

that they should realize that for the classical fathers of medicine the pathological process affected, and was affected by, the whole man as an individual entity. It was a more precise knowledge of gross anatomy that produced the next phase in the evolution of ideas concerning disease. The work of Vesalius had made a precise knowledge of normal human structure available to all who practise the healing art. That great master of normal human anatomy gave his knowledge to the world in 1543; but two centuries were to pass before that knowledge was to be turned to full account in the study of disease; and the great master of morbid anatomy was to teach all men a new truth. In 1761, when Morgagni was in his eightieth year, morbid anatomy came into its kingdom. Thenceforth disease was regarded as the effects of pathological processes affecting definite parts of man's anatomy—an organ or a viscus—rather than the whole man as an individual. They might say that before Morgagni's time the physician taught in terms of a sick man; after his time in terms of a diseased stomach, a diseased liver, or some other part or member. The methods employed for treating a sick man were very different from those likely to succeed in treating a diseased stomach. A witch doctor or an exorcisor might hope for some success in dealing with a fellow in a state of disease; but they could hardly expect to have the same influence over an organ affected by a definite pathological process. The attention of the healer was therefore, turned to the organ rather than to the individual. In that restriction of the conception of disease, the importance of the individual began to shrink into the background; but further evolutions of thought came, and in their coming the microscope had played the greatest part.

that it had black and yellow and white in its coat colour. It was not unreasonable to attempt to see, in the external peculiarities of an individual, not only his proclivities to disease, but also a great deal of what they might term his proclivities to behaviour. Appearance and Behaviour.

The external nervous system was the exterior of the individual—his appearance, what he looked like. The internal nervous system was the hidden portion that dictated his reactions and behaviour; it was what he was. What an individual looked like, and what he was, were all part of a single system. Appearance and behaviour were essentially co-related; since both were the products of a single tissue entity. When they dealt with the lower animals, they were accustomed to recognise that appearance and behaviour were co-related; in their patients the fundamental truth held good. The whole question of human diathesis was in its infancy. Nearly half a century ago, Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, in concluding his lectures on "The pedigree of disease," said:—"Whether I have succeeded in convincing you that it would be a convenience in medical teaching and practice to revive the old doctrines of diathesis, I do not know. To my mind it does appear, I may confess that the states to which I have sought to apply that name are realities which it is very desirable to recognise." In like manner he would conclude his address.

Dr. A. A. Lendon moved, and Dr. R. H. Pulleine seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

It was Bichat who made men look even beyond organs for the actual constituents of the human body that were affected by pathological processes. Bichat showed that it was in reality the tissues which composed those organs, rather than the organs themselves, that were the real seats of disease. But even the tissues pathology of Bichat was not destined to mark the end of this progress of thought. Before half a century Virchow had accomplished his greatest work, and the minds of all men were turned to the doctrine of cellular pathology. The cell itself was the ultimate subdivision of the living body. That was the story of the seats of disease; and it was like enough to the story of "The house that Jack built." It was the sick cell that made the sick tissue; the sick tissue that was responsible for the sick organ; and the sickness of the organ that manifested itself by the disease of the individual. In the final tracking down of the seats of disease, it was obvious that there was a great gain of scientific accuracy. Knowledge had become more precise; but they must not be lulled into the placid belief that all was now solved. They still retained the disconcerting knowledge that they could not inevitably predict the course of the pathological process that was initiated. They tended to eliminate the individual from their calculations, but nothing was more certain than that they could not rightly eliminate the individuality. Where and in what, then, did that individuality reside? It was in some sort an essence of the man's whole complexity—a spirit, a soul, a something that was in him, and that, living inside him, made him what he was.

REG. 28.5.26

THE ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA AND N.Z. SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BRANCH.

Mr. J. M. McDonald, of the Co-operative Farmers' Union, will deliver an address on the subject "Co-operative Marketing as a Factor in the National Economy." The address will be followed by a discussion. The meeting is also open to University students, to representatives of the business, farming, banking community, and to civil servants, by invitations which may be secured by communicating with the Hon. Secretary on Monday, 31st May, between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. A. L. G. MACKAY, Hon. Secretary, Tel. Central 3355, The University.

NEWS. 27.5.26

SERIOUS DISABILITY
Re University Graduates
Public Service Career

The proposal of Adelaide representatives to the forthcoming inter-university conference that the time spent by university graduates in obtaining their degrees be counted as time spent in the public service where they desire to adopt a public service career is worthy of serious consideration by the various authorities.

