

lized the enjoining power ; and in order to retain their sway did not fear to widen the scope of their operations, so as to include the field nominally occupied by their brethren of the law. And in this we hold them justified. Courts of equity never awarded or withheld injunctions according to statutory rules or regulations, but, from time to time, adding precedent to precedent, the courts endeavored to meet the growing necessity for a commanding and prohibiting system of jurisprudence. Without the assistance of legislation, the jurisdiction was extended from one subject to another, and when the legislature had approved of the extension and granted still wider powers to the courts of law, equity judges might well extend their relief up to the statutory limit. *Equitas sequitur legem.*

*Springhead Spinning Co. v. Riley*, L. R. 6 Eq. 551, marked a distinct advance. In that case, Malins, V. C., (a strong judge, often overruled by more timid brethren) granted an injunction enjoining the posting of placards which were calculated to intimidate workmen from hiring themselves to the plaintiffs, the ground for the order being that the effect of the placards was to destroy the property of the plaintiffs.

In *Dixon v. Holden*, L. R. 7 Eq. 488, the same judge made perpetual an injunction restraining the publication of a notice which alleged falsely that the plaintiff was a partner in a bankrupt concern. In the course of his judgment the learned judge said : " In the decision I arrive at I beg to be understood as laying down that this court has jurisdiction to prevent the publication of any letter, advertisement or other document which, if permitted to go on, would have the effect of destroying the property of another person, whether that consists of tangible or intangible property, whether it consists of money or reputation."

In *Mulkern v. Ward*, L. R. 13 Eq. 619, Sir John Wickens, V. C., refused a motion on behalf of the trustees of a permanent benefit building society (being also a bank of deposit,) for an injunction to restrain the publication and sale by the defendants of a book containing alleged libellous paragraphs