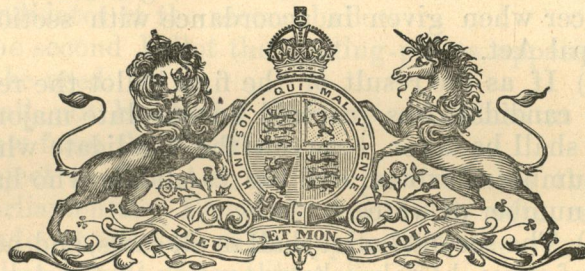


New South Wales.



ANNO PRIMO

GEORGI V REGIS.

Act No. 18, 1910.

An Act to amend the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906 ; and for other purposes. [Assented to, 31st August, 1910.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Parliamentary Elections Short title. (Second Ballot) Act, 1910."

This Act shall be construed with the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906.

A

Second

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

Second Ballot.

Elected candidate
must receive an
absolute majority of
votes.

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Principal Act, no candidate shall at any election be deemed to be elected for any electoral district as the result of the ballot taken at the poll under the Principal Act (hereinafter called the first ballot) unless he has received an absolute majority of votes.

(2) The expression "absolute majority of votes" means a number of valid votes greater than one-half of the number of all the valid votes recorded at the election, including the casting-vote of the returning officer when given in accordance with section ninety-eight of the Principal Act.

Second ballot.

3. (1) If as the result of the first ballot the returning officer finds that no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, a second ballot shall be taken between the candidate who has received the highest number of votes and the candidate who has received the next highest number of votes.

(2) The second ballot shall in all cases, and notwithstanding any equality of votes, be taken between two candidates only.

(3) If no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, but two or more candidates have received the same number of votes, and it is necessary for the purposes of a second ballot to determine the order of precedence of those candidates, the returning officer shall determine the order of their precedence by giving such casting vote or votes as may be necessary for this purpose to such of those candidates as he thinks fit, and the candidates at the second ballot shall be determined accordingly.

Date of second
ballot.

4. (1) Except in the electoral districts mentioned in Schedule One hereto, the second ballot shall be taken on the seventh day after the close of the poll on the first ballot.

(2) In the electoral districts mentioned in the said Schedule hereto, the second ballot shall be taken on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in the Gazette, not being less than fourteen nor more than twenty-one days after the close of the poll on the first ballot.

(3) The electoral districts referred to in the said Schedule are the electoral districts as notified by the Electoral Districts Commissioners.

Notification of
second ballot.

5. When the returning officer finds as the result of the first ballot that a second ballot is required in accordance with the foregoing provisions, he shall thereupon make a public declaration to that effect in the form contained in Schedule Two hereto, and shall as soon as practicable thereafter give public notice in such newspaper or newspapers circulating in the electoral district, as he thinks fit, of the day on which the second ballot is to be taken, and of the names of candidates at that ballot.

6.

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

6. (1) The candidate who at the second ballot receives the higher number of votes shall be declared to be elected. Election of candidate at second ballot.

(2) If at the second ballot the candidates receive an equal number of votes, the returning officer shall give his casting vote in favor of one of the candidates, and that candidate shall be declared to be elected accordingly.

7. For the purpose of the second ballot, the returning officer shall cause ballot-papers to be printed in accordance with the provisions of section forty-five of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, save that those papers shall contain the names of those persons only who are candidates at the second ballot. Ballot-papers.

8. At the second ballot the polling-places appointed for the first ballot shall be used. Polling-places.

9. It shall not be lawful for any candidate at the second ballot to withdraw from the election. Candidate may not withdraw from second ballot.

10. Subject to this Act, all the provisions of the Principal Act and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, with respect to a ballot or poll under those Acts shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to a ballot or poll under this Act. Application of Principal and the 1906 Acts.

11. When in any election a second ballot is required to be taken by virtue of this Act, the time for the return of the writ may, by proclamation of the Governor in the Gazette, be extended to any day within ten days after the close of the poll on the second ballot, anything to the contrary in the Principal Act or in the tenor of the writ notwithstanding. Return of writ.

12. Nothing in the above provisions shall affect the right of a person under Part VII of the Principal Act to present an electoral petition in respect of any first ballot, or the powers of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in respect of any such petition; and the provisions of the said Part shall, with the necessary modifications, extend and apply to every second ballot as in the case of a first ballot. Electoral petition.

PART II.

Revision courts before general election.

13. A revision court consisting of any stipendiary or police magistrate shall, before every general election, be held in each district to revise the supplemental rolls for such district on a day and at a place to be proclaimed not sooner than twelve days nor later than eighteen days after the issue of the writs. Revision courts before general election.

14. The registrar and such deputy-registrars as there may be within each district shall as soon as practicable after the day of the issue of the writs exhibit at their respective offices, and at such other places within the district as the chief electoral officer directs, the said supplemental rolls for the polling-places of which they have charge. Exhibition of lists.

15.

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

Objections.

15. (1) Any person may, by writing in duplicate, object to any name on the supplemental roll on any of the following grounds:—

- (a) That the person named is not qualified to have his name on the roll.
- (b) That the person named does not reside or have his principal place of abode in the district.

(2) Every such objection must be lodged with the registrar or deputy-registrar, on whose roll the name objected to appears, within seven days before the holding of the revision court, and the duplicate copy of such objection shall forthwith be sent by such registrar or deputy-registrar to the person whose name has been objected to.

(3) Such registrar and deputy-registrar shall as early as possible, and at least three days before the sitting of the revision court, exhibit at their respective offices, and at such other places within the district as the chief electoral officer directs, a list of the names of all persons against whom objections have been so lodged.

