

expenditure of the Government for the ensuing year.

29. **Excise** is a tax levied on certain articles of domestic or home manufacture, as tobacco and liquors.

30. **Customs** is a duty levied on goods coming into or going out of a country.

31. **Free Trade** is the free interchange (that is, without paying duty) of commodities between countries.

32. **Protection** is a system by which high duties are levied on the imports of a country for the purpose of protecting home industries by shutting out to some extent foreign goods.

33. A **Tariff** is a list or table of goods with a statement of the amount of customs or duties to be paid on the same when imported or exported.

34. A **Revenue Tariff** is one in which the customs or duties are sufficiently high to supply a revenue to pay the expenses of government.

35. A **Protective Tariff** is one in which the customs are placed high enough to protect home industries. Such a tariff is, of course, higher than a revenue tariff.

36. **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.

37. A **Bill** is a statement of a proposed law.

38. An **Act of Parliament** is a Bill that has passed both Houses of Parliament and has received the signature of the Sovereign (or representative). It is then a law or statute.

39. The **Mover** is the one who proposes or introduces a Bill in Parliament.

40. The **Secunder** is the one who supports the mover in his proposal.