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### MODERN ANATOMY.

## University Commemoration Address.

## Views of Professor Wood-Jones.

The address at the annual commemoration of the Adelaide University on Wednesday was delivered by Professor F. Wood-Jones, who took as his subject, "The position of anatomy in the modern medical curriculum, and the conception of cytocoelosis."

He assured his hearers that the address would not be a long abstract on scholastic lines. In the little world of a university less was expected of a Professor of Anatomy than of any one else. He was not expected to be a scholar, a philosopher, or one deeply versed in any branch of abstract learning. So long as he was acquainted with the structure of the human body—as a cabman knew the streets of the city in which he plied for hire—and could impart some of his knowledge to his students, little more was asked of him.

#### The Archetype Theory.

We might say, Professor Wood-Jones declared, that the precise gross details of the structure of the human body were standardized in description in 1543, when Andreas Vesalius, the Belgian genius with the English mother, published his book on the human frame. Vesalius had described the structure of the human body with wonderful accuracy, and had made it a thing that could be understood by the surgeon and physician. Although a superficial glance at the knowledge of the human frame attained in 1543 and 1923 might lead to the view that progress had stood still during that period, the fact was that since that early day when the foundation was laid the study of anatomy had grown with remarkable rapidity. The lecturer then described chronologically the advancement made in anatomy from the time of Vesalius to the time of the brilliant Scotsman Robert Knox (1791-1862). Knox's sphere of teaching, he said, was almost boundless, yet more fell to him. The restless years following the French Revolution had produced new lines of thought, and suddenly there had come the conception of the archetype, which became the creed of a new school of transcendentalists. It was the realization of an underlying type and was crystallized in the saying of St. Hilaire, that "philosophically there is only a single animal." The whole force of the human anatomy professors was thrown into the search of the archetype, and the anatomist relinquished all his possessions, with the result that the pathologist, the surgeon, the physiologist, the embryologist, and the histologist came into being. The anatomist was then able unimpeded to pursue the archetype and study the homologies of animal structure. Then the archetype conception was shattered by Darwin's theory of evolution, and the anatomist was left where he had been in 1543.

#### "The Low Water Mark."

The field was thus woefully narrowed. Professor Wood-Jones went on. The anatomists tried to broaden it by inaugurating the study of morphology. That endeavour yielded little result, and the profession turned once more and proceeded to elaborate descriptive anatomy into a terrible complexity of bewildering details, made possible by the hardening reaction of formalin. From the latter activity most of the problems of the modern student of anatomy had sprung, and it was no exaggeration to say that the low water mark of anatomy as a science had been reached. It might be asked, "What, then, for the future of anatomy?" He considered that too much had been given away, and that histology, at least, should be recalled. John Hunter had made it clear that structure was only the expression of function, and the knowledge of the details of the structure of the cadaver was only a very small part of the science of anatomy. Students would one day have to adjust their ideas, since they would deal with the living. Anatomy was not for the dissecting room only; the anatomist was not only for the dead house, but was for the wards, the operating theatre, and the clinic, if he was to serve his university and the community to the full.

**Cytocoelosis.**  
The lecturer went on to deal with the general phenomena of cell "call," the wonderful influence which living cells exerted and which, he said, had been named cytocoelosis. In 1913, at the London congress, Ariens Kappers, of Amsterdam, announced his conception of "neurobiotaxis," a term applied to the peculiar call evinced among the myriad cells which constituted the central nervous system. The lecturer gave examples of the manifestations of cytocoelosis. He described how it operates in connection with the optic and olfactory senses, and the alimentary system. It was certain, he declared, that cytocoelosis was everywhere displayed in the tissues of the animal body, and it might not be too much to say that the ordered call from cell to cell, the prompting as to station, was in reality the force which determined that a definite, ordered system of organs was created out of a cellular mass. The whole completed perfection of the human body was in itself evidence of the action of cytocoelosis. That gave the idea of the body as a well ordered community of cells, working in perfect harmony.

