

and worthy hearty support. The uniform promotion of college journalism can only be brought about by the combined efforts of all. Different methods and ideas can be looked at in different lights and thoughtfully studied for the benefit of all. The inexperienced can profit by the experience of those who have long been engaged in such work.

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AMONG the other formidable problems that meets the student of to-day is the one of how much time shall be given to outside reading. In what proportion shall a student divide his time between his books and the daily news of the external world; just how far shall he allow his interest in the affairs of every day life to encroach upon his very valuable time? Some prominent educators advocate entire abstinence from miscellaneous reading. They maintain that the true discipline for a man's mind consists in a strict application along one line of study which alone should be examined, pondered over and learned, exhausted in every detail and applied in every example, to the utter exclusion of all extraneous matter. The entire devotion of all thought and habit to the particular subject chosen they recommend and insist on as the ideal life for a student.

In the present progressive stage of the world such an idea is untenable. When the rational scholar attempts to take this as his principle and guide he finds himself balked and thwarted at every turn. All his duties to mankind, to country and to self rise up and oppose his progress. Narrow mindedness at one period in history made men geniuses; it does yet to a certain extent, but it will no longer secure their prosperity. The time of narrow gauge, no grade, straight track, mental railways, so to speak, is past; and the broadly learned, thoroughly cultured, standard gauge mind of to-day sweeps up hill and down dale, across chasms of bottomless theory, and

around towering mountains of opposition and restraint to the grand central station of success. It is well enough to pursue a certain course of study and work making that the chief aim and object of life, but at the same time it is absolutely necessary to keep up with the current events of the day through the medium of our books and newspapers.

The American newspaper is an institution peculiar to itself. Nowhere else can its parallel be found. It presents its subject matter in a thoroughly characteristic manner. In the same column will we find an account of a murder, a church convention, a political fraud, a divorce suit, and a scientific investigation. Many articles are highly colored to pander to the public taste. Much of the matter is wish-washy in character. Some of the editorials are partial and personally reflective. Yet amongst it all there is much, very much, that is needful, in many cases of vital, intellectual importance. The American newspaper and magazine is a training school in itself, and must be respected as such and used in its proper place, or its absence keenly felt. How many learned scholars discourse ably on the respective deeds of Aristotle and Thucydides and yet are ignorant of the actions of their own representatives in Congress, or lugubriously meditate upon the murders of Borgia and the assassination of Cæsar while unmindful of the crimes expatiated in their own country and day. Such men but make a laughing stock of themselves in the display of their deep concern for the events of the past and their complete insensibility to the happenings of the present. The fallacious doctrine that a man can shut himself up in his hermit's cell of studious habits and remain utterly oblivious of outside action and still be a representative citizen and a typical man, has been entirely dispelled by modern ideas. A college student should unquestionably devote a proper proportion of his time to the reading of newspapers and magazines.