

1929, ch. 454, sec. 88.

88. (Rules of Ordinary Care in Forwarding and Presentment.) (A) Where an item is received on deposit or by a subsequent agent bank for collection, payable in another town or city, it shall be deemed the exercise of ordinary care to forward such item by mail, not later than the business day next following its receipt either (1) direct to the drawee or payor in the event such drawee or payor is a bank or (2) to another bank collecting agent according to the usual banking custom, either located in the town or city where the item is payable or in another town or city.

(B) Where an item is received on deposit or by a subsequent agent bank for collection, payable by or at another bank in the same town or city in which such agent bank is located, it shall be deemed the exercise of ordinary care to present the item for payment at any time not later than the next business day following the day on which the item is received either (1) at the counter of the drawee or payor by agent or messenger or (2) through the local clearing house under the regular established procedure, or according to the usual banking custom where the collecting or payor bank is located in an outlying district.

(C) The designation of the above methods shall not exclude any other method of forwarding or presentment which under existing rules of law would constitute ordinary care.

1929, ch. 454, sec. 89.

89. (Items Received Through the Mail.) Where the item is received by mail by a solvent drawee or payor bank, it shall be deemed paid when the amount is finally charged to the account of the maker or drawer.

1929, ch. 454, sec. 90.

90. (Items Lost in Transit.) Where an agent bank forwards an item for collection, it shall not be responsible for its loss or destruction in transit or, when in the possession of others, for its inability to repossess itself thereof, provided there has been no lack of ordinary care on its part.

1929, ch. 454, sec. 91.

91. (Medium of Payment.) Where ordinary care is exercised, any agent collecting bank may receive in payment of an item without becoming responsible as debtor therefor, whether presented by mail, through the clearing house or over the counter of the drawee or payor, in lieu of money, either (a) the check or draft of the drawee or payor upon another bank or (b) the check or draft of any other bank upon any bank other than the drawee or payor of the item or (c) such method of settlement as may be customary in a local clearing house or between clearing banks or otherwise; provided that whenever such agent collecting bank shall request or accept in payment an unconditional credit which has been given to it on the books of the drawee or payor or on the books of any other bank, such agent collecting bank shall become debtor for such item and shall be responsible therefor as if the proceeds were actually received by it in money.