

the drawer has no reason to believe that the cheque would be paid when presented (Bills of Exchange Act, sect. 46)". The answers of the other Governments are, as a rule, that the holder of a cheque not presented within the legal delay must lose his recourse against the indorsers in any case, and against the drawer when the deposit-money in bank did disappear by the fault of the drawee after the delay specified by law for the presentment to the said drawee has expired (French) or even in any case (German). As a conclusion, if the English Law makes the delay against the drawer the same as civil prescription against the holder, the general tendency is to fix a shorter delay but to let it again to the special consideration of the country concerned.

Consequently, it appears that the delays stated in sections 1106 and 1107 can be specified in each country after due consideration of the local requirements. It belongs to the Siamese members of the Commission to examine the point and to consider if the said delays are to be extended or reduced to meet the best requirements of the country, - being understood that Siam is a country where the use of cheques is widespread (like in England or U.S.A.; and contrary to continental countries of Europe). The Committee of Redaction will have no objection to the delays proposed, so much the more if they remind that the delay of section