

study will encourage correctness of speech, unnecessary activities of the mind, and tendencies toward greater usefulness and efficiency. And what would culture be without the element of exactness? Secondly, the technical man must have an acquaintance with foreign works and methods. The translation of a language is in itself valuable for the enlarging of one's vocabulary, besides the food given for broad and intelligent thought. In the third place, the purely mind-training of the engineer is valuable. If imagination is so important in the development of a well informed and cultured man, where is there opportunity to exercise this faculty more than in the realm of constructive work? The draughtsman gives the ideas of his mind to the world first in the shape of drawings. All the machinery he works with is in outline before his mind's eye before he sees the actual. If he approaches his work in the right way psychology is of as much use to him as to the literary trained man.

Furthermore, his ethical relations are by no means unimportant. The wide application of his work to the welfare of humanity emphasizes the idea of duty to him. When an engine or bridge is to be designed and constructed it must be faultless and safe in every respect, and he is conscious of the great obligation that rests upon him in relation to his fellow-man. A standard of right actions is encouraged which, necessarily, must greatly strengthen his moral nature. Causes and effects are ever before his mind, and with a standard of right and logical thinking and working, he possesses a moral culture that might not be supposed from the nature of his work.

We need only, then, to conclude, that all studies if rightly pursued, have a value to the student outside of the mere usefulness of such branches, and it seems as though the tendency of our age is to incline more and more to such a view.