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| 112. Effect where notice is given by party entitled thereto. | 126. Notice to subsequent parties; time of. |
| 113. When agent may give notice. | 127. Where notice must be sent. |
| 114. When notice sufficient. | 128. Waiver of notice. |
| 115. Form of notice. | 129. Whom affected by waiver. |
| 116. To whom notice may be given. | 130. Waiver of protest. |
| 117. Notice where party is dead. | 131. When notice dispensed with. |
| 118. Notice to partners. | 132. Delay in giving notice; how excused. |
| 119. Notice to persons jointly liable. | 133. When notice need not be given to drawer. |
| 120. Notice to bankrupt. | 134. When notice need not be given to indorser. |
| 121. Time within which notice must be given. | 135. Notice of non-payment where acceptance refused. |
| 122. Where parties reside in same place. | 136. Effect of omission to give notice of non-acceptance. |
| 123. Where parties reside in different places. | 137. When protest need not be made; when must be made. |
| 124. When sender deemed to have given due notice. | |
| 125. Deposit in post office; what constitutes. | |

108. Except as herein otherwise provided, when a negotiable instrument has been dishonored by non-acceptance or non-payment, notice of dishonor must be given to the drawer and to each indorser, and any drawer or indorser to whom such notice is not given is discharged.

109. The notice may be given by or on behalf of the holder, or by or on behalf of any party to the instrument who might be compelled to pay it to the holder, and who, upon taking it up, would have a right to reimbursement from the party to whom the notice is given.

110. Notice of dishonor may be given by an agent either in his own name or in the name of any party entitled to give notice, whether that party be his principal or not.

111. Where notice is given by or on behalf of the holder, it enures 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.

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

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 give 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.