

17. The effect produced on the mind by travelling depends entirely on the mind of the traveller and on the way in which he conducts himself. The chief idea of one very common type of traveller is to see as many objects of interest as he possibly can. If he can only after his return home say that he has seen such and such a temple, castle, picture gallery, or museum, he is perfectly satisfied. Therefore, when he arrives at a famous city, he rushes through it, so that he may get over as quickly as possible the task of seeing its principal sights, enter them by name, in his note-book as visited or, in his own phraseology 'done', and then hurry on to another city which he treats in the same unceremonious way.



Another kind of traveller in all he sees finds entertainment for his foolish spirit of ridicule. The more hallowed any object is from historical and religious associations or artistic beauty, the more he delights to degrade it by applying to it familiar terms of vulgar slang that he mistakes for wit. Such a one brings disgrace upon his nation by the rude insolence with which he laughs at foreigners and their ways, and everything else that attracts the notice of his feeble understanding. At the end of his wanderings he returns to his home a living example, showing

How much the fool that hath been taught to roam

Excels the fools that hath been kept at home.

Far different is the effect of travels upon who leave their native country with minds prepared by culture to feel intelligent admiration for all the beauties of nature and art to be found in foreign lands. Their object is not to see much, but to see well. When they visit Paris or Athens or Rome, instead of hurrying from temple to museum, and from museum to picture gallery, they allow the spirit of the place to sink into their minds, and only visit such monuments as the time they have at their disposal allows them to contemplate without irreverent haste. They find it more profitable and delightful to settle down for a week or so at centres of great historical and artistic interest or of remarkable natural beauty, than to pay short visits to all the principal cities that they pass by. In this way they gain by their travels refreshment and rest for their minds, satisfaction to their intellectual curiosity or artistic tastes, and increased knowledge of the world and its inhabitants. Such people, who have travelled with their eyes open, return to their native land with a greater knowledge of its glories and defects than the stay-at-home can ever have.

18. It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe that the beneficial effects



Kinds of Traveller

There are three kinds of travellers depending upon the impact they perceive from visits. The most common one are those who hastily visit more and more places.

Entering the huge number of visited places in their diaries brings them satisfaction.

The next kind of travellers are those who entertain themselves by degrading and mocking ~~the~~ historical and religious foreign places; however, this indolent attitude only brings

disgrace to their own nation. Finally, comes the travellers who prioritize quality over quantity.

They invest time on genuine essence of travelling by admiring and enjoying the culture and beauty of new lands, allowing their minds to calm. Moreover, gaining knowledge of new land and people brings intellectual satisfaction to them.

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