAC SOCIETY

After the meeting of the Cardiac Club in 1935 it was suggested that, with the increasing numbers who were interested in Cardiology, the time might have come for expanding into a larger and more representative society and that the Executive should consider this possibility.

At the 1936 meeting in Manchester a memorandum which had been drawn up by the Executive (Allan, Bedford, Drury and Wilkinson) provoked a long discussion. After general approval of the principle of expansion the following committee was appointed to draw up a scheme for submission to a special meeting of the club.

Members: Evan Bedford, Crighton Bramwell, F. R. Fraser, John Parkinson and Maurice Campbell (Secretary).

The committee held several meetings and drew up a draft constitution and rules for the Cardiac Society, and lists of names of those who should be invited to be Honorary, Extra-Ordinary, Ordinary and Associate members.

The last meeting of the Cardiac Club was a special one held in the Governor's Committee Room at Guy's Hospital on January 8, 1937. It was decided to accept these proposals for the formation of the new society, for its rules and constitution, and for the names of those who were invited to be the original members. The following were chosen as the first Council: Allan, Evan Bedford, Crighton Bramwell, Gilchrist (President 1937), Parkinson, Wilkinson and Maurice Campbell (Secretary and Treasurer).

At the First Annual Meeting of the Cardiac Society, held at Edinburgh on April 15, 1937, practically all the members attended, and in addition to the scientific business a committee was appointed to consider the possibility of starting a journal dealing with cardiology. Members: Gibson (Chairman), Evan Bedford, Maurice Campbell, Fraser and Wilkinson.

Several meetings were held, and in February 1938 the committee reported to the Council. They recommended that such a journal should be started and that the British Medical Association should be asked to publish it, as after various negotiations and meetings they thought that the British Medical Association were able and willing to publish a journal that would meet the needs of the Society. These recommendations were approved by the Council of the Cardiac Society, which appointed the Editors and the Editorial Board for the Journal. The title which has been chosen was suggested at an early stage, but many other titles have had their supporters. The action the Council had taken with reference to the Journal was approved by the Society at its Second Annual Meeting at Bristol on June 2, 1938.

MAURICE CAMPBELL,
Secretary of the Cardiac Society.
JOHN COWAN AND OTHERS

BRITISH HEART JOURNAL. EDITORIAL NOTE

For some time the need for a journal representative of British Cardiology has been apparent, and the Cardiac Society of Great Britain and Ireland, feeling assured of adequate support, has taken the initiative in starting the British Heart Journal. The Society's project has been facilitated by the generous co-operation of the British Medical Association, which has undertaken the responsibility of publishing and distributing the Journal.

To those who hold that specialization has already gone too far, the appearance of another journal devoted to a special branch of medicine may seem a step in the wrong direction. In Harvey's time medicine had no offspring, for the surgeon was no more than the servant of the physician. One by one, Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology began to develop independently of the parent science, and in the course of time further separation has occurred, to meet the exigencies of practice, teaching, and research.

But even traditional divisions in medicine are not inviolate, and already the barrier between Medicine and Surgery is yielding, for example in the fields of Neurology and of Diseases of the Lungs. Radiology has become a special branch of medicine on grounds of expediency alone, for it is no more than a method of examination, and incidentally one which is readily applicable to the heart. Cardio-vascular radiology has been and is being developed as a means of diagnosis by those interested in the heart, whether primarily physicians, radiologists, anatomists or physiologists. The special journal represents an attempt at reorientation; its proper function is to bridge the barriers separating existing divisions in medicine, and not to create new ones. By providing common ground on which physicians, anatomists, physiologists and pathologists may meet and pool their efforts in a particular direction, it enables those who treat the sick and those who work mainly in the laboratory to keep in contact with each others problems in the same field, to their mutual advantage.

The British Heart Journal will naturally reflect first and foremost the interests of members of the Cardiac Society, interests that are predominantly though not exclusively centred in the clinical aspects of cardio-vascular disease; but the policy of the Journal, and indeed of the Society, will be to serve all those interested in the Heart and Circulation, irrespective of their calling.

In starting the British Heart Journal, we are not unmindful of its predecessor, Heart, founded by Sir Thomas Lewis nearly thirty years ago. During the period when knowledge of electrocardiography was developing, Heart rendered invaluable service to Cardiology and maintained a standard and reputation second to none among the scientific journals of the world. In changing the title to Clinical Science, Sir Thomas Lewis has indicated his intention of widening its scope and thus increasing its field of usefulness to those engaged in research. The Cardiac Society are indebted to him for his generous co-operation, and we take this opportunity of thanking him for his support and for contributing a foreword.

D. EVAN BEDFORD.
SOME NOTES ON THE CARDIAC CLUB

John Cowan

Br Heart J 1939 1: 97-104
doi: 10.1136/hrt.1.1.97

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://heart.bmj.com/content/1/1/97.citation

Email alerting service

These include:
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/