

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

120. Where a party has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent, or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, notice may be given either to the party himself or to his trustee or assignee.

121. Notice may be given as soon as the instrument is dishonored; and unless delay is excused as hereinafter provided, must be given within the times fixed by this act.

122. Where the person giving and the person to receive notice reside in the same place, notice must be given within the following times :