"When the plaintiff sent its passbook to defendant to be balanced, it in effect demanded to be informed as to the condition of its account, and, when the balanced passbook and the vouchers were returned, the silence of the plaintiff respecting the returned vouchers and the entries in the passbook amounted to an admission on its part as to their correctness. The rigid responsibility imposed on banks must be maintained. It is equally important, however, that depositors who make negligent examinations of the accounts rendered to them by their banks should themselves sustain the losses which result from their own and not the bank's carelessness, and which would have been prevented if they themselves had exercised reasonable care. The plaintiff seeks in this case to hold the bank responsible for the payment of checks raised by its own employe, who was authorized by it to prepare the checks and to obtain the money on them, and over whose conduct no reasonable supervision was exercised."

There are several decisions to the effect that the depositor is bound personally or by an authorized agent, and with due diligence, to examine the passbook and vouchers, and to report to the bank without unreasonable delay any errors that may be discovered; and if he fails to do so, and the bank is misled to its prejudice, he cannot afterwards dispute the correctness of the balance shewn by the passbook. It is also held that if the duty of examination is delegated by the depositor to the clerk guilty of the forgeries, he does not so discharge his duty to the bank as to relieve himself from loss. *Critten* v. *National Bank*, 171 N.Y. 219, 63 N.E. 969, 57 L.R.A. 529; *Leather Manufacturers Bank* v. *Morgan*, 117 U.S. 96, 6 Sup. Ct. 657; *Meyers* v. *South-western National Bank.*, 193 Pa. 1, 44 Atl. 280, 74 Am. St. Rep. 672; *Morgan* v. *Trust Co.*, 208 N.Y. 218, 101 N.E. 871, L.R.A. 1915 D, 741; *First National Bank* v. *Allen*, 100 Ala. 476, 14 So. Rep. 335, 27 L.R.A. 426, 46 Am. St. Rep. 80.

The Court, however, goes further in its decision and holds that there can be no recovery even upon checks forged prior to the first balancing of the bank book after the forgery. The rule in New York and many States makes a bank liable for forged checks paid before the balancing of the pass book although as to