Powers of revision court.

16. The revision court shall strike out or refuse to enrol the names of any person shown—

- (a) to be dead;
- (b) not to be qualified to have his name placed on the roll;
- (c) to be disqualified;
- (d) not to reside or to have his principal place of abode in the district;

and shall correct mistakes and supply omissions.

Hearing before court.

17. (1) The objector and the person whose name is objected to may appear before the revision court and be heard. If the objector or his agent does not appear the objection shall be deemed to be invalid.

(2) If any objection is not established the court may award to the person whose name is objected to a reasonable sum not exceeding five pounds for costs, and such person may recover the sum so awarded in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to him by the objector: Provided that, where the objector is the registrar, deputy or assistant registrar, or any officer of police, this subsection shall not apply.

Documents to be forwarded to the court.

18. The registrar and deputy registrar shall forward to the revision court, prior to the day proclaimed for the holding of such court, all documents in their possession relating to the objections lodged as aforesaid against persons whose names appear on the supplemental rolls for the districts of which they have charge.

Amendment of Principal Act.

19. The Principal Act is amended as follows:—

- (a) Subsection one of section twenty-one of the Principal Act is amended by inserting after "continuous period of one year" the following words:—"or who has resided or had his principal place of abode within the Commonwealth of Australia for

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

a continuous period of one year, and has, during six months at least of such period, resided or had his principal place of abode in New South Wales."

(b) Section fifty-one, omit "thirty-fifth" and substitute "forty-fifth"

(c) Section fifty-six, omit "eighteenth" substitute "twenty-eighth"

20. The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, is amended in section thirteen by the omission of the words "proclaimed in that behalf." Amendment of s. 13 of 1906 Act.

21. If the boundaries of any electoral district become altered by virtue of any proclamation issued under the authority of the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909, the provisions of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, and of this Act, shall apply as fully in respect of the reduced area as to the original electoral district before the alteration of such boundaries. Application of Electoral Acts where boundaries of districts are altered under Seat of Government Acceptance Act.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE ONE.

Albury	Clyde, The	Hawkesbury, The	Richmond, The
Allowrie	Cobar	Lachlan, The	Rous
Armidale	Cootamundra	Liverpool Plains	Sherbrooke
Ashburnham	Corowa	Macquarie, The	Singleton
Bathurst	Darling, The	Monaro	Sturt
Bega	Deniliquin	Mudgee	Tamworth
Belubula	Durham	Murray, The	Tenterfield
Bingara	Gloucester	Murrumbidgee, The	Upper Hunter, The
Blayney	Gough	Namoi, The	Wollondilly
Burrangong	Goulburn	Northumberland	Wollongong
Camden	Gwydir, The	Orange	Wynyard
Castlereagh, The	Hartley	Queanbeyan	Yass
Clarence, The	Hastings and Macleay	Raleigh	

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

SCHEDULE TWO.

Declaration of result of poll and notification of second ballot.

I, A.B., returning officer of the Electoral district of _____, do hereby declare the result of the poll taken on the _____ day of _____, 19____, for the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly for the said district to be as follows:—

Candidates.

Votes polled.

Total number of votes polled..... _____

Absolute majority required _____

Number of votes rejected as informal ... _____

And I further declare that, as no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, a second ballot will be taken.

(Signed)

Returning Officer.

By Authority : WILLIAM APPELGATE GULLICK, Government Printer, Sydney, 1910.

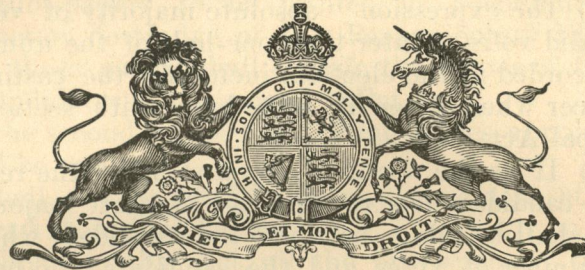
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I Certify that this PUBLIC BILL, which originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, has finally passed the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 19 August, 1910.* }

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

New South Wales.



ANNO PRIMO

GEORGII V REGIS.

Act No. 18, 1910.

An Act to amend the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906; and for other purposes. [Assented to, 31st August, 1910.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Parliamentary Elections Short title. (Second Ballot) Act, 1910."

This Act shall be construed with the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906. *Second*

I have examined this Bill, and find it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses.

JOHN J. COHEN,
Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly.

*Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).**Second Ballot.*

Elected candidate
must receive an
absolute majority of
votes.

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Principal Act, no candidate shall at any election be deemed to be elected for any electoral district as the result of the ballot taken at the poll under the Principal Act (hereinafter called the first ballot) unless he has received an absolute majority of votes.

(2) The expression "absolute majority of votes" means a number of valid votes greater than one-half of the number of all the valid votes recorded at the election, including the casting-vote of the returning officer when given in accordance with section ninety-eight of the Principal Act.

Second ballot.

3. (1) If as the result of the first ballot the returning officer finds that no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, a second ballot shall be taken between the candidate who has received the highest number of votes and the candidate who has received the next highest number of votes.

(2) The second ballot shall in all cases, and notwithstanding any equality of votes, be taken between two candidates only.

(3) If no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, but two or more candidates have received the same number of votes, and it is necessary for the purposes of a second ballot to determine the order of precedence of those candidates, the returning officer shall determine the order of their precedence by giving such casting vote or votes as may be necessary for this purpose to such of those candidates as he thinks fit, and the candidates at the second ballot shall be determined accordingly.

Date of second
ballot.

