## BANKRUPT.

No 210.

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for parties engaging for one another to take heritable bonds of relief, not only for all undertaken by them, but wherein they fhould afterwards engage; which general claufes have always, before 1696, been found effectual. And there is no *medium impedimentum* here, fince Sir John's right was originally exclusive of the competitors, who were certiorate by the records, that all fums to which Cairncrofs might have right, would certainly exclude them; fo that they cannot complain who contracted with a party fo difabled, feeing *scire debebant conditionem ejus cum quo contraxerunt*.

Replied for the Creditors, *Imo*, That Cairnerofs's right, was most fuspicious and enfnaring, deftructive to commerce, and tending to render our great fecurities by the registers altogether loofe and uncertain; for, by this claufe the creditors do indeed fee that their debtor owes a certain fum, whereof they take their hazard, knowing the eftate will pay both that and theirs, for which they fecure themfelves by infertment, and render the fame public; but what other fums may be latent betwixt their debtor and other perfonal creditors, no real creditor can, or is obliged to know. 2do, If fuch a claufe be fustained, the debts which could never claim any preference, yea debts not *in rerum natura*, when other creditors rights were existing, would, by the mere accident, of another creditor having a right in fecurity with fo ample a claufe, through the coming into that other creditor's perfon, be transfubstantiate, and become real and preferable; which is a manifest abfurdity and injustice, tending to the overthrow of all our fecurities.

THE LORDS found Cairnerofs's right is not preferable for those debts, which were not in his perfor the time that the other creditors, Stevenson and Fullerton, their infeftments were made public.

For Sir John Rutherford, Sir Ja. Nasmyth. Alt. Graham.

am. Clerk, Roberton. Bruce, No 30. p. 39.

No 211. A difpofition ex facie abfolute, with a back-bond bearing, that no price had been paid, but that the infeftment was to fubfift as fecurity for 'debts due, and to be acquired by the difponee, fuftained to the extent of debts contracted, whether before or after infeftment.

1782. February 16. RIDDEL against CREDITORS of NIBLIE.

JAMIESON, upon the narrative of a price paid, difponed his lands of Langfide to Niblie, *absolutely* and *irredeemably*; and on this difposition infeftment followed.

Of the fame date with this difposition, a back-bond was granted by Niblie to Jamieson, declaring, that no price had been paid by him; but that the infestment was meant to subsist as a fecurity for certain debts of Jamieson, then in the person of Niblie, and for such other debts as Niblie should thereafter transact with Jamieson's creditors.

Both Jamiefon and Niblie died foon after; and their refpective creditors having transferred their debts to truftees, Mr Reid, for the creditors of Jamiefon, inftituted an action for fetting afide the infeftment. It contained, among others, a conclusion for reftricting the fecurity thereby created, to the debts due to Niblie

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at the date of the infeftment, upon that part of the act 1696, c. 5. which annuls · infeftments in relief or fecurity of debts to be contracted.

THE LORDS, in respect this was not an infeftment in relief or fecurity, but an absolute disposition to the property, fustained the fame to the extent of the debts due by Jamieson to Niblie, at whatever time contracted.

Alt. Nairne. Clerk, Home. A&. Ogilvie. Reporter, Lord Justice Clerk. Fol. Dic. v. 3. p. 58. Fac. Col. No 33. p. 54. Craigie.

January 16. 1788.

GEORGE PICKERING against SMITH, WRIGHT, and GRAY.

JAMES KING granted to Smith, Wright, and Gray, bankers, an heritable bond for L. 2500; on which infeftment was taken. They, on the other hand, by a feparate deed, acknowledged, ' that they had not then paid the above fum; but ' that the bond was intended as a fecurity for fuch payments as they already had ' made, or fhould thereafter make, during the currency of a cafh-account which ' they had opened in his favour.'

King accordingly received from time to time confiderable fums; but having afterwards become bankrupt, and difponed his eftate to Pickering, as truffee for his creditors, the latter inftituted an action for reducing this heritable fecurity; and

Pleaded : By the statute of 1696, cap. 5. it is enacted, for the prevention of fraud, ' That any difposition, or other right that shall be granted for hereafter, ' for relief or security of debts to be contracted for the future, shall be of no force • as to any fuch debts that shall be found to be contracted after the sasine or in-' feftment following on fuch difposition or right.' The fecurity in question having been evidently granted for a debt to be contracted ' for the future,' if it ever was to exift at all, comes directly under the words of the law : So that it is needlefs, while the expression is thus unequivocal and clear, to enquire, whether future debts, altogether indefinite, may have been more efpecially the object of the statute. Though in these the danger of fraud might be greater that in definite debts, the language of the enactment proves, that it was apprehended to exift in both. Accordingly, the Court having applied the ftatute to indefinite debts, in the cafe of M'Dowal contra Rutherford, No 210. p. 1153. applied it equally to fuch as were future, though definite, in that of Kinloch contra Dempster, 13th June 1750, Rem. Dec. v. 2. p. 233. voce Right in Security.

Answered : Prior to the statute, it was usual to give infeftments in fecurity of all debts to be contracted, and of all cautionary obligations to be incurred in fu-By means of these, not only personal but real creditors, whose rights were ture. posterior to those infestments, could be postponed at pleasure : A practice of a 7 H

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No 212. An heritable bond granted in fecurity of fums to be paid on a cafh-account, found ineffec. tual, except as to payments made prior to the infeftment.

No 2114