

substitute judges or clerks. In the oath to be administered in Baltimore City to judges appointed subsequent to the year 1939, the word "a judge of election" shall be substituted for the words "an officer of registration and judge of election".

For a case involving the question as to whether or not registers had duly qualified under act of 1865, ch. 174, see *Hardesty v. Taft*, 23 Md. 526. As to validity of act of 1865, ch. 174, see *Anderson v. Baker*, 23 Md. 531.

Cited but not construed in *Carter v. Applegarth*, 102 Md. 340.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 13. 1912, sec. 12. 1904, sec. 12. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 11. 1937, ch. 95, sec. 13. 1939, ch. 458.

14. It shall be the duty of said boards of supervisors to appoint the place of registration and also the polling place in each precinct of their county or city and to cause the same to be fitted up, warmed, lighted and cleaned. The places for registration and polling shall in all cases be upon the ground floor of a building, the entrance to which is from the highway or from a public street at least forty feet wide if in the City of Baltimore and at least twenty-five feet wide if in the counties, in a room facing on said street or highway and shall be as near the center of the voting population of the precinct and as convenient to the greatest number of voters as is practicable, and in no case shall a registration or election be held in any building, or part of the building, used or occupied as a saloon, dram-shop, poolroom, billiard hall or bowling alley, or communicating therewith by doors or hallways. If no suitable place is found the supervisors shall provide one. Provided, however, that, after the year 1940, no places of registration shall be provided in the respective precincts of Baltimore City and Washington County, but all the work of registration, transfers, etc., shall be conducted in the office of the Board of Supervisors of Elections of said City and Washington County.

The duty of supervisors of election is to provide a suitable polling place within limits of each precinct; fact, however, that a polling room is located slightly within lines of another precinct of same election district does not justify the rejection of votes cast thereat. This conclusion is not affected by art. 1, secs. 1 and 5, of the Maryland Constitution. Various irregularities in election held not sufficiently serious to justify recanvass. *Smith v. Hackett*, 129 Md. 75.

This section referred to in construing sec. 174—see notes thereto. *Brome v. Dorsey*, 99 Md. 609.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 14. 1920, ch. 529. 1922, ch. 357.

15. It shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors of Elections of the City of Baltimore and of the several counties, to use, wherever possible and practicable, public buildings, such as school houses, fire engine houses, etc., for the registration and polling places. It shall be the duty of all public officials who have charge of such buildings to place them or any of them at the disposal of said Boards of Supervisors of Elections on the days of registration and elections when application is made by the said Supervisors of Elections for any of the above mentioned public buildings.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 15. 1912, sec. 14. 1904, sec. 14. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 13. 1902, ch. 545. 1910, ch. 546 (p. 103). 1914, ch. 719. 1927, ch. 213. 1937, ch. 95, sec. 15. 1939, ch. 457.

16. Said Boards of Supervisors shall give ten days' notice of the time and place of registration, and of revision thereof, and of elections in each precinct of such county or city, by handbills set up in the most public places in such precinct, and also in the counties, by advertisements in two newspapers (one of which newspapers, if possible, shall be of opposite