No in. his oath, or the absolvitor thereon; the verity whereof he referred to the pursuer's advocate's oath. It was answered, That judicial processes cannot ex intervallo be made up by clerks, either upon their own memory, or the advocates', or even the Judges, but must be minuted ex incontinenti, albeit once minuted and lost, the tenor of it might be proved; otherwise the lieges would be in great insecurity.

The Lords found, That the minute never bawing been writen, could not ex intervallo be made up by the oath of the advocate, against whom the minute was alleged, and the like as to the clerk or Judge; for there was a reduction at one Buchannan's instance, against Lieutenant Colonel Osburn, of a decreet of the English Commissioners, bearing, His compearing and consenting to a determination upon a judicial submission to these Commissioners, which was not minuted when done but some months thereafter, which therefore was reduced by the Lords.

Fol. Dic. v. 2.p. $212 . \quad$ Stair, v. 2. p. 796.

## 1689. November 19. Hay against Lord Ballegerno.

No 12.

No 13. publication, it being offered to be proved by the witnesses, that three 0 -yesses were made.

Execution of an inhibition, bearing to be at the dwelling-house, and not mentioning six knocks, but only several knocks, was not allowed, after registration, to be supplied by a proof that six knocks were actually given; tor if one defect may be supplied by witnesses, every defect may be so supplied, and so it would come out, that solemn instruments are not requisite for vouching actus legitimi, but that the same may be proved prout de jure, like any ordinary fact.

Fol, Dic. v. 2. p. 213. Stair. Fountainhall.
This case is No 146. p. 3790 ., voce Execution; and No 28. p. 6960. voce Inhibition.
1681. June 21. Lundie against Trotter.

Mr James Lundie pursues reduction of an inhibition at the instance of Alexander Trotter, upon this reason, that the execution at the market-cross doth not bear, that the messenger, before reading of the letters of inhibition, did make three o-yesses, which are necessary in all citations and intimations at market-crosses, the desigu whereof being to publish to the lieges, that they may know, and that it may by common fame be carried to all parties having interest, which cannot be done by reading of the letters, which the messenger might do clandestinely'; and though he did affix a copy, yet the user of the inhibition might cause any person take it immediately down, and yet the messenger might say that he left a copy affixed, because, when he began to leave the cross, the copy was up, and immediately taken down, and therefore, the only secure way

