2. The proportion which is required by the Seventh Schedule to the National Insurance Act, 1911, to be borne by the amount of benefit received to the amount of contributions paid may be varied in such manner as may be prescribed, and accordingly that schedule shall have effect as if in the fourth paragraph thereof after the words "under this Act" there were inserted the words "or such other proportion as may be prescribed either "generally or for any particular trade or branch thereof":

Power to vary proportion of benefit to contributions paid. 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55.

Provided that any variation in the said proportion shall be subject to the consent of the Treasury.

3. This Act may be cited as the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1918, and the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1916, and this Act may be cited together as the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1918.

Short title.

CHAPTER 64.

An Act to amend the Law with respect to Parliamentary and Local Government Franchises, and the Registration of Parliamentary and Local Government Electors, and the conduct of elections, and to provide for the Redistribution of Seats at Parliamentary Elections, and for other purposes connected therewith.

[6th February 1918.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PART I.

FRANCHISES.

Parliamentary franchises (men).

1.—(1) A man shall be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector for a constituency (other than a university constituency) if he is of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity, and—

(*a*) has the requisite residence qualification; or

(*b*) has the requisite business premises qualification.

(2) A man, in order to have the requisite residence qualification or business premises qualification for a constituency—

(*a*) must on the last day of the qualifying period be residing in premises in the constituency, or occupying business premises in the constituency, as the case may be; and

(*b*) must during the whole of the qualifying period have resided in premises, or occupied business premises, as

the case may be, in the constituency, or in another constituency within the same parliamentary borough or parliamentary county, or within a parliamentary borough or parliamentary county contiguous to that borough or county, or separated from that borough or county by water, not exceeding at the nearest point six miles in breadth, measured in the case of tidal water from low-water mark.

For the purposes of this subsection the administrative county of London shall be treated as a parliamentary borough.

(3) The expression "business premises" in this section means land or other premises of the yearly value of not less than ten pounds occupied for the purpose of the business, profession, or trade of the person to be registered.

University franchise (men).

2. A man shall be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector for a university constituency if he is of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity, and has received a degree (other than an honorary degree) at any university forming, or forming part of, the constituency, or in the case of the Scottish universities is qualified under section twenty-seven of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868, or in the case of the University of Dublin has either received a degree (other than an honorary degree) at the university, or has obtained a scholarship or fellowship in the University whether before or after the passing of this Act.

31 & 32 Vict. c. 48.

Local government franchise (men).

3. A man shall be entitled to be registered as a local government elector for a local government electoral area, if he is of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity, and—

(*a*) is on the last day of the qualifying period occupying, as owner or tenant, any land or premises in that area; and

(*b*) has, during the whole of the qualifying period, so occupied any land or premises in that area, or, if that area is not an administrative county or a county borough, in any administrative county or county borough in which the area is wholly or partly situate:

Provided that—

(i) for the purposes of this section a man who himself inhabits any dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, shall, if the dwelling-house is not inhabited by the person in whose service he is in such office, service, or employment, be deemed to occupy the dwelling-house as a tenant; and

(ii) for the purposes of this section the word tenant shall include a person who occupies a room or rooms as a lodger only where such room or rooms are let to him in an unfurnished state.

Franchises (women).

4.—(1) A woman shall be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector for a constituency (other than a university constituency) if she—

(*a*) has attained the age of thirty years; and

(*b*) is not subject to any legal incapacity; and

(*c*) is entitled to be registered as a local government elector in respect of the occupation in that constituency of land or premises (not being a dwelling-house) of a yearly value of not less than five pounds or of a dwelling-house, or is the wife of a husband entitled to be so registered.

(2) A woman shall be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector for a university constituency if she has attained the age of thirty years and either would be entitled to be so registered if she were a man, or has been admitted to and passed the final examination, and kept under the conditions required of women by the university the period of residence, necessary for a man to obtain a degree at any university forming, or forming part of, a university constituency which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.

(3) A woman shall be entitled to be registered as a local government elector for any local government electoral area—

(*a*) where she would be entitled to be so registered if she were a man; and

(*b*) where she is the wife of a man who is entitled to be so registered in respect of premises in which they both reside, and she has attained the age of thirty years and is not subject to any legal incapacity.

For the purpose of this provision, a naval or military voter who is registered in respect of a residence qualification which he would have had but for his service, shall be deemed to be resident in accordance with the qualification.

Special provisions for persons serving on war service.

5.—(1) A person to whom this section applies (in this Act referred to as "a naval or military voter") shall be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector for any constituency for which he would have had the necessary qualification but for the service which brings him within the provisions of this section.

The right to be registered in pursuance of the foregoing provision shall be in addition to any other right to be registered, but a naval or military voter shall not be entitled to be registered for a constituency in respect of an actual residence qualification in the constituency except on making a claim for the purpose, accompanied by a declaration in the prescribed form, that he has taken reasonable steps to prevent his being registered under the foregoing provision for any other constituency.

(2) The statement of any person, made in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner, that he would have had the necessary qualification in any constituency but for the

service which brings him within the provisions of this section, shall for all purposes of this section be sufficient if there is no evidence to the contrary.

(3) This section applies to any person who is of the age required under this Act in the case of that person and is not subject to any legal incapacity, and who—

(i) is serving on full pay as a member of any of the naval, military or air forces of the Crown; or

(ii) is abroad or afloat in connection with any war in which His Majesty is engaged, and is—

(*a*) in service of a naval or military character for which payment is made out of moneys provided by Parliament, or (where the person serving was at the commencement of his service resident in the United Kingdom) out of the public funds of any part of His Majesty's Dominions, or in service as a merchant seaman, pilot, or fisherman, including the master of a merchant ship or fishing boat and an apprentice on such a ship or boat; or

(*b*) serving in any work of the British Red Cross Society, or the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, or any other body with a similar object; or

(*c*) serving in any other work recognised by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council, as work of national importance in connection with the war.

(4) A male naval or military voter who has served or hereafter serves in or in connection with the present war shall, notwithstanding anything in this or any other Act, be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector if that voter at the commencement of service had attained, or during service attains, the age of nineteen years, and is otherwise qualified.

Qualifying period.

6. The qualifying period shall be a period of six months ending either on the fifteenth day of January, or the fifteenth day of July, including in each case the fifteenth day:

Provided that in the application of this section to a person who is a naval or military voter, or who has been serving as a member of the naval, military or air forces of the Crown at any time during the said six months and has ceased so to serve, one month shall be substituted for six months as the qualifying period.

Supplemental provisions as to residence and occupation.

7.—(1) Where land or premises are in the joint occupation of two or more persons, each of the joint occupiers shall, for the purposes of this Part of this Act, be treated as occupying the premises, subject as follows:—

(*a*) In the case of the occupation of business premises the aggregate yearly value of the premises must for the purpose of the parliamentary franchise be not less than the amount produced by multiplying ten pounds by the number of the joint occupiers; and

(*b*) In the case of the occupation of land or premises (not being a dwelling-house) the aggregate yearly value thereof must for the purpose of the parliamentary franchise of women be not less than the amount produced by multiplying five pounds by the number of joint occupiers; and

(*c*) Not more than two joint occupiers shall be entitled to be registered in respect of the same land or premises, unless they are bonâ fide engaged as partners carrying on their profession, trade or business on the land or premises.

(2) Residence in a house or the occupation of a house shall not be deemed to be interrupted for the purposes of this Act by reason only of permission being given by letting or otherwise for the occupation of the house as a furnished house by some other person for part of the qualifying period not exceeding four months in the whole, or by reason only of notice to quit being served and possession being demanded by the landlord of the house; but the express enactment of this provision shall not affect in any way the general principles governing the interpretation of the expression "residence" and cognate expressions.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a man shall not be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector for a constituency in respect of a residence qualification though he may have been residing in premises in the constituency on the last day of the qualifying period, if he commenced to reside in the constituency within thirty days before the end of the qualifying period, and ceased to reside within thirty days after the time when he so commenced to reside.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a person shall not be entitled to be registered as a local government elector for a local government electoral area though that person may have been occupying land or premises in the area on the last day of the qualifying period, if that person commenced to occupy the land or premises within thirty days before the end of the qualifying period, and ceased to occupy the land or premises within thirty days after the commencement of the occupation.

Right of person registered to vote.

8.—(1) Every person registered as a parliamentary elector for any constituency shall, while so registered (and in the case of a woman notwithstanding sex or marriage), be entitled to vote at an election of a member to serve in Parliament for that constituency; but a man shall not vote at a general election for more that one constituency for which he is registered by virtue of a residence qualification or for more than one constituency for which he is registered by virtue of other qualifications of whatever kind, and a woman shall not vote at a general election for more than one constituency for which she is registered by virtue of her own or her husband's local government qualification, or for more than one constituency for which she is registered by virtue of any other qualification.

(2) A person registered as a local government elector for any local government electoral area shall while so registered (and in the case of a woman notwithstanding sex or marriage) be entitled to vote at a local government election for that area; but where, for the purposes of election, any such area is divided into more than one ward or electoral division, by whatever name called, a person shall not be entitled to vote for more than one such ward or electoral division.

Notwithstanding anything in this provision a person may be registered for more than one such ward or division of a local government electoral area (not being a municipal borough), and may vote in any such ward or division for which he is registered at an election to fill a casual vacancy.

(3) A naval or military voter who is registered in respect of a qualification which he would have had but for his service shall be deemed for the purpose of this section to be registered by virtue of that qualification.

Provisions as to disqualifications.

9.—(1) A person shall not be disqualified from being registered or from voting as a parliamentary or local government elector by reason that he or some person for whose maintenance he is responsible has received poor relief or other alms.

(2) Any person being a conscientious objector to whom this subsection applies, shall be disqualified during the continuance of the war and a period of five years thereafter from being registered or voting as a parliamentary or local government elector, unless, before the expiration of one year after the termination of the war, he proves to the central tribunal as established for the purposes of the Military Service Act, 1916— 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 104.

(*a*) that he has during the continuance of the war taken up and, so far as reasonably practicable, continued service which constitutes a person (other than a person serving on full pay as a member of any of the naval, military, or air forces of the Crown) a naval or military voter for the purposes of this Act; or

(*b*) that having been exempted from military service on condition of doing work of national importance he has done such work in accordance with the decision and to the satisfaction of the appropriate tribunal or authority; or

(*c*) that having obtained an absolute exemption from military service without any such condition, he has nevertheless (whether before or after the passing of this Act) been engaged in and, so far as reasonably practicable, continued some work of national importance;

and obtains a certificate from the central tribunal to that effect.

This subsection shall apply to a conscientious objector who either—

(i) has been exempted from all military service (including non-combatant service) on the ground of conscientious objection; or

(ii) having been convicted by court martial of an offence against military law, and having represented that the offence was the result of conscientious objection to military service, has been awarded imprisonment or detention.

The central tribunal established under the Military Service Act, 1916, shall be continued for the purpose of this subsection for a period of a year after the termination of the present war.

If a person disqualified under this subsection would have been entitled to be registered as a parliamentary or local government elector but for that disqualification, the disqualification shall not extend so as to affect the right of the wife of that person to be registered or vote as a parliamentary or local government elector, as the case may be.

(3) A person shall not be entitled to be registered or to vote as a parliamentary or local government elector if he is not a British subject, and nothing contained in this Act shall, except as expressly provided therein, confer on any person who is subject to any legal incapacity to be registered or to vote either as a parliamentary or local government elector any right to be so registered or to vote.

(4) A person shall not be disqualified from voting at any election as a parliamentary or local government elector by reason that he is employed for payment by or on behalf of a candidate at such election, so long as the employment is legal.

(5) Any incapacity of a peer to vote at an election arising from the status of a peer shall not extend to peeresses in their own right.

Provision as to qualification of councillor.

10. A person shall, in addition to and without prejudice to any other qualification, be qualified to be elected a member of the local government authority for any local government electoral area if he is the owner of property held by freehold, copyhold, leasehold or any other tenure within the area of that authority.

PART II.

REGISTRATION.

Spring and autumn registers.

11.—(1) Two registers of electors shall be prepared in every year, of which one (in this Act referred to as the spring register) shall be made for the qualifying period ending on the fifteenth day of January, and the other (in this Act referred to as the autumn register) shall be made for the qualifying period ending on the fifteenth day of July.

(2) The spring register shall come into force on the commencement of the fifteenth day of April and remain in force until the fifteenth day of October, and the autumn register shall come into force on the commencement of the fifteenth day of October and remain in force until the fifteenth day of April.

(3) If for any reason the registration officer fails to compile a fresh spring or autumn register for his area or any part of his

area, the register in force at the time when the fresh register should have come into force shall continue to operate as the register for the area or part of an area in respect of which default has been made.

Registration officers and areas.

12.—(1) Each parliamentary borough and each parliamentary county shall be a registration area, and there shall be a registration officer for each registration area.

(2) Where the registration area is a parliamentary county and is coterminous with, or wholly contained in, one administrative county, the clerk of the county council, and where the registration area is a parliamentary borough and is coterminous with, or wholly contained in, one municipal borough, the town clerk of the borough, shall be the registration officer for the area.

In any other case such clerk of the county council, or town clerk, shall be registration officer for the area as the Local Government Board may by order direct, subject to any conditions which may be made by the order as to the appointment of deputies for any part of the area.

(3) Any of the duties and powers of the registration officer may be performed and exercised by any deputy for the time being approved by the Local Government Board, and the provisions of this Act shall apply to any such deputy so far as respects any duties or powers to be performed or exercised by him as it applies to the registration officer.

(4) In the event of any vacancy in the office of any clerk of the county council or town clerk who is a registration officer, or in the event of his incapacity to act, any acts authorised or required to be done by or with respect to the registration officer may be done by or with respect to any person temporarily appointed in that behalf by the Chairman of the county council or the mayor, as the case may be.

Registration duties.

13.—(1) It shall be the duty of the registration officer to compile the spring and autumn register, and to place, or cause to be placed, on the register in accordance with the rules set out in the First Schedule to this Act the names of those entitled to vote as parliamentary electors or local government electors in his registration area, and to comply with any general or special directions which may be given by the Local Government Board with respect to the arrangements to be made by the registration officer for carrying out his duties as to registration.

If a registration officer refuses, neglects or fails without reasonable cause to perform any of his duties in connection with registration, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(2) His Majesty may by Order in Council prescribe the forms to be used for registration purposes and any fees to be taken in connection therewith, and alter the rules contained in the First Schedule to this Act for the purpose of carrying this Act into full effect, or for carrying into effect any Act for the time being in force amending or affecting this Act.

The rules contained in the First Schedule to this Act and any Order so made shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Appeals.

14.—(1) An appeal shall lie to the county court, as defined by rules of court, from any decision of the registration officer on any claim or objection which has been considered by him under this Act, or the placing of or refusal to place any mark against any name on the register, and rules of court shall be made for the purpose of determining the procedure on any such appeals and for applying and adapting thereto any enactments relating to county courts and the procedure therein :

Provided that an appeal shall not lie where a claimant or objector has not availed himself of his opportunity, as provided in the First Schedule to this Act, of being heard by the registration officer on the claim or objection, or as to the placing of or refusing to place any such mark as aforesaid.

(2) An appeal shall lie on any point of law from any decision of the county court on any such appeal from the registration officer in accordance with rules of the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal, but no appeal shall lie from the decision of the Court of Appeal.

(3) The right of voting of any person whose name is for the time being on the register shall not be prejudiced by any appeal pending under this section, and any vote given in pursuance of that right shall be as good as if no such appeal were pending, and shall not be affected by the subsequent decision of the appeal.

(4) Notice shall be sent to the registration officer in manner provided by rules of Court of the decision of the county court or of the Court of Appeal on any appeal under this section, and the registration officer shall make such alterations in the electors lists or register as may be required to give effect to the decision.

(5) On any appeal under this section the registration officer shall be deemed to be a party to the proceedings.

(6) If the Lord Chancellor is satisfied on the representation of the judge of any county court that the judge is unable, owing to the necessity of dealing with appeals under this Act, to transact the business of the court with proper despatch, the Lord Chancellor may appoint a barrister of at least seven years' standing to act as assistant judge for such time as the Lord Chancellor may direct, and subject to any conditions which he may impose.

Any assistant judge so appointed shall have all the powers and privileges and may perform any of the duties of the judge, whether under this Act or otherwise, to whom he has been appointed assistant.

An assistant judge shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament such remuneration and travelling allowances as may be allowed by the Treasury.

In the application of this provision to a county court district the whole of which is within the Duchy of Lancaster, the Chancellor of the Duchy shall be substituted for the Lord Chancellor.

Expenses of registration.

15.—(1) Any expenses properly incurred by a registration officer in the performance of his duties in relation to registration, including all proper and reasonable charges for trouble, care and attention in the performance of those duties, and any costs incurred by him as party to an appeal (in this Act referred to as "registration expenses") shall be paid by the council whose clerk the registration officer is, or by whom he is appointed, subject, in cases where the registration area is not coterminous with or wholly contained in the area of that council, to such contributions by the council of any other county or borough as the Local Government Board may direct.

Any such expenses shall be paid in the case of the council of a county out of the county fund, and if the case requires as expenses for special county purposes, and in the case of the council of a borough out of the borough fund or borough rate, or, where there is no borough fund or borough rate, out of the fund or rate out of which the ordinary expenses of the council of the borough are paid.

(2) The Treasury may frame a scale of registration expenses applicable to all or any class or classes of those expenses, and may alter the scale as and when they think fit.

Any expenses incurred by the registration officer of a class to which the scale is applicable shall be taken to be properly incurred if they do not exceed the maximum amount determined by or in accordance with the scale, and so far as they do exceed that amount shall be taken not to have been properly incurred unless the excess is specially sanctioned by the council and the Treasury either before or after the expenses have been incurred.

If any question arises whether any expenses incurred by the registration officer of a class to which the scale is not applicable have been properly incurred or not, that question shall be referred to the Local Government Board, and the decision of the Board on the question shall be final.

(3) Any fees or other sum received by the registration officer in respect of his duties as such officer, other than sums paid to that officer in respect of his registration expenses, shall be accounted for by that officer and paid to the credit of the fund or rate out of which the expenses of that officer are paid.

(4) There shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament to the council of any county or borough in aid of the fund or rate out of which any registration expenses are paid by the council, in accordance with this Act, one half of the amount so paid by the council.

(5) On the request of the registration officer of any registration area for an advance on account of registration expenses, the council whose clerk the registration officer is may, if they think fit, make such an advance to him of such amount and subject to such conditions as the council may approve.

Special provisions with respect to urban districts and London.

16.—(1) Where an urban district is coterminous with a registration area which is a parliamentary borough or is wholly contained in such area, this Part of this Act shall apply to that district as it applies to a municipal borough, with the

substitution of the clerk of the urban district council for the town clerk, of the urban district council for the council of the borough, of the general district rate for the borough fund or borough rate, and of the chairman of the council for the mayor.

(2) Any reference to a municipal borough in this Part of this Act shall include a reference to a metropolitan borough and the City of London, with the substitution, as respects a metropolitan borough, of the clerk of the metropolitan borough council for the town clerk, and of the metropolitan borough council for the council of the municipal borough, and as respects the City of London, of the Secondary for the town clerk and of the common council for the council of the municipal borough.

Any registration expenses of a metropolitan borough council shall be paid as general expenses of the council, and any expenses of the common council shall be paid out of the general rate.

Special provision as to registration of freemen, &c.

17.—(1) A freeman of the City of London, being a liveryman of one of the several companies who is entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector in respect of a business premises qualification within the city, shall be entitled, if he thinks fit, to be entered in a separate list of liverymen in the register of parliamentary electors and to record his vote for Parliament as a liveryman.

(2) The foregoing provision shall apply to the freemen of any borough if the council of the borough so resolve, and the expression "freemen" shall include any persons by whatever name called enjoying in that borough rights similar to those enjoyed by freemen of the city of London in that city.

Compensation to existing officers.

18. Every person who is an assistant overseer at the time of the passing of this Act, and who suffers any direct pecuniary loss in consequence of this Act, shall be entitled to have compensation paid to him as registration expenses by the council responsible for the payment of registration expenses, and in determining such compensation—

(*a*) regard shall be had to the conditions and other circumstances required by subsection (1) of section one hundred and twenty of the Local Government Act, 1888, in regard to cases of compensation under that section; and 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

(*b*) the compensation shall not exceed the limit therein mentioned; and

(*c*) the expression in subsection (1) of that section "The Acts and rules relating to Her Majesty's Civil Service" shall mean the Acts and rules relating to His Majesty's Civil Service which were in operation at the date of the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888; and

(*d*) the provisions of subsections (2) to (7) of the same section shall apply with such modifications (including

the substitution of the "Local Government Board" for the "Treasury") as may be required, and including in subsection (2) the substitution of the words "next before the thirtieth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen" for the words "next before the passing of this Act."

In this section the expression "assistant overseer" includes any person executing any of the duties of overseer, and receiving payment therefor.

Register for university constituencies.

19. The foregoing provisions of this Part of this Act shall not apply to university constituencies, but the governing body of every university forming, or forming part of, a university constituency shall cause a register to be kept in such form and made up, if desired, to such dates as they may direct, of persons entitled to vote in respect of a qualification at their university, and shall make the register available for the purpose of university elections for the constituency, and shall on the application of any person allow that person at all reasonable times to inspect and take extracts from the said register:

Provided that the governing body may direct that a person who before the passing of this Act has received a degree, but was not entitled to vote in respect thereof, shall have no right to be registered unless he makes a claim for the purpose.

The governing body of any such university may charge such fee as they think fit, not exceeding one pound, in respect of registration to any person who receives a degree at their university after the passing of this Act, or who has received a degree before the passing of this Act but was not entitled to vote in respect thereof.

PART III.

METHOD AND COSTS OF ELECTIONS.

Proportional representation in certain university constituencies, and certain other constituencies if scheme for selection is approved.

20.—(1) At a contested election for a university constituency, where there are two or more members to be elected, any election of the full number of members shall be according to the principle of proportional representation, each elector having one transferable vote as defined by this Act.

(2)—(*a*) His Majesty may appoint Commissioners to prepare as soon as may be after the passing of this Act a scheme under which as nearly as possible one hundred members shall be elected to the House of Commons at a general election on the principle of proportional representation for constituencies in Great Britain returning three or more members.

(*b*) The number of members of the House of Commons as fixed under this Act shall not be increased by any such scheme. For the purpose of such scheme the Commissioners shall (after holding such local inquiries as they may deem necessary) com-

bine into single constituencies, returning not less than three nor more than seven members, such of the areas fixed as constituencies in the Ninth Schedule to this Act as they may select, but in selecting those areas they shall have regard to the advisability of applying the principle of proportional representation both to town and country.

(*c*) The scheme so prepared by the Commissioners shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and if both Houses by resolution adopt the scheme, the scheme shall, with any modifications or additions which may be agreed to by both Houses, take effect as if it were enacted in this Act, and the constituencies fixed under the scheme shall be substituted, so far as necessary, for the constituencies fixed under the Ninth Schedule to this Act.

(*d*) In any such constituency any contested election of the full number of members shall be according to the principle of proportional representation, each elector having one transferable vote as defined by this Act.

(*e*) His Majesty may by Order in Council make any adaptation of the provisions of this Act as to the machinery of registration or election which may appear to him to be necessary in consequence of the adoption of the scheme.

(3) His Majesty may by Order in Council frame regulations prescribing the method of voting, and transferring and counting votes, at any election, according to the principle of the transferable vote and for adapting the provisions of the Ballot Act, 1872, and any other Act relating to parliamentary elections thereto, and with respect to the duties of returning officers in connection therewith; and any such regulations shall have effect as if they were enacted in this Act. 35 & 36 Vict. c. 33.

(4) Nothing contained in this Act shall, except as expressly provided therein, affect the method of conducting parliamentary elections in force at the time of the passing of this Act.

Polls to be held on one day at a general election, &c.

21.—(1) At a general election all polls shall be held on one day, and the day fixed for receiving nominations shall be the same in all constituencies, and accordingly the First Schedule to the Ballot Act, 1872, shall be modified as shown in Part I. of the Second Schedule to this Act.

In the case of a bye-election, the poll shall take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being less than four or more than eight clear days after the day fixed for nomination, and the First Schedule to the Ballot Act, 1872, shall be modified accordingly.

(2) Official telegraphic information of the writ having been issued for a parliamentary election may be given in such cases and by such persons as may be directed by His Majesty in Council, and any steps for holding an election which may be taken on or after the receipt of the writ may be taken on or after the receipt of an official telegraphic intimation of the writ having been issued.

(3) The time appointed for the meeting of the Parliament may be any time not less than twenty clear days after the proclamation summoning the Parliament; and the Meeting of Parliament Act, 1852, is hereby repealed.

15 & 16 Vict. c. 23.

(4) Nothing in this section shall—

(*a*) affect the provisions of section one of the Ballot Act, 1872, relating to the commencement afresh of the proceedings with relation to the election on the death of a candidate, or apply to proceedings so commenced afresh; or

(*b*) apply to a university election.

Penalty for voting at a general election in more constituencies than allowed. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.

22.—(1) If any person at a general election votes for more constituencies than he is entitled to vote for in accordance with this Act, or asks for a ballot or voting paper for the purpose of so voting, he shall be guilty of an illegal practice within the meaning of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883; and the expression "illegal practice" shall be construed accordingly: Provided that—

(*a*) the court before whom a person is convicted under this section may, if they think it just in the special circumstances of the case, mitigate or entirely remit any incapacity imposed by section ten of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883; and

(*b*) the fact that any person has asked for a ballot paper in a constituency in circumstances which entitle him only to mark a tendered ballot paper in pursuance of Rule 27 of the First Part of the First Schedule to the Ballot Act, 1872, shall not, if he does not exercise that right, prevent his voting or asking for a ballot or voting paper in another constituency; and

(*c*) the giving of a vote by a returning officer in pursuance of section two of the Ballot Act, 1872, in the case of an equality of votes, or the asking for a ballot paper for the purpose of so voting, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the giving of a vote as a parliamentary elector, or the asking for a ballot paper for the purpose of so voting.

(2) The questions set out in Part II. of the Second Schedule to this Act may be asked of any voter at a poll at a general election in addition to those authorised already to be asked; and unless there is an answer given in the negative, that person (except as provided in that Schedule) shall not vote.

Voting by absent voters.

23.—(1) For the purpose of giving persons whose names are entered on the absent voters list an opportunity of voting at a parliamentary election (other than a university election), the returning officer shall, where an election is contested, as soon as practicable after the adjournment of the election, send a ballot paper to each such person at the address recorded by the

registration officer, together with a declaration of identity in the prescribed form.

(2) The ballot paper marked by the absent voter and accompanied by the declaration of identity duly signed and authenticated shall, if it is received by the returning officer before the close of the poll, be counted by him and treated for all purposes in the same manner as a ballot paper placed in the ballot box in the ordinary manner.

(3) During the continuance of the present war and a period of twelve months thereafter, for the purpose of allowing more time for the receipt of ballot papers from persons whose names are entered on the absent voters list, His Majesty may by Order in Council direct that the counting of votes at any elections to which the Order applies shall, instead of taking place as soon as practicable after the close of the poll, take place at such time (not exceeding eight days after the close of the poll) as may be fixed by the Order, and returning officers shall comply with any such direction; and in any such case any vote received by the returning officer from an absent voter before the time at which the votes are to be counted shall be reckoned in the count.

(4) The following special provisions shall apply for the purpose of enabling persons whose names are entered on the absent voters list to appoint voting proxies in certain cases:—

(*a*) His Majesty may by Order in Council direct that voting by proxy by naval or military voters shall be permitted in any area on land abroad mentioned in the Order if it appears to him that ballot papers sent to that area by post cannot reasonably be returned before the votes are counted, and that the case cannot be met by an Order under this section postponing the counting of votes:

(*b*) A person whose name is entered on the absent voters list, if he satisfies the registration officer—

(i) that he is a naval or military voter and is serving, or about to serve, afloat or in any area on land abroad in which voting by proxy is permitted in pursuance of an Order in Council made under this section; or

(ii) that he is a merchant seaman, pilot, or fisherman (including the master of a merchant ship or fishing boat and an apprentice on such a ship or boat) and that there is a likelihood that he will be at the time of a parliamentary election at sea or about to go to sea;

shall be entitled, if he so desires, to appoint a proxy, and, having appointed a proxy, to vote by proxy at a parliamentary election in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Act:

(*c*) No ballot paper shall be sent for the purpose of voting by post to a person who has appointed a proxy under this provision while the appointment is in force, or to

any naval or military voter if the returning officer knows that he is serving in an area in which voting by proxy is permitted in pursuance of an Order in Council made under this section:

(*d*) The provisions set out in the Third Schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to voting by proxy.

(5) A person whose name is entered on the absent voters list shall not be entitled to vote except as an absent voter in pursuance of this section.

(6) His Majesty may by Order in Council prescribe the forms to be used for the purposes of this section, and make regulations as to the mode in which proxy papers may be issued and cancelled and in which ballot papers are to be sent to the voter for the purpose of voting by post and as to the authentication of any marked ballot papers, and generally for the purposes of carrying this section into effect and for preserving the secrecy of voting in pursuance thereof.

Voting by persons in the employment of returning officers.

24. Where an elector for any constituency (other than a university constituency) is employed by the returning officer for that constituency for any purpose in connection with an election for that constituency, and the circumstances of that elector's employment are, in the opinion of the returning officer, such as to prevent him from voting at the polling station at which the elector would otherwise be entitled to vote, the returning officer may authorise the elector, by a certificate given in the prescribed form, to vote at any other polling station in the constituency, and that polling station shall, for the purpose of Rule 18 of Part I. of the First Schedule to the Ballot Act, 1872, be deemed to be the polling station allotted to that elector.

Right to the use of elementary schools.

25.—(1) A candidate at a parliamentary election (other than a university election) shall be entitled, for the purpose of holding a public meeting in furtherance of his candidature, to the use at reasonable times between the receipt of a writ for the election and the day of the poll, of a suitable room in any public elementary school situated within the constituency for which he is a candidate:

Provided that this enactment shall not authorise the use of any room used as part of a private dwelling-house nor authorise any interference with the school hours of an elementary day or evening school.

(2) A charge may be made to cover any actual and necessary expenses incurred by the local education authority, or by the managers of the school, in respect of the preparation of the room before the meeting for the purposes of the meeting, and after the meeting for school purposes, and for warming, lighting, and cleaning the room.

(3) If by reason of the use of any room under this Act any damage is done to the school-house, or to the furniture, fittings, or apparatus, the damage shall be defrayed by the person by whom, or on whose behalf, the meeting is convened.

Deposit by candidates at parliamentary elections.

26.—(1) A candidate at a parliamentary election, or someone on his behalf, shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, with the returning officer, during the time appointed for the election, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, and, if he fails to do so, he shall be deemed to be withdrawn within the provisions of the Ballot Act, 1872.

(2) The deposit may be made by the deposit of any legal tender or, with the consent of the returning officer, in any other manner.

(3) If after the deposit is made the candidate is withdrawn in pursuance of the provisions of the Ballot Act, 1872, the deposit shall be returned to the person by whom the deposit was made; and if the candidate dies after the deposit is made, and before the poll is commenced, the deposit, if made by him, shall be returned to his legal personal representative, or, if not made by him, shall be returned to the person by whom the deposit was made.

Forfeiture of deposit in certain cases.

27.—(1) If a candidate who has made the required deposit is not elected, and the number of votes polled by him does not exceed, in the case of a constituency returning one or two members, one-eighth of the total number of votes polled, or in the case of a constituency returning more than two members one-eighth of the number of votes polled divided by the number of members to be elected, the amount deposited shall be forfeited to His Majesty; but in any other case that amount shall be returned to the candidate, where the candidate is elected, as soon as he has taken the oath as a member, and, where the candidate is not elected, as soon as practicable after the result of the election is declared:

Provided that where a candidate is nominated at a general election in more than one constituency he shall in no case recover his deposit more than once, and in such case the deposits shall be forfeited to His Majesty except such one as the Treasury direct to be returned to the candidate.

(2) For the purposes of this section the number of votes polled shall be deemed to be the number of ballot papers (other than spoilt ballot papers) counted; and where the election is held under the system of the transferable vote the number of votes polled by a candidate shall be the number of votes polled by him as first preferences.

