

recognised and protected, and wrongs which are redressed by the former courts are called legal rights and legal injuries ; rights which are recognised and protected, and wrongs which are redressed by the latter courts only, are called equitable rights and equitable injuries. Equity jurisprudence may therefore properly be said to be that portion of remedial justice which is exclusively administered by a Court of Equity, as contradistinguished from that portion of remedial justice which is exclusively administered by a Court of Common Law.

Remedies at law are confined to particular forms of action, and if there be no prescribed form to reach a case, the party is at law *remediless*.

There are many cases in which a simple judgment for either party, without qualifications, or conditions, or peculiar arrangements, will not do entire justice *ex æquo et bono* to either party ; some modification of rights ; some restraints on one side or the other, or on both ; some adjustments involving reciprocal obligations or duties ; some compensatory, or preliminary, or concurrent proceedings to fix, control, or equalise rights ; some qualifications or conditions, present or future, temporary or permanent, to be annexed to the exercise of rights or the redress of injuries. *In all these cases, Courts of Common Law cannot give the desired relief.* They have no forms of remedy adapted to the objects. They can entertain suits, and can give judgments only in a prescribed form. From their very character and organization, they are