from Fredret to Gight, likewise \hat{a} se, not confirmed; and so both null: and Fredret's right to Gight is burdened with his relief of Gight's cautionary.

The pursuer REPLIED, That his reason of reduction stands most relevant; and there is no respect to be had to Aboyn's right; because it is purchased during the dependence of the reduction in re litigiosa: And, as for the security now offered, it is abundantly sufficient:—1mo. Because the lands provided to Pittrichie have been bruiked by him and his predecessors fourscore years, by a wadset; and so the property is fully secured by prescription. 2do. The infeftment upon the recognition holden of the king, carries the whole right of these lands; and, if the recognition should be quarrelled, the wadset would stand firm; and the superiority and reversion, belonging to Gight, is conveyed by the expired apprising, whereby the apprisers were infeft by the king: And their charter to Fredret, and Fredret's to Gight, having both infeftments, and to be holden of the king, with a charter by Gight to Pittrichie, or Aboyn, likewise to be holden of the king, may be all confirmed by one charter of confirmation; which may be presently passed in Exchequer.

The Lords found the oath and allegeance for Gight, relevant to repone him against the certification of the declarator of nullity; but adhered to their former interlocutor as to the maills and duties, before performance of the minute, that they belong to Pittrichie by virtue of his infeftment or recognition: and reponed him only on these terms,—disponing with absolute warrandice, and giv-

ing real warrandice for relief of Fredret's cautionary.

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1676. July 5. Samuel Chiesly against Edgar of Wedderly.

Samuel Chiesly having charged Edgar of Wedderly for payment of 800 merks, for which he became obliged for his brother, as apprentice-fee; he suspended, and raised reduction upon minority and lesion.

It was answered, No lesion; because the pursuer hath a natural obligation to aliment his brother-german. 2do. He represents his father in a considerable estate, who was obliged to aliment his children; and which the Lords have often extended to heirs having a considerable estate, during the minority of the children, so long as they were unable to entertain themselves, and accordingly, modified 50 merks of aliment to the same apprentice: And, seeing his apprentice-fee hath liberated his brother of five years' aliment when he was older, the same ought to be sustained.

The Lords modified 100 merks yearly, for the five years' apprenticeship; but would allow no annualrent thereof, although in the indenture; but, in place of the same, 50 merks of expenses.

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1676. July 8. Francis Montgomery against The Tenants of Baglillie.

MR Francis Montgomery having pursued a number of tenants for mails and