Returning officers.

28. The returning officer at a parliamentary election (other than a university election) shall, notwithstanding anything in any other Act, be:—

(1) In the case of a parliamentary county which is coterminous with, or wholly contained in, one administrative county, the sheriff;

(2) In the case of a parliamentary borough which is coterminous with, or wholly contained in, a county of a city or town having a sheriff, the sheriff, and in the case of the City of London, the sheriffs;

(3) In the case of a parliamentary borough which is coterminous with, or wholly contained in, one municipal borough (not being a county of a city or town having a sheriff), or one metropolitan borough, or one urban district, the mayor or chairman of the council, as the case requires; and

(4) In any other case, such sheriff, mayor, or chairman, as may be designated for the purpose by the Local Government Board.

Payment of returning officers' expenses by Treasury.

29.—(1) The returning officer at a parliamentary election (other than a university election) shall be entitled to his reasonable charges, not exceeding the sums specified in the scale of maximum charges framed under this section, in respect of services and expenses of the several kinds mentioned in the said scale which have been properly rendered or incurred by him for the purposes of or in connexion with the election.

(2) The amount of any such charges shall be paid by the Treasury out of moneys provided by Parliament on an account being submitted to the Treasury in accordance with regulations made under this section; but the Treasury may, if they think fit, before payment apply to the court as defined by this section for the taxation of the account, and the court shall have jurisdiction to tax the account in such manner and at such time and place as the court thinks fit, and finally to determine the amount payable to the returning officer.

On the request of the returning officer for an advance on account of his charges, the Treasury may, if they think fit, and on such terms as they think fit, make such an advance.

(3) Where an application is made for the taxation of a returning officer's account, the returning officer may apply to the court to examine any claim made by any person against him in respect of matters charged in the account; and the court, after notice given to the claimant and after giving him an opportunity to be heard and to tender any evidence, may allow or disallow or reduce the claim objected to, with or without costs; and the determination of the court shall be final for all purposes and as against all persons.

(4) The Treasury shall prescribe a scale of maximum charges for the purposes of this section and may revise the scale as and when they think fit, and may also make regulations as to the time when and manner and form in which accounts are to be rendered to them for the purpose of the payment of the charges.

(5) The court for the purposes of this section shall be, as respects an election in the City of London, the Mayor's Court; and elsewhere in England and in Ireland the county court having jurisdiction at the place of nomination for the election to which the proceedings relate; and as regards Scotland "the court" shall mean the Auditor of the Court of Session.

Discharge of returning officers'

30. Except as herein provided the duties of returning officer at parliamentary elections (other than a university election) shall

be discharged by the registration officer as acting returning officer, and the acting returning officer shall have all the powers, duties, rights and liabilities of the returning officer under any enactments relating to parliamentary elections, and those enactments (including this Act) shall have effect accordingly and the acting returning officer shall have power to appoint deputies. duties by an acting returning officer.

This section shall not apply to any duties which the returning officer reserves to himself and undertakes to perform in person.

Any appointment of a deputy by the acting returning officer shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

A returning officer at a parliamentary election shall not, if all his duties are discharged by the acting returning officer, be disqualified by reason of being returning officer for being a candidate at the election.

31.—(1) It shall be the duty of the council whose clerk is the registration officer for any constituency or by whom the registration officer is appointed, as occasion requires, to divide the constituency into polling districts, and to appoint polling places for the polling districts, in such manner as to give to all electors in the constituency such reasonable facilities for voting as are practicable in the circumstances: Division of constituency into polling districts, and appointment of polling places.

Provided that, before dividing any constituency in the administrative county of London into polling districts, the authority therefor shall send a draft of any scheme for that purpose to the London County Council, and shall take into consideration any representations made to them by that Council.

(2) If a local authority, or not less than thirty electors, in a constituency make a representation to the Local Government Board that the polling districts or polling places do not meet the reasonable requirements of the electors in the constituency, or any body of electors, the Local Government Board shall consider the representation, and may, if they think fit, direct the council whose duty it is to divide the constituency into polling districts to make such alterations as the Board think necessary in the circumstances, and if the council fail to make those alterations within a month after the direction is given may themselves make the alterations, and any alterations so made shall have effect as if they had been made by the council.

In this provision the expression "local authority" means as respects any constituency the council of any county, borough, urban or rural district, or parish wholly or partly situate in the constituency, or the parish meeting of any parish so situate where there is no parish council.

(3) On the exercise of any powers given by this section the council by whom the powers are exercised shall send to the Local Government Board a report, and publish in the constituency a notice, showing the boundaries of any polling districts or the situation of any polling places constituted as a result of the exercise of the power.

(4) An election shall not be questioned by reason of any non-compliance with the provisions of this section or any informality relative to polling districts or polling places.

(5) This section shall not apply to university constituencies.

(6) Nothing in this section shall affect any polling districts or polling places constituted before the passing of this Act until occasion arises for the exercise of the powers given by this section.

Place of election.

32. The place of election shall be fixed for each constituency (other than a university constituency) by the returning officer, and shall be—

(*a*) if the constituency is a parliamentary borough, or a division of a parliamentary borough, some place within the borough; and

(*b*) if the constituency is a parliamentary county, or a division of a parliamentary county, some place within the county or within a parliamentary borough adjoining the county.

Scale of election expenses.

33.—*(1) The provisions set out in the Fourth Schedule to* this Act shall be substituted for Part IV. and paragraph (3) of Part V. of the First Schedule to the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883 (which relate to the maximum scale of election expenses), and that Act shall have effect accordingly.

(2) Any candidate at a parliamentary election shall, subject to regulations of the Postmaster-General, be entitled to send, free of any charge for postage, to each registered elector for the constituency, one postal communication containing matter relating to the election only, and not exceeding two ounces in weight:

Provided that a candidate shall not be entitled to exercise the right of free postage conferred by this provision before he is duly nominated, unless he has given such security as may be required by the Postmaster-General for the payment of postage in case he does not eventually become nominated.

For the purpose of this provision candidates who are, under paragraph (4) of Part V. of the First Schedule to the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, deemed to be joint candidates at an election shall be treated as a single candidate.

Expenses incurred by unauthorised persons.

34.—(1) A person other than the election agent of a candidate shall not incur any expenses on account of holding public meetings or issuing advertisements, circulars or publications for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of any candidate at a parliamentary election, unless he is authorised in writing to do so by such election agent.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this section, he shall be guilty of a corrupt practice other than personation

within the meaning of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, and the expression "corrupt practice" shall be construed accordingly:

Provided that the court before whom a person is convicted under this section may, if they think it just in the special circumstances of the case, mitigate or entirely remit any incapacity imposed by section six of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.

(3) Any expenses incurred on account of any such purpose as aforesaid and authorised by the election agent of the candidate shall be duly returned as part of the candidate's election expenses.

Certain Acts to have permanent effect.

35. The following Acts, that is to say,—

The Ballot Act, 1872;	
The Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875;	38 & 39 Vict. c. 84.
The Parliamentary Elections Returning Officers Expenses (Scotland) Act, 1878;	41 & 42 Vict. c. 41.
The Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act, 1880;	43 Vict. c. 18.
The Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883;	
The Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884;	47 & 48 Vict. c. 70.
The Local Government (Elections) Act, 1896;	59 & 60 Vict. c. 1.

shall become permanent Acts, and any provision in any Act in force at the date of the passing of this Act which limits the period for which any of those Acts are to remain in operation shall cease to have effect.

Conduct of elections for university constituencies.

36.—(1) The provisions contained in Part I. of the Fifth Schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to elections for university constituencies other than the Scottish university constituency, and the provisions contained in Part II. of that Schedule shall have effect with respect to elections for the Scottish University constituency, and His Majesty may, by Order in Council, make such regulations as appear necessary or desirable for giving full effect to those provisions and for the effective and proper conduct of those elections.

Any such regulations may be made so as to be applicable generally to elections for university constituencies or specially to elections for any particular university constituency.

(2) This Part of this Act shall, except as expressly provided, apply to university constituencies and university elections.

(3) In the application of the provisions of this Act which are applicable to university constituencies and university elections to those constituencies and elections the following modifications shall have effect:—

(*a*) "Voting paper" shall be substituted for "ballot paper," and for any reference to the Ballot Act, 1872, there shall be substituted a reference to the corresponding provision

of this Act, or regulations made thereunder in relation to university constituencies or university elections:

(*b*) It shall not be necessary to prepare an absent voters list, but the right to vote by proxy may be exercised by any person who would be entitled to exercise such right if his name were entered on an absent voters list, so long as all other conditions enabling him to vote by proxy are fulfilled:

(*c*) Where a candidate's deposit is forfeited the deposit shall be retained by the university.

PART IV.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

Redistribution of seats.

37.—(1) Each of the areas mentioned in the first column of the First Part of the Ninth Schedule to this Act shall be a parliamentary borough returning the number of members specified opposite thereto in the said Schedule, and where so provided in the Schedule shall be divided into the divisions specified therein, and each such division shall return one member.

(2) Each of the areas mentioned in the first column of the Second Part of the Ninth Schedule to this Act shall be a parliamentary county returning the number of members specified opposite thereto in the said Schedule, and where so provided in the Schedule shall be divided into the divisions specified therein, and each such division shall return one member.

(3) Each of the universities and combinations of universities mentioned in the Third Part of the Ninth Schedule to this Act shall be a constituency returning the number of members specified opposite thereto in the said Schedule.

(4) The distribution of seats in Great Britain under this Part of this Act shall take the place of the distribution of seats existing at the time of the passing of this Act; and all writs for parliamentary elections and other documents consequent upon the writs or relating to parliamentary elections or the registration of electors shall be framed and expressed in such manner and form as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

PART V.

GENERAL.

Punishment of offences committed outside the United Kingdom.

38. Where any person commits out of the United Kingdom any act which if that act had been committed in the United Kingdom would have rendered that person liable to prosecution and punishment under the Ballot Act, 1872, or the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883 (as amended by any

subsequent Act), or under this Act, that person shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished as though the act had been committed in the United Kingdom at any place where that person may for the time being be.

For the purposes of any such prosecution any period prescribed as the period within which proceedings may be commenced shall be reckoned as from the date on which the person charged returned to the United Kingdom next after the commission of the offence.

Re-arrangement of polling districts to suit new constituencies.

39. The council having power to divide a constituency into polling districts shall, not later than one month after the passing of this Act, take into consideration the division of the constituency into polling districts, and make any re-arrangements of those districts and of polling places which it appears necessary to make as a consequence of alterations effected by this Act.

Regulations to be laid before Parliament.

40.—(1) All rules, regulations, or provisions made by Order in Council under this Act shall be laid before each House of Parliament forthwith; and unless and until an address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent twenty-one days on which that House has sat next after any such rule, regulation, or provision is laid before it, praying that the rule, regulation, or provision may be annulled, the rule, regulation, or provision shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

(2) Any Order in Council under this Act may be revoked or varied as occasion requires by any subsequent Order in Council.

Interpretation.

41. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(1) The expression "constituency" means any county, borough, or combination of places, or university or combination of universities, returning a member to serve in Parliament; and, where a county or borough is divided for the purpose of parliamentary elections, means a division of the county or borough so divided; and elections for any such division shall be held in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as those for undivided counties or boroughs:

(2) The expression "local government electoral area" means the area for which any county council, municipal borough council, metropolitan borough council, district council, board of guardians, parish council, or any other body elected at the time of the passing of this Act by persons on the local government register or on the register of parochial electors is elected; and the expression "local government election" means an election for any such council, board, or body:

(3) The expression "general election" means an election of members to serve in a new Parliament of the United Kingdom:

(4) The expression "university constituency" means a constituency consisting of a university or a combination of universities; and the expression "university election" means an election of a member or members of Parliament for a university constituency:

(5) A person who is an inmate or patient in any prison, lunatic asylum, workhouse, poorhouse, or any other similar institution shall not by reason thereof be treated as resident therein for any purpose of this Act:

(6) The expression "transferable vote" means a vote—

(*a*) capable of being given so as to indicate the voter's preference for the candidates in order; and

(*b*) capable of being transferred to the next choice when the vote is not required to give a prior choice the necessary quota of votes, or when, owing to the deficiency in the number of the votes given for a prior choice, that choice is eliminated from the list of candidates:

(7) For the purposes of registration a person's age shall be taken to be that person's age on the last day of the qualifying period:

(8) The expression "dwelling-house" includes any part of of a house where that part is occupied separately as a dwelling-house:

(9) The yearly value of land or premises shall be taken to be the gross estimated rental, or in the metropolis the gross value, where those premises are separately assessed to rates, and in any other case shall be deemed to be the amount which would in the opinion of the registration officer be the gross estimated rental or gross value, as the case requires if they were separately assessed:

(10) The expression "afloat" and expressions relating to service afloat in connection with naval and military voters shall be interpreted in accordance with rules made for the purpose by the Admiralty:

(11) The expression "prescribed" means prescribed by His Majesty by Order in Council.

Adaptation of Acts.

42. The parliamentary and the local government franchises enacted by this Act shall take the place of all parliamentary and, so far as respects local government elections within the meaning of this Act, of all local government franchises existing at the time of the passing of this Act; and the provisions set out in the Sixth Schedule to this Act with respect to the adapta-

tion of Acts shall have effect for the purpose of adapting the law to the provisions of this Act.

43. This Act shall apply to Scotland, subject to the following modifications :— Application to Scotland.

(1) Unless the context otherwise requires—

(*a*) The word "borough" except as used in the expression "parliamentary borough" means "burgh";

(*b*) The expression "local government electoral area" means the area for which any county council, town council, parish council, or school board, is elected, and "local government election" means an election for any such council or board ;

(*c*) The expression "the Local Government Board" (except where otherwise expressly provided) means the Secretary for Scotland ;

(*d*) The expression "Valuation Acts" means the Lands Valuation (Scotland) Act, 1854, and any Acts amending the same ; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 91.

(*e*) The expression "governing body" used in relation to a university means the university court ;

(*f*) A reference to the Supreme Court shall be construed as a reference to the Court of Session ;

(*g*) A reference to the Court of Appeal shall be construed as a reference to the court of three judges of the Court of Session constituted by the twenty-third section of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868 ;

(*h*) A reference to the county court shall be construed as a reference to the sheriff court :

(2) The yearly value of any subjects shall be taken to be the value appearing in the valuation roll where those subjects are separately valued in that roll, and in any other case shall be deemed to be the value which would in the opinion of the registration officer be entered therein if they were so valued :

(3) The section of this Act relating to local government franchise (men) shall not apply, and in lieu thereof—

(*a*) A man who is of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity shall be entitled to be registered as a local government elector for a local government electoral area if he is on the last day of the qualifying period and has been during the whole of that period—

(i) the owner of lands and heritages within the area of the yearly value of not less than ten pounds : Where such lands and heritages are in the joint ownership of two or more persons and the aggregate yearly value of the lands and

heritages is not less than the amount produced by multiplying ten pounds by the number of the joint owners, each of the joint owners shall be treated as owning lands and heritages of the yearly value of not less than ten pounds; or

(ii) the occupier as tenant of lands and heritages within the area of the yearly value of not less than ten pounds: Where such lands and heritages are in the joint occupation as tenants of two or more persons, and the aggregate yearly value of the lands and heritages is not less than the amount produced by multiplying ten pounds by the number of the joint occupiers, each of the joint occupiers shall be treated as occupying lands and heritages of the yearly value of not less than ten pounds; or

(iii) the inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant of a dwelling-house within the area; or

(iv) the occupier of lodgings within the area of the yearly value if let unfurnished of not less than ten pounds: Where such lodgings are in the joint-occupation of not more than two persons and the aggregate yearly value as aforesaid of the lodgings is not less than twenty pounds, each of the joint lodgers shall be treated as occupying lodgings of the yearly value of not less than ten pounds; or

(v) the inhabitant occupier by virtue of any office, service, or employment of a dwelling-house within the area which is not inhabited by the person in whose service he is in such office, service, or employment:

(*b*) The ownership or occupation in immediate succession of different lands and heritages, dwelling-houses, or lodgings, as the case may be, in the same parliamentary county or in the same parliamentary borough shall have the like effect in qualifying a man to be registered as a local government elector for a local government electoral area therein respectively, as the continued ownership or occupation of the same lands and heritages, dwelling-houses, or lodgings within that area;

(*c*) In this section "owner" shall include heir of entail in possession, life-renter, and beneficiary entitled under any trust to the rents and profits of lands and heritages and shall not include the fiar of lands and heritages subject to a life-rent, nor tutor, curator, judicial factor, nor commissioner; "lands and heritages" has the same meaning as in

the Valuation Acts, and "dwelling-house" means any house or part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling:

(4) Subsection (1) of the section of this Act relating to franchises (women) shall not apply, and in lieu thereof—

(*a*) A woman who is not subject to any legal incapacity shall be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector for a constituency (other than a university constituency) if she has attained the age of thirty years, and if either she or her husband is on the last day of the qualifying period occupying as owner or tenant any land or premises in the constituency (hereinafter in this subsection called "the qualifying premises"), and has during the whole of the qualifying period so occupied any land or premises in the county or county of a city in which the qualifying premises are situated:

(*b*) For the purposes of this subsection—

(i) the word "tenant" shall include a person who inhabits by virtue of any office, service, or employment any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by the person in whose service he or she is in such office, service, or employment:

(ii) the word "tenant" shall include a person who occupies a room or rooms as a lodger only where such room or rooms are let to him or her in an unfurnished state:

(iii) the expression "land or premises" means any land or premises (other than a dwelling-house) of the yearly value of not less than five pounds or any dwelling-house:

(iv) a woman, though she or her husband may have been occupying land or premises in the constituency on the last day of the qualifying period, shall not be entitled to be so registered, if she or her husband, as the case may be, commenced to occupy the land or premises within thirty days before the end of the qualifying period and ceased to occupy them within thirty days after the commencement of such occupation:

(v) the word "county" means a county inclusive of all burghs therein except a county of a city, and the word "dwelling-house" means any house or part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling:

(vi) where land or premises are in the joint occupation of two or more persons, each of the joint occupiers shall be treated as occupying the same, provided that not more than two

joint occupiers shall be so treated in respect of the same land or premises, unless they are bonâ fide engaged as partners, carrying on their profession, trade, or business on the land or premises, and provided further that in the case of land or premises (other than a dwelling-house) the aggregate yearly value thereof must be not less than the amount produced by multiplying five pounds by the number of joint occupiers:

(*c*) A woman registered by virtue of this section shall be deemed to be registered by virtue of her own or her husband's local government qualification:

(5) Subsection (1) of the section of this Act relating to supplemental provisions as to residence and occupation shall not apply except in so far as that subsection relates to the parliamentary franchise for men, and subsection (4) of the said section shall not apply:

(6) The section of this Act relating to provisions as to disqualifications shall have effect as if the following provision were enacted therein:

A person shall not be disqualified from being registered or from voting as a parliamentary or local government elector by reason that he is the town clerk or depute town clerk of any burgh or the assessor under the Valuation Acts in any burgh or county:

(7) The section of this Act relating to provision as to qualification of councillor shall not apply:

(8) The section of this Act relating to registration officers and areas shall not apply, and in lieu thereof—

Each burgh, the town council whereof was entitled under the law in force at the passing of this Act to appoint an assessor for the purpose of parliamentary registration, and each county (exclusive of every such burgh), or, where any county is divided for the purpose of parliamentary elections, each part of the county (with the like exclusion) which lies within a separate parliamentary division, shall be a registration area; and the assessor of the burgh or county under the Valuation Acts, or where there are two or more such assessors, one of them appointed for the purpose of parliamentary registration by the town or county council, as the case may be, shall be the registration officer of that area, and all other assessors (if any) in that area shall, for the purpose of the registration of parliamentary and local government electors, be subject to the instructions of the registration officer and shall be bound to act on such instructions:

Provided that, from and after the date when the first register under this Act shall have been completed,

an officer of Inland Revenue shall not be appointed or continue to act as assessor for any burgh or county under the Valuation Acts without the consent of the Treasury:

(9) The provisions regarding the appointment of an assistant judge in the section of this Act relating to appeals shall not apply:

(10) In the application of the section of this Act relating to right to the use of elementary schools the expression "any public elementary school" means "any school in receipt of a parliamentary grant":

(11) The first subsection of the section of this Act relating to expenses of registration shall not apply, and in lieu thereof—

Any expenses properly incurred by any registration officer in the performance of his duties in relation to registration, including all proper and reasonable charges for trouble, care, and attention in the performance of those duties and any cost incurred by him as party to an appeal (in this Act referred to as "registration expenses"), shall be paid by the council appointing the registration officer: Provided that, where a burgh within the meaning of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, is not a separate registration area, the council thereof shall pay to the council appointing the registration officer a contribution towards the registration expenses, and subsection (4) of section sixty and section sixty-six of that Act shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to such contribution. The amount necessary to defray any registration expenses or any contribution thereto, as the case may be, shall be assessed and levied in any one of the modes allowed by the Valuation Acts with respect to the costs and expenses of making up the valuation roll: 52 & 53 Vict. c. 50.

(12) In subsection (5) of the section of this Act relating to expenses of registration the expression "the council "whose clerk the registration officer is" means "the "council appointing the registration officer":

(13) The sections of this Act relating to returning officers and to discharge of returning officers' duties by an acting returning officer shall not apply, and in lieu thereof:—

The returning officer at parliamentary elections (other than a university election) shall as heretofore be the sheriff of the sheriffdom within which the constituency is wholly situated or, where the constituency is situated in more than one sheriffdom, the sheriff specified in the Seventh Schedule to this Act, and the power of appointing deputies conferred by section eight of the Ballot Act, 1872, on certain

sheriffs shall be exerciseable by any sheriff who is returning officer for more than one constituency or who, by reason of sickness or unavoidable absence, is incapacitated from performing any of the duties devolving upon him as returning officer, and in the event of no such appointment being made by a sheriff so incapacitated or in the event of any vacancy in the office of sheriff at the time when any of such duties require to be performed, the sheriff substitute at the place at which the writ for the election is appointed to be received shall act as returning officer, and shall perform all the duties and have all the powers (including the power of appointing deputies) of such returning officer.:

(14) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of the section of this Act relating to polls to be held on one day at a general election, etc., the poll at any general or bye-election for the constituency of Orkney and Zetland shall remain open for two consecutive days as heretofore:

(15) The provisions of the last paragraph of the section of this Act relating to register for university constituencies shall not apply, and the said section shall have effect as if regulation sixteen of section two of the Universities Elections Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1881, were enacted therein in lieu of the said paragraph:

44 & 45 Vict. c. 40.

(16) The section of this Act relating to place of election shall not apply, and in lieu thereof:—

In the case of parliamentary elections (other than an election for a university constituency), the place of election shall be a convenient room situated in such place as the Secretary for Scotland may by order from time to time determine:

(17) In the application of the section of this Act relating to division of constituency into polling districts and appointment of polling places, and of the section of this Act relating to re-arrangement of polling districts to suit new constituencies, the returning officer shall be substituted for the council having a power or duty under those sections to divide a constituency into polling districts, and the Lord Advocate shall be substituted for the Local Government Board:

(18) Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall not in the year nineteen hundred and nineteen and subsequent years be necessary—

(*a*) As regards any burgh or any registration unit therein, if the town council of the burgh so resolve, to show or distinguish in any spring register the names of persons entitled to vote as local government electors; or

(*b*) As regards any county or any registration unit therein, if the county council of the county so resolve, to show or distinguish in any register other than the autumn register in those years in which county council elections fall to be held the names of persons entitled to vote as local government electors:

Provided that—

(i) a resolution under this section shall not have effect unless it is passed as respects the spring register in any year before the first day of January in that year, and as respects the autumn register in any year before the first day of July in that year;

(ii) for all the purposes of the registration of local government electors in any burgh or county or registration unit therein to which any such resolution applies, the last preceding local government register shall remain in force until a new local government register comes into force:

In this subsection "burgh" has the same meaning as in the Town Councils (Scotland) Act, 1900, and "county" means a county exclusive of any such burgh: 63 & 64 Vict. c. 49.

(19) Except as expressly provided in this Act—

(*a*) Nothing in this Act shall take effect so as to deprive any royal or parliamentary burgh losing separate representation under this Act of any right, privilege, or status, whether for purposes of local government or otherwise, hitherto enjoyed by such burgh as a royal or parliamentary burgh; and

(*b*) Nothing in this Act or in any Act in force at the passing of this Act as read with this Act shall take effect so as to confer upon any police burgh acquiring separate representation under this Act any rights, privileges, or status, whether for purposes of local government or otherwise, not enjoyed by other police burghs.

In this subsection the references to royal, parliamentary, or police burghs shall be deemed to include references to the magistrates, town councils, and officers thereof, respectively, and the expression "separate representation" shall be construed as meaning the right to return, or to contribute as a burgh to return, a member, or members to Parliament.

Application to Ireland.

44. This Act shall apply to Ireland subject to the following modifications :—

(1) References to the Lord Chancellor shall be construed as references to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The Lord Chancellor shall not sit as a member of the Court of Appeal on the hearing of appeals from the county court under this Act.

In any county in which the jurisdiction of the county court is exercised for the time being by two or more county court judges, the appeals from the registration officer shall be dealt with by such one of those judges or his assistant judge as may be directed by the Lord Chancellor, or shall be distributed amongst those judges and their assistant judges according as may be so directed.

For the purposes of this Act, county court rules, orders, and scales of fees, costs, and charges may be made under sections seventy-nine, eighty-three, and eighty-four of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877 ; but the provisions of those sections as to the concurrence of, or certification by, county court judges or the recorder shall not apply :

40 & 41 Vict. c. 56.

(2) The reference to the Local Government Board in relation to the approval of a deputy for the execution of any of the powers and duties of a registration officer shall be construed as a reference to the Lord Lieutenant, and other references to that Board shall be construed as references to the Local Government Board for Ireland :

(3)—(*a*) The clerk of the crown and peace for an administrative county, not being a county borough, shall be the registration officer for any parliamentary county which is coterminous with, or the whole or greater part of which is contained in, the administrative county, and for any parliamentary borough of which the whole or greater part is contained in the administrative county and no part is contained in a county borough, and the clerk of the crown and peace for a county borough shall be the registration officer for any parliamentary borough which is coterminous with, or the whole or any part of which is contained in, the county borough, and the council of that administrative county or county borough, as the case may be, shall be the council by which the registration expenses of that registration officer are to be paid, subject in cases where the parliamentary county or parliamentary borough is not coterminous with, or wholly contained in, the administrative county or county borough, as the case may be, to such contribution by the council of any other administrative county or county borough

as the Local Government Board may direct: Provided that the registration expenses to be paid by a council shall not include any charges for trouble, care, and attention, in the performance of duties which are performed by the registration officer in person: Provided also that the persons who, at the passing of this Act, are town clerks for the county borough of Dublin and the county borough of Belfast, respectively, shall, so long as they hold their respective offices, be the registration officers for the parliamentary borough of Dublin and the parliamentary borough of Belfast, respectively, and that the last preceding proviso shall not apply in their case:

(*b*) The registration expenses shall be paid in the case of the council of a county borough, out of the rate or fund out of which the general expenses of the council are paid, or out of any other rate or fund which the Local Government Board may on the application of the council approve, and, in the case of a council of any other administrative county, out of the poor rate as a county at large charge, except in cases to which section twelve of the Parliamentary Registration (Ireland) Act, 1885, applies: 48 & 49 Vict. c. 17.

(*c*) In the event of any vacancy in the office of registration officer or in the event of the registration officer's incapacity to act, the powers and duties of the registration officer may be exercised and performed by any person temporarily appointed in that behalf by the Lord Chancellor:

(*d*) The power of advancing sums to a registration officer on account of registration expenses shall be exercisable by the council by which those expenses are to be paid:

(*e*) This section, in its application to the county of Tipperary, shall have effect as if each parliamentary division of the county were a separate parliamentary county, and as if the clerk of the crown and peace for the entire county were clerk of the crown and peace for the administrative counties of the North Riding and the South Riding respectively:

(4) Where an administrative county is divided into ridings the Lord Lieutenant may, by order, divide the parliamentary county into a corresponding number of registration areas, and make any adaptations of this Act which may be necessary in consequence of the division, and the clerk of the crown and peace for any riding shall be registration officer for such of those areas as may be directed by the Lord Lieutenant:

(5) For the purposes of appeals from the registration officer, and also for the purpose of the revision of jurors' lists, the powers and jurisdiction of the county court shall, unless and until the Lord Lieutenant otherwise direct, be exercised, as respects the parliamentary borough of Dublin, by the persons who are at the time of the passing of this Act Dublin revising barristers, and as respects the parliamentary county of Dublin by the person who is at the time of the passing of this Act revising barrister for that county; but while those powers are so exercised, the provisions of this Act as to county courts shall apply to those persons as they apply to county courts, with the necessary modifications, and in particular with the modification that assistant judges may be appointed to assist those persons if, in the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, such appointment is necessary in order to enable the appeals to be disposed of with proper despatch:

(6) The expenses of any printing required in connection with registration shall be treated as part of the expenses of the registration officer under this Act, notwithstanding that the printing is arranged for by the county council under section ninety-six of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898:

61 & 62 Vict. c. 37.

(7) The expression "assistant overseer" means a town clerk, secretary of a county council, clerk of an urban district council, an existing clerk of the union, within the meaning of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and a collector of poor rate:

(8) Notwithstanding the limit imposed in subsection (2) of section twenty-seven of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877, the salaries of clerks of the crown and peace may be increased by orders made under that subsection to such extent as appears to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, with the concurrence of the Treasury, to be proper, having regard to the additional duties imposed on those officers by this Act: Provided that the liability of a clerk of the crown and peace to account for sums other than registration expenses received by him as registration officer shall not extend to any such increase of salary:

(9) The provisions with respect to the division of constituency into polling districts and appointment of polling places shall have effect with the following modifications:—

(*a*) A reference to the council by which the registration expenses of the registration officer for any constituency are to be paid shall be substituted for the reference to the council whose clerk the

registration officer for any constituency is, or by whom the registration officer is appointed:

(*b*) The powers of a council under the said provisions shall be exercised in accordance with rules made by the Local Government Board, and any exercise of the powers shall be subject to confirmation by that Board who may confirm the proposed division, appointment or alteration either with or without modifications, or may withhold confirmation:

(*c*) The Board may cause a local inquiry to be held as respects any questions arising in connection with the said provisions, and article thirty-two of the schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, shall apply to any such inquiry:

(10) Part IV. of this Act, and the provisions with respect to an urban district which is coterminous with, or wholly contained in, a registration area, or with respect to the persons who are to be returning officers, or with respect to the discharge of returning officers' duties by an acting returning officer, or with respect to place of election, or with respect to the right to the use of elementary schools, shall not apply:

(11)—(*a*) The qualifying period shall be a period of six months ending on the fifteenth day of July and including that day:

Provided that one month shall be substituted for six months in the application of this provision to a person who is a naval or military voter or who has been serving as a member of the naval, military, or air forces of the Crown at any time during the said six months and has ceased so to serve;

(*b*) One register of electors only shall be made in each year, and all provisions applicable to the autumn register shall apply as respects the yearly register (except that the yearly register shall remain in force until the fifteenth day of October in the next following year), and the provisions as to the preparation of two registers in each year and as to the spring register shall not apply:

(12) The yearly value of premises shall be taken to be the rateable value where those premises are separately valued, and in any other case shall be deemed to be the amount which would, in the opinion of the registration officer, be the rateable value if they were separately valued:

(13) A person shall not be entitled to be registered or vote for a parliamentary county constituency in respect of a qualification in a parliamentary borough constituency:

(14) The following proviso shall be substituted for the proviso at the end of subsection (2) of section eight: "Nothing in this provision shall prevent a person "voting at an election to fill a casual vacancy in a "borough council in any ward for which he is "registered."

Application of Act to the Isles of Scilly.

45. The provisions of this Act shall apply to the Isles of Scilly as if those isles were an administrative county, and as if the council of those isles were a county council, and any expenses incurred by the council under this Act shall be paid as general expenses of the council.

Commencement of Act and first register.