4. (1) Except in the electoral districts mentioned in Schedule One hereto, the second ballot shall be taken on the seventh day after the close of the poll on the first ballot.

(2) In the electoral districts mentioned in the said Schedule hereto, the second ballot shall be taken on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in the Gazette, not being less than fourteen nor more than twenty-one days after the close of the poll on the first ballot.

(3) The electoral districts referred to in the said Schedule are the electoral districts as notified by the Electoral Districts Commissioners.

Notification of
second ballot.

5. When the returning officer finds as the result of the first ballot that a second ballot is required in accordance with the foregoing provisions, he shall thereupon make a public declaration to that effect in the form contained in Schedule Two hereto, and shall as soon as practicable thereafter give public notice in such newspaper or newspapers circulating in the electoral district, as he thinks fit, of the day on which the second ballot is to be taken, and of the names of candidates at that ballot.

6.

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

6. (1) The candidate who at the second ballot receives the higher number of votes shall be declared to be elected. Election of candidate at second ballot.

(2) If at the second ballot the candidates receive an equal number of votes, the returning officer shall give his casting vote in favor of one of the candidates, and that candidate shall be declared to be elected accordingly.

7. For the purpose of the second ballot, the returning officer shall cause ballot-papers to be printed in accordance with the provisions of section forty-five of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, save that those papers shall contain the names of those persons only who are candidates at the second ballot. Ballot-papers.

8. At the second ballot the polling-places appointed for the first ballot shall be used. Polling-places.

9. It shall not be lawful for any candidate at the second ballot to withdraw from the election. Candidate may not withdraw from second ballot.

10. Subject to this Act, all the provisions of the Principal Act and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, with respect to a ballot or poll under those Acts shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to a ballot or poll under this Act. Application of Principal and the 1906 Acts.

11. When in any election a second ballot is required to be taken by virtue of this Act, the time for the return of the writ may, by proclamation of the Governor in the Gazette, be extended to any day within ten days after the close of the poll on the second ballot, anything to the contrary in the Principal Act or in the tenor of the writ notwithstanding. Return of writ.

12. Nothing in the above provisions shall affect the right of a person under Part VII of the Principal Act to present an electoral petition in respect of any first ballot, or the powers of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in respect of any such petition; and the provisions of the said Part shall, with the necessary modifications, extend and apply to every second ballot as in the case of a first ballot. Electoral petition.

PART II.

Revision courts before general election.

13. A revision court consisting of any stipendiary or police magistrate shall, before every general election, be held in each district to revise the supplemental rolls for such district on a day and at a place to be proclaimed not sooner than twelve days nor later than eighteen days after the issue of the writs. Revision courts before general election.

14. The registrar and such deputy-registrars as there may be within each district shall as soon as practicable after the day of the issue of the writs exhibit at their respective offices, and at such other places within the district as the chief electoral officer directs, the said supplemental rolls for the polling-places of which they have charge. Exhibition of lists.

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

Objections.

15. (1) Any person may, by writing in duplicate, object to any name on the supplemental roll on any of the following grounds:—

- (a) That the person named is not qualified to have his name on the roll.
- (b) That the person named does not reside or have his principal place of abode in the district.

(2) Every such objection must be lodged with the registrar or deputy-registrar, on whose roll the name objected to appears, within seven days before the holding of the revision court, and the duplicate copy of such objection shall forthwith be sent by such registrar or deputy-registrar to the person whose name has been objected to.

(3) Such registrar and deputy-registrar shall as early as possible, and at least three days before the sitting of the revision court, exhibit at their respective offices, and at such other places within the district as the chief electoral officer directs, a list of the names of all persons against whom objections have been so lodged.

Powers of revision court.

16. The revision court shall strike out or refuse to enrol the names of any person shown—

- (a) to be dead;
- (b) not to be qualified to have his name placed on the roll;
- (c) to be disqualified;
- (d) not to reside or to have his principal place of abode in the district;

and shall correct mistakes and supply omissions.

Hearing before court.

17. (1) The objector and the person whose name is objected to may appear before the revision court and be heard. If the objector or his agent does not appear the objection shall be deemed to be invalid.

(2) If any objection is not established the court may award to the person whose name is objected to a reasonable sum not exceeding five pounds for costs, and such person may recover the sum so awarded in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to him by the objector: Provided that, where the objector is the registrar, deputy or assistant registrar, or any officer of police, this subsection shall not apply.

Documents to be forwarded to the court.

18. The registrar and deputy registrar shall forward to the revision court, prior to the day proclaimed for the holding of such court, all documents in their possession relating to the objections lodged as aforesaid against persons whose names appear on the supplemental rolls for the districts of which they have charge.

Amendment of Principal Act.

19. The Principal Act is amended as follows:—

- (a) Subsection one of section twenty-one of the Principal Act is amended by inserting after “continuous period of one year” the following words:—“or who has resided or had his principal place of abode within the Commonwealth of Australia for

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

a continuous period of one year, and has, during six months at least of such period, resided or had his principal place of abode in New South Wales."

(b) Section fifty-one, omit "thirty-fifth" and substitute "forty-fifth"

(c) Section fifty-six, omit "eighteenth" substitute "twenty-eighth"

20. The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, is amended in section thirteen by the omission of the words "proclaimed in that behalf." Amendment of s. 13 of 1906 Act.

21. If the boundaries of any electoral district become altered by virtue of any proclamation issued under the authority of the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909, the provisions of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, and of this Act, shall apply as fully in respect of the reduced area as to the original electoral district before the alteration of such boundaries. Application of Electoral Acts where boundaries of districts are altered under Seat of Government Acceptance Act.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE ONE.

