

cedure of the court, but there can be little doubt that one result of the Act will be to increase the cost of a defended common law action. Whether this will tend to diminish the number of such actions, remains to be seen.

CURRENT ENGLISH CASES.

The Law Reports for July comprise (1895) 2 Q.B., pp. 1-173; (1895) P., pp. 217-273; and (1895) 2 Ch., pp. 132-272.

MASTER AND SERVANT--INFORMATION OBTAINED BY SERVANT IN SERVICE OF MASTER--SERVANT, LIABILITY OF--INJUNCTION.

Robb v. Green, (1895) 2 Q.B. 1. was an action brought by a master against a former servant for improperly using information acquired while in his service to the prejudice of the plaintiff. The defendant, after quitting the plaintiff's service, had set up a similar business to that of the plaintiff, and had sent circulars soliciting custom to the plaintiff's customers, whose names and addresses he had clandestinely copied from the plaintiff's books while in his service. This Hawkins, J., held to be an unlawful act, and contrary to an implied term of the contract of service, and he gave judgment for the plaintiff for £150 damages, and an injunction.

MALICIOUSLY INDUCING EMPLOYER TO DISMISS SERVANT--MALICIOUSLY INDUCING A PERSON TO ABSTAIN FROM EMPLOYING ANOTHER--LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF TRADES UNION FOR ACTS OF DELEGATE--TRADE UNION.

Flood v. Jackson, (1895) 2 Q.B. 21; 14 R. June, 147, is a decision which ought to have a wholesome effect on the action of trades unions, and put an end to their interference with the employment of those who do not care to be subject to their behests. The plaintiffs were workmen engaged as shipwrights by the Glengall Dock Company. While so engaged certain other workmen, members of a trades union, refused to work for this company unless the plaintiffs were dismissed. Allen, one of the defendants, who was district delegate of the union, thereupon waited upon the Glengall Company, and notified them that the plaintiffs must be dismissed and not again employed, or that the members of the union would leave work. The company thereupon dismissed the plaintiffs and refused to employ them again, but their