

The holder of the cheque however, in that case can prove against the bank instead of the drawer (s. 74 Bills of Exchange Act). Reasonable time for this purpose has been judicially held to be 24 hours". Again "the holder of a cheque loses his right of recourse against the indorser unless he presents it for payment within a reasonable time; and that means that he must either present it for payment or forward it for presentment within 24 hours unless he is prevented from so doing by something in the nature of force majeure As regards the drawer, presentment is excused where the banker is not bound as between himself and the drawer to pay the cheque, and the drawer has no reason to believe that the cheque would be paid when presented (Bills of Exchange Act, section 46). - The answers of the other Governments are, as a rule: that the holder of the 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