

dent; (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 in 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. . .

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 have their pews bought."

Article 6, sec. 1: "The seats in the Synagogue may be sold at any regular or special meeting called for such purpose."

Article 6, sec. 2: "The seats must be sold by auction to the highest bidder, and are to become the property of the buyer, his executors and heirs. When there are no heirs, the seat shall belong to the Synagogue."

As all the seats are individual, the words "seat" and "pew" are synonymous.

The subsequent provisions of article 6 make it plain that only a member can buy a seat or pew.