

News. 17-25.

# LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY

## Mr. Holdaway in Adelaide

### QUEENSLAND NATIVE

"I have been looking forward to taking up my work in Adelaide," remarked Mr. F. G. Holdaway, who was recently appointed assistant lecturer in Zoology at the University of Adelaide. Mr. Holdaway, who will be assistant to Professor T. Harvey Johnston (Professor of Zoology) began his duties this morning.

Although he has not resided here before it is not his first visit to Adelaide. Mr. Holdaway was here in 1922 with the Queensland University rowing crew, of which he was coxswain. The crew came to South Australia to compete in the inter-university rowing event on the Port River.

Mr. Holdaway is a native of Queensland, and is 23 years of age. He was educated at the Brisbane Grammar School, and entered the Queensland University in 1920. Two years later he graduated in science with honors in biology. He afterward entered the Agricultural Department as assistant to Mr. E. Ballard, B.A., F.E.S. (Government Entomologist). For the last 18 months Mr. Holdaway has been assistant to the Commonwealth cotton entomologist in Queensland, and has been engaged in research work in cotton entomology. He obtained his degree of M.Sc. this year.

He was formerly a student of Professor Johnston at the Queensland University and later he lectured in biology at the Brisbane Technical College.

While at the Queensland University Mr. Holdaway took a keen interest in rowing. For four years he acted as coxswain to the University crews, which visited Melbourne and Sydney as well as Adelaide.

"I understand," added Mr. Holdaway, "that I will be connected with the Waite Agricultural Research Institute. I will concentrate on research work in entomology."



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REGISTER 27-28.

### ELDER CONSERVATORIUM STRING QUARTET.

Next Tuesday the Conservatorium String Quartet will make a second appearance in a chamber music recital at the Liberal Union Hall. Judging by the enthusiasm already displayed, these concerts are going to prove decidedly popular. For this recital the principal item will be the "String Quartet in F major" (American negro) by Dvorak, in four movements. The second feature will be the scherzo from Beethoven String Quartet, No. 4. Miss Alice Morgan will assist in the Schubert piano trio. This is a charming work of exceptional quality and needs most judicious help from the pianist, owing to the light texture of the third and fourth movements. Plan at Correll's.

NEWS 29-6-25.

Mr. T. Hudson Beare, B.A., (Sc. born at Edwardstown, son of the late T. Hudson Beare, who arrived in South Australia from England in 1836, celebrates his sixty-sixth birthday today. He was the first winner of the South Australian Scholarship at the Adelaide University in 1873. This distinction took him to England, and since 1901 he has been Professor of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh. He visited his native Australia with the British scientists in 1914.

ADVERTISER 26. PEOPLE OF EGYPT.

### A LAND OF PARADOXES.

#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURE.

The first of a series of three University extension lectures in the subject of Egypt and its people was delivered at the Prince of Wales Theatre, at the University, on Tuesday evening by Professor Prescott, of the Waite Institute of Research. There was a large attendance.

The lecturer was introduced by Professor Chapman, who said Professor Prescott had come from Egypt with considerable experience in economic and agricultural research. He had been engaged to take part in the research work which they hoped would go on with great success and advantage to the State in connection with the Waite Institute. (Applause.)

The lecturer stated that Egypt had been aptly described as a land of paradoxes. Geographically it was at the meeting point of three continents. Economically the Suez Canal was a junction for the commerce of the world. Egypt, although in Africa, was practically Asiatic in origin. Economically the country belonged to Europe almost exclusively. Ancient customs had persisted in an extraordinary manner, despite the laps of time. In manners and customs the people were practically the same as their ancestors thousands of years ago. Things were being done now that were done 4,000 or 5,000 years ago. Students found a knowledge of the manners and customs of the Egyptians a most useful adjunct in interpreting Biblical narrative, and also in interpreting pictures on the walls of ancient tombs. As a people the Egyptians themselves constituted a reasonably pure race. Alexandria, however, was still largely a Greek city, and Cairo was essentially a European city. Of the foreigners the Greeks were mostly small merchants. A Greek might leave his native country and become a millionaire in a few years. The first thing he did was to open a restaurant or cafe. For many years the Greeks had quite a strangle-hold of the people in lending money at high rates of interest. Other again had taken up the English line of work in cotton-growing.

