

68. It shall not be necessary that every defendant to an action shall be interested as to all the relief claimed, or as to every cause of action included therein. C.R. 187.

69. A plaintiff may unite, in the same action, several causes of action. C.R. 232.

70. A claim by or against husband and wife may be joined with a claim by or against either of them separately. C.R. 234.

71. A claim by or against an executor or administrator may be joined with a claim by or against him personally, provided the last mentioned claim is alleged to have arisen with reference to the estate represented by him in the action. C.R. 235.

72. A claim by plaintiffs jointly may be joined with a claim by them or any of them separately against the same defendant. C.R. 236.

73. If several causes of action joined in the same action are such as cannot be conveniently disposed of in one action, the Court may order any of them to be excluded, or may direct the issues respecting the separate causes of action to be tried separately. C.R. 237.

74.—(1) Trustees, executors, and administrators may sue and be sued on behalf of, or as representing, the property or estate of which they are trustees or representatives, without joining any of the persons beneficially interested, and shall represent them; but the Court may at any time order any of them to be made parties in addition to, or in lieu of, the previous parties. C.R. 193.

(2) This Rule shall apply to an action to enforce a security by foreclosure or otherwise. Eng. Rule 130.

(NOTE.—As to parties to foreclosure actions where no personal representative. See 10 Edw. VII. ch. 56, sec. 10.)

75. Where there are numerous persons having the same interest, one or more may sue or be sued, or may be authorized by the Court to defend, on behalf of, or for the benefit of all. C.R. 200.

76. Where the right of an heir-at-law or of the next of kin, or of a class, or of an unborn person, depends upon the construction of an instrument, and it is not known or is difficult to ascertain who is such heir-at-law or next of kin or class, and the Court deems it convenient to have the question determined