#### "Cytocoele Action of Repair."

"If we might be emboldened to say that there is a fault to be found with modern medicine, and especially with modern surgery, it might be urged that sufficient regard is not always paid to the wonderful powers of the vis medicatrix naturae," Professor Wood-Jones added. "The more conquests we have, the more successful we become in treating bodily ills, the less we are inclined to ascribe to the vis medicatrix naturae the cure of our 'cases.' There is a desire often manifested by the surgeon, and to a lesser degree by the physician, to cure the patient, rather than to put him in the way of deriving the benefit of cytocoele action of repair. It is a mercy that modern medicine, which has jurisdiction over our methods of repair, has no jurisdiction over our methods of formation. Cytocoelosis, we believe, is the factor of ordered formation; we may also believe it to be the factor of ordered reformation. But, perhaps, it has a more sinister role. In many processes of normal embryonic growth there is presented a very wonderful picture of what may be termed the invasion of one cell by another, and it seems evident that there is in normal cytocoelosis an influence which may make cells invade other cells in an apparently hostile manner, in such a way as to be reminiscent of malignancy. Is it possible that, in the adult, a perversion of cytocoelosis produces the phenomenon of malignancy?"

#### "The Master Key."

The speaker, in conclusion, said:—"There are mysteries enough in normal anatomy for the anatomist and his students; and, since he must still teach the stereotyped descriptive anatomy of the cadaver, let him at least leave the lump with an occasional appeal to living and to the mysterious. Even if he may trespass at times, grant him his feeble excursions away from the ever-present companionship of dead bones. Give the anatomist cytocoelosis, and he holds the master key; and with his master key he should gain admittance to the hospital wards, the operating theatre, and the clinics. He should step out from the dead house and claim his own in all the spheres of the healing art in which structure and function are involved. In all these spheres the anatomist has rightful place, and if modern medicine and modern surgery do not admit him to their councils the loss is theirs, or rather the loss is to humanity—their patients."

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The Chancellor of the Adelaide University (Sir George Murray, in conferring the degrees of Doctor of Dental Science upon Messrs. Thomas D. Campbell and Hurtle T. J. Edwards, at the annual commemoration ceremony, on Wednesday afternoon, warmly congratulated them. He added that it was the first occasion on which that degree had been conferred locally.

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In conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon Miss Gwendolen H. U... the annual commemoration ceremony of the Adelaide University on Wednesday, the Chancellor (Sir George Murray) said that graduate's record had almost taken his breath away. She had won the David Murray Prize on two occasions, and the Stow Prize four times. She thus became entitled to the Stow Scholarship. It was not only a great achievement on her part, but she had distinguished herself by having been the first lady to win the title of Stow Scholar. Miss Thelma E. Bleby, who also secured the degree of Bachelor of Laws, was likewise heartily congratulated by Sir George. He said she was the first student in law to win the Bunday Prize in poetry.

### UNIVERSITY CLUB.

At a meeting held at the Prince of Wales Theatre, of the Adelaide University on Tuesday night under the auspices of the Graduates' Association a University Club was formed for social purposes. The committee comprises Professor Brailsford Robertson (President), Messrs. C. A. Edmunds, W. H. Bagot, R. M. Steele, and Dr. H. C. Nott, who will act provisionally for three months. The constitution of the club was adopted.

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### NEW GRADUATES.

## Welcome by University Association.

Before the commemoration ceremony at the Adelaide University on Wednesday afternoon the members of the Graduates' Association of the University tendered a luncheon to the undergraduates who had this year finalized their studies, and were eligible for the association.

The luncheon was held in the Botanic Park. Several tables had been spread in the shade of the trees. The environment gave an enjoyable tone to the gathering. Two hundred members of the Graduates' Association and the successful graduates foregathered. Owing to the hon. secretary (Mr. D. H. Hollidge), the ceremony was an unqualified success. The chair was occupied by the President of the association (Professor T. Brailsford Robertson), who had as supporters Sir Douglas Mawson, Mr. W. G. T. Goodman, Dr. F. H. Hone, Professor Harold Davies, Rev. F. G. Benskin, Miss Gwon Ure, Mr. H. C. Hosking, Mr. C. R. Hodge, and Dr. R. H. Pulleine.

