

ourselves with ease in a new language, and it improves our knowledge of our own tongue and it makes easier to our missionaries and others the acquisition of other languages. Latin and French are studied with advantage together; they are as mother and child. You trace the features of the mother in the child, and you come to know both almost as readily as one.

I plead for French, oh Senators. I do not disparage Latin and Greek, I love them. Still you know the student gets but a smattering of them at best. You know that. But give him the power to use French as well as English, and you have done much to qualify him for active life among this bi-language people of Canada.

A knowledge of French on the part of all the teachers at our institutions at Wolfville would add greatly to the study of French there. It is discouraging for students to meet no one but their teacher to whom they can speak in French. Finally think how the knowledge of French propagates itself. A child can as easily learn to speak in two languages as in one, and so our young ladies and young men who, being thorough French scholars can go on, making their own houses schools for the study of French.

These are "among the reasons" for introducing French as a *sine qua non* into our college course. Let us not delay its introduction.

OUR LECTURE COURSE:

On Friday evening, Dec. 7th, J. W. Longley, M. P. F., lectured at Wolfville, under the auspices of the above Society. The subject was "Politics Considered as a Fine Art." The lecturer traced the system of government from the rude form of patriarchal rule in primitive times to the fully-developed system of constitutional government as illustrated in British countries. He showed how the people by degrees wrest power from the hands of the King and exercise it according to their will.

The exercise of the popular franchise is the greatest educating power in the state.

The design of the lecture was to develop the science of popular government; that is, to show how in free countries like Canada, it can be made a fine art. How to get into politics, how to do the right thing when once within the pale, how to obtain and preserve power—these were the subjects embraced in the lecture. The difficulties of securing a popular nomination, the best agencies for gaining an election, and the best means of grasping the reins of government, were successively elucidated. Various illustrations were given in the career of successful men bearing on this point. The lecturer claimed that party government was the best form ever invented. Each party was aiming in its own way to promote the best interests of the country, and every young man who proposed to devote his energies to political matters should early ally himself with one of the great political parties in the State and work for its advancement.

The incidents and humors of a hotly-contested election were graphically described. To inspire the confidence and zeal of the party; to secure thorough organization; to be personally agreeable to every person and to work vigorously and energetically—these were among the essentials to a successful campaign. Nothing was to be acquired in political life without increasing devotion to the cause. The rewards fell to those who were most deserving.

High ideals were held up to the aspirant to political life. Selfish scheming, unworthy methods and low aims might work a temporary success, but these in the end would have to give way to ability, competency and high purpose. The political arena afforded the highest prizes in the gift of the State, and these were the rewards of those who, forgetting themselves, thought only of the cause.

The lecturer held the marked attention of the audience for about an hour and a half amidst unbounded applause. His delivery is clear and distinct, his style terse and forcible,