

ories." Other graduate lecture courses in physics are announced on "Relativity" (Lunn), "Wireless Waves" (Kinsley), "Radiation Theories" (Millikan).

DR. FRANKLIN D. BARKER has completed ten years of service in the University of Nebraska and has been made a full professor, having charge of the work in medical zoology and parasitology in the department of zoology.

DR. IRA D. CARDIFF, professor of plant physiology and bacteriology in Washington State College, has been appointed head of the department of botany. Professor John G. Hall, of the South Carolina Agricultural College, has been appointed professor of plant pathology in the same institution.

To the professorship of bacteriology in Columbia University made vacant by the death of Dr. Philip Hanson Hiss, Dr. Hans Zinsser, professor of bacteriology in Leland Stanford University, has been appointed.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

UNIVERSITY LIFE IN IDAHO

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Professor J. M. Aldrich, professor of zoology and entomology in the University of Idaho (Moscow), has just been summarily dismissed without trial or official warning after twenty years of faithful and successful service. The conspicuous incidents connected with this matter are few, simple and suggestive. They are the following:

In 1900 James A. McLean, a young Canadian, came to the University as president and director of the agricultural experiment station. He was a doctor of philosophy from Columbia in economics. He found the duties of director of an agricultural experiment station bewildering and uncongenial.

In 1904 Professor Aldrich with five other members of the faculty protested to the board of regents that the president was incompetent for his place. Strangely neither the president nor the protesting professors were dismissed but a compromise was effected which endured for eight years. It may be inferred from later occurrences that despite the long and healing

lapse of time, the criticized president did not forget nor forgive his critics.

In 1912 President McLean left Idaho to become the president of the University of Manitoba. Before he left he made out, and gave to the board of regents, a list of professors who ought to be dismissed.

Near the end of 1912, Idaho did away with all separate boards for its various educational institutions and put its whole system in charge of a single new board. The law enacting this provided that the old boards shall hold their last meetings in the following spring.

In April, 1913, President McLean, of the University of Manitoba, crossed an international boundary and the boundary of decency and in secret session with the acting president of the University of Idaho made up a list of seven undesirable professors which list was presented to the dying board of regents and promptly acted on. All were dismissed. At the end of the meeting the board died, and its victims received their malodorous notices of dismissal two days after the board had been defunct. Thus Professor Aldrich and six colleagues have enjoyed the peculiar experience of being removed from their positions on the recommendation of a citizen of Manitoba by an official board which passed out of existence before the victims knew what had happened to them.

An appeal to Governor Haines of Idaho has resulted in an official statement that the regents acted entirely within their authority.

No comment seems necessary on these interesting incidents. Professor Aldrich, who is an unusually competent entomologist, and a peculiarly prepossessing and attractive man, will of course have no difficulty in finding work elsewhere. Will Idaho have as little difficulty in getting as good a man to fill his place?

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EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS AT AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

PERFECT freedom in the expression of ideas and opinions is born of one of two conditions, either full information, or lack of informa-