

And shall conclude as follows, or to the like effect :

“And the plaintiff claims \$—” (or if the action is brought to recover specific goods,) “the plaintiff claims a return of the said goods or their value, and \$—, for their detention.”

ARTICLE 6TH.

OF PLEADINGS SUBSEQUENT TO THE DECLARATION.

Where there are several allegations the opposite party may traverse one.

75. Every pleading must be an answer to the whole of what is adversely alleged; but where there are several allegations, each of which is essential to the support of the pleading, the opposite party may traverse one, or more of them, as he pleases.

Plaintiff may have judgment as by *nil dicit*.

76. Whenever a plea does not answer the whole declaration, whether it professes to do so or not, the plaintiff may have judgment, as by *nil dicit*, against the defendant, in respect of what is not answered.

Facts not traversed shall not be taken as admitted.

77. Every pleading shall be considered as confessing such traversable matters alleged on the other side, as it does not traverse; but facts not traversed shall not be taken as admitted for any other action between the same parties, if the present issue be found for the person traversing.

Not considered as admitting sufficiency of law.

78. A pleading shall not be considered as admitting the sufficiency in law, of the facts adversely alleged.

A traverse must not be taken upon matter in law.

79. A traverse must not be taken upon matter of law; but where a mere legal inference is stated in a pleading, and the opposite party wishes to deny it, his course shall be, to demur. But where an allegation is mixed of law and fact, it may be traversed.

May be taken upon matter necessarily implied.

80. A traverse must not be taken upon matter not alleged; but it may be taken upon matter, which though not expressly alleged, is necessarily implied.

Part must be denied as well as the whole.

81. Where a part of the facts stated constitute a cause of action or a defence, the part must be denied as well as the whole; and if the part be proved it will be sufficient. And where a sum of money is alleged to be due, the denial must be that no part of it is due; and a general denial or a denial that the whole sum is not due, shall be taken to mean that no part of the sum is due.

Shall not deny it generally.

82. Where an allegation, less general than the one set forth in a pleading, would constitute a cause of action, or a defence, or a reply, the defendant or