

64. Where the plaintiff's claim is for an account and appearance is entered the plaintiff may move for judgment, without pleading, and unless the defendant satisfies the Court that there is some preliminary question to be tried the appropriate judgment shall be pronounced. *New.*

65. The Court may, at any stage of the proceedings in a cause or matter, direct any necessary inquiries or accounts to be made or taken, notwithstanding that some special or further relief is sought, or some issue is to be tried, as to which it may be proper that the cause or matter should proceed in the ordinary manner. C.R. 646.

CHAPTER VI.

PARTIES AND JOINDER OF CAUSES OF ACTION.

(i) *Generally.*

66. All persons may be joined in an action as plaintiffs in whom any right to relief in respect of or arising out of the same transaction or occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences, is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally, or in the alternative, where if such persons brought separate actions any common question of law or fact would arise; but, if, upon the application of a defendant, it appears that such joinder may embarrass or delay the trial of the action, the Court may order separate trials, or make such other order as may be expedient; and without any amendment, judgment may be given for such one or more of the plaintiffs as may be found entitled to relief, for such relief as he or they may be entitled to but the defendant, though unsuccessful, shall be entitled to his costs occasioned by joining any person who is not found entitled to relief, unless the Court otherwise orders. C.R. 185.

67.—(1) Where the plaintiff claims that the same transaction or occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences, give him a cause of action against one or more persons, or where he is in doubt as to the person from whom he is entitled to redress, he may join as defendants all persons against whom he claims any right to relief, whether jointly, severally, or in the alternative; and judgment may be given against one or more of the defendants according to their respective liabilities.

(2) The Court may order separate trials or make such other order as may be deemed expedient, if such joinder is deemed oppressive or unfair. *New.*