46.—(1) This Act shall come into operation on the passing thereof: Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect—

(*a*) any parliamentary register for the time being in force, or any parliamentary elections, or the constitution of the House of Commons, until Parliament is first dissolved or ceases to have continuance after the first register to be prepared under this Act comes into force; or

(*b*) any local government register for the time being in force, or any local government elections, until the first register to be prepared under this Act comes into force.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the first register to be prepared under this Act shall come into force on, and remain in force until, such date as His Majesty may fix by Order in Council, and His Majesty may by any such Order alter, in connection with the first register, any registration dates, including the dates governing the qualifying period, and direct that this Act shall have effect as so altered.

(3) If any difficulty arises as to the preparation of the first register or the holding of the first elections after the commencement of this Act, the Local Government Board may by order do any matter or thing which appears to them necessary for the proper preparation of the register or the proper holding of the elections.

(4) This section shall apply to any new register to be prepared and to any elections held during the continuance of the present war and a period of twelve months thereafter, as it applies to the first register to be prepared under this Act and to the first elections held after the commencement of this Act, respectively.

Repeal and short title.

47.—(1) The enactments mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Representation of the People Act, 1918.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

REGISTRATION RULES.

Sections 13, 14 (1).

Form of Register.

1. The register shall be framed in separate parts for each registration unit in the registration area. Separate part of register for each registration unit.

The registration unit shall be the parish where the parish is wholly contained in one voting area, and where a parish is contained in more than one voting area, shall be each part of the parish contained in a separate voting area; and for the purposes of this rule the expression "voting area" means any polling district, electoral division, borough, county district other than a borough, and any ward of a borough, county district, or parish, and any other area for which a separate election at which the register is to be used is held.

2. The register shall, as respects each registration unit, contain the names of those who are entitled to vote as parliamentary electors and of those who are entitled to vote as local government electors, but shall be framed so as to show in separate divisions the names of those who are entitled to vote both as parliamentary and local government electors, the names of those who are entitled to vote as parliamentary electors but not as local government electors, and the names of those who are entitled to vote as local government electors but not as parliamentary electors. Separate divisions for parliamentary and local government electors.

Where a person whose name is entered as a local government elector in any registration unit is not entitled to vote in respect of that entry at the local government elections for all the local government electoral areas which comprise that unit, the registration officer shall place a mark against his name, with a note to signify that the person against whose name the mark is placed is not entitled to vote for the local government elections mentioned in the note, and any such note shall be deemed to be part of the register.

3. The registration officer shall prepare and add as a supplement to the register a separate list for the whole registration area, or, where the area includes more than one constituency, for each constituency in the area, of persons entitled to vote as absent voters (in this Act referred to as the absent voters list) without, however, removing the names of those voters from any other part of the register. Every such list shall be made up according to polling districts. Absent voters list.

4. Where the registration unit is situated in a parliamentary borough, the names in the register shall be arranged in street order, unless the authority whose clerk the registration officer is or by whom he is appointed considers that, having regard to the general character of the area forming the registration unit, arrangement in street order is inapplicable; and where the registration unit is situated in a parliamentary county, the names in the register shall be arranged in alphabetical order, unless the said authority considers that, having regard to the general character of the area forming the registration unit, arrangement in street order is possible and convenient. Register to be made up in street or alphabetical order.

Effect of register.

5. The registers for the registration units making up any constituency, so far as they relate to parliamentary electors, shall together form the register of parliamentary electors for that constituency, and the registers of the registration units making up any local government electoral area, so far as they relate to local government electors, shall together form the register of local government electors for that area.

Duty of Registration Officer to prepare and publish Lists.

Duty of registration officer to prepare electors lists.

6. It shall be the duty of the registration officer to cause a house to house or other sufficient inquiry to be made, and to prepare or cause to be prepared lists (in this Act referred to as electors lists) for each registration unit within his registration area of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registered as parliamentary or local government electors in the spring and autumn register respectively, and to publish those lists in the form in which the register is to be framed, as respects the lists for the spring register on or before the first day of February, and as respects the lists for the autumn register on or before the first day of August.

The registration officer shall at the same time publish a notice specifying the mode in which, and the time within which, claims and objections are to be made under these rules.

Duty of overseers to prepare electors lists and furnish information if required.

7. The registration officer, where he does not himself perform the duties of overseers, may require the overseers of any parish which, or any part of which, forms a registration unit within his registration area to make the necessary inquiries and to prepare the electors lists for that unit and publish the lists in the unit on his behalf, and it shall be the duty of the overseers to furnish lists as so required, and also at any time, if required by the registration officer, to furnish that officer with information respecting any persons resident or occupying land or premises in their parish, or the removal of any person from the parish.

Any reasonable expenses incurred by the overseers in performing any duties required of them in pursuance of this rule (including reasonable remuneration where the duties are performed by an assistant overseer or other paid officer) shall be paid by the registration officer as part of his registration expenses. In this rule the expression "overseers" includes any person for the time being executing any of the duties of overseers.

Corrupt and illegal practices list.

8. The registration officer shall publish, together with the electors lists, the corrupt and illegal practices list (if any) made by him under section thirty-nine of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, or made by or sent to him under section twenty-four of the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884.

Claims to be Registered.

Claim to be sent to registration officer.

9. Any person who claims to be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary or local government elector, and who is not entered, or is entered in an incorrect place or manner or with incorrect particulars on the electors lists, may claim to be registered, or to be registered correctly, by sending to the registration officer a claim in the prescribed form not later than the eighteenth day of February where the claim is for the spring register, and the eighteenth day of August where the claim is for the autumn register.

Form of claim.

10. The form of claim for a person making a claim on his own behalf shall contain a declaration of the qualification of the claimant to be registered, including a declaration that the claimant has attained the

required age, and is a British subject, and of the character in which the claimant desires to be registered, that is to say, either as a parliamentary elector, or as a local government elector, or as a local government elector who is not entitled to vote for all local government elections, and where the claimant claims in respect of a non-residential qualification a declaration of residence or, in case such person has no settled residence, an address to which communications may be sent. A note shall also be added to the form warning the claimant that any false declaration for the purpose of this provision will involve a penalty.

Where a claim is made on behalf of a claimant by another person, the registration officer shall not enter the name of the claimant on the register, unless the matters required to be stated in the declaration under the foregoing provision are proved to his satisfaction.

Publication of lists of claimants.

11. It shall be the duty of the registration officer to publish the lists of claimants, as respects the lists for the spring register not later than the twenty-fourth day of February, and as respects the lists for the autumn register not later than the twenty-fourth day of August.

Objections.

Notice of objections.

12. Any person whose name appears on the electors lists for a constituency or local government electoral area may object to the registration of any person whose name is included in the electors lists for the constituency or the local government electoral area, as the case may be, by sending notice of objection in the prescribed form to the registration officer not later than the fifteenth day of February in the case of the spring register and the fifteenth day of August in the case of the autumn register, and may object to the registration of any person whose name is included in the list of claimants by sending notice of objection in the prescribed form to the registration officer not later than the seventh day of March in the case of the spring register and the fourth day of September in the case of the autumn register.

Notice to persons affected by objection.

13. The registration officer shall, as soon as practicable after receiving any notice of objection, send a copy of the notice to the person in respect of whose registration the notice of objection is given.

Publication of objections to lists.

14. It shall be the duty of the registration officer to publish a list of the names of persons to whose registration notice of objection has been given not later than the twenty-first day of February in the case of the spring register and not later than the twenty-first day of August in the case of the autumn register.

Publication of objections to claims.

15. It shall be the duty of the registration officer to publish a list of the names of persons included in the list of claimants to whose registration notice of objection has been given as soon as practicable after the seventh day of March in the case of the spring register and the fourth day of September in the case of the autumn register.

Absent Voters List.

Absent voters list.

16. Any person entitled to be regisrered as a parliamentary elector may, not later than the eighteenth day of February where the claim is for the spring register, and the eighteenth day of August where the claim is for the autumn register, claim to be placed on the absent voters list; and the registration officer, if satisfied that there is a probability that the claimant, by reason of the nature of his occupation, service, or employment, may be debarred from voting at a poll at parliamentary elections held during the time the register is in force, shall place the claimant (if registered) on the absent voters list.

Obligation to place naval and military voter on absent voters list without claim.

17. It shall be the duty of the registration officer, without any claim being made for the purpose, to place on the absent voters list any naval or military voter, unless—

(*a*) that person, not later than the eighteenth day of February as respects the spring register, and the eighteenth day of August as respects the autumn register, gives notice to the registration officer that he does not desire to be placed upon that list; or

(*b*) that person is registered, in pursuance of a claim for the purpose, for the constituency in which he has an actual residence qualification.

Information to registration officers by departments.

18. The Admiralty, the Army Council, and the Air Council, either directly or through officers appointed by them, shall in the prescribed manner furnish to the registration officers in the several constituencies such information as to the names and addresses of Naval and Military voters and such other particulars as may be necessary for the purpose of their registration and of their voting as such, and it shall be the duty of the Local Government Board to render any assistance that may be required by the Admiralty, the Army Council, and the Air Council in conveying such information to the registration officers:

Provided that the Admiralty, Army Council, and Air Council shall not be required to supply any particulars which in their declared opinion would interfere with the proper conduct of the war.

Record of addresses to be kept.

19. The registration officer shall keep a record of any address which may be furnished to him by any person placed on the absent votors list, or by the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council or Board of Trade, as the address which is to be for the time being the address of the voter for the purpose of the provisions relating to voting by absent voters and, as soon as practicable, shall cause instructions to be sent to the voter as to the mode of voting under those provisions.

The record of addresses shall be open to inspection under the same conditions that govern the register.

Preparation of the Register from the Lists.

Consideration of objections.

20. The registration officer shall, as soon as practicable, consider all objections of which notice has been given to him in accordance with these rules, and for that purpose shall give at least five clear days' notice to the objector and to the person in respect of whose registration the notice of objection has been given, of the time and place at which the objection will be considered by him.

Consideration of claims.

21. The registration officer shall also consider all claims of which notice is given to him in accordance with these rules, and in respect of which no notice of objection is given, and, if he considers that the claim may be allowed without further inquiry, shall give notice to the claimant that his claim is allowed.

If the registration officer is not satisfied that any such claim can be allowed without inquiry, he shall give at least five clear days' notice to the claimant of the time and place at which the claim will be considered by him.

Supplemental powers on consideration of claims and objections.

22. If on the consideration of any claim or objection it appears to the registration officer that the claimant, or person in respect of whose name objection is taken, is not entitled to be entered on the register in the character in which he claims to be registered, or in which he is entered on the list, but is entitled to be entered on the register in another character or in another place on the register, the registration officer may decide that the name of that person shall be so entered on the register.

23. The registration officer shall make such additions and corrections in the electors lists (including the absent voters list) as are required in order to carry out his decisions on any objections or claims, and shall also make any such corrections in those lists by way of the removal of duplicate entries (subject to any expression of choice by the person affected as to those entries), the expunging of the names of persons who are dead or subject to any legal incapacity, or the placing of marks or the correction of marks placed against the name of an elector, or otherwise as he thinks necessary in order to secure that no person is registered as a parliamentary elector in respect of more than one qualification in the same constituency, or as a local government elector in respect of more than one qualification— Correction of lists.

(*a*) in the same borough for the purpose of borough council elections ; or

(*b*) in the same electoral division or ward for the purpose of county council, metropolitan borough council, and urban district council elections ; or

(*c*) in the same parish or ward of a parish for the purpose of rural district council, guardians, or parish elections ;

and otherwise to make those lists complete and accurate as a register.

24. Any person whose name shall appear in the list of parliamentary voters of any registration unit in any county constituency or district of boroughs, and who resides outside the polling district in which he is entitled to be registered, shall be at liberty to make his claim before the registration officer to vote at any other polling place within the same constituency. Voting in different polling districts.

Any such person shall be admitted to vote at such polling place accordingly.

25. Where the registration officer makes any correction in the lists (including the absent voters list) otherwise than in pursuance of a claim or objection, or for the purposes of correcting a clerical error, he shall give notice to the person affected by the correction, and give that person an opportunity of objecting to the correction, and, if necessary, of being heard with respect thereto. Objections to corrections.

26. The registration officer shall make all the necessary corrections of the lists (including the absent voters list) and do everything necessary to form those lists into a register (with a separate letter and a separate series of numbers for each polling district) in time to allow the publication of the lists so corrected as a register as required by these rules. Formation of lists into register.

Duty to publish and deliver Copies of the Register.

27. It shall be the duty of the registration officer to publish the spring register not later than the fifteenth day of April, and the autumn register not later than the fifteenth day of October in each year, by publishing a notice that a copy of the register is open to inspection at his office, and that copies of the part of the register relating to any registration unit are open to inspection during business hours in the registration unit at the place mentioned in the notice. Publication of register.

It shall be the duty of the registration officer to keep copies of the register for inspection in his office, and also to arrange for copies of the part of the register relating to any registration unit being kept for inspection in that unit either in the principal post office (if the Postmaster General gives authority for the purpose) or at some other convenient place to which the public have access to be arranged by him.

It shall be the duty of the registration officer to transmit a copy of the register, as soon as may be after it is published, to the Local Government Board.

Delivery of copies of the register.

28. It shall be the duty of the registration officer, on the application of any person during business hours and on payment of the prescribed fee, to furnish copies to the applicant of the register or of so much of the register as relates to any registration unit.

Appeals from Registration Officer.

Notice of appeal from registration officer.

29. A person desiring to appeal against the decision of a registration officer must give notice of appeal in the prescribed form to the registration officer and to the opposite party, if any, when the decision is given or within five days thereafter, specifying the grounds of appeal.

The registration officer shall forward any such notices to the county court in manner directed by rules of court together, in each case, with a statement of the material facts which, in his opinion, have been established in the case, and of his decision upon the whole case and on any point which may be specified as a ground of appeal, and shall also furnish to the court any further information which the court may require and which he is able to furnish.

Appeals relating to the same point.

30. Where it appears to the registration officer that any notices of appeal given to him are based on similar grounds, he shall inform the county court of the fact for the purpose of enabling the county court (if the court thinks fit) to consolidate the appeals, or select a case as a test case.

General.

Publication of documents.

31. Where the registration officer by these rules is required to publish any document, and no specific provision is made as to the mode of publication, he shall publish the document by making copies of the document available for inspection by the public in his office, and in the chief post office (if the Postmaster General gives authority for the purpose), or some other convenient place in the area forming the registration unit to which the document relates and, if he thinks fit, in any other manner which is, in his opinion, desirable for the purpose of bringing the contents of the document to the notice of those interested.

Any document required to be published shall be kept published for the prescribed time.

Any failure to publish a document in accordance with these rules shall not invalidate the document, but this provision shall not relieve the registration officer from any penalty for such a failure.

If any person without lawful authority destroys, mutilates, defaces or removes any notice published by the registration officer in connection with his registration duties, or any copies of a document which have been made available for inspection in pursuance of these rules, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Duty of registration officer to supply forms.

32. The registration officer shall, without fee, on the application of any person, supply forms of claims and notices of objections.

Supply of copies of claims, objections, &c.

33. The registration officer shall, on the application of any person, allow that person to inspect, and take extracts from, or on payment of the prescribed fee, supply to that person copies of, the electors lists for any registration unit in his area and any claim or notice of objection made under these rules.

Mode of sending notices, &c.

34. Any claim or notice of objection which is under these rules to be sent to the registration officer may be sent to him by post addressed to him at his office.

Any notice which is required to be sent by the registration officer under these rules to any person shall be sufficiently sent if sent by post

to the address of that person as given by him for the purpose, or as appearing on the lists, or if there is no such address, to his last known place of abode.

Information from householders.

35. The registration officer may require any householder or any person owning or occupying any land or premises within his area, or the agent or factor of such person, to give, in the prescribed form, any information in his possession which the registration officer may require for the purpose of his duties as registration officer; and if any person fails to give the required information, or gives false information, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds. Any notice requiring information under this rule may be sent by post.

Access to national register.

36. The registration officer shall, subject to such directions as the Local Government Board may give, have access to the national register compiled under the National Registration Act, 1915.

Declaration as to age and nationality.

37. The registration officer, before registering any person as an elector, may, if he thinks it necessary—

(*a*) require that person either to produce a certificate of birth or, if that is not practicable or convenient, to make a statutory declaration that such person has attained the required age, and

(*b*) require that person to produce a certificate of naturalisation or to make a statutory declaration that he is a British subject.

Where a declaration is so required, any fee payable in connection therewith shall be paid by the registration officer as part of his registration expenses, and the declaration shall be exempt from stamp duty.

The registration officer shall during business hours allow any person to inspect and take a copy of any such declaration.

Power to obtain a certificate of birth at reduced fee.

38. Where for the purpose of the provisions of this Act any person requires a certificate of birth, that person shall on presenting a written requisition in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars, and on payment of a fee of sixpence, be entitled to obtain a certified copy of any entry of the birth of that person in the birth register under the hand of the registrar or the superintendent registrar having the custody thereof, and forms of requisition for the purpose shall on application be supplied without charge by every registrar of births and deaths and by every superintendent registrar.

Hearing of claims and objections.

39. On the consideration of any claim or objection or other matter by the registration officer, any person appearing to the registration officer to be interested may appear and be heard either in person or by any other person, other than counsel, on his behalf.

Power to require evidence on oath.

40. The registration officer may at the request of any person interested, or if he thinks fit without such request, on the consideration of any claim or objection or other matter require that the evidence tendered by any person should be given on oath and may administer an oath for the purpose.

Provisions as to misnomer or inaccurate description.

41. No misnomer or inaccurate description of any person or place on any list or on the register or in any notice shall prejudice the operation of this Act or these rules as respects that person or place, provided that the person or place is so designated as to be commonly understood.

Reckoning of time.

42. In reckoning time for the purpose of these rules, Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any bank holiday or day set apart as a public holiday, or day of public fast, or public thanksgiving shall be excluded; and where anything is required by these rules to be done on any day falls to be done on any such day, that thing may be done on the next day not being one of any such days.

Application of Rules to Scotland and Ireland.

Application to Scotland.

43. These rules shall apply to Scotland subject to the following modifications, namely :—

The Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board :

The provision for the transmission of a copy of the register to the Local Government Board shall not apply :

Rule 2 shall apply as if after the words "in separate divisions" there were inserted the words "or otherwise to distinguish" :

For the reference to section twenty-four of the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, there shall be substituted a reference to section twenty-nine of the Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1890.

Application to Ireland.

44. These rules shall apply to Ireland subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) References to the Local Government Board shall be construed as references to the Local Government Board for Ireland.

(2) The district electoral division as constituted under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, shall be the registration unit ; but—

(*a*) where a district electoral division is divided into wards, each such ward shall be treated as a separate registration unit ; and

(*b*) where a district electoral division is situate partly in one parliamentary polling district, partly in another, or partly within and partly without any town (within the meaning of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898), or ward of a borough or town, each part shall be treated as a separate registration unit ;

and references to parishes or parts of parishes shall not apply.

(3) References to the autumn register shall be construed as references to the yearly register, and references to the spring register shall not apply.

(4) The expression "overseers" includes town clerks, secretaries of county councils, clerks of urban district councils, existing clerks of the union within the meaning of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and collectors of poor rate.

(5) The power of the registration officer in certain cases to require the overseers to perform duties in connection with registration under this Act shall be construed in all cases as an obligation upon him to require each person holding the office of overseer to perform duties analogous to the duties which, but for the passing of this Act, would have been performed by that person by virtue of his office under the enactments relative to registration in force at the commencement of this Act, and it shall be the duty of every such person to comply with those requirements.

In order to give full effect to the foregoing provision the clerk of the crown and peace for a county borough shall, as respects any parliamentary borough for which he is registration officer, appoint the town clerk of the county borough to act as his deputy for the purposes of Rules 9 to 15 and for the purpose of publishing the lists and notices to be published under Rules 6 and 8 of this Schedule if the town clerk so desires, and any town clerk so appointed shall, for the purposes aforesaid, have the like powers and duties and be subject to the like liabilities as if he were registration officer.

Any question which may arise as to what duties are analogous duties within the meaning of the provision aforesaid shall be

determined by the Local Government Board, whose determination shall be final.

(6) The overseers shall be entitled to payment for services performed and expenses incurred by them in the execution of any duties under these rules. The payments shall be made at such times as may be fixed by order of the Local Government Board for Ireland under this Schedule, and any sum payable to an overseer under this provision shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as part of the registration expenses of the registration officer on whose requisition the services were performed or the expenses were incurred.

This provision shall apply to any superintendent registrar of births and deaths or clerk of the union who is not an existing clerk of the union, so far as respects lists or information supplied by him on the requisition of the registration officer in connection with deaths in like manner as it applies to overseers.

(7) The reference to the authority whose officer the registration officer is, or by whom he is appointed, shall be construed as a reference to the county borough council in the case of registration units in a county borough, and as a reference to the county council in the case of registration units in an administrative county, and the register for any registration unit in an administrative county shall be arranged alphabetically in townland order if the county council consider that such arrangement is more convenient than arrangement in alphabetical order of names or in street order.

(8) Rule 2 of this Schedule shall be construed as if the words "or otherwise to distinguish" were inserted after the words "in separate divisions," and as if the direction as to placing marks against the names of local government electors were omitted.

(9) For the direction to the registration officer in Rule 23 of this Schedule to secure that no person is registered as a local government elector in respect of more than one qualification in the areas and for the purposes therein specified, there shall be substituted a direction to secure that no person is registered as a local government elector in respect of more than one qualification in the same district electoral division or ward.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 21 (1).

PART I.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE BALLOT ACT, 1872 (FIRST SCHEDULE).

The following provisions shall be inserted in the First Schedule to the Ballot Act, 1872, after Rules 2 and 14 respectively, that is to say :—

"2A. In an election of members to serve in a new Parliament of the United Kingdom the day fixed by the returning officer for the election shall in all cases be the eighth day after the date of His Majesty's gracious Proclamation declaring the calling of the Parliament."

"14A. In an election of members to serve in a new Parliament of the United Kingdom, the day appointed by the returning officer for the poll shall in all cases be the ninth day after the day fixed for the election."

Section 22 (2).

PART II.

Questions.

1. In the case of a man voting in respect of a residence qualification—

Have you already voted at this general election in respect of a residence qualification ?

2. In the case of a man voting in respect of a qualification other than a residence qualification—

Have you already voted at this general election in respect of a qualification other than a residence qualification ?

3. In the case of a woman voting at an election other than a university election—

Have you already voted at this general election ?

[NOTE.—Unless the answer to the question is in the negative the woman shall not vote unless she satisfies the presiding officer that her previous vote was given at a university election.]

Declarations at University Election.

(*Applicable only at a General Election.*)

(*In the case of a man*)—"I have not voted at this general election in respect of any qualification other than a residence qualification."

(*In the case of a woman*)—"I have not voted at this general election for any other university constituency."

Section 23 (4) (*d*).

THIRD SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS AS TO VOTING BY PROXY.

1. A proxy must be appointed by means of a proxy paper issued to the elector, or to some person on behalf of the elector, or to the person appointed as proxy, by the registration officer of the constituency in which the elector is registered, on an application made or authorised by the elector in accordance with regulations under this Act.

2. After a proxy paper for any constituency has been issued in accordance with this Act, the elector shall, unless the proxy paper is cancelled in accordance with this Act,—

(*a*) be entitled to vote by proxy in that constituency ; and

(*b*) be prohibited from voting otherwise than by proxy in that constituency ;

until the time for which the proxy paper is in force has expired.

3. It shall be the duty of the registration officer, on any application for a proxy paper, to issue a proxy paper to the applicant, or to some person on his behalf, or to the person appointed as proxy, if he is satisfied that the applicant is registered on the parliamentary register of electors for the constituency in respect of which the application is made, and is, at the time of the application, entitled to appoint a proxy.

4. A proxy paper shall remain in force only so long as the parliamentary register of electors which is in force at the time the proxy paper is issued, remains in force :

Provided that a proxy paper issued during the continuance of the present war, or a period of twelve months thereafter, shall remain in force until the termination of that period, so long as the elector continues to be registered and the proxy paper is not cancelled.

5. A person shall not be appointed as proxy under this Act, unless the person appointed is the wife, husband, parent, brother, or sister of the elector, or is registered as a parliamentary elector for the constituency or one of the constituencies in which the elector is registered :

Provided that the brother or sister shall not be capable of being appointed proxy unless of full age.

6. An elector shall not appoint more than one person as proxy to vote on his behalf in the same constituency, and in any case not more than two persons.

7. A person shall not vote as proxy on behalf of more than two absent voters at an election in any constituency, unless that person is voting as the husband or wife, or the parent, brother, or sister of the absent voter.

8. A registration officer shall keep a list of absent voters entitled to vote by proxy in any constituency within his area, and of the persons entitled to vote as proxies, and that list shall be open to inspection during business hours at some convenient place named by the registration officer in the constituency.

A registration officer shall, on the application of any person, allow that person to take extracts from, or, on payment of the prescribed fee, supply to that person copies of the list.

9. The Ballot Act, 1872, and any other Act regulating the holding of parliamentary elections, including any provisions imposing penalties in connection with voting at those elections, shall apply to persons voting as proxies in pursuance of this Act as they apply to voters, however described in those Acts, with such modifications as may be prescribed for the purpose of adapting the provisions of those Acts to voting by proxy ; and any provisions of those Acts imposing penalties for offences in connection with ballot papers or the official mark on a ballot paper may be applied by the regulations to proxy papers and any official mark on a proxy paper.

10. If any person—

(*a*) who is for the time being entitled to vote by proxy in a constituency under this Act, himself votes or attempts to vote at any parliamentary election in that constituency otherwise than by means of the proxy paper, while the proxy paper is in force ; or

(*b*) votes or attempts to vote as proxy on behalf of more than two absent voters at an election in any constituency unless that person is voting as the husband or wife, or the parent, brother, or sister of the absent voter ; or

(*c*) votes or attempts to vote at any election under the authority of a proxy paper when he knows or has reasonable grounds for supposing that the proxy paper has been cancelled, or that the elector to whom or on whose behalf the proxy paper has been issued is dead or no longer entitled to vote at that election ;

that person shall be guilty of an illegal practice within the meaning of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, and the expression "illegal practice" shall be construed accordingly: Provided that the court before whom a person is convicted under this provision may, if they think it just in the special circumstances of the case, mitigate or entirely remit any incapacity imposed by section ten of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.

11. A ballot paper shall not be delivered to a person who claims to vote as proxy for the purpose of so voting unless he produces the proxy paper to the presiding officer at the polling station, and such questions may be asked of any person at a parliamentary election who claims to vote as proxy for any elector (in addition to those already authorised to be asked) as may be prescribed.

12. Stamp duty shall not be chargeable on any proxy paper under this Act.

13. A proxy paper may be cancelled by an elector by giving notice to the registration officer in the prescribed form.

14. A notice cancelling a proxy paper shall not take effect as respects any election unless it is received by the registration officer before the day of nomination.

15. In the application of this schedule to Scotland the expression "the registration officer of the constituency in which the elector is registered" means "the registration officer of the registration area in which the elector is registered."

Section 33 (1).

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR PART IV. OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO 46 & 47 VICT. C. 51, AND FOR PARAGRAPH (3) OF PART V. OF THE SAME SCHEDULE.

Maximum Scale.

The expenses mentioned above in Parts I., II., and III. of this schedule, other than personal expenses and the fee, if any, paid to the election agent (not exceeding in the case of a county election seventy-five pounds and of a borough election fifty pounds, without reckoning for the purposes of that limit any part of the fee which may have been included in the expenses first above mentioned) shall not exceed an amount equal—

in the case of a county election to sevenpence for each elector on the register;

in the case of an election for a borough to fivepence for each elector on the register.

Where there are two or more joint candidates at an election, the maximum amount of expenses mentioned in Parts III. and IV. of this schedule shall, for each of the joint candidates, be the amount produced by multiplying a single candidate's maximum by one-and-a-half and dividing the result by the number of joint candidates.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Section 36 (1).

PART I.—PROVISIONS AS TO UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS OTHER THAN SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

Returning Officer.

1. The returning officer shall be—

(*a*) in the case of the Oxford, Cambridge, and London University constituencies respectively the Vice-Chancellor of the university ;

(*b*) in the case of the Dublin University Constituency, the Provost of Trinity College ;

(*c*) in the case of the combined English university constituency, the Vice-Chancellor, Principal, or Corresponding Officer of such university, being one of the combined universities as may be from time to time appointed by the Board of Education for that purpose ; and

(*d*) in the case of the constituency of the University of Wales, the Vice-Chancellor of the university ;

and the writ for any election of a member or members for Parliament for a university constituency shall be directed to the returning officer of that constituency.

2. It shall be the duty of the returning officer to make all arrangements for the election, including arrangements for the nomination of candidates, and the poll and counting of votes, and to certify the result of the election in pursuance of the writ.

Nomination.

3. The nomination shall take place on such day and at such time and place as may be fixed by the returning officer, being not less than four days and not more than twelve days after the receipt of the writ, and the returning officer shall give public notice of the day, time, and place so fixed within two days after he receives the writ.

4. The candidate must be nominated in writing by two electors as proposer and seconder and by eight other electors as assenting to the nomination, and his nomination must be delivered to the returning officer by some elector.

5. If, at the expiration of the time fixed for nomination, no more candidates are nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer shall declare the candidates who stand nominated to be elected and certify the result of the election accordingly.

6. If, at the expiration of the time fixed for nomination, more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer shall arrange for a poll to be taken.

7. A candidate may be withdrawn in manner provided by regulations made under this Act, and if, owing to the withdrawal of a candidate after nomination, a poll becomes unnecessary, the returning officer shall countermand the poll and declare any candidate elected whose nomination remains standing.

8. If one of the candidates nominated dies after he has been nominated and before the commencement of the poll, the returning officer shall countermand the poll and other proceedings for the election and commence the same again as if the writ had been received by him on the day on which he is satisfied of the fact that the death took place.

No fresh nomination shall be required in the case of a candidate who stood nominated at the time the poll was countermanded.

Poll.

9. The poll shall remain open for five days, and shall take place on such days as may be fixed by the returning officer commencing not more than twelve and not less than three clear days after the day of nomination.

10. The returning officer shall appoint such polling places as appear to him to allow reasonable facilities for voting, and may give special directions that certain electors shall be allotted to certain polling places.

11. An elector may vote at a poll by the delivery of a voting paper (signed by the voter at any time subsequent to the nomination) in the form appended to this part of this schedule or in a form to the same effect and accompanied with a like declaration, or, unless the returning officer directs to the contrary, in person, and may so vote at any polling place if he has not been allotted to any polling place, or, if he has been so allotted, at any polling place to which he has been so allotted.

The returning officer may give a special direction that votes shall not be given in person at the election, or that votes may be given in person on certain days of the poll only.

12. A voting paper may be delivered at a polling place on behalf of the voter by an elector, or by being sent to the presiding officer at the polling place by post, and any voting paper received by a presiding officer at a polling place at which the elector may vote before the close of the poll shall be counted, unless rejected as invalid.

Voting papers may also be sent to the returning officer by post, and any voting papers so received by the returning officer shall be sent by him to the proper presiding officer.

13. The poll shall be open for such time between the hours of 8 a.m. in the morning and 8 p.m. in the evening, not being less than four hours, as the returning officer may direct, except that, if votes in person are received, but are not received on all the days of the poll, six hours shall be substituted for four as respects the days on which votes are so received as the minimum time under this provision.

14. The returning officer shall give public notice of the days and hours of poll and of the polling places appointed, and of any special directions given by him as to the days or hours of poll, or the allotment of electors to certain polling places, or as to voting in person.

15. The returning officer shall appoint a presiding officer for every polling place at which he does not act as a presiding officer himself and the presiding officer shall have general control over the arrangements for voting at the polling place and shall record the votes of electors voting in person and receive voting papers.

16. Each candidate may appoint a person to be the candidate's representative at each polling place, and a candidate's representative may object to any voting paper received at the polling place or to the vote of any person claiming to vote in person at that place, and the presiding officer shall submit any such objection to the returning officer for decision.

17. The returning officer shall decide on the validity of any voting paper to which objection is taken, or on the right of any person to vote in person, if that right is questioned, and the decision of the returning officer,

if the voting paper or the right to vote is allowed, shall be final, but, if the voting paper or the right to vote is disallowed, shall be subject to reversal on any proceeding questioning the election or return.