Albury	Clyde, The	Hawkesbury, The	Richmond, The
Allowrie	Cobar	Lachlan, The	Rous
Armidale	Cootamundra	Liverpool Plains	Sherbrooke
Ashburnham	Corowa	Macquarie, The	Singleton
Bathurst	Darling, The	Monaro	Sturt
Bega	Deniliquin	Mudgee	Tamworth
Belubula	Durham	Murray, The	Tenterfield
Bingara	Gloucester	Murrumbidgee, The	Upper Hunter, The
Blayney	Gough	Namoi, The	Wollondilly
Burrangong	Goulburn	Northumberland	Wollongong
Camden	Gwydir, The	Orange	Wynyard
Castlereagh, The	Hartley	Queanbeyan	Yass
Clarence, The	Hastings and Macleay	Raleigh	

SCHEDULE

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

SCHEDULE TWO.

Declaration of result of poll and notification of second ballot.

I, A.B., returning officer of the Electoral district of _____, do hereby declare the result of the poll taken on the _____ day of _____, 19____, for the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly for the said district to be as follows:—

Candidates.

Votes polled.

Total number of votes polled..... _____

Absolute majority required _____

Number of votes rejected as informal ... _____

And I further declare that, as no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, a second ballot will be taken.

(Signed)

Returning Officer.

In the name and on behalf of His Majesty I assent to this Act.

W. P. CULLEN,

By deputation from His Excellency the Governor.

*State Government House,
Sydney, 31st August, 1910.*

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 18 August, 1910. }*

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

The LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has this day agreed to this Bill with an Amendment.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 19th August, 1910. }*

JOHN J. CALVERT,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (SECOND BALLOT) BILL.

SCHEDULE of the Amendment referred to in Message of 19th August, 1910.

Page 4, clause 19. *After line 41 insert "new paragraph (a)"*

c 91—

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

5

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Parliamentary Elections Short title. (Second Ballot) Act, 1910."

This Act shall be construed with the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906.

76754

141—A

Second

NOTE.—The words to be inserted are printed in black letter.

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 18 August, 1910.* }

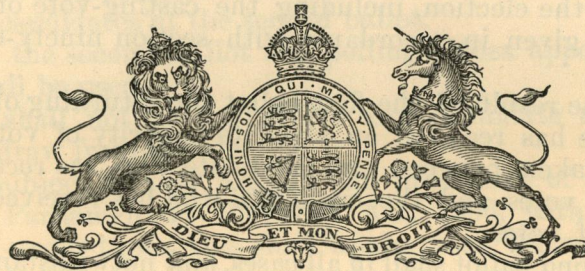
RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

The LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has this day agreed to this Bill with an Amendment.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 19th August, 1910.* }

JOHN J. CALVERT,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



ANNO PRIMO

GEORGII V REGIS.

Act No. , 1910.

An Act to amend the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906 ; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

5

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Parliamentary Elections Short title. (Second Ballot) Act, 1910."

This Act shall be construed with the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906.

76754

141—A

Second

NOTE.—The words to be *inserted* are printed in black letter.

*Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).**Second Ballot.*

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Principal Act, no candidate shall at any election be deemed to be elected for any electoral district as the result of the ballot taken at the poll under the Principal Act (hereinafter called the first ballot) unless he has received an absolute majority of votes.

(2) The expression "absolute majority of votes" means a number of valid votes greater than one-half of the number of all the valid votes recorded at the election, including the casting-vote of the returning officer when given in accordance with section ninety-eight of the Principal Act.

3. (1) If as the result of the first ballot the returning officer finds that no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, a second ballot shall be taken between the candidate who has received the highest number of votes and the candidate who has received the next highest number of votes.

(2) The second ballot shall in all cases, and notwithstanding any equality of votes, be taken between two candidates only.

(3) If no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, but two or more candidates have received the same number of votes, and it is necessary for the purposes of a second ballot to determine the order of precedence of those candidates, the returning officer shall determine the order of their precedence by giving such casting vote or votes as may be necessary for this purpose to such of those candidates as he thinks fit, and the candidates at the second ballot shall be determined accordingly.

4. (1) Except in the electoral districts mentioned in Schedule One hereto, the second ballot shall be taken on the seventh day after the close of the poll on the first ballot.

(2) In the electoral districts mentioned in the said Schedule hereto, the second ballot shall be taken on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in the Gazette, not being less than fourteen nor more than twenty-one days after the close of the poll on the first ballot.

(3) The electoral districts referred to in the said Schedule are the electoral districts as notified by the Electoral Districts Commissioners.

5. When the returning officer finds as the result of the first ballot that a second ballot is required in accordance with the foregoing provisions, he shall thereupon make a public declaration to that effect in the form contained in Schedule Two hereto, and shall as soon as practicable thereafter give public notice in such newspaper or newspapers circulating in the electoral district, as he thinks fit, of the day on which the second ballot is to be taken, and of the names of candidates at that ballot.

6.

