

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