At a meeting of the South Australian branch of the British Medical Association, held in the Lister Hall, Hindmarsh-square, on Thursday night, Dr. F. Wood, Jones, President, invited the members to listen to an address by Professor Wood-Jones, which he delivered, in lieu of the annual Lister Oration, in consequence of his ill-health. As a result of the evening's proceedings, the annual Lister Oration was canceled for this year, and the branch has called on members to contribute towards the medical fund which is to be set up for the benefit of those members who have been called upon to make sacrifices in order to render medical care available to those who are in need.

Professor Wood-Jones said it was not easy to forego his or the Company's interest in medicine as a profession, but that it was a necessary condition for the advancement of medical science. He would not make any apologies for the profession, which had done so much for the treatment of disease, but would appeal to the public for a better understanding of the work of the medical profession.

'Men's and Women's Health'

The structure of the human body is such that it is constantly changing, and the only way to keep it healthy is to keep it active. The body is like a machine, and it needs to be kept in good working order. The body is like a machine, and it needs to be kept in good working order. The body is like a machine, and it needs to be kept in good working order.

The skin is the body's largest organ, and the primary function of the skin is to protect the body from the external environment. The skin is also responsible for regulating the body's temperature, and for the absorption of nutrients and the excretion of waste products.

The skeleton is the body's framework, and it provides support for the body's organs. The skeleton is also responsible for the production of red blood cells, and for the storage of calcium.

The musculo-skeletal system is responsible for the movement of the body. The muscles are responsible for the movement of the body, and the bones provide the attachment for the muscles.

The nervous system is responsible for the coordination of the body's functions. The brain is the central nervous system, and it is responsible for the coordination of the body's functions.

The digestive system is responsible for the absorption of nutrients from the food we eat. The stomach is the primary organ of the digestive system, and it is responsible for the breakdown of food into smaller molecules.

The circulatory system is responsible for the distribution of nutrients and oxygen to the body's cells. The heart is the primary organ of the circulatory system, and it is responsible for the pumping of blood.

The respiratory system is responsible for the exchange of gases between the body and the environment. The lungs are the primary organs of the respiratory system, and they are responsible for the exchange of gases.

The urinary system is responsible for the excretion of waste products from the body. The kidneys are the primary organs of the urinary system, and they are responsible for the filtration of waste products.

The reproductive system is responsible for the production of offspring. The gonads are the primary organs of the reproductive system, and they are responsible for the production of gametes.

The endocrine system is responsible for the regulation of the body's functions. The hormones are the primary agents of the endocrine system, and they are responsible for the regulation of the body's functions.

The immune system is responsible for the defense of the body against disease. The immune system is composed of the lymphatic system, the spleen, and the thymus.

The endocrine system is the body's chemical messengers, and it is responsible for the regulation of the body's functions. The hormones are the primary agents of the endocrine system, and they are responsible for the regulation of the body's functions.

The immune system is responsible for the defense of the body against disease. The immune system is composed of the lymphatic system, the spleen, and the thymus.

The central nervous system is the body's control center, and it is responsible for the regulation of the body's functions. The brain is the primary organ of the central nervous system, and it is responsible for the regulation of the body's functions.