Youths wishing to enter the service do so now at an early age after passing an examination of not severe standard. If they desire to equip themselves more thoroughly by a university education they find themselves on appointment junior to appointees much younger than themselves and not nearly so well educated.

In a service where relative seniority counts for much this (writes "The Age," Melbourne) is a serious disability. The request that time spent in education should be counted for purposes of seniority has a sound basis in equity. A youth might well acquire in his years of study a value to his employers greater than that which he could attain by doing junior work in a department.

Both from an educational and an ethical standpoint that value is likely to be apparent. Apart from the extra scholastic attainments acquired, the broadening touch which a university education gives places the graduate permanently on a somewhat higher plane than the youth with only a moderate secondary education.

With the development of Australia the public services will expand, and it is good policy to attract the best brains into them.

REG. 28.5.26

The Council of the University of Adelaide, at its meeting on Friday, nominated Dr. William Thornborough Hayward, C.M.G., M.R.C.S., its representative on the Medical Board of South Australia.

Classifying Individuals.

Once a man had conceived the idea that the individuality was a product of the whole bodily entity, he set about the task of classifying his fellows into different types of bodily entities. He would assign temperament to definite types of humanity. But as with disease, so with individuality; matters did not rest even with the tissues, and they knew that in the cell itself—in those nuclear fragments, the chromosomes—that individuality found its home. There was justification for the present-day reliance upon chemical and microscopical tests and laboratory findings. It was the cell that was diseased; it was the cell in which resided all those peculiarities of individuality that determined what should be the manifestation and the progress of the disease. It were enough to examine and test the cells of an individual and apply their treatment to them.

Inherited Bias.

In the process of ontogeny a vast host of cells was begot from the initial division of a fertilized sex cell; and from that vast host all types of tissue cells were developed in the differentiation in the parts and organs of the body. But, despite this differentiation, it was still true that in the whole structure of the individual every cell partook of the inherited bias inherent in the chromosomes of the original cells; and, in addition to that, it had its own definite characters as a specific type of cell. Samuel Butler, who inherited a congenital strabismus, not only squinted with his eyes, but every cell in his whole make-up inherited a squinting bias. He squinted in every part of his organization, but his eyes only showed it. They might truly say that every cell of their bodies was thoroughly steeped in their own inborn inherent individuality. It was no more fanciful for an experienced physician to look to see a certain proclivity to disease in a patient whose external peculiarities he had noticed than it was for an animal dealer to assume that a cat was a female because he had remarked

Organ Recitals Resumed

Dr. E. Harold Davies began the 1926 season of mid-day organ recitals in the Elder Hall today. The revival of these popular concerts was welcomed by a large and appreciative audience. A varied programme, interpreted with masterly skill, included Bach's "Toccatto and Fugue in D Minor," Allegretto from the "Organ Symphony in F Minor, No. 5" (C. M. Widor) followed. A brilliant offering was Rheinberger's "Theme with Variations," for violin and piano.

Miss Sylvia Whittington, A.M.C.A., played the violin with great artistry. Three Guilment composition were presented. "Meditation in F Sharp Minor" was followed by "Canzone in A Minor." Allegro vivace, from the "Second Organ Sonata," provided a brilliant finale.

The second recital will be given next Thursday. Mr. Clive Carey, Mus. Bac., will assist.

REG. 28.5.26

WORKERS EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Professor Darnley Naylor (hon. director of University tutorial classes) and Mr. G. McRitchie (general secretary of the Workers' Educational Association) paid an official visit to Renmark and district during the week. Professor Naylor lectured twice at Renmark. On Monday night the audience was comprised of mainly W.E.A. students and friends. The subject was "The League of Nations." On Tuesday he spoke on "The dominance of a dictionary," when about 200 were present. On Wednesday night he lectured to a crowded audience at Barmera on the "League of Nations." All the lectures were warmly received. Mr. E. G. Biaggini, B.A., the resident tutor at Renmark, conducted four classes in and around the settlement, and gives occasional lectures at Barmera and other centres in the district. The total enrolment of students for this year's classes exceeds that of last year, which was just over one thousand.

REG. 28.5.26

PROFESSOR JAUNCEY.

Returning to Adelaide.

SYDNEY, Friday.