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

- 6.** (1) The candidate who at the second ballot receives the higher number of votes shall be declared to be elected. Election of candidate at second ballot.
- (2) If at the second ballot the candidates receive an equal number of votes, the returning officer shall give his casting vote in favor of one of the candidates, and that candidate shall be declared to be elected accordingly.
- 7.** For the purpose of the second ballot, the returning officer shall cause ballot-papers to be printed in accordance with the provisions of section forty-five of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, save that those papers shall contain the names of those persons only who are candidates at the second ballot. Ballot-papers.
- 8.** At the second ballot the polling-places appointed for the first ballot shall be used. Polling-places.
- 9.** It shall not be lawful for any candidate at the second ballot to withdraw from the election. Candidate may not withdraw from second ballot.
- 10.** Subject to this Act, all the provisions of the Principal Act and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, with respect to a ballot or poll under those Acts shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to a ballot or poll under this Act. Application of Principal and the 1906 Acts.
- 11.** When in any election a second ballot is required to be taken by virtue of this Act, the time for the return of the writ may, by proclamation of the Governor in the Gazette, be extended to any day within ten days after the close of the poll on the second ballot, anything to the contrary in the Principal Act or in the tenor of the writ notwithstanding. Return of writ.
- 12.** Nothing in the above provisions shall affect the right of a person under Part VII of the Principal Act to present an electoral petition in respect of any first ballot, or the powers of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in respect of any such petition; and the provisions of the said Part shall, with the necessary modifications, extend and apply to every second ballot as in the case of a first ballot. Electoral petition.

PART II.

Revision courts before general election.

- 13.** A revision court consisting of any stipendiary or police magistrate shall, before every general election, be held in each district to revise the supplemental rolls for such district on a day and at a place to be proclaimed not sooner than twelve days nor later than eighteen days after the issue of the writs. Revision courts before general election.
- 14.** The registrar and such deputy-registrars as there may be within each district shall as soon as practicable after the day of the issue of the writs exhibit at their respective offices, and at such other places within the district as the chief electoral officer directs, the said supplemental rolls for the polling-places of which they have charge. Exhibition of lists.

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

15. (1) Any person may, by writing in duplicate, object to any name on the supplemental roll on any of the following grounds:—

- (a) That the person named is not qualified to have his name on the roll.
- 5 (b) That the person named does not reside or have his principal place of abode in the district.

(2) Every such objection must be lodged with the registrar or deputy-registrar, on whose roll the name objected to appears, within seven days before the holding of the revision court, and the duplicate copy of such objection shall forthwith be sent by such registrar or deputy-registrar to the person whose name has been objected to.

(3) Such registrar and deputy-registrar shall as early as possible, and at least three days before the sitting of the revision court, exhibit at their respective offices, and at such other places within the district as the chief electoral officer directs, a list of the names of all persons against whom objections have been so lodged.

16. The revision court shall strike out or refuse to enrol the names of any person shown—

- 20 (a) to be dead ;
 (b) not to be qualified to have his name placed on the roll ;
 (c) to be disqualified ;
 (d) not to reside or to have his principal place of abode in the district ;

25 and shall correct mistakes and supply omissions.

17. (1) The objector and the person whose name is objected to may appear before the revision court and be heard. If the objector or his agent does not appear the objection shall be deemed to be invalid.

(2) If any objection is not established the court may award to the person whose name is objected to a reasonable sum not exceeding five pounds for costs, and such person may recover the sum so awarded in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to him by the objector : Provided that, where the objector is the registrar, deputy or assistant registrar, or any officer of police, this subsection shall not apply.

18. The registrar and deputy registrar shall forward to the revision court, prior to the day proclaimed for the holding of such court, all documents in their possession relating to the objections lodged as aforesaid against persons whose names appear on the supplemental rolls for the districts of which they have charge.

19. The Principal Act is amended as follows:—

- (a) Subsection one of section twenty-one of the Principal Act is amended by inserting after "continuous period of one year" the following words:—"or who has resided or had his principal place of abode within the Commonwealth of Australia for

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Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

a continuous period of one year, and has, during six months at least of such period, resided or had his principal place of abode in New South Wales."

5 (a b) Section fifty-one, omit "thirty-fifth" and substitute "forty-fifth"

(b c) Section fifty-six, omit "eighteenth" substitute "twenty-eighth"

20. The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, is amended in section thirteen by the omission of the words "proclaimed in that 10 behalf." Amendment of s. 13 of 1906 Act.

21. If the boundaries of any electoral district become altered by virtue of any proclamation issued under the authority of the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909, the provisions of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, and of this Act, shall apply as fully in respect of 15 the reduced area as to the original electoral district before the alteration of such boundaries. Application of Electoral Acts where boundaries of districts are altered under Seat of Government Acceptance Act.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE ONE.

20	Albury	Clyde, The	Hawkesbury, The	Richmond, The	[100]
	Allowrie	Cobar	Lachlan, The	Rous	
	Armidale	Cootamundra	Liverpool Plains	Sherbrooke	
	Ashburnham	Corowa	Macquarie, The	Singleton	
	Bathurst	Darling, The	Monaro	Sturt	
25	Bega	Deniliquin	Mudgee	Tamworth	
	Belubula	Durham	Murray, The	Tenterfield	
	Bingara	Gloucester	Murrumbidgee, The	Upper Hunter, The	
	Blayney	Gough	Namoi, The	Wollondilly	
	Burrangong	Goulburn	Northumberland	Wollongong	
30	Camden	Gwydir, The	Orange	Wynyard	
	Castlereagh, The	Hartley	Queanbeyan	Yass	
	Clarence, The	Hastings and Macleay	Raleigh		

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

SCHEDULE TWO.

Declaration of result of poll and notification of second ballot.

I, A.B., returning officer of the Electoral district of , do hereby declare the result of the poll taken on the day of , 19 , for the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly for the said district to be as follows:—

Candidates. Votes polled.

Total number of votes polled.....

Absolute majority required

Number of votes rejected as informal ...

10 And I further declare that, as no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, a second ballot will be taken.

(Signed)

Returning Officer.

[6d.]

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 18 August, 1910. }

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

New South Wales.



