

Examine Wools, in order to Report whether they be of the Quality they ought to be of, or to Make an Estimation of them, or to Regulate the costs and Damages occasioned by faulty Wools: It is a duty incumbent on them to Make these Reports exactly according to truth and Justice. For in this function they hold the place of Judges.

In General it is the Duty of every one in the Craft he Exerciseth, to observe the Lawfull Statutes and Regulations thereof and policy Established for the Quality and price of the Wools, for the Wages, and the whole Detail of every thing relating to their profession. V. G. To prevent fraudulent Mixtures of the finer sort of Gin with Baser Metals, Pewterers are ordained to put their Name with the thistle and the Deacons Mark, and that the same be as fine as the Pewter of England Marked with the Rose, Under the pain of Excheat thereof and farther punishment by the Magistrates Act 15 J. 3. Parl. 1. Ch. 2.

Grades men are Under several Restraints Viz. they cannot Merchandise Unless they Renounce their Crafts Act 12 Parl. 2 Act 107 Parl. 14 J. 3. In some Burghs as in Edinburgh they cannot be upon the Magistracy.

Butchers are Discharged to be Graziers, or to possess more than an Acre of Grass under the pain of 100 pound tories quietus, besides forfeiture of the Beasts Pastured thereon, and the Contravener's burgher privilege Act 15 J. 1 Parl. 2. A. G. To prevent their forestalling the Market by fatning Cattle at hand, to the Discommodement of Grocers from coming to sell the sheep at Cheaper Rates. But that prohibition is on only tacksmen Graziers, and not on butchers from

from using their own property for pasturing of cattle, 7 Feb. 1706 Malice contra Gilvies.

### Chap. 3. Of Fairs & Markets.

For the Common good of a Nation, it is necessary there should be ways to Make superfluous Commodities pass from one place to ano<sup>r</sup> ther, that the whole Inhabitants every where may have plenty of what they want and some places not be over stocked with things whereon they abound, and which they are destitute of: and this is done by Means of fairs and Markets.

A fair (from the French *foire* or the Latin *forum* or *foris*, or from the Greek *ποσιον* *Merces*) is a Concourse permitted by the King of all sorts of persons without Distinction for one or more Days in a certain convenient place one or twice or oftner in a Year, there to sell buy or Exchange the goods and Merchandizes which every one brings thither, and to carry on the different Trafficks which the persons who are at the fair may happen to agree on. As a Market is a place where goods are sold or bought, and a fair is a place where goods are sold or bought, and a market is a place where goods are sold or bought, and a fair is a place where goods are sold or bought. A Market (from the Latin *Merces* or the French *Marche*) is a promiscuous Resort of persons allowed by the Sovereign on certain days of every week in certain places, there to sell buy or Exchange what ever goods and Merchandizes are brought thither, but principally grain and provisions. So that Markets are more frequent and necessary, and restrained to fewer persons and sorts of goods, than fairs; every fair being a Market, but not every Market a fair. Every one that hath a fair or Market ought to have it by Grant from the King, or prescriptive or which supposes a Grant, *Grey Bond. lib. 1. fol. 16. 523. Co. l. 2. fol. 220. 221.* And 40 Years possession of a fair upon a Bishop's Charter Dispensing lands with that fair was sustained as a good title to the fair.