BASE INFEFEMENT.

lands and rents, it is all one; and was fo found, 23d July 1667, Hume contra Hume of Kello, No 26. p. 1295 .---- THE LORDS found: Balbedy's right, fufficiently clad with pofferfion by the discharge produced.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 89. Fountainball, v. 1. p. 713.

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SECT. VI.

A Wife's right of Liferent, held Bafe of her Hufband, is fupportedby the Possession of the Husband.

LA. CORSINDAY against TENANTS. March 8. 1622.

teritor bitti (frietos THE goodwife of Corfinday being infeft by her hufband in liferent of fome lands to be holden of her hufband after his deceale, purfues the tenants for mails and duties thereof; wherein compeared for his interest, James Garioch of Kinflair, who was infert in the fame lands upon a comprising, deduced at his inftance against the Laird of Corfinday, her husband, for a debt owing by him, and who, by virtue of the faid comprising and infeftment, was in poffellion of the faid lands feven years before Corfinday's decease ; and in respect thereof alleged, That the Lady could not be found to have right to claim the faid iduties, efpecially feeing that the excipient's infeftment was public, granted to be holden of the fuperior, and clad with the pofferfion, and the purfuer's fafine was but bale, givon by the hufband stante matrimonio. Which allegeance the Lords repelled, and preferred the purfuer upon her faine, becaufe the fame was given in recompence of fome other lands wherein the was infeft, by virtue of her contract of marriage; which lands, fo provided to her, fhe had renounced to her hufband, fo that the lands libelled being given to her in place of other lands, whereof the had renounced her right, they behoved to be in that fame cafe as if the had been provided thereto, and infeft therein by virtue of her contract of marriage; and therefore fullained her right thereof, albeit base, and preferred the same to the public right and possefion of the compriser; albeit the compriser duplied, that he ought to have been preferred in that possessory judgment, by reason forefaid, of his public infeftment, holden of the fuperior, clad with poffeffion, and of the balenels of the purfuer's fafine, which he alleged could not be found to depend upon a contract of marriage, as coming in place of the lands therein contained; which the had renounced; feeing that renunciation was her own voluntary deed, and that none of the leiges could have been prejudged by that base fassine, or put in mala fide to have bought the lands from her husband, far less could it hurt a compriser ex causa necessaria ; which allegeance was repelled. 2

Yol. III.

No 31. A lady was infeft by her hufband, to be holden of himfelf for her liferent after his deceafe. Seven years before his death, a comprifer, infeft to be holden of the fuperior, obtained poffeffion. The lady had renounced other lands, to which she had right by her contract of marriage, and had obtained the above infeftment in lieu of them. She was preferred to the comprifer,

No 30.

No'31.

as faid is. Likeas, before the proponing of this exception, the tenants alleging that they avere tenants to the faid apprifer, to whom they had paid their mails, and he not being fummoned, no process ought to granted; this was also repelled, and therefore he compeared for his interest ut supra. The like to this decision, in terminis, was done in Huttonhall against Touch, No 34. p. 1301.

> Ad. Lawie. Alt. Clerk, Gibson. Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 89. Durie, p. 19.

1622. March 28. MURRAY of Lochmaben against Scor, of Harden.

No 32. A lady infeft bafe by her hufband, for her liferent, was in mora · after his death, and did not take fteps to attain poffeffion, She was confequently excluded in a competition. See No 41. p. 1309.

IN a decreet arbitral betwixt Scot of Bonintouth and Scot of Haining; Scot of Bonnitoun and his heirs are decerned to have three chalders of victual yearly and perpetually out of certain lands pertaining to Haining ; which being bruiked, conform to the decreet, and uplifted by Bonnitoun, and also by his heir after his decease, the heir thereafter remaining year and day at the horn, John Murray of Lochmaben, as donatar to his liferent, purfues for that yearly duty during the rebel's lifetime ; again which Scot of Harden, donatar to the fingle elcheat of this fame heir, alleged the fame belonged to him by the fingle elcheat, in respect the decreet arbitral fell under the fingle escheat; and albeit thereby the victual was ordained to be paid to the heir yearly thereafter perpetually, yet that could not cade it pertain to the donatar to the herent, feening it was neither a liferent right to the faid heir, nor an heritable right, and had no holding, nor no lawful fecurity perfected thereupon ; without the which, it could not fall under a life. rent escheat, but behoved to pertain to him by virtue of his fingle escheat acquired long before this donatar's right : Which allegeance the Lords repelled, and found no more fell under the fingle escheat, but so many years bygone as were owing the time of the giving of the faid fingle gift, "and that all the reft fell unand the second of the second der the liferent.

In this fame process, the relict of Scot of Haining having compeared and alleged that her hufband, (out of whofe lands, the forefaid yearly duty of three chalders victual was appointed to be paid by the faid decreet arbitral,) had by charter and faline infeft her in the faid lands, before the date of the faid decreet, during her lifetime; fo that the faid decreet being after her right, and fhe not being a fubmitter nor confenter to the decreet, the donatar, nor the rebel's felf, could have no duty out of the forefaid lands during her lifetime. This allegeance the LORDs repelled, because the donatar offered to prove by reply, that the charter and fafine were but bafe, given by the hufband to the wife. Likeas Scot of Bonnitoun, during his lifetime, and after his decease, his heir the rebel, whose liferent was craved, remained in possession, not only during the lifetime of the relict's hufband, but alfo diverfe years after his decease; the relict doing no lawful deed to recover • possession by virtue of her right, nor quarrelling the rebel's

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