

SLANDER OF A PERSON IN HIS OFFICE—*Continued.*

- when office elective, and words not followed by special damage, 57.
- where office is not one of profit, 56.
- words actionable by holders of offices of honour or credit, and by holders of offices of profit, distinction between, 53-54.
- words imputing want of ability and want of honesty, distinction between, 54-55.

SLANDER OF A PERSON IN HIS PROFESSION, 60-67.

- action for, lies without proof of special damage, 60.
- architects, 65.
- barristers, attorneys, and solicitors, 62.
- clergymen and ministers of religion, 60-62.
- lecturers, 65.
- medical men, 64-65.
- physicians, 64-65.
- schoolmasters, 65, 66.
- surgeons, veterinary, 66.
- surveyors, land, 65.

SLANDER OF A PERSON IN HIS TRADE OR BUSINESS, 68-83.

- avertment of trade or business, when unnecessary, 57.
- basis of the action for, 68.
- imputations of crime in relation to trade or business, 69, 74.
- imputations of dishonesty in relation to trade or business, 72, 74, 75, 78.
- plaintiff must have been in trade or business when words spoken, 70.
- summary of the law on the subject, 82.
- trader in land and money lender, 70.
- where words relate to matter with which bystanders unacquainted, 68.
- words impugning financial credit or standing, 78, 79 (See, also, Trade and Business).

SLANDER OF TITLE, 106-124.

- character and essentials of action for, 106, 110-117.
- corporations and companies may sue for, 107, 206.
- distinguished from ordinary defamation, 107-109.
- estoppel in action for, 477.
- justification of, must be complete, 550.
- libel of plaintiff and slander of title, directions to jury in, 757.
- may be implied, 123.
- must be false, malicious and damaging, 106, 110.
- not maintainable in *bona fide* assertion of right, 112-113.
- of manufactured goods, 108.
- plaintiff must have had actual temporal loss, 113.
- pleadings in actions for, 124.