

tion as similar to our own statutes, and refer, in order to bring conviction to the minds of our readers, to the able and unanimous judgments of the courts in the cases named, and to the subsequent one of *Richards v. Cullerne*, 7 Q.B.D. 623, under which the right to commit under the provision in the English Act was held to exist. It was also held to extend to all interlocutory as well as final orders of injunction. Jessel, M.R., said: "The section applies in every case where, if the action is in the High Court, a party could be committed for disobedience"; and Brett, L.J., held: "The County Court, then, has the same power as the High Court at every stage."

Coming down to our own courts and statutes, what can be fuller in expression or more comprehensive than "every County Court (or 'every Division Court') shall as regards all causes of action within its jurisdiction, for the time being, have power to grant, and shall grant, in any proceeding before such court, such relief, redress, or remedy, or combination of remedies, either absolute or conditional, including the power to relieve against penalties, forfeitures, and agreements for liquidated damages, and shall in every such proceedings give such and the like effect to every ground of defence or counterclaim, equitable or legal (subject to the provision next hereinafter contained), in as full and ample a manner as might and ought to be done in the like case by the High Court"?

What power or jurisdiction has any court more than this?

If there be no doubt as to the existence of this special remedy, the question of expediency comes in. Some may, no doubt, hold that the conferring of such a power and the exercise of it is desirable, whilst others would hold that it was not intended, and that it is not desirable; *that it was the mere copying of an English enactment, and embodying it into our Judicature Act, without due consideration of its effects!* (Some men can find an excuse for everything!) With this last view or contention (if it be contended), we have nothing whatever to do. The question with us is, Does it exist?

We do not doubt that there are judges and professional men who would hesitate as to the advisability, as well as the power, of either our County or Division Courts dealing with remedies of so special a character, and which have been considered hitherto as belonging to the High Court only. The cases cited leave