18. The register kept in pursuance of this Act shall be conclusive as to the right of any person to vote at the poll; but this provision shall not entitle any person to vote if that person is subject to any legal incapacity.

A person shall not be entitled to be placed on the register as a graduate until the university authorities are satisfied that the grant of the degree is complete.

Counting of Votes.

19. After the poll is closed all voting papers received at any polling place and a record of votes (if any) given by electors in person shall be placed in a proper receptacle and sealed up and delivered to the returning officer, and the returning officer shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the votes from all the polling places, count the votes and publish the result.

20. The voting papers counted, and the record of votes (if any) given by electors in person, and any papers which have been rejected as invalid and a list of persons (if any) who have tendered their votes in person but who have not been allowed to vote, shall be placed in separate packets, and shall be kept by the returning officer for a period of twelve months after the close of the poll.

21. The returning officer shall give notice to the candidates of the time and place for counting the votes, and shall permit any candidate and a representative authorised by the candidate for the purpose to be present at the count.

No person other than the returning officer, his assistants and clerks, and the candidates and representatives so authorised shall be entitled to be present at the count except with the sanction of the returning officer.

22. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates on a final count and the addition of a vote would entitle any of those candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer whether an elector or not may give a deciding vote, but the returning officer shall not be entitled to vote at the election in any other case.

Special Provisions for a Combined University Constituency.

23. In a combined university constituency the Vice-Chancellor, or the person performing the duties of a Vice-Chancellor, at each university forming the combination, shall, for the purpose of making arrangements for the poll and the holding of the poll, have at the university the powers and perform the duties of the returning officer (including the power and duty of deciding upon the validity of voting papers and the right of a person to vote).

24. Arrangements may be made for counting votes at an election for a combined university constituency at each of the universities forming the combination, if the transferable vote is not used at that election, and for a record of the votes counted at each university being sent to the returning officer for the combined constituency in order that he may ascertain and declare the result of the election,

General.

25. The returning officer shall appoint such deputies and clerks as he may think necessary for the proper holding of the election, and shall supply a form of voting paper to any elector applying for such a form, and shall supply forms of nomination papers.

The governing body of the University may designate an officer of the University to act temporarily as returning officer in the event of a vacancy in the office of returning officer or in the event of his incapacity to appoint a deputy.

26. Any expenses reasonably incurred by the returning officer in connection with the arrangements for a university election and the conduct thereof shall be repaid to the returning officer by the University.

In the case of a combined University constituency any such expenses incurred by the Vice-Chancellor or corresponding officer of each University shall be paid by the University whose Vice-Chance..or or officer has incurred the expenses, and any other such expenses shall be paid in equal shares by the Universities forming the combination.

In the case of a combined University constituency any candidate's deposit which is forfeited to the University shall be retained by, or paid to, the University whose Vice-Chancellor or other officer is the returning officer of the combined constituency and applied by that University in the payment of the expenses which are under this provision to be paid in equal shares by the Universities forming the combination.

27. A voting paper shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of subsection (3) of section four of the Forgery Act, 1913, and section five of the Perjury Act, 1911, applies to any declaration or statement made in the voting paper.

28. A voting paper shall not be liable to stamp duty.

29. If any person, for the purpose of enabling an elector to vote at a university election, corruptly pays on his behalf any fees which the elector is required to pay in order to be registered or entitled to vote, he shall be guilty of an illegal practice within the meaning of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, and that Act shall apply accordingly.

30. In reckoning time for the purpose of the provisions in this Schedule, Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart as a bank or public holiday or day of public fast or public thanksgiving shall be excluded; and where anything is required by these provisions to be done on any day falls to be done on any such day that thing may be done on the next day not being one of any such days.

31. If regulations are made under this Act as to the manner in which public notice is to be given under the provisions of this Schedule, public notice shall be given in manner directed under any such regulations for the time being in force, and if no such regulations are in force shall be given in such manner as the Returning Officer considers best fitted for giving notice to the persons concerned.

32. An election shall not be declared invalid by reason of non-compliance with these provisions if it appears to the tribunal cognisant of the case that the election was conducted in accordance with the principle of these provisions and that the non-compliance with these provisions did not affect the result of the election.

Form of Voting Paper.

I, A.B. (*here give the elector's name in full, with his university degree and college, if any*), give my vote as indicated below :—

*Candidates.	Order of Preference.
A	
B	
C	
D	

I declare that I have signed no other voting paper and have not voted in person at this election for the university constituency of

† I also declare—

(*In the case of a man*) that I have not voted at this general election in respect of any qualification other than a residence qualification ;

(*In the case of a woman*) that I have not voted at this general election for any other university constituency.

Signed A.B.

Address .

The day of 19 .

I declare that this voting paper (the voting paper having been previously filled in), was signed in my presence by A.B., who is personally known to me, on the day of 19 .

Signed C.D.

Address .

PART II.

PROVISIONS AS TO SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

Returning Officer.

1. The returning officer for the combined Scottish University constituency shall be the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, to whom the writ for any election of a member or members of Parliament for that constituency shall be directed.

2. It shall be the duty of the returning officer to make all arrangements for the election, including arrangements for the nomination of candidates, and (where a poll is necessary) for the poll and counting of votes, and to certify the result of the election in pursuance of the writ.

* This form will require modification where the transferable vote is not used at the election.

† This declaration is to be made only at a general election.

3. The returning officer shall give notice to the candidates of the days fixed for the poll and of the time and place for counting the votes, and any candidate and an agent appointed by any candidate for the purpose may be present at the poll and the count.

No person other than the returning officer, his assistants and clerks, and the candidates and their agents shall be entitled to be present at the count except with the sanction of the returning officer.

Nomination.

4. The nomination shall take place on such day and at such time and place as may be fixed by the returning officer, being not less than four days and not more than eight days after the receipt of the writ, and the returning officer shall give public notice of the day, time, and place so fixed within three days after he receives the writ.

5. The candidate must be nominated in writing by two electors as proposer and seconder and by eight other electors as assenting to the nomination, and his nomination must be delivered to the returning officer by some elector.

6. If, at the expiration of the time fixed for nomination, no more candidates are nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer shall declare the candidates who stand nominated to be elected and certify the result of the election accordingly.

7. If, at the expiration of the time fixed for nomination, more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer shall arrange for a poll to be taken.

8. A candidate may be withdrawn in manner provided by regulations made under this Act, and if, owing to the withdrawal of a candidate after nomination, a poll becomes unnecessary, the returning officer shall countermand the poll and declare any candidate elected whose nomination remains standing.

9. If one of the candidates nominated dies after he has been nominated and before the commencement of the poll, the returning officer shall countermand the poll and other proceedings for the election and commence the same again as if the writ had been received by him on the day on which he is satisfied of the fact that the death took place.

No fresh nomination shall be required in the case of a candidate who stood nominated at the time the poll was countermanded.

Poll.

10. The poll shall remain open for not less than four days nor more than six days, and shall take place on such days as may be fixed by the returning officer, commencing not more than twenty and not less than twelve clear days after the day of nomination.

11. The poll at each University shall be open at such place and for such time each day between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. not being less than four hours, as the Vice-Chancellor of the University may direct.

12. The Vice-Chancellor of each University shall give public notice of the days and hours of poll and of the polling place appointed.

13. The Vice-Chancellor of each University shall at the University act as presiding officer and shall have general control over the arrangements for the conduct of the poll at such University.

14. No person other than the Vice-Chancellor, the registrar, their assistants and clerks, and the candidates and their agents shall be entitled to be present at the poll except with the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor.

15. The Vice-Chancellor of each University shall as regards the voting papers relating to such University decide on the validity of any voting paper to which objection is taken, or on the right of any person to vote, and the decision of the Vice-Chancellor, if the voting paper or the right to vote is allowed, shall be final, but, if the voting paper or the right to vote is disallowed, shall be subject to reversal on any proceeding questioning the election or return.

16. The register kept in pursuance of this Act by the University Court shall be conclusive as to the right of any person to vote at the poll; but this provision shall not entitle any person to vote if that person is subject to any legal incapacity.

17. Votes shall be given by means of voting papers, and no elector shall be allowed to vote in person, or in any other way than is herein provided. Each voting paper shall be in the form (A) appended to this Schedule. Each voting paper shall have a number printed or written on the back thereof, and shall have attached a counterfoil with the same number printed or written on the face. Before a voting paper is issued to an elector as herein-after provided, it shall be marked with an official mark, either stamped or perforated, and the number of such elector, as stated on the register shall be marked on the counterfoil, and a mark shall be placed in the register or any copy thereof used for the purposes of the election against the number of the elector to denote that a voting paper has been issued to him.

18. The registrar of each University, as soon as he conveniently can after the day of nomination, and not later than eight clear days thereafter, shall issue through the post a voting paper, in the form (A) appended to this Schedule, to each elector to his address as entered on the register who shall appear from said address to be resident within the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands; and such voting paper (the Christian name, surname, designation, and residence of the elector as appearing on the register having previously been filled in by the registrar, or some one having his authority), contained in an envelope marked on the outside as sent by the registrar of the University, shall be accompanied by a letter of intimation in the form (B) appended to this schedule, and by a stamped envelope addressed to the registrar, for the return of the said voting paper; and each elector, upon receipt of his voting paper, if he desires to vote in the election, shall record his vote thereon, and the place and date of signature, and affix his subscription thereto, in the presence of one witness, who shall personally know the elector, and who shall attest the fact of such voting paper having been signed by the elector in his presence at the place therein mentioned, by signing his name at the foot thereof, and adding his designation and place of residence in the form or to the effect set forth in the form (A) appended to this schedule.

19. Thereafter the voting paper so signed and attested as aforesaid, shall, if the elector desires to vote in the election, be returned through the post to the registrar of the University by whom it was issued, so as to reach him not later than the time specified in the said letter of intimation for the return of the voting paper. Each voting paper, when received back by the registrar, shall be kept by him unopened in a fireproof safe, or other place of safety, until the poll begins.

20. If an elector, before or after he has received a voting paper, shall intimate or cause to be intimated in writing to the registrar that he is incapacitated from blindness or other physical cause to vote in the manner prescribed by this Act, it shall be lawful for the registrar, on getting back the voting paper from the elector, if such has been issued, to issue to the elector so incapacitated a voting paper in the form or to the effect set forth in the form (C) appended to this schedule; and on said voting paper being received by the elector, it shall be competent for him to record his vote by the hand of a justice of the peace in the manner therein directed; and the said justice of peace shall certify and attest the fact of his having been requested and authorised by the elector to sign said voting paper for him, and of its having been so signed by him in the presence of the elector by signing an attestation in the form (C) aforesaid; and such voting paper, when received by the registrar, shall have the same effect and be similarly dealt with as a voting paper signed by an elector in the form (A) appended to this schedule.

21. An elector who has not received a voting paper sent by post as aforesaid to his address as appearing on the register, or who has before re-delivery thereof to the registrar, inadvertently spoilt his voting paper in such manner that it cannot be conveniently used as a voting paper, or who has lost his voting paper, may, on his transmitting to the registrar a declaration signed by himself before a justice of the peace setting forth the fact of the non-receipt, the inadvertent spoiling, or the loss of the voting paper, require the registrar to send him a new voting paper in place of the one not received, or spoilt, or lost; and in case the voting paper has been spoilt, the spoilt voting paper shall be returned to the registrar, and when received by him shall be immediately cancelled, and in every case where a new voting paper is issued a mark shall be placed opposite the number of the elector's name on the register, to denote that a new voting paper has been issued in place of the one not received, or spoilt, or lost.

22. An elector who does not appear from his address as entered on the register to be resident within the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands, may apply in writing to the registrar to send a voting paper to him to an address within the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands.

23. The registrar, upon receiving an application in terms of either of the two preceding provisions hereof at any time before the day on which the poll begins, shall forthwith transmit a new voting paper, or a voting paper, as the case may be, to the address as appearing on the register, or to the address within the United Kingdom or Channel Islands as the case may be: Provided that the registrar shall open all letters coming addressed to him from the Dead Letter Office after the date of his issuing the voting papers, in order to ascertain and make public the names and addresses of the electors whose voting papers have not reached them, which he shall do by exhibiting publicly at his office in the University as they reach him a list of the names and addresses of the electors whose letters have been returned to him from the Dead Letter Office, for the information of all concerned.

24. When the poll begins, the voting papers shall be opened and examined by the registrar in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor and any candidate or agent of a candidate who may attend, and the voting papers found to be marked with the official mark and the number on the back as appearing on the counterfoil, and otherwise regular, shall be put apart until the end of the poll. Any voting paper which has not the official mark and the number on the back as appearing on the

counterfoil, or which is in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor otherwise invalid, shall not be counted as a vote in the election, but shall be sealed up in a paper apart, marked on the back thereof with the words "voting papers received but disallowed," and initialled by the Vice-Chancellor.

25. It shall be lawful for any candidate or the agent of any candidate who may be in attendance at the poll, to inspect any voting paper and to object to it on one or more of the following grounds :—

(1) That the elector named in the voting paper has already voted at that election :
(2) That the person giving a vote by the voting paper is not qualified to vote :
(3) That the voting paper is forged or falsified :
(4) That the voting paper is wanting in any of the essential conditions required by this Act :

Provided, that in case the objection offered to any voting paper shall be that it is forged or falsified, such voting paper shall not on that ground alone be disallowed by the Vice-Chancellor, but he shall write upon it, "objected to as forged," or, "objected to as falsified," together with the name of the person making such objection.

26. No voting paper shall be counted which does not reach the registrar before ten of the clock on the morning of the day on which the poll closes.

Counting of Votes.

27. After the poll is closed all voting papers received at any polling place shall be placed in a proper receptacle and sealed up and delivered to the returning officer, and the returning officer shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the votes from all the polling places, count the votes and publish the result.

28. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates on a final count and the addition of a vote would entitle any of those candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer may give a deciding vote, but the returning officer shall not be entitled to vote at the election in any other case.

General.

29. Arrangements may be made for counting votes at an election for the combined university constituency at each of the universities forming the combination, if the transferable vote is not used at that election, and for a record of the votes counted at each University being sent to the returning officer for the combined constituency in order that he may ascertain and declare the result of the election.

30. The returning officer shall appoint such deputies and clerks as he may think necessary for the proper holding of the election, and shall supply forms of nomination papers.

31. All voting papers received and counted at an election, and the counterfoils thereof, as well as any voting papers disallowed for informality, or on any other ground, and the counterfoils thereof, shall be filed, and, along with any copy of the register used for the purposes of said election, shall be kept by the returning officer for a period of twelve months after the closing of the poll.

32. Any person falsely or fraudulently signing any voting paper in the name of any other person, either as a voter or as a witness, and every person signing, certifying, attesting, or transmitting as genuine any false or falsified voting paper, knowing the same to be false or falsified, or with fraudulent intent altering, defacing, destroying, withholding, or obstructing any voting paper, shall be guilty of a crime and offence, and shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

33. No such voting paper as herein-before mentioned shall be liable to any stamp duty.

34. Any expenses reasonably incurred by the Vice-Chancellor of each University in connection with the arrangements for an election shall be repaid to him by that University: Provided that any expenses so incurred by the returning officer in connection with the nomination and the counting of votes shall be paid in equal shares by the four Universities forming the constituency.

35. If any person, for the purpose of enabling any other person to vote at a university election, corruptly pays on his behalf any fees which such other person is required to pay in order to be registered or entitled to vote, he shall be guilty of an illegal practice within the meaning of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, and that Act shall apply accordingly.

36. In reckoning time for the purpose of the provisions in this Schedule, Sunday, Christmas Day, and any day set apart as a bank or public holiday or public fast or public thanksgiving shall be excluded; and where anything required by these provisions to be done on any day falls to be done on any such day it may be done on the next day not being one of any such days.

37. If regulations are made under this Act as to the manner in which public notice is to be given under the provisions of this Schedule, public notice shall be given in manner directed under any such regulations for the time being in force, and if no such regulations are in force shall be given in such manner as the returning officer or the Vice-Chancellor as the case may be, considers best fitted for giving notice to the persons concerned.

38. An election shall not be declared invalid by reason of non-compliance with these provisions if it appears to the tribunal having jurisdiction that the election was conducted in accordance with the principle of these provisions and that the non-compliance with these provisions did not affect the result of the election.

39. Where the Vice-Chancellor or registrar of any University is absent, or is incapacitated by illness for discharging any duty required of him by this Act, or if the office of Vice-Chancellor or of registrar shall be vacant, the duties by this Act imposed on the Vice-Chancellor or registrar respectively shall be discharged by a person appointed for that purpose by the University Court of such University; and such person shall in that respect, but in no other, act for the time as and be deemed to be Vice-Chancellor or registrar of such University.

FORM A.

UNIVERSITY OF (*Name of University*) VOTING PAPER.

No. (*number of elector as on the register*).

I, A.B. (*here give the elector's name in full and his designation*), give my vote as indicated below :—

*Candidates.	Order of Preference.
A	
B	
C	
D	

I declare that I have signed no other voting paper at this election for the combined university constituency of the University of St. Andrews, the University of Glasgow, the University of Aberdeen, and the University of Edinburgh.

†I also declare—

(*In the case of a man*) that I have not voted at this general election in respect of any qualification other than a residence qualification ;

(*In the case of a woman*) that I have not voted at this general election for any other university constituency.

Signed A.B.

Address

The day of 19 .

I declare that this voting paper (the vote having been previously recorded thereon), was signed in my presence by A.B., who is personally known to me, on the day of 19 .

Signed C.D.

Designation

Address

* This form will require modification where the transferable vote is not used at the election.

† This declaration is to be made only at a general election.

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF (*Name of University*).

REGISTRAR'S LETTER.

No. (*number of elector as on the register*).

Persons Nominated	Proposed by	Seconded by
A	Name of Proposer	Name of Seconder
B	Do.	Do.
C	Do.	Do.
D	Do.	Do.

SIR,

I HAVE to intimate that the above-named persons have been nominated for the office of member of Parliament. Along with this letter you will receive a voting paper, and, should you desire to vote at this election, I have to request that you will record your vote thereon and the place and date of your signing, and having signed your name thereto in presence of one witness, who will also sign his name as directed, you will return the voting paper by post to me at the University of , so as to reach me on or before 10 a.m. of (*insert the day on which the poll finally closes*).

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. H., Registrar.

(Date.)

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF (*Name of University*) VOTING PAPER.

INCAPACITATED ELECTOR.

No. (*number of elector as on register*).

I, A.B. (*here give the elector's name in full and his designation*), give my vote as indicated below, and I have requested and authorised C.D., a justice of peace, to make the entries in this voting paper on my behalf and

on my instructions, and to subscribe this voting paper and declaration(s) for me, as I am from (*state the incapacity*) unable to write :—

*Candidates.	Order of Preference.
A	
B	
C	
D	

I declare that I have signed no other voting paper at this election for the combined university constituency of the University of St. Andrews, the University of Glasgow, the University of Aberdeen, and the University of Edinburgh.

†I also declare

(*In the case of a man*) that I have not voted at this general election in respect of any qualification other than a residence qualification ;

(*In the case of a woman*) that I have not voted at this general election for any other university constituency.

Signed A.B.

Address

The day of 19 .

I, C.D., a justice of peace for , and residing at , hereby declare that A.B., before named, being personally known to me, did in my presence make the declaration(s) before mentioned, and did duly request and authorise me to make the entries in this voting paper on his behalf and on his instructions, and to subscribe this voting paper for him, which I did on day of 19 , in the presence of the said A.B.

(Signed) C.D., a justice of peace for and residing at .

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Section 42.

ADAPTATION OF ACTS.

1. A reference to parliamentary electors registered under this Act shall be substituted for any reference in any other Act to parliamentary electors, parliamentary voters, or persons entitled to vote at parliamentary elections, by whatever name called.

* This form will require modification where the transferable vote is not used at the election.

† This declaration is to be made only at a general election.

2. A reference to local government electors registered under this Act shall, so far as local government elections and the right to vote at any such elections are concerned, be substituted for any reference in any other Act to local government electors, county electors, burgesses, parochial electors, or other persons entitled to vote at a local government election, by whatever name called, and local government electors so registered shall for all purposes, whether statutory or not, be in the same position as any such local government electors, county electors, burgesses, parochial electors, or persons.

3. A reference to the register kept in pursuance of this Act shall, so far as it relates to parliamentary electors, be substituted for any reference in any Act to the parliamentary register of electors or to the parliamentary register or to the register of parliamentary electors or to the register of persons entitled to vote at a parliamentary election, by whatever name called, and, so far as it relates to the local government register, shall be substituted for the local government register of electors, the burgess roll, the county register, the register of parochial electors, and for the register of persons entitled to vote at a local government election, by whatever name called.

4. The registration officer shall be substituted for the overseers in sections eleven and twelve of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, and in any other enactment dealing with the duties of the overseers in connection with the registration of electors; and in sections thirty-nine, sixty-eight and sixty-nine of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, "registration officer" means the registration officer under this Act.

5. Subsection (4) of section forty of the Local Government Act, 1888, shall have effect as if the words "for the time being" were substituted for the words "at the passing of this Act"; and, in order to meet any difficulty (consequent on the change of boundaries under this provision) in filling casual vacancies by election in the London County Council, any such casual vacancy shall, until the first election of the whole number of councillors which takes place after the passing of this Act, be filled by means of the choice by the Council of a person to fill the vacancy, and the councillor so chosen shall hold office in such manner and in all respects as if he had been elected to fill the vacancy.

6. Sections eleven and thirteen and (so far as necessary) section twelve of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, shall be adapted so as to be applicable to parishes situated in any constituency or in any local government area, and for that purpose "constituency" shall be substituted in those sections for "parliamentary borough," "local government area" for "municipal borough," and "registered as a local government elector" for "enrolled as a burgess."

7. The Local Government Board may, by order, make such further adaptations in the provisions of any Act (including any local Act and any Act to confirm a Provisional Order and any scheme under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as amended by any subsequent Act) as may seem to them necessary to make those provisions conform with the provisions of this Act; and any order so made shall operate as if enacted in this Act.

As respects Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, and as respects Ireland the Local Government Board for Ireland, shall be substituted for the Local Government Board in this schedule.

Special Adaptation of Acts for Scotland.

8. The Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1832 (2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 65) :—

Section thirty-eight shall apply as if this Act were mentioned therein as well as the Act therein mentioned.

The Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 48) :—

Section twenty-three shall apply as if appeals from the sheriff court under this Act were mentioned therein instead of the appeals therein mentioned.

The Ballot Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 33) :—

In Rule 60 of Part I. of the First Schedule, a reference to Division (4) of Part I. of the Ninth Schedule to this Act shall be substituted for the reference to the Schedules in that Rule mentioned.

The Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 51) :—

In section sixty-eight in the definition of "revising barrister," for the word "sheriff" shall be substituted the words "registration officer."

The Registration Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 16) :—

In section six, for the words "dwelling-house within the meaning of the Representation of the People Act, 1884," there shall be substituted the words, "house or part of a house occupied "as a separate dwelling: Provided that no such entry shall "render liable to be rated in respect of any such house or part of "a house any person who occupies the same by virtue of any "office, service, or employment."

The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 50) :—

In section six, the words "in the Representation of the People Act, 1918," shall be substituted for the word "hereinafter."

The Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 55) :—

In section twenty-nine the words "registration officer" shall be substituted for "revising authority," and at the end of subsection (1) of the said section the following words shall be added, "and shall make out a list (which may be referred to as the "corrupt and illegal practices list) containing the name and "description of every person whose name has been so omitted, "and shall state in that list the offence of which each such "person has been convicted or found guilty."

The Town Councils (Scotland) Act, 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 49) :—

In subsection (1) of section twenty-three the words "registered "as local government electors for the burgh in accordance with "the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1918"

shall be substituted for the words "entitled in respect of premises "within the municipal boundary to vote in the election of a "member of Parliament."

Special Adaptation of Acts for Ireland.

9. The Juries Act (Ireland), 1871 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 65) :—

In sections twelve and fourteen, a reference to the county court shall be substituted for a reference to the court at which the register of parliamentary voters is revised.

The Parliamentary Registration (Ireland) Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 17) :—

In section sixteen the registration officer shall be substituted for the clerk of the union; "fifteenth of July" shall be substituted for "first of July" and the word "male" shall be omitted.

Section 43 (13).

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

RETURNING OFFICERS FOR SCOTTISH CONSTITUENCIES SITUATED IN MORE THAN ONE SHERIFFDOM.

Name of Parliamentary Borough or County.	Name of Division.	Returning Officer.
Montrose District of Burghs	—	Sheriff of Forfar.
Ayr and Bute - - -	Bute and Northern -	Sheriff of Ayr.
Berwick and Haddington -	—	Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles.
Caithness and Sutherland -	—	Sheriff of Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland.
Inverness and Ross and Cromarty.	Western Isles - -	Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland.
Perth and Kinross - -	Kinross and Western	Sheriff of Perth.
Renfrew - - - - -	Eastern - -	Sheriff of Renfrew and Bute.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

Section 47.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
8 Hen. 6. c. 7.	Electors of knights of the shires shall have 40*s.* a year freehold and be resident.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
10 Hen. 6. c. 2.	The Statute 8 Hen. 6. c. 7 as to freehold qualification of electors of knights of the shires; such freeholds shall be within the county.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
7 & 8 Will. 3. c. 25.	An Act for the further regulating elections of members to serve in Parliament, and for the preventing irregular proceedings of sheriffs and other officers in the electing and returning such members.	Section six.
10 Anne, c. 31.	The Elections (Fraudulent Conveyances) Act, 1711.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
13 Geo. 2. c. 20.	The Parliamentary Elections (Fraudulent Conveyances) Act, 1739.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
18 Geo. 2. c. 18.	The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1744.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
19 Geo. 2. c. 28.	The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1745.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
3 Geo. 3. c. 15.	The Freemen (Admission) Act, 1763.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
20 Geo. 3. c. 17.	The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1780.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
25 Geo. 3. c. 84.	The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1785.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
33 Geo. 3. c. 64.	The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1793.	The whole Act.
53 Geo. 3. c. 49.	The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1813.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
4 Geo. 4. c. 36.	The Joint Tenancy (Ireland) Act, 1823.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
4 Geo. 4. c. 55.	The Parliamentary Elections (Ireland) Act, 1823.	Sections twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight.
2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 45.	The Representation of the People Act, 1832.	The whole Act (except sections sixty-six, seventy, and seventy-six, and the definition of "returning officer" in section seventy-nine); the words "barrister, overseer," in section seventy-six wherever they occur.
2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 65.	The Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1832.	Sections two to four, six to thirteen; section twenty-seven; section twenty-eight; section thirty-five; section thirty-six, so far as relating to town clerks or deputy town clerks being entitled to vote; section thirty-seven; section forty; section forty-two, and the schedules so far as unrepealed.
2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 88.	The Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1832.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed except sections eleven and twelve.
5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 36.	The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1835.	Section seven.
5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 78.	The Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1835.	Sections three, four, nine, ten, and eleven.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 108.	The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act, 1840.	Sections six and eight to ten.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 74.	The University of Dublin Registration Act, 1842.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 18.	The Parliamentary Voters Registration Act, 1843.	The whole Act (except sections eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-five to ninety, ninety-three, and ninety-seven, and the definition of "returning officer" in section one hundred and one), the word "overseer" in section ninety-seven.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 90.	The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1848.	The whole Act.
12 & 13 Vict. c. 85.	The Dublin Corporation Act, 1849.	Sections two, three, five, six, seven, and ten to twelve.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 57.	The Vestries Act, 1850 -	Section seven from "to give the notices for claims" to "for revising them, and," and the words "burgess lists and the".
13 & 14 Vict. c. 68.	The Parliamentary Elections (Ireland) Act, 1850.	Sections six to nine and section nineteen.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 69.	The Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1850.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed (except sections eighty-eight to ninety-seven and sections one hundred and three, one hundred and eight, and one hundred and eighteen).
14 & 15 Vict. c. 14.	The Compound Householders Act, 1851.	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 57.	The Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Act, 1851.	Section one hundred and sixty-one.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 28.	The County Elections (Scotland) Act, 1853.	Sections two, three, five, six and seven.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 58.	The Dublin Parliamentary Revising Act, 1853.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 68.	The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1853.	In section one the words "for the "Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and" the words "to the "Vice-Chancellors of the said "Universities and" and the words "Vice-Chancellors and"; sections four and five.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 91.	The Lands Valuation (Scotland) Act, 1854.	Section thirty-four.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 58.	The Burgh Voters Registration (Scotland) Act, 1856.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 68.	The Dublin Revising Barristers Act, 1857.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed except sections two and five.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 53.	The University Elections Act, 1861.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 60.	The Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1861.	The whole Act.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 83.	The County Voters Registration (Scotland) Act, 1861.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 22.	The Registration of County Voters (Ireland) Act, 1864.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 36.	The County Voters Registration Act, 1865.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 54.	The Revising Barristers Act, 1866.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 102.	The Representation of the People Act, 1867.	The whole Act (except sections one, two, seven, thirty-seven, forty-nine to fifty-two, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, and sixty-one, and Schedule H.); section fifty-nine from "and in construing" to the end of the section.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 48.	The Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868.	Sections three to six, sections eight to fourteen, sections sixteen to twenty, sections twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-six, thirty-seven to forty-two, forty-five, forty-seven to fifty, fifty-three, fifty-five, fifty-six, and in section fifty-nine the definition of "premises," and Schedules A., B., C., D., and I.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 49.	The Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868.	Sections three to seven, fourteen, sixteen, seventeen, and twenty-four.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 58.	The Parliamentary Electors Registration Act, 1868.	The whole Act (except sections one, two, three, and twenty-one).
31 & 32 Vict. c. 65.	The Universities Elections Act, 1868.	The whole Act.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 112.	The Registration Amendment (Ireland) Act, 1868.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 41.	The Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869.	Section seven so far as it relates to franchise and any disqualification which depends on franchise; section ten, and section nineteen so far as it relates to franchise and any disqualification which depends on franchise.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 11.	The Dublin Collector of Rates Act, 1870.	The whole Act.
35 & 36 Vict. c. 33.	The Ballot Act, 1872 -	Section five; section eight from "all expenses" to "by law payable," and (except as respects Scotland and Ireland) from "where the sheriff" to the end of the section; subsection (5) of section sixteen, subsection (4) of section seventeen, sections eighteen and nineteen, section twenty-five from "or where" to "is proved on such trial to have voted at such election" and from "or so retained" to end of the section; section thirty-three from "and shall continue in force" to the end of the section; rules 3 and 58 in the First Schedule.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 2.	The Polling Districts (Ireland) Act, 1873.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 30.	The Registration of Voters (Ireland) Act, 1873.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 70.	The Revising Barristers Act, 1873.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
37 & 38 Vict. c. 53.	The Revising Barristers Act, 1874.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 77.	The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875.	In section twenty-three, the words "or "the distribution of revising bar- "risters among the circuits," and from "and the senior judge" to "boroughs therein."
38 & 39 Vict. c. 84.	The Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875.	Sections two to five, and section seven, and the Schedules, except so far as those sections and schedules apply to elections other than parliamentary elections.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 61.	The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876.	Section fourteen.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 57.	The Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877.	Subsection (2) of section twenty-three from "including" to the end of the subsection.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 3.	The House Occupiers Disqualification Removal Act, 1878.	The whole Act.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 5.	The House Occupiers Disqualification Removal (Scotland) Act, 1878.	The whole Act.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 26.	The Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed, (except sections one, two, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen).
41 & 42 Vict. c. 41.	The Parliamentary Elections Returning Officers' Expenses (Scotland) Act, 1878.	Section three and the Schedule.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 78.	The Education (Scotland) Act, 1878.	Section twenty-four.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 10.	The Assessed Rates Act, 1879.	The whole Act so far as it relates to franchise and any disqualification which depends on franchise.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 71.	The Registry Courts (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1879.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
43 & 44 Vict. c. 6.	The House Occupiers in Counties Disqualification Removal (Scotland) Act, 1880.	The whole Act.
44 & 45 Vict. c. 40.	The Universities Elections Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1881.	The whole Act.
44 & 45 Vict. c. 68.	The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1881.	Section fourteen as far as respects appeals in registration matters.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 50.	The Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.	Section nine; in subsection (2) of section eleven the words from "or (*b*) Being entitled" to "to be made," and the words "In either of those cases"; sections thirty-two and thirty-three; subsection (3) of section forty-two; section forty-four; paragraphs (1) to (7) of section forty-five; sections forty-six to forty-nine; in subsection (2) of section fifty-one the words "or vote in more than one ward"; sections sixty-three, seventy-one, and seventy-six, subsections (1) and (3) of section two hundred and nine, section two hundred and forty-four, Part I. of the Third Schedule, in rule four of Part II. of the Third Schedule, the words "or entered in "the separate non-resident list "required by this Act to be made," Part IV. of the Third Schedule, rule one of Part II. of the Fifth Schedule so far as respects expenses incurred in relation to the enrolment of burgesses, and Forms C to G in Part II. of the Eighth Schedule.
46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.	The Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.	Subsection (2) of section thirty-two; paragraph (*c*) of subsection (1) of section thirty-three; subsection (1) of section thirty-five from "and may charge" to the end of the subsection; subsection (3) of section thirty-nine; section forty-seven; the definitions of "registration officer" in sections sixty-four and sixty-eight; subsection (12) of section sixty-eight; subsection (4) of section sixty-nine from "in the manner" to the end of the subsection; subsection (9) of section sixty-nine; paragraph (7) of Part I. of the First Schedule; paragraph (1) of Part II. of the First Schedule; in the "Form of Return of Election Expenses" in Part I. of the Second Schedule the first paragraph under the heading "Expenditure."
47 & 48 Vict. c. 35.	The County of Dublin Jurors' and Voters' Revision Act, 1884.	Section two, so far as respects the appointment of revising barristers and the registration of voters.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 70.	The Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884.	Subsection (3) of section thirteen.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 3.	The Representation of the People Act, 1884.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 9.	The Municipal Voters Relief Act, 1885.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 15.	The Registration Act, 1885	The whole Act so far as unrepealed (except sections sixteen, nineteen, and twenty); the definitions of "ownership voter," "fifty pounds rental voter," and "occupation voter" in section nineteen.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 16.	The Registration Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1885.	Section three, except so far as it relates to the valuation roll, sections four and five, sections seven to ten, thirteen to fifteen, and section seventeen.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 17.	The Parliamentary Registration (Ireland) Act, 1885.	Sections two to six, eight, nine, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen to thirty, and the Second Schedule.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 23.	The Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885.	As respects England and Scotland the whole Act so far as unrepealed, and as respects Ireland, subsections (3) and (4) of section eight, sections ten to twelve, subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section thirteen, sections fourteen, fifteen, eighteen, and twenty, and in section twenty-six the words from "with the following" to the end of the section.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 46.	The Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Act, 1885.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 62.	The Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1885.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed, except so far as it applies to elections other than parliamentary elections.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 42.	The Revising Barristers Act, 1886.	The whole Act.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 43.	The Revising Barristers (Ireland) Act, 1886.	The whole Act.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 57.	The Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act (1875) Amendment Act, 1886.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed, except so far as it applies to elections other than parliamentary elections.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 58.	The Returning Officers (Scotland) Act, 1886.	The whole Act.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 55.	The Sheriffs Act, 1887 -	Subsection (2) of section eighteen, so far as respects sheriffs' courts required for the purpose of elections.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 10.	The County Electors Act, 1888.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.	The Local Government Act, 1888.	Paragraph (*b*) of subsection (2) of section two from "or is registered" to the end of the paragraph; paragraph (xii) of section three; subsection (6) of section thirty-four; proviso twelve in section seventy-five; sections seventy-six and seventy-seven; in paragraph (6), of section eighty-three the words "registration of parliamentary voters or to the," the words "or to any registration matters," and the word "registration" where it lastly occurs; in subsection (2) of section ninety-two the word "occupation" and the words "of making out and revising "the lists of voters, of conducting "any parliamentary election"; subsection (3) of section ninety-two.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 50.	The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.	Subsection (4) of section eight, and sections twenty-eight and twenty-nine.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 55.	The Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1890.	In section one the definition of "re-"vising authority"; subsection (3) of section seventeen; subsections (7) and (8) of section twenty-nine.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 58.	The Parliamentary Registration Expenses (Ireland) Act, 1890.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
54 & 55 Vict. c. 11.	The Electoral Disabilities Removal Act, 1891.	The whole Act.
54 & 55 Vict. c. 18.	The Registration of Electors Act, 1891.	The whole Act.
54 & 55 Vict. c. 49.	The Returning Officers (Scotland) Act, 1891.	Section three and the Schedule.
54 & 55 Vict. c. 68.	The County Councils (Elections) Act, 1891.	Section two.
56 & 57 Vict. c. 73.	The Local Government Act, 1894.	Sections forty-three and forty-four.
57 & 58 Vict. c. 58.	The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894.	Subsection (1) of section ten from "provided that" to the end of the subsection; sections eleven and twelve.
59 & 60 Vict. c. 17.	The Glasgow Parliamentary Divisions Act, 1896.	The whole Act.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 2.	The Registration (Ireland) Act, 1898.	The whole Act.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 37.	The Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.	Section ninety-eight except subsection (8); section one hundred and nine from "The expression 'revising barrister'" to "1885."
62 & 63 Vict. c. 14.	The London Government Act, 1899.	Subsection (4) of section three; subsection (1) of section four from "and shall be" to "electors"; and subsection (2) of section twenty-seven.
63 & 64 Vict. c. 29.	The London County Council Electors Qualification Act, 1900.	The whole Act.
63 & 64 Vict. c. 49.	The Town Councils (Scotland) Act, 1900.	Section twenty-three from the words "all persons who would have been entitled" to the end of the section; and sections twenty-four to thirty-two.
3 Edw. 7. c. 34.	The Town Councils (Scotland) Act, 1903.	Sections two and four.
8 Edw. 7. c. 14.	The Polling Arrangements (Parliamentary Boroughs) Act, 1908.	The whole Act.
8 Edw. 7. c. 21.	The Registration Act, 1908	The whole Act.
8 Edw. 7. c. 35.	The Polling Districts and Registration of Voters (Ireland) Act, 1908.	The whole Act.
8 Edw. 7. c. 48.	The Post Office Act, 1908	Section eighty.
1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 53.	The House Letting and Rating (Scotland) Act, 1911.	Section seven, proviso (3) from the words "Provided that for the purposes of any qualification or franchise" to end of that proviso; and section eight.
4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 25.	The Electoral Disabilities (Naval and Military Service) Removal Act, 1914.	The whole Act.

