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No 26.

necessary in case of competition of other assignees, and he needed not intimate to Scot, quia intus babet, in respect Scot was owing him as much.

The Lords found no compensation, unless the suspender had intimate his of agnation to the cedent, and so had constitute him his debtor, before the cedent was denuded, by the charger's assignation and intimation. (See Compensation and Retention.)

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 62. Stair, v. 1. f. 161.

1674. November 20.

CRAIG against EDGAR of Wedderlie.

No 27. A fimple retroceffion, without intimation, evacuates an affiguation, not intimated.

THE LORDS found, That a bond bearing annualrent, being affigned by a woman to her former hufband, by her contract of marriage; and the affignation not being intimate, a retroceffion did fettle again the right of the faid bond in the perfon of the wife; quia unumquodque dissolvitur, co modo quo contrabitur. And the faid bond being thereafter affigned in favours of the fecond hufband, he and his executors had right to the fame; and that it was not in bonis of the first hufband, though the retroceffion was not intimate until after his decease.

Reporter, Lord Glendoick.

Clerk, Hay.

Dirleton, No 195. p. 85.

*** The same case is thus reported by Stair:

Dec. 2. 1674. Wedderlie being debtor to Beatrix Craig in 700 merks by bond, flie, by her contract of marriage, assigned the same to John Greenlees, her hulband, who, before his death, gave her a general affignation to all sums of monew belonging to him; the did thereafter transfer the fame fum to Mr John Louthian. her fecond husband in her contract of marriage with him; after whose death she is confirmed executrix to him, and thereupon pursues Wedderlie for payment, who alleged no process, because the right made by her first husband to her, was not intimate in his life; and so the sum remains in bonis of the first husband, and the must confirm as executrix to him; for albeit marriage following will stand as an intimation of the husband's right jure mariti, which is a legal affignation; that cannot be drawn in confequence to this affignation by a husband to his wife, stante matrimonio.—The purfuer answered, That this fum being heritable, did not fall to her first husband jure mariti, but was affigned to him by her contract: which affignation was never intimate; fo that the right being imperfect, and standing yet in her own person, is not in bonis of her first husband; but the asfignation to him being an incomplete right, is evacuate by his general affignation to her, which needed no intimation, feeing her affignation made none.

Which allegeance the Lords suffained.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 63. Stair, v. 2. p. 287.