

accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1897, does not avoid contracts entered into within the jurisdiction, although it penalizes the carrying on of business by such non-registered companies.

*Semble.* The forwarding of goods to an agent, to be sold by him in his own name, is not a transaction within the prohibition of section 123.

*Quare,* whether the creating within the jurisdiction of an obligation which is to be performed without the jurisdiction is carrying on business within the jurisdiction.

*Davis, K.C., and Marshall,* for plaintiff company. *Craig,* for defendant.

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### Book Reviews.

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*The Principle of German Civil Law*, by ERNEST J. SCHUSTER, LL.D., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law. Oxford at the Clarendon Press. London and New York, Henry Frowde, and Stevens & Sons, Limited, London. 1907. 684 pages. Price, \$3.50.

The preface says, "This book is intended (1) to assist the study of English law from a comparative point of view; (2) to give an insight into the latest and most perfect attempt to systematize the whole of the private law of a country; (3) to give some practical help to the increasing number of practitioners who in the course of their daily work have to deal with questions of foreign and private international law. The drafting of the German civil code was started in 1874, and came into force January 1, 1900, accompanied by various explanatory statutes. The expansion of international commercial dealings and frequent changes of domicile in these days largely increases the number of the occasions in which lawyers have to deal with foreign law, hence the advantage of such a work as that before us, especially when the writer has endeavoured and apparently largely succeeded in clothing the information given with an English dress. It goes without saying that the knowledge of German law must be of much interest to those of the Anglo-Saxon race, their parentage being so largely the same.