

institutions for the care of the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic. A discussion of this subject cannot but have a good effect. It has, moreover, its note of warning for those of the class indicated who are outside of the walls of the above-named place.

Dr. Godfrey's bill has, for the present, been withdrawn, but the country is indebted to him for bringing the matter thus prominently before the public, and it will have an educative effect that will very probably result, in the near future, in some such legislation as has taken place in other countries.

THE LAW AS TO TRADE SECRETS.

The X Company was engaged in the manufacture of powder by a secret process upon which no patent had been obtained. The company employed A as its chemist, one of the terms of the contract being that all knowledge or information which might be acquired by A while connected with the company in any capacity, relative to the mode of doing business, and processes of manufacture should be received in strict confidence by him and for the exclusive benefit of the X Company, and that no secrets of the business should ever be disclosed by him to any outsider. A, during the course of his employment, acquired knowledge of the secret process used by the X Company. He resigned his position, went to the Y Company, a rival of the X Company, and offered to sell this process which he claimed to have invented. The Y Company knew nothing of his former employment and in perfect good faith bought the secret, and began to manufacture powder by the process.

May the X Company enjoin the Y Company from using the process so obtained?

Before attempting to answer this question, it seems fitting to solve two other simpler questions which lead up to the one just put.

1. Suppose that A, instead of selling the secret, had proceeded to make use of it himself. Should he be enjoined?