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SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Sections 10, 11, 67, 263, 285.

TABLE A

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

Preliminary.

- 1 In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, expressions defined in the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, or any statutory modification thereof in force at the date at which these regulations become binding on the company, shall have the meanings so defined ; and words importing the singular shall include the plural, and vice versa, and words importing the masculine gender shall include females, and words importing persons shall include bodies corporate.

Business.

- 2 The directors shall have regard to the restrictions on the commencement of business imposed by section eighty-seven of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, if, and so far as, those restrictions are binding upon the company.

Shares.

- 3 Subject to the provisions, if any, in that behalf of the memorandum of association of the company, and without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares in the company, any share in the company may be issued with such preferred, deferred, or other special rights, or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of share capital, or otherwise, as the company may from time to time by special resolution determine.
- 4 If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of the class. To every such separate general meeting the provisions of these regulations relating to general meetings shall mutatis mutandis apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy one-third of the issued shares of the class.
- 5 No share shall be offered to the public for subscription except upon the terms that the amount payable on application shall be at least five per cent of the nominal amount of the share ; and the directors shall, as regards any allotment of shares, duly comply with such of the provisions of sections eighty-five and eighty-eight of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, as may be applicable thereto.

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- 6 Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register of members shall, without payment, be entitled to a certificate under the common seal of the company specifying the share or shares held by him and the amount paid up thereon, provided that in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons the company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate, and delivery of a certificate for a share to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all.
- 7 If a share certificate is defaced, lost, or destroyed, it may be renewed on payment of such fee, if any, not exceeding one shilling, and on such terms, if any, as to evidence and indemnity as the directors think fit.
- 8 No part of the funds of the company shall be employed in the purchase of, or in loans upon the security of, the company's shares.

Lien.

- 9 The company shall have a lien on every share (not being a fully-paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share, and the company shall also have a lien on all shares (other than fully-paid shares) standing registered in the name of a single person, for all moneys presently payable by him or his estate to the company ; but the directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this clause. The company's lien, if any, on a share shall extend to all dividends payable thereon.
- 10 The company may sell, in such manner as the directors think fit, any shares on which the company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists, is presently payable, nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, has been given to the registered holder for the time being of the share, or the person entitled by reason of his death or bankruptcy to the share.
- 11 The proceeds of the sale shall be applied in payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, and the residue shall (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.

Calls on Shares.

- 12 The directors may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares, provided that no call shall exceed one-fourth of the nominal amount of the share, or be payable at less than one month from the last call ; and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen days' notice specifying the time or times of payment) pay to the company at the time or times so specified the amount called on his shares.
- 13 The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.
- 14 If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest upon the sum at the rate of five pounds per cent. per annum from the day appointed for

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- the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the directors shall be at liberty to waive payment of that interest wholly or in part.
- 15 The provisions of these regulations as to payment of interest shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of .issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the share, or by way of premium, as if the same had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.
- 16 The directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amount of calls to be paid and in the times of payment.
- 17 The directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him ; and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced may (until the same would, but for such advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate (not exceeding, without the sanction of the company in general meeting, six per cent.) as may be agreed upon between the member paying the sum in advance and' the directors.

Transfer and Transmission of Shares.

- 18 The instrument of transfer of any share in the company shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members in respect thereof.
- 19 Shares in the company shall be transferred in the following form, or in any usual or common form which the directors shall approve ;
- 20 The directors may decline to register any transfer of shares, not being fully paid shares, to a person of whom they do not approve, and may also decline to register any transfer of shares on which the company has a lien. The directors may also suspend the registration of transfers during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year. The directors may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless—
- (a) a fee not exceeding two shillings and sixpence is paid to the company in respect thereof, and
 - (b) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer.
- 21 The executors or administrators of a deceased sole holder of a share shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to the share. In the case of a share registered in the names of two or more holders, the survivors or survivor, or the executors or administrators of the deceased survivor, shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to the share.
- 22 Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall, upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the directors, have the right, either to be registered as a member in respect of the share or, instead of being registered himself, to make such transfer of the share as the deceased or bankrupt person could have made ; but the directors shall, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they

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would have had in the case of a transfer of the share by the deceased or bankrupt person before the death or bankruptcy.

