\*\*\* In conformity to the above were decided the cases Muirhead against Daniston, No 360. p. 6152. voce Husband and Wife; and Blair against Hamilton, No 325. p. 6110. IBIDEM.

No 141.

1614. December. Relict of Crawford against Crawford.

The relict of James Crawford in Broughton pursued David Crawford as cautioner for James, to infeft her in 400 merks yearly that the defunct had infeft her in victual, exceeding the avail of the said 400 merks yearly. She answered, That it was not in satisfaction of her former contract, and so could not take it away. The Lords found, That it behoved to have been given rather animo exonerandi quam donandi, and so behoved to be interpreted in duriorem sortem; and likeways, in an action pursued by Daniston, relict of Mr James Muirhead, minister, against George Muirhead, No 360. p. 6152. for infefting her in an annualrent according to her contract of marriage, he suspending that she was infeft by her husband in more than the contract bore; and she answering it was not in contentation of her contract; the Lords found that it behoved to be interpreted in contentation of the contract.

formity with the above cases.

No 142. Found in con-

Fol. Dic. v. 2. p. 145. Haddington, MS. No 2584.

1632. February 17.

KINNAIRD against YEAMAN.

No 1433

An infeftment granted by a husband to his wife, presumed to be in implement of a clause in their contract of marriage, obliging him to lay out a certain sum for her liferent provision, though the infeftment bore no sort of relation to the contract.

Fol. Dic. v. 2. p. 131. Durie.

\*\* This case is No 40. p. 5469.

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1661. November 19.

FLEMING against GIBSON.

No 1444.

A RELICT, executrix to her husband, and thereby debtor to her children in their provisions constituted by the defunct, lent out a sum of money, in the name of two of these children, only payable to herself in liferent, with a substitution of one of these children to the other, failing heirs of their own body; and failing all these, to the mother herself and her heirs. In this case, the bond was found to be in satisfaction of the bairns portions pro tanto, and a donation pro reliquo, though it was argued, That parents, bestowing sums for the use of their bairns, are presumed, from natural affection, to do it animo donandia,

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and not to satisfy former provisions, unless so expressed; and here the bond was not simple, but bearing a clause of a liferent, and of a return to the mother herself, which were incompatible with an intention of satisfaction.

Fol. Dic. v. 2. p. 144. Stair.

\*\*\* This case is No 24. p. 8259.

1683. February.

SCHAW against STRAITON.

No 145.

No 144.

A son having pursued his mother as executor to his father, her defence was, That she acquired a comprising in the pursuer's name by her own means, which should be imputed in satisfaction, seeing debitor non prasumitur donare; and the pursuer made use of and assigned the apprising.

The Lords sustained the defence for the mother; though the pursuer contended, That it was presumeable she acquired the apprising in his name ex pietate materna; and here the apprising being assigned by a third party, bearing the mother to have purchased it with her means, there was no occasion from hence to know she procured it to pay the debt, or for love and favour, and now she is dead.

Fol. Dic. v. 2. p. 144. Harcarse, (Executry.) No 450. p. 123.

No 146.

1683. December.

INNES against JAMIESON.

By contract of marriage betwixt William Innes, taylor in Edinburgh, and Anna Jamieson his spouse, John Jamieson her father being obliged to pay 1000 merks of tocher, and he having disponed his estate to his son with the burden of 1000 merks to be paid to \_\_\_\_\_ Innes the said Anna's children, she herself being deceased, and they having pursued John Jamieson the son for payment, both of the 1000 merks contained in the contract of marriage and in the disposition, the Lords found, That the contract and disposition did bear but one and the same sum. And the pursuers, by a petition, having craved that the writer and witnesses might be examined to clear up the grandfather's design, which was, that the pursuers, his grandchildren, should have both provisions contained in the disposition, and the 1000 merks contained in the mother's contract of marriage; the Lords, before answer, ordained the witnesses inserted in the disposition to be examined upon what was acted and treated in relation to the children's provisions to the said 1000 merks the time of the granting thereof; as also, that Agnes Innes, the relict of John Jamieson, may give her oath of calumny, whether or not her husband promised to pay 1000 merks to the sister's children, distinct from the other provisions that they were provided to by their mother's contract of marriage.

Fol. Dic. v. 2. p. 144. Sir Pat. Home, MS. v. 1. No 515.