

(DUE BY TUTORS AND CURATORS.)

No 43.
employ what
is over the
pupil's ali-
ment upon
annualrent, so
as to leave it
bearing an-
nualrent;
there is no
similar obli-
gation on a
curator.

1688. *July 10.* The case of Thomas Wilson's wife against Foulis of Ratho, mentioned 29th November 1683, and 23d February 1688, was decided.—THE LORDS found, What of the pupil's means was in the tutor's hands, he was bound yearly to employ it in annualrent; and though an accumulation of annualrents into a stock, so as to bear interest *fnita tutela*, was required, yet there was no law nor custom obliging a curator to do the like *fnita curatela*, though there seems to be the same parity; and that there was no ground to crave 100 merks yearly for the tutor's incident charges, they not being condescended on; and *eo nomine*, they added 50 merks of yearly augmentation to the aliment. (See TUTOR and PUPIL. See p. 354. of this Dictionary.)

Fal. Dic. v. 1. p. 39. Fount. v. 1. p. 499. 510.

1628. *March 18.* NASMITH *against* NASMITH.

No 44.
A tutor found
liable for an-
nualrent of
his pupil's
money uplift-
ed, whether
heritable or
moveable,
not only until
the expiry of
his office, but
until pay-
ment; al-
though he
had raised an
action to have
his accounts
settled.

IN an action of tutor compts between Nasmith and Nasmith, the LORDS found, That the tutor should pay annualrents to the minors, of all sums pertaining to them uplifted by him, as well sums which were heritable as moveable, not only to the time of the expiring of his tutory, but also of all years continually, to the time that he should make real payment to them of their said principal sums, or else should consign them; notwithstanding that the tutor *alleged*, That he could not in law be subject to pay annualrent for the same, since the time that he intented his action *contraria tutela*, for taking off his compts off his hands, and exonerating of him, at which time he was content to make payment of what he should be found owing, and since that time he could not be found *in mora*; but thereby the course of running of annualrents was sifted, and he cannot be subject therein, seeing he durst not put their money out for profit, but behaved ever to have it ready, as it ever sincefyne was, to be delivered at the ending of his compts for his exoneration; which exception was repelled, and the tutor found debtor in annualrent, ever until payment were made, or consignment.

Act. Hope & Stuart.

Alt. Nicolson & Burnet.

Clerk, Scot.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 39. Durie, p. 363.

1634. *February 22.* DAVIDSON *against* JACK.

No 45.
A tutor up-
lifted his pu-
pil's money,
and died soon
after, before
laying it out
on interest.

ONE Davidson conveyed one Jack in Dundee, as heir to his father, another Jack, who was one of the tutors to the said pursuer, to make payment of 600 pounds, intromitted with by the said tutor, with the annualrent ever since, conform to the said umquhile tutor's discharge, upon the receipt of the said sum from the pursuer's debtor, viz. By the space of 25 years bypast, since the date of

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the discharge; wherein the defender *alleging*, That he could not be conveyed *in solidum* for the whole, because the pursuer had two tutors given conjunctly, likeas the acquittances were subscribed by them both; and therefore he *alleged* he could only be liable for his own part, and the other tutor should be subject in the other half, especially seeing he was the pursuer's own uncle.—THE LORDS found, That the pursuer might pursue any of the tutors as he pleased *in solidum* for the whole debt received; for any of the tutor's omission would make the tutor liable for all, far more their intromission, without necessity of division: And in respect the defender, the time of his father, (who was tutor,) his intromission, was only a pupil of two year's old, and that his father died immediately thereafter, and that his father had not the exercise of the office of tutory, but one year only, and that he could not be acquainted that his father was tutor, nor what deed he had done as tutor, and that there was no pursuit moved against him all this time these 25 years bypast, but only within these two or three years last bypast; therefore the LORDS found, That he was not subject to the pursuer in any annualrent, for the sum received by his father as tutor, as said is, except only for the terms and space since he was cited in this action, viz. By the space of two or three year, but for no other term or year preceding; and therefore assolizied him from all preceding terms. And so this privilege of minority, or *privilegiatus*, was found considerable against another minor; albeit this cause has no affinity with privileged causes, tending only (as is requisite in all law) that minor's money, received actually by their tutors, should not be kept from the minors idly; and that the mischance of the tutor's death ought not to prejudice him of the ordinary benefit in law of tutor compts; but the cessation moved the LORDS to assolizie from the bygone annualrents. (*See Solidum et pro rata.*)

A.G. ———.

Alt. Rollock.

Clerk, Gibson.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 40. Durie, p. 705.

1627. February 24.

GUTHRY against GUTHRY.

FRANCIS GUTHRY pursued Margaret Guthry, as heir to her father, who was one of the two curators to the pursuer, for payment of the sum of 2800 merks, which pertained to the pursuer, and was lying upon land, and was redeemed by the debtor; and after the redemption, the sum was taken up, and received by the two curators, who, and each one of them, bound and obliged them conjunctly and severally, at the time of the uplifting thereof, to make the same forthcoming to the pursuer, their minor; and therefore the pursuer called this defender, as heir to her father, who was one of the saids two curators, to repay to him the said principal sum, with the yearly profits sincefyne. This pursuit was sus-

No 45.

The heir, an infant at the time, found liable only from the time of intending action against him, which was not till after twenty-five years.

No 46.

A tutor uplifted his pupil's money, bearing interest, and gave his own bond. His heir liable, not from intending action, as in the above case, but *instantior*.