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INJUNCTIONS TO RESTRAIN LIBEL AND
SLANDER.

BY the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854 (17 & 18 V. c. 125, s. 79) it is provided that "in all cases of breach of contract, or other injury, where the party injured is entitled to maintain and has brought an action, he may, in like case and manner as hereinbefore provided with respect to mandamus, claim a writ of injunction against the repetition or continuance of such breach of contract or other injury, or the committal of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind, arising out of the same contract, or relating to the same property or right; and he may also in the same action include a claim for damages or other redress."

By sec. 82 an *ex parte* injunction may be granted "to restrain the defendant in such action from the repetition or continuance of the wrongful act or breach of contract complained of, or the committal of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind, arising out of the same contract, or relating to the same property or right."

The power of the common law courts under these clauses was much wider than that exercised by the equity courts. But the power was seldom employed. The common law judges had been accustomed to award damages for past offences and were diffident in issuing regulations for future conduct. Practically, therefore, the equity judges monopo-