1788. January 17. Bertram and Gardiner against Hugh Finlay.

BANKRUPT.

23d Geo. III. c. 18.—This Act provides, that a party desirous to be conjoined in a poinding, must summon the poinder within a limited time. The appearing in an action, and producing an interest, found equivalent.

[Fac. Coll. X. 27; Dict. 1250.]

JUSTICE-CLERK. It often happens in multiplepoindings that all parties having interest are not called, but that such persons appear, claim, and are preferred. In inferior courts, one arrestee pursues a forthcoming, and yet other creditors appear and compete: a summons, required by the statute, is still less than a judicial demand, which has been made here. After having made a judicial demand, a summons would have been superfluous.

Eskgrove. The first clause in the statute, with regard to arrestments, allows the production of an interest in the forthcoming. In a poinding there is no occasion for a forthcoming; it is required that the debtor be called: creditors may produce their interests,—that is equivalent to a summons. In the Act 1662 the word cite is used; and yet it has been found that a creditor, named in the testament, may be received within six months, although never cited.

On the 17th January 1788, "The Lords repelled the objection." For Bertram and Gardiner, Wm. Tait. Alt. Ed. M'Cormick. Reporter, Stonefield.

1788. January 22. PATRICK ALLISON against MARGARET PROUDFOOT and ADAM LITSTER.

TACK.

Lands let for Nineteen Years not to be subset without a special authority from the landlord.

[Fac. Coll. X. 29; Dict. 15,290.]

DREGHORN. I do not see that in a lease, or locatio conductio, there is a delectus personæ. In a lease of a house there is none, though there are plausible reasons for giving it; neither is there in lands: the delectus was, while a master was, in many instances, liable for his tenants' faults: that is not the case now; and it would be wrong to maintain a maxim, and continue a practice, after the reason of the one and of the other has ceased.