Sections 20 (2), 37.

NINTH SCHEDULE.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

1. The names, contents, and boundaries of each parliamentary borough and county and division thereof shall be as specified in this schedule.

2. The areas mentioned in the second and last columns of this schedule shall be taken to be those areas as constituted on the first day of October nineteen hundred and seventeen: Provided that any misnomer or inaccurate description of any of those areas in those columns shall not in any way prevent or abridge the operation of this Act with respect to the subject of the description if it is so designated as to be commonly understood.

3. The wards mentioned in this schedule are, in relation to any borough in London, wards of the metropolitan borough; in relation to any municipal borough, wards of the municipal borough; and, in relation to any urban district, wards of the urban district.

4. The expression "burgh," when used in this schedule, means a burgh as bounded for police purposes on the first day of October nineteen hundred and seventeen.

5. If any doubt arises as to the constituency in which any parish, townland, ward, or other place, whether larger or smaller than a parish, townland, or ward, is intended by this schedule to be included, that doubt shall be determined by the Local Government Board, or in Scotland by the Secretary for Scotland.

PART I.

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS.

(1) LONDON.

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Battersea -	Metropolitan borough of Battersea.	Two	North -	Church, Latchmere, Nine Elms and Park Wards.
			South -	Bolingbroke, Broomwood, St. John, Shaftesbury and Winstanley Wards.
Bermondsey	Metropolitan borough of Bermondsey.	Two	Rotherhithe	St. John, St. Olave and St. Thomas Wards, Wards numbers five and six, Bermondsey, and Wards numbers one, two and three, Rotherhithe.
			West Bermondsey.	Wards numbers one, two, three and four, Bermondsey.

NINTH SCHEDULE—Part I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(1) London—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Bethnal Green.	Metropolitan borough of Bethnal Green.	Two	North East	North and East Wards.
			South West	South and West Wards.
Camberwell -	Metropolitan borough of Camberwell.	Four	Dulwich -	Alleyn, College, Hamlet, Ruskin and St. John's Wards.
			North -	Coburg, Marlborough, North Peckham and St. George's Wards.
			North West	Addington, Lyndhurst, St. Giles, Town Hall and West Wards.
			Peckham -	Clifton, Goldsmith, Nunhead, The Rye, Rye Lane and St. Mary's Wards.
Chelsea -	Metropolitan borough of Chelsea.	One	——	——
City of London.	City of London.	Two	——	——
Deptford -	Metropolitan borough of Deptford.	One	——	——
Finsbury -	Metropolitan borough of Finsbury.	One	——	——
Fulham -	Metropolitan borough of Fulham.	Two	East - -	Baron's Court, Lillie, Sands End and Walham Wards.
			West - -	Hurlingham, Margravine, Munster and Town Wards.
Greenwich -	Metropolitan borough of Greenwich.	One	——	——
Hackney -	Metropolitan borough of Hackney.	Three	Central -	Downs, Hackney and Kingsland Wards, and the part of West Hackney Ward which lies to the south and east of a line drawn along the middle of Shacklewell Lane.
			North -	Stamford Hill Ward, the part of Clapton Park Ward which lies to the north of a line drawn along the middle of Glenarm Road to its junction with Glyn Road, thence along the middle of Glyn Road to its junction with

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(1) LONDON—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Hackney—*continued.*			North—*continued.*	Redwald Road, thence along the middle of Redwald Road to its junction with Maclaren Street, thence straight to the middle of the nearest gate of the recreation grounds adjoining the premises in Daubeney Road, thence straight to the borough boundary at a point fifty feet north of a boundary post situate at the junction of the Waterworks River with the River Lea at Lead Mill Point, and the part of West Hackney Ward which is not included in the Central Division.
			South -	Homerton and South Hackney Wards, and the part of Clapton Park Ward which is not included in the North Division.
Hammersmith	Metropolitan borough of Hammersmith.	Two	North -	Numbers four, five, six and seven Wards.
			South -	Numbers one, two and three Wards.
Hampstead -	Metropolitan borough of Hampstead.	One	——	——
Holborn -	Metropolitan borough of Holborn.	One	——	——
Islington -	Metropolitan borough of Islington.	Four	East - -	Canonbury, Highbury and Mildmay Wards.
			North -	Tollington, Tufnell and Upper Holloway Wards.
			South -	Barnsbury, St. Mary and St. Peter Wards.
			West -	Lower Holloway and Thornhill Wards.
Kensington	Metropolitan borough of Kensington.	Two	North -	Golborne, Norland, Pembridge and St. Charles Wards.
			South	Brompton, Earl's Court, Holland, Queen's Gate and Redcliffe Wards.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(1) LONDON—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Lambeth -	Metropolitan borough of Lambeth.	Four	Brixton -	Stockwell Ward, the part of Brixton Ward which is not included in the Kennington Division, the part of Herne Hill Ward which lies to the north of a line running from Coldharbour Lane along the north side of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway to Denmark Hill, and the part of Tulse Hill Ward which lies to the north and west of a line running along the middle of Brixton Hill from Mill Lane to Water Lane, along the middle of Water Lane to Effra Road, and along the middle of Effra Road to Coldharbour Lane.
			Kennington	Vauxhall Ward, the part of Brixton Ward which lies to the north of a line running from Clapham Road along the middle of Stockwell Park Road, Grove Road, Brixton Road, Mostyn Road, Akerman Road and Lothian Road and across Camberwell New Road to Wyndham Road, and the part of Prince's Ward which is not included in the North Division.
			North -	Bishop's and Marsh Wards, and the part of Prince's Ward which lies to the north of a line running from Vauxhall Bridge along the middle of Upper Kennington Lane and Lower Kennington Lane to Newington Butts.
			Norwood -	Norwood Ward, and the part of each of the Herne Hill and Tulse Hill Wards which is not included in the Brixton Division.
Lewisham -	Metropolitan borough of Lewisham.	Two	East - -	Blackheath, Church, Lewisham Park, Manor and South Wards, and the part of each of the Catford and the Lewisham Village Wards which lies to the east of the centre of the Mid-Kent Branch of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway.
			West -	Brockley, Forest Hill and Sydenham Wards, and the part of each of the Catford and the Lewisham Village Wards which is not included in the East Division.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(1) LONDON—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Paddington -	Metropolitan borough of Paddington.	Two	North -	Harrow Road, Queen's Park and Maida Vale Wards, and the part of Church Ward which lies to the north and east of a line commencing on the ward boundary at the south side of the Weigh Bridge at the eastern end of Westbourne Terrace Road, and proceeding thence to and along the southern side of the Grand Junction Canal to the Harrow Road Bridge, thence along the middle of Harrow Road to the borough boundary in Edgware Road.
			South -	Hyde Park, Lancaster Gate East, Lancaster Gate West and Westbourne Wards, and the part of Church Ward which is not included in the North Division.
Poplar -	Metropolitan borough of Poplar.	Two	Bow and Bromley.	Bow Central, Bow North, Bow South, Bow West, Bromley North East, Bromley North West and Bromley South West Wards.
			South Poplar	Bromley Central, Bromley South East, Poplar Cubitt Town, Poplar East, Poplar Millwall, Poplar North West and Poplar West Wards.
St. Marylebone.	Metropolitan borough of St. Marylebone.	One	——	——
St. Pancras -	Metropolitan borough of St. Pancras.	Three	North -	Wards numbers one and two, and the part of Ward number three which lies to the north and west of a line running along the middle of Camden Road from a point where that road is intersected by the eastern boundary of the metropolitan borough to the point where that road crosses the Regent's Canal and thence westward along the middle of that canal to the western boundary of Ward number three.
			South East	Wards numbers six and eight, and the part of Ward number three which is not included in the North Division.
			South West	Wards numbers four, five and seven.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(1) LONDON—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Shoreditch -	Metropolitan borough of Shoreditch.	One	——	——
Southwark -	Metropolitan borough of Southwark.	Three	Central -	St. Mary's, St. Paul's and Trinity Wards, and the part of the St. George's Ward which is not included in the North and South East Divisions.
			North -	Christchurch, St. Jude's, St. Michael's and St. Saviour Wards, and the part of the St. George's Ward which lies to the north of a line drawn from Tabard Street along the middle of Wickham Place and of the covered stream which passes between the eastern end of Wickham Place and the borough boundary in Staple Street.
			South East	St. John's and St. Peter's Wards, and the part of St. George's Ward which lies to the south of a line drawn along the middle of New Kent Road and Tower Bridge Road.
Stepney -	Metropolitan borough of Stepney.	Three	Limehouse -	Limehouse North, Limehouse South, Mile End Old Town North East, Mile End Old Town South East and Ratcliffe Wards.
			Mile End -	Mile End Old Town Centre, Mile End Old Town North, Mile End Old Town South, Mile End Old Town West and Whitechapel East Wards.
			Whitechapel and St. George's.	Mile End New Town, St. George-in-the-East North, St. George-in-the-East South, Shadwell, Spitalfields East, Spitalfields West, Whitechapel Middle, Whitechapel South and Tower Wards.
Stoke Newington.	Metropolitan borough of Stoke Newington.	One	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(1) LONDON—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Wandsworth	Metropolitan borough of Wandsworth.	Five	Balham and Tooting.	Tooting Ward and the part of Balham Ward which is not included in the Clapham Division.
			Central -	Fairfield and Springfield Wards.
			Clapham -	Clapham North and Clapham South Wards, and the part of Balham Ward which lies to the east and north of a line drawn from the point where the northern boundary of that ward crosses Balham Hill, along the middle of Balham Hill and Balham High Road to a point in that road opposite the middle of Ormeley Road, thence along the middle of Ormeley Road to a point opposite the middle of that road in Cavendish Road, and thence in a southerly direction along the middle of Cavendish Road to the middle of Emmanuel Road, thence along the middle of Emmanuel Road to the ward boundary near the western end of the last-named road.
			Putney -	Putney and Southfields Wards.
			Streatham -	The Streatham Ward.
Westminster	Metropolitan borough of Westminster.	Two	Abbey -	Covent Garden, Great Marlborough, Pall Mall, Regent, St. Anne, St. John, St. Margaret, Strand, and Charing Cross Wards, except the part of Charing Cross Ward which is included in the St. George's Division.
			St. George's	Conduit, Grosvenor, Hamlet of Knightsbridge, Knightsbridge St. George's and Victoria Wards, and the part of Charing Cross Ward which lies to the south and west of a line drawn from the ward boundary at the centre of Wellington Arch, along the middle of Constitution Hill, the ice along the middle of the road

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(1) LONDON—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Westminster —*cont.*			St. George's —*cont.*	to the north and east of the Queen Victoria Memorial, thence along the middle of Spur Road to the boundary of St. Margaret Ward.
Woolwich -	Metropolitan borough of Woolwich.	Two	East - -	Burrage, Central, Glyndon, St. Margaret's and St. Nicholas Wards.
			West -	Dockyard, Eltham, Herbert, River, St. George's and St. Mary's Wards.

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Accrington -	Municipal borough of Accrington and urban districts of Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Oswaldtwistle and Rishton.	One	——	——
Ashton-under-Lyne.	Municipal borough of Ashton-under-Lyne and urban district of Hurst.	One	——	——
Barnsley -	County borough of Barnsley and urban districts of Ardsley, Darton and Monk Bretton.	One	——	——
Barrow-in-Furness.	County borough of Barrow-in-Furness.	One	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Bath - -	County borough of Bath.	One	——	——
Batley and Morley.	Municipal boroughs of Batley, Morley and Ossett.	One	——	——
Birkenhead -	County borough of Birkenhead.	Two	East - -	Argyle, Bebington, Clifton, Egerton and Mersey Wards, together with the part of the borough which lies between the eastern boundary of Argyle, Mersey and Bebington Wards and the centre of the bed of the River Mersey.
			West -	Claughton, Cleveland, Grange and Oxton Wards.
Birmingham	County borough of Birmingham.	Twelve	Aston -	Aston Ward and Lozells Ward (except those parts which lie between the southern and south-eastern boundaries thereof and the line next hereinafter described) and the part of each of the All Saints and St. Mary's Wards which lies to the north of the said line. The line above referred to commences at the south-west corner of Lozells Ward in the middle of Hunter's Road, continues south along the middle of that road, the middle of Farm Street, Burbury Street, Gordon Street, Berners Street, Clifford Street, Guildford Street, Paddington Street, Porchester Street, Summer Lane, Asylum Road, High Street, Phillips Street, Aston Road North, Whitehouse Street, Chester Street and Avenue Road to the middle of the Birmingham and Fazeley Canal, thence in a north-easterly direction along the middle of the Canal to the point where the middle of the Canal intersects the boundary of Aston Ward.
			Deritend -	St. Bartholomew's and St. Martin's and Deritend Wards.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Birmingham —*cont.*			Duddeston -	Duddeston and Nechells Ward, St. Mary's Ward (except the part thereof included in the Aston Division), and so much of the portion of Aston Ward which is not included in the Aston Division as lies to the west of the London and North Western Railway.
			Edgbaston -	Edgbaston, Harborne and Market Hall Wards.
			Erdington -	Erdington North, Erdington South and Washwood Heath Wards, and the part of Aston Ward which is not included in the Aston and the Duddeston Divisions.
			Handsworth	Handsworth, Sandwell and Soho Wards.
			King's Norton.	Northfield and Selly Oak Wards and the part of King's Norton Ward which is not included in the Moseley Division.
			Ladywood -	Ladywood and Rotton Park Wards.
			Moseley -	(*a*) Acocks Green and Sparkhill Wards; (*b*) The parts of Balsall Heath and Sparkbrook Wards which are not included in the Sparkbrook Division; (*c*) Moseley and King's Heath Ward (except the part thereof included in the Sparkbrook Division); and (*d*) The part of King's Norton Ward which lies to the north of Bells Lane and to the east and south-east of the middle of Monyhull Hall Road and Brandwood Road.
			Sparkbrook	(*a*) Balsall Heath and Sparkbrook Wards (except the parts thereof which lie to the south and east of the line hereinafter described); and (*b*) The part of Moseley and King's Heath Ward which lies to the north of the last-mentioned line. The line referred to in paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) above is a line com-

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Birmingham —*cont.*			Sparkbrook —*cont.*	mencing at the point where the boundary between Balsall Heath, and Moseley and King's Heath Wards intersects the middle of Moseley Road, thence proceeding along the middle of that road to Brighton Road, along the middle of Brighton Road, Kingswood Road, Newport Road, Church Road, Woodstock Road, and Anderton Park Road to Stoney Lane, thence along the middle of Stoney Lane to the middle of Stratford Road, thence along the middle of that road, the middle of Walford Road and Golden Hillock Road to the middle of the Birmingham and Warwick Canal, thence southerly along the middle of that canal to the middle of the Great Western Railway, thence along the middle of that railway to its intersection with the southern boundary of Sparkbrook Ward.
			West Birmingham.	St. Paul's Ward, All Saints Ward (except the part thereof included in the Aston Division) and the part of Lozells Ward which is not included in the Aston Division.
			Yardley -	Saltley, Small Heath and Yardley Wards.
Blackburn -	County borough of Blackburn.	Two	——	——
Blackpool -	County borough of Blackpool, urban districts of Bispham with Norbreck, Lytham and St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, and the part of the civil parish of	One	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Blackpool—*cont.*	Carleton which in pursuance of the Blackpool Improvement Act, 1917, becomes part of the county borough of Blackpool on 1st April, 1918.			
Bolton -	County borough of Bolton.	Two	——	——
Bootle -	County borough of Bootle.	One	——	——
Bournemouth	County borough of Bournemouth.	One	——	——
Bradford -	County borough of Bradford.	Four	Central -	East, Exchange, Manningham, North, South and West Wards.
			East - -	Bradford Moor, East Bowling, Tong and West Bowling Wards.
			North -	Allerton, Bolton, Eccleshill, Heaton, Idle and Thornton Wards.
			South -	Great Horton, Lister Hills, Little Horton, North Bierley East and North Bierley West Wards.
Brighton -	County borough of Brighton and municipal borough of Hove.	Two	——	——
Bristol -	County borough of Bristol.	Five	Central -	Central East, Central West, Redcliff, St. Augustine, St. James, St. Paul, and St. Philip and Jacob South Wards.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Bristol—*cont.*			East - -	St. George East and St. George West Wards; the part of Easton Ward which is bounded on the north by a line commencing at the junction of Stapleton Road with the road leading to the Stapleton Road Railway Station and proceeding along the middle of the last-mentioned road to the backs of the houses in Berwick Road and Henrietta Street, thence along the said backs of houses to St. Mark's Avenue, along the middle of St. Mark's Avenue and Bellevue Road to the southern end thereof, thence in a straight line to the middle of King Street, along the middle of King Street and Chelsea Park to the eastern boundary of the ward; and the part of Somerset Ward which is bounded on the west by a line commencing in the River Avon at the north-west corner of the Castle Rope Works and proceeding along the western boundary of those works and the eastern boundary of Redcliff Cemetery to Bath Road, thence along the middle of Bath Road to the north-eastern corner of the Roman Catholic Cemetery, thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of that cemetery, thence in a southerly direction along the western boundary of the enclosure which adjoins the east side of Arno's Vale Cemetery, thence in an easterly direction along the southern boundary of the last-mentioned enclosure for a distance of 200 feet, thence in a south-easterly direction in a straight line to the junction of Kensington Park Road and Lodway Road, and thence along the middle of Lodway Road to the city boundary in Talbot Road.
			North -	District, St. Philip and Jacob North, and Stapleton Wards, and the part of

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Bristol—*cont.*			North—*cont.*	Easton Ward which is not included in the East Division.
			South -	Bedminster East, Bedminster West, and Southville Wards, and the part of Somerset Ward which is not included in the East Division.
			West -	Clifton North, Clifton South, Horfield, Redland, St. Michael and Westbury on Trym Wards.
Bromley	Municipal borough of Bromley and urban districts of Beckenham and Penge.	One	——	——
Burnley -	County borough of Burnley.	One	——	——
Bury - -	County borough of Bury and urban district of Tottington.	One	——	——
Cambridge -	Municipal borough of Cambridge.	One	——	——
Carlisle -	County borough of Carlisle.	One	——	——
Cheltenham -	Municipal borough of Cheltenham and urban district of Charlton Kings.	One	——	——
Coventry -	County borough of Coventry.	One	——	——
Croydon -	County borough of Croydon.	Two	North -	North, South Norwood and Upper Norwood Wards.
			South -	Central, East, South and West Wards.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Darlington	County borough of Darlington.	One	——	——
Derby	County borough of Derby.	Two	——	——
Dewsbury	County borough of Dewsbury.	One	——	——
Dudley	County Borough of Dudley and civil parish of Dudley Castle Hill.	One	——	——
Ealing	Municipal borough of Ealing.	One	——	——
East Ham	County borough of East Ham.	Two	North South	Manor Park, Plashet East and Plashet West Wards. Beckton and North Woolwich, Central East and Central West Wards.
Eccles	Municipal borough of Eccles and urban district of Swinton and Pendlebury.	One	——	——
Edmonton	Urban district of Edmonton.	One	——	——
Exeter	County borough of Exeter, including Exeter Castle Yard and Devon County Prison and Constabulary Barracks.	One	——	——
Gateshead	County borough of Gateshead.	One	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Gloucester	County borough of Gloucester.	One	——	——
Great Yarmouth.	County borough of Great Yarmouth.	One	——	——
Grimsby	County borough of Grimsby and urban district of Cleethorpes.	One	——	——
Halifax	County borough of Halifax.	One	——	——
The Hartlepools.	County borough of West Hartlepool and municipal borough of Hartlepool.	One	——	——
Hastings	County borough of Hastings.	One	——	——
Hornsey	Municipal borough of Hornsey.	One	——	——
Huddersfield	County borough of Huddersfield.	One	——	——
Hythe	Municipal boroughs of Hythe and Folkestone, the urban district of Cheriton and so much of the urban district of Sandgate as is not comprised in the municipal borough of Folkestone.	One	——	——
Ilford	Urban district of Ilford.	One	——	——
Ipswich	County borough of Ipswich.	One	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Kingston-upon-Hull.	County borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.	Four	Central -	Beverley, East Central, Myton, Paragon, West Central and Whitefriars Wards.
			East - -	Alexandra, Drypool and Southcoates Wards.
			North West	Albert, Botanic, Newland and Park Wards.
			South West	Coltman, North Newington and South Newington Wards.
Kingston-upon-Thames.	Municipal borough of Kingston-upon-Thames and urban districts of Surbiton, and The Maldens and Coombe.	One	——	——
Leeds - -	County borough of Leeds.	Six	Central -	Central, Mill Hill, South and West Wards; the part of Brunswick Ward which lies to the south of that part of the boundary of the ancient township of Leeds which lies between the ward boundaries in Buslingthorpe Lane and Chapeltown Road, the part of Headingley Ward which lies to the east and south of a line commencing at the ward boundary where the North Eastern Railway Company's Leeds Northern Line crosses the middle of the river Aire and drawn along the middle of that railway to the footbridge over the same at a point to the east of the bandstand in Burley Recreation Ground, thence in a straight line to the middle of the western end of Alexandra Road, thence along the middle of Alexandra Road to Hyde Park Road, thence in a southerly direction along the middle of Hyde Park Road to the ward boundary at the junction of that road with Woodsley Road; and the part of North

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Leeds—*cont.*			Central—*contd.*	West Ward which lies to the east and south of a line commencing at the ward boundary at the junction of Hyde Park Road and the back road nearly opposite Hyde Park Terrace and drawn along the middle of the said back road to Woodhouse Lane, thence along the middle of Woodhouse Lane, St. Mark's Street, St. Mark's Road and New Camp Road to the ward boundary at the junction of the last-named road, Servia Road and Servia Terrace.
			North	The parts of Brunswick, Headingley and North-West Wards which are not included in the Central Division, and the part of North Ward which is not included in the North-East Division.
			North-East	Roundhay, Seacroft, Shadwell and Crossgates Ward; the part of North Ward which lies to the east and south of a line commencing at a point in the ward boundary in Harrogate Road opposite the western corner of the Old Church Grave Yard and drawn to and along the western, southern and eastern walls of that graveyard to a point immediately opposite the south-eastern corner of the Old Church, thence proceeding in a straight line to the middle of the roadway at the head of the lake in Gledhow Park, thence along the middle of the Gledhow Beck to a point near Tan House Well where the beck is joined by a stream which passes near the western side of Allerton Grange, thence in a straight line to a point in the eastern boundary of North Ward where that boundary coming south from Oxley Hill changes direction eastward near Donisthorpe House; and the part of North-East Ward which is not included in the South-East Division.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Leeds—*cont.*			South -	Holbeck and West Hunslet Wards, and the part of New Wortley Ward which lies to the south and east of a line commencing at the ward boundary where the footpath leading from Gelderd Road to the Upper and Lower Wortley Cemetery crosses the Great Northern Railway Company's West Yorks Railway and drawn along the middle of that railway to the boundary between the New Wortley and Holbeck Wards north-east of Holbeck Railway Station.
			South-East	East and East Hunslet Wards and the part of North-East Ward which lies to the west of Accommodation Road from the ward boundary in Burmantofts Street to the ward boundary in York Road.
			West -	Armley and Wortley and Bramley Wards, and the part of New Wortley Ward which is not included in the South Division.
Leicester -	County borough of Leicester.	Three	East - -	Belgrave, Latimer, Spinney Hill and West Humberston Wards.
			South -	Aylestone, Castle, Charnwood, De Montfort, Knighton, Martin's and Wycliffe Wards.
			West -	Abbey, Newton, St. Margaret's, Westcotes and Wyggeston Wards.
Leigh - -	Municipal borough of Leigh and urban districts of Atherton and Tyldesley-with-Shakerley.	One	——	——
Leyton -	Urban District of Leyton.	Two	East - -	Cann Hall, Grove Green, Harrow Green, Leytonstone, and Wanstead Slip Wards.
			West -	Central, Forest, Lea Bridge and Leyton Wards.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Lincoln -	County borough of Lincoln and urban district of Bracebridge.	One	——	——
Liverpool -	County borough of Liverpool.	Eleven	East Toxteth.	Aigburth, Granby, Sefton Park East and Sefton Park West Wards.
			Edge Hill -	Edge Hill and Low Hill Wards, and the part of Kensington Ward which lies to the south and west of a line drawn from the western boundary of the ward along the middle of the road called Kensington to its junction with Holt Road, thence in a southerly direction along the middle of Holt Road to its junction with Edge Lane, and thence in an easterly direction along the middle of Edge Lane to the eastern boundary of the ward.
			Everton -	Everton and Netherfield Wards.
			Exchange -	Abercromby, Castle Street, Exchange, Great George, St. Anne's and St. Peter's Wards, and the part of Vauxhall Ward which lies south of a line drawn from a point in the centre of the River Mersey to the south side of the Prince's Half-Tide Dock, thence in a southerly direction along the Liverpool Overhead Railway to the middle of Denison Street, thence along the middle of Denison Street to its junction with Great Howard Street, thence in a southerly direction along the middle of Great Howard Street and Old Hall Street to the junction of the latter with Old Leeds Street, thence along the middle of Old Leeds Street crossing the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway to a point in Pall Mall opposite the middle of Leeds Street, thence in an easterly direction along the middle of Leeds Street to its junction with Vauxhall Road, thence in a southerly direction along the middle of Vauxhall Road to its junction with Midghall

