

liament," he says, "are these two, first, to train men for practical statesmanship ; and secondly, to exhibit them to the country, so that, when men of ability are wanted, they can be found without anxious search and perilous trial. In those governments which are administered by an executive committee of the legislative body, not only this training but also this exhibition is constant and complete. The career which leads to cabinet office is a career of self exhibition. The self-revelation is made in debate, and so is made to the nation at large as well as to the ministry of the day, who are looking out for able recruits, and to the Commons, whose ear is quick to tell a voice which it will consent to hear, a knowledge which it will pause to heed. But in Governments like the American, in which legislative and executive services are altogether dissociated, this training is incomplete and this exhibition almost entirely wanting."*

And generally let us consider which system is most likely to attract the best minds of the country into public life. To look only to our own times, for it would not be fair to compare a less democratic age with ours in this respect, where are the Gladstones

*Congressional Government, p. 251.