

ways) this number may be increased to seventy, or possibly seventy-five, without excessive discomfort, but under present conditions, with about fifty per cent more than this maximum number, the annoyance and hindrances are too great for the best work. Then, too, although we have added to the apparatus as we have had money, so that there are now in the department forty-five compound microscopes, with a large amount of other appliances, we find that with the great increase in the number of students, this outfit is inadequate. It is true here, again, that we may "double up," by assigning the same microscope to two or more students, as we have been compelled to do, but the greatly increased wear and tear of the instruments warns us that this is a wasteful policy, since it is impossible to secure that care for apparatus which its value demands when the responsibility is divided between two, three or four users.

I need say nothing as to other needs; these are sufficient to show that the state must keep pace in provision of facilities for instruction with the demand made by the people of the state for such instruction. One portion of the community (the young people and their parents) is making demands upon us, which must be met by another portion (the body of men constituting the state legislature). Will the latter body realize their duty to the former?



**A** VISITOR wandering through the halls of the University at the hour when classes are changing rooms, would wonder where the people put themselves, but if they hear no complaints, they think everything is working smoothly, and that there are places unknown to them into which the students are stowed away.

Ye reporter strolled into the history room the other day, (having skipped chapel in order to do so), and strangely enough found Prof. Fling there, for it is almost an un-

heard of thing to find a professor in his lawful apartment any more. The professor looked up with his usual smile which quickly changed to a look of seriousness when asked if he was being crowded in his department. "Crowded," he said, "well, I should say so. The principal crush is in the freshman class. This room will seat 50 pupils, while there are 123 in the class. So we are obliged to meet in the chapel, which is exceedingly unfit for anything of this kind. It is a large, barren room, where no one feels at home, and is only suitable for lectures, as students can hardly be heard when speaking in an ordinary tone of voice. For this reason the scholars lose interest, or rather, cannot get up interest, and the work is greatly impaired. This class ought to be divided, but as I am carrying all the hours I possibly can, and have no assistant, this cannot be done.

"In the higher classes, although the history room is large enough to hold them, another obstacle presents itself. The students are so numerous that a room can hardly ever be left idle, so my room is used also for a Latin class. I cannot have my room when I need it, and history outlines cannot be put on the board before class, because the Latin students need the whole black-board. A professor loses all pride in his room when other classes have the use of it, and some of the history maps have been almost ruined. Through this crowding more harm can be done than ever can be said."

From here the reporter went up to the third floor, and found from Prof. Sherman that there were 475 students in the department of English literature. While he was not as crowded as the English department, still the students were of the higher classes in the Uni., and for that reason the work was more important. While there should not be more than twenty-five or thirty in a beginning class in English literature, still he had eighty in one class.

After going up to his palace on the fourth floor, and ruaning around the Uni. for sev-