

named registered under each letter in the book kept by him, so that no new name can be added without discovery. The said board of registry shall keep, on blanks to be provided for that purpose by the board of supervisors of election, an alphabetical list of the names, addresses and color of all persons registered, and a separate list of all persons refused registration, and of all persons whose names are erased from the registry. In the city of Baltimore, at the end of each session, they shall deliver these lists to the police officers on duty at the registration office, and the list shall be delivered by the said officer to the police board, and by the police board to the board of supervisors of elections in the forenoon of the day following the said sitting. The board of supervisors for the city of Baltimore shall then cause such list to be printed in hand-bill form, in plain long primer type, and copies thereof posted within three days after each session in such manner that they may be easily read, in at least ten prominent places in each precinct. Nothing in this section 17 shall affect the registration in the counties heretofore made under this article.

Mandamus will not be granted to compel the officers of registration to enter on their books the fact that an applicant can not read or write. The board of registry is not a perpetual board or continuously in office. *Summerston v. Schilling*, 94 Md. 582.

The entries of the officers of registration on their books are the findings of officers charged with the duty of ascertaining their correctness, and should not be disturbed until their falsity is established. *Langhammer v. Munter*, 80 Md. 518.

A party applying for registration under section 31, should be questioned in accordance with this section. If, however, he is not so questioned, upon a petition to strike his name off the list, he may prove that he is entitled to be registered. *Davis v. O'Berry*, 93 Md. 710.

A person who once lived in a ward, is entitled to register and vote there until he acquires a residence in another place. *Jones v. Skinner*, 87 Md. 560.

Where a foreigner applies to the registers sitting in September, stating that he would be of age October 13th following and would then apply for naturalization and present his papers to the registers, he is not entitled to register under this section—see section 23 and notes. *Barret v. Taylor*, 85 Md. 175.

An unmarried man, a clerk on a steamboat, who sleeps on the boat, is not entitled to register in the home port of the vessel. *Howard v. Skinner*, 87 Md. 557.

Cited but not construed in *Meloy v. Scott*, 83 Md. 376.

1904, art. 33, sec. 18. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 17.

18. It shall be the duty of the board of police commissioners of Baltimore city, between the first day of September and the commencement of registration in each year, to cause a census, as nearly as possible accurate, to be made by members of the force under their command, of the legal voters resident in each precinct of the said city. The said census shall give the address of each person known or supposed by the officer of police taking it to be a legal voter of the city, and a copy thereof for their precinct shall be furnished by the said police commissioners to each board of registry when they meet on the first day of their sessions, as hereinbefore provided. And the officer of police taking the said census shall in every case be assigned to duty at the office of registration in the precinct where he took the said census, unless, for