

XVIII. It shall not be lawful for any Plaintiff to divide any cause of action into two or more suits for the purpose of bringing the same within the jurisdiction of a Division Court holden under the authority of this Act, but any plaintiff, having a cause of action above the value of Twenty-five pounds, for which a suit might be brought under this Act, if the same were not above that sum, may abandon the excess in the first instance on the face of the claim sued on, and upon proving his case may recover to an amount not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, and the judgment of the Court upon such suit shall be in full discharge of all demands in respect of such cause of action, and the entry of judgment shall be made accordingly; Provided that no unsettled account to a greater amount than Fifty pounds shall be sued for in any of the said Courts.

Cause of action not to be divided in order to give jurisdiction: but excess may be abandoned.

Proviso.

XIX. It shall be lawful for any executor or administrator to sue and be sued in any Division Court holden under the authority of this Act in like manner as if he were a party in his own right, and judgment and execution shall be such as in the like cases would be given or issued in any Superior Court; and any one under the age of twenty-one years may prosecute any suit under this Act, for any sum of money not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, which may be due to him or her for wages or piece work or for work as a servant, in the same manner as if he were of full age.

Executor, &c. may sue and be sued.

Minors for wages.

XX. No privilege shall be allowed to any person to exempt him from the jurisdiction of the Division Courts created by this Act.

No privilege allowed.

XXI. When any plaintiff shall have any debt or demand recoverable under this Act, against two or more persons, partners in trade or otherwise, jointly answerable, but residing in different Divisions or one or more of whom cannot be found, it shall be sufficient if one or more of such persons be served with the process as hereinafter directed, and the judgment may be obtained, and execution issued against such person, notwithstanding others jointly liable may not have been served or sued, reserving always to the person against whom execution may issue, any right which he may have to demand contribution from any other person jointly liable with him.

Actions against persons jointly liable in different divisions, &c.

XXII. All suits cognizable in a Division Court under this Act may be entered and tried in the Court holden for the Division in which the cause of action arose, or the Court holden for the Division in which the defendant or where there shall be more than one defendant wherein one of the defendants shall dwell or carry on business at the time when action brought, and in actions against Clerks in the next adjoining Division within the temporary Judicial District; Provided always that with consent of both parties to a suit, the Stipendiary Magistrate shall have power to try such suits in any Division Court within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

In what division any suit shall commence.

Proviso.