

each letter in the books kept by him, so that no new names 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 Elections, an alphabetical list of 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; provided that, in the City of Baltimore such lists shall not be kept, nor shall such blanks be provided, at any registration after the tenth day of April in the year 1939. Nothing in this Section 19 shall affect the registration in the counties heretofore made under this Article.

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

The entries of the officers of registration on their books are findings of officers charged with 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 sec. 72, should be questioned in accordance with this section. If, however, he is not so questioned, upon a petition to strike his name off 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 sec. 26 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 home port of vessel. *Howard v. Skinner*, 87 Md. 557.

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

Person claiming place where he conducted saloon and restaurant, and slept in room above same, as his residence, held to be resident of precinct where saloon was located within meaning of election laws. *Hill v. Board of Registry*, 171 Md. 653.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 19. 1924, ch. 299.

20. A female applicant for registration as a voter shall not be required to state her exact age, but it shall be sufficient for said applicant to state, in answer to any and all questions relating to her age, that she will be at least 21 years of age on the regular election day next succeeding the day of registration, and entry shall be made accordingly under the column "Age" of the registry books, anything in Section 19 of this Article or in any other section of this Article to the contrary notwithstanding.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 20. 1912, sec. 17A. 1916, ch. 569.

21. On the Tuesday preceding any primary election to be held in any year in this State and which shall occur after the enactment of this law, each Board of Registration shall meet at the place designated by its Board of Supervisors of Election, and shall proceed in the manner set forth in Section 19 hereof, to make a registration of all the voters in its precinct or district, as the case may be, who have not previously registered and who may be entitled to vote at the next General Election and shall present themselves before said Board for registration, and such person or persons so registered shall be entitled to vote at all primary and general elections held thereafter; provided that nothing in this section shall apply to Baltimore City, nor affect the law now in effect governing the registration of voters therein.

This section not in violation of Art. 1, Sec. 5 of Md. Constitution. *Binswanger v. Whittle*, 176 Md. 147.