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Liverpool—*cont.*			Exchange—*cont.*	Street, thence along the middle of Midghall Street to the ward boundary in Marybone.
			Fairfield -	Fairfield and Old Swan Wards and the part of Kensington Ward which is not included in the Edge Hill Division.
			Kirkdale -	Kirkdale and St. Domingo Wards.
			Scotland -	North Scotland, Sandhills and South Scotland Wards, and the part of Vauxhall Ward which is not included in the Exchange Division.
			Walton -	Fazakerley, Walton and Warbreck Wards.
			Wavertree -	Allerton Childwall and Little Woolton, Garston, Much Woolton, Wavertree and Wavertree West Wards.
			West Derby	Anfield, Breckfield and West Derby Wards.
			West Toxteth.	Brunswick, Dingle and Prince's Park Wards.
Manchester -	County borough of Manchester.	Ten	Ardwick -	Ardwick, New Cross and St. Mark's Wards.
			Blackley -	Blackley, Crumpsall and Moston Wards.
			Clayton -	Beswick, Bradford and Newton Heath Wards.
			Exchange -	Cheetham, Collegiate Church, Exchange, Oxford, St. Ann's, St. Clement's and St. John's Wards, and the part of St. Michael's Ward which lies to the north-west of a line drawn along the middle of Rochdale Road.
			Gorton -	Gorton North, Gorton South and Openshaw Wards.
			Hulme -	Medlock Street, Moss Side West and St. George's Wards.
			Moss Side -	All Saints, Moss Side East and St. Luke's Wards.
			Platting -	Collyhurst, Harpurhey and Miles Platting Wards, and the part of St. Michael's Ward which is not included in the Exchange Division.
			Rusholme -	Levenshulme, Longsight and Rusholme Wards.
			Withington	Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Didsbury and Withington Wards.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Middlesbrough.	County borough of Middlesbrough.	Two	East - -	Exchange, Grove Hill, Ormesby, St. Hilda's and Vulcan Wards.
			West -	Acklam, Ayrsome, Cannon, Cleveland, Linthorpe and Newport Wards.
Morpeth -	Municipal borough of Morpeth, urban districts of Ashington, Bedlington-shire and Blyth, and civil parishes of Hepscott, Morpeth Castle, Newminster and Tranwell.	One	——	——
Nelson and Colne.	Municipal boroughs of Colne and Nelson, urban districts of Barrowford, Brierfield and Trawden, and the detached part of the civil parish of Foulridge which is bounded on the north, west, and south by the municipal borough of Colne.	One	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	Municipal borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme and urban districts of Audley and Wolstanton United.	One	——	——
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	County borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Four	Central -	All Saints, St. John's, St. Nicholas, Stephenson and Westgate Wards.
			East - -	Byker, St. Anthony's, St. Lawrence and Walker Wards.
			North -	Dene, Heaton, Jesmond, St. Andrew's and St. Thomas Wards.
			West -	Armstrong, Arthur's Hill, Benwell, Elswick and Fenham Wards.
Northampton	County borough of Northampton.	One	——	——
Norwich -	County borough of Norwich.	Two	——	——
Nottingham -	County borough of Nottingham.	Four	Central -	Forest, Market, Robin Hood, St. Ann's and Sherwood Wards.
			East - -	Byron, Manvers, Mapperley and St. Mary's Wards.
			South -	Bridge, Castle, Meadows and Trent Wards.
			West -	Broxtowe, St. Albans and Wollaton Wards.
Oldham -	County borough of Oldham.	Two	——	——
Oxford -	County borough of Oxford.	One	——	——
Plymouth -	County borough of Plymouth.	Three	Drake --	Drake's, Mount Edgcumbe, Mutley, Pennycross, St. Peter's, Stoke and Valletort Wards.
			Devonport -	Ford, Keyham, Molesworth, Nelson, St. Aubyn and St. Budeaux Wards.
			Sutton -	Charles, Compton, Friary, Laira, St. Andrew's, Sutton and Vintry Wards.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Portsmouth -	County borough of Portsmouth.	Three	Central -	Buckland, Fratton, Kingston, St. Mary and Town Hall Wards.
			North -	Charles Dickens, Mile End, North End and Portsea Wards.
			South -	Havelock, Highland, St. Paul, St. Simon and St. Thomas Wards.
Preston -	County borough of Preston and urban district of Fulwood.	Two	——	——
Reading -	County borough of Reading.	One	——	——
Richmond -	Municipal borough of Richmond and urban districts of Barnes and Ham.	One	——	——
Rochdale -	County borough of Rochdale.	One	——	——
Rochester -	Municipal boroughs of Chatham, Gillingham and Rochester.	Two	Gillingham	Municipal borough of Gillingham, St. Mary Ward of the borough of Chatham, and the part of the municipal borough of Rochester which is not included in the Chatham Division.
			Chatham -	Municipal borough of Rochester (except the part of St. Peter's Ward which lies to the north and east of a line drawn, in prolongation of that part of the borough boundary which lies between St. Bartholomew's Chapel and Boundary Wharf, to the borough boundary in the River Medway), and Luton and St. John Wards of the municipal borough of Chatham.
Rossendale -	Municipal boroughs of Bacup, Haslingden and Rawtenstall.	One	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Rotherham -	County borough of Rotherham, and urban districts of Greasbrough and Rawmarsh.	One	——	——
St. Helen's -	County borough of St. Helen's.	One	——	——
Salford -	County borough of Salford.	Three	North -	Albert Park, Charlestown, Grosvenor, Kersal and St. Matthias Wards.
			South -	Crescent, Islington, Ordsall, Regent, Trafford, Trinity and Weaste Wards.
			West - -	Hope, St. Paul, St. Thomas and Seedley Wards.
Sheffield -	County borough of Sheffield.	Seven	Attercliffe -	Attercliffe and Darnall Wards.
			Brightside -	Brightside and Burngreave Wards.
			Central -	St. Peter's and St. Philip's Wards, and the part of Broomhall Ward which lies to the east of a line drawn along the middle of Broomhall Street from the point where that street intersects the northern boundary of the ward to the point opposite the middle of Hanover Street, thence along the middle of Hanover Street to the southern boundary of the ward.
			Ecclesall -	Ecclesall and Sharrow Wards.
			Hallam -	Crookesmoor and Hallam Wards, and the part of Broomhall Ward which is not included in the Central Division.
			Hillsborough	Hillsborough, Neepsend and Walkley Wards.
			Park - -	Heeley and Park Wards.
Smethwick -	County borough of Smethwick.	One	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Southampton	County borough of Southampton, urban district of Itchen, and civil parish of Bitterne.	Two	——	——
Southend-on-Sea.	County borough of Southend-on-Sea.	One	——	——
Southport -	County borough of Southport.	One	——	——
South Shields	County borough of South Shields.	One	——	——
Stockport -	County borough of Stockport.	Two	——	——
Stockton-on-Tees.	Municipal boroughs of Stockton-on-Tees and Thornaby-on-Tees.	One	——	——
Stoke-on-Trent.	County borough of Stoke-on-Trent.	Three	Burslem -	Numbers one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight Wards.
			Hanley -	Numbers nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen Wards.
			Stoke -	Numbers seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six Wards.
Sunderland -	County borough of Sunderland and urban district of Southwick-on-Wear.	Two	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Tottenham	Urban district of Tottenham.	Two	North South	Lower, Middle and West Green Wards. Harringay, High Cross and St. Ann's Wards.
Tynemouth	County borough of Tynemouth.	One	——	——
Wakefield	County borough of Wakefield.	One	——	——
Wallasey	County borough of Wallasey.	One	——	——
Wallsend	Municipal borough of Wallsend and urban districts of Gosforth, Longbenton and Weetslade.	One	——	——
Walsall	County borough of Walsall.	One	——	——
Walthamstow	Urban district of Walthamstow.	Two	East West	Hale End, Hoe Street and Wood Street Wards. Higham Hill, High Street and St. James Street Wards.
Warrington	County borough of Warrington.	One	——	——
Wednesbury	Municipal borough of Wednesbury, and urban districts of Darlaston and Tipton.	One	——	——
West Bromwich.	County borough of West Bromwich.	One	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
West Ham -	County borough of West Ham.	Four	Plaistow -	Hudsons and Plaistow Wards, and the part of Canning Town Ward which is not included in the Silvertown Division.
			Silvertown	Custom House and Silvertown, and Tidal Basin Wards, and the part of Canning Town Ward which lies to the south and east of a line drawn from the ward boundary in Hermit Road along the middle of Star Lane to the middle of the Woolwich Branch of the Great Eastern Railway, thence southwards along the middle of that railway to the ward boundary in Barking Road.
			Stratford -	Broadway, Forest Gate, High Street and New Town Wards.
			Upton -	Park, Upton and West Ham Wards.
Wigan -	County borough of Wigan.	One	——	——
Willesden -	Urban district of Willesden.	Two	East - -	Brondesbury Park, Cricklewood, Kensal Rise, Mid Kilburn, North Kilburn and South Kilburn Wards.
			West -	Church End, Harlesden, Roundwood, Stonebridge and Willesden Green Wards.
Wimbledon -	Municipal borough of Wimbledon, and urban district of Merton and Morden.	One	——	——
Wolverhampton.	County borough of Wolverhampton, and urban districts of Bilston, Coseley, Heath Town or Wednesfield Heath, Sedgley, Short Heath, Wednesfield and Willenhall.	Three	Bilston -	Urban districts of Bilston, Coseley and Sedgley.
			East - -	St. James's, St. Mary's, and St. Peter's Wards of the county borough of Wolverhampton, and urban districts of Heath Town or Wednesfield Heath, Short Heath, Wednesfield and Willenhall.
			West -	Blakenhall, Dunstall, Graiseley, Merridale, Park, St. George's, St. John's, St. Mark's and St. Matthew's Wards of the county borough of Wolverhampton.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(2) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING LONDON AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Worcester -	County borough of Worcester.	One	——	——
York - -	County borough of York (with YorkCastle).	One	——	——

(3) WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Cardiff -	County borough of Cardiff, and urban district of Penarth.	Three	Central -	Canton, Cathays, Central and Riverside Wards of county borough of Cardiff.
			East - -	Park, Roath and Splott Wards of county borough of Cardiff.
			South -	Adamsdown, Grangetown and South Wards of county borough of Cardiff and urban district of Penarth.
Carnarvon District of Boroughs.	Municipal boroughs of Bangor, Carnarvon, Conway and Pwllheli, urban districts of Criccieth, Llandudno, Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr, and civil parish of Nevin.	One	——	——
Merthyr Tydfil.	County borough of Merthyr Tydfil, and urban districts of Aberdare and Mountain Ash.	Two	Aberdare -	Urban districts of Aberdare and Mountain Ash.
			Merthyr -	County borough of Merthyr Tydfil.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(3) WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Newport -	County borough of Newport.	One	——	——
Rhondda -	Urban district of Rhondda.	Two	East - -	Numbers seven, eight, nine and ten Wards, and the part of number six Ward which is not included in the West Division.
			West -	Numbers one, two, three, four and five Wards, and the part of number six Ward which lies to the west of the middle of the River Rhondda and is known as Tonypandy.
Swansea -	County borough of Swansea.	Two	East -	East, Landore, Morriston and St. John's Wards.
			West -	Alexandra, Bryn Melyn, Castle, Ffynone, St. Helen's and Victoria Wards.

(4) BOROUGHS IN SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen -	County of the City of Aberdeen.	Two	North -	Greyfriars, St. Andrew, St. Clement, St. Machar, Torry and Woodside Municipal Wards.
			South -	Ferryhill, Rosemount, Rubislaw, Ruthrieston and St. Nicholas Municipal Wards.
Ayr District of Burghs.	Burghs of Ayr, Ardrossan, Irvine, Prestwick, Saltcoats, and Troon.	One	——	——
Dumbarton District of Burghs.	Burghs of Dumbarton and Clydebank.	One	——	——
Dundee -	County of the City of Dundee.	Two	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(4) BOROUGHS IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Dunfermline District of Burghs.	Burghs of Dunfermline, Cowdenbeath, Inverkeithing, and Lochgelly.	One	——	——
Edinburgh -	County of the City of Edinburgh and Burgh of Musselburgh.	Five	Central -	George Square, St. Giles' and St. Leonard's Municipal Wards of Edinburgh.
			East -	Burgh of Musselburgh and Canongate and Portobello Municipal Wards of Edinburgh.
			North -	Broughton, Calton, St. Andrew's and St. Stephen's Municipal Wards of Edinburgh.
			South -	Merchiston, Morningside, and Newington Municipal Wards of Edinburgh.
			West -	Dalry, Gorgie, Haymarket and St. Bernard's Municipal Wards of Edinburgh.
Glasgow -	County of the City of Glasgow.	Fifteen	Bridgeton -	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point on the centre line of London Road, where the road is crossed by the Caledonian Railway (Glasgow Lines), thence south-westward and southward along the centre line of the said railway to where it joins the Caledonian Railway Branch Line from Dalmarnock to Rutherglen, thence southward along the centre line of the said last-mentioned railway to a point on the municipal boundary at the centre line of the River Clyde, thence south-westward and north-westward along the municipal boundary of the city to a point on the centre line of the River Clyde about 77 yards south-eastward from the centre of Rutherglen Bridge, thence westward, northward and westward along the centre line of

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(4) BOROUGHS IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Glasgow—*continued.*			Bridgeton—*continued.*	the River Clyde to the centre of Albert Bridge thence northward along the centre line of Saltmarket to the centre line of Gallowgate, thence eastward along the centre line of Gallowgate to the centre line of Abercromby Street, thence south-westward along the centre line of Abercromby Street to the centre line of Canning Street, thence eastward along the centre line of Canning Street and London Road to the point of commencement.
			Camlachie	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point on the municipal boundary on the south-east side of Cumbernauld Road where that road is intersected by the east side of the Caledonian Railway (Glasgow Lines), thence southward along the municipal boundary to a point about 299 yards north-westward from the centre of Carntyne Road, where the municipal boundary intersects that road, thence north-westward to a point on the centre line of the said railway 380 yards south of the centre line of Cumbernauld Road, thence south-westward and southward along the centre line of the said railway to the centre line of London Road, thence westward along the centre line of London Road and Canning Street to the centre line of Abercromby Street, thence north-eastward along the centre line of Abercromby Street to the centre line of Gallowgate, thence westward along the centre line of Gallowgate to the centre line of Sydney Street, thence northward along the centre line of Sydney Street to the centre line of Duke Street, thence eastward along the centre line of Duke Street to the

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(4) BOROUGHS IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Glasgow—*continued.*			Camlachie—*continued.*	centre line of Ark Lane, thence northward along the centre line of Ark Lane and Firpark Street to the centre line of Alexandra Parade, thence eastward and north-eastward along the centre line of Alexandra Parade, and Cumbernauld Road to the east side of the Caledonian Railway (Glasgow Lines), thence southward to the point of commencement.
			Cathcart -	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point on the municipal boundary at the centre of Kilmarnock Road, thence northward along the centre line of Kilmarnock Road to the centre line of the River Cart, thence south-eastward and eastward along the centre line of the River Cart to the centre line of Langside Road at Millbrae Bridge, thence north-eastward along the centre line of Langside Road, Millbrae Road and Langside Road, to the centre line of the main avenue in the Queen's Park near Victoria Infirmary, thence northward along the centre line of the said main avenue to the centre line of Queen's Drive, thence northward along the centre line of Victoria Road to the centre line of the Glasgow and South Western Railway about 46 yards north of the centre line of Butterbiggins Road, thence north-eastward along the centre line of the said Glasgow and South Western Railway to the centre line of the Caledonian Railway Main Line from Glasgow to Rutherglen, thence south-eastward along the centre line of the said Caledonian Railway to the municipal boundary, thence south-westward and westward along the municipal boundary to the point of commencement.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(4) BOROUGHS IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Glasgow—*continued.*			Central -	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point at the intersection of the centre lines of Parliamentary Road and Castle Street, thence southward along the centre line of Castle Street to the centre line of Alexandra Parade, thence eastward along the centre line of Alexandra Parade to the centre line of Firpark Street, thence southward along the centre line of Firpark Street and Ark Lane to the centre line of Duke Street, thence westward along the centre line of Duke Street to the centre line of Sydney Street, thence southward along the centre line of Sydney Street to the centre line of Gallowgate, thence westward along the centre line of Gallowgate to the centre line of Saltmarket, thence southward along the centre line of Saltmarket and Albert Bridge to the centre line of the River Clyde, thence westward along the centre line of the River Clyde to a point in line with the centre line of McAlpine Street, thence northward along the centre line of McAlpine Street, Pitt Street and Scott Street to the centre line of New City Road, thence south-eastward along the centre line of New City Road and Cowcaddens to the centre line of Buchanan Street, thence southward along the centre line of Buchanan Street to the centre line of Parliamentary Road, thence north-eastward along the centre line of Parliamentary Road to the point of commencement.
			Gorbals -	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point on the municipal boundary at the centre line of the River Clyde about 77 yards east of the centre of Rutherglen Bridge, thence southwestward along the municipal boun-

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(4) BOROUGHS IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Glasgow—*continued.*			Gorbals—*continued.*	dary to the centre of the Caledonian Railway Main Line from Glasgow to Rutherglen, thence north-westward along the centre line of the said Caledonian Railway to the centre line of the Glasgow and South Western Railway, thence south-westward along the centre line of the said Glasgow and South Western Railway to the centre line of Victoria Road, thence northward along the centre line of Victoria Road, Eglinton Street, Bridge Street and Glasgow Bridge to the centre line of the River Clyde, thence south-eastward along the centre line of the River Clyde to the point of commencement.
			Govan -	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point on the municipal boundary at the centre of the River Clyde in line with the continuation of the centre line of Balmoral Street, thence eastward along the centre line of the River Clyde to a point in line with the continuation of the centre line of the portion of Govan Road to the west of Princes Dock, thence southward to and along the centre line of the said portion of Govan Road, Whitefield Road, Church Road and continuation thereof to the centre of the Glasgow and Paisley Joint Railway, thence westward along the centre line of the said Glasgow and Paisley Joint Railway to the municipal boundary, thence north-westward, northward, and eastward along the municipal boundary to the point of commencement.
			Hillhead -	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point in the municipal boundary at its intersection with the centre line of the River Kelvin, thence south-eastward, southward and south-westward along the centre line of the

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(4) BOROUGHS IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Glasgow—*continued.*			Hillhead—*continued.*	River Kelvin to the centre line of the North British Railway (Stobcross Branch), thence north-westward along the centre of the said North British Railway to its intersection with the municipal boundary, thence north-eastward along the municipal boundary to the point of commencement.
			Kelvingrove	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point at the intersection of the centre line of New City Road and Scott Street, thence southward along the centre line of Scott Street, Pitt Street and McAlpine Street and continuation thereof to the centre line of the River Clyde, thence westward along the centre line of the River Clyde to its intersection with the centre line of the River Kelvin, thence north-eastward along the centre line of the River Kelvin to the centre line of Great Western Road, thence south-eastward along the centre line of Great Western Road and New City Road to the point of commencement.
			Maryhill	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point on the municipal boundary at the centre line of the North British Railway (Edinburgh and Glasgow Line) about 327 yards north of the centre of Hawthorn Street, where the said North British Railway intersects that street, thence south-eastward and southward along the centre of the said North British Railway to the centre line of Keppochhill Road, thence south-westward and westward along the centre line of Keppochhill Road to the centre line of Saracen Street, thence south-westward along the centre line of Possil Road to the centre line of the Forth and Clyde Canal, thence north-westward along

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(4) BOROUGHS IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Glasgow—*continued.*			Maryhill—*continued.*	the centre line of the Forth and Clyde Canal to a point in line with the centre line of Well Road, thence south-westward along the centre line of Well Road to the centre line of New City Road, thence westward along the centre line of Raeberry Street and Carlton Gardens to the centre line of Belmont Street, thence south-westward along the centre line of Belmont Street to the centre line of the River Kelvin, thence north-westward along the centre line of the River Kelvin to its intersection with the municipal boundary, thence north-eastward and south-eastward along the municipal boundary to the point of commencement.
			Partick -	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point on the municipal boundary at the centre line of the North British Railway (Stobcross Branch), thence south-eastward along the centre line of the said North British Railway to the centre line of the River Kelvin, thence south-westward along the centre line of the River Kelvin to the centre line of the River Clyde, thence westward along the centre line of the River Clyde, to the municipal boundary, thence northward and north-eastward along the municipal boundary to the point of commencement.
			Pollok -	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point on the municipal boundary at the centre line of the Glasgow and Paisley Joint Railway, thence eastward along the centre line of the said Glasgow and Paisley Joint Railway and the Caledonian Railway to the centre line of Shields Road, thence southward along the centre line of Shields Road to the centre line of the Glasgow and South Western Railway (Paisley Canal Line), thence eastward along

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(4) BOROUGHS IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Glasgow—*continued.*			Pollok—*continued.*	the centre line of the said Glasgow and South Western Railway to the centre line of Eglinton Street, thence southward along the centre line of Eglinton Street and Victoria Road to the centre line of Queen's Drive, thence southward along the centre line of the main avenue in the Queen's Park to the centre line of Langside Road, thence south-westward along the centre line of Langside Road to the centre line of Millbrae Road, thence south-westward along the centre line of Millbrae Road and Langside Road to the centre line of the River Cart at Millbrae Bridge, thence westward and north-westward along the centre line of the River Cart to the centre line of Kilmarnock Road, thence southward along the centre line of Kilmarnock Road to the municipal boundary, thence north-westward, south-westward, northward, westward and northward along the municipal boundary to the point of commencement.
			St. Rollox -	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point at the intersection of Springburn Road and Parliamentary Road, thence south-westward along the centre line of Parliamentary Road to the centre line of Buchanan Street, thence northward along the centre line of Buchanan Street to the centre line of Cowcaddens, thence north-westward along the centre line of Cowcaddens, New City Road and Great Western Road to the centre line of the River Kelvin, thence northward along the centre line of the River Kelvin to the centre line of Belmont Street, thence north-eastward along the centre line of Belmont Street to the centre line of Carlton Gardens, thence eastward along the centre line of Carlton Gardens and

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(4) BOROUGHS IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Glasgow—*continued.*			St. Rollox—*continued.*	Raeberry Street to the centre line of New City Road, thence north-eastward along the centre line of Well Road and continuation thereof to the centre line of the Forth and Clyde Canal, thence south-eastward along the centre line of the Forth and Clyde Canal to the centre line of Possil Road, thence north-eastward along the centre line of Possil Road to the centre line of Saracen Street, thence eastward and north-eastward along the centre line of Keppochhill Road to the centre of the North British Railway (Edinburgh and Glasgow Line), thence south-westward along the centre line of the said North British Railway to the centre line of Fountainwell Road, thence south-eastward along the centre line of Fountainwell Road to the centre line of Springburn Road, thence southward along the centre line of Springburn Road to the point of commencement.
			Shettleston	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point on the municipal boundary about 299 yards north-westward from the centre of Carntyne Road, at a point where the municipal boundary intersects that road, thence eastward, south-eastward and westward along the municipal boundary to the centre of the Caledonian Railway Branch Line from Rutherglen to Dalmarnock, thence northward along the centre line of the said railway until it joins the Caledonian Railway (Glasgow Lines), thence northward, north-eastward, northward and north-eastward along the centre line of the last-mentioned railway to a point 380 yards south of the centre line of Cumbernauld Road, thence south-eastward to the point of commencement.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(4) BOROUGHS IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Glasgow—*continued.*			Springburn	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point on the municipal boundary on the south-east side of Cumbernauld Road, where that road is intersected by the east side of the Caledonian Railway (Glasgow Lines), thence northward to the centre line of Cumbernauld Road, thence south-westward and westward along the centre line of Cumbernauld Road and Alexandra Parade to the centre line of Castle Street, thence northward along the centre line of Castle Street and Springburn Road to the centre line of Fountainwell Road, thence north-westward along the centre line of Fountainwell Road to the centre line of the North British Railway (Edinburgh and Glasgow Line), thence northward along the centre line of the said North British Railway to a point on the municipal boundary about 327 yards north of the centre of Hawthorn Street, where the said North British Railway intersects that street, thence northward, eastward, southward, eastward, southward, westward, south-eastward and south-westward along the municipal boundary to the point of commencement.
			Tradeston -	That portion of the city which is bounded by a line commencing at a point on the centre of Glasgow Bridge at the centre line of the River Clyde, thence southward along the centre line of Glasgow Bridge, Bridge Street and Eglinton Street to the centre line of the Glasgow and South Western Railway at Eglinton Street Station, thence westward along the centre line of the Glasgow and South Western Railway (Paisley Canal Line) to the centre line of Shields Road, thence northwards along the centre line of Shields Road to the centre line of the Caledonian Railway, thence

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART I.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS—*continued.*

(4) BOROUGHS IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents of Parliamentary Borough.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary Borough.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary Borough.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Glasgow—*continued.*			Tradeston—*continued.*	westward along the centre line of the said Caledonian Railway and the Glasgow and Paisley Joint Railway to a point in line with the centre line of Church Road, thence northward along the centre line of Church Road, Whitefield Road, and the portion of Govan Road to the west of Princes Dock and continuation thereof to the centre line of the River Clyde, thence eastward along the centre line of the River Clyde to the point of commencement.
Greenock -	Burgh of Greenock.	One	——	——
Kirkcaldy District of Burghs.	Burghs of Kirkcaldy, Buckhaven Methil and Innerleven, Burntisland, Dysart and Kinghorn.	One	——	——
Leith - -	Burgh of Leith.	One	——	——
Montrose District of Burghs.	Burghs of Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar and Invergervie.	One	——	——
Paisley -	Burgh of Paisley.	One	——	——
Stirling and Falkirk District of Burghs.	Burghs of Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth.	One	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—Part II.

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES.

(1) England, excluding Monmouthshire.

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Bedford -	The administrative county of Bedford.	Three	Bedford -	The rural districts of Bedford and Eaton Socon, the municipal borough of Bedford, and the urban district of Kempston.
			Luton -	The rural district of Luton, and the municipal boroughs of Dunstable and Luton.
			Mid - -	The rural districts of Ampthill, Biggleswade, and Eaton Bray, and the urban districts of Ampthill, Biggleswade, and Leighton Buzzard.
Berks - -	The administrative county of Berks.	Three	Abingdon -	The rural districts of Abingdon, Wallingford, and Wantage, the part of the rural district of Bradfield which consists of the civil parishes of Ashampstead, Basildon, Frilsham, Streatley, and Yattendon, the part of the rural district of Faringdon which is within the administrative county of Berks, the municipal boroughs of Abingdon and Wallingford, and the urban district of Wantage.
			Newbury -	The rural districts of Hungerford and Newbury, the part of the rural district of Bradfield which is not included in the Abingdon Division, the part of the rural district of Wokingham which is not included in the Windsor Division, and the municipal boroughs of Newbury and Wokingham.
			Windsor -	The rural districts of Cookham, Easthampstead, and Windsor, the part of the rural district of Wokingham which consists of the civil parishes of Remenham, Ruscombe, Twyford, and Wargrave, and the municipal boroughs of Maidenhead and New Windsor.
Bucks - -	The administrative county of Bucks.	Three	Aylesbury -	The rural district of Amersham, the part of the rural district of Aylesbury which is not included in the Buckingham Division, the part of the rural district of Long Crendon which consists of the civil parish of Towersey, the part of the rural district of Wycombe which consists of the civil parishes of Bledlow, Bradenham, Ellesborough, Great and

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Bucks—*cont.*			Aylesbury —*cont.*	Little Hampden, Great and Little Kimble, Horsenden, Hughenden, Ilmer, Monks Risborough, Princes Risborough, Radnage, Saunderton, and Wendover, the municipal borough of Aylesbury, and the urban districts of Beaconsfield and Chesham.
			Buckingham	The rural districts of Buckingham, Newport Pagnell, Stratford and Wolverton, Wing, and Winslow, the part of the rural district of Aylesbury which consists of the civil parishes of Ashendon, Chearsley, Grendon Underwood, Kingswood, Ludgershall, Woodham, and Wotton Underwood, the part of the rural district of Long Crendon which is not included in the Aylesbury Division, the municipal borough of Buckingham, and the urban districts of Bletchley, Newport Pagnell, and Linslade.
			Wycombe -	The rural districts of Eton and Hambleden, the part of the rural district of Wycombe which is not included in the Aylesbury Division, the municipal borough of Chepping Wycombe, and the urban districts of Eton, Marlow, and Slough.
Cambridge -	The administrative county of Cambridge exclusive of the part thereof comprised in the parliamentary borough of Cambridge.	One	——	——
Chester -	The administrative county of Chester and the county borough of Chester.	Nine	Altrincham	The part of the rural district of Bucklow which is not included in the Knutsford Division, and the urban districts of Altrincham, Ashton-upon-Mersey, Bowdon, Cheadle and Gatley, Hale, Handforth, Lymm, and Sale.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Chester—*continued.*			City of Chester.	The rural district of Chester, the county borough of Chester, and the urban district of Hoole.
			Crewe -	The part of the rural district of Congleton which consists of the civil parishes of Arclid, Betchton, Church Lawton, Hassall, Moreton-cum-Alcumlow, Odd Rode, Smallwood, and Wheelock, the part of the rural district of Nantwich which consists of the civil parishes of Barthomley, Basford, Church Coppenhall, Chorlton, Crewe, Haslington, Hough, Rope, Shavington-cum-Gresty, Stapeley, Weston, Willaston, Wistaston, and Wybunbury, the municipal borough of Crewe, and the urban districts of Alsager and Nantwich.
			Eddisbury -	The rural districts of Malpas and Tarvin, the part of the rural district of Nantwich which is not included in the Crewe Division, the part of the rural district of Northwich which consists of the civil parishes of Crowton, Cuddington, Darnhall, Delamere, Eddisbury, Little Budworth, Marton, Oakmere, and Wimboldsley, the part of the rural district of Runcorn which consists of the civil parishes of Alvanley, Frodsham, Frodsham Lordship, Helsby, Kingsley, Kingswood, Manley, Newton-by-Frodsham, and Norley, and the urban district of Tarporley.
			Knutsford -	The part of the rural district of Bucklow which consists of the civil parishes of Aston-by-Budworth, Bexton, Marthall-cum-Warford, Mere, Mobberley, Ollerton, Peover Inferior, Peover Superior, Pickmere, Plumley, Styal, Tabley Inferior, Tabley Superior, Tatton, and Toft; the part of the rural district of Congleton which is not included in the Crewe, Macclesfield, and Northwich Divisions; the part of the rural district of Macclesfield which consists of the civil parishes of Adlington, Butley, Capesthorne, Chelford, Chorley, Fallibroome, Great

