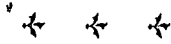


suitable place for their retention, and thus avoid any embarrassment on the part of committees in the future who are preparing for some special entertainment.



THE great demand for technically trained men and the increased enrollment on the registers of such institutions is a sign of the emphasis placed upon practical education today. With the importance of an eye and hand training which the nineteenth century has bequeathed to the present age, we may well inquire whether the prominence given to scientific studies will eventually end in a sacrifice of the cultural element in learning, or whether the technically trained man has a one-sided education.

A complete answer to this question would necessitate a thorough study of the warfare between the humanists and the scientists which has been waged ever since they have come into existence. We have all grades of culture from the polished man of a classic institution of great repute, to the low standing graduate of a manual training school. While it is conceded that literary colleges send out more refined men than technical schools, they are not necessarily the cause of such. It is not a question of the relative value of studies, but the basis of all is the *attitude* that the student takes toward the line of work in which he is engaged. If the engineer desires to possess a degree of culture, it is not necessary that he should despair on account of not having the proper amount of linguistic study. He need only pursue his work in the right manner.

Let us note some of the ways that may be emphasized. First, from the very nature of his work he is bound in the strictest sense of the word to be exact. Approximation is not tolerated. If his studies have such a disciplinary value, it is to be easily inferred that such training will have a salutary effect on all his relations. Exactness in work and