appointed. But there is no disabling section like those of the Ontario and New Brunswick Acts.

The Act provides that "no company, firm, broker, agent or other person shall, as the representative or agent of, or acting in any capacity *other than as traveller taking orders*" carry on the business of a company without a license. It is evidently assumed, though not mentioned, that business by correspondence is not affected; and the absence of the disabling clause leaves such business immune as a matter of practical effect.

4. *Nova Scotia Act.*—The Province of Nova Scotia in 1904 passed an amendment[12] to the Act dealing with "General Provisions respecting Domestic and Foreign Companies"[13] making it obligatory for "every incorporated company doing business in Nova Scotia, and having gain for its purpose or object" to pay an annual registration fee based on its nominal capital. Two schedules of fees are given, one for companies incorporated by the Province of Nova Scotia or by the Dominion, and the other for companies not so incorporated. The fees in the first schedule are one-half those in the second. Companies both domestic and foreign are required to submit annual statements of their affairs. A penalty of one hundred dollars is imposed for neglecting or refusing to transmit the registration fee or the statement. A penalty of ten dollars per day is also imposed upon the officers or representatives of the company transacting business without having submitted its annual statement. No definition is given, however, of the phrase "carrying on business" and there are no reported cases in which it has been applied as including business by correspondence.[14] Nor is there in the Nova Scotia Act a provision disabling companies from suing upon obligations contracted in connection with business in the province. The Act does not require the appointment of an attorney nor the establishment of a head office within the province.

12. 3 Edw. VII. c. 24.
13. R.S.N.S., c. 127.
14. See *Halifax* v. *McLaughlin*, 39 S.C.R. 174