Professor G. E. M. Jauncey, of Washington University, St. Louis (U.S.A.), will arrive in Sydney by the R.M.S. Niagara on June 26. Professor Jauncey is travelling to Adelaide, the place of his birth, to attend the jubilee celebrations of the foundation of the University of Adelaide, and to visit his relatives.

Professor Jauncey, who will be accompanied by his wife and young daughter, graduated from the Adelaide University in 1910. He then studied at the Leeds University, and has since held teaching positions at the University of Toronto, Lehigh University (Pennsylvania), Iowa State College, the University of Missouri, and Washington University (Missouri), where he is now Associate Professor of Physics. While teaching at the Lehigh University in 1916, Professor Jauncey received the degree of Master of Science, and in 1922, while teaching at Washington University, he received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Adelaide for research work on the X-ray. Professor Jauncey is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. Jauncey, of Norwood, South Australia. His wife is a daughter of Mrs. J. I. Turner, of Forestville, South Australia.

REG. 28.5.26

UNIVERSITY CONGRESS.

Some Important Proposals.

MELBOURNE, Friday.

American universities have been making enquiries regarding the possibility of a visit to America by an Australian professor, who would deliver a series of lectures.

The Registrar of the Melbourne University (Mr. Bainbridge) has sent a preliminary reply pointing out that Australian universities had no definite plan in regard to visiting professors or in the sending of away of professors, but the matter would be discussed at the meeting of the representatives of Australian universities next week. Other matters to be discussed are a uniform standard for matriculation, a suggestion that representations be made to the Federal Ministry that it should subsidise university education, the possibility of arranging exchanges between the States of young graduates in professions, and further consideration of a proposal that additional facilities should be provided for the admittance to the State and Commonwealth public services of graduates of the universities.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH WORKERS.

The Council of the University of Adelaide has been invited by the executive committee of the Institute of Science and Industry to make nominations for four research workers, to be sent for training abroad. It is intended that two of the persons selected shall undergo training in food investigation (especially cold storage problems), one in fuel investigation, and one in forest products. They will be sent for training probably either to England or North America for two years. The salaries range from £400 in the first year, to £500 in the third year. An allowance of £150 will be made for travelling expenses. Persons nominated must have finished their honours courses and must have had at least one year's experiences in post-graduate research work. The committee desires that only men of outstanding ability should be nominated. The date for making these nominations has been extended to June 17.

NEWS. 28.5.26

EDUCATIONAL CLASSES

Lectures in Country Towns

Prof. H. Darnley Naylor, M.A. (Director of University Tutorial Classes) and Mr. G. McRitchie (general secretary of the Workers' Educational Association) returned last night from a visit to the branches of the association in Renmark and the surrounding districts.

Prof. Naylor lectured on Monday night on the League of Nations to students at Renmark. He dealt particularly with the period from October, 1925, to March, 1926. Tuesday night he gave a popular lecture in the Renmark Institute on "The Romance of a Dictionary." The following night he lectured at Barmera to a large audience on the work of the League of Nations.

Good progress has been made by Mr. E. G. Biaggini, B.A., tutor in the Renmark district. He conducts five classes for the Workers' Educational Association, and delivers lectures at other centres.

Prof. Darnley Naylor expressed pleasure at the excellence of the work being done.

REG. 31.5.26

ENGINEERING ABROAD.

Return of Angas Scholar.

Five years ago Mr. R. C. Robin won the Angas Scholarship in Engineering at the Adelaide University. Since then he has been abroad specializing in constructional work. On Sunday he returned to Adelaide to give South Australia the benefit of his experience. He has accepted a position in the Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

On leaving Australia Mr. Robin proceeded to England and obtained a position in Manchester. Trade was depressed in Great Britain at the time, and hearing of good opportunities in the United States, he secured employment with the firm of Stone & Webster. One of the big works on which he was engaged was the construction of a power plant for the Philadelphia Electric Company. This plant, when complete, will be the second largest in the world. America, Mr. Robin considers, is 50 years ahead of Great Britain and Australia on the constructional side of civil engineering; but he says that the advantage lies with Britain in regard to designing. The foremost designers he found in his overseas study were on the Continent, where labour is comparatively cheap and materials are expensive. Continental designers planned to reduce the material required to the minimum. The position was the reverse in America, where materials were obtainable at low cost. Unskilled labour was comparatively cheap in America, but many skilled men on constructional work earned as much as £14 a week. Plasterers were the highest paid. Mr. Robin spent most of his time in the United States working at Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. Conditions of life were very good in America at present, and the people were