

A cheque must not be drawn payable in any foreign money, but it may be drawn for any sum, however small, which the drawer has in the hands of his bankers. If the sum in the body of the cheque differs from that in the margin, the sum in the body is the sum the banker ought to pay. (a)

If a number of executors have a fund standing in their joint names at a banker's, payment of a cheque signed by one of the executors will discharge the bank as to all of them. (b) It is not absolutely necessary that the signature of the drawer of a cheque should appear at the foot of it, if the name appears in any part of the cheque, so as to shew who it is that orders the payment, that will be sufficient to authorize the bankers to pay, provided the hand-writing is that of their customer of the name stated. (c)

A married woman cannot deposit money with a banker and draw cheques thereon, except as the agent, or with the implied assent of her husband. (d)

In the Province of Ontario, a married woman may make deposits of money in her own name in any savings or other bank, and withdraw the same by her own cheque; and any receipt or acquittance of such depositor shall be a sufficient legal discharge to any such bank. (e)

But nothing in the Act contained in reference to moneys deposited or investments by any married woman shall, as against creditors of the husband, give validity to any deposit or investment of moneys of the husband made in fraud of such creditors; and any moneys so deposited or invested may be followed as if the Act had not been passed. (f)

Where a corporation has a deposit at bankers, the

(a) *Sanderson v. Piper*, 5 Bing. N. C. 480.

(b) *Ex parte Rigby*, 19 Ven. 462.

(c) *Taylor v. Dobbins*, 1 Strange 399; *Sanderson v. Jackson*, 2 B. & P. 238.

(d) *Lloyd v. Fughe*, L. R. 8, ch. 88, 27 L. T. N. S. 260.

(e) 35 Vic., c. 16, s. 6, of Ontario.

(f) *Ib.* section 7.