

legiate Athletic Association held in New York, when it was proposed by one of the colleges to abolish it from the list of so-called standard athletics.

The contest is exciting, there is no doubt. That it requires skill, there is no doubt. However, when we consider the tremendous strain which is exerted on a man's nerves and muscle, when he has to exert for the space of five or more minutes all the nervous and muscular force in his system, we cannot think that as an exercise it is beneficial.

And if not beneficial, why include it in our list of athletic contests here at P. S. C?

It has in it none of the sport or dash of football or base-ball, none of the pleasant healthy exercise of running, vaulting or jumping. Should we include it in the list of inter-class contests? The question is well worth considering.

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THE Business Manager requests that subscribers when changing their place of residence would kindly drop him a note giving their old and new addresses in order that confusion in mailing may be avoided.

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THE Editor feels that he owes an apology to a few of those persons, who kindly contributed to the April number, for the many typographical errors which some of their articles contained. The proof reading, the paper being published just at the opening of the term, was hurried, and as a result, through the fault of the Editor and not of the writers, there were several sentences which were so badly confused as to render their exact meaning doubtful.

THE FIELD OF JOURNALISM.

The enormous growth of the newspaper in this day has opened a field of labor almost entirely unknown a half century ago. The additional facilities afforded by the extension of postal and telegraph service for gathering news, steam presses for printing and railways for distributing, have

kept the newspaper up to the standard demanded by the spread of knowledge among all classes, and the bringing of the world within the reach of a single day and the comprehension of the meanest intellect. The small sheets of the primitive paper, depending upon chance couriers for home news and sailing vessels for foreign intelligence, are now interesting relics showing the respective stages of newspaper evolution. Any man could be an editor, his duties being to attend to the business department, edit the communications from patrons which largely filled his columns, and between times to collect such items of news as came to his eyes through the occasional exchanges, or to his ears from street or wharf gossip. The literary genius could find play only in the essay touching upon local follies or foibles, as in the Spectator or Salmagundi, but these must not be personal. Now the daily paper is a compound of gossip, sports, scandal, politics, stocks, real estate, market, public improvement, literature and miscellany, with a Sunday edition as large as a magazine, containing all these departments and additional "write ups" on fashion, occupations' health, oddities and a letter from the inevitable "funny man." Scarcely any topic can fail to find a place in the columns of a newspaper, and no one who feels, as Dr. Holmes describes it, that he *must* write need despair of finding a hearing—provided there are not too many other "must" fellows in ahead of him.

Of course all this opening to genius and the desire of seeing one's name "in print" has ripened a great crop of writers, some few cultivated but the mass, as they say of some potatoes out West "volunteers." The statements are astounding. Mary Mapes Dodge, editor of St. Nicholas, says that she rejects enough manuscript during a year to fill another magazine the size of her publication. The editors of the New York Ledger have found it necessary to place over the entrance to their literary coverts, the sign: "No unsolicited manuscripts are wanted," while Mr. Edward Bok, the bright young editor of the Ladies' Home