No 22.

she should name in his lifetime; he died without children, after he had made a nomination on death-bed. The eldest brother, who was debtor in the bond, raised reduction of the nomination ex capite lecti, as done to the prejudice of him as heir of conquest, at least as one of the heirs substitute in the bond.

Alleged for the defender; That the clause to infeft could not make the bondbe repute conquest, no infeftment having followed; 2do, The act of Parliament anent the disposing in prejudice of heirs, ought to be understood of heirs general, not of heirs substitute, who might be otherwise strangers.

The Lords found, That a person on death-bed could not prejudge heirs substitute more than other heirs; and found, that the pursuer was one of the substitutes, and that the nomination on death-bed was invalid; and that therefore the whole brothers and sisters, and their children born, when bæreditas was delata, came in as substitute, and per capita; but that those born post bæreditatem delatam by the death of George the creditor, were not to be reputed substitutes. But this last point was but overly reasoned. It was much debated that the brothers, &c. were not called substitutes in the bond, but only the creditor was by his faculty to determine the substitutes; and so the brothers not nominate could not be looked on as heirs, and consequently could not quarrelex capite lecti.

Harcarse, (LECTUS ÆGRITUDINIS.) No 649. p. 179.

No 23.

An assignation to moveables on death-bed was found valid, where the cedent had neither wife nor chil-

dren to chal-

done to their, prejudice.

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1683. March 15. SANDILANDS against SANDILANDS.

In the competition betwixt Sandilands and Sandilands, it being alleged, That the pursuer's right was an assignation to a moveable bond upon death-bed, and so ought to be confirmed;—it was answered, That albeit an assignation was granted upon death-bed, yet it was granted admodum inter vivos, and intimated before the granter's death, who was thereby denuded; and that a moveable right, such as the bond assigned, was transmissible by an assignation and intimation upon death-bed.—The Lords found, That in this case, where the granter had neither wife nor children, who might pretend they were prejudged, that the assignation and intimation, albeit upon death-bed, did sufficiently denude and convey, without necessity of confirmation.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 212. P. Falconer, No 59. p. 39.

No 24.

1683. March. Mr James Henderson against Saughtonhall.

A BOND, heritable by bearing annualrent, is confirmable, and falls under executry, if the creditor die before the term of payment; and sums lent out upon heritable security by a person in lecto ægritudinis, do not prejudge his relict and bairns.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 212. Hareurse, (Executry.) No 454. p. 124.