wered for the pursuer, This assignation being per actum inter vivos, and not in a testamentary way, nor bearing mortis causa, needs no confirmation; and what is done in sickness, not making mention of death in general, or in special, are deeds morientis, not mortis causa, and are not to be regulated as testamentary-deeds, or donations mortis causa, which are null if the party or creditor predecease before the granter, and liable to revocation: for the time of sickness is æque habile as liege poustie, to grant deeds not prejudicial to relicts or children; and it were a great charge to the lieges to confirm particular assignations, and rights made in lecto, wherein dole is not presumed, as in dispositions omnium bonorum. The Lords found there was no necessity of confirmation in the case. And here the defunct had no relict or children, who must be prejudged.

Page 124, No. 452.

1683. March. Bailie Garshore, &c. against Brand, Relict of Weir.

Nor only do commissaries prefer wives for their provisions to the office of executors; but even in a competition between a relict and other creditors, where the children were nominate and confirmed executors in a testament testamentary, the Lords would not bring in the parties pro rata, but preferred the relict primo loco, seeing the debt exceeded the estate. But the parties did afterwards settle, and the point was not fully considered. Vide No. 478, [Keith against Keith, 17th February 1688, Dict. 11,833.]

Page 124, No. 455.

1683. March. Smith against Sir David Carnegy.

In a reduction of a horning, at the instance of one Smith, upon these reasons; 1. The party was charged to pay an illiquid sum, viz. the remainder of his rent, over and above what paid the annual-rent condescended on in the charge, which was due upon infeftment: and so the charge was in the case of general letters. 2. The execution of the denunciation did not bear copies to have been left at the cross. Answered, 1. The annual-rents due upon infeftment being condescended on in the charge, and known to the rebel by his use of payment, the superplus was sufficiently special, and the rebel ought to have suspended debito tempore, though the charge had been unjust or informal; and, not having suspended, his escheat falls, propter contemptum. 2. Though copies of executions of inhibitions and interdictions are left at the cross, for acquainting the lieges with the thing, it is not usual to leave copies of denunciations of horning. The Lords reduced the horning upon the first reason, and gave no answer to the second. Vide No. 520, [Douglass of Earnslaw against Sir Patrick Hume, 20th July 1688.]

Page 143, No. 514.