ANNO PRIMO

GEORGII V REGIS.

Act No. , 1910.

An Act to amend the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

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PART I.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Parliamentary Elections Short title. (Second Ballot) Act, 1910."

This Act shall be construed with the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906.

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Second

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

Second Ballot.

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Principal Act, no candidate shall at any election be deemed to be elected for any electoral district as the result of the ballot taken at the poll under the Principal Act (hereinafter called the first ballot) unless he has received an absolute majority of votes.

Elected candidate must receive an absolute majority of votes.

(2) The expression "absolute majority of votes" means a number of valid votes greater than one-half of the number of all the valid votes recorded at the election, including the casting-vote of the returning officer when given in accordance with section ninety-eight of the Principal Act.

3. (1) If as the result of the first ballot the returning officer finds that no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, a second ballot shall be taken between the candidate who has received the highest number of votes and the candidate who has received the next highest number of votes.

Second ballot

(2) The second ballot shall in all cases, and notwithstanding any equality of votes, be taken between two candidates only.

(3) If no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, but two or more candidates have received the same number of votes, and it is necessary for the purposes of a second ballot to determine the order of precedence of those candidates, the returning officer shall determine the order of their precedence by giving such casting vote or votes as may be necessary for this purpose to such of those candidates as he thinks fit, and the candidates at the second ballot shall be determined accordingly.

4. (1) Except in the electoral districts mentioned in Schedule One hereto, the second ballot shall be taken on the seventh day after the close of the poll on the first ballot.

Date of second ballot.

(2) In the electoral districts mentioned in the said Schedule hereto, the second ballot shall be taken on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in the Gazette, not being less than fourteen nor more than twenty-one days after the close of the poll on the first ballot.

(3) The electoral districts referred to in the said Schedule are the electoral districts as notified by the Electoral Districts Commissioners.

5. When the returning officer finds as the result of the first ballot that a second ballot is required in accordance with the foregoing provisions, he shall thereupon make a public declaration to that effect in the form contained in Schedule Two hereto, and shall as soon as practicable thereafter give public notice in such newspaper or newspapers circulating in the electoral district, as he thinks fit, of the day on which the second ballot is to be taken, and of the names of candidates at that ballot.

Notification of second ballot.

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

6. (1) The candidate who at the second ballot receives the higher number of votes shall be declared to be elected. Election of candidate at second ballot.

(2) If at the second ballot the candidates receive an equal number of votes, the returning officer shall give his casting vote in favor of one of the candidates, and that candidate shall be declared to be elected accordingly.

7. For the purpose of the second ballot, the returning officer shall cause ballot-papers to be printed in accordance with the provisions of section forty-five of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, save that those papers shall contain the names of those persons only who are candidates at the second ballot. Ballot-papers.

8. At the second ballot the polling-places appointed for the first ballot shall be used. Polling-places.

9. It shall not be lawful for any candidate at the second ballot to withdraw from the election. Candidate may not withdraw from second ballot.

10. Subject to this Act, all the provisions of the Principal Act and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, with respect to a ballot or poll under those Acts shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to a ballot or poll under this Act. Application of Principal and the 1906 Acts.

11. When in any election a second ballot is required to be taken by virtue of this Act, the time for the return of the writ may, by proclamation of the Governor in the Gazette, be extended to any day within ten days after the close of the poll on the second ballot, anything to the contrary in the Principal Act or in the tenor of the writ notwithstanding. Return of writ.

12. Nothing in the above provisions shall affect the right of a person under Part VII of the Principal Act to present an electoral petition in respect of any first ballot, or the powers of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in respect of any such petition; and the provisions of the said Part shall, with the necessary modifications, extend and apply to every second ballot as in the case of a first ballot. Electoral petition.

PART II.

Revision courts before general election.

13. A revision court consisting of any stipendiary or police magistrate shall, before every general election, be held in each district to revise the supplemental rolls for such district on a day and at a place to be proclaimed not sooner than twelve days nor later than eighteen days after the issue of the writs. Revision courts before general election.

14. The registrar and such deputy-registrars as there may be within each district shall as soon as practicable after the day of the issue of the writs exhibit at their respective offices, and at such other places within the district as the chief electoral officer directs, the said supplemental rolls for the polling-places of which they have charge. Exhibition of lists.

15.

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

15. (1) Any person may, by writing in duplicate, object to any name on the supplemental roll on any of the following grounds:— Objections.

- (a) That the person named is not qualified to have his name on the roll.
- 5 (b) That the person named does not reside or have his principal place of abode in the district.

(2) Every such objection must be lodged with the registrar or deputy-registrar, on whose roll the name objected to appears, within seven days before the holding of the revision court, and the duplicate copy of such objection shall forthwith be sent by such registrar or deputy-registrar to the person whose name has been objected to.

(3) Such registrar and deputy-registrar shall as early as possible, and at least three days before the sitting of the revision court, exhibit at their respective offices, and at such other places within the district as the chief electoral officer directs, a list of the names of all persons against whom objections have been so lodged.

16. The revision court shall strike out or refuse to enrol the names of any person shown— Powers of revision court.

- 20 (a) to be dead ;
- (b) not to be qualified to have his name placed on the roll ;
- (c) to be disqualified ;
- (d) not to reside or to have his principal place of abode in the district ;

25 and shall correct mistakes and supply omissions.

17. (1) The objector and the person whose name is objected to may appear before the revision court and be heard. If the objector or his agent does not appear the objection shall be deemed to be invalid. Hearing before court.

