

unlimited jurisdiction either over the litigants personally, or over the subject matter of the controversy, but its jurisdiction is confined to the adjudication of the matter presented for its decision; and only as far as may be necessary for the purpose of giving due effect to its decision can it properly exercise jurisdiction on the person of the suitor.

The right of a suitor to invoke the jurisdiction of the Court for any specific object is not, however, and ought not to be hampered by the imposition of any liability to submit not only the matter in controversy, but all his other acts and deeds, to the inspection and judicial determination of the court. It is a self-evident proposition that if a man brings an action to recover a promissory note, that gives the court no right, ipso facto, to proceed and enquire whether he has been guilty of libelling the defendant. This may be considered a *reductio ad absurdum*, but cases of that kind very often serve best to illustrate principles. It is on the principle we have referred to that the court acts when it requires an undertaking to be given by a plaintiff to abide by the order of the court as to damages as a condition of granting him an interlocutory injunction; because without that undertaking the court would have no inherent jurisdiction in a suit brought by the plaintiff to visit him with damages, however much he might be thought to have been in the wrong in his suit; and consequently but for such undertaking the defendant, injured by the granting of the injunction, might be driven to a cross action or counter-claim.

It is for the same reason that in England it has been always customary to insert in orders for the taxation of a solicitor's bill on the application of his client, a submission to pay what is found due, on such taxation, (and see Ont. Rules, Forms 99, 101) because without that submission the court would have no inherent power on the client's application for a taxation to make an order for payment by him, in the absence of any rule or statutory provision, enabling it to do so, and the solicitor would be driven to an action to recover what might be found due to him. It is upon this principle