motion for summary judgment made on the 24th February (ante 771), it was discovered by the defendant, and admitted by the plaintiffs, that a dividend of $167.92, under an assignment for the benefit of creditors made by the defendant in June last, and paid to the plaintiffs on the 30th November last, ought to have been credited to the defendant on his indebtedness. On the motion being brought on again before the Master, he said that he thought that this threw sufficient doubt on the accuracy of the affidavit in support of the motion for judgment, and disclosed such facts as were sufficient to entitle the defendant to have the accounts investigated on a reference, if the defendant still thought it would be of any advantage to him to be saddled with the costs of that proceeding. The Master suggested, however, that it would be better, even now, to have an examination of the plaintiffs' books and see what was the real liability of the defendant, who was said to be only an accommodation maker or indorser. The defendant should elect as to this in four days. In view of his financial position, the delay would not seriously prejudice the plaintiffs, who could not complain if the important omission above-mentioned gave them some trouble. The very recent case of Symons v. Palmers, [1911] 11 K.B. 259, shews how strictly plaintiffs should comply with the requirements of Con. Rule 603. A. H. F. Lefroy, K.C., for the plaintiffs. F. J. Hughes, for the defendant.

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KING MILLING CO. v. NORTHERN ISLANDS PULPWOOD CO.—MASTER IN CHAMBERS—FEB. 28.

*Pleading—Statement of Claim—Action by Creditors of Company to Set aside Transfers of Property—Want of Authority of Officers of Company—Parties.*] — This action was brought on behalf of the creditors of the defendant pulpwood company to set aside certain transfers made by that company to the defendants the Imperial Bank of Canada, on the usual grounds. By the 9th paragraph of the statement of claim the plaintiffs alleged that these transfers were executed by the officers of the company without authority. The defendants the Imperial Bank of Canada moved to have this paragraph struck out as embarrassing. The Master said that the motion was entitled to prevail, as these plaintiffs had no locus standi to bring any such action. That could only be done by the company itself or by some of the shareholders, if they could not obtain the use of the name of the company as plaintiff. See International Wrecking Co. v. Murphy, 12 P.R. 423, and cases cited. The