- 23 A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as a member in respect of the share, be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the company.

Forfeiture of Shares.

- 24 If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the directors may, at anytime thereafter during such time as any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued.
- 25 The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that in the event of nonpayment at or before the time appointed the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
- 26 If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors to that effect.
- 27 A forfeited share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors think fit, and at any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit.
- 28 A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares, but shall, notwithstanding, remain liable to pay to the company all moneys which, at the date of forfeiture, were presently payable by him to the company in respect of the shares, but his liability shall cease if and when the company receive payment in full of the nominal amount of the shares.
- 29 A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a director of the company, and that a share in the company has been duly forfeited on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and that declaration, and the receipt of the company for the consideration, if any, given for the share on the sale or disposition thereof shall constitute a good title to the share, and the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share.
- 30 The provisions of these regulations as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the share, or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

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Conversion of Shares into Stock.

- 31 The directors may, with the sanction of the company previously given in general meeting, convert any paid-up shares into stock, and may with the like sanction reconvert any stock into paid-up shares of any denomination.
- 32 The holders of stock may transfer the same, or any part thereof, in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations, as, and subject to which, the shares from which the stock arose might previously to-conversion have been transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit ; but the directors may from time to time fix the minimum amount of stock transferable, and restrict or forbid the transfer of fractions of that minimum, but the minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the-shares from which the stock arose.
- 33 The holders of stock shall, according to the amount of the stock held by them, have the same rights, privileges, and advantages as regards-dividends, voting at meetings of the company, and other matters as if they held the shares from which the stock arose, but no such privilege or advantage (except participation in the dividends and profits of the company) shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred that privilege or advantage.
- 34 Such of the regulations of the company (other than those relating to share warrants) as are applicable to paid-up shares shall apply to stock, and the words "share " and "shareholder " therein shall include "stock " and " stock-bolder."

Share Warrants.

- 35 The company may issue share warrants, and accordingly the-, directors may in their discretion, with respect to any share which is fully paid up, on application in writing signed by the person registered as holder of the share, and authenticated by such evidence, if any, as the directors may from time to time require as to the identity of the person signing the request, and on receiving the certificate, if any, of the share, and the amount of the stamp duty on the warrant and such fee as the directors may from time to time require, issue under the company's seal a warrant, duly stamped, stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to the shares therein specified, and may provide by coupons, or otherwise for the payment of dividends, or other moneys, on the shares included in the warrant.
- 36 A share warrant shall entitle the bearer to the shares included in it, and the shares shall be transferred by the delivery of the share warrant, and the provisions of the regulations of the company with respect to transfer and transmission of shares shall not apply thereto.
- 37 The bearer of a share warrant shall, on surrender of the warrant to the company for cancellation, and on payment of such sum as the directors may from time to time prescribe, be entitled to have his name entered as a member in the register of members in respect of the shares included in the warrant.
- 38 The bearer of a share warrant may at any time deposit the warrant at the office of the company, and so long as the warrant remains so deposited the depositor shall have the same right of signing a requisition for calling a meeting of the company, and of attending and voting and exercising the other privileges of a member at any meeting held after the expiration of two clear days from the time of deposit, as if his name were inserted in the register of members as the holder of the shares included in the deposited warrant. Not more than one person shall be recognised as depositor

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of the share warrant. The company shall, on two days' written notice, return the deposited share warrant to the depositor.

39 Subject as herein otherwise expressly provided no person shall, as bearer of a share warrant, sign a requisition for calling a meeting of the company, or attend, or vote, or exercise any other privilege of a member at a meeting of the company, or be entitled to receive any notices from the company ; but the bearer of a share warrant shall be entitled in all other respects to the same privileges and advantages as if he were named in the register of members as the holder of the shares included in the warrant, and he shall be a member of the company.

40 The directors may from time to time make rules as to the terms on which (if they shall think fit) a new share warrant or coupon may be issued by way of renewal in case of defacement, loss, or destruction.

Alteration of Capital.

41 The directors may, with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the company, increase the share capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such amount, as the resolution shall prescribe.

