reasons stated in writing by the marshal of police, and furnished to the board of registry in question, such assignment shall be impracticable or against the public interest.

1904, art. 33, sec. 19. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 18.

Ibid. sec. 20. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 19.

20. On the Tuesdays, respectively, six, five and four weeks preceding such regular election, and on the Wednesday next following said Tuesdays, respectively, said board of registry shall again meet at the place designated, and shall remain in session during the hours prescribed in section 17, for the purpose of registering all qualified voters not before registered who shall apply in person to be registered, and also for the purpose of noting the names of any persons on such registry whom they suspect not to be qualified voters. The same forms shall be observed as to the applications made on these days as were required on the former day of registration. If any voter of the ward or county shall go before the board of registry during such sessions and make oath that he believes any specified person upon such registry is not a qualified voter, such fact shall be noted. At the end of the registration for each of these days the registers shall be examined, compared and made to agree, and they shall then be signed immediately, under the last name registered, under each letter, in the same way as hereinbefore provided.

How a person may be put on the "suspect" list. A list not under oath handed by a party worker to an officer of registration who himself has no knowledge or belief as to the disqualification of the parties named, is not such a list of "suspects" as the board is authorized to act upon. Carter v. Applegarth, 102 Md. 339; Wilson v. Carter, 103 Md. 128.

Ibid. sec. 21. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 20. 1902, ch. 133.

21. Before separating on the last day said board of registry shall make out and deliver to two of their number of opposite politics a list of the registered address of all those who have been registered as quali-