

of the Country was Discharged upon pain of Death of the
 horses Act 31 Parl. 2. J. 1. Because perhaps it was thought
 Expedient to keep our horses at home till a Greater price
 might be had for them, that thereby the more Money
 might be imported to Scotland. The transporting Skins
 forth of Scotland was Discharged upon pain of Confis-
 cation of the skins half to the King and half to the App-
 prehensor Act 155 Parl. 12 joint Act 178 Parl. 13 J. 6 &
 Act 45 sess. 1 Parl. 1 Ch. 2. Because the Keeping skins
 within the Realm Encourages our own Manufacture, and
 when Carried out were sold back to us at great Rates
 when Manufactured by Strangers. But the Exchequer
 was Impoverished to Live the Exporting of skins when
 they found cause d. act 45. Because some times our Crafts-
 men cannot Make use of all the skins in the Nation,
 and those are a Considerable part of some more kind,
 and if such Crafts men know that no skins could be Ex-
 ported they might lessen the price as they please. But
 when brass or Copper or Pewter was Discharged to be
 Exported Act 46 sess. 1 Parl. 1 Ch. 2 because the so doing
 hindered our Manufacturing such things. For preven-
 ting a dearth, that is a Considerable kind of the price
 of things Especially those necessary to all persons for
 food and Cloathing, to such Excess above their Common
 worth, that poor people cannot afford to buy what they
 want of them, the laws have provided, that grain in
 time of scarcity when it is at a high price should not
 be Exported out of the Kingdom, but may be Imported
 from the Next Neighbouring Countries whences it may be
 had. As they do wisely allow in years of plenty and
 cheapness to send out our superfluous grain to foreign
 Markets, and prohibits the fetching home of any
 from thence to such that the product of Scotland
 may not become an Unprofitable thing in the hands
 of the proprietors. The bringing into Scotland any
 strange black Money (i. e. Copper Money) of other
 Realms, was Discharged under the pain of Death
 Act 41 Parl. 5 J. 3.

127.
 Fair trading is further Men tained and promoted by the
 wholesome laws Against Monopolies, for stopping Regrating
 and Ingrossing, and laws Made Against the Conspiration
 of those that whose hands any sort of Merchandises or goods
 must pass before people can have the use of them, to raise
 the price thereof, and not to sell, but at the rate agreed
 upon Among them selves.
 In France & several other trading Nations, Merchants
 have their proper Judges, called Consuls of Merchants
 Established for Determining the Differences Among them
 in Relation to their traffick by the Lord Morcaux,
 in a way more summary and of less Expence, than the or-
 dinary proceedings and other law suits. These have not their commissions
 from the King, but the ordinances have permitted the merchants to name their own
 number to take cognizance of the Differences that may arise among them in matters of commerce as
 the same is regulated by the said ordinances, whosoever of such a Nature as upon the merchants themselves
 may be Judges of them, Les Loix civiles Etc Tom. 2 Lib. 2. Tit. 1. Sect. 1. art. 23.

Of Chap. 2. Of Trades & Handicrafts.

Trades or handicrafts are Mechanical Arts Exercised
 by a painfull Application to some labour of the Body.
 Those who Exercise such Arts, called Artificers, should
 be thoroughly instructed in what they Make profession
 of. Therefore it is not permitted to any to practise
 them, until they have spent a sufficient time in acquir-
 ing the Knowledge and habits necessary for that end,
 by serving Apprentices to some Master of the craft,
 which qualifies them to freedom in such a trade.

For the Improving of trades and handicrafts, it
 is, by Letters of Deaconie called seals of craft granted
 by the Magistrates and Council of Burghs Ratified
 by grants from the King and by the Authority of Par-
 liament, permitted to the Masters or foremen of each
 trade in the Burgh to form a body and Meet together
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