

147. Where the contents of any document are material, it shall be sufficient in any pleading to state the effect thereof as briefly as possible, without setting out the whole or any part thereof. C.R. 275.

148. Where it is material to allege malice, fraudulent intention, knowledge or other condition of the mind of any person, it shall be sufficient to allege the same as a fact, without setting out the circumstances from which the same is to be inferred. C.R. 276.

149. Where it is material to allege notice to a person of any fact, matter or thing, it shall be sufficient to allege such notice as a fact unless the form or precise terms of the notice is or are material. C.R. 277.

150. Where a contract or relation between persons does not arise from an express agreement, but is to be implied from a series of letters or conversations, or otherwise from a number of circumstances, it shall be sufficient to allege the contract or relation as a fact. C.R. 278.

151. Neither party need in any pleading allege any matter of fact which the law presumes in his favour, or as to which the burden of proof lies upon the other side.

[*E.g.*—Consideration for a bill of exchange.] C.R. 279.

152. If either party wishes to deny the alleged constitution of any partnership, or the right of any other party to claim as executor, or as trustee, or as assignee in insolvency, or in any representative or other alleged capacity, he shall deny the same specifically, or the same will be taken to be admitted. C.R. 280.

153. Unless the incorporation of a corporate party is specifically denied, it shall not be necessary to prove it. C.R. 281.

154. Where a contract is alleged, a denial of the contract shall be construed only as a denial of the making of the contract in fact, and not of its legality or its sufficiency in law, whether with reference to the Statute of Frauds or otherwise. C.R. 282.

155. A defendant in an action for the recovery of land who is in possession by himself or his tenant need not plead his title, unless his defence depends on an equitable estate or right, or he claims relief upon any equitable ground against any right or title asserted by the plaintiff; but, except in the cases hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be sufficient to state by way of defence that he is so in possession, and he may rely upon any ground of defence which he can prove. C.R. 285.