overseer;—the Lords, in a competition between [the] overseer's creditors and the master of the salt-pans, preferred the master, and presumed the salt came out of the master's pans, unless the contrary were proven.

Page 39, No. 181.

## 1682. December. The Laird of Airth against the Lairds of Quarrel.

The Laird of Quarrel elder, being debtor to my Lord Elphingston, in the sum of 2000 merks, not bearing annual-rent, and my Lord Elphingston being debtor to my Lord Torphichen in the like sum bearing annual-rent,—young Quarrel was assigned thereto, and pursued my Lord Elphingston; who craved compensation, in respect young Quarrel being in familia, it is presumed he acquired the debt pursued for by his father's means; and that the course of annual-rent ought to sist from the date of his right. The Lords,—in respect old Quarrel was cautioner with Bonhard for the like sum to my Lord Torphichen, and the bond contained an obligement to infeft in old Quarrel's land;—found, that Torphichen's bond was acquired by the father's means; and so sustained the compensation, although the son was only bound in the clause of relief to Bonhard and the father.

Page 60, No. 254.

## 1682. December. Christy against Christy.

MR James Christy having left Jean Christy, his daughter and only child, executor and universal legator, and David Christy, failing her by decease; Jean did execute the testament, and obtain sentences for the defunct's moveables, and died shortly after she had been confirmed executrix and had executed the testament by obtaining sentences for the defunct's moveables; and Mr James's relict brought forth a posthume about nine months after his father's decease, called James, who was served executor to Jean his sister, and pursued by David Christy as substitute to her in the office of executry and universal legacy, to make payment of all Mr James's goods and gear. Alleged for the defender, That, as the father had preferred the defender's sister to David the substitute, it is presumed that he would multo magis have preferred the defender his son; for, by the civil law, ex supernascentia liberorum testamentum rumpitur, and, in substitutione fidei commissaria, the children of the party institute were always preferred to the last substitute, a stranger, or in a remoter degree, and donations were revokable agnatione liberorum. Answered for David Christy, This is a great novelty in our law, where the effects and solemnities of testaments are quite different from what they are by the civil law, in consideration of hæredes sui, and other subtilties, which have no foundation in our custom; and, seeing the father hath not declared his mind as to the supposeable and possible case of a posthume, casus omissus habetur pro omisso. 2. As an infeftment of tailyie to Jean the daughter, and, failing of her, to David, could not have been quarrelled by the posthume brother, though it carried away some part of the heritage, far