

An. Code, 1924, sec. 79. 1912, sec. 74. 1904, sec. 74. 1888, sec. 71. 1872, ch. 346.

79. When the lands sued for lie contiguous to each other and in adjoining counties, suit may be brought for the whole in any of said counties in which any of the defendants reside; and if none of the defendants reside in any of said counties, then the suit may be brought in the county where the largest part of the land lies, and the sheriff and surveyor of the county in which the suit is brought shall have power to execute and return the warrant of resurvey of all the lands so sued for, and said sheriff shall also have power to execute a writ of *habere facias possessionem* for all of said lands.

The jurisdiction conferred by this section is general extending to all the common law courts, its object being prevention of multiplicity of suits. The objection that *narr.* does not show that greater part of land was located in county or city where suit was brought cannot be made after verdict. *Northern Central Ry. Co. v. Canton Co.*, 24 Md. 499.

Except in cases provided for by this section, ejectment must be brought in court having jurisdiction where property is located. *Baltimore v. Meredith's Ford Turnpike Co.*, 104 Md. 359.

See notes to sec. 76.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 80. 1912, sec. 75. 1904, sec. 75. 1888, sec. 72. 1829, ch. 186, sec. 1. 1882, ch. 372.

80. In any action of ejectment against two or more defendants they may sever their defense; but if plats be necessary, there shall be but three sets returned, which shall show the claims and pretensions of all the parties.

See notes to sec. 76.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 81. 1912, sec. 76. 1904, sec. 76. 1888, sec. 73. 1829, ch. 186, sec. 3.

81. Where defendants in ejectment sever in their defense, the court shall apportion the costs in such manner as may seem reasonable and just.

See notes to sec. 76.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 82. 1912, sec. 77. 1904, sec. 77. 1888, sec. 74. 1833, ch. 276, sec. 2.

82. In all cases of a joint holding by two or more persons, they may declare jointly whether they hold as joint tenants, tenants in common or in any other manner.

See notes to secs. 76 and 83.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 83. 1912, sec. 78. 1904, sec. 78. 1888, sec. 75. 1833, ch. 276, sec. 3.

83. If, on the trial of an ejectment, title be shown in any of the plaintiffs, it shall be sufficient to authorize him to recover to the extent of such title, though other plaintiffs may be joined who have no interest, or may have parted with their interest.

Since the passage of this and preceding section, the objection that plaintiffs could not recover an undivided three-fourths interest in land under a declaration in which they claim entire tract cannot be maintained. *Matthews v. Turner*, 64 Md. 121.

See notes to sec. 76.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 84. 1912, sec. 79. 1904, sec. 79. 1888, sec. 76. 1852, ch. 177, sec. 2.

84. In all actions at law, where the title to land is in question, it shall not be necessary for any party to any such action to prove that the lands in controversy have been patented; but a patent shall in all cases be presumed in favor of the party showing a title otherwise good; and actual enclosure shall not be necessary to prove possession, but acts of exclusive