

Appendix X

REGISTER OF ELECTORS: DATES OF COMING IN TO FORCE

This Appendix records the date when new editions of the *Register of Electors* came into force in England and Wales.

Year	Date
1895	30 November 1894 - Parochial elections 1 January 1895 - Parliamentary and County Council elections
1896-1915	1 January *
1918	15 October
1919-1920	15 May and 15 October
1921-1926	15 April and 15 October
1927-1928	15 October
1929	1 May
1930-1934	15 October

* It should be noted that exceptions were possible. For example, the title pages of the *Register of Electors* published between 1908 and 1915 for the Ealing Parliamentary division of Middlesex showed the following:

Year	Date
1908	1 November 1907 - Parochial elections for the parish of Ealing 1 January 1908 - Parliamentary, County Council and other parochial elections :
1915	1 November 1914 - Parochial elections for the parish of Ealing 1 January 1915 - Parliamentary, County Council and other parochial elections

The “parish of Ealing” at this time was the Municipal Borough of Ealing, where elections took place annually in November. Ealing, formerly an urban district, became the first municipal borough in Middlesex when it was granted a charter of incorporation in 1901.

It is worth recording here figures for the Harrow and Hendon divisions, taken from *The Times Guides to the House of Commons 1931 and 1935*, for the number of men and women voters at the General Elections:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Harrow, 1931</u>	<u>Hendon, 1931</u>	<u>Harrow, 1935</u>	<u>Hendon, 1935</u>
Men	44,300 (47.13%)	50,971 (44.79%)	61,846 (47.31%)	74,570 (45.25%)
Women	49,702 (52.87%)	62,834 (55.21%)	68,870 (52.69%)	90,232 (54.75%)
Total	94,002	113,805	130,716	164,802
Total (Craig)	94,002	113,780	130,682	164,786

F.W.S. Craig’s electorate figures in *British Parliamentary Election Results 1918-1945* (rev. ed.), Macmillan, 1977, and used in Appendix F, were sourced from the *Returns of Election Expenses* compiled by the Home Office. They differ slightly from those in the *Times Guides*, but those differences are too small to significantly change the observed proportions of male and female voters in the two divisions.