The most important stimulus was provided by the British residents. There were three types—the commercial man, the soldier, and the officials who really ran the country. The Americans had important interests from an educational point of view. They conducted colleges amongst the Copts or Christian population. The French also had charge of a fine educational system which, although conducted by Roman Catholic priests, was supported by the French Government. The French had also charge of archaeology and were responsible to the Egyptian Government. The Director of Antiquities was always a Frenchman, despite the fact that the British were in occupation. Then there were Italians, Armenians, and the Levantines, or "dagos" as they were sometimes called, who came from the Mediterranean coast. Some strange mixtures in nationality were noticed. For instance, there was an American citizen born in Cairo of Greek parents, who came from Smyrna. Technically he was a Levantine. On account of the Levantines having a good knowledge of Egyptian they were useful in clerical work. Amongst them were the best class of Assyrians, who ran businesses and shops, &c.

When one left the towns one could soon reach parts where there were no Europeans. The farm laborers came from amongst the fellaheen. The average holding among the land cultivated was not more than three acres. Consequently intense culture was necessary. The people grew practically everything they ate and imported no food. Cotton was the principal article of export. The Egyptians in the country lived in mud hovels constructed on the old Biblical system. They were a simple people and lived on maize, onions, a little salad, and fresh cheese made from the milk of the wild buffalo cows. The house consisted of one or two rooms and was shared by the cow. Women and children worked largely in the fields, and women carried the water. In the house there was practically no furniture. The Egyptian was allowed four wives under the Moslem law, but public opinion was growing in favor of monogamy, on account of the family complications caused by polygamy. The Copts, the descendants of the early Christians, retained a good many of the original Christian methods and ideas. At the same time they were no different in general characteristics from the Mohammedans. The major ordinances of the Mohammedans prevailed, including prohibition against the drinking of intoxicating liquor or the eating of swine flesh. Usury was also prohibited under the Mohammedan law. The Egyptian had wonderful powers of imitating others, but was deficient in personal initiative and the shouldering of responsibility. For instance, a railwayman was known to turn the points of a line when a train was half way across. An Egyptian stationmaster refused to send a fire engine on a train to put out a fire because there was nothing on his schedule referring to such machine. (Laughter.) The mental peculiarities of the Egyptians would provide a fine study to the psychologist. The position of the women was most unenviable. They had no recreation and no social life, and during his residence in Egypt he was astonished at the high death rate among the young married women of the educated class.

At the conclusion of the lecture Professor Prescott showed a number of excellent lantern slides illustrating mosques and other buildings. The pictures also showed the life of the people and were

REGISTER 27-25. PEOPLE OF EGYPT.

Mr. F. G. Holdaway, who was recently appointed assistant lecturer in zoology at the Adelaide University, took up his duty at that institution on Wednesday morning. There he will assist Professor Harvey Johnston (Professor of Zoology). A native of Queensland, Mr. Holdaway, who is 23 years of age, was primarily educated at the Brisbane Grammar School, following which he entered the Queensland



MR. F. G. HOLDAWAY.

University in 1920. Two years later he graduated with honours in science and in biology. Afterwards he was an assistant to Mr. E. Ballard (Government Entomologist), and for the past 18 months has been assistant to the Commonwealth Cotton Entomologist in Queensland. He obtained his degree of M.Sc. this year. Mr. Holdaway understands that he will be connected with the Waite Agricultural Institute, and stated that he would concentrate on work connected with entomology.

ADVERTISER 27-25.

### THE PROTOCOL.

#### AUSTRALIA'S POSITION.

On Tuesday evening, at the Richmond Democratic Hall, Professor Darnley Naylor delivered a lecture on the Protocol. He dealt with the "domestic jurisdiction" clauses, and showed that the position of Australia in reference to her immigration policy was much strengthened under the Protocol. He showed, also, how disarmament, security, and compulsory arbitration were inextricably bound together. He dealt with the only two criticisms of the Protocol which could be regarded as deserving serious attention. One was that the Protocol stereotyped the status quo, and the other that the British navy would be called upon to do more than its fair share in policing the world. With reference to the first criticism, he pointed out that while it was true that the status quo could not be changed by war, there was machinery provided under articles XIX, XI, and (in part) XV, of the Covenant to modify the decisions of the Versailles Treaty by discussion, conciliation, and agreement. Furthermore, the "minorities commission" of the League was already doing much to alleviate any hardships caused by the treaty, and it was significant that the four countries which might be thought to suffer more especially from the status quo, namely, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Poland, had all, in various ways, shown their whole-hearted approval of the Protocol. Indeed, Poland had ratified it in her Parliament through the votes of the German minority—a most striking fact. As for the second criticism, it sufficed to point out that under article XI of the Protocol each of the signatory states was called upon to do no more than "co-operate loyally and effectively in support of the Covenant," in the degree which its geographical position and its particular situation as regarded armaments allowed. Seeing that Britain was a member of the Council, and any military or

naval recommendations required the unanimous assent of that body, it was clear, said the professor, that Britain ran no such risk as the critics asserted, quite apart from the fact that each member of the League interpreted for himself the words "loyally and effectively."