42 Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the resolution sanctioning the increase of share capital, all new shares shall, before issue, be offered to such persons as at the date of the offer are entitled to receive notices from the company of general meetings in proportion, as nearly as the circumstances admit, to the amount of the existing shares to which they are entitled. The offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares offered, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined, and, after the expiration of that time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the person to whom the offer is made that he declines to accept the shares offered, the directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the company. The directors may likewise so dispose of any new shares which (by reason of the ratio which the new shares bear to shares held by persons entitled to an offer of new shares) cannot, in the opinion of the directors, be conveniently offered under this article.

43 The new shares shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, lien, transfer, transmission, forfeiture, and otherwise as the shares in the original share capital.

44 The company may, by special resolution—

- (a) Consolidate and divide its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares :
- (b) By subdivision of its existing shares, or any of them, divide the whole, or any part, of its share capital into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum of association, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section forty-one of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908 :
- (c) Cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person :
- (d) Reduce its share capital in any manner and with, and subject to, any incident authorised, and consent required, by law.

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General Meetings.

- 45 The statutory general meeting of the company shall be held within the period required by section sixty-five of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.
- 46 A general meeting shall be held once in every year at such time (not being more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding-general meeting) and place as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting, or, in default, at such time in the month following that in which the anniversary of the company's incorporation occurs, and at such place, as the directors shall appoint. In default of a general meeting being so held, a general meeting shall be held in the month next following, and may be convened by any two members in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings are to be convened by the directors.
- 47 The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings ; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.
- 48 The directors may, whenever they think fit, convene an extraordinary general meeting, and extraordinary general meetings shall also be convened on such requisition, or, in default, may be convened by such requisitionists, as provided by section sixty-six of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. If at any time there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient directors capable of acting to form a quorum, any director or any two members of the company may convene an extraordinary general meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings may be convened by the directors.

Proceedings at General Meeting.

- 49 Seven days notice at the least (exclusive of the day on which the notice is served or deemed to be served, but inclusive of the day for which notice is given) specifying the place, the day, and the hour of meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of that business shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under the regulations of the company, entitled to receive such notices from the company ; but the non-receipt of the notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.
- 50 All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting, with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets, and the ordinary report of the directors and auditors, the election of directors and other officers in the place of those retiring by rotation, and the fixing of 'the remuneration of the auditors.
- 51 No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business ; save as herein otherwise provided, three members personally present shall be a quorum.
- 52 If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved ; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, and, if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the members present shall be a quorum.
- 53 The chairman, if any, of the board of directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the company.

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- 54 If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or is unwilling to act as chairman, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman.
- 55 The chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for ten days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.
- 56 At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by at least three members, and, unless a poll is so demanded, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book of the proceedings of the company, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, that resolution.
- 57 If a poll is duly demanded it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- 58 In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.
- 59 A poll demanded on the election of a chairman, or on a question of adjournment, shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time as the chairman of the meeting directs.

Votes of Members.

- 60 On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote. On a poll every member shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder.
- 61 In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders ; and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of members.
- 62 A member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote, whether of a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee, curator bonis, or other person in the nature of a committee or curator bonis appointed by that court, and any such committee, curator bonis, or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy.
- 63 No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the company have been paid.
- 64 On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy.
- 65 The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing, or, if the appointor is a

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corporation, either under the common seal, or under the hand of an officer or attorney so authorised. No person shall act as a proxy unless either he is entitled on his own behalf to be present and vote at the meeting at which he acts as proxy, or he has been appointed to act at that meeting as proxy for a corporation.

66 The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the registered office of the company not less than forty-eight hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

67 An instrument appointing a proxy may be in the following form, or in any other form which the directors shall approve :—

Directors.

68 The number of the directors and the names of the first directors shall be determined in writing by a majority of the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

69 The remuneration of the directors shall from time to time be determined by the company in general meeting.

70 The qualification of a director shall be the holding of at least one share in the company, and it shall be his duty to comply with the provisions of section seventy-three of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

Powers and Duties of Directors.

71 The business of the company shall be managed by the directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the company, and may exercise all such powers of the company as are not, by the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, or by these articles, required to be exercised by the company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulation of these articles, to the provisions of the said Act, and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting ; but no regulation made by the company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.

72 The directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to the office of managing director or manager for such term, and at such remuneration (whether by way of salary, or commission, or participation in profits, or partly in one way and partly in another) as they may think fit, and a director so appointed shall not, while holding that office, be subject to retirement by rotation, or taken into account in determining the rotation of retirement of directors ; but his appointment shall be subject to determination ipso facto if he ceases from any cause to be, a director, or if the company in general meeting resolve that his tenure of the office of managing director or manager be determined.

73 The amount for the time being remaining undischarged of moneys borrowed or raised by the directors for the purposes of the company (otherwise than by the issue of share capital) shall not at any time exceed the issued share capital of the company without the sanction of the company in general meeting.

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74 The directors shall duly comply with the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, and in particular with the provisions in regard to the registration of the particulars of mortgages and charges affecting the property of the company, or created by it, and to keeping a register of the directors, and to sending to the Registrar of Companies an annual list of members, and a summary of particulars relating thereto, and notice of any consolidation or increase of share capital, or conversion of shares into stock, and copies of special resolutions, and a copy of the register of directors and notifications of any changes therein.

75 The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose—

- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the directors ;
- (b) of the names of the directors present at each meeting of the directors and of any committee of the directors ;
- (c) of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the company, and of the directors, and of committees of directors,

and every director present at any meeting of directors or committee of directors shall sign his name in a book to be kept for that purpose.

The Seal.

76 The seal of the company shall not be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of a resolution of the board of directors, and in the presence of at least two directors and of the secretary or such other person as the directors may appoint for the purpose ; and those two directors and secretary or other person as aforesaid shall sign every instrument to which the seal of the company is so affixed in their presence.

Disqualifications of Directors.

77 The office of director shall be vacated, if the director—

- (a) ceases to be a director by virtue of section seventy-three of the . Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908 ; or
- (b) holds any other office of profit under the company except that of managing director or manager ; or
- (c) becomes bankrupt; or
- (d) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind ; or
- (e) is concerned or participates in the profits of any contract with the company :

Provided, however, that no director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any company which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the company of which he is director : but a director shall not vote in respect of any such contract or work, and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

78 At the first ordinary meeting of the company the whole of the directors shall retire from office, and at the ordinary meeting in every subsequent year one-third of the directors for the time being, or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

79 The directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election, but as between persons who became directors on the

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same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

- 80 A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election.
- 81 The company at the general meeting at which a director retires in manner aforesaid may fill up the vacated office by electing a person thereto.
- 82 If at any meeting at which an election of directors ought to take place, the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and, if at the adjourned meeting the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the vacating directors, or such of them as have not had their places filled up, shall be deemed to have been re-elected at the adjourned meeting.
- 83 The company may from time to time in general meeting increase or reduce the number of directors, and may also determine in what rotation the increased or reduced number is to go out of office.
- 84 Any casual vacancy occurring in the board of directors may be filled up by the directors, but the person so chosen shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a director.
- 85 The directors shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to appoint a person as an additional director who shall retire from office at the next following ordinary general meeting, but shall be eligible for election by the company at that meeting as an additional director.
- 86 The company may by extraordinary resolution remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary resolution appoint another person in his stead ; the person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a director.

Proceedings of Directors.

- 87 The directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings, as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting-vote. A director may, and the secretary on the requisition of a director shall, at any time summon a meeting of the directors.
- 88 The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors, and unless so fixed shall (when the number of directors exceeds three) be three.
- 89 The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to the regulations of the company as the necessary quorum of directors, the continuing directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to that number, or of summoning-a general meeting of the company, but for no other purpose.
- 90 The directors may elect a chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office ; but, if no such chairman is-elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes-after the time appointed for holding

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the same, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

91 The directors may delegate any of their powers to committees-consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by -the directors.

92 A committee may elect a chairman of their meetings if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after, the time appointed for holding the same, the members present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

93 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, and in case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

94 All acts done by any meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in. the appointment of any such directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

Dividends and Reserve.

