DISEASES NEEDED FOR RESEARCH.

Starting in the Prince of Wales Theatre, University of London, Professor H. F. Johnston made a series of lectures on DISEASES NEEDED FOR RESEARCH. The lecturer spoke in detail about the need for research work in various departments, and how the work had been done with a degree of skill and with great financial and personal interest. The work, he stated, was doing much to eliminate the diseases which affected sheep and cattle. The work, he stated, was doing much to eliminate the diseases which affected sheep and cattle.

DISEASES IN CATTLE. Urgency for Research.

Lecture by Professor F. H. Johnston.

Speaking at the third of his series of evening lectures in connection with the Institute of Agricultural Science, Professor F. H. Johnston discussed the diseases which affect the cattle of the world. The lecturer, who dealt with “Worms and Tissues” in the University of London and Cambridge, where he lectured on “Worms and Tissues” and “Worms and Tissues in Cattle,” pointed out that the diseases which affect the cattle of the world are of great importance.

The Rhodes Scholars.

The flow of scholars from overseas, according to the latest reports from the University of London, is being affected by the conditions in the country. The names of the Rhodes Scholars have been published in the daily press, and it is understood that the selection of the scholars is being made with great care.

The Investigators.

The Royal Society, in its annual report, states that the number of investigators in the country is increasing. The Royal Society has published a list of the investigators in the country, and it is understood that the number of investigators is increasing.

ILLITERACY AND INACCURACY.

Comparisons are never made when they are wrong, and Mr. McCloy would have been fully justified if he had imparted a good deal more information into his talk on the educational attainments of Australia, which is reported by cable this morning. The British Education Conference may well have been able to find a more competent reporter of the educational attainments of Australia than Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, who has been looking into the subject of illiteracy, and has fallen into an extraordinary error. His assertion into statistics appears to have come to the conclusion that in New South Wales, Australia, 74 per cent. of the population did not know how to read.

ENEMIES OF EDUCATION. “FEAR AND REPRESSION.”

At the British Education Conference, which is open for business on Tuesday evening in Great Britain, Mr. W. V. C. Marden, Assistant Inspector of Education, said that the conference was in the hands of a committee of inquiry and that it was expected to report on the educational attainments of Australia, which is reported by cable this morning.

Mr. McCloy pointed out that the Australian literacy percentage was 60 per cent., as against Great Britain's 80 per cent.

MR. McCLOY DEFENDS AUSTRALIA.

THE PROOF OF FIGURES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mr. W. T. McCloy, Director of Education in South Australia, at the Education Conference, expressed his appreciation of the figures which were published in the "Expert Review," in which he implied that Australia was more literate than Great Britain. Mr. McCloy based his calculations on the marriage registers in Great Britain, South Africa, and the provinces of the world.

Mr. McCloy pointed out that the Australian literacy percentage was 60 per cent., as against Great Britain's 80 per cent. and South Africa's 70 per cent.

In South Australia, he added, the literacy percentage was 80 per cent., and in the provinces of the world it was 70 per cent.

In other countries, Mr. McCloy said, the literacy percentage was 60 per cent., and in South Australia it was 80 per cent.

Mr. McCloy added that the literacy percentage in the provinces was 70 per cent., and in South Australia it was 80 per cent.

Mr. McCloy concluded his remarks by saying that the figures which were published in the "Expert Review" were misleading and that the statistics were not comparable.