

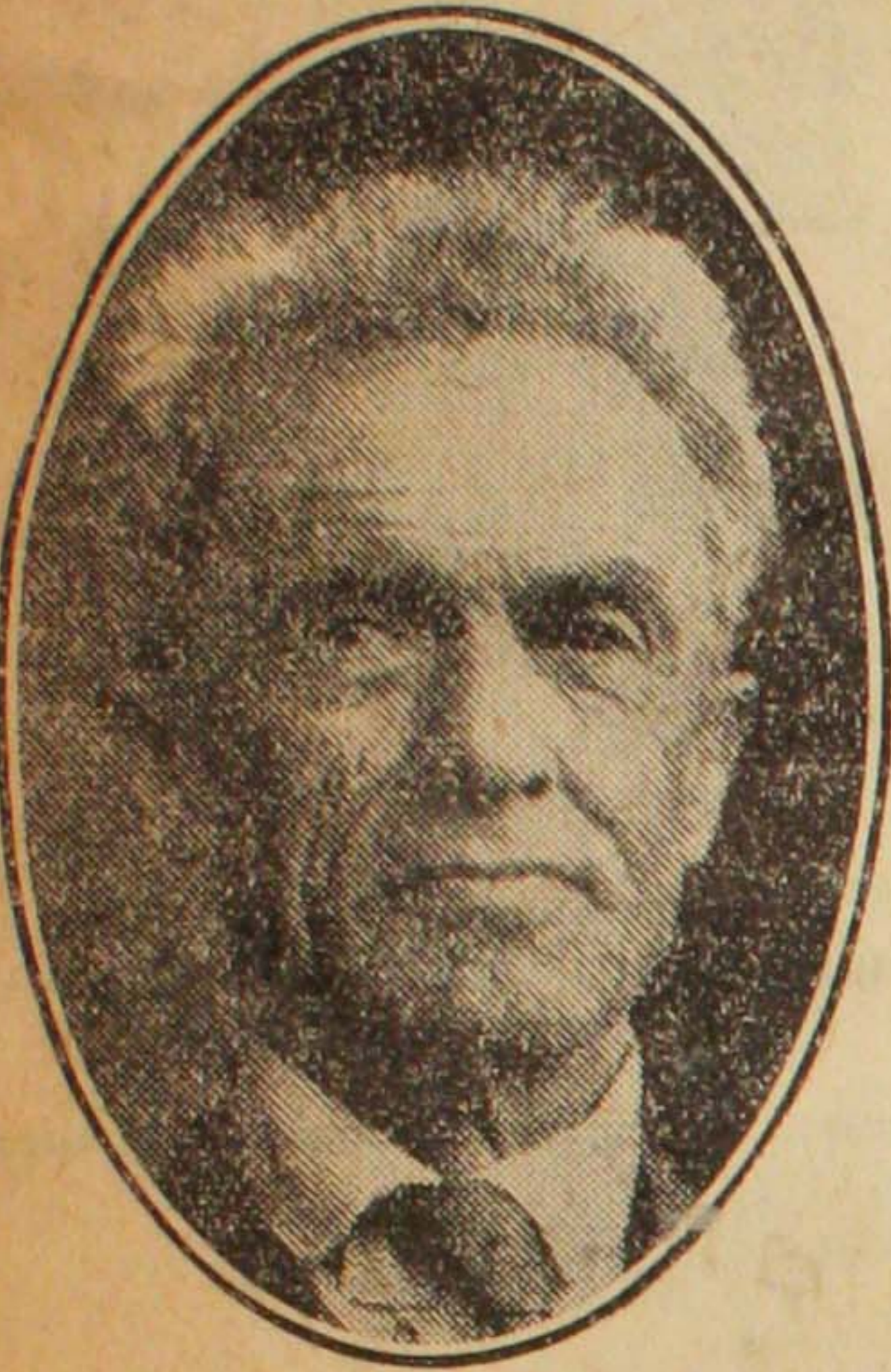
# PROF. BERRY IN ADELAIDE

## Expert on Mental Troubles

## TEACHER AND LECTURER

Prof. R. J. A. Berry (Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Melbourne) is spending a short holiday in Adelaide in company with Major W. L. Conder (general manager of 3LO Melbourne).

