

(1) Power of attorney given back - (2) cannot tell the ~~agent~~ as funds are held -
(3) (written) consent to disengagement of money if principal dead - (4) power
of attorney does not supply a funding lifetime - = Calvert (written) cannot
be destroyed excepted -

Should act than law requires, then Decd. tho null in itself as without a Title,
would make them liable as Proctors for Embezzlement and Intrusion. If more Tutors
or Curators are named jointly and severally, any one by himself can act or autho-
rize. Where one more are named sine quo, or sine quibus non, his or their conju-
tural always be had Alkemie Fust. Lib. i. Act. 7. S. 6. Stewart's Answer to Fodrie
Tutors lit. quorum. But 4 Protestants and 5 Papists being named by a Father
in his Testament to be Tutors to his Son, and three of them to be a Quorum.
Roman Catholic being always one: i.e. Protestant. Nominees were authority
to act in Virtue of the Nomination as if the sine quo non and other Roman
Catholics had not been mentioned 3 July 1711 Tutors of Fodrie Appointed
Curator if a sine quo non may authorize the Minor alone? In my Opinion
Reason.

- 6^o A Tutor interrometting with the Rents of his Pupil's Lands intailed to
Heire Male, cannot employ the sum intromettet with upon Security to the Pu-
pil and his Heire male; upon Notice of the Parents Intention to have them
so secured, arising from the Intail. For as a Tutor could not make a Testament
for his Pupil, or name an Executor to him: so he could not make a Falsie either
in Land or Money, but should let the uplifted sumes being moveable fall under
the Disposition of Law Stewart's Answers to Dilect. Doubts, ^{Int.} Falsies. albeit a Tu-
tor may by an Act of Administration for the Pupil's Advantage, make an
heritable ^{By Improbable} by charging for payment, or renders a moveable sum heritable. by
leaving an Adjudication for the Minor's Security: yet it was found that a Tu-
tor could not voluntarily alter the Nature of the Minor's Bond, by renirring
that heritable which at first was moveable; without any other Design than to
prevent the Minor's Disposing thereof in Testament or on Death-bed, or to
advantage the Minor's Heirs to the Prejudice of his Executors ii July 1608
Act contra Hunter.

Wiley et al.
Effect on
insect herbivores

- 7^o If a Minor's Deed be null v. g. for want of Witness, the Curator's
Consent thereto cannot make it good Arg. Dec. 24 December 1703. Andes for contra-
Code. Because a Curator authorizeth the Minor only ad integrandum personam,
to have the Deed to be quarralled forward of Power in the Grantee; and doth
not supply Defects or Nullities. And where a Deed is subscribed, with Consent of
his Curators, the Curators are not obliged for the Minor as Cautioneer to war-
rant such Deed, but only to consent to it 26 June 1624 Drummond contra-
L. Birmingham Recd.

Sect. 4.

How Factory and Curator end?

Fiduciaries and Curators, after they have once accepted the office, cannot renounce it 22 Feb. 1712 Gordon of Gordonstoun contra his Curators. This they

they lay under no direct Necessity to accept. Lived prius orat voluntatis
latro then to be necessitatis. Yea Curators cannot be freed by the Minor's
consent, they being appointed by a judge Art. 35. Par. 6. 2. M. 20 Novemb.
1627. Adam contra Fairholm. Nor was a Decret obtained by a Minor
against his Curator deeming him to renounce the office, sustained to
liberate him 21 July 1664 Scot contra Scot of Shirlstane. Because the
Tutor should not have yielded to a Renunciation of the Office, as being
prejudicial to the Minor; but should have made this Defence against
the same, that he could not be deemed to remove without some instruction
of Malversation in him. But the Office of Tutor or Curator expires either
ipso jure, or an End is put to it by Sentence of a Judge.
The Office expires by the Effect of Law i.e. When the Minor arrives at
such an Age. Tutorship continues no longer than Majority, that is 14 years
in Men and 12 in Women pr. inst. quib. mod. tut. fin. The Reason why
Women are sooner released from the Government of Tutors than Males,
is much the same with that for which they are sooner marriagable: viz.
that Female Perfection both of Mind and Body is more easily attained
than Maturity. Curatorship expires at the period of 21 years in both Males
and Females. By a Custom generally received in Germany, Tutors once
lawfully appointed to a Pupil, are authorized, if they please, to continue
in the Management of his Estate till he attain to Majority; then they may
lay down their Office if they think fit after he gets out of Majority.
And. Gal. lib. 2. Observ. cap. 96. Corpz o. jurisprud. forens. part. 2. const. ii.
Def. 10. And we are told that the same Custom prevails in France And. Fa-
bes. Cod. lib. 5. tit. 29. def. 2. Les Loix Civiles &c. tom. i. part. i. liv. 2. tit. 1. pr.
part. 2. liv. 3. tit. 1. Sect. 8. Art. 33. concerning the Effect of the Benefit
of Age by Indulgence called a Dispensation of Age, vid. supra pag. 125. 155.
If there are two or more Minors under the Care of one and the same Curator
the Office ends for every one as they respectively arrive at Age: And he who
has arrived at the Years of Majority, may oblige the Curator to give an
Account of his Administration, altho the Curator continue still with
respect to the others. C. 39. S. 17. f. de admin. & peric. tit. 2^o The Office
expires by the Natural or Civil Death of the Minor, or by the Natural
Death of his only Tutor or Curator because mors omnia solvit. The Office
of Tutor falls to the King by the Civil Death of the Tutor, that is, if he
be denominated Rebel, and his Majesty may dispose thereof as was decided in
the year 1590 Brathen contra Iacob. If more be in the Office jointly, it
falls by the Death of any one 17 January 1671 Drummond contracted
of Bothkennel. Because they were not intrusted separately, but all to
gether acting jointly. For the same Reason if a Curator named
be broke by the Death of so many as that such a Number is not left behind, the
Nomination becomes void, and the Office doth not accrue to the Successor.