

demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a sum certain in money to order or to bearer.

146. A bill of itself does not operate as an assignment of the funds in the hands of the drawee available for the payment thereof, and the drawee is not liable on the bill unless and until he accepts the same.

147. A bill may be addressed to two or more drawees jointly, whether they are partners or not; but not to two or more drawees in the alternative or in succession.

148. An inland bill of exchange is a bill which is, or on its face purports to be, both drawn and payable within this State. Any other bill is a foreign bill. Unless the contrary appears on the face of the bill, the holder may treat it as an inland bill.

149. Where in a bill drawer and drawee are the same person, or where the drawee is a fictitious person, or a person not having capacity to contract, the holder may treat the instrument, at his option, either as a bill of exchange or a promissory note.

150. The drawer of a bill and any indorser may insert thereon the name of a person to whom the holder may resort in case of need—that is to say, in case the bill is dishonored by non-acceptance or non-payment. Such person is called the “referee in case of need.” It is in the option of the holder to resort to the “referee in case of need” or not, as he may see fit.

## CHAPTER XI.

### ACCEPTANCE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

#### *Index to Chapter XI.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 151. Acceptance; how made, et cetera.                  | 156. Liability of drawee retaining or destroying bill. |
| 152. Holder entitled to acceptance on face of bill.    | 157. Acceptance of incomplete bill.                    |
| 153. Acceptance by separate instrument.                | 158. Kinds of acceptances.                             |
| 154. Promise to accept; when equivalent to acceptance. | 159. What constitutes a general acceptance.            |
| 155. Time allowed drawee to accept.                    | 160. Qualified acceptance.                             |
|  | 161. Rights of parties as to qualified acceptance.     |

151. The acceptance of a bill is the signification by the drawee of his assent to the order of the drawer. The acceptance must be in writing and signed by the drawee. It must not express that the drawee will perform his promise by any other means than the payment of money.

152. The holder of a bill presenting the same for acceptance may require that the acceptance be written on the bill, and if such request is refused, may treat the bill as dishonored.