

the case of a bill of exchange, presentment for payment will be sufficient if made within a reasonable time after the last negotiation thereof.

Payee of check drawn on bank in same city is, in absence of special circumstances, allowed whole of banking hours on next secular day for presentment on drawee. *Surratt v. State*, 167 Md. 363.

This section referred to in construing art. 11, sec. 113. *Title Guarantee Co. v. Alter*, 167 Md. 247.

Cited but not construed in *Rhoads v. National Bank*, 172 Md. 126.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 91. 1912, sec. 91. 1904, sec. 91. 1898, ch. 119.

91. Presentment for payment to be sufficient must be made:

1. By the holder, or by some person authorized to receive payment on his behalf;
2. At a reasonable hour on a business day;
3. At a proper place, as herein defined;
4. To the person primarily liable on the instrument, or, if he is absent or inaccessible, to any person found at the place where the presentment is made.

See notes to sec. 85.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 92. 1912, sec. 92. 1904, sec. 92. 1898, ch. 119.

92. Presentment for payment is made at the proper place:

1. Where a place of payment is specified in the instrument and it is there presented;
2. Where no place of payment is specified but the address of the person to make payment is given in the instrument and it is there presented;
3. Where no place of payment is specified, and no address is given, and the instrument is presented at the usual place of business or residence of the person to make payment;
4. In any other case if presented to the person to make payment wherever he can be found, or if presented at his last known place of business or residence.

See notes to sec. 85.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 93. 1912, sec. 93. 1904, sec. 93. 1898, ch. 119.

93. The instrument must be exhibited to the person from whom payment is demanded, and when it is paid must be delivered up to the party paying it.

See notes to sec. 85.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 94. 1912, sec. 94. 1904, sec. 94. 1898, ch. 119.

94. Where the instrument is payable at a bank, presentment for payment must be made during banking hours, unless the person to make payment has no funds there to meet it at any time during the day, in which case presentment at any hour before the bank is closed on that day is sufficient.

Cited but not construed in *Wolf v. Union Trust Co.*, 150 Md. 387.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 95. 1912, sec. 95. 1904, sec. 95. 1898, ch. 119.

95. Where the person primarily liable on the instrument is dead, and no place of payment is specified, presentment for payment must be made to his personal representative, if such there be, and if with the exercise of reasonable diligence, he can be found.