of the meeting at which the proxy named in such instrument proposes to vote.

1324. — At any general meeting, a resolution is passed if adopted by a majority of votes.

1325. — At any general meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least two shareholders, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been passed and an entry to that effect in the books of the company shall be sufficient evidence of the fact.

1326. — If a poll is demanded it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs.

1327. — In case of equality of votes, the chairman has a casting vote.

1328. — A resolution is deemed to be a special resolution if passed by two successive general meetings in the following way:

The substance of the proposed resolution has been included in the notice for summoning the first general meeting

The resolution has been passed in the first meeting by a majority of not less than three fourths of the votes.

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The resolution has been passed in the first meeting by a majority of not less than three fourths of the votes.

The subsequent general meeting has been summoned and has been held not less than fourteen day and not more than six weeks after the former meeting.

The full text of the resolution passed in the first meeting has been included in the notice summoning the second meeting.

The resolution passed in the former meeting has been confirmed in the subsequent meeting by a majority of two thirds of the votes.

1329. — If preference shares have been issued, the preferential rights attributed to such shares cannot be altered.

1330. — If a general meeting has been summoned or held or a resolution passed contrary to the provisions of this Title or contrary to the regulations of the company the Court shall, on application of any director or shareholder, cancel any such resolution or any resolutions passed at such irregular general meeting, provided that the application be entered within one month after the date of resolution.

4. — BALANCE-SHEET.

1331. — A balance-sheet must be made at least once in every twelve months. at the end of such twelve months as constitute the financial year of the company.

It must contain a summary of the assets and liabilities of the company and a profit and loss account.

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