

of incorporation was duly and in due time filed for record in the said clerk's office, and that the book containing the record of the same has been lost or destroyed, and such agreement, plan or certificate of incorporation shall be again filed for record in said clerk's office, unless it has heretofore already been filed, or if the original of such plan, agreement or certificate of incorporation cannot be found, then such record in said clerk's office may be made from the aforesaid record book of such religious corporation unless said record has heretofore already been made in said clerk's office from said record book of such religious corporation. If any church or congregation, organized or incorporated as a religious corporation since the year eighteen hundred under any law of this State, hath failed or omitted to file in the proper clerk's office its agreement, plan or certificate of incorporation, within the time prescribed by said law, and if such agreement, plan or certificate of incorporation hath never been since filed for record nor a record been made in said clerk's office of said agreement, plan or certificate of incorporation, from said record book of said corporation as aforesaid, such church or congregation shall have all of the benefits of this section, if such agreement, plan or certificate of incorporation shall be duly filed for record in the proper clerk's office, within one year from April 11, 1912, or a record be made within said time in said clerk's office of said agreement, plan or certificate of incorporation from said record book of said corporation, as aforesaid.

The existence of a corporation upheld under the act of 1910, ch. 756 (p. 83). Certificate of incorporation found in the minute book of the corporation held to be property treated as an original, or at least a duplicate original, for the purpose of this section. Even if such certificate was a copy, if there never was in the county any record or record book such as is specified in the act of 1910, ch. 756, the filing of such copy is a sufficient compliance with this section. The act of 1912, ch. 218, referred to but not construed. *Mills v. Zion Chapel*, 119 Md. 514.

Safe Deposit Companies.

An. Code, sec. 356. 1904, sec. 317. 1904, ch. 92, sec. 221A.

291. No safe deposit company, incorporated under the laws of this State or any other State, the District of Columbia, or any territory of the United States, and engaged in the business of renting out locked boxes or safes for the storage or safe keeping of securities and valuables, in a vault in its building or under its control, within this State, and no corporation engaged in said business within this State shall permit entry or access to be made by one of any two or more co-trustees, co-executors or administrators, or other joint fiduciaries, to whom it shall have rented a safe or box in such vault for the storage or safe keeping of securities or other valuables belonging to their trust estate, nor permit such entry or access in such cases to be made otherwise than by all of such lessees in person, their survivors or successors; nor, where such safe or box is rented to a single trustee, executor, administrator or other fiduciary for such purpose, permit such entry or access, otherwise than by such trustee or other fiduciary in person or his successors; provided, however, that where it is otherwise stipulated in writing in the lease of such box or safe, signed by all of such lessees, or where a written power of attorney or other written authority is filed with such company, signed by all the lessees, or by the one or more