

An. Code, 1924, sec. 111. 1912, sec. 111. 1904, sec. 111. 1898, ch. 119.

111. Where notice is given by or on behalf of the holder, it endures for the benefit of all subsequent holders and all prior parties who have a right of recourse against the party to whom it is given.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 112. 1912, sec. 112. 1904, sec. 112. 1898, ch. 119.

112. Where notice is given by or on behalf of a party entitled to give notice, it endures for the benefit of the holder and all parties subsequent to the party to whom notice is given.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 113. 1912, sec. 113. 1904, sec. 113. 1898, ch. 119.

113. Where the instrument has been dishonored in the hands of an agent, he may either himself give notice to the parties liable thereon, or he may give notice to his principal. If he gives notice to his principal, he must do so within the same time as if he were the holder, and the principal, upon the receipt of such notice, has himself the same time for giving notice as if the agent had been an independent holder.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 114. 1912, sec. 114. 1904, sec. 114. 1898, ch. 119.

114. A written notice need not be signed and an insufficient written notice may be supplemented and validated by verbal communication. A misdescription of the instrument does not vitiate the notice unless the party to whom the notice is given is in fact misled thereby.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 115. 1912, sec. 115. 1904, sec. 115. 1898, ch. 119.

115. The notice may be in writing or merely oral, and may be given in any terms which sufficiently identify the instrument, and indicate that it has been dishonored by non-acceptance or non-payment. It may in all cases be given by delivering it personally or through the mails.

This section applied in *Wolf v. Union Trust Co.*, 150 Md. 388. (See notes to sec. 124).

An. Code, 1924, sec. 116. 1912, sec. 116. 1904, sec. 116. 1898, ch. 119.

116. Notice of dishonor may be given either to the party himself or to his agent in that behalf.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 117. 1912, sec. 117. 1904, sec. 117. 1898, ch. 119.

117. When any party is dead, and his death is known to the party giving notice, the notice must be given to a personal representative, if there be one, and if, with reasonable diligence he can be found. If there be no personal representative, notice may be sent to the last residence or last place of business of the deceased.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 118. 1912, sec. 118. 1904, sec. 118. 1898, ch. 119.

118. Where the parties to be notified are partners, notice to any one partner is notice to the firm, even though there has been a dissolution.

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

119. Notice to joint parties who are not partners must be given to each of them, unless one of them has authority to receive such notice for the others.