pared by the Ministry, and reviews the work of the year, speaks of the foreign relations of the nation and mentions the important questions which are to be brought up for consideration during the session.

19. A Policy is a statement by a party of its views on the questions of the day. Each point is called a Plank, and

the whole policy is the Platform of the party.

20. The Fiscal Policy of a nation is the plan adopted by the Government for the purpose of raising a revenue.

21. The Budget is the financial statement made by the

Finance Minister at each session of Parliament.

22. By the **Estimates** we mean the statement made to Parliament of the expected receipts and expenditure of the

Government for the ensuing year.

23. The **Civil List** is the money required to meet the expenses of Civil Government, in other words, to pay the salaries of Cabinet Ministers and other officials in the various departments of the Government.

24. The Journals of the House (Hansard) are the books in which are kept the minutes or records of the work done

each day by the House.

HOW LAWS ARE MADE.

I. A Bill is a statement of a proposed law.

2. An Act of Parliament is a Bill that has passed both Houses of Parliament and has received the signature of the Governor-General. It is then a law or statute.

3. The Mover is the one who proposes or introduces a

Bill in Parliament.

4. The Seconder is the one who supports the mover in

his proposal.

5. The Bill must pass its First, Second and Third Reading in each House before it is presented for the signature of the Governor-General.

6. All Bills connected with the collection or expenditure of money must originate in the House of Commons. All

other Bills may originate in either House.

7. An Order-in-Council is a regulation made by the Governor-General and Ministry. It has the effect of law but

must be ratified by Parliament.

8. A Quorum as applied to Parliament means the number of members required to be present before any business can be transacted.