

## REVIEW OF CURRENT ENGLISH CASES.

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Illegitimacy—Corroboration of evidence against alleged father of illegitimate child—Support of illegitimate child—Bastardy Laws Amendment Act, 1873 (35-36 Vict. c. 65), s. 4—R.S.O. c. 154, s. 2 (2).

Thomas v. Jones (1921), 1 K.B. 22. This was an appeal from a Divisional Court (1920), 2 K.B. 399 (noted ante p. 36). The application was made by the mother of an illegitimate child against the pretative father for support of the child, and the question was whether the mother's evidence as to the paternity of the child had been corroborated. The Divisional Court thought it had, but the Court of Appeal (Bankes and Atkin, L.JJ., Scrutton, L.J., dissenting) came to the conclusion that it had not. The Court below inclined to the opinion that the cumulative effect of facts, none of which in themselves would be sufficient corroboration, might amount to corroboration, but the Court of Appeal reject this idea.

Sale of goods—Express terms as to mode of packing—Breach as to part of goods—Right to reject all.

Moore v. Landauer (1921), 1 K.B. 73. This was a special case stated by an umpire. The plaintiffs sold certain canned fruit to the defendants on the express terms that they were to be packed in cases containing each 30 tins. The plaintiffs tendered the whole quantity, but about one-half was packed in cases containing only 24 tins. The umpire found that the market value was not affected by the variation in the mode of packing. The question for the Court was whether or not the defendants were entitled to reject the whole consignment or only that part not packed according to the contract. Rowlatt, J., held that the breach in the mode of packing of part of the goods entitled the defendants to reject the whole consignment.