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Chester—*continued.*			Knutsford—*continued.*	Warford, Lower Withington, Marton, Mottram St. Andrew, Nether Alderley, Newton, Old Withington, Over Alderley, Poynton-with-Worth, Prestbury, Siddington, Snelson, Tytherington, Upton, and Woodford; the part of the rural district of Northwich which consists of the civil parishes of Allostock, Byley, Lach Dennis, Lostock Gralam, Nether Peover, Rudheath, Sproston, and Whatcroft, the part of the rural district of Runcorn which consists of the civil parishes of Acton Grange, Antrobus, Appleton, Crowley, Daresbury, Grappenhall, Hatton, Higher Whitley, Keckwick, Latchford Without, Lower Whitley, Moore, Newton by Daresbury, Preston on the Hill, Seven Oaks, Stockton Heath, Stretton, Thelwall, Walton Inferior, and Walton Superior; and the urban districts of Alderley Edge, Bollington, Hazel Grove and Bramhall, Knutsford, and Wilmslow.
			Macclesfield	The rural district of Disley, the part of the rural district of Congleton which consists of the civil parishes of Hulme Walfield and Newbold Astbury, the part of the rural district of Macclesfield which is not included in the Knutsford Division, the municipal boroughs of Congleton and Macclesfield, and the urban districts of Bredbury and Romiley, Buglawton, Compstall, Marple, and Yeardsley-cum-Whaley.
			Northwich -	The part of the rural district of Congleton which consists of the civil parishes of Bradwall, Elton, Moston, and Tetton, the part of the rural district of Northwich which is not included in the Eddisbury and Knutsford Divisions, the part of the rural district of Runcorn which is not included in the Eddisbury and Knutsford Divisions, and the urban districts of Middlewich, Northwich, Runcorn, Sandbach, and Winsford.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Chester—*continued.*			Stalybridge and Hyde.	The rural district of Tintwistle, the municipal boroughs of Dukinfield, Hyde, and Stalybridge, and the urban districts of Hollingworth and Mottram in Longdendale.
			Wirral -	The rural district of Wirral, and the urban districts of Bromborough, Ellesmere Port and Whitby, Higher Bebington, Hoylake and West Kirby, Lower Bebington, and Neston and Parkgate.
Cornwall -	The administrative county of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.	Five	Bodmin -	The rural districts of Liskeard and St. Germans, the part of the rural district of Bodmin which is not included in the Northern Division, the part of the rural district of St. Austell which consists of the civil parishes of St. Sampson and Tywardreath, the municipal boroughs of Bodmin, Fowey, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, and Saltash, and the urban districts of Callington, Looe, and Torpoint.
			Camborne -	The rural district of Redruth, the part of the rural district of East Kerrier which consists of the civil parishes of Constantine, Mabe, and Perranarworthal, the part of the rural district of Helston which consists of the civil parishes of Crowan and Wendron, the part of the rural district of Truro which consists of the civil parishes of Kea, Kenwyn Rural, Perranzabuloe, St. Agnes, St. Allen, and Tregavethan, the municipal borough of Helston, and the urban districts of Camborne, Hayle, Phillack, and Redruth.
			Northern -	The rural districts of Calstock, Camelford, Launceston, St. Columb Major, and Stratton, the part of the rural district of Holsworthy which is within the administrative county of Cornwall, the part of the rural district of Bodmin which consists of the civil parishes of Egloshayle, St. Endellion, St. Kew, St. Minver Highlands, and St. Minver Lowlands, the municipal borough of Launceston, and the urban districts of Newquay, Padstow, Stratton and Bude, and Wadebridge.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Cornwall—*continued.*			Penryn and Falmouth.	The part of the rural district of St. Austell which is not included in the Bodmin Division, the part of each of the rural districts of East Kerrier and Truro which is not included in the Camborne Division, the municipal boroughs of Falmouth, Penryn, and Truro, and the urban district of St. Austell.
			St. Ives -	The rural district of West Penwith, the part of the rural district of Helston which is not included in the Camborne Division, the municipal boroughs of Penzance and St. Ives, the urban districts of Ludgvan, Madron, Paul, and St. Just, and the Scilly Isles.
Cumberland -	The administrative county of Cumberland.	Four	Northern -	The rural districts of Brampton, Carlisle, and Longtown, the part of the rural district of Wigton which is not included in the Workington Division, and the urban districts of Holme Cultram and Wigton.
			Penrith and Cockermouth.	The rural districts of Alston with Garrigill and Penrith, the part of the rural district of Cockermouth which is not included in the Workington Division, and the urban districts of Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
			Whitehaven	The rural district of Bootle, the part of the rural district of Whitehaven which is not included in the Workington Division, the municipal borough of Whitehaven, and the urban districts of Cleator Moor, Egremont, and Millom.
			Workington	The part of the rural district of Cockermouth which consists of the civil parishes of Broughton, Broughton Moor, Camerton, Crosscanonby, Dearham, Flimby, Great Clifton, Little Clifton, Oughterside and Allerby, Ribton, Seaton, Stainburn, Winscales, and Workington Rural, the part of the rural district of Whitehaven which consists of the civil parishes of Distington, Moresby, and Weddicar, the part of the rural district of Wigton which consists of the civil parishes of Allonby, Hayton and

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Cumberland —*cont.*			Workington —*cont.*	Mealo, and West Newton, the municipal borough of Workington, and the urban districts of Arlecdon and Frizington, Aspatria, Harrington, and Maryport.
Derby - -	The administrative county of Derby.	Eight	Belper -	The rural district of Belper, the part of the rural district of Repton which is not included in the Southern and Western Divisions, and the urban districts of Alfreton, Belper, and Heage.
			Chesterfield	The part of the rural district of Chesterfield which consists of the civil parishes of Barlow, Brimington, Calow, Hasland, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, Tapton, Temple Normanton, and Wingerworth, the municipal borough of Chesterfield, and the urban districts of Brampton and Walton and Whittington and Newbold.
			Clay Cross	The rural district of Blackwell, the part of the rural district of Chesterfield which is not included in the North Eastern and Chesterfield Divisions, and the urban district of Clay Cross.
			High Peak	The rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith (except the two detached parts of the civil parish of Derwent which are bounded on the west by the civil parish of Hathersage), the rural districts of Glossop Dale and Hayfield, the portion of the rural district of Bakewell which consists of the two detached parts of the civil parish of Outseats which are bounded on three sides by the civil parish of Derwent, the municipal boroughs of Buxton and Glossop, and the urban district of New Mills.
			Ilkeston -	The rural district which consists of the civil parishes of Codnor Park and Shipley, the municipal borough of Ilkeston, and the urban districts of Heanor and Ripley.
			North Eastern	The rural districts of Clowne and Norton, the part of the rural district

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Derby—*cont.*			North Eastern—*cont.*	of Chesterfield which consists of the civil parishes of Beighton, Coal Aston, Dronfield Woodhouse, Eckington, Holmesfield, Killamarsh, Staveley, and Unstone, and the urban districts of Bolsover and Dronfield.
			Southern -	The rural districts of Hartshorn and Seals and Shardlow, the part of the rural district of Repton which consists of the civil parishes of Caldwell, Castle Gresley, Catton, Coton in the Elms, Drakelow, Linton, Lullington, Rosliston, and Walton-upon-Trent, and the urban districts of Alvaston and Boulton, Long Eaton, and Swadlincote District.
			Western -	The rural districts of Ashbourne and Sudbury, the rural district of Bakewell (except the two detached parts of the civil parish of Outseats which are bounded on three sides by the civil parish of Derwent), the part of the rural district of Repton which consists of the civil parishes of Barton Blount, Church Broughton, Foston and Scropton, Hatton, Hilton, Hoon, Marston-on-Dove, Osleston and Thurvaston, and Sutton-on-the-Hill, the part of the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith which consists of the two detached parts of the civil parish of Derwent bounded on the west by the civil parish of Hathersage, and the urban districts of Ashbourne, Bakewell, Baslow and Bubnell, Bonsall, Matlock, Matlock Bath and Scarthin Nick, North Darley, South Darley, and Wirksworth.
Devon -	The administrative county of Devon.	Seven	Barnstaple	The rural districts of Barnstaple and Bideford (including Lundy Island), the municipal boroughs of Barnstaple and Bideford, and the urban districts of Ilfracombe, Lynton, and Northam.
			Honiton -	The rural districts of Axminster and Honiton, the part of the rural district of St. Thomas which consists

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Devon—*cont.*			Honiton—*continued.*	of the civil parishes of Aylesbeare, Bicton, Clyst Honiton, Clyst St. George, Clyst St. Mary, Colaton Raleigh, East Budleigh, Farringdon, Lympstone, Newton Poppleford, Otterton, Rockbeare, Sowton, and Woodbury, the municipal borough of Honiton, and the urban districts of Axminster, Budleigh Salterton, Exmouth, Ottery St. Mary, Seaton, and Sidmouth.
			South Molton.	The rural districts of Crediton, Okehampton, South Molton, and Torrington, the municipal boroughs of Great Torrington, Okehampton and South Molton, and the urban district of Crediton.
			Tavistock -	The rural districts of Broadwoodwidger, Plympton St. Mary, and Tavistock, the part of the rural district of Holsworthy which is within the administrative county of Devon, and the urban districts of Holsworthy, Ivybridge, and Tavistock.
			Tiverton -	The rural districts of Culmstock and Tiverton, the part of the rural district of Newton Abbot which consists of the civil parish of West Dawlish, the part of the rural district of St. Thomas which is not included in the Honiton Division, the municipal borough of Tiverton, and the urban districts of Bampton and Dawlish.
			Torquay -	The part of the rural district of Newton Abbot which consists of the civil parishes of Cockington and Stokeinteignhead, the part of the rural district of Totnes which consists of the civil parishes of Churston Ferrers, Kingswear, Marldon, and Stoke Gabriel, the municipal boroughs of Dartmouth and Torquay, and the urban districts of Brixham and Paignton.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Devon—*cont.*			Totnes -	The rural district of Kingsbridge, the part of the rural district of Newton Abbot which is not included in the Tiverton and Torquay Divisions, the part of the rural district of Totnes which is not included in the Torquay Division, the municipal borough of Totnes, and the urban districts of Ashburton, Buckfastleigh, Kingsbridge, Newton Abbot, Salcombe, and Teignmouth.
Dorset -	The administrative county of Dorset.	Four	Eastern -	The rural district of Poole, the part of the rural district of Wimborne and Cranborne which consists of the civil parishes of Almer, Chalbury, Colehill, Corfe Mullen, Hampreston, Hinton Martell, Hinton Parva, Holt, More Critchel, Pamphill, Shapwick, Sturminster Marshall, West Parley, and Witchampton, the municipal borough of Poole, and the urban district of Wimborne Minster.
			Northern -	The rural districts of Blandford, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, and Sturminster, the part of the rural district of Wimborne and Cranborne which is not included in the Eastern Division, the municipal boroughs of Blandford Forum and Shaftesbury, and the urban district of Sherborne.
			Southern -	The rural district of Wareham and Purbeck, the part of the rural district of Weymouth which is not included in the Western Division, the municipal boroughs of Wareham and Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and the urban districts of Portland and Swanage.
			Western -	The rural districts of Beaminster, Bridport, Cerne and Dorchester, the part of the rural district of Weymouth which consists of the civil parishes of Abbotsbury, Langton Herring and Portisham, and the municipal boroughs of Bridport, Dorchester, and Lyme Regis.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Durham -	The administrative county of Durham exclusive of the parts thereof comprised in parliamentary boroughs.	Eleven	Barnard Castle.	The rural districts of Barnard Castle and Weardale, the part of the rural district of Auckland which consists of the civil parishes of Hamsterley and South Bedburn, the part of the rural district of Lanchester which is not included in the Consett and Spennymoor Divisions, and the urban districts of Barnard Castle and Stanhope.
			Bishop Auckland.	The part of the rural district of Auckland which is not included in the Barnard Castle and Spennymoor Divisions, and the urban districts of Bishop Auckland and Shildon.
			Blaydon -	The urban districts of Blaydon, Ryton, Tanfield, and Whickham.
			Chester-le-Street.	The rural district of Chester-le-Street, and the urban district of Chester-le-Street.
			Consett -	The part of the rural district of Lanchester which consists of the civil parishes of Craghead, Ebchester, Healeyfield, Knitsley, and Medomsley, and the urban districts of Annfield Plain, Benfieldside, Consett, Leadgate, and Stanley.
			Durham -	The rural district of Durham (except the civil parish of Brancepeth), the part of the rural district of Houghton-le-Spring which consists of the civil parishes of East Rainton, Great Eppleton, Little Eppleton, Moor House, Moorsley, and West Rainton, the municipal borough of Durham, and the urban district of Hetton.
			Houghton-le-Spring.	The rural districts of South Shields and Sunderland, the part of the rural district of Houghton-le-Spring which is not included in the Durham Division, and the urban district of Houghton-le-Spring.
			Jarrow -	The municipal borough of Jarrow, and the urban districts of Felling and Hebburn.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Durham—*continued.*			Seaham -	The rural district of Easington, and the urban district of Seaham Harbour.
			Sedgefield -	The rural districts of Darlington, Hartlepool, Sedgefield, and Stockton.
			Spennymoor	The part of the rural district of Auckland which consists of the civil parishes of Helmington Row, Hunwick and Helmington, and North Bedburn, the part of the rural district of Durham which consists of the civil parish of Brancepeth, the part of the rural district of Lanchester which consists of the civil parish of Hedleyhope, and the urban districts of Brandon and Byshottles, Crook, Spennymoor, Tow Law, and Willington.
Essex - -	The administrative county of Essex exclusive of the parts thereof comprised in parliamentary boroughs.	Eight	Chelmsford	The rural districts of Chelmsford and Ongar, the part of the rural district of Billericay which consists of the civil parishes of Hutton, Ingrave, Mountnessing, Shenfield, and South Weald, the municipal borough of Chelmsford, and the urban district of Brentwood.
			Colchester -	The rural district of Lexden and Winstree (except the detached part of the civil parish of Inworth which is wholly surrounded by the civil parishes of Great Braxted and Kelvedon), and the municipal borough of Colchester.
			Epping -	The rural district of Epping, and the urban districts of Buckhurst Hill, Chingford, Epping, Loughton, Waltham Holy Cross, Wanstead, and Woodford.
			Harwich -	The rural district of Tendring, the municipal borough of Harwich, and the urban districts of Brightlingsea, Clacton, Frinton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Wivenhoe.
			Maldon -	The rural district of Braintree (with the detached part of the civil parish of Inworth which is wholly surrounded by the civil parishes of

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Essex—*cont.*			Maldon—*continued.*	Great Braxted and Kelvedon), the rural district of Maldon, the municipal borough of Maldon, and the urban districts of Braintree, Burnham-on-Crouch, and Witham.
			Romford -	The rural district of Romford, and the urban districts of Barking Town and Romford.
			Saffron Walden.	The rural districts of Belchamp, Bumpstead, Dunmow, Halstead, Saffron Walden, and Stansted, the municipal borough of Saffron Walden, and the urban district of Halstead.
			South-Eastern.	The rural districts of Orsett and Rochford, the part of the rural district of Billericay which is not included in the Chelmsford Division, and the urban districts of Grays Thurrock, Shoeburyness, and Tilbury.
Gloucester -	The administrative county of Gloucester exclusive of the parts thereof comprised in the parliamentary borough of Cheltenham.	Four	Cirencester and Tewkesbury.	The rural districts of Campden, Cirencester, Marston Sicca, Northleach, and Pebworth, the part of each of the rural districts of Faringdon, Stow-on-the-Wold, Tetbury, Tewkesbury, and Winchcomb which is within the administrative county of Gloucester, the part of the rural district of Cheltenham which consists of the civil parishes of Prestbury, Swindon, and Uckington, the municipal borough of Tewkesbury, and the urban districts of Cirencester, Stow-on-the-Wold, and Tetbury.
			Forest of Dean.	The rural districts of East Dean and united parishes, Lydney, Newent, and West Dean, the part of the rural district of Gloucester which consists of the civil parishes of Ashleworth, Highnam Over and Linton, Lassington, and Maisemore, and the urban districts of Awre, Coleford, Newnham, and Westbury-on-Severn.
			Stroud -	The rural districts of Dursley, Stroud, and Wheatenhurst, the part of the rural district of Cheltenham which

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Gloucester—*continued.*			Stroud—*continued.*	is not included in the Cirencester and Tewkesbury Division, the part of the rural district of Gloucester which is not included in the Forest of Dean Division, and the urban districts of Nailsworth and Stroud.
			Thornbury -	The rural districts of Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury, and Warmley, and the urban district of Kingswood.
Hants -	The administrative county of Southampton, exclusive of the parts thereof comprised in the parliamentary borough of Southampton.	Six	Aldershot -	The rural district of Hartley Wintney, and the urban districts of Aldershot, Farnborough, and Fleet.
			Basingstoke	The rural districts of Andover, Basingstoke, Kingsclere, Stockbridge, and Whitchurch, and the municipal boroughs of Andover and Basingstoke.
			Fareham -	The rural districts of Fareham and Havant, and the urban districts of Fareham, Gosport and Alverstoke, Havant, and Warblington.
			New Forest and Christchurch.	The rural districts of Christchurch, Fordingbridge, Lymington, New Forest, Ringwood, and Romsey, and the municipal boroughs of Christchurch, Lymington, and Romsey.
			Petersfield -	The rural districts of Alresford, Alton, Catherington, Droxford, and Petersfield, and the urban districts of Alton and Petersfield.
			Winchester	The rural districts of Hursley and Winchester, the rural district of South Stoneham (except the civil parish of Bitterne), the municipal borough of Winchester, and the urban district of Eastleigh and Bishopstoke.
Hereford -	The administrative county of Hereford.	Two	Hereford -	The rural districts of Dore, Ross, and Whitchurch, the part of each of the rural districts of Hereford and Ledbury which is not included in the Leominster Division, the municipal borough of Hereford, and the urban districts of Ledbury and Ross.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Hereford—*continued.*			Leominster	The rural districts of Bredwardine, Bromyard, Kington, Leominster Weobley, and Wigmore, the part of the rural district of Hereford which consists of the civil parishes of Bartestree, Breinton, Burghill, Credenhill, Dinmore, Holmer, Kenchester, Lugwardine, Marden, Moreton-on-Lugg, Pipe and Lyde, Preston Wynne, Stretton Sugwas, Sutton, Wellington, Westhide, Weston Beggard, and Withington, the part of the rural district of Ledbury which consists of the civil parishes of Ashperton, Bosbury, Canon Frome, Castle Frome, Coddington, Colwall, Egleton, Mathon Rural, Munsley, Pixley, Stretton Grandison, Tarrington, and Yarkhill, the municipal borough of Leominster, and the urban districts of Bromyard and Kington.
Hertford -	The administrative county of Hertford.	Five	Hemel Hempsted.	The rural districts of Berkhampstead and Hemel Hempstead, the part of the rural district of St. Albans which consists of the civil parishes of Harpenden Rural, Redbourn, and Wheathampstead, the part of the rural district of Watford which consists of the civil parishes of Abbots Langley and Sarratt, the municipal borough of Hemel Hempsted, and the urban districts of Great Berkhampstead, Harpenden, and Tring.
			Hertford -	The rural districts of Hadham and Ware, the part of the rural district of Hertford which is not included in the Hitchin Division, the municipal borough of Hertford, and the urban districts of Bishops Stortford, Cheshunt, Hoddesdon, Sawbridgeworth, and Ware.
			Hitchin -	The rural districts of Ashwell, Buntingford, Hitchin, and Welwyn, the part of the rural district of Hertford which consists of the civil parishes of Aston, Bennington, Datchworth, Sacombe, Walkern, and Watton at Stone,

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Hertford—*continued.*			Hitchin—*continued.*	and the urban districts of Baldock, Hitchin, Royston, and Stevenage.
			St. Albans -	The rural districts of Barnet and Hatfield, the part of the rural district of St. Albans which is not included in the Hemel Hempsted Division, the municipal borough of St. Albans, and the urban districts of Barnet and East Barnet Valley.
			Watford -	The part of the rural district of Watford which is not included in the Hemel Hempsted Division, and the urban districts of Bushey, Chorleywood, Rickmansworth, and Watford.
Holland with Boston.	The administrative county of the Parts of Holland.	One	——	——
Huntingdon	The administrative county of Huntingdon.	One	——	——
Isle of Ely -	The administrative county of the Isle of Ely.	One	——	——
Isle of Wight	The administrative county of the Isle of Wight.	One	——	——
Kent -	The administrative county of Kent (exclusive of the parts thereof comprised in parliamentary boroughs) and the county borough of Canterbury.	Eleven	Ashford -	The rural districts of Cranbrook, East Ashford, Romney Marsh, Tenterden, and West Ashford, the municipal boroughs of Lydd, New Romney, and Tenterden, and the urban district of Ashford.
			Canterbury	The rural districts of Bridge and Elham, the rural district of Blean (with the detached parts of the civil parishes of Dunkirk and Hernhill which are wholly surrounded by that rural district), the county borough of Canterbury, and the urban districts of Herne Bay and Whitstable.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Kent—*cont.*			Chislehurst	The rural district of Bromley, the part of the rural district of Dartford which is not included in the Dartford Division, and the urban districts of Chislehurst and Foots Cray.
			Dartford -	The part of the rural district of Dartford which consists of the civil parishes of Crayford, Stone, and Swanscombe, and the urban districts of Bexley, Dartford, and Erith.
			Dover -	The rural districts of Dover and Eastry, the municipal boroughs of Deal and Dover, and the urban district of Walmer.
			Faversham	The rural districts of Milton and Sheppey, the rural district of Faversham (except the detached parts of the civil parishes of Dunkirk and Hernhill which are wholly surrounded by the rural district of Blean), the municipal boroughs of Faversham and Queenborough, and the urban districts of Milton Regis, Sheerness, and Sittingbourne.
			Gravesend -	The rural districts of Hoo and Strood, the municipal borough of Gravesend, and the urban district of Northfleet.
			Isle of Thanet.	The rural district of the Isle of Thanet, the municipal boroughs of Margate, Ramsgate, and Sandwich, and the urban district of Broadstairs and St. Peters.
			Maidstone -	The rural districts of Hollingbourne and Maidstone, and the municipal borough of Maidstone.
			Sevenoaks -	The rural districts of Malling and Sevenoaks, and the urban districts of Sevenoaks and Wrotham.
			Tonbridge -	The rural district of Tonbridge, the municipal borough of Tunbridge Wells, and the urban districts of Southborough and Tonbridge.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Parts of Kesteven, and Rutland.	The administrative county of the Parts of Kesteven (exclusive of the part thereof comprised in the parliamentary borough of Lincoln) and the administrative county of Rutland.	Two	Grantham -	The rural districts of Branston, Claypole, and Sleaford, the part of the rural district of Grantham which consists of the civil parishes of Ancaster, Barrowby, Belton, Carlton Scroop, Great Gonerby, Harrowby Without, Heydour, Honington, Hough-on-the-Hill, Londonthorpe, Manthorpe, Normanton, Welby, and the detached part of the civil parish of Spittlegate Without which is wholly surrounded by the municipal borough of Grantham, the municipal borough of Grantham, and the urban districts of Ruskington and Sleaford.
			Rutland and Stamford.	The whole of the administrative county of Rutland, the rural districts of Bourne and Uffington, the part of the rural district of Grantham which is not included in the Grantham Division, the municipal borough of Stamford, and the urban district of Bourne.
Lancaster -	The administrative county of Lancaster exclusive of the parts thereof comprised in parliamentary boroughs.	Eighteen	Chorley -	The rural district of Chorley, the part of the rural district of Wigan which consists of the civil parishes of Haigh, Parbold, Worthington, and Wrightington, the municipal borough of Chorley, and the urban districts of Adlington, Croston, Leyland, and Withnell.
			Clitheroe -	The rural district of Burnley (except the detached part of the civil parish of Foulridge which is included in the parliamentary borough of Nelson and Colne), the rural district of Clitheroe, the municipal borough of Clitheroe, and the urban districts of Great Harwood and Padiham.
			Darwen -	The rural district of Blackburn, the municipal borough of Darwen, and the urban district of Turton.
			Farnworth -	The part of the rural district of Barton-upon-Irwell which consists of the civil parish of Clifton, the part of the rural district of Bury which consists of the civil parishes of Ains-

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Lancaster—*continued.*			Farnworth—*continued.*	worth and Outwood, and the urban districts of Farnworth, Kearsley, Little Hulton, Little Lever, and Worsley.
			Fylde -	The rural district of Fylde (except the part of the civil parish of Carleton which is included in the parliamentary borough of Blackpool), the rural district of Preston, and the urban districts of Fleetwood, Kirkham, Longridge, Poulton-le-Fylde, Thornton, and Walton-le-Dale.
			Heywood and Radcliffe.	The part of the rural district of Bury which is not included in the Farnworth Division, the municipal borough of Heywood, and the urban districts of Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, and Whitefield.
			Ince - -	The part of the rural district of Wigan which consists of the civil parish of Shevington, and the urban districts of Abram, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Billinge, Ince-in-Makerfield, Orrell, and Standish-with-Langtree.
			Lancaster -	The rural district of Garstang, the part of the rural district of Lancaster which is not included in the Lonsdale Division, the municipal boroughs of Lancaster and Morecambe, and the urban districts of Heysham and Preesall.
			Lonsdale -	The rural districts of Lunesdale and Ulverston, the detached part of the rural district of Lancaster which is situated north of the municipal boroughs of Lancaster and Morecambe, and the urban districts of Carnforth, Dalton-in-Furness, Grange, and Ulverston.
			Middleton and Prestwich.	The municipal borough of Middleton, and the urban districts of Chadderton and Prestwich.
			Mossley -	The rural district of Limehurst, the municipal borough of Mossley, and the urban districts of Audenshaw, Denton, Droylsden, Failsworth, and Lees.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Lancaster—*continued.*			Newton	The rural district of Warrington, the rural district of Leigh (except the civil parish of Astley), and the urban districts of Golborne, Haydock, and Newton-in-Makerfield.
			Ormskirk	The rural districts of Sefton and West Lancashire, the part of the rural district of Wigan which consists of the civil parish of Dalton, and the urban districts of Formby, Lathom-with-Burscough, Ormskirk, Rainford, Skelmersdale, and Upholland.
			Royton	The urban districts of Crompton, Littleborough, Milnrow, Norden, Royton, Wardle, and Whitworth.
			Stretford	The rural district of Barton-upon-Irwell (except the civil parish of Clifton), the part of the rural district of Leigh which consists of the civil parish of Astley, and the urban districts of Irlam, Stretford, and Urmston.
			Waterloo	The urban districts of Great Crosby, Litherland, Little Crosby, and Waterloo-with-Seaforth.
			Westhoughton.	The urban districts of Aspull, Blackrod, Hindley, Horwich, and Westhoughton.
			Widnes	The rural district of Whiston, the municipal borough of Widnes, and the urban districts of Huyton-with-Roby and Prescot.
Leicester	The administrative county of Leicester.	Four	Bosworth	The rural districts of Hinckley and Market Bosworth, the part of the rural district of Ashby-de-la-Zouch which consists of the civil parish of Bardon, and the urban districts of Coalville and Hinckley.
			Harborough	The rural districts of Blaby, Hallaton, Lutterworth, and Market Harborough, and the urban districts of Market Harborough, Oadby, and Wigston Magna.
			Loughborough.	The rural districts of Castle Donington and Loughborough, the part of the rural district of Ashby-de-la-

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Leicester—*continued.*			Loughborough—*continued.*	Zouch which is not included in the Bosworth Division, the municipal borough of Loughborough, and the urban districts of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Ashby Woulds, and Shepshed.
			Melton -	The rural districts of Barrow-upon-Soar, Belvoir, Billesdon, and Melton Mowbray, and the urban districts of Melton Mowbray, Quorndon, and Thurmaston.
Parts of Lindsey.	The administrative county of the parts of Lindsey exclusive of the part thereof comprised in the parliamentary borough of Grimsby.	Four	Brigg -	The rural district of Glanford Brigg, and the urban districts of Barton-upon-Humber, Brigg, Broughton, Brumby and Frodingham, Roxby-cum-Risby, Scunthorpe, and Winterton.
			Gainsborough.	The rural districts of Gainsborough, Isle of Axholme, and Welton, and the urban districts of Crowle and Gainsborough.
			Horncastle -	The rural districts of Horncastle, Sibsey, and Spilsby, and the urban districts of Alford, Horncastle, Skegness, and Woodhall Spa.
			Louth -	The rural districts of Caistor, Grimsby, and Louth, the municipal borough of Louth, and the urban districts of Mablethorpe and Market Rasen.
Middlesex -	The administrative county of Middlesex exclusive of the parts thereof comprised in parliamentary boroughs.	Ten	Acton -	The urban district of Acton.
			Brentford and Chiswick.	The urban districts of Brentford and Chiswick.
			Enfield -	The rural district of South Mimms and the urban district of Enfield.
			Finchley -	The urban districts of Finchley and Friern Barnet.
			Harrow -	The urban districts of Greenford, Hanwell, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Wealdstone, and Wembley.
			Hendon -	The rural district of Hendon, and the urban districts of Hendon and Kingsbury.
			Spelthorne -	The rural district of Staines, and the urban districts of Feltham, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Staines, Sunbury-on-Thames, and Teddington.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Middlesex—*continued.*			Twickenham	The urban districts of Heston and Isleworth and Twickenham.
			Uxbridge -	The rural district of Uxbridge, and the urban districts of Hayes, Ruislip-Northwood, Southall - Norwood, Uxbridge, and Yiewsley.
			Wood Green	The urban districts of Southgate and Wood Green.
Norfolk -	The administrat county of Norfolk.	Five	Eastern -	The rural districts of East and West Flegg, Loddon and Clavering, St. Faith's, Smallburgh, and Blofield (including the area, wholly surrounded by the county borough of Norwich, in which stand the shire hall, county police station and other county buildings), and the urban district of North Walsham.
			King's Lynn	The rural districts of Docking, Freebridge Lynn, King's Lynn, and Marshland (except the civil parishes of Outwell and Upwell), the part of the rural district of Downham which consists of the civil parishes of Wiggenhall St. Germans, Wiggenhall St. Mary the Virgin, Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen, and Wiggenhall St. Peter, the municipal borough of King's Lynn, and the urban districts of New Hunstanton and Walsoken.
			Northern -	The rural districts of Aylsham, Erpingham, and Walsingham, and the urban districts of Cromer, Sheringham, and Wells.
			Southern -	The rural districts of Depwade, Forehoe, Henstead, and Wayland, the part of the rural district of Thetford which is not included in the South-Western Division, and the urban district of Diss.
			South-Western.	The rural districts of Mitford and Launditch and Swaffham, the part of the rural district of Downham which is not included in the King's Lynn Division, the part of the rural district of Marshland which consists of the civil parishes of Outwell and Upwell, the part of the rural district of

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Norfolk—*continued.*			South-Western—*continued.*	Thetford which consists of the civil parishes of Cranwich, Feltwell, Feltwell Anchor, Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Lynford, Methwold, Mundford, Northwold, Santon, Weeting with Bromehill, and West Tofts, the municipal borough of Thetford, and the urban districts of Downham Market, East Dereham, and Swaffham.
Northampton, with the soke of Peterborough.	The administrative counties of Northampton and the soke of Peterborough.	Four	Daventry -	The rural districts of Brackley, Crick, Daventry, Hardingstone, Middleton Cheney, Potterspury, and Towcester, the part of the rural district of Northampton which is not included in the Kettering Division, and the municipal boroughs of Brackley and Daventry.
			Kettering -	The rural districts of Brixworth, Kettering, and Oxendon, the part of the rural district of Northampton which consists of the civil parishes of Great Billing, Little Billing, and Weston Favell, and the urban districts of Desborough, Kettering, and Rothwell.
			Peterborough.	The administrative county of the soke of Peterborough, the rural districts of Easton-on-the-Hill and Gretton, the part of the rural district of Oundle which is within the administrative county of Northampton, that part of the rural district of Thrapston which is within the administrative county of Northampton and is not included in the Wellingborough Division, and the urban district of Oundle.
			Wellingborough.	The rural district of Wellingborough, the part of the rural district of Thrapston which consists of the civil parishes of Chelveston-cum-Caldecott, Hargrave, and Stanwick, the municipal borough of Higham Ferrers, and the urban districts of Finedon, Irthlingborough, Raunds, Rushden, and Wellingborough.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Northumberland.	The administrative county of Northumberland exclusive of the parts thereof comprised in parliamentary boroughs.	Three	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	The rural districts of Alnwick, Belford, Glendale, Norham and Islandshires, and Rothbury, with the Farne Islands, the municipal borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the urban districts of Alnwick, Amble, and Rothbury.
			Hexham -	The rural districts of Bellingham, Haltwhistle, and Hexham, the part of the rural district of Castle Ward which consists of the civil parishes of Bitchfield, Black Heddon, Capheaton, Cheeseburn Grange, East Matfen, Fenwick, Harlow Hill, Hawkwell, Heugh, Ingoe, Kearsley, Kirkheaton, Nesbitt, Ouston, Ryal, Wallridge, and West Matfen, and the urban districts of Hexham and Prudhoe.
			Wansbeck -	The part of the rural district of Castle Ward which is not included in the Hexham Division, the rural district of Morpeth (except the civil parishes of Hepscott, Morpeth Castle, Newminster, and Tranwell), the urban districts of Cramlington, Earsdon, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Newburn, Seaton Delaval, Seghill, and Whitley and Monkseaton, and the part of the administrative county of Northumberland consisting of the Moot Hall and precincts which is wholly surrounded by the county borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Nottingham-	The administrative county of Nottingham.	Five	Bassetlaw -	The rural districts of Blyth and Cuckney, East Retford, and Misterton, the part of the rural district of Skegby which consists of the civil parish of Sookholme, the municipal borough of East Retford, and the urban districts of Warsop and Worksop.
			Broxtowe -	The part of the rural district of Basford which is not included in the Rushcliffe Division, and the urban districts of Arnold, Eastwood, Hucknall, and Kirkby-in-Ashfield.
			Mansfield -	The part of the rural district of Skegby which is not included in the

