

by her husband contrary to 13 Eliz. c. 5, Toronto Carpet Co. v. Wright, 22 M.R. 294, 21 W.L.R. 304.

Even where the public will be inconvenienced by the granting, *Patton v. Pioneer Navigation & Sand Co.*, 16 M.R. 435; (to prevent illegal acts of strikers) *Cotter v. Osborne*, 16 M.R. 395, (q.v. as to form of order); to prevent the officers of an unincorporated association enforcing a fine imposed upon a member under a regulation going beyond what is proper and needful, *Matheson v. Kelly*, 26 W.L.R. 475; to restrain the use of a trade name which is a colourable imitation of the Plaintiff's name and device with the intent to deceive, *Matthews v. Omansky*, 25 W.L.R. 603; to enforce an undertaking not to engage in a similar business if reasonable as to time and space, *Kelly v. McLaughlin*, 19 W.L.R. 633; to prevent a sale of goods wrongfully distrained, *O'Connor v. Peltier*, 8 W.L.R. 576.

Injunction refused. To restrain sale of chattels for arrears of taxes on ground of irregularity in assessment and By-laws, where a validating act is passed between the time of seizure (sale being stopped by interim injunction) and action, *McCutecheon Lumber Co. v. Rural Municipality of Minitonas*, 22 M.R. 681; to compel completion of contract for exclusive sale of bricks, the Plaintiff being left to remedy in damages, *Cass v. Couture*, *Cass v. McCutecheon*, 14 M.R. 458 (sed vide *Winnipeg Saturday Post v. Couzens supra*).

Where another adequate remedy exists, *Little v. McCartney*, 18 M.R. 323 (Injunction to prevent an irregular Local Option by-law being submitted to electors, refused, proper remedy, motion to quash); *Dominion Express Co. v. City of Brandon*, 19 M.R. 257, 12 W.L.R. 498 (injunction to restrain the levy of an alleged illegal tax refused, proper remedy to pay under protest and sue to recover); to restrain a threatened trespass where Plaintiff's right not clear, *Monkman v. Babington*, 5 M.R. 253; where the proper remedy an action of deceit, *Boothe v. Rattray*, 18 W.L.R. 61; the Court has no power to restrain persons from acting without authority, *Calloway v. Pearson*, 6 M. R. 364; to restrain the Defendant using his own name as a trade mark, *Slater v. Ryan*, 5 W.L.R. 142.

To prevent the obstruction of the plaintiff's view, *McBean v. Wyllie*, 14 M.R. 135; nor may an individual enforce a city fire limit by-law for his benefit unless he suffers especially from the breach (*ibid*).