(2) If any objection is not established the court may award to the person whose name is objected to a reasonable sum not exceeding five pounds for costs, and such person may recover the sum so awarded in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to him by the objector : Provided that, where the objector is the registrar, deputy or assistant registrar, or any officer of police, this subsection shall not apply.

18. The registrar and deputy registrar shall forward to the revision court, prior to the day proclaimed for the holding of such court, all documents in their possession relating to the objections lodged as aforesaid against persons whose names appear on the supplemental rolls for the districts of which they have charge. Documents to be forwarded to the court.

19. The Principal Act is amended as follows:—

- (a) Section fifty-one omit "thirty-fifth" and substitute "forty-fifth"
- (b) Section fifty-six omit "eighteenth" substitute "twenty-eighth"

Amendment of
Principal Act.

20. The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, is amended in section thirteen by the omission of the words "proclaimed in that behalf."

Amendment of s. 13
of 1906 Act.

21.

Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot).

21. If the boundaries of any electoral district become altered by virtue of any proclamation issued under the authority of the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909, the provisions of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, and of this Act, shall apply as fully in respect of the reduced area as to the original electoral district before the alteration of such boundaries.

Application of Electoral Acts where boundaries of districts are altered under Seat of Government Acceptance Act.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE ONE.

10 Albury	Clyde, The	Hawkesbury, The	Richmond, The
Allowrie	Cobar	Lachlan, The	Rous
Armidale	Cootamundra	Liverpool Plains	Sherbrooke
Ashburnham	Corowa	Macquarie, The	Singleton
Bathurst	Darling, The	Monaro	Sturt
15 Bega	Deniliquin	Mudgee	Tamworth
Belubula	Durham	Murray, The	Tenterfield
Bingara	Gloucester	Murrumbidgee, The	Upper Hunter, The
Blayney	Gough	Namoi, The	Wollondilly
Burrangong	Goulburn	Northumberland	Wollongong
20 Camden	Gwydir, The	Orange	Wynyard
Castlereagh, The	Hartley	Queanbeyan	Yass
Clarence, The	Hastings and Macleay	Raleigh	

SCHEDULE TWO.

Declaration of result of poll and notification of second ballot.

I, A.B., returning officer of the Electoral district of _____, do hereby declare the result of the poll taken on the _____ day of _____, 19____, for the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly for the said district to be as follows:—

Candidates. Votes polled.

Total number of votes polled..... _____

30 Absolute majority required _____

Number of votes rejected as informal ... _____

And I further declare that, as no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, a second ballot will be taken.

(Signed)

35 _____ Returning Officer

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1910.

[6d.]

No. , 1910.

A BILL

To amend the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906 ; and for other purposes.

[MR. WOOD ;—15 August, 1910.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

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PART I.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Parliamentary Elections Short title. (Second Ballot) Act, 1910."

This Act shall be construed with the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906.

Second Ballot.

Elected candidate must receive an absolute majority of votes.

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Principal Act, no candidate shall at any election be deemed to be elected for any electoral district as the result of the ballot taken at the poll under the Principal Act (hereinafter called the first ballot) unless he has received 5 an absolute majority of votes.

(2) The expression "absolute majority of votes" means a number of valid votes greater than one-half of the number of all the valid votes recorded at the election, including the casting-vote of the returning officer when given in accordance with section ninety-eight 10 of the Principal Act.

Second ballot.

3. (1) If as the result of the first ballot the Returning Officer finds that no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, a second ballot shall be taken between the candidate who has received the highest number of votes and the candidate who has received the 15 next highest number of votes.

(2) The second ballot shall in all cases, and notwithstanding any equality of votes, be taken between two candidates only.

(3) If no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, but two or more candidates have received the same number of 20 votes, and it is necessary for the purposes of a second ballot to determine the order of precedence of those candidates, the returning officer shall determine the order of their precedence by giving such casting vote or votes as may be necessary for this purpose to such of those candidates as he thinks fit, and the candidates at the second 25 ballot shall be determined accordingly.

Date of second ballot.

4. (1) Except in the electoral districts mentioned in Schedule One hereto, the second ballot shall be taken on the seventh day after the close of the poll on the first ballot.

(2) In the electoral districts mentioned in the said Schedule 30 hereto, the second ballot shall be taken on the fourteenth day after the close of the poll on the first ballot.

(3) The electoral districts referred to in the said Schedule are the electoral districts as notified by the Electoral Districts Commissioners. 35

Notification of second ballot.

5. When the returning officer finds as the result of the first ballot that a second ballot is required in accordance with the foregoing provisions, he shall thereupon make a public declaration to that effect in the form contained in Schedule Two hereto, and shall as soon as practicable thereafter give public notice in such newspaper or 40 newspapers circulating in the electoral district, as he thinks fit, of the day on which the second ballot is to be taken, and of the names of candidates at that ballot.

6. (1) The candidate who at the second ballot receives the higher number of votes shall be declared to be elected. Election of candidate at second ballot.

(2) If at the second ballot the candidates receive an equal number of votes, the returning officer shall give his casting vote in favor of one of the candidates, and that candidate shall be declared to be elected accordingly.

7. For the purpose of the second ballot, the returning officer shall cause ballot-papers to be printed in accordance with the provisions of section forty-five of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, save that those papers shall contain the names of those persons only who are candidates at the second ballot. Ballot-papers.

8. At the second ballot the polling-places appointed for the first ballot shall be used. Polling-places.

9. It shall not be lawful for any candidate at the second ballot to withdraw from the election. Candidate may not withdraw from second ballot.

10. Subject to this Act, all the provisions of the Principal Act and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, with respect to a ballot or poll under those Acts shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to a ballot or poll under this Act. Application of Principal and the 1906 Acts.