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Nottingham —*continued.*			Mansfield—*continued.*	Bassetlaw Division, the municipal borough of Mansfield, and the urban districts of Huthwaite, Mansfield Woodhouse, and Sutton-in-Ashfield.
			Newark -	The rural districts of Bingham, Newark, and Southwell, and the municipal borough of Newark.
			Rushcliffe -	The rural districts of Leake and Stapleford, the rural district consisting of the civil parishes of Kingston-upon-Soar and Ratcliffe-upon-Soar, the part of the rural district of Basford which consists of the civil parishes of Awsworth, Barton-in-Fabis, Bilborough, Bradmore, Bunny, Burton Joyce, Clifton-with-Glapton, Colwick, Cossall, Gamston, Gedling, Gotham, Nuthall, Ruddington, South Wilford, Stoke Bardolph, Strelley, Thrumpton, Trowell, and Wollaton, and the urban districts of Beeston, Carlton, and West Bridgford.
Oxford -	The administrative county of Oxford.	Two	Banbury -	The rural districts of Banbury, Chipping Norton, Witney, and Woodstock, the municipal boroughs of Banbury, Chipping Norton, and Woodstock, and the urban district of Witney.
			Henley -	The rural districts of Bicester, Crowmarsh, Culham, Goring, Headington, Henley, and Thame, the municipal borough of Henley-on-Thames, and the urban districts of Bicester, Thame, and Wheatley.
Salop - -	The administrative county of Salop.	Four	Ludlow -	The rural districts of Bridgnorth, Burford, Church Stretton, Cleobury Mortimer, Clun, Ludlow, and Teme, the municipal boroughs of Bishop's Castle, Bridgnorth, and Ludlow, and the urban district of Church Stretton.
			Oswestry -	The rural districts of Drayton, Ellesmere, Oswestry, Wem, and Whitchurch, the municipal borough of Oswestry, and the urban districts of Ellesmere, Market Drayton, Wem, and Whitchurch.
			Shrewsbury	The rural districts of Atcham and Chirbury, and the municipal borough of Shrewsbury.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Salop—*continued.*			The Wrekin	The rural districts of Newport, Shifnal, and Wellington, the municipal borough of Wenlock, and the urban districts of Dawley, Newport, Oakengates, and Wellington.
Somerset -	The administrative county of Somerset.	Six	Bridgwater	The rural districts of Bridgwater and Williton, the municipal borough of Bridgwater, and the urban districts of Burnham-on-Sea, Highbridge, Minehead, and Watchet.
			Frome -	The rural districts of Bath, Clutton, and Keynsham, the part of the rural district of Frome which is not included in the Wells Division, and the urban districts of Frome, Midsomer Norton, and Radstock.
			Taunton -	The rural districts of Dulverton, Taunton, and Wellington, the municipal borough of Taunton, and the urban districts of Wellington and Wiveliscombe.
			Wells -	The rural districts of Shepton Mallet, Wells, and Wincanton, the part of the rural district of Frome which consists of the civil parishes of Cloford, Marston Bigot, Nunney, Wanstrow, Whatley, and Witham Friary, the municipal boroughs of Glastonbury and Wells, and the urban districts of Shepton Mallet and Street.
			Weston-super-Mare.	The rural districts of Axbridge (with Steep Holme Island) and Long Ashton, and the urban districts of Clevedon, Portishead, and Weston-super-Mare.
			Yeovil -	The rural districts of Chard, Langport, and Yeovil, the municipal boroughs of Chard and Yeovil, and the urban districts of Crewkerne and Ilminster.
Stafford -	The administrative county of Stafford (exclusive of the parts thereof comprised in parlia-	Seven	Burton -	The rural districts of Tutbury and Uttoxeter, the part of the rural district of Stafford which consists of the detached part of the civil parish of Colwich which is surrounded by the civil parishes of Blithfield and Colton, the county borough of Burton-upon-Trent, and the urban district of Uttoxeter.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Stafford—*continued.*	mentary boroughs) and the county borough of Burton-upon-Trent.		Cannock -	The rural district of Seisdon, the part of the rural district of Cannock which consists of the civil parishes of Bushbury, Cheslyn Hay, Essington, Great Wyrley, and Hilton, the part of the rural district of Walsall which consists of the civil parish of Bentley, and the urban districts of Brownhills, Cannock, and Tettenhall.
			Kingswinford.	The rural district of Kingswinford, and the urban districts of Amblecote, Brierley Hill, Quarry Bank, and Rowley Regis.
			Leek -	The rural districts of Leek and Stoke-upon-Trent, and the urban districts of Biddulph, Kidsgrove, Leek, and Smallthorne.
			Lichfield -	The rural district of Lichfield, the part of the rural district of Tamworth which is within the administrative county of Stafford, the part of the rural district of Walsall which is not included in the Cannock Division, the municipal boroughs of Lichfield and Tamworth, and the urban districts of Perry Bar and Rugeley.
			Stafford -	The rural district of Gnosall, the rural district consisting of the civil parishes of Blymhill and Weston-under-Lizard, the part of the rural district of Cannock which is not included in the Cannock Division, the rural district of Stafford (except the aforesaid detached part of the civil parish of Colwich), and the municipal borough of Stafford.
			Stone -	The rural districts of Blore Heath, Cheadle, Mayfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Stone, and the urban district of Stone.
East Suffolk	The administrative county of East Suffolk.	Three	Eye -	The rural districts of East Stow, Hartismere, and Hoxne, the part of the rural district of Blything which is not included in the Lowestoft Division, the part of the rural district of Plomesgate which is not included in

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
East Suffolk—*continued.*			Eye—*cont.*	the Woodbridge Division, the municipal borough of Eye, and the urban districts of Halesworth, Leiston-cum-Sizewell, Saxmundham, and Stowmarket.
			Lowestoft -	The rural districts of Mutford and Lothingland and Wangford, the part of the rural district of Blything which consists of the civil parishes of Benacre, Covehithe, Easton Bavents, Frostenden, Henstead, Reydon, South Cove, and Wrentham, the municipal boroughs of Beccles, Lowestoft, and Southwold, and the urban districts of Bungay and Oulton Broad.
			Woodbridge	The rural districts of Bosmere and Claydon, Samford, and Woodbridge, the part of the rural district of Plomesgate which consists of the civil parishes of Blaxhall, Butley, Campsey Ash, Chillesford, Eyke, Gedgrave, Havergate Island, Iken, Orford, Rendlesham, Sudbourne, Tunstall, Wantisden, and Wickham Market, the municipal borough of Aldeburgh, and the urban districts of Felixstowe and Woodbridge.
West Suffolk	The administrative county of West Suffolk.	Two	Bury St. Edmunds.	The rural districts of Brandon, Mildenhall, and Thedwastre, the parts of the rural districts of Moulton and Thingoe which are not included in the Sudbury Division, the municipal borough of Bury St. Edmunds, and the urban district of Newmarket.
			Sudbury -	The rural districts of Clare, Cosford, and Melford, the part of the rural district of Moulton which consists of the civil parishes of Lidgate and Ousden, the part of the rural district of Thingoe which consists of the civil parishes of Bradfield Combust, Bradfield St. Claire, Bradfield St. George, Brockley, Chedburgh, Chevington, Depden, Great Welnetham, Hargrave, Hawsteau, Little Welnetham, Rede, Stanningfield, and Whepstead, the municipal borough of Sudbury, and the urban districts of Glemsford, Hadleigh, and Haverhill.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Surrey -	The administrative county of Surrey exclusive of the parts thereof comprised in parliamentary boroughs.	Seven	Chertsey -	The rural district of Chertsey, and the urban districts of Chertsey, East and West Molesey, Egham, Esher and the Dittons, Walton-upon-Thames, and Weybridge.
			Eastern -	The rural district of Godstone and the urban districts of Caterham and Coulsdon and Purley.
			Epsom -	The rural district of Epsom, and the urban districts of Epsom, Leatherhead, and Sutton.
			Farnham -	The rural district of Farnham, the part of the rural district of Guildford which consists of the civil parish of Pirbright, and the urban districts of Farnham, Frimley, Windlesham, and Woking.
			Guildford -	The rural district of Hambledon, the rural district of Guildford (except the civil parish of Pirbright), the municipal boroughs of Guildford and Godalming, and the urban district of Haslemere.
			Mitcham -	The urban districts of Beddington and Wallington, Carshalton, and Mitcham.
			Reigate -	The rural districts of Dorking and Reigate, the municipal borough of Reigate, and the urban district of Dorking.
East Sussex	The administrative county of East Sussex (exclusive of the part thereof comprised in the parliamentary borough of Brighton) and the county borough of Eastbourne.	Four	Eastbourne	The rural district of Eastbourne, the part of the rural district of Hailsham which consists of the civil parishes of Arlington, Chalvington, Chiddingly, Hailsham, Hellingly, Laughton, and Ripe, and the county borough of Eastbourne.
			East Grinstead.	The rural districts of Cuckfield, East Grinstead, and Uckfield, and the urban districts of Burgess Hill, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Hayward's Heath, and Uckfield.
			Lewes -	The rural districts of Chailey, Newhaven, and Steyning East, the municipal borough of Lewes, and the urban districts of Newhaven, Portslade-by-Sea, and Seaford.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
East Sussex —*continued.*			Rye - -	The rural districts of Battle, Hastings, Rye, and Ticehurst, the part of the rural district of Hailsham which is not included in the Eastbourne Division, the municipal boroughs of Bexhill and Rye, and the urban district of Battle.
West Sussex	The administrative county of West Sussex.	Two	Chichester	The rural districts of East Preston, Midhurst, Petworth, Westbourne, and Westhampnett, the municipal boroughs of Arundel and Chichester, and the urban districts of Bognor and Littlehampton.
			Horsham and Worthing.	The rural districts of Horsham, Steyning West, and Thakeham, the municipal borough of Worthing, and the urban districts of Horsham, Shoreham-by-Sea, and Southwick.
Warwick -	The administrative county of Warwick.	Four	Nuneaton -	The rural districts of Atherstone, Coventry, Foleshill, and Nuneaton, the municipal borough of Nuneaton, and the urban district of Bulkington.
			Rugby -	The rural districts of Farnborough, Monks Kirby, Rugby, and Southam, the part of the rural district of Brailes which is not included in the Warwick and Leamington Division, the part of the rural district of Stratford-on-Avon which consists of the civil parishes of Charlcote, Combrook, Compton Verney, Eatington, Kineton, Loxley, Moreton Morrell, Newbold Pacey, Wellesbourne Hastings, and Wellesbourne Mountford, and the urban district of Rugby.
			Tamworth -	The rural districts of Meriden and Solihull, the part of the rural district of Tamworth which is within the administrative county of Warwick, and the municipal borough of Sutton Coldfield.
			Warwick and Leamington.	The rural districts of Alcester and Warwick, the part of the rural district of Brailes which consists of the civil parishes of Ilmington and Stretton-on-Fosse, the part of the

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Warwick—*continued.*			Warwick and Leamington—*continued.*	rural district of Stratford-on-Avon which is not included in the Rugby Division, the municipal boroughs of Royal Leamington Spa, Stratford-on-Avon, and Warwick, and the urban district of Kenilworth.
Westmorland	The administrative county of Westmorland.	One	——	——
Wilts - -	The administrative county of Wilts.	Five	Chippenham	The rural districts of Calne, Chippenham, and Malmesbury, the rural district of Cricklade and Wootton Bassett (except the detached part of the civil parish of Lydiard Tregoze which is wholly surrounded by the civil parishes of Broad Hinton and Wroughton), the part of the rural district of Tetbury which is within the administrative county of Wilts, and the municipal boroughs of Calne, Chippenham, and Malmesbury.
			Devizes -	The rural districts of Devizes, Marlborough, Pewsey, and Ramsbury, the part of the rural district of Highworth which consists of the civil parishes of Bishopstone, Chisledon, Liddington, Little Hinton, Wanborough, and Wroughton, the aforesaid detached part of the civil parish of Lydiard Tregoze, and the municipal boroughs of Devizes and Marlborough.
			Salisbury -	The rural districts of Amesbury, Salisbury, Tisbury, and Wilton, and the municipal boroughs of Salisbury and Wilton.
			Swindon -	The part of the rural district of Highworth which is not included in the Devizes Division, and the municipal borough of Swindon.
			Westbury -	The rural districts of Bradford-on-Avon, Melksham, Mere, Warminster, and Westbury and Whorwellsdown, and the urban districts of Bradford-on-Avon, Melksham, Trowbridge, Warminster, and Westbury.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Worcester -	The administrative county of Worcester.	Four	Bewdley -	The rural districts of Martley, Rock, Tenbury, and Upton-upon-Severn, the part of the rural district of Tewkesbury which consists of the civil parishes of Chaceley and Pendock, the rural district which consists of the civil parishes of Redmarley D'Abitôt and Staunton, the municipal borough of Bewdley, and the urban districts of Malvern and Stourport.
			Evesham -	The rural districts of Droitwich, Evesham, Feckenham, Pershore, and Shipston-on-Stour, the parts of the rural districts of Stow-on-the-Wold and Winchcomb which are within the administrative county of Worcester, the part of the rural district of Tewkesbury which consists of the civil parishes of Bredon, Bredon's Norton, Conderton, Overbury, and Teddington, and the municipal boroughs of Droitwich and Evesham.
			Kidderminster.	The rural districts of Bromsgrove and Kidderminster, the municipal borough of Kidderminster, and the urban districts of Bromsgrove, North Bromsgrove, and Redditch.
			Stourbridge	The rural district of Halesowen, the municipal borough of Stourbridge, and the urban districts of Lye and Wollescote and Oldbury.
York, East Riding.	The administrative county of York, East Riding.	Three	Buckrose -	The rural districts of Bridlington, Driffield, Norton, and Sherburn, the municipal borough of Bridlington, and the urban districts of Filey, Great Driffield, and Norton.
			Holderness	The rural districts of Patrington and Skirlaugh, the part of the rural district of Beverley which is not included in the Howdenshire Division, the part of the rural district of Sculcoates which consists of the civil parishes of Preston and Sutton, the municipal boroughs of Beverley and Hedon, and the urban districts of Cottingham, Hornsea, and Withernsea.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
York, East Riding—*continued.*			Howdenshire	The rural districts of Escrick, Howden, Pocklington, and Riccall, the part of the rural district of Beverley which consists of the civil parishes of Brantingham, Ellerker, Elloughton-with-Brough, and South Cave, the part of the rural district of Sculcoates which is not included in the Holderness Division, and the urban districts of Hessle and Pocklington.
York, North Riding.	The administrative county of York, North Riding, exclusive of the part thereof comprised in the parliamentary borough of Stockton-on-Tees.	Four	Cleveland -	The rural district of Middlesbrough, the part of the rural district of Guisborough which is not included in the Scarborough and Whitby Division, and the urban districts of Eston, Guisborough, Hinderwell, Loftus, Redcar, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, and Skelton and Brotton.
			Richmond -	The rural districts of Aysgarth, Bedale, Croft, Leyburn, Northallerton, Reeth, Richmond, Startforth, and Stokesley, the municipal borough of Richmond, and the urban districts of Kirklington-cum-Upsland, Masham, and Northallerton.
			Scarborough and Whitby.	The rural districts of Scarborough and Whitby, the part of the rural district of Guisborough which consists of the civil parishes of Commondale, Danby, and Westerdale, the part of the rural district of Pickering which consists of the civil parishes of Allerston, Ebberston, Kingthorpe, Levisham, Lockton, Marishes, Newton, Thornton Dale, and Wilton, the municipal borough of Scarborough, and the urban districts of Pickering, Scalby, and Whitby.
			Thirsk and Malton.	The rural districts of Easingwold, Flaxton, Helmsley, Kirkby Moorside, Malton, Thirsk, and Wath, the part of the rural district of Pickering which is not included in the Scarborough and Whitby Division, and the urban district of Malton.

NINTH SCHEDULE—Part II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) England, excluding Monmouthshire—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
York, West Riding.	The administrative county of York, West Riding, exclusive of the parts thereof comprised in parliamentary boroughs.	Nineteen	Barkston Ash.	The rural districts of Bishopthorpe, Selby, Tadcaster, and Wetherby, the part of the rural district of Great Ouseburn which consists of the civil parishes of Acomb, Hessay, Knapton, Moor Monkton, Nether Poppleton, Rufforth, and Upper Poppleton, and the urban districts of Garforth and Selby.
			Colne Valley	The urban districts of Farnley Tyas, Golcar, Holme, Holmfirth, Honley, Linthwaite, Marsden, Meltham, New Mill, Saddleworth, Scammonden, Slaithwaite, South Crosland, Springhead, and Thurstonland.
			Doncaster -	The municipal borough of Doncaster, and the urban districts of Adwick-le-Street and Bentley-with-Arksey.
			Don Valley	The rural districts of Doncaster and Thorne, and the urban districts of Mexborough and Tickhill.
			Elland -	The rural district of Halifax (except the civil parish of Norland), the municipal borough of Brighouse, and the urban districts of Clayton, Elland, Greetland, Hipperholme, Queensbury, Shelf, Southowram, and Stainland.
			Hemsworth	The rural district of Hemsworth, the part of the rural district of Barnsley which is not included in the Wentworth Division, and the urban districts of Cudworth and Royston.
			Keighley -	The rural district of Keighley, the municipal borough of Keighley, and the urban districts of Denholme, Haworth, Oakworth, Oxenhope, and Silsden.
			Normanton	The urban districts of Altofts, Castleford, Featherstone, Methley, Normanton, and Whitwood.
			Penistone -	The rural districts of Penistone and Wortley, and the urban districts of Clayton West, Denby and Cumberworth, Gunthwaite and Ingbirchworth, Hoyland Swaine, Kirkburton,

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
York, West Riding—*continued.*			Penistone—*continued.*	Penistone, Shelley, Shepley, Skelmanthorpe, Stocksbridge, and Thurlstone.
			Pontefract	The rural districts of Goole and Pontefract, the municipal borough of Pontefract, and the urban districts of Goole and Knottingley.
			Pudsey and Otley.	The part of the rural district of Wharfedale which is not included in the Shipley Division, the municipal borough of Pudsey, and the urban districts of Burley-in-Wharfedale, Calverley, Farsley, Horsforth, Ilkley, Otley, and Rawdon.
			Ripon -	The rural districts of Knaresborough, Pateley Bridge, and Ripon, the part of the rural district of Great Ouseburn which is not included in the Barkston Ash Division, the municipal boroughs of Harrogate and Ripon, and the urban district of Knaresborough.
			Rother Valley.	The rural district of Kiveton Park, the part of the rural district of Rotherham which is not included in the Wentworth Division, and the urban districts of Handsworth and Swinton.
			Rothwell -	The rural districts of Hunslet and Wakefield, and the urban districts of Ardsley East and West, Emley, Flockton, Horbury, Rothwell, and Stanley.
			Shipley -	The part of the rural district of Wharfedale which consists of the civil parishes of Esholt, Hawksworth, and Menston, and the urban districts of Baildon, Bingley, Guiseley, Shipley, and Yeadon.
			Skipton -	The rural districts of Bowland, Sedbergh, Settle, and Skipton, and the urban districts of Barnoldswick, Earby, and Skipton.
			Sowerby -	The rural district of Todmorden, the part of the rural district of Halifax which consists of the civil parish of Norland, the municipal

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(1) ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
York, West Riding—*continued.*			Sowerby—*continued.*	borough of Todmorden, and the urban districts of Barkisland, Hebden Bridge, Luddenden Foot, Midgley, Mytholmroyd, Rishworth, Sowerby, Sowerby Bridge, and Soyland.
			Spen Valley.	The urban districts of Birkenshaw, Birstal, Drighlington, Gildersome, Heckmondwike, Hunsworth, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Mirfield, Spenborough, and Whitley Upper.
			Wentworth.	The part of the rural district of Barnsley which consists of the civil parishes of Billingley and Stainborough, the part of the rural district of Rotherham which consists of the civil parishes of Brampton Bierlow and Wentworth, and the urban districts of Bolton-upon-Dearne, Darfield, Dodworth, Hoyland Nether, Thurnscoe, Wath-upon-Dearne, Wombwell, and Worsborough.

(2) WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Anglesey	The administrative county of Anglesey.	One	—	—
Brecon and Radnor.	The administrative counties of Brecon and Radnor.	One	—	—
Cardigan	The administrative county of Cardigan.	One	—	—
Carmarthen	The administrative county of Carmarthen.	Two	Carmarthen	The rural districts of Carmarthen, Llandovery, Llanybyther, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and Whitland, the part of the rural district of Llandilofawr which is not included in the Llanelly Division, the municipal boroughs of

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(2) WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Carmarthen—*continued.*			Carmarthen —*cont.*	Carmarthen, Kidwelly, and Llandovery, and the urban districts of Llandilo and Newcastle Emlyn.
			Llanelly -	The rural district of Llanelly, the part of the rural district of Llandilofawr which consists of the civil parishes of Bettws, Llandybie, and Quarter Bach, and the part of the civil parish of Llandilo Rural which comprises Ward I. of that parish as formed by the order of the county council of Carmarthen dated the 23rd day of October 1894, the municipal borough of Llanelly, and the urban districts of Ammanford, Burry Port, and Cwmamman.
Carnarvon -	The administrative county of Carnarvon exclusive of the part thereof comprised in the Carnarvon District of Boroughs and inclusive of Bardsey Island.	One	——	——
Denbigh -	The administrative county of Denbigh.	Two	Denbigh -	The rural districts of Llangollen, Llanrwst, Llansilin, Ruthin, St. Asaph (Denbigh), and Uwchaled, the rural district of Glan Conway consisting of the civil parishes of Llanelian yn Rhôs and Llansantffraid Glan Conway, the part of the rural district of Chirk which is not included in the Wrexham Division, the municipal boroughs of Denbigh and Ruthin, and the urban districts of Abergele and Pensarn, Colwyn Bay and Colwyn, Llangollen, and Llanrwst.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(2) WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Denbigh—*continued.*			Wrexham -	The rural district of Wrexham, the part of the rural district of Chirk which consists of the civil parish of Chirk, and the municipal borough of Wrexham.
Flint - -	The administrative county of Flint.	One	——	——
Glamorgan -	The administrative county of Glamorgan exclusive of the parts thereof comprised in parliamentary boroughs.	Seven	Aberavon -	The part of the rural district of Neath which consists of the civil parishes of Baglan Higher, Baglan Lower, Michaelston Higher, and Michaelston Lower, the part of the rural district of Penybont which consists of the civil parishes of Kenfig, Pyle, Sker, Tythegston Higher, and Tythegston Lower, the municipal borough of Aberavon, and the urban districts of Briton Ferry, Glencorwg, Margam, and Porthcawl.
			Caerphilly -	The urban districts of Caerphilly and Gelligaer.
			Gower -	The rural districts of Gower and Swansea, and the urban district of Oystermouth.
			Llandaff and Barry.	The rural district of Llandaff and Dinas Powis, and the urban district of Barry.
			Neath -	The rural district of Pontardawe, the part of the rural district of Neath which is not included in the Aberavon Division, and the municipal borough of Neath.
			Ogmore -	The part of the rural district of Penybont which is not included in the Aberavon Division, and the urban districts of Bridgend, Maesteg, and Ogmore and Garw.
			Pontypridd	The rural districts of Cowbridge and Llantrisant and Llantwitfardre, the municipal borough of Cowbridge, and the urban district of Pontypridd.
Merioneth -	The administrative county of Merioneth.	One	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(2) WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Monmouth -	The administrative county of Monmouth.	Five	Abertillery	The urban districts of Abercarn, Abertillery, and Nantyglo and Blaina.
			Bedwellty	The part of the rural district of St. Mellons which consists of the civil parish of Rogerstone, and the urban districts of Bedwas and Machen, Bedwellty, Mynyddislwyn, and Risca.
			Ebbw Vale	The urban districts of Ebbw Vale, Rhymney, and Tredegar.
			Monmouth -	The rural districts of Abergavenny, Chepstow, Magor, Monmouth, and Pontypool, the rural district of St. Mellons (except the civil parish of Rogerstone), the municipal boroughs of Abergavenny and Monmouth, and the urban districts of Caerleon, Chepstow, and Usk.
			Pontypool -	The urban districts of Abersychan, Blaenavon, Llanfrechfa Upper, Llantarnam, Panteg, and Pontypool.
Montgomery	The administrative county of Montgomery.	One	——	——
Pembroke -	The administrative county of Pembroke.	One	——	——

(3) SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen and Kincardine.	The counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, inclusive of all burghs situated therein except the county of the city of Aberdeen and the	Three	Central -	The county districts of Aberdeen, Ellon, Garioch, and Huntly, inclusive of the burghs of Ellon, Inverurie, Kintore, Old Meldrum, and Huntly.
			Eastern -	The county districts of Deer and Turriff, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.
			Kincardine and Western.	The county of Kincardine, inclusive of all burghs situated therein except the burgh of Inverbervie and that portion of the county of the city of Aberdeen which is situated within the

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(3) SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Aberdeen and Kincardine — *cont.*	burgh of Inverbervie.		Kincardine and Western— *continued.*	said county of Kincardine, together with the county districts of Alford and Deeside, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.
Argyll -	The county of Argyll, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.	One	——	——
Ayr and Bute	The counties of Ayr and Bute, inclusive of all burghs situated therein except the burghs of Ayr, Ardrossan, Irvine, Prestwick, Saltcoats, and Troon.	Three	Bute and Northern.	The county of Bute, inclusive of all burghs situated therein, and the county district of Northern Ayr, inclusive of all burghs situated therein except in so far as included in the Ayr District of Burghs.
			Kilmarnock	The county district of Kilmarnock, inclusive of all burghs situated therein except in so far as included in the Ayr District of Burghs.
			South Ayrshire.	The county districts of Ayr and Carrick, inclusive of all burghs situated therein except in so far as included in the Ayr District of Burghs.
Banff - -	The county of Banff, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.	One	——	——
Berwick and Haddington.	The counties of Berwick and Haddington, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.	One	——	——
Caithness and Sutherland.	The counties of Caithness and Sutherland, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.	One	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—Part II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(3) Scotland—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Dumbarton -	The county of Dumbarton, inclusive of all burghs situated therein except the burghs of Dumbarton and Clydebank.	One	——	——
Dumfries -	The county of Dumfries, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.	One	——	——
Fife - -	The county of Fife, inclusive of all burghs situated therein except the burghs of Dunfermline, Cowdenbeath, Inverkeithing, Lochgelly, Kirkcaldy, Buckhaven Methil and Innerleven, Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn.	Two	Eastern -	The Cupar and St. Andrews County Districts, inclusive of all burghs situated therein, together with the burgh of Leven and so much of the Kirkcaldy County District as is contained within the extra-burghal portion of the parish of Scoonie and the parish of Kennoway.
			Western -	The Dunfermline County District, inclusive of all burghs situated therein except in so far as included in the Dunfermline District of Burghs, together with so much of the Kirkcaldy County District, inclusive of all burghs situated therein, as is included neither in the Eastern Division nor in the Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy Districts of Burghs.
Forfar -	The county of Forfar, inclusive of all burghs situated therein except the county of the city of Dundee and the burghs	One	——	——

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(3) SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Forfar—*cont.*	of Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Forfar.			
Galloway -	The counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.	One	——	——
Inverness and Ross and Cromarty.	The counties of Inverness and Ross and Cromarty, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.	Three	Inverness -	The county of Inverness, inclusive of all burghs situated therein, except in so far as contained within the Western Isles Division.
			Ross and Cromarty.	The county of Ross and Cromarty, inclusive of all burghs situated therein, except in so far as contained within the Western Isles Division.
			Western Isles.	So much of the county of Ross and Cromarty as is contained within the Lews County District, inclusive of the burgh of Stornoway, together with so much of the county of Inverness as is contained within the Harris County District, the North Uist County District, and the South Uist County District.
Lanark -	The county of Lanark, inclusive of all burghs situated therein except the county of the city of Glasgow and so much of the burgh of Renfrew as is contained within the parish of Govan.	Seven	Bothwell -	The part of the Middle Ward County District which is contained within the parishes of Old Monkland and Bothwell, exclusive of all burghs or portions of burghs situated therein.
			Coatbridge	The burghs of Coatbridge and Airdrie.
			Hamilton -	The burgh of Hamilton and the part of the Middle Ward County District which is contained within the extra-burghal portion of the parish of Hamilton and the parish of Dalserf.
			Lanark -	The Upper Ward County District, inclusive of all burghs situated therein, together with the part of the Middle Ward County District which is contained within the parishes of

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(3) SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Lanark—*cont.*			Lanark—*cont.*	Avondale, East Kilbride, Glassford, and Stonehouse.
			Motherwell	The burghs of Motherwell and Wishaw, together with the part of the Middle Ward County District which is contained within the extra-burghal portion of the parish of Dalziel.
			Northern -	The parts of the Lower Ward and Middle Ward County Districts which are contained within the parishes of Glasgow, Cadder, New Monkland, Shotts, and Cambusnethan, exclusive of any burghs or portions of burghs situated therein.
			Rutherglen	The burgh of Rutherglen and the parts of the Lower Ward and Middle Ward County Districts which are contained within the parishes of Carmunnock, Cambuslang, and Blantyre, and the extra-burghal portion of the parish of Rutherglen.
Linlithgow -	The county of Linlithgow, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.	One	——	——
Midlothian and Peebles.	The counties of Midlothian and Peebles, inclusive of all burghs situated therein, except the county of the city of Edinburgh and the burghs of Leith and Musselburgh.	Two	Northern -	The Calder and Suburban County Districts, the burgh of Dalkeith, and that part of the Lasswade County District which is included in the extra-burghal portions of the parishes of Dalkeith and Inveresk.
			Peebles and Southern.	The county of Peebles with all the burghs situated therein, and the Gala Water and Lasswade County Districts of Midlothian (except that part of the latter district which is included in the Northern Division as above) with all burghs situated therein except the burghs of Dalkeith and Musselburgh.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(3) SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Moray and Nairn.	The counties of Elgin and Nairn, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.	One	——	——
Orkney and Zetland.	The counties of Orkney and Zetland, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.	One	——	——
Perth and Kinross.	The counties of Perth and Kinross, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.	Two	Kinross and Western.	The county of Kinross, inclusive of the burgh of Kinross, together with so much of the county of Perth as is contained within the Central, Highland and Western County Districts, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.
			Perth	So much of the county of Perth as is contained within the Eastern or Blairgowrie and Perth County Districts, inclusive of the city of Perth and all burghs situated within the said county districts.
Renfrew -	The county of Renfrew, inclusive of all burghs situated therein, except the burghs of Greenock and Paisley, together with so much of the burgh of Renfrew as is contained	Two	Eastern -	The Upper County District, inclusive of all burghs situated therein, except the burghs of Paisley and Johnstone, together with so much of the burgh of Renfrew as is contained within the parish of Govan in the county of Lanark.
			Western -	The Lower County District, inclusive of all burghs situated therein, except the burgh of Greenock, together with the burgh of Johnstone.

NINTH SCHEDULE—PART II.—*continued*

PARLIAMENTARY COUNTIES—*continued.*

(3) SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of Parliamentary County.	Contents of Parliamentary County.	Total Number of Members for Parliamentary County.	Names of Divisions of Parliamentary County.	Contents or Boundaries of Divisions.
Renfrew—*cont.*	within the parish of Govan in the county of Lanark.			
Roxburgh and Selkirk.	The counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, inclusive of all burghs situated therein.	One	——	——
Stirling and Clackmannan.	The counties of Stirling and Clackmannan, inclusive of all burghs situated therein, except the burghs of Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth.	Two	Clackmannan and Eastern.	The county of Clackmannan, inclusive of all burghs situated therein, together with the Eastern County District of the county of Stirling, exclusive of the burghs of Falkirk and Grangemouth.
			Western	The Central and Western County Districts of the county of Stirling, inclusive of all burghs situated therein, but exclusive of the burgh of Stirling.

PART III.

UNIVERSITIES.

Description of University Constituency.	Number of Members.
England and Wales :—	
The University of Oxford	2
The University of Cambridge	2
The University of London	1
The University of Wales	1
The University of Durham, the Victoria University of Manchester, the University of Liverpool, the University of Leeds, the University of Sheffield, the University of Birmingham, and the University of Bristol	2
Scotland :—	
The University of St. Andrews, the University of Glasgow, the University of Aberdeen, and the University of Edinburgh	3