Prof. Berry is chiefly interested in the



PROF. R. J. A. BERRY

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Melbourne, who is visiting Adelaide.

handling of mental troubles. He has travelled extensively throughout the world to acquaint himself with the methods of treatment adopted in the various countries.

In his opinion a large clinic should be attached to each central children's court, where proper tests could be made, and the correct environment obtained.

Correct environment, he stated, was absolutely essential. It was equally essential that a mentally defective person be brought under observation as early as possible, so that he might be carried over the period in life when he was most likely to commit crime.

Prof. Berry also advocates the establishment of residential schools, apart

### THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Keep yourself cool and equal for anything that may happen, and it will be the better for you.

—Dickens.

from corrective homes. This would enable patients to receive treatment in the right environment, and to be made comfortable and happy.

"There must be no idea of segregation," he said, "but merely the question of finding the most suitable environment."

The period during which the mental patient needed closest observation, he added, was between the age of 12 and 16 years. A third great factor in the handling of mental defectives was the employment of some definite follow-up treatment. This was done in the United States, where women were employed for the purpose.

Women could be of great assistance in the work. When a new patient was brought in for treatment the knowledge of the conditions under which he had been living was required. Women could be of great use in making investigations of the homes.

For those patients who, having passed through the period of treatment and been found incompetent to take a place in the world there should be some permanent colony established. Here they could live and be made happy, free from the influences which would tend to destroy the effects of their treatment.

ADV. 19.1.29

### BOARD OF COMMERCIAL STUDIES

The University of Adelaide has just issued its syllabus for 1929 in respect to the diploma in commerce. The course has been revised, several of the optional subjects have been removed, and advanced classes in accountancy, and commercial law, statistics, and public finance and administration have been substituted for them.

### Chief Justice for 13 Years

Thirteen years ago on January 19 Sir George Murray was appointed Chief Justice of South Australia having succeeded Sir Samuel Way in the chief judicial position.

Sir George was the first graduate of the University of Adelaide, and was one of the first native born to take silk. Later he studied at Cambridge, where he took the degree of Master of Laws.

He is regarded by every member of the law profession as a most popular Chief Justice, and his attitude toward the younger members of the profession is always much appreciated.

As lieutenant-governor and as chancellor of the University he has won the esteem of the citizens of South Australia.

News 21.1.29

Also Adv. Reg.

## ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY

### Appointments Announced

### LIST ISSUED TODAY

The following appointments have been made by the University of Adelaide:—

Faculty of Law—Lecturer in the law of evidence and procedure, Geoffrey Sandford Reed, LL.B.

Board of Commercial Studies—Lecturer in commercial law I, Charles Cave Brebner, LL.B.

Lecturer in commercial law II, Herbert Mayo, LL.B.

Faculty of Science—Assistant lecturer and demonstrator in Botany, Thomas Talbot Colquhoun, B.Sc.

Faculty of Medicine—Tutors in obstetrics, Jack Ronald Stanley Grose Beard, M.B., B.S.; Joseph Bernard Dawson, M.D.; Brian Herbert Swift, M.B., B.S.; Reginald Francis Matters, M.B., B.S.

Honorary demonstrators in anatomy, Alan Thomas Britten Jones, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.; Leonard Charles Edward Lindon, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Philip Santo Mesent, M.B., M.S.; Harry Roy Pomroy, M.B., B.S.; and Albert Ray Southwood, M.D., M.S.

Reg. 28-1-29

## EINSTEIN EVOLVES A NEW THEORY

### Worked 10 Years to Produce Three Pages

BERLIN, January 26.

Professor Einstein, as the result of 10 years' work, has produced three momentous printed pages which he will expound presently. In the meantime, he authorizes the statement that he has proved that the forces of gravitation and electromagnetism are inter-related and can be united in one formula.

