

such landlord, lessor or proprietor for or by reason of any damage, loss or injury sustained by such tenant or lessee for or by reason of such ejection.

Summary recovery of penalties before one J. P.

LIV. Any penalty by this Act imposed may be recovered by summary proceeding on the complaint of the Revenue Inspector, before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction at the place where the penalty was incurred. 5

Other Justices not to interfere.

LVI. And whenever any such complaint shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace, he shall have exclusive jurisdiction over it, and no other Justice shall be entitled to interfere or assist in hearing or deciding the same, unless specially requested in writing by the Justice who shall have issued the summons or warrant. 10

Justices may commence by warrant to apprehend, if necessary.

LVII. It shall be optional with the Justice to whom complaint is made by the Revenue Inspector, to proceed in the first instance by a summons requiring the defendant to appear; or, if he shall be of opinion that the interest of justice will be furthered thereby, to issue a warrant to apprehend the defendant, and bring him before him to answer to such complaint; and may detain him in custody or hold him under recognizance until the complaint is disposed of.

Sufficient statement in summons, &c.

LVIII. It shall be sufficient for the plaintiff or complainant, in the summons or warrant, to state in the words of the statute that the party complained of committed the alleged offence. 20

Proceedings on return of summons or warrant.

LIX. On the return day of the summons or warrant, the defendant shall be called upon to answer to the merits of the suit, and no plea to the form shall be admitted, but if the Justice is of opinion that the defendant has not been sufficiently informed by the words in which the offence is charged, or that the summons or warrant is any way defective, informal, or insufficient, any one or more amendment or amendments may be made by the permission of the Justice, but in all cases without costs; and the defendant shall thereupon plead: No plea of general issue or general denial shall be in any case received by the Justice, but the defendant shall be bound specifically to deny every allegation which he desires to put in issue; and the plaintiff or complainant shall be required to prove those facts only that have been specifically denied by the defendant; and every allegation of the plaintiff or complainant which has not been specifically denied by the defendant shall be held and taken to be fully and explicitly admitted, and no evidence to support or contradict it shall be permitted by the Justice to be adduced or filed. 30

Pleading must deny specific facts.

Parties may be examined.

LX. The parties, plaintiff and defendant may interrogate each other on oath, by producing in writing before the Justice the questions or interrogatories that either of them may wish to defer to the other, and the answers of the party interrogated shall be reduced to writing, and shall be proof in the suit or proceeding against the party answering; and if the party questioned does not answer fully and without evasion each and every question submitted to him, he shall be held to have answered in the affirmative each and every such question. 40

Where no provision is made by this Act.

LXI. Except so far as this Act provides for the mode and form of proceeding to secure penalties, recourse in such cases shall be had to the usual mode and form of proceeding before the Justice of the Peace. 45