

1. Either to the postoffice nearest to his place of residence, or to the postoffice where he is accustomed to receive his letters; or

2. If he live in one place, and have his place of business in another, notice may be sent to either place; or

3. If he is sojourning in another place, notice may be sent to the place where he is sojourning.

But where the notice is actually received by the party within the time specified in this article, it will be sufficient, though not sent in accordance with the requirements of this section.

An. Code, sec. 128. 1904, sec. 128. 1898, ch. 119.

128. Notice of dishonor may be waived, either before the time of giving notice has arrived, or after the omission to give due notice, and the waiver may be express or implied.

This provision is declaratory of the common law. How waiver may be implied. Long and definite course of dealing establishing regular system of renewals whereby payees dispensed with formal notice of dishonor and endorser joined in successive renewals, held sufficient to go to jury on issue of waiver. Apparent authority. *Linthicum v. Bagby*, 131 Md. 646.

The principle stated in this section was established long before the passage of the negotiable instruments act. This section applied. *Schwartz v. Wilmer*, 90 Md. 141.

An. Code, sec. 129. 1904, sec. 129. 1898, ch. 119.

129. Where the waiver is embodied in the instrument itself, it is binding upon all parties; but where it is written above the signature of an indorser, it binds him only.

An. Code, sec. 130. 1904, sec. 130. 1898, ch. 119.

130. A waiver of protest, whether in the case of a foreign bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, is deemed to be a waiver not only of a formal protest, but also of presentment and notice of dishonor.

An. Code, sec. 131. 1904, sec. 131. 1898, ch. 119.

131. Notice of dishonor is dispensed with when, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, it can not be given to or does not reach the parties sought to be charged.

An. Code, sec. 132. 1904, sec. 132. 1898, ch. 119.

132. Delay in giving notice of dishonor is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder and not imputable to his default, misconduct or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, notice must be given with reasonable diligence.

An. Code, sec. 133. 1904, sec. 133. 1898, ch. 119.

133. Notice of dishonor is not required to be given to the drawer in either of the following cases:

1. Where the drawer and drawee are the same person;
2. Where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract;