

age school affairs, engage teachers, and, through the local Municipal Council, levy taxes to meet the necessary expenses of the schools. Education is free and compulsory.

ELECTION TERMS.

1. When a new Parliament is wanted the Governor-General issues "**writs**" to each constituency calling upon the electors to choose a representative at a certain date fixed for the election.

2. A **Constituency or Electoral Division** is a part of the country which sends one or more representatives to Parliament.

3. The **Electors** are those who are qualified to vote for a representative. This qualification to vote is called the **Franchise**. **Manhood Franchise** gives a vote to all men over the age of twenty-one years. The vote is now taken by **Ballot**. The elector is thus free to vote for whom he pleases. This is called the Australian system of voting.

4. The **Candidates** are those who are endeavoring to secure the position of member of Parliament the one who receives the majority or the highest number of votes is declared elected. The candidate who has no votes to oppose him is returned by acclamation.

5. A **General Election** is one in which every constituency must choose a representative at the same time.

6. A **Bye-Election** is one in which a single constituency chooses a representative. It is held between general elections, when on account of death, resignation, or unseating of a member of Parliament, the constituency is left without a representative.

7. A **Plebiscite** is a vote taken of all the electors of a province or country on some question of the day, and is intended to direct the Government how to act in that question.

PARLIAMENTARY TERMS.

1. A **Representative Government** is one elected by the people.

2. By **Responsible Government** we mean that the Ministry must have the support of a majority of the members of Parliament or resign office.

3. By **Party Government** we mean the practice of