95 The company in general meeting may declare dividends, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

96 The directors may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the directors to be justified by the profits, of the company.

97 No dividend shall be paid otherwise than out of profits.

98 Subject to the rights of persons, if any, entitled to shares with special rights as to dividends, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid on the shares, but if and so long as nothing is paid up on any of the shares in the company dividends may be declared and paid according to the amounts of the shares. No amount paid on a share in advance of calls shall, while carrying interest, be treated for the purposes of this article as paid on the share.

99 The directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the company such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the directors, be applicable for meeting contingencies, or for equalising dividends, or for any other purpose to which the profits of the company may be properly applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the company or be invested in such investments (other than shares of the company) as the directors may from time to time think fit.

100 If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable on the share.

101 Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned to the persons entitled to share therein.

102 No dividend shall bear interest against the company.

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Accounts.

- 103 The directors shall cause true accounts to be kept—
Of the sums of money received and expended by the company and the matter in respect of which such receipt and expenditure takes place, and
Of the assets and liabilities of the company.
- 104 The books of account shall be kept at the registered office of the company, or at such other place or places as the directors think fit, and shall always be open to the inspection of the directors.
- 105 The directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of members not being directors, and no member (not being a director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the company except as conferred by statute or authorised by the directors or by the company in general meeting.
- 106 Once at least in every year the directors shall lay before the company in general meeting a profit and loss account for the period since the preceding account or (in the case of the first account) since the incorporation of the company, made up to a date not more than six months before such meeting.
- 107 A balance sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the company in general meeting made up to a date not more than six months before such meeting. The balance-sheet shall be accompanied by a report of the directors as to the state of the company's affairs, and the amount which they recommend to be paid by way of dividend, and the amount, if any, which they propose to carry to a reserve fund.
- 108 A copy of the balance sheet and report shall, seven days previously to the meeting, be sent to the persons entitled to receive notices of general meetings in the manner in which notices are to be given hereunder.

Audit.

- 109 Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with sections one hundred and twelve and one hundred and thirteen of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force.

Notices.

- 110 A notice may be given by the company to any member either personally or by sending it by post to him to his registered address, or (if he has no registered address in the United Kingdom) to the address, if any, within the United Kingdom supplied by him to the company for the giving of notices to him.
- Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying, and posting a letter containing the notice, and unless the contrary is proved to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.
- 111 If a member has no registered address in the United Kingdom and has not supplied to the company an address within the United Kingdom for the giving of notices to him, a notice addressed to him and advertised in a newspaper circulating in the

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neighbourhood of the registered office of the company, shall be deemed to be duly given to him on the day on which the advertisement appears.

112 A notice may be given by the company to the joint holders of a share by giving the notice to the joint holder named first in the register in respect of the share.

113 A notice may be given by the company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt, or by any like description, at the address, if any, in the United Kingdom supplied for the purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled, or (until such an address has been so supplied) by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

114 Notice of every general meeting shall be given in some manner hereinbefore authorised to (a) every member of the company (including bearers of share warrants) except those members who (having no registered address within the United Kingdom) have not supplied to the company an address within the United Kingdom for the giving of notices to them, and also to (b) every person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member, who, but for his death or bankruptcy, would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting. No other persons shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.

TABLE B

TABLE OF FEES TO BE PAID TO THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES.

I.—By a company having a share capital.

	£	s.	d.
For registration of a company whose nominal share capital does not exceed 2,000l.	2	0	0
For registration of a company whose nominal share capital exceeds 2,000l the following fees, regulated according to the amount of nominal share capital (that is to say) ;			
For every 1,000l. of nominal share capital, or part of 1,000l up to 5,000l.	1	0	0
For every 1,000l. of nominal share capital,	0	5	0

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	£	s.	d.
or part of 1,000l after the first 5,000l up to 100,000l			
For every 1,000l. of nominal share capital, or part of 1,000l after the first 100,000l.	0	1	0
For registration of any increase of share capital made after the first registration of the company, the same fees per 1,000l or part of a 1,000l as would have been payable if the increased share capital had formed part of the original share capital at the time of registration :			
Provided that no company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal share capital, on registration or afterwards, any-greater amount of fees than 50l taking into account in the case of fees payable on an increase of share capital after registration the fees paid on registration.			
For registration of any existing company, except such companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new company.			

