

and there is no former adjudication of his Estate; the process is
 and returned, and goes to the long Roll of ordinary actions for the
 outer house. Falling whereof before the ordinary, if no objection
 made against the debt, and the Defender offer to produce a pro-
 a day is assigned to him for that effect. If no such offer be made, Decree
 of adjudication is instantly pronounced, regarding the Debtors
 heritable estate, whether, to belong to the pursuer. But it is to be
 larly known, or instructed that there is a former adjudication
 already past against the Debtors Estate, and posterior adjudica-
 tions (to be made) in summary by the Regulation Roll, and
 of course, Reserving all Debts and contra Executionem, but
 may be within Year and Day thereof, and come in pari ratione
 the first adjudger. A Decree of adjudication being pronounced
 was at first allowed, and the Allowance recorded in the Bill Cham-
 ber within 60 days after pronouncing thereof, as extracts of the
 Apprising former by use to be; but the same might be drawn
 and the Proceeding not disappointed by adjudging, and former
 adjudger to others, act 19 Par. 2 Sept. 5 Ch. 2 and adjudications
 were preferred conform to the date of their Allowances, but
 an adjudication not allowed was completed by Infestment or a
 Charge against the Superior before another was allowed and
 allowance recorded 2 Feb. 1714 Charter's Contra Young. But
 thereafter abbreviates came in place of Allowances. So that
 now after Decree of adjudication is pronounced, two or three
 abbreviates or short abstracts of the Decree of adjudication, as the
 adjudger desires, are made, and signed by the Judge at the same time
 that he subscribed the Decree, one of which abbreviates must be
 recorded in the Bill Chamber within 60 days of the date, and
 retained by the Clerk of the Bills as a Warrant for any posterior
 Extract thereof and must be marked when and by whom the
 abbreviate was given in to be recorded, which Marking is
 ned by the Inquiser act of Reg. 1695 § 4 junct. act of Seder. 10
 January 1715. If the Abbreviate of an adjudication be not duly re-
 corded in the terms of act 31 Par. 1 Sept. 1 Ch. 2 another adjudica-
 tion tho' of a Posterior date, whose Abbreviate is recorded, before it
 will be preferred 22 July 1726 Dmonstoun contra Thomson
 abbreviate may, if the party desire, be written and signed on
 back of the Decree, at any time, within twice 60 days after
 pronouncing thereof act of Reg. 1696 § 4.

Special Adjudications may be Redeemed by the Debtor or a posterior
 adjudger, or by the Superior, within 5 years from the Date, which legal
 Redemption is shorter than that of Apprisings, because the Debtors
 prejudice by Expiration is less. General Adjudications may be Redeemed
 all apprisings, within 10 years from the Date. Expired Adjudications
 acquired by the Debtors apparent heirs or Confidants to their behoof,
 are Redeemable by any posterior adjudger within so many years
 from the Infestment or the time that such acquisition became publick
 by Infestment or process act 10 Par. 2 Sept. 5 junct. act 62 Par. 1 Sept.
 Ch. 2. and legal Adjudication in Scotland, for 10 years from the date of pronouncing thereof.

Sec. 3.

In what things apprisings and Adjudications
 come in place thereof to agree.

Denunciation of Apprisings and Adjudications upon a fund or
 adjudication, hence the word is a fund or a fund, and
 and hence the Debtor to grant voluntary Infestment to the pre-
 judice of the Appriser or adjudger, 17 Feb. 1714 Charter's
 21 January 1688. Proc. act of 1714 contra Douglas
 that was Extra. Gt. Apprising 21 Feb. 1714 § 53 of Inquiser
 Diligence. But where an Appriser or adjudger was in mora or
 negligently negligent to prosecute his Diligence, such would forfeit
 his preference to a Voluntary right granted after Denunciation or
 Citation 18 Feb. 1692 Elizabeth of Glasgow contra Hunter. See
 Infestment upon a Disposition posterior to an apprising, was
 preferred thereto, in respect the Appriser had neither taken the
 Infestment nor charged the Superior, or upon a Voluntary or after
 Diligence for 6 years to put the creditor in place due to bargain with
 the Disposer Spaldwood Pral. Gt. Apprising 21 July 1627
 Hamilton contra McCulloch. And a Voluntary right was
 preferred to a preceding Decree of Apprisings upon which
 neither Infestment nor a Charge against the Superior was for-
 lowed in a competent time January 16 Feb. 1692 Creiglers
 of Lockburn and Langtown contra Cookburn. Necessary Decree
 subsequent to Denunciation of Apprisings, which the Debtor was
 previously obliged or might have been committed to perform, will
 be preferred to the Appriser not withstanding his anterior
 Denunciations as an Infestment of Annualrent granted after
 Denunciation upon a bond anterior thereto, containing an
 obligation to Infest, Hope Maj. Pral. Gt. apprising Henderson
 contra McCadam and Infestment after Denunciation upon
 Resignation before it was preferred to the Apprising Hope

The process of going to the long roll of ordinary actions for the outer house, falling whereof before the ordinary, if no objection made against the debt, and the defender offer to produce a pro a day is assigned to him for that effect. If no such offer be made, decree of adjudication is instantly pronounced, regarding the debtors heritable estate, whether, to belong to the pursuer. But it is to be larly known, or instructed that there is a former adjudication already past against the debtors estate, and posterior adjudications (to be made) in summary by the regulation roll, and of course, reserving all debts and contra executionem, but may be within year and day thereof, and come in pari ratione the first adjudger. A decree of adjudication being pronounced was at first allowed, and the allowance recorded in the bill chamber within 60 days after pronouncing thereof, as extracts of the apprising former by use to be; but the same might be drawn and the proceeding not disappointed by adjudging, and former adjudger to others, act 19 par. 2 sept. 5 ch. 2 and adjudications were preferred conform to the date of their allowances, but an adjudication not allowed was completed by infestment or a charge against the superior before another was allowed and allowance recorded 2 feb. 1714 charter's contra young. But thereafter abbreviates came in place of allowances. So that now after decree of adjudication is pronounced, two or three abbreviates or short abstracts of the decree of adjudication, as the adjudger desires, are made, and signed by the judge at the same time that he subscribed the decree, one of which abbreviates must be recorded in the bill chamber within 60 days of the date, and retained by the clerk of the bills as a warrant for any posterior extract thereof and must be marked when and by whom the abbreviate was given in to be recorded, which marking is ned by the inquiser act of reg. 1695 § 4 junct. act of seder. 10 january 1715. If the abbreviate of an adjudication be not duly recorded in the terms of act 31 par. 1 sept. 1 ch. 2 another adjudication tho' of a posterior date, whose abbreviate is recorded, before it will be preferred 22 july 1726 dmonstoun contra thomson abbreviate may, if the party desire, be written and signed on back of the decree, at any time, within twice 60 days after pronouncing thereof act of reg. 1696 § 4.