

**Officers, Directors and By-Laws.**

12.

As to the by-laws of mutual insurance companies, see section 154D.

**Meetings.**

14.

As to the meetings of mutual insurance companies, who are entitled to vote thereat, etc., see section 154C.

1908, ch. 240, sec. 17. 1914, ch. 379.

17. All meetings of the shareholders or members shall be held in this State. A majority in interest of all the stock outstanding and entitled to vote, or a majority in number of all the members, present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum; provided, however, that building associations, athletic or social clubs, or mutual insurance companies, whose policy-holders, for the time being, are members thereof, may provide, by their constitutions or by-laws what shall constitute a quorum. Except where it is by this article otherwise provided, the vote of a majority of any quorum shall be sufficient to elect and to pass any measure within the powers of a majority of the holders of all the shares or of a majority of all the members.

See notes to this section (as it stood in 1911) in volume 1 of the Annotated Code.

As to the meetings of mutual insurance companies, who are entitled to vote thereat, etc., see section 154C.

19.

As to the meetings of mutual insurance companies, who are entitled to vote thereat, etc., see section 154C.

**Amendments After Organization.**

29.

As to mutual insurance companies, see section 155.  
See section 159A.

**Capital Stock.**

34.

Defences growing out of section 408 of the Code of 1904, held not properly presented by demurrer to the *narr.*; they should be raised by pleas, *Republic Iron Co. v. Carlton*, 189 Fed. 126.

**Liability of Stockholders.**

64.

To the footnote to sections 64 and 65 on page 560 of volume 1 of the Annotated Code, add the following note: "The case of *Pittsburg Steel Co. v. Baltimore Equitable Society*, 113 Md. 77, was affirmed in 226 U. S. 457." See notes to section 65.

65.

In a suit brought two weeks after the passage of a law, the validity of the portion of the law making it applicable to suits instituted before its passage, cannot be raised. The act of 1908, ch. 305, is constitutional, since, though the legislature may not impair contracts, it may alter remedies, provided such change does not substantially impair the contract. The