1663. January 16. CAMPBELL against The LADY KILCHATTAN.

In the process, (No 35. p. 1302.) pursued by Major Campbell, compeared Hugh Hamilton, bailie of Edinburgh, and alleged, That he ought to be preferred, because he comprised against Kilchattan; and upon his comprising is infeft, holding of the King as superior, before the Major's confirmation. It was answered, That Kilchattan being only infeft by a base infeftment, to be holden of the superior, and not confirmed, the comprising could comprise no more but the personal right standing in Kilchattan's person, the infeftment being in-valid till confirmation; and the infeftment upon the comprising signifies nothing till Kilchattan's infeftment be confirmed; and therefore the Major's infeftment of annual-nualrent being anterior to the comprising, the subsequent confirmation makes the infeftment preferable.

THE LORDS repelled the allegeance. In præsentia. See No 11. p. 3016.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 193. Gilmour, No 62. p. 47.

1713. July 10.

JAMES DOUGLASS of Hisleside against WILLIAM SOMERVEL of Kennocks.

MR WILLIAM SOMERVEL having disponed the lands of Kennocks and Blantaggart to James Stuart son to Mr William Stuart of Hisleside, who was infeft in the year 1670; Grissel Stuart spouse to Samuel Douglass of Hisleside, in the year 1683, after having been served heir in general to James Stuart her brother, did with her husband subscribe a discharge and renunciation in favours of William Somervel, of all right in their persons by virtue of any disposition or other right or title they could pretend to the lands of Kennocks. After the decease of Grissel Stuart, James Douglass now of Hisleside her son, served heir in special to James Stuart his uncle, as the person last vest and seased in these lands of Kennocks, and commenced a proving the tenor of the said disposition and infeftment, which were abstracted and amissing.

William Somervel objected, That the pursuer had no right to prove the tenor, because, I. His special service is intrinsically null, as proceeding upon an infeftment a me not confirmed by the superior at the time of the service, which infeftment was null, or at most but a preparatory step in order to establish a right whenever a confirmation should be obtained; so that there was no subject for a service, that is no feu, which could not be constituted by a null, or at most a conditional infeftment: And though the ordinary way of annulling services be by a great inquest, yet the Lords sustain reductions of services before themselves where the nullities are obvious. Nor can a confirmation lately impetrated by the pursuer, validate the service expede before there was a right in being, to which James Douglas could be served, suppose it might make way for

No 4. In favorem of a relict's infestment upon her contract of marriage, for her liferent-right, a base infeftment to be holden of the superior not confirmed, is sufficient against a singular successor publicly infeft.

No 5. A party served heir in general to the receiver of a disposition (who died infeft a me with. out the superior's confirmation), renounced and disharged the disposition. The Lords found, the whole right in the defunct's person was conveyed by the general service to the heir, and the heir's discharge and renunciation were found to be a mid impediment, and effectual stop to any subse. quent confirmation of the infeftment a me, to hia-