

trust company at the particular office or branch, if any, on which such instrument was drawn or at which it was made payable; and shall be in effect for not more than six months from the date of delivery thereof. The bank or trust company to which such a revocation, countermand, or stop-payment order has been delivered may, at its option and without liability, stop the payment of such an instrument after the expiration date of the order or any renewal thereof.

Cancellation of order.

SEC. 4. Any revocation, countermand, or stop-payment order existing on the date of enactment of this Act in any bank or trust company doing business in the District of Columbia may be canceled by the bank or trust company after six months from such date, by giving notice of such cancellation to the depositor at his last known address by registered mail but such a notice shall not be effective until thirty days have elapsed from the time of the mailing of such notice.

Responsibility to depositor.

SEC. 5. Any bank or trust company that pays a check or other instrument drawn by or against the account of a depositor, the payment of which has been ordered stopped, and the order is still in effect, as herein provided, shall be responsible to the depositor for the amount thereof. When restored to such a depositor, the bank shall be subrogated to any benefits receivable, or amounts recoverable, by the depositor but shall pursue its remedy at its own expense.

Approved July 26, 1949.

[CHAPTER 366]

JOINT RESOLUTION

July 26, 1949
[H. J. Res. 298]
[Public Law 190]

To provide for on-the-spot audits by the General Accounting Office of the fiscal records of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.
Office of Sergeant at Arms.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide additional protection for the appropriated and trust funds of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, the Comptroller General of the United States shall, not less frequently than once each six months, detail employees of the General Accounting Office to make an on-the-spot audit of all receipts and disbursements pertaining to the fiscal records of such Office of the Sergeant at Arms. The Comptroller General shall report to the Speaker and Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives the results of each such audit.

Report.

Approved July 26, 1949.

[CHAPTER 369]

AN ACT

July 28, 1949
[H. R. 3901]
[Public Law 191]

To increase the salaries of the judges of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia.

Municipal Court of Appeals and Municipal Court for D. C.
Salaries of judges.

D. C. Code, Supp.
VII, §§ 11-733, 11-771.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the salary of the judges of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia authorized by the Act approved April 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 191, 194, D. C. Code, title XI, secs. 753 and 771), is hereby increased so that the salary of the chief judge of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall be \$14,500 per annum and the salary of each associate judge shall be \$14,000 per annum; the salary of the chief judge of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia shall be \$13,500 per annum and the salary of each associate judge shall be \$13,000 per annum.

56 Stat. 191.
D. C. Code, Supp.
VII, § 11-753.
Post, p. 887.

SEC. 2. Section 2 of said Act of April 1, 1942, is amended by striking out the words "The salary of the chief judge shall be \$8,500 per annum and the salary of each associate judge shall be \$8,000 per