

school, etc. In the letters patent it was (amongst other things) ordained that the congregation should determine the conditions upon which future members should be admitted—that the officers who should together be known as directors should be (1) the president; (2) Parnas; (3) Gabboh; (4) treasurer; (5) secretary; (6) five trustees; (7) senior Gabboh, for burial ground, and (8) junior Gabboh, for burial ground—that at any general meeting unless a poll is demanded, a declaration by the president, that a resolution has been carried and entry to that effect in the minutes of the proceedings of the corporation shall be sufficient evidence of the fact without any proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution—that the affairs of the corporation shall be managed by the directors, who . . . may exercise all such powers of the corporation as are not by the Act or the charter, required to be exercised by the corporation in general meeting,” subject nevertheless to any regulations not inconsistent with the above regulations or provisions as may be prescribed by the corporation at a general meeting . . .” Clause 26 has also been considered in argument material though I think it applies only to committee meetings—it is as follows: “26. A committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present except where otherwise provided by the by-laws.”

In general meeting a “constitution” was drawn up which may be considered as containing the by-laws of the company. A copy of these in Hebrew (without the massovetic points) and in English has been put in—I follow the English version for obvious reasons.

In this “constitution” appear the following:—

Article 3, sec. 1: “Any person of the Jewish creed, 18 years old and over, is eligible for membership to this congregation.”

Article 5, sec. 4: “Each member is entitled to a seat in the Synagogue, and if married, also to a seat for his wife, each pew to be rented for the period of one year, *i.e.*, from one New Year’s day to the other.”

Article 5, sec. 5: “All members have a right to vote in all affairs of the congregation, except on property affairs, which are to be voted on only by those members who had their pews bought.”