11. When in any election a second ballot is required to be taken by virtue of this Act, the writ for that election shall be deemed to be returnable within ten days after the close of the poll on the second ballot, anything to the contrary in the Principal Act or in the tenor of the writ notwithstanding. Return of writ.

12. Nothing in the above provisions shall affect the right of a person under Part VII of the Principal Act to present an electoral petition in respect of any first ballot, or the powers of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in respect of any such petition; and the provisions of the said Part shall, with the necessary modifications, extend and apply to every second ballot as in the case of a first ballot. Electoral petition.

PART II.

Revision courts before general election.

13. A revision court consisting of any stipendiary or police magistrate shall, before every general election, be held in each district to revise the supplemental rolls for such district on a day and at a place to be proclaimed not sooner than twelve days nor later than twenty-one days after the issue of the writs. Revision courts before general election.

14. The registrar and such deputy-registrars as there may be within each district shall as soon as practicable after the day of the issue of the writs exhibit at their respective offices the said supplemental rolls for the polling-places of which they have charge. Exhibition of lists.

15.

Objections.

15. (1) Any person may, by writing in duplicate, object to any name on the supplemental roll on any of the following grounds:—

- (a) That the person named is not qualified to have his name on the roll.
- (b) That the person named does not reside or have his principal place of abode in the district. 5

(2) Every such objection must be lodged with the registrar or deputy-registrar, on whose roll the name objected to appears, within seven days before the holding of the revision court, and the duplicate copy of such objection shall forthwith be sent by 10 such registrar or deputy-registrar to the person whose name has been objected to.

(3) Such registrar and deputy-registrar shall, at least three days before the sitting of the revision court, exhibit at their respective offices a list of the names of all persons against whom objections have 15 been so lodged.

Powers of revision court.

16. The revision court shall strike out or refuse to enrol the names of any person shown—

- (a) to be dead;
- (b) not to be qualified to have his name placed on the roll; 20
- (c) to be disqualified;
- (d) not to reside or to have his principal place of abode in the district;

and shall correct mistakes and supply omissions.

Hearing before court.

17. (1) The objector and the person whose name is objected to 25 may appear before the revision court and be heard. If the objector or his agent does not appear the objection shall be deemed to be invalid.

(2) If any objection is not established the court may award to the person whose name is objected to a reasonable sum not exceeding five pounds for costs, and such person may recover the sum 30 so awarded in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to him by the objector: Provided that, where the objector is the registrar, deputy or assistant registrar, or any officer of police, this subsection shall not apply.

Documents to be forwarded to the court.

18. The registrar and deputy registrar shall forward to the 35 revision court, prior to the day proclaimed for the holding of such court, all documents in their possession relating to the objections lodged as aforesaid against persons whose names appear on the supplemental rolls for the districts of which they have charge.

Amendment of Principal Act.

19. The Principal Act is amended as follows:— 40

- (a) Section fifty-one omit "thirty-fifth" and substitute "forty-fifth"
- (b) Section fifty-six omit "eighteenth" substitute "twenty-eighth"

Amendment of s. 13 of 1906 Act.

20. The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, is amended in 45 section thirteen by the omission of the words "proclaimed in that behalf." **21.**

21. If the boundaries of any electoral district become altered by virtue of any proclamation issued under the authority of the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909, the provisions of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, and of this Act, shall apply as fully in respect of the reduced area as to the original electoral district before the alteration of such boundaries.

Application of Electoral Acts where boundaries of districts are altered under Seat of Government Acceptance Act.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE ONE.

10	Albury	Clyde, The	Hawkesbury, The	Richmond, The
	Allowrie	Cobar	Lachlan, The	Rous
	Armidale	Cootamundra	Liverpool Plains	Sherbrooke
	Ashburnham	Corowa	Macquarie, The	Singleton
	Bathurst	Darling, The	Monaro	Sturt
15	Bega	Deniliquin	Mudgee	Tamworth
	Belubula	Durham	Murray, The	Tenterfield
	Bingara	Gloucester	Murrumbidgee, The	Upper Hunter, The
	Blayney	Gough	Namoi, The	Wollondilly
	Burrangong	Goulburn	Northumberland	Wollongong
20	Camden	Gwydir, The	Orange	Wynyard
	Castlereagh, The	Hartley	Queanbeyan	Yass
	Clarence, The	Hastings and Macleay	Raleigh	

SCHEDULE TWO.

Declaration of result of poll and notification of second ballot.

25 I, A.B., returning officer of the Electoral district of _____, do hereby declare the result of the poll taken on the _____ day of _____, 19____, for the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly for the said district to be as follows:—

Candidates. Votes polled.

30 Total number of votes polled..... _____
 Absolute majority required _____
 Number of votes rejected as informal ... _____

And I further declare that, as no candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, a second ballot will be taken on the _____ day of _____, 19____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

35 (Signed) _____, Returning Officer.

1. The object of this section is to provide for the registration of all documents which are required to be registered under the provisions of the Act.

2. The Registrar shall have the duty of registering all documents which are presented to him for registration, and he shall issue a certificate of registration to the person presenting the document.

3. The Registrar shall also have the duty of maintaining a register of all documents which are registered under the provisions of the Act, and he shall cause a copy of the register to be published in a gazette.

4. The Registrar shall also have the duty of issuing notices to the persons who are registered under the provisions of the Act, and he shall cause such notices to be published in a gazette.

5. The Registrar shall also have the duty of issuing notices to the persons who are registered under the provisions of the Act, and he shall cause such notices to be published in a gazette.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
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SCHEDULE ONE

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