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	£	s.	d.
For registering any document by this Act required or authorised to be registered, other than the memorandum or the abstract required to be tiled with the registrar by a receiver or manager or the statement required to be sent to the registrar by the liquidator in a winding up in England	0	5	0
For making a record of any fact by this Act required or authorised to be recorded by the registrar	0	5	0

II.—By a company not having a share capital.

	£	s.	d.
For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles, does not exceed 20	2	0	0
For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100	5	0	0
For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of 5l with an additional 5s. for			

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	£	s.	d.
every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.			
For registration of a company in which the number of members is stated in the articles to be unlimited	20	0	0
For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the company in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of that increase	0	5	0
Provided that no company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than 20l in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the company.			
For registration of any existing company, except such companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new company.			
For registering any document by this Act required or authorised to be registered, other than the memorandum or	0	5	0

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	£	s.	d.
the abstract required to be filed with the registrar by a receiver or manager or the statement required to be sent to the registrar by the liquidator in a winding-up in England			
For making a record of any fact by this Act required or authorised to be recorded by the registrar -	0	5	0

FORM C.FORM OF STATEMENT to be published by BANKING and INSURANCE COMPANIES, and DEPOSIT, PROVIDENT, or BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 82.

THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Section 118.

FORM A.MEMORANDUM of ASSOCIATION of a company limited by shares.

FORM B.MEMORANDUM and ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION of a company limited by Guarantee, and not having a share capital.

FORM C.MEMORANDUM and ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION of a company limited by guarantee, and having a share capital.

FORM D.MEMORANDUM and ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION of an unlimited company having a share capital.

FORM E. as required by Part II. of the Act.

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FORM F.LICENCE TO HOLD LANDS.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Section 181.

PART I

ORDERS PRONOUNCED IN VACATION IN SCOTLAND WHICH ARE TO BE FINAL.

Orders :—

As to time for proving claims. s. 169.

As to the attendance of, and production of documents by, persons indebted to, or having property of, or information as to the affairs or property of, a company. s. 174.

As to meetings for ascertaining wishes of creditors or contributories. s. 219.

As to summoning meetings of creditors or contributories where a compromise is proposed. s. 120.

As to the examination of witnesses in regard to the property or affairs of a company. s. 227.

PART II

ORDERS PRONOUNCED IN VACATION IN SCOTLAND WHICH ARE TO TAKE EFFECT UNTIL RECLAIMING NOTE DISPOSED OF.

Orders :—

Restraining or permitting commencement or continuance of legal proceedings. ss. 140, 142, proceedings. 144, 266, 270, 271.

Appointing an official liquidator to fill a vacancy, or appointing (except to fill a vacancy' caused by the removal of a liquidator by the court) a liquidator for a winding up voluntarily or under supervision. ss. 149, 186, 202.

Sanctioning the exercise of any power by an official liquidator other than the power to appoint a law agent or to sell property. s. 151.

Requiring the delivery of property or documents to the official liquidator. s. 164.

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As to the arrest and detention of an absconding contributory and his property. s. 176.

Limiting the powers of provisional official liquidators. s. 151 (5).

For continuance of winding-up under supervision. s. 199.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

Section 281.

PROVISIONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 281 OF THE ACT.

Provisions relating to—

The conclusiveness of certificates of incorporation ; s. 17.

Restrictions on appointments or advertisement of directors ; s. 72.

Restrictions on commencement of business ; s. 87.

Returns as to allotments ; s. 88.

Statutory meetings ; s. 65.

s. 26. The particulars as to directors and mortgage debt and the statement in the form of a balance sheet in the annual summary ;

ss. 119, 113. The appointment and remuneration, and powers and duties, of auditors ;

s. 82. Obligations of companies where no prospectus is issued ;

s. 93. Registration of mortgages and charges in England and Ireland ;

s. 95. Filing of accounts of receiver and manager ;

s. 187. Notice by liquidator in voluntary winding-up of his appointment ;

s. 188. Rights of creditors in a voluntary winding-up ;

s. 274. Requirements as to companies established outside the United Kingdom; and

s. 283. Annual report by Board of Trade.

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SIXTH SCHEDULE

Section 286.

PART I

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 89.	The Companies Act, 1862	The whole Act.
27 Vict. c. 19.	The Companies Seals Act, 1864.	The whole Act.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 131.	The Companies Act, 1867	The whole Act.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 19.	The Stannaries Act, 1869	Sections twenty-five, twenty-six, and thirty-four.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 104.	The Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870.	The whole Act.
37 & 38 Vict. c. 94.	Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874.	Section fifty-six.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 77.	The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875.	Section ten, so far as relates to the winding up of companies.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 26.	The Companies Act, 1877	The whole Act.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 57.	The Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1877.	Subsection (1) of section twenty-eight, so far as relates to the winding up of companies.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 76.	The Companies Act, 1879	The whole Act.
43 Vict. c. 19.	The Companies Act, 1880	The whole Act.
46 & 47 Vict. c. 30.	The Companies (Colonial Registers) Act. 1883.	The whole Act.
49 Vict. c. 23.	The Companies Act, 1886	The whole Act.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 43.	The Stannaries Act, 1887	Sections nine and ten: section thirteen from “Upon the winding up ” to the end of the section (being paragraph (2)); and section thirty-one.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 47.	The Trustee Savings Banks Act. 1887.	Section three.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 62.	The Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act. 1888.	Sections one, two, and three, so far as they relate to companies.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 42.	The Revenue Act, 1889	Section eighteen.

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Session and Chapter.	Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 60.	The Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act, 1889.	Section four, so far as relates to companies.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 62.	The Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890.	The whole Act,
53 & 54 Vict. c. 63.	The Companies (Winding up) Act, 1890.	The whole Act.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 64.	The Directors Liability Act, 1890.	The whole Act.
56 & 57 Vict. c. 58.	The Companies (Winding up) Act, 1893.	The whole Act.
60 & 61 Vict. c. 19.	The Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1897.	The whole Act.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 26.	The Companies Act, 1898	The whole Act.
63 & 64 Vict. c. 48.	The Companies Act, 1900	The whole Act,
7 Edw. 7. c. 24.	The Limited Partnerships Act, 1907.	Subsection (4) of section six.
7 Edw. 7. c. 50.	The Companies Act, 1907	The whole Act,
8 Edw. 7. c. 12.	The Companies Act, 1908	The whole Act.

PART II

AN ACT TO REGULATE JOINT STOCK BANKS IN ENGLAND (7 & 8 VICT. C. 113), S. 47.
Existing companies to have the powers of suing and being sued.

Every company of more than six persons established on the sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, for the purpose of carrying on the trade or business of bankers within the distance of sixty-five miles from London, and not within the provisions of the Act passed in the session of the seventh and eighth years of Queen Victoria, chapter one hundred and thirteen, intituled "An Act to regulate Joint Stock Banks in England," shall have the same powers and privileges of suing and being sued in the name of any one of the public officers of such co-partnership as the nominal plaintiff, petitioner, or defendant on behalf of such co-partnership ; and all judgments, decrees, and orders made and obtained in any such suit may be enforced in like manner as is provided with respect to such companies carrying on the said trade or business at any place in England exceeding the distance of sixty-five miles from London under the provisions of the Country Bankers Act, 1826, provided that such first-mentioned company shall make out and deliver from time to time to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue the several accounts or returns required by the last-mentioned Act, and all the provisions of the last-recited Act as to such accounts or returns shall be taken to apply to the accounts or returns so made out and delivered by such first-mentioned companies as if they had been originally included in the provisions of the last-recited Act.

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THE JOINT STOCK BANKING COMPANIES ACT, 1857, PART OF S. 12.

Power to form banking partnerships of ten persons.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act passed in the session holden in the seventh and eighth years of Queen Victoria, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and intituled “An Act to regulate Joint Stock Banks in England, ” or in any other Act, it shall be lawful for any number of persons, not exceeding ten, to carry on in partnership the business of banking, in the same manner and upon the same conditions in all respects as any company of not more than six persons could before the passing of the Joint Stock Banking Companies Act, 1857, have carried on such business.