bond with it.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 307. Harcarse, (Bonds.) No 200. p. 45.

No 30.

\*\*\* P. Falconer reports the same case:

THERE being a bond granted by Scot of Langhame of 2000 merks, bearing the receipt of money from \_\_\_\_\_ Mortimer, relict of Bailie Calderwood, and payable to the said Mortimer, for her liferent use, and to \_\_\_\_\_ Calder\_ wood her son in fee, with this provision: 'That in case the son should die without heirs of his body, the sum should return to \_\_\_\_\_ Mortimer his mother, and her heirs; the son before his decease, upon death-bed, assigns to the College of Edinburgh the said sum, and he died without heirs of his body. The College having pursued the debtor for payment of this sum contained in the bond; there is compearance for one Wilson executrix to the said Mortimer... the mother; and alleged, That she ought to be preferred, in regard, by the tenor of the bond it appeared, that the money was received from her mother, and albeit her brother was fiar, yet the fee was qualified with the foresaid provision, That failing of heirs of his body, the sum should return to his mother; which provision, he could not evacuate by the foresaid mortification, which was a voluntary deed without an onerous cause. The Lorns having examined witnesses ex officio, if the money was originally the son's, and not the mother's; and that not being proven by the depositions of the witnessess, but the contrary, That the money belonged to the mother, they found, that the foresaid provision was not of the nature of a simple substitution, but was of the nature of a provision or condition, and so could not be frustrated by any voluntary deed, without an onerous or necessary cause, and therefore preferred the Executors of the mother to the College. P. Falconer, No 97. p. 67.

1717. February 18. DUKE of Douglas against Lockhart of Lee.

Part of the family estate of Douglas being given away to the heir of a second marriage, and the heirs of his body; which failing, to return to the right heir of the family of Douglas, it was found, that this estate could not be gratuitously alienated in prejudice of the clause of return, it being argued, That here the proprietor was giving away an estate from his successors for a special use, in which this reasonable condition is implied, that when the use is at an end, himself or his heirs should have back the estate. See Approximately Dic, v. 1. p. 308.

No 31.

1726. January 26. MARQUIS of CLIDESDALE against EARL of DUNDONAED.

A proprietor having settled his estate upon his son and heir, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to return to himself; this was found to be a

No 32.