

ment of such person in blank, to bearer or to another specified person. Subsequent negotiation may be made in like manner.

An. Code, sec. 39. 1910, ch. 406, sec. 39 (p. 55).

39. A receipt which is not in such form that it can be negotiated by delivery may be transferred by the holder by delivery to a purchaser or donee.

A non-negotiable receipt can not be negotiated, and the indorsement of such receipt gives the transferee no additional right.

An. Code, sec. 40. 1910, ch. 406, sec. 40 (p. 55).

40. A negotiable receipt may be negotiated:

(a) By the owner thereof; or

(b) By any person to whom the possession or custody of the receipt has been entrusted by the owner, if, by the terms of the receipt the warehouseman undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of the person to whom the possession or custody of the receipt has been entrusted, or if at the time of such entrusting the receipt is in such form that it may be negotiated by delivery.

An. Code, sec. 41. 1910, ch. 406, sec. 41 (p. 55).

41. A person to whom a negotiable receipt has been duly negotiated acquires thereby:

(a) Such title to the goods as the person negotiating the receipt to him had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value, and also such title to the goods as the depositor or person to whose order the goods were to be delivered by the terms of the receipt had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value; and

(b) The direct obligation of the warehouseman to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the receipt as fully as if the warehouseman had contracted directly with him.

See art. 83, sec. 54.

An. Code, sec. 42. 1910, ch. 406, sec. 42 (p. 55).

42. A person to whom a receipt has been transferred, but not negotiated, acquires thereby, as against the transferor, the title of the goods, subject to the terms of any agreement with the transferor.

If the receipt is non-negotiable, such person also acquires the right to notify the warehouseman of the transfer to him of such receipt, and thereby to acquire the direct obligation of the warehouseman to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the receipt.

Prior to the notification of the warehouseman by the transferor or the transferee of a non-negotiable receipt, the title of the transferee to the goods and the right to acquire the obligation of the warehouseman may be defeated by the levy of an attachment or execution upon the goods by a creditor of the transferor, or by a notification to the warehouseman by the transferor, or a subsequent purchaser from the transferor of a subsequent sale of the goods by the transferor.

See art. 83, sec. 55.