

Corpor contra Durie. Even as in a Declarator of Non Entry, the pursuer may get the Mould and Duties liquidated and become to be paid to him and as a General and Special Declarator of Escheat may be Recumulated in one summons. The Lord Stair (ibid. § 49 & lib. 4 tit. 51 § 13) follows, that adjudication of Reversions where upon no Investment follows will pass more easily than adjudications of lands that are completed by Investment. But the Common Moveables of one Decedent November 1638 Campbell contra Baxter. It is a law table, void moveable by a Charge or Requisition in the life time of the decedent. 30 January 1627 Conner contra Williamson and Bay Miller in an adjudication; the proper subject of Investment is the law table, but after the Decedent's death it is adjudicable by his Creditors. § 47 seeing it can be reached by other ways.

All Creditors who compare with the Decedent's summons of adjudication in such a process of adjudication will before judgment be equally with the pursuer. 1709 Major. § 10. Adjudication contra Stuart. This is the law table. The Decedent's summons of adjudication may be made in a summons of Decree. § 2. The Decedent's summons may be made in a summons of Decree. § 3. Summons process is allowed in actions of Decree. That the pursuer may obtain adjudications, that a Decree of Consultation in order to adjudicate and come in pari passu with former adjudges, being called in the miller house and the Compromiser marked for the Defendant, upon which a Decree in absence paper against him, he appearing at the calling in course of the Requisition. The Clerk's hand 18 November 1677 Grant contra Strachan. 22 Decemb. 1709 Hamilton and Davison contra Turnbull which is of Form is now observed in other actions. The adjudication upon the bond of an Apparent heir was not stopped at the instance of a Creditor in the Decree, offering instantly to Debate and Exclude the Apparent heir's Interest; but allowed to go on, Reserving the Interest of the Creditor. 22 Decemb. 1707 Buchanan contra Mr. Monro's

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Adjudication on the Apparent Heir's Renunciation, may be pursued not only before the Session, but also before Inferior Courts. 4 January 1709 Per contra Primerose. Inferior Judges cannot decide Competitions of heritable Rights. Abbreviated of Adjudications on the Renunciation of Apparent Heirs before the Session, must be made and Recorded in the same Manner as abbreviated of Adjudications. Come in place of Appraisings. But such Adjudications passed in Inferior Courts not having been in use formerly to be allowed, are signed by the Judge pronouncer thereof and require no Abbreviate to be signed

by a Lord in the terms of the Regulations 1695 (Art. 24) and 1696 (Art. 7) which concern adjudications before the Session 23 Decemb. 1709 Creditors of Marshall contra Hamilton of Pancailland.

If an adjudger on a Reversion's Cause charge the Superior in Justice, he must pay a Pension for compositions. All adjudications upon Apparent Heirs Renunciation within Year and day of the first Disposition effected by Investment or Exchange against the Superior come in pari passu. Stair lib. 4 tit. 35. § 25. The adjudgers of the heritable Reversion, being equal without any Renunciation from an Apparent Heir, are equal in pari passu with the other adjudgers within Year and day of the first Disposition. § 25. But in a Renunciation upon the Superior was not made in Equality with other adjudications; in respect it was not within Year and day of the first Disposition. Adjudication obtained from the Sheriff of Edinburgh: it will be equal to the first Disposition of the first adjudication upon the Apparent Heir. The Council of the Superior Court, as he may know what is done in the Session in the Acts and Minute Book 23 Decemb. 1709 Creditors of Marshall contra Hamilton.

Since adjudications may be made in a summons of Decree by a Creditor after the Decree, and after the Apparent Heir, Adjudging after wards. 23 Decemb. 1709 Per contra. 24 Decemb. 1709. An adjudication on a Renunciation to Enter Heir may even be received by the Renouncing Apparent Heir, if Minor and Restored in Integritate. art 7. But not if he was Major at the time of the Renunciation. 27 January 1680. Stair contra Coulter & Guild. Adjudication on Apparent Heir's Renunciation, he may not have the privilege Directly to receive, he may not indirectly: by granting a Simulate Bond to a Confident, who transmits to Enter Heir in special to the Hereditas Tacens within 40 days, and thereupon an adjudges in Common form. Which Adjudications to his own Behoof serves him for a little, not only to the same prior adjudications, but also to receive them upon Nullities, as to allege and prove the Inferior Adjudger to be paid by his Submissions. § 8. Stair lib. 3 tit. 2. § 49. Nulla enim qui Directe fieri Nequeunt fieri postquam per Ambages. The Heritor of an Estate laid to Heir Male, having granted a Bond to his Creditor, who upon a Decree Cognitious Cause against the Immediate Apparent Heir Male Renouncing to be Heir led an adjudication of the Estate; and the factor of the Estate said Apparent Heir having purchased and retained the adjudication by the Acts of the hereditas Tacens, and taken a Disposition thereof Blanked in the assigned Name; and the Real Apparent Heir having