

C. ch. 66), a director could not hold any office under the company, yet under the words of the Special Act and the resolution of the board, he was entitled to recover; and a reference was directed to take an account of what was due to the plaintiff together with costs to the hearing.

Reynolds v. Whitby, 519.

See also "Competing Lines."

"Injunction."

"Mechanic's Lien."

"Power of Railways to arrange," &c.

RECEIVER.

See "Practice," 5.

REGISTRATION.

See "Sale for Taxes," 1, 2.

REINSURANCE.

The agent of the plaintiffs effected a reinsurance with the agent of the defendants, but did not pay the amount of the stipulated premium, the plaintiffs alleging that it was the custom of agents to give each other credit for such premiums, and settle at the end of the month, when the balance, if any, was paid by the one to the other. The existence of this custom was denied by the defendants, and it was shewn that the defendants required all premiums on reinsurances to be paid to their agents in cash, the same as in ordinary insurances, before the insurance should be considered binding, and this was known to the agent of the plaintiffs. A loss having occurred, the plaintiffs sought to compel payment of the amount of such reinsurance, but the Court, under the circumstances, *held* that the defendants were not bound by what had taken place between the agents, and dismissed the bill with costs.

The Western Assurance Company v. The Provincial Insurance Company, 561.

See also "Marine Insurance."

REMAINDER.

See "Life Estate."