

freed from its present dependence upon the American dailies, will be better equipped for its work.

The Canadian press has a future and the university man can find plenty of work in connection with it, work that must be done and that will give ample scope to any powers he may possess. And in this work he should have many advantages over his fellows. He has come from the home of ideals, and though the world sometimes sneers, it respects at the same time, and the graduate will do well to carry his ideals with him, "to reverence as a man the dreams of his youth." He will find plenty of use for any fund of moral and intellectual ideas he may possess. Opportunities will not be wanting for him to point out the need for pure motives in political and civic life, in business and in sport, and chances will be given him to put his maxims to the test. He will find many a problem, to the solution of which he can apply the time-seasoned old principles he has studied. He has learned to interpret the life of the past from the writings of the past, and will find it the easier to interpret for his readers the life that is being lived about them. He has had his imagination cultivated by the study of history, science or literature, and has learned the value of a wide vision; the better able then to insist on building for the future as well as for the present, to demand the broad-based reforms that bring peace and content, not the tinkering that ends only in irritation. He knows, or should know, his country and his country's history. His patriotism should therefore be the more thoughtful, the danger of his becoming a jingo less. He has learned to criticise, but to criticise constructively, not pulling down where he is unable to build again. He has come to see that there are two sides to every question, and that no one has all the truth. If his alma mater has done her best for him he will have left her with a lively curiosity and a thirst for truth, both most valuable to a newspaper man.

Of course the university man has disadvantages in entering journalism, but they are such as must trouble him in entering almost any walk of life. He has lived, as it were, a life apart. He has not been in personal touch with the world, and as the newspaper lives in the very centre of the stream of life, he must get down into that stream before he can be of much use to the paper. He must get to know men as they live to-day. The newspaper has to be made interesting and men are most interesting to men. The novice must learn to gather news, to recognize news when he sees it, or hears of it. He must find out for himself what people read and what they like to read; what they talk about. He must study human nature, both that he may be able to get news and that he may know what sort of news to get. A well-known American editor used to have but one bit of advice for his new reporters: "Find out where the human heart is, and make it pay rent." This does not mean that everything should be published which people will read. Far from it. There is news too sacred to print. It would violate secrets and serve no good purpose. There is news too vile to print. It would clog the presses and smudge the whole paper. There is news, too, dangerous to print, unless public safety demands it. It might cause a panic and do irreparable damage. But what the people