#### "Our Old Friend."

To Professor Robertson was entrusted the task of welcoming those who, at the ceremony later in the afternoon, were to receive their degrees, and who were henceforth to become members of the Graduates' Association. He said it was a pleasure to welcome Mr. F. L. Thyer (Rhodes Scholarship) and Mr. H. K. Lewcock (Lowrie Post-graduate Research Scholarship). Continuing, the speaker said:—"We are also glad to have here an old friend of the University, Mr. C. R. Hodge, who, after 40 years' service, is retiring from the position of Registrar. We shall miss him greatly, but I am sure we all wish him many years of enjoyment of the rest and retirement which he has so richly earned."

Their appreciation was so heartily endorsed that the gathering spontaneously arose and sang, "For he's a jolly good fellow."

#### "The Early Hush."

Mr. Hodge, in reply said that when he first went to the University 40 years ago there had been only 11 degrees conferred on commemoration day, and those had been in arts. "There were not enough students in those days to make a noise," he exclaimed. That day the ceremony would be the fortieth commemoration service at which he would be present.

#### Reformationists.

An address, in behalf of the association, was delivered by Dr. F. H. Hone. He said that in welcoming the undergraduates as fellow graduates he wished to impress upon them the idea for which the association had been formed so that they might become members of the University in the full sense of the term. They would, no doubt, assist the association to the full extent of their power, and they might also be asked to assist in reforms, which he knew all undergraduates talked about. It was probably no secret that on Tuesday night it had been decided that a University Club should be formed, and that it could now be looked upon as an established fact. Every graduate would realize the worth of such an institution. In conclusion, the speaker said that the nation would look to the graduates for their help and advice in solving many important problems. They would be looked to to provide practical solutions to practical problems. (Applause.)

### University Ideals.

The Rev. F. G. Benskin, who received his degrees at Oxford, replied in behalf of those from other universities who had undertaken similar tasks as himself. It was delightful, he said, that those of them who had graduated in colleges so far away should be made welcome at the Adelaide University. In Australia there were untold possibilities before the universities for moulding and inspiring those who would in time be called upon to guide the country to its high destiny. If the graduates played their part properly they would be doing something of vital value to the Empire. (Applause.)

#### Stern Days Ahead.

Miss Gwon Ure (law) replied for the women undergraduates. She professed a tinge of regret that now that the girls had passed their exams their "days of glorious irresponsibility" had gone. (Laughter.) She hoped that as graduates they would show as keen an interest in the University as their elders had done. (Applause.)

Mr. H. C. Hosking (medicine) replied for the men. He said he considered that their studies at the University had formed one of the most important epochs of their lives. It had meant the passage from youth to manhood, under the care of able tutors. They had been prepared to go out and face a sterner battle than that of studying and passing examinations. (Applause.)

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### INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS

## Two New Appointments.

Messrs. T. H. S. Nicolle and J. H. Williams, M.A., Dip. Ed., have been appointed Inspectors of Schools in the Education Department in place of the late Mr. A. T. Darke and Mr. J. S. Gold (resigned).

Mr. Nicolle served for four years as pupil teacher at Kapunda, under the direction of the late Mr. W. L. Neale, and Inspector McBride. He entered the Training College in 1887, and after term as assistant at Port Adelaide, Kapunda, and Wallaroo, and having acted as relieving teacher at Koonunga, Port Wakefield, Stone Hut, and the Reformatory School, became a head teacher in 1891. Later he had charge of the schools at Baroota, Merriton, Wolseley, Tarlee, Auburn, and Edithburgh. In 1908 he was appointed assistant inspector of schools, and five years afterwards he returned to teaching duty as head master at Peterborough. In 1915 Mr. Nicolle was appointed head of the Mount Gambier School, and at the end of the year became head master of the Observation and



MR. T. H. S. NICOLLE.

Practising School, the institution in which the teachers of small schools receive their practical training. At the beginning of the present year he was appointed one of the three masters of method in connection with the new teachers' training scheme. He has also passed several Uni-