A discussion followed, and the lecturer was thanked.

ADVERTISER

1-7-25.

Dr. A. M. Cadmore, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., has been appointed honorary consulting surgeon at the Adelaide Hospital.

REGISTER 25. PEOPLES OF EGYPT.

### PEOPLES OF EGYPT.

#### LECTURE BY PROFESSOR PRESCOTT.

Professor Prescott, of the Waite Institute of Agricultural Research, delivered the first of a series of three University extension lectures on "Egypt and its people" at the Prince of Wales Theatre, University, on Tuesday night. Professor Chapman presided over a large attendance.

In introducing the lecturer, the Chairman said Professor Prescott had come from Egypt with wide experience in economic and agricultural research. He had been engaged to take part in the research work of the Waite Institute, which they hoped would go on with great success and advantage to the State.

In opening, Professor Prescott said Egypt was a land of paradoxes. Geographically it was the meeting place of two continents, and economically it was connected with three continents. The language of the people was Asiatic, but economically they belonged to Europe. Many of the things they did to-day were in vogue between 4,000 and 5,000 years ago. Notwithstanding the meeting of so many peoples in the country, the Egyptians were a reasonably pure race.

As to the foreign elements, the Greeks predominated. They were the small merchants. They usually arrived in the country poor men, and by their thrift and business methods became well to do. Some of the Greek merchants in Alexandria were very highly respected men. Other Greeks had gone in for growing cotton. The next nation in importance numerically were the Italians. They were the skilled workmen, such as masons, quarrymen, and so on. The most important in status, but the smallest in numbers, were the British. The Americans controlled the most important educational institutions, but the French also had a fine educational system. Each of the three big European nations took much interest in archaeology, but the Egyptian Government had handed over the control of antiquities to the French. A very important class in Egypt were the Levantines. They were natives of the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and were of no particular nationality. The most important among the Levantines were the Syrians, who held Government positions, and were the proprietors of some very fine businesses. They were very useful, because they could speak and think Arabic. There were very

few Europeans out of the cities. After leaving the last Greek cafe, it was possible to travel for 150 miles without seeing a single European.

The workers in the country and the holders of small farms were the fellaheen. There were over 1,000,000 of landholders in Egypt who held areas of less than three acres in extent, so that cultivation was carried on on an intensive scale. The fellaheen grew practically the whole of their food, and exported wheat, maize, and cotton. The homes of these cultivators were mere hovels, built of bricks made of mud and straw, similar to those described in the Bible. Their wants were simple, and their food consisted of maize, wheat bread, onions, salad, beans, lentils, dates, and a cheese made from the milk of the water buffalo. The women and children worked in the field, but a married woman did not do so, except, perhaps, in the harvest time. Their only furniture was a table six inches high, around which the family squatted. In cold weather the occupants frequently slept on the oven when the fire had gone out.

Another class in the community was the Copts, or native Christians, of whom there were nearly 1,000,000. These people were the direct descendants of the adherents of the early Christian Church, and retained many of the early Christian methods and ideas. At the same time they were not different in general characteristics from the Mohammedans. The major ordinances of the Mohammedans prevailed among the Copts, including prohibition of the drinking of intoxicating liquor, and the eating of swine flesh. Usury was also prohibited under the Mohammedan law. The lecturer showed a number of excellent lantern slides, made from photographs taken by himself.

REGISTER 17-25.

### CANBERRA FORESTRY SCHOOL.

#### SCHOLARS FOR THE WEST.

PERTH, Tuesday. The Commonwealth Forestry Expert (Mr. Lane Poole), met the Acting Minister for Forests (Mr. Wilcock) yesterday and discussed with him, in the presence of the Conservator of Forests (Mr. S. L. Kessell) the Commonwealth forestry school at Canberra. Mr. Wilcock submitted the matter to-day to Cabinet which agreed to co-operate with the Commonwealth Government in carrying out its scheme. The Minister said that Cabinet was in accord with the policy laid down by the Federal Government and was prepared to nominate two students a year for the next four years. The scheme would involve the State Government in very little cost, but there was an implied responsibility on the State Government to find the students positions when their forestry course was finished.