viewpoint, holding with the lower court “that mere ownership of a proprietary membership certificate, without proper election and dues payment, did not entitle appellant to vote.”

The Supreme Court concluded its opinion by stating that, although it sustained the Chancellor in his findings of fact it, like the Court of Common Pleas, disagreed with his interpretation of the law as applied to those facts, and so affirmed the ruling of the lower court in favor of the club. (DePaul v. Melrose Country Club, 213 A.2d 270.)

(Ed. Note: This decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania indicates that in that State, the constitution and by-laws of a golf or country club cannot be laid away on a shelf and forgotten once they have been adopted. In this case they were strictly construed against a member who had performed services for the club for which his payment had been a certificate of membership. Incidentally, the true value of such a certificate is in question in view of the qualifying clause that the recipient is subject to all by-laws and regulations which may now exist or which may be adopted at any time in the future—a sort of “ex-ante-facto” situation. W. J.)

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