

which seem to come under ~~special provisions~~, allowing probably some anatocism after a certain period has elapsed as made in the French law and Siamese draft;

in Italy (art. 1282) the system is nearly the same as in France; reservation is made in commercial matters, which remain under customs;

in Germany (art. 248), anatocism is void; but the Saving Banks and other similar institutions may agree to payment of interests for unpaid interests, and especially for interest not withdrawn by a depositor;

in Japan (Civil Code 405), after interests have been unpaid for one year at least, they may be added to the capital in order to themselves bear interest; after the commentary of Becker, it would seem that this provision is not taken as one of public order and that consequently contrary agreements could be made, but this seem very contentious.

On the contrary, the Brazilian legislation takes anatocism as lawful (art. 1282 Civil Code).

The present section 655 follows the general systems of legislation in the matter. No exceptions have been made for Banks or similar institutions which remain under section 655. No objections have been made up to now against it. But this remains a mere question of policy also, after consideration of the actual customs of the country.