Reg. 28-1-29

### John Melrose Laboratory at Waite Research Institute

The handsome John Melrose Laboratory at the Waite Research Institute is nearly ready for occupation.

Members of the staff are busy transferring their plant to the new building from the inadequate quarters in which they have been engaged since the inception of the institute.

The new laboratory will be officially opened early this year.

Adv. 28-1-29

### ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBITION.

The Angas Engineering Exhibition has been won this year by Robert A. Simpson, a student of St. Peter's College and a son of Mr. A. A. Simpson. The scholarship, which was founded 40 years ago by Mr. J. H. Angas, is awarded annually to the candidate who at the leaving examination passes the whole examination and obtains the highest aggregate of marks in English, mathematics, and physics or chemistry. The exhibition is tenable for four years in the engineering or science school at the University of Adelaide.

Dr. G. A. Waterhouse, of the Division of Economic Entomology at Canberra, arrived in Adelaide yesterday on a short visit. During the day he went to the Waite Agricultural Institute, where he met the director (Dr. A. E. V. Richardson), and Dr. J. Davidson, head of the Entomological Department. To-day he will call on Professor T. Brailsford Robertson. Dr. Waterhouse said that entomological laboratories would be equipped at Canberra soon, and investigations would be made to scientifically combat some of Australia's pests.

Adv. 29-1-29

### INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY.

A beginning will be made shortly with the erection of a building at Canberra, including museums, laboratory, and administrative offices, which will, when completed, constitute the Australian Institute of Anatomy.

### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

### POSSIBILITIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

### RETURN OF MR. H. C. TRUMBLE.

After 12 months spent in Great Britain and other countries, Mr. H. C. Trumble returned to Adelaide by the Barrabool, which berthed at the Outer Harbor on Tuesday.

Mr. Trumble said he had been making investigations regarding the application of science to agriculture. Pioneering work had been performed at the Welsh plant-breeding station at Aberystwyth, and the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, and there were excellent possibilities at the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, which, if pursued, would be of great value to the pastoral industry in South Australia. After finishing his training at Aberystwyth and the Rowett Research Institute, he undertook a tour of Algeria, Palestine, and Morocco to report on the natural pastures and the possibilities of sheep production. The agricultural environments of those countries were similar to those in the Adelaide districts, although political factors, particularly in Morocco, were much against the development of the wool industry on Australian lines. Economic development was a feature of Morocco. Mr. Trumble also visited South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and was greatly impressed with the agricultural outlook of the latter, particularly in regard to maize and tobacco. In view of the agricultural developments that were taking place throughout the world, it was essential for Australia to make the most of her opportunities to exploit science to its utmost.

Adv. 30-1-29

### SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

### MR. H. C. TRUMBLE RETURNS.

After an absence of 12 months abroad, Mr. H. C. Trumble returned to Adelaide yesterday by the Barrabool. He has been engaged in scientific investigation with regard to agriculture, and as a result of his tour he is more convinced than ever of the great results that would attend further research in South Australia.

On reaching England, Mr. Trumble proceeded to Aberystwyth, in Wales, and then went on to the Rowett Research Institute, studying plant breeding. Such investigation in this State, he said, would be of infinite value to the pastoral industry.

He then embarked on a tour of Algeria, Palestine, and Morocco, as the result of an invitation to report on the natural pastures of those countries, especially from the point of view of sheep production. He was struck by the great similarity existing between the agricultural environments of these countries and the Adelaide districts. He was of the opinion that to make the best use of their pastures, it would be necessary to introduce Australian methods of management. The economic development of Morocco greatly impressed him. Australia should realize that the rich countries between the Atlas Mountains and the coast, an area of about 100,000 square miles, were being thoroughly developed. The land was particularly good for cereals, and in view of its closeness to world markets, Morocco might, in time, become a serious competitor to the Commonwealth.

So far as wool was concerned, the Moroccan-produced was of decidedly inferior quality. The great difficulty in the way of rectifying this was the fact that the majority of the sheep were owned by the natives, who could not be persuaded to alter their immemorially-old customs.

On his way home, Mr. Trumble called at South Africa, and visited Southern Rhodesia, where he found much to admire in the manner in which the maize and tobacco were being cultivated.

"It is essential," said Mr. Trumble, "for Australia to make every use that she can of science to develop her agriculture to the full."

## INVESTIGATIONS AMONG ABORIGINES

### Adelaide University Party's Findings

PROFESSOR C. S. Hicks, who with Dr. R. F. Matters, and Mr. M. L. Mitchell, recently returned to Adelaide from an expedition of investigation among the aborigines at Koonibba, interviewed by a representative of The Register yesterday, said that their purpose had been to ascertain the vital activity of the full-blooded aborigine. A laboratory technician had accompanied them, and they were well equipped with apparatus whereby the amount of oxygen consumed by the natives could be accurately measured, while other mechanisms determined the quantity of carbonic acid gas expired, as well as the percentage of that gas present in the blood of the subject investigated.

### PURPOSE OF THE EXPEDITION

"The ultimate object in making such laborious measurements was twofold," said Professor Hicks. "In the first place it had value as an anthropological measurement, since it has been recently shown that, contrary to what had long been believed, different pure racial stocks often varied in their vital activity as estimated by the amount of oxygen utilized. A more immediate interest to the Department of Physiology of the University lay in the possible effect of climate upon a white stock transplanted from a more temperate zone, using the native aborigine as an example of a race long subjected to the hot, arid climate of that region."

"It is a matter of common knowledge," he continued, "that our bodies are warm—i.e., they are continually losing heat to their surroundings. Each adult gives off about as much heat as a 100-watt incandescent electric lamp. Whether this heat is evidence of waste energy from processes within the body, or whether it is produced to keep the body warm, need not be considered in order to explain the present work. It is necessary to realize that just as different amounts of coal must be consumed in the central heater of different houses to secure the same even temperature, so do different individuals consume more fuel to produce the same amount of heat. Large individuals have greater heat production (and therefore fuel consumption) than have small ones."

"To secure a basis for comparison," continued Professor Hicks, "we measure the heat production, as computed from the oxygen intake, when the subject is at rest, and has had no food recently. These conditions are best secured before the subject rises in the morning."

### VARYING VITALITY OF DIFFERENT RACES

"When allowances are made for weight and stature," added Professor Hicks, "it is found under these conditions that all white people living in temperate climates utilize their fuel at a definite specific rate. It was concluded that this applied to all human beings; but recently it was found by Dr. Francis Benedict, of Boston (U.S.A.), and Professor Earle, of Hongkong, that the Chinese used 10 per cent. less fuel than the European. Dr. Benedict, who directs the Carnegie Institute of Nutrition of Washington, U.S.A., asked me to assist in a world survey of pure racial stocks, and sent special apparatus for the purpose.

"Expenses of the expedition," concluded Dr. Hicks, "were defrayed by a grant from the anthropological committee of the National Research Council of Australia."

### GENERAL CONDITIONS REACHED

"Although it is too early to make any final pronouncement on the results, it would appear that there is a lower vital activity on the part of the aborigine (continued Dr. Hicks) amounting to approximately 10 per cent. as compared with European standards. There is no evidence that climate is responsible for this departure from Western standards.

"We are much indebted to the Koonibba Lutheran Mission authorities for their cooperation. Without the aid of Pastor Webb, Matron Semmler, and Mr. Brounack, the farm manager, we would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to secure the co-operation of the native, who had, after all, to submit to having his nose clipped while he breathed oxygen from the apparatus at 5.30 a.m."

"In all, about 40 full-blooded aborigines were investigated. The poor season having the result of concentrating a larger number of natives around the mission, than would normally be present, an example was afforded of an ill wind which yet had its advantages. To Pastor Hoffmann we are indebted for his patience in persuading the aborigines to submit. We are also indebted to Mr. Webb (Commissioner of Railways) for his assistance in securing the safe transport of the fragile apparatus used."