

visions relating to any particular classes of corporations are inconsistent herewith:

- (1) To have perpetual succession by its corporate name.
- (2) To sue and be sued, complain and defend in all courts.
- (3) To make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.
- (4) To transact its business, carry on its operations within or without this State, and to exercise in any other State, territory, district or possession of the United States, or in any foreign country, so far as the laws thereof permit, the powers granted by this article.
- (5) To make contracts, incur liabilities, and borrow money; and to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage or deed of trust of its property, franchises and income; provided such issue is authorized at any meeting duly warned, as provided for in sections 15 or 16 of this article, by the affirmative vote of a majority of all its members or a majority of all its stock (or if two or more classes of stock have been issued, of a majority of each class) outstanding and entitled to vote.
- (6) Subject to the provisions of article 38 of the Declaration of Rights, to acquire by purchase or in any other manner, and to take, receive, hold, use and employ, sell, mortgage, lease, dispose of and otherwise deal with any property, real or personal, including the shares, bonds and securities of other corporations, situated in or out of this State, which may be appropriate to enable it to carry on the operations or fulfil the purposes named in the certificate of incorporation.
- (7) To have such officers and agents as the business of the corporation may require.
- (8) To make by-laws not inconsistent with law for regulating the government of the corporation and for the administration of its affairs.
- (9) Generally to exercise the powers set forth in the certificate of incorporation and those herein enumerated and also to do every other act or thing not inconsistent with law which may be appropriate to promote and attain the objects and purposes for which the corporation was formed.

Where a corporation has power to hold land for some purposes or to a limited extent, its right to take and hold any particular land is a matter which can be called in question only in a direct proceeding instituted by the State. *Hagerstown Mfg. Co. v. Keedy*, 91 Md. 438.

A club held to be entitled to increase its membership by virtue of the act of 1868, ch. 471, section 48 (section 61, code 1904), analogous in part to sub-division (9) of this section. *Chesapeake Club v. State*, 63 Md. 463 (separate opinion).

An agreement by an inmate to transfer all of his property to a home for the aged, upheld, under the act of 1868, ch. 471, section 48 (section 61, code 1904), analogous in part to sub-division (9) of this section. *General German Home v. Hammerbeck*, 64 Md. 604.

Sections 57 to 63 of the code of 1904, referred to in deciding that a building association was liable on a note discounted for the purpose of raising money to pay a borrower the amount advanced to him. *Davis v. West Saratoga Building Union*, 32 Md. 294.

Section 63 of the code of 1904 (analogous in part to sub-division (8) of this section), cited but not construed in *Frank v. Morrison*, 55 Md. 406.