

It was necessary to see which provisions were referred to. A foot-note in the Chalmer's book enumerates a number of sections, one of which is in order to protect bankers paying demand draft, namely section 60.

The position is as follows. In the above illustration, the drawer is a private person and the drawee also; this means that the drawee has only to pay, when the bill shall be presented to him; the drawee has really no rights to claim under or through the bill, since to give money is only what is claimed from him. - But the question is quite different if we suppose that the drawee, instead of being a private person, is a banker. Then the course is the following: A in Bangkok requests the Chartered Bank to draw a bill on their correspondent the National Bank in Dublin for £100 to be paid to B in Dublin; this is a bill to order, on demand, drawn on a banker. The Chartered Bank is the drawer, the National Bank the drawee; as to the private persons, A is the payer who gives funds to the drawer, and B is the payee who shall receive £100. Supposing the bill is stolen, and the thief indorses it with the false signature of the payee or otherwise, and gets money from the drawee (National Bank). When the drawee was a private person, he had nothing else to do after having given his money; but as